



METHODS FOR USING CHILDREN'S FOLK GAMES TO TEACH NUMBERS AND COUNTING IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The article talks about the methods used in teaching numbers and numbers to elementary school students, and the importance of folklore examples.

KEYWORDS: Children's, tongue twisters, riddles, proverbs.

INTRODUCTION

Today, our state is doing a lot of work to raise our children well. In particular, attention to education in pre-school and elementary grades has risen to the level of the main priority of state policy. On May 7, 2020, President Sh. Mirziyoyev's decision "On measures to increase the quality of education in the field of mathematics and develop scientific research" [1.] was adopted.

Based on this decision, we think that it is appropriate to teach children from a very young age, taking into account the importance of mathematics as the basis of other subjects. Because, scientific observation and researches show that a person acquires seventy percent of all the information he receives during his life before the age of five. In fact, during this period, a human child begins to realize his identity, his love for his parents, family, neighborhood, and Motherland awakens.

RESEARCH AND INTERPRETATION

At the same time, children's songs, which are sung by children during the game and outside of the game, are of great help in teaching children numbers and numbers. Through games, children are active, memorize songs, and learn numbers in the lyrics of songs. This helps children count numbers correctly and in sequence. Songs sung in children's games are closely related to the variety of games. There are many types of children's game folklore, such as "sanamalar", "hide and seek", "chavlashmachok", "chorlamal"[2.37.]. Especially when "numbers" are said, the child who fulfills the condition of the game with the help of word or syllable - numbers is identified. For example:

Laylak keldi,

Tuxum qo'ydi.

Nechta?

Beshta.

Bir, ikki, uch, to'rt, besh.

In the "Hide and Seek" game, the child who remains at the end of the list has to close his eyes and find the hidden children until he counts the set number, and in the "Chasing" game, he has to chase and catch the fleeing children:

Akam ko'chaga chiqdi,

Aravasi buzildi.

Uni to'g'rilash uchun,

Beshta mix kerak bo'ldi.

Bir, ikki, uch, to'rt, besh

Soli dalaga chiqdi,

Aravasi buzildi.

Unga nechta mix kerak?

Bir sanab ko'raylik-chi: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Yumalab ketdi.

In "Numbers" the order of numbers is not given directly, but the numbers are confused. This will sharpen children's minds and encourage them not to forget the sequence of numbers:

Bir, ikki, o'n olti,

O'n olti deb kim aytdi.

Shahrini bermagan qiz,

O'yindan chiqib ketdi.

Reading these songs, it is impossible not to admit that, in fact, our ancestors were real teachers of mathematics. According to the condition of the game "Stiffness", after one of the poems has been recited, the children have to freeze like a statue, the first one to move out of the game. Countless children in the poem are themselves. That is why the numbers in the text are said according to their character:

Biz, biz, biz,

O'ttiz ikki qiz.

Har birimiz har yoqda,

Qotib qolamiz.

Bir yomon, ikki yomon,

Uch yomon, to'rt yaxshi,

Besh a'lo, olti oltovlon,

Etti-yetovlon, sakkiz-sakrovchi,

To'qqiz to'quvchi, O'n haykal,

Qimirlagan kal.[3.43-46]

At school age, children's interest in books, art, and science is formed. At this age, the role of small literary genres such as quick sayings, riddles and proverbs is very important. Through these genres, the child's mathematical thinking can be formed.

Rapid pronunciations help to pronounce a certain word, phrase or sound correctly, to distinguish it from other sounds, to develop speech, to increase the speed of reading, and at the same time to remember large numbers of digits. is a genre that teaches reinforcement. According to the old rules, it was required to say fast in one breath. For example:

1.Tangritog' tog'ining tagida Tursunboyning traktori tirillab turibdi. 2.Tursunboyning tirillab turgan traktorining tagidan 9999 ta tulki terisini topdim. 3.Tursunboyning tirillab turgan traktorining tagidan topilgan 9999 ta tulki terisidan 9999 ta telpak tiktirdim.

4.Tulki terisidan tikilgan 9999 ta telpakning tepasiga 9999 ta tumor tiktirdim. 5.Tangritog' tog'ining tagida Tursunboyning tirillab turgan traktorining tagidan topilgan 9999 ta tulki terisidan tikirilgan, tepasiga 9999 ta tumor taqilgan telpaklarni Toshkentdagi Toshmat

tog'amga to'yonaga topshirdim. Since the content of these quick sayings is related to each other, it is possible to say them all at once.

Riddles are questions and tasks in a poetic or prose structure based on finding the purposely hidden sign, form, behavior, state and function of things or events based on comparison with other things or events. Riddles are created in close connection with people's life. They are based on people's ancient beliefs and imaginations, aspirations to know and understand the world. Riddles also directly involve numbers, for example:

Usti tosh, osti tosh,

To'rt oyoqli bitta bosh (toshbaqa).

Beli bog'liq pichoqlar,

Bir-birini quchoqlar (qaychi)

But the difficulty of the matter is that it will not be easy to determine in what direction one should reason using the definition given in some riddles. This helps to strengthen children's knowledge of counting in harmony with nature and the animal world: One and a half rabbits, Three foxes, Nine cows, Five goats, Twelve camels, Ten yearlings. In this riddle, the mind of a person is occupied by numbers. Children wonder why a rabbit should be half past one or a camel twelve. Then they try to add the numbers to get a result. In fact, the problem is solved by determining the moon. That is, a rabbit gives birth in one and a half months, a fox in three, a cow in nine, a goat in five, a camel in twelve, and a yearling in ten months. If the children have helped their father in raising cattle, or if they are aware of the animal world through fairy tales, it will be easier for them to find the riddle. At least they will know how many months the registered animals give birth.

Proverbs are short, often poetic words of wisdom, expressions with deep meaning, born out of life experiences and expressing the wisdom of the people. Despite the fact that proverbs are on various topics, numbers are definitely involved in understanding their meaning. This will help children to remember and repeat numbers along with enriching their artistic thinking, for example:

Bilagi zo'r birni yiqar,

Bilimi zo'r mingni.

Yetti o'lchab, bir kes.

Bir yigitga qirq hunar ham oz.

ANALYSIS OF METHODOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Oral art is represented by the terms "folklore" or "folk oral poetic creativity" ("folk poetic creativity", "folk oral creativity"). The term "folklore" was first used by the XIX century researcher William Thoms in 1846. It consists of two words: "folk" (folk) - people, "lore" (lore) - knowledge, wisdom, wisdom, that is, "people's knowledge", "people's wisdom", "people's wisdom". "Folklore" is an international term.

The terms "folklore" and "Uzbek folklore" were introduced to Uzbek folklore for the first time by Hodi Zarif (1932, 1935). He called the first textbooks compiled for higher educational institutions "Uzbek folklore" (1939, 1941). Until then, terms such as "El literature", "Oral literature", "Oral literature in Uzbeks" were used. Due to the fact that these terms do not clearly express the field, they have fallen out of use, and now the terms "Uzbek folklore" and "Uzbek folk oral poetic creativity" have firmly established themselves in science.

CONCLUSION

National independence radically renewed the attitude of our people to the huge cultural heritage created thanks to the ingenuity of their ancestors, and opened up unprecedented opportunities to widely promote the system of history, culture, and spiritual values of our ancestors. The process of renewal, spiritual purification, and spiritual revival that took place in our worldview and consciousness with the honor of independence is clearly reflected in the development of folklore art. After all, folklore art traditions serve the noble purpose of "educating a perfect person - a perfect person who has an independent outlook, lives based on the priceless heritage of our ancestors and modern thinking."

The folk art that we have reviewed is the first step in children's learning of the digital economy that is taking over the world today, and it ensures that they are mentally healthy and mature in all aspects. In a word, it prepares the ground for their lifelong knowledge.

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