

## GAMES THAT DEVELOP KNOWLEDGE IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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**Annotatsiya.** *Ushbu maqolada Maktabgacha ta’lim tizmida kichik yoshdan boshlab bolalarni bilim olishga, o’qishga, o’rganishga bo’lgan qiziqishlarini rivojlantirib borish chora-tadbirlari yoritib berilgan.*

**Kalit so‘zlar.** *Maktabgacha yosh, bilim, bilishga qiziqish, o‘yin faoliyati, tafakkur, samarali o‘qish.*

**Annotation.** *This article highlights activities to develop children's interest in learning, reading, learning from an early age in the system of preschool education. Key words. Preschool age, knowledge, interest in cognition, game activity, contemplation, effective reading.*

**Аннотация.** *В данной статье выделены мероприятия по развитию у детей интереса к обучению, чтению, обучению с раннего возраста в системе дошкольного образования.*

**Ключевые слова.** *Дошкольный возраст, знания, интерес к обучению, игровая деятельность, мышление, результативное чтение.*

The organization of preschool education is the initial stage of the continuous education system. In our republic, the national education and upbringing system is being elevated to the level of the main priority direction of state policy. Today, in order to radically improve the preschool education system

in our country, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev “On measures to further improve the preschool education system in 2017-2021” (December 29, 2016) was adopted[1]. In accordance with the Resolution, in Uzbekistan -... strengthening the material and technical base of preschool educational institutions; expanding the network of preschool educational institutions, providing them with qualified pedagogical personnel; radically improving the level of preparation of children for school education; introducing modern educational programs and technologies into the educational process; thorough plans have been developed and implemented in the areas of comprehensive intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of children.

In the preschool education system, it is necessary to develop children's interest in knowledge, reading, and learning from an early age. Because they have a strong internal motivation: they are interested because they are interested in it, and they try to learn by reading. Children who are able to maintain internal motivation study effectively. This is the essence of the fact that, taking into account the interests and aspirations of preschool children, special attention is paid to providing them with comprehensive education in the preschool period, expanding their worldview, and developing the ability to think independently. Preschool is the most important period for the formation of a young person, turning him into a person of society. Based on the fourth direction of the state requirements for preschool education on the topic of "Development of the knowledge process", educators develop children's interest in the knowledge process, increase curiosity and desire to learn. Knowledge about the traditions, values, and holidays of their homeland, country, neighborhood, village, and nation is formed. Elementary mathematical concepts are formed in children: knowledge of numbers and calculations, knowledge of geometric shapes, categorization and ordering of objects, and knowledge of space and time are provided[7].

The preschool period is a period of growth, development, self-expression, learning, and a strong desire to know. It is during this period that the foundation

for the development of the child's human qualities and mental potential is laid. The earlier education begins with a preschool child, the sooner its results will be visible and will have a positive impact on the child's entire life. Therefore, developing children's thinking and interest in knowledge becomes one of the main tasks. Developing children's interest in knowledge is carried out in various activities in preschool educational organizations and in educational processes in families.

Preschool educational organizations carry out a number of activities. One of them is game activities. In the first direction of the state requirements for preschool education on the topic “Physical development and the formation of cultural and hygienic skills”, educators increase the physical activity of children on the basis of game activities, develop large motor skills, small motor skills, sensorimotor skills in them, and form cultural and hygienic skills. The indicators of this direction are physical education classes and throughout the day, active play, low-motion play, Montessori games, games with large and small toys (constructors), board games (mosaic, lotto, dominoes), action games, water and sand games, and the development of children's cognitive processes [2].

The indicators of this direction are developed during the day in the form of games that develop knowledge about nature (educational, didactic, logical), games that develop knowledge about the environment (educational, didactic, logical), games designed to form elementary mathematical ideas (educational, didactic, logical), games with flat geometric shapes (educational, logical, didactic), and during independent activities, walks, experiments, labor activities, children's library activities, and circles. The game gives the child joy, reflects positive feelings and experiences, impressions from life. The content of the game has a significant impact on the formation of a child's personality, so adults, when guiding children's play, should instill in them a desire to reflect the positive aspects of the impressions they receive from their surroundings.

Leading children's games, the educator enriches their knowledge of the world around them (through which the theme, content, plot of the game is

enriched), develops children's moral feelings, positive attitudes and habits. In addition to cultivating the qualities of camaraderie, friendship, and mutual assistance in children, the game is also of great importance in developing children's knowledge of the environment and social life [3].

Children are introduced to work materials during the game, thereby developing the knowledge process through children's games.

The educator teaches children game actions in children's plot-picture games, teaches them to adhere to the principle of fairness in relationships with peers. At the same time, he supports creativity, initiative, activity and other qualities in children.

Creative games, didactic and active games played during organized walks, classes and extracurricular activities in the first and second half of the day also play an important role in the cognitive process. The educator implements the sensory development, mental education, and cognitive processes of children through didactic games [4].

Active games should be organized during morning and evening walks and should be held 1-2 times a day with the whole group or small groups. Various sports games are held in medium and large groups. The educator is responsible for allocating time from the agenda for all games and providing them with the necessary materials [7].

Learning should give a child a good mood. Torturing a child, teaching them to read or write too early, and excluding them from play will lead to stress. As a result, various diseases can occur in a child. A child should acquire knowledge with his own desire and interest. If he does not want to, then the parents or caregivers are not finding ways to interest him. Therefore, adults should create conditions for the child's development from a young age and make the environment more interesting. It depends on the parents and caregivers whether a child draws, reads, makes, plays, builds, writes, and other activities are interesting for the child. The more curious and has more questions a child has from a young age, the more he will develop. Parents who want their child to be successful,

intelligent, and talented in the future should pay attention to his development from this very period[5].

The game process involves the child's entire personality, his mental cognitive processes, will, emotions and affectivity, needs and interests, in the game the child actively moves, speaks, uses his knowledge. During the game, children reflect their knowledge, imagination, all the information they receive from people and the environment in the game.

Play activity is one of the topical issues that has long attracted the attention of famous scientists, educational psychologists, philosophers, sociologists, ethnographers and cultural figures.

Speaking about the importance of the game, A.V. Zaporozhes says that in the game the ability to create associations of generalized typical images of surrounding objects and events is developed, which are then transformed into various ones. He says that such a developmental feature of imagination or image thinking is of invaluable value for the future development of the child [6].

The game is a type of activity that encourages the formation of children's social behavior, their attitude to life, and their relationship to each other in many ways. Consequently, the game not only strengthens the knowledge and ideas that children already have, but also is a unique form of active learning, during which they acquire new knowledge under the guidance of a teacher.

The child learns, knows, and learns the world while playing. The game serves as the main criterion for the child's mental, moral, physical, aesthetic, and spiritual development.

The formation of children's interest in learning and cognition depends on the game activity, which consists of initial joint activities, relationships, actions, and conversations.

Based on such circumstances, it can be said that the game activity is of practical importance. This indicates that it is a topical issue today.

Games in the activity are diverse, they form logical thinking, abilities in children and develop positive qualities in children, such as agility, intelligence.

Indeed, any game is a means of developing education. The comprehensive development of a child: this is expressed through games that include knowledge that a small person covers about the world around him. Your, as adults, task is to choose these games correctly and make them interesting.

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