



A SET OF RULES FOR TEACHING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN TO WRITE

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ABSTRACT

This article provides ideas on observing the rules when teaching preschool children to write. The tasks of educators in teaching children to write, as well as the issues of observing the rules before teaching them to write, are highlighted.

KEYWORDS

Preschool education, game, writing, child, methods. hand muscles

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 30, 2017 "On measures to radically improve the management of the preschool education system" and the Resolution No. PQ-3305 "On the organization of the activities of the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan", all aspects of the comprehensive development of the preschool education system, the healthy and harmonious upbringing of children, and the improvement of the quality of their preparation for school education were determined. A number of resolutions were approved to eliminate the shortcomings and problems noted above, further improve the preschool education system, and ensure equal access of children to quality preschool education. In particular, the Concept for the Development of the Preschool Education System became the basis for determining the goals, objectives, priority areas, medium- and long-term stages of the development of preschool education in our country, as well as for developing programs and complex measures aimed at developing the field of preschool education. An innovative approach to educational activities is required in the field of preschool education, in particular, this includes the development of children's speech, communication, literacy, and writing skills. It is advisable to consistently teach reading and writing in preschool age.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

The work on teaching preschool children to read is based on the theoretical principles of D.B. Elkonin. Forms and methods of teaching literacy for preschool age were developed by L.E. Zhurova based on the method of D.B. Elkonin. In a special study aimed at studying the possibilities and characteristics of children's literacy acquisition and determining the optimal age for this, N.S. Vorontsova found that 5-6-year-old children have a selective receptive type of literacy acquisition and are capable of reading from the age of 6. Literacy teaching in preschool educational organizations is a type of activity aimed at fulfilling the task of forming elementary reading and writing skills in children. Writing plays an important role in human life, because it

uses various papers and documents every day. All this requires beautiful and error-free writing. However, it is not possible to develop beautiful, fast and error-free writing skills in a child in a short period of time, this requires several years of work. To teach children to write, it is necessary to conduct consistent exercises from the time they are in a preschool educational organization. Writing is a process that begins long before a child can form letters with a pencil. This includes the formation of pre-writing skills during preschool education, which is necessary for the child to be able to form letters and control a pencil. Pre-writing skills are the main skills that children need to develop before writing. These skills contribute to a child's ability to hold and use a pencil, and to draw, write, copy, and color. The main component of pre-writing skills is written forms. These are mostly pencil strokes, consisting of letters, numbers, and initial drawings. They are usually mastered sequentially and at an age-appropriate level. Simply put, teaching a child to write does not begin with letter formation, but first of all involves developing all the pre-writing skills. Children should spend a lot of time every day in free play. This is the best way to develop gross motor skills. Why is writing readiness (before writing) important? Pre-writing skills are crucial for developing a child's ability to hold and move a pencil smoothly and effectively, and therefore to develop the ability to write clearly. This can lead to poor self-esteem and academic performance. The formation of a child's maturity largely depends on his or her handwriting. To develop the skill of calligraphy, first of all, one is taught to correctly imagine the shape of letters, write at the same angle, correctly connect letters in words, and correctly arrange words along lines. It is very important to maintain the correct slope of the letters and the distance between them during the succession of notebook lines, and to teach them to write with the correct ratio of lowercase and uppercase letters. As writing speed increases, some similar letters may be distorted, and they should be re-trained. Special attention should be paid to the correct use of the notebook when teaching writing. When moving from a double-lined notebook to a single-lined notebook, students are presented with a number of tasks. Hand and finger strength: The ability to apply force against resistance using the hands and fingers, providing the necessary muscle strength for controlled movement of the pen. To learn to write, children need to control their bodies and develop hand motor skills. Fine motor control depends on well-developed gross motor control. Children should sit upright, with their feet flat on the floor and their arms at right angles to the desk. Many children struggle with one factor that affects everything they do in school and often means they don't finish their assignments. Children who are tired, have difficulty sitting or concentrating at a desk should see a physical therapist. Every child should have a flat back, even right-handed, even left-handed, and correct posture at a table or desk depends on the lighting, the height of the table and chair. The child's feet should reach the floor (or a special stand), his back should rest against the back of the chair or armchair, and the table should be approximately at the level of the child's solar plexus. When starting to write, the left shoulder is slightly raised and pushed forward, the whole body is slightly tilted to the right, and the head is also tilted to the right shoulder. Thus, the left working hand rests on the table, the right hand is almost pressed to the body and supports the notebook. Hand-eye coordination is considered to be in order. When performing a task such as handwriting, it is important to form the ability to process information received from the eyes in order to control and direct the hands. Using one hand and two hands together (for example, holding and moving a pencil with the dominant hand, while the other hand helps hold the writing paper). Upper body strength is important. This includes the

strength and stability provided by the shoulder to provide controlled movement of the hand for good pencil control. Visual perception develops the brain's ability to interpret and understand visual images such as letters and numbers. Hand dominance is the consistent use of one (usually the same) hand to complete a task, which allows for the development of fine motor skills. Hand division is important in writing, in which only the thumb, index, and middle fingers are used for manipulation, leaving the fourth and pinky fingers tucked into the palm, stabilizing but not participating in the other fingers. If you have an awkward pencil grip and have difficulty controlling the pencil for coloring, drawing, or writing, it is important to demonstrate a desire to use your entire hand, not just a few fingers, to manipulate objects.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, every teacher or parent, when teaching children to write, should first form the small motor movements that precede it. During the literacy period, they should be encouraged and monitored for their application of the rules. Visual aids are also of great importance when teaching children to write letters for the first time. Visual aids include the "Sit Up" poster, cardboards with printed letter shapes, writing boards, and students holding their hands to write. When teaching the written form of a letter, it is necessary to show its printed form and explain its different aspects. Well-selected and skillfully used visual aids during the lessons increase the quality and effectiveness of the lesson.

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