



THE PRACTICAL SITUATION OF IMPROVING THE METHODOICAL
PREPARATION OF FUTURE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR THE
INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS

Abdurakhmanova N.N.

*Gulistan State University, 1st stage basic doctoral student in Theory and Methodology of Education
and Training*

Annotation. *This article discusses the practical situation, pedagogical necessity, and the level of study of improving the methodical preparation of future elementary school teachers for the intellectual development of students. The goal of developing the intellectual abilities of elementary school students is that the problem of intellectual ability has been the object of research of famous scientists since ancient times and is still gaining importance today. The first scientific basis for studying mental abilities is the tests created for its measurement and verification. The memory of students who are capable of mathematics is manifested differently in relation to various elements of mathematical systems, their memory has a generalized character. Types of problems and methods of solving them, schemes of ideas, arguments and proofs are quickly remembered and kept firmly in memory.*

Key words: *primary education, ability, intelligence, mathematics, development, didactic games, creative approach, thinking, integration*

Today, only highly educated, modern, independent-thinking, intellectually developed and practical young people can ensure the great future of the country.

When thinking about intellectual ability, the phrase "mind is not age" is often used. There are many examples that confirm this in our long history: our great thinker grandfather, poet Alisher Navoi, started writing poems at the age of 6 and knew by heart Fariduddin Attar's work "Mantiq ut-tayr". . Interest in the glory, life and activities of the great statesman and leader, entrepreneur Amir Temur has been growing in different countries of the world for almost seven centuries.

Intellect (Latin: intellects — knowledge, understanding, perception) — the mental ability of a person; the ability to accurately reflect and change life, the environment in the mind, thinking, reading and learning, knowing the world and accepting social experience; the ability to solve various issues, come to a decision, act rationally, foresee events. Intellect includes perception, memory, thinking, speaking, etc. mental processes. The development of intelligence depends on social factors such as innate talent, brain capacity, energetic activity, and life experience. The level of intelligence is determined by the results of human activity, as well as psychological tests. [5, p. 46]

Intellectual potential, on the one hand, production of material wealth creation and practical application of new techniques and technologies necessary for in this way, saving, strengthening the country's wealth and more becomes the main force in reproduction, and on the other hand, production infrastructure quickly and according to the needs arising in the country and the world equal in the world production system of this country through



effective change creates opportunities for participation. High level of intellectual potential development becomes a huge factor in the rise of national spirituality of the people. Another important aspect is that it is a powerful weapon in the defense of national interests performs its function. Moreover, in an intellectually developed country democratic values develop steadily. Because intellectual wealth is only knowledge, He is not limited to the potential of intelligence and science, but also possesses high spirituality includes.

The problem of intellectual ability has been known since ancient times It has been the object of research of scientists and is of great importance even now is earning. The first scientific basis of learning mental abilities is to measure it, consists of tests created for verification. It is known that mental ability, psychological tests are the main tool for determining and measuring thinking. The history of the creation of such tests has several centuries. BC in the graduates of the school where mirzas and scribes were trained in ancient Babylon studies have been conducted. A well-prepared mirza was the most notable of that time, is considered a famous person. And this is with the level of acquisition of knowledge of that time defined. They should know four arithmetic operations, have a wide field of vision, to be able to divide what is available, to sing, to play a musical instrument should have the ability. Besides these, they are different test the ability to distinguish materials, metals, plants and the like seen.

In the action strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, priority tasks such as "further improvement of the continuous education system, increasing the possibilities of quality education services, supporting and realizing the creative and intellectual potential of the young generation" are defined. , in this regard, it is important to analyze the practice of developing the intellectual abilities of elementary school students, to clarify the criteria of logical thinking, to develop recommendations for the intellectual development of students and the acquisition of skills in accordance with their abilities and inclinations. [1, No. 6, Article 70]

The research of the structure of intelligence is reflected in the research of a number of scientists. For example, the American psychologist F. Friedman puts forward the idea that intelligence consists of six components and interprets it as follows:

- Ability to perform numerical operations;
- wealth of vocabulary;
- the ability to distinguish similarities and differences between geometric shapes;
- speed or rate of speech;
- ability to think;
- memory (adab) [4, 13-b]

Didactic game is very important for the development of intellectual abilities of young students

The importance of the game lies in the fact that it can be used not only in class, but also in extracurricular activities ("Mathematical Free Time Hour", KVN, "Battle of Experts", "Smart and Smart Girls"), etc. even during club training. [2, p. 35]

Didactic games (developing, cognitive) develop children's thinking, memory, attention, creative imagination, the ability to analyze and synthesize, perceive spatial



relations, constructive ability and creativity, the validity of observing students, reasoning; habits of self-examination, teaching children to subordinate their actions to the task, to bring the work started to the end.

The practical application of the following principles in the preparation and conduct of lessons is the main principle in the development of the intellectual abilities of primary school students:

1. The principle of the impact of multifaceted development on the child's intelligence.

Selection and creation of exercises for lessons that not only contribute to the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities on a given topic, but also develop a number of intellectual qualities

2. The principle of an effective approach to education.

It is necessary to try to organize the lesson in such a way that children look for their own ways of solving tasks, because at the same time their mental activity is activated and their intellectual qualities are improved.

3. The principle of rational response.

Tasks should be formulated in such a way that children should justify their point of view, their own version of the solution.

4. The principle of positive motivation

Creating special conditions in the classroom for a successful learning process - an atmosphere of joy, surprise, enjoyment. Extensive use of creating a "success situation" encourages students to believe in their own strengths and in their ability to succeed.

5. The principle of humanity and cooperation

Gender differences in the development of students' intellectual abilities are already evident in the period of primary education at school. Boys are better oriented to spatial-visual relations, girls have a higher level of verbal intelligence.

The thinking of a primary school student is unique, which, in turn, is expressed by the fact that the abilities of various forms of thinking have not yet been developed. Naturally, this creates certain difficulties in teaching. Elementary school students master the mentioned logical thinking processes. This is evident during the study of subjects such as mother tongue and mathematics. [6, 5 b]

The possibilities of developing students' intellectual abilities through elementary mathematics classes are wider than in other educational subjects. The reason is that by simply finding a solution to a problem in math class, we implement cross-disciplinary integration and help students learn by connecting broader theoretical knowledge to practical life. they will be aware of the changes in their place. As an example, we would like to cite a problem from the 3rd grade mathematics textbook: Matter. Anwar has a brother and a sister. The combined age of all three is 17 years. How old will they be after 6 years?

By searching for a solution to the above problem, first of all, it is possible to expand the students' thoughts about the affection between brothers and sisters by integrating it with the science of education. Secondly, when finding a solution to the problem related to life, you can ask the students the following question, what will be the result if we add your brother (brother), sister (sister) and your age? How will this interval change after 6 years?,



after 9 years?, after 10 years?. After such questions, the student can consciously determine the solution to the given problem. What we want to say is that if the child is taught to find solutions depending on the environment and situation in which the child lives, then we will raise a future generation that has its own opinions and is intellectually developed, not robots that do what we say.

In the development of intellectual abilities of primary school students

1. Non-standard issues

2. Logical issues

3. We will achieve our goal more easily if we use more types of problems that lead to problematic situations.

At the end of our article, we conclude that intellectual ability is a very important aspect in the development of human life. Because a person with fully developed intellectual ability has the qualities of a broad thinker, a deep thinker, able to judge and express his opinion on his own. At the same time, we are far from saying that only mathematics serves to develop the intellectual abilities of elementary school students through the examples presented in our article. Each subject has an incomparable role in the formation of a person.

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