

Preparation of Students of The Preschool Educational Direction for The Education of Preschool Children

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Abstract

On the basis of the third line of state requirements for preschool education, “speech, shopping, reading and preparing for the teaching of foreign languages”, educators enrich vocabulary in children, forming speech culture and communication skills. Students studying in the preschool educational direction are trained in speech culture with children of a large group age, training for literacy, introduction to a foreign language, the world around them, acquaintance with nature, training for the formation of the first mathematical imaginations, games that develop speech culture in art literature classes and during the day, role, staging, didactic games, finger movement games, games that develop sound culture, logopedic games, wellness events, sports competitions are developed. In this article, the content of the preparation of students of the preschool educational direction for the upbringing of children of a large group of ages will be reflected and reflected.

Keywords: preschool education, classes, student education, children of a large group age, development, upbringing, speech, new methodologies.

Introduction

On the basis of the fourth line of state requirements for preschool education on the topic “development of the process of cognition”, educators develop interests in the process of cognition of children, curiosity and desire to know are acquired. Their knowledge of the customs, values and holidays of their homeland, Country, neighborhood, village and nation is formed. Upbringing is a pedagogical activity organized between a teacher and a student (educator and educator), a systematic and systematic influence on a person to improve the educator according to a certain goal, the comprehensive formation of a person by approaching the socio-historical experiences of society, an intense process of activity aimed at Rich ideologies of the people in structuring his behavior and worldview, social consciousness. On the basis of upbringing, the consciousness of the educator is formed, spiritual wealth and traditions are developed, moral habits are formed in itself, which are necessary to find their place in social life, which serve to properly organize interaction with people, the well-known Uzbek adibi Abdulla Avlani's thoughts on upbringing are true, “Al – qurb, upbringing is for us, either life, From these thoughts, it is understood that the upbringing of a person is not a private business, but a social, National and state business.

Pedagogy is a wealth that is bequeathed for the future, perspective. The value of this wealth is so great that it makes a person spiritually rich and fills his soul with happiness, divine light. There is no one in the world who has no teacher. The future educator is as important and honorable as the upbringing of the younger generation as worthy children of our ring, and at



the same time performs a responsible task. The political maturity of the educator contributes to the promotion of colleagues to growth in work by constantly activating his talent for a creative approach to the solution of educational work to the understanding of the solution and its responsibility to the quality of upbringing of children and society. The fact that the educator knows the life of the country in which he lives must be socially active in understanding the factors of nature and society.

Development is a complex process that expresses the essence of quantitative and qualitative changes manifested in the physiological and intellectual growth of an individual. In other words, development refers to the occurrence of gradual and legal changes in the psyche and physical development of the educator. Development is a process of transition, movement and change to a new state of quality. When it comes to development in preschool pedagogy, it is possible to single out the development of age (specifics and laws of development in connection with preschool age periods), individual (individual peculiarities of development), personal (the arrival of personal qualities in a child in the yuaza and their peculiarities).

In students studying in the preschool educational direction, children should be guided by the formation of various methods that are used in everyday life, Games, training, labor activities in bigalik and the treatment they will receive. Especially when conducting training with a large group of children, he must carefully study each child, know his personal characteristics, abilities, show pedagogical femininity, correctly assess the behavior of children, the results of work, be able to provide them with timely assistance, be interested in his condition in the family. One of the main qualities of a modern educator is his devotion to his profession, his love for his profession and his love for this profession. One of the requirements of the mhim qualities inherent in the profession of an educator is that the love of Children interest in their imagination is to honor each individual.

The future educator gives a large group of preschool children elementary knowledge and concepts about nature, society phenomena, adult labor, instills in them cultural morality, habits of being civilized with their peers and adults, cultivates moral qualities such as kindness, truthfulness, justice, courage, humility, respect for adults, interest in nature, observation, caring for plants and animals, hard work, preserving the results of In addition, a large group will have to teach their children folk art, music, singing, literature, imagery, etc. The main content of education is also to teach a large group of children to think creatively and to develop their speech. Speech culture — is a mirror that reflects social culture, the culture of personality society. Speech culture is necessary for both forms of literary language — written and oral. Attention to speech culture is one of the human qualities that are required to consciously assimilate from every citizen, and not from single teachers. For the same reason, it is necessary that the letter be an example of all punctuation children, forming a culture of Speech First of all in themselves of Educators of future preschool educational institutions. The acquisition of these depends on the cultural level and knowledge of each teacher and individual. In the pedagogical skill of the teacher, the culture of speech is the norm that determines not only his spiritual and moral wealth, but also his knowledge, thinking, scientific worldview, thought and observation.

Features of development of a large group (children 5-6 years old). The height of the child during this period increases by 7-8 cm. Its legs develop faster than the body, weighing 20-22



kg. Children's vertebral bones can be tilted quickly due to lack of hardening. That is why special attention should be paid to ensuring proper bone growth. This can be said of the duties assigned to prospective caregivers. For this reason, caregivers are usually required to be very observant and attentive. According to data, when a child reaches the age of six, the nerve cells of the cerebral cortex develop, approaching those of adults in weight and appearance. That is why it is required to treat the child's nerves very carefully. It is necessary to ensure that its pronunciation is clear, its speech is fluent. In the event of a defect in this activity of the child, measures should be taken to prevent it. Particular attention should be paid to the development of vocabulary of children of this age. The words in their speech should fully satisfy the child's need for expression of thoughts. During this period, children should develop mathematical thinking, computational skills.

Respect for the person raised in pedagogy, demanding of him, is present in the teacher educator's approach toward children. This mindset gives the pupil faith in the educator and enables the teacher to serve as the kids' real spiritual guide. The presence of instructional skills is also necessary for the success of educational activities. The development of pedagogical talents begins with pedagogical abilities. Pedagogical talents include pedagogical treatment, pedagogical observation, pedagogical imagination, attention management, and organizational skills. Both the process of engaging in pedagogical activity and the process of preparing it for this activity generate pedagogical talents. The art of consistently and at a high level increasing young people's education is known as pedagogical talent.

The future educator must specially prepare to become a master of his profession. He must follow the conditions that will come down:

- To educate the younger generation, an educator must be highly educated, able to acquire the necessary knowledge and choose the necessary literature, work with scientific literature, learn the experience of advanced experienced educators and apply it to his work.
- An educator should be able to find tools that can monitor children, correctly analyze the causes of their behavior, behavior, and positively influence him.
- In order to inform the younger generation of the necessary knowledge, qualifications, skills, the speech of the educator should be fluent, clear, logical, concise. Should be able to effectively use technical means in teaching. In order for children to master knowledge, skills, skills well, it is necessary to use activated questions and develop a number of other features.

It is advisable to pay special attention to the intensive development of the ability of children of a large group of years of age to hypothesize students of the preschool educational direction, future educators. At the age of a large group, the child is sociable, curious, able to control his own health. The power and thinking of his perception develops intensively, begins to strive to know the material being. Hygienic qualifications in children go into formation. In the process of preparing a child for school, it is necessary to instill in them a desire to study for Education, which is a new type of activity. In this place, it is necessary to teach the first educational elements in order to prepare children to enter the spiritual educational process. Any six-year-old child can be admitted to school. To do this, he must be physically, mentally and mentally prepared to receive education. When determining the level of preparation of children for school, it is necessary to rely on the conclusions of the diagnostic centers. Alternatively, the



material and technical base of the school is obliged to be able to provide education to six-year-olds.

In conclusion, by the way, students studying in the direction of preschool education should develop a number of characteristics in themselves when training bos, who are raised in a large group. When the pedagogical-psychological level of knowledge, morals and personal qualities of the future educator are worthy to provide education and upbringing to six-year-olds, he will have the right to educate six-year-olds. That is why children 6-7 years old, schools that receive them, as well as teachers who teach these children, should be diagnosed separately from a pedagogical-psychological point of view and only then included in the educational process. For this reason, this group requires a high level of skill and creativeness from prospective tutors when training.

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