

## FEATURES OF MATHEMATICAL DEVELOPMENT IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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**Annotation.** *Features of the formation of the concepts of numbers, quantities, numbers, forms, measure in preschool children are considered. Thus, recommendations were made to compare the numbers within 10, to form the concepts of the whole and part.*

**Keywords:** *preschool, number, quantity, number, form, education, feelings, pupils, integration of Sciences, part concept, whole number.*

Ensuring the implementation of the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on measures to radically improve the management of the preschool education system” dated September 30, 2017 № PF-5198, as well as further expansion of public and non-public sectors of preschool education institutions, creation of conditions for the formation of a healthy competitive environment between public and non-public, In order to ensure effective organization of the activities of the Ministry of preschool education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of preschool education was established.

Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on approving the concept of development of the pre-school education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan up to 2030 Mirziyayev said: "over the past period, a wide range of work has been carried out on the organization of an effective system of preschool education aimed at bringing the growing generation to a healthy and comprehensively mature age, introducing effective forms and methods of education and training into the educational process. The favorable conditions created for the development of Public-Private Partnership in the field of preschool education became a solid foundation for further increasing the number of non-public preschool institutions and expanding the range of services they provide. At the same time, the analysis carried out shows the need to estimate the coverage of children with preschool education, fill preschool institutions with modern educational and methodical materials and artistic literature, attract qualified pedagogical and managerial personnel to the sphere." . In this regard, it is planned to retrain the heads of preschool education and pedagogical staff on the basis of modern technologies and methods and create "decent conditions for the upbringing of children".

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev has set the task of reorganizing preschool education, the main goal of which is the preparation of children for primary education in preschool institutions. Currently, all measures are being taken to manage the educational process in Uzbekistan at the level of World requirements. A solid educational system can be developed only with the help of the scientific and theoretical foundations of the science of pedagogics-sinology and the rules approved in practice. This, of course, requires the implementation of contact with News in this area. The development of creativity activities is aimed at the decision making of personality-oriented education in young people

The preparatory groups established in the preschool institution solve this problem. Today, improving the quality of education in our country has laid the foundation for the education of a healthy generation in all respects. Today's changes not only change the structure of the management and management of preschool institutions, but also the content of the process of teaching and learning of preschool children, including mathematical education, and are supplemented with new concepts, technologies.

In the mathematical development of preschool children, in our opinion, first of all, it is necessary to briefly touch on the use of the terms "education" and "development", since these concepts are used by teachers more often than others, but at the same time they are defined or opposed.

When working with children of small preschool age, it is necessary to perform a visual method, as well as exercises of movement, that is, to show the visual material in parallel and pronounce the algorithm of action. If the necessary basic concepts and skills are formed in children, it can be limited only by oral instructions, for example: "see how many houses are drawn on the upper row? Draw car under each garage in the bottom row."

The development of new rational and intellectual operations in the middle group (comparison and analogy, the use of oral calculation, induction methods) requires a complete, detailed, consistent demonstration with detailed oral instructions and sample review. Since new concepts and words are formed by children, visual methods and manifestations are replaced by oral interpretations.

Types of visual materials used in a large group (pictures, models, schemes, toys, geometrical shapes, cards with numbers and examples) are attached. The simplest schematic images are inserted from the second half of the tutorial. Also at this age, teach children to count to 10; to get acquainted consistently, to formulate each number from 5 to 10, as well as to choose subjects in the number corresponding to the given number from the set of subjects according to the sample.

Compare to the children quot; numbers that stand close to 10, which numbers are larger, which stands before, what are the numbers for "with questions like compare, match, equality, compare, inequality, less, add, more, throw away, the bubbles form.

In a large group, children learn the names of parts taken from the division, compare and form the concepts "whole" and "parts".

The new task in this group is to teach the ordinal number. Visual material : a collection called a word consisting of different objects (a collection of houseplants-a dish, pencils in pencil-a penal, etc.).k.). For children: "how much? What is", "?", "Which one?" it is necessary to separate the questions and teach them to answer correctly.

It is necessary for children to understand that the whole is always a large part and a part, –it is necessary that in general one can understand more or less concepts.

An example of a particular material is acquaintance with the quantitative composition of the number in 5. The child should know that each number received a certain number of units in the composition of us. The educator helps the child to analyze groups of objects according to different characteristics. For example, putting four cubes of different colors on the table, you can see the question " how many cubes are there on the table? How many red (blue, green, etc.)? One-red, one blue, one yellow, one green, one – brown. And how many dice are there? Now say the units that make up the number.

To formulate in children the concept that each subject (paper, sheet, tape, Circle, Square) can be divided into several (two, four) equal parts and compare the whole and parts obtained from the section, realize that the whole is more than each part is smaller than the whole Shak develop the skills of shaping comparison.

Older preschool children use mathematical symbols (more, smaller, addition, deductions characters) in the formulation and solution of soda and simple mathematical questions for addition. This also increases their mathematical tassels in turn. Mathematics does not lose consistency in logical thinking, its words become convincing and attractive. The future development of such educators as a harmonious person in all respects is a sign of the bright future of our homeland.

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