

## INCREASING THE INTELLECTUAL POWER OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN THROUGH GAMES

**Pirmamatova Dilnoza Muhammad Ali Qizi**

1st year Master's Degree at  
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

**Annotation:** The content of the article is aimed at developing modern methodological approaches to the use of games in the formation of children's intellectual development, cognitive competence, the organization of play-based educational activities on the basis of games and methods of mental development for preschool children.

**Keywords:** Folklore, intellectual development, development competencies, intellectual potential, playful educational activities.

Today, the country's preschool education system is undergoing extensive reforms to ensure quality pre-school education for children. The main goal of all reforms in the field is to create conditions for the full intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of children who are the future of our country. Preschoolers play a variety of games. They can be classified according to the types of games.

- 1) Plot and role-playing games;
- 2) Dilactic games;
- 3) Action or rule games;
- 4) Mixed games;
- 5) Seeing and making games.

Kindergarten with a plot and role-playing is the most important form of play for children. Preschoolers are more likely to play fun games such as "kindergarten-garden", "train-train". But even if children of different ages play the same game, the plot will be different. For example, while a small group of children is playing a "garden-garden" game, they cook lunch, cut bread, and wash the dishes. But sliced bread is not given to the puppets, cooked food is not filtered on a plate.

Didactic games play an important role in the sensory education of preschool children. Didactic games help to successfully conduct a special program in preschool education, to prepare a large group of children for school activities. Among preschoolers, movement or regular play is also important. Because active games strengthen children physically, encourage them to be brave, fearless and agile. It instills in children a sense of initiative, community, and duty. These include "Who's first", "ball", "white rabbit is sitting", "catch up" games. Action games are mainly held for walks and physical education classes. Dramatic games are also loved by children.

These games feature a variety of fairy tales and stories, and the roles are played directly by the children themselves. For example, the dramatic games "Red Riding Hood" and "Turnip" develop children's imagination and abilities. Among preschoolers, construction games have a purpose. Play activities allow children to learn individually. Some children like to play as a team, which psychologically affects the overall development of the child. That's why educators need to get involved in team games. The role of play in the development of the child's psyche is invaluable. It is difficult to imagine a child's mental development without play. Because through play, a child develops not only physically, but also psychologically. Through play, a child not only learns about the world, its phenomena, and its characteristics, but also learns to speak, to think independently, to be creative, and to have a culture of communication.

Many psychologists and educators are directly involved in the psychological aspects of play, emphasizing the importance of games in the mental development of the child. As you know, play is a way for a child to reflect reality. This reality is more interesting than the reality that surrounds the child. The fun of the game is that it's easy to understand. Play can be just as important in a child's life as activity, service, and work in an adult's life. Based on the rich data collected in the field of world psychology, the following conclusions can be drawn. For example, games play a big role in shaping the most important aspects of

everything from the simplest mental process to the most complex mental process. When it comes to the impact of play on the growth of movement in preschool children, it should be noted that, first of all, the organization of the game itself creates the most favorable conditions for the growth and improvement of movement in children of this age. Second, the reason and nature of the effect of play on a child's movement is that the subject acquires complex movement skills not directly during play but through direct practice. Third, the subsequent development of the game will create the most favorable conditions for all processes.

Therefore, play becomes an independent goal that keeps the child active through action. Because it (the game) grows to the level of the first object of the subject's (creature's) consciousness. The preschooler chooses a role that has a certain character, but at the same time consciously tries to perform the rigid behavior of a particular character. Thus, play becomes the most important activity for the child, and the possibility of new forms of action, improvement, and conscious recollection becomes a reality. Mastering these movements allows the child to consciously perform physical exercises (A.V. Zaporozhets). The child's conscious goal, which arises from the conditions of the game, is expressed in the performance of actions, and the goal he has set for himself becomes a process of remembering and recollection. The child will be able to memorize and recall more words in games than in a laboratory setting, which will help to reveal more of the voluntary memory feature. Analysis of the data collected in the experiment allows us to conclude that: a) the process of choosing and playing a certain role by the child in the game requires the memorization of a lot of information; b) Therefore, the conscious goal of acquiring the richness of speech of the character, the repetition of his behavior, becomes more pronounced and easier to achieve in the child. Play not only improves cognitive processes but also has a positive effect on a child's behavior. According to Z.V. Manuylenko, who studied the psychological problem of the formation of self-management skills in preschool children, it is easier to learn behavioral skills in the game in advance than in a goal-oriented activity.

This is especially true for preschoolers. Through the game "Rainbow Balloons" children learn to distinguish different colors and understand how to distinguish them. Through this game, children develop their imagination and aesthetically differentiate between colors. So I tried to play this game. Recommendations Based on the above considerations, we recommend the following. The importance of children's active participation in the game for mental development is that not only the different qualities and qualities of children are manifested in the play process, but also the understanding of the strengthening of qualities and qualities and the organization of various games. Understand the importance of play in influencing a child's development.

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