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THE USE OF EDUCATIONAL GAMES IN THE STUDY OF THE TOPIC "AGENDA" IN THE CLASSES OF MOTHER TONGUE AND READING LITERACY

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Turdiyev Sog'lombek Rahmat Ogli

3rd Stage Student Of TDPU Named Nizomi, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article provides insights into the use of educational games and how to conduct them in learning the subject of "Agenda" in mother tongue and reading literacy classes for elementary school students. Methods that can be used in the course of the lesson are given as examples. Examples from textbooks are given.

KEYWORDS

Textbook, information, education, training, innovation, science, training, pedagogue, topic statement, content, analysis.

INTRODUCTION

The mother tongue and reading literacy classes of primary classes have a special place in the educational system according to their essence, goals and tasks. After all, the foundations of literacy and moral-educational education are based on it. That is why the education of other subjects cannot be imagined without mother tongue and literacy education. Today,

the most effective and modern methods of teaching are widely used in the educational process. By applying such methods and using modern technologies, the knowledge potential of students is increasing.

A daily routine is a clear plan of activities from the time you wake up until the evening. From childhood, they try to accustom us to a certain work schedule. Our daily

lives are shaped by traditions that we either invent or borrow from others. Sometimes they help, sometimes they hinder. For example, the habit of brushing your teeth is definitely beneficial.

Each student is busy with many different productive activities in his daily routine: he goes to school, helps his parents with household chores, does various physical exercises with his friends, plays active games, prepares a lesson, etc. For this, the student should plan all the main daily tasks, decide when to do each of these tasks, and get used to completing them on time. This is the agenda.

Exercise is very important in maintaining a daily routine. Because, even after the smallest movement, a lot of important nerve signals (impulses) reach the brain. The brain responds to them and directs its special commands to breathing, blood circulation and other organs. As a result, breathing and blood circulation are accelerated, all organs receive more oxygen and the activity improves. A person feels refreshed, strong, healthy, and his ability to work increases.

Failure to strictly follow the daily routine has a very negative effect on the growing body. Pupils' ability to work decreases, their learning of subjects worsens, and over time, negative changes appear in their health. Regular repetition of certain items of the agenda ensures that the life activity of the organism falls into a

certain rhythm. The child learns to wake up at a certain time, feels that he is hungry at certain hours, full of energy, and tired at a certain time. The formation of the student's daily schedule in accordance with the physical and mental capabilities of the organism is the most urgent problem of our time.

Under the daily regimen is understood the reasonable alternation of various activities and types of recreation, which have great health and educational value. A properly organized daily routine helps to establish the physiological balance of the body with the environment in which education and upbringing are carried out, because it is based on comprehensive consideration of the characteristics of the child's growth, development and living conditions. Since all processes in the body are rhythmic, the regularity of individual elements of the regime and their exchange contributes to the normal functioning and clear interaction of all organs and systems.

The regime is the basis of a child's normal life, it ensures high performance throughout the school day, week, year, protects the nervous system from overwork, increases the general resistance of the body, and creates favorable conditions for physical and mental development.

For first-graders, it is especially important to follow the schedule. On the one hand, their nervous system is not yet mature and the exhaustion threshold of nerve cells

is much lower, on the other hand, the need to adapt to new life conditions, physical and mental stress of the child. breaking old stereotypes of the body, behavior and activity associated with systematic training and creating new ones puts increasing demands on all physiological systems.

Regularity of alternation of work and rest helps to optimize body functions, better adaptation to school conditions with minimal physiological costs, and disruption of the daily routine leads to serious deviations in the child's health, primarily neurosis.

If a child has irritability, restlessness, loss of appetite, sleep disorders, delay in physical development, this is often due to non-compliance with the daily routine. Rationalization of the regime is one of the most effective measures to prevent diseases and improve children's health.

An important issue in the organization of the daily routine is the organization of free time. It is important not to leave the child unattended, but to give him the opportunity to do what he likes in his free time from school.

Entering school significantly changes a child's life, but it should not deprive him of variety, joy and play. A first grader should have enough time for play activities. The educational activities that have entered the school and are included in the new school for him, the child does not stop playing. Under the influence of teaching, new

knowledge about the surrounding world, under the influence of further physical strengthening of the body, many new and interesting moments are introduced into the schoolboy's game. The game still has a great influence on the development of positive personal qualities in a child.

A primary school student spends 4-5 hours a day on school activities. Classes usually start at 8 in the morning and last until 12-13. The schedule during the lesson is drawn up by the school administration and the head of the class.

What is required of the parents and the child himself is to arrive on time for the start of school.

Preparing homework at home for elementary school students takes 1-3 hours (depending on the grade). During this time, the child is able to solve examples and problems in mathematics, perform written exercises in languages, learn oral topics.

You don't have to start homework right after you get home from school. After lunch, the child can have a little rest, play or go to extracurricular activities.

Extracurricular activity of the child

Visiting sports sections, extracurricular clubs or development centers is useful for the child's development and personality formation. Thus, the child not only develops, but also learns to communicate in a team, adapts to new conditions.

Additional sports training develops endurance, strength, dexterity in the child, helps to strengthen muscles and skeleton.



Activities in creative and artistic circles have a beneficial effect on the aesthetic development of the child, the development of useful skills and abilities. Education and development circles and centers contribute to the comprehensive development of the child.

For elementary school students, you can participate in 2-3 circles or sections, each of which has 2 lessons a week (ie 2-3 sections, 2 lessons a week - 4-6 lessons a week lesson) will be held.).

In the 1st grade mother tongue and reading literacy textbook, 7 hours are allocated for the "Agenda" section. The purpose of this topic is to develop students' understanding of time in general, to appreciate and allocate time, to develop the ability to plan the day, to correct words, phrases, and sentences related to time and parts of the day. understanding and correct application is to achieve.

After the organizational part of the 1st lesson, the student says that the topic of today's lesson is "Agenda", and the existing ideas related to this topic

are clarified with the help of questions and answers.

You can ask the following questions:

1. What do you do every day?
2. When do you have breakfast?
3. What part of the day (or what time) do you rest?

Through this, the child's thinking is used. After the students answer, their attention is drawn to the pictures given in the textbook.

Several pictures are given in the assignment. The pictures show the parts of the day and the order of work performed in it. Pupils make oral sentences based on the picture and find the times of the given clock.

The games organized in the mother tongue and reading literacy classes encourage students to think in all aspects. They are also very useful for the educational process. It serves to increase the quality and content of education, to form basic and subject-related competencies. Educational games are an important and effective tool in the development of a child's personality. The child seeks to know the world through the game, speech, thinking, moral qualities, worldview are formed and developed in the game activity. they use games as the most effective means of forming the child's cognitive abilities. Of course, it should be recognized that the use of didactic games as an educational tool has always created a need for research, research, and practice. Teaching and

educating preschool children has its own characteristics. This feature is expressed by the new organization of education according to their physiological and psychological symptoms, its construction on the basis of play, the harmony and mutual regularity of education and play. Play is an integral part of a child's life. is a part of The child gets knowledge and information through the game. They get acquainted with the surrounding environment, natural phenomena, landscapes, objects, birds and animals, and the world of plants. A person becomes aware of his activities, work and life. During the game, the child not only gets acquainted with the phenomena of the external environment, but also expresses his attitude towards these events. He learns to distinguish between good and bad, good and bad, pleasant or unpleasant. In the child's activity, his work - reading and learning - is so combined with the game that sometimes it is difficult to notice the difference between them. Didactic games help to develop the speech of preschool children, the environment, nature helps to get acquainted with, as well as the name of things, where it is used, it also makes it easier to get acquainted. That is why didactic games are organized on different topics and contents. Through didactic games, children form specific and generalized concepts about things. Such games include "Store", "Friends met", "Let's dress up the doll", "What grows where?", about vegetables, fruits, trees, "What to whom?" "Do you need it?", "Why is this necessary?",

"Garage", "Whole and pieces" are examples. The use of didactic games as a means of education in the educational process is a constant problem, practical application done

We can use the following educational-didactic game in the part of the lesson asking about the topic. The teacher is in the lesson at the beginning of the lesson

He remembers the content of the text "One day of honor". Ask the students to read the content of the text "Who has the sequel?" asked through the game. That is, after the students are stopped by the teacher's recommendation during the questioning of the text, in order to continue the turn, the remaining student needs both ingenuity, memory strength, and concentration. Pupils' interest in the lesson increases. The student who makes it clear, succinct and concise will get points. We can use this educational game by asking many more texts.

Save Your Friend Game:

The teacher shows a picture and conducts a question-and-answer session based on this picture: We will divide the students into three groups. We invite one of each group's closest friends to the class board. Telling them that they fell into the forest in a dream, if they answer my questions, they take a step closer to their house with each correct answer in turn. For example, let's make the questions from the poem "The value of

time" in the 1st grade mother tongue and reading literacy textbook:

- What does grandfather say to his grandson?
- What does he say he will break?
- Who is the author of the poem?
- What was the name of the boy in the poem?
- How did the boy spend his time?

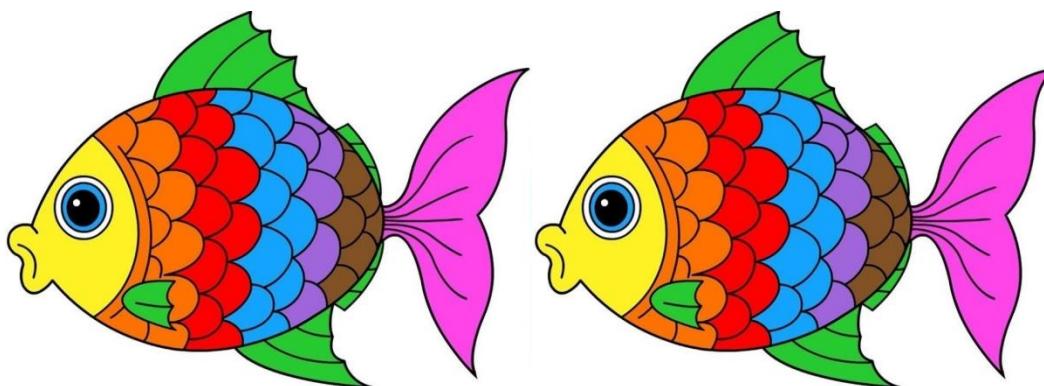
The first member of the group to go home will be the winner. It is appropriate to use this game mainly in the reinforcement phase of the lesson and in Repetition and reinforcement lessons. Students develop feelings of kindness and mutual friendship. Education is also educational. Interest in the lesson increases. The ability to follow concepts such as unity as a team and strength in unity will increase.

The game "Yes or no" teaches students to distinguish right from wrong, to think quickly, to be responsive, to analyze and synthesize, to say the right idea in time. The main goal is for students to learn to use the most necessary idea in their place. Learns to think clearly. It is good to use it in the reinforcement parts of the mother tongue and reading literacy lessons, to use it in generalization lessons or to use it to reinforce a new topic.

Educational game "Fishing".

A picture of the sea is drawn on one side of the board, and an aquarium picture is drawn on the other

side. There will be fish in the sea. Pupils catch one of the fish in the sea and answer the questions on the back of it.



It is decided which elements should be reflected in it in order to make the daily schedule correctly and divide the child's time wisely.

First, this is the time to study at school and prepare homework at home. Then there is time for extracurricular activities, taking into account the path for children who attend extracurricular activities.

Children without a daily schedule often do not have time to prepare homework for school, participate in developmental activities, or even go for a walk. At the moment, the student who is organized in this regard is successfully studying, having active rest, and doing extracurricular activities.

Daily work, when translated into English, sounds like "time management", which means "time management". And if in order to successfully manage adult time, we first have to study dozens of books,

If the answer is correct, it will be released into the aquarium, if it is incorrect, it will be released into the sea.

attend several seminars and trainings of famous businessmen and coaches, it will be easier to make an agenda with a child. By following the simple but effective suggestions above, you can create a daily schedule that works for your students.

A child can and should be taught the ability to manage his time from childhood. Efficiency, responsibility and, most importantly, the ability to manage time - the main services will be provided to the adult child in the future by setting time.

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