

Aspects That Children Develop In The Kindergartens

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Abstract – The kindergarten can be overwhelming for kids, especially kindergarten kids who may have never entered a classroom before. As a teacher, we can make the transition to school a bit easier by providing our class with fun and memorable activities. This article provides information on the aspects that children develop in the kindergartens.

Keywords – Teaching Methods, Preschool Education, School Preparation, Children Continue To Develop A Wide Range Of Skills In Kindergarten, Including Physical, Social, Emotional, Language And Literacy, And Thinking (Cognitive) Skills.

Physical development is the way children move her arms and legs (large motor skills) and use the small muscles in their fingers and hands (small motor skills). Playing outside and taking physical activity breaks during the day help children build healthy bones and muscles, focus better, and feel less stress. Doing puzzles, writing, drawing, and working with clay are some activities that develop children's finger and hand control.

Social development helps children get along with others. Teachers support children's social skills by helping them work together, include each other in activities, make and keep friends, and resolve disagreements.

Emotional development lets children understand their feelings and the feelings of others. Teachers help children recognize, talk about, and express their emotions and show concern for others. They also support children's development of self-regulation—being able to manage their feelings and behavior.

Language and literacy development includes understanding language and communicating through reading, writing, listening, and talking. Literacy is a big focus in kindergarten. Children will use these skills throughout his life.

Thinking, or cognitive, skills develop as children explore, observe, create, ask questions, do new tasks, and solve problems. Teachers help children plan what they're going to do, encourage children to discuss and think more deeply about ideas, and include children when making decisions.

Every state has learning standards that describe what children need to know and be able to do at a certain age. Teachers use these standards to balance what children need to learn with their knowledge of how children learn best.

Whether they are helping children write thank-you letters to a library they visited, decide what material would best support the cardboard bridge they are making, or brainstorm solutions to keep the lettuce in the class garden from wilting, teachers connect learning across subject areas to give children a deeper understanding of a topic.

Speaking and listening (oral language). At school, children have many opportunities to listen to and speak with children and adults. Oral language skills allow children to communicate effectively and are strongly linked to reading and writing. To support these skills, teachers

- Explore new vocabulary words with children during science, math, social studies, and art, while on field trips, and during reading and computer time
- Give children opportunities to talk about what they know and make connections to their own lives
- Encourage children to take turns when talking so they learn to politely listen and speak
- Ask children to explain what they're doing and what they notice

Reading. Children enter kindergarten with different reading experiences and skills. No matter what children already know, teachers help them continue to develop reading skills and a love of reading. They

- Share books and other types of information in both print and digital formats, and post different types of print around the room (like the daily schedule and helper charts) so children see that reading is useful and fun
- Read with children every day, individually or in a group
- Teach children letter sounds
- Point out and explain parts of written language, like capital letters and punctuation
- Support children who are learning English in addition to their home languages.

On the road to becoming readers and writers, young children need many opportunities to hear and understand spoken language. This helps them become aware of the different sounds of language. They also need to learn about print—letters and words seen in books and all around them at home and in their community. Young children need writing to help them learn about reading, and reading to help them learn about writing. However, they need to talk and listen before learning about both!

Young children can learn about literacy through everyday activities at home. It's especially important for families to encourage a love of reading and to demonstrate how writing is used to communicate information and ideas. Ask your child to tell you about her drawing, then write her words on the back of the paper. This helps her learn that the letters and words you are writing have meaning. When you listen as she “reads” her scribbles, you give meaning to her own marks.

What do most young children learn about literacy in the preschool years?

They learn to:

- name and rhyme alphabet letters
- hear rhymes and sounds in words
- recognize and write their own names

- use new vocabulary words in their conversations
- listen to stories and understand what they hear

How can we encourage your child to love reading, writing, and language so much that he begs for a bedtime story or a trip to the library? In any home, there are countless ways to encourage a child's love of reading, writing, speaking, and listening. Here are eight simple ideas for including literacy in your everyday routine.

Talk and listen. Hold meaningful, thought-provoking conversations with your child. Talk about things that he did or things she finds interesting. While you listen and respond to what your child says,

- introduce new words, like colander or automobile.
- expand on what she says, offering more description and using more mature language (Your child: "It runned out." You: "Your marker ran out of ink!").
- challenge him to imagine, remember, and think about things he sees and hears around him.
- ask him to tell you about the best thing that happened that day.

Read aloud together. Research has found that one of the most important things parents can do to help their child build reading and writing skills is to read aloud. To make the most of this time together,

- read aloud at least once every day
- read favorites again and again
- talk about the story before, during, and after reading
- ask her teacher what kinds of books and authors she likes best at school
- ask a librarian to suggest some diverse and age-appropriate children's books, poetry collections, and songs
- share a variety of literature (stories, poems, and informational books) over time
- suggest activities that go with the books you read ("In this book, Yoko brought sushi to school for lunch. What special food would you like to make for lunch?")

Explore the sounds of language. Children love to play with sounds and words. Invite your child to have fun with sounds and words. Make up games. Using stories, poems, and songs, or your own imagination, play with the following:

- rhymes—What words end with the same sound? "See you later, alligator." "Hey, what other words sound like splat?" [mat, flat, cat]
- alliteration—What words begin with the same sound? "The red car raced to the restaurant."
- matching specific sounds—What words begin or end with the same sound? "Listen to the word duck. Duck starts with the /d/ sound. What other words start with the same sound as duck?"
- sound/letter connections—What else begins or ends with the same letter? "Look, Jennifer and Jamal's names both start with J."

Offer alphabet activities. Over time, playing with items like the following can help your child recognize the letters of the alphabet:

- ABC books
- magnetic letters
- alphabet blocks and puzzles
- alphabet charts
- ABC stamps

Writing. Children will work on many skills to develop their writing. For example, he might draw pictures to plan a story. When he writes, his teacher might encourage him to use his own spelling. She'll show him how to form letters and leave space between words. The more he writes, the better he'll get at it. To support children's writing, teachers might do the following:

- Provide lots of writing materials, like different kinds of paper, pencils, markers, crayons, and digital devices (such as tablets and computers)
- Model—show and explain—specific skills
- Have children write in different forms, like observations in their science notebook or instructions on how to feed the class guinea pig
- Encourage your child to review and look for ways to improve his writing
- Share the pen—on a large sheet of paper, the teacher writes some of the words of a story, and then invites the children to write some too

Math. Math is all around us! When your child's class is learning about patterns, for example, she might discover them on the kitchen tile at home, on a butterfly's wing, and on her striped shirt. Teachers use math concepts during everyday activities and encourage children to solve real problems, like using rulers to measure the plants they are growing. They ask questions to extend your child's thinking and encourage children to explain their answers.

Science. Teachers provide materials and activities that encourage children to be curious (as they naturally are!) and to make discoveries: building and taking apart things, examining objects, thinking about why certain things happen, and explaining what they find out. Teachers help children think like scientists—to predict what will happen, test their ideas, come up with solutions, and record (document) their learning through pictures, graphs, writing, and photos.

Social studies. In kindergarten, children learn how their family and their class are part of the school and local community. Teachers offer lots of opportunities for children to share their opinions, listen to others, resolve disagreements, and learn about their languages and cultures. Long-term projects in geography and history connect skills and concepts to events children are familiar with.

Creative arts. Children express their feelings, ideas, and creativity in many ways—by exploring different art forms, inventing and telling stories, dancing, making music, and combining materials to make something new. In a high-quality

kindergarten, your child might act out a story, learn about painting and architecture, and learn to appreciate the art of many cultures. Creating helps your child imagine, focus, and think about problems in a new way.

Technology. Computers, tablets, smartphones, digital cameras, and other technology are available in many classrooms. Children use them to find information, solve problems, create, and learn at their own pace. When children use technology together, they learn to cooperate, consider different ideas, and make group decisions.

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