

TEACH STUDENTS TO THINK LOGICALLY THROUGH DIDACTIC GAMES

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ANNOTATION

This article describes the types, importance and requirements of didactic games.

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One of the main goals of teaching mathematics is to develop students' abilities and interests based on the formation of students' intellectual thinking. Thus, the development of the concept of arithmetic operations in primary school and the development of methods for conveying computational methods in students will develop the skills and abilities to form the basic concepts of elementary mathematics in general and apply them in practice. Methods of solving mathematical problems in the learning process, including vital ones, based on their accumulated experience and teaching them to apply, have their own characteristics, their use in revealing the content of education and the essence of the concepts studied, teaching is a topical issue in interaction and combined with the practical experience of students. The development and implementation of these methods will help to improve the quality and effectiveness of teaching. One of the main goals of teaching mathematics in primary education is to develop students' abilities and interests based on the formation of students' intellectual thinking. This means that developing the essence of the concept of arithmetic operations and methods of calculation in primary school involves the development of students' skills and abilities to form the basic concepts of elementary mathematics in general and apply them in practice.

There are reasons for this:

1. Teaching mathematics in primary education through the discovery of the essence of arithmetic operations and concepts, the widespread use of vital exercises and examples, and on this basis to draw logically interconnected concepts, definitions, rules and conclusions, serves to develop students' mathematical skills.

2. In primary education, in the study of mathematics, there are textual exercises that reflect the specific features of each action and offer them in connection with the life experience of students, which stimulates students' interest in science. Along with the increase will be the basis for the development of thinking skills. It also influences the development of general thinking and skills.

3. The development of thinking skills in the teaching of mathematics in primary education requires logical thinking, reasoning and practical application, along with visual content, the content of arithmetic materials, the basic concepts studied and the solution of problems related to them.

The play method allows preschoolers to make a gradual transition from the play activities they are accustomed to to the learning activities, which makes the transition process less noticeable and hassle-free. Among other important aspects, it is necessary to pay special attention to the improvement of the methodology of didactic games and the use of various types of fun game exercises in the educational process. The four most important aspects and functions are highlighted: the means of development within the framework of motivational demand; cognitive tool; a means of developing mental movements; a means of developing voluntary behavior.

In the early stages of education, special didactic games help small school-age children to develop logical thinking.

Teach the meaning-binding method.

After the child is taught to connect and compare objects according to their external features, for example, according to shape, color, size, then to more intellectually complex actions - to compare objects according to their meaning, you can move on to teaching bonding.

Connecting objects by meaning is finding some connections between them, if these connections are based on important features and properties of objects and events. But it is also important to know how to rely on secondary, insignificant traits and characteristics.

A child's curiosity is always focused on learning about the world around us and the structure of the world. As the child plays, he or she tries to identify the cause and effect in his or her experience. For example, he can figure out what objects are sinking, what objects are swimming. The more active a child's mental relationship is, the more questions he or she will ask, and the more varied these questions will be. The child may be interested in everything in the world: how deep is the ocean? How do animals breathe? Why does the snow stay on top of the mountains and melt down? The child is always striving to know, and the acquisition of knowledge is achieved by answering a large number of questions such as "why?", "How", "how", "why".

Encrypted Numbers Exercise.

The teacher asked the students to decipher and remember the encrypted two-digit numbers without writing them down. This exercise can be done as a game.

An encrypted number and key are written on the board.

VA MK VO KE ST IO

KEY

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	M	V	E	K	O	S	I	P	T

Teacher. We're going to play an intelligence game with you, which means we have to decipher the numbers given in letters. Intelligence must have a very good memory. They should memorize a lot, but write as much as possible. Even if you have to write something, they have to encrypt very important information because no one knows what kind of information it is. Six numbers are written on the board in letters. Find out what numbers are written using the key. Remember them, these numbers cannot be written.

Games are an educational tool that stimulates the thinking of students, makes the learning process interesting and exciting, gives a strong impetus to the formation of language, special didactic games enhance mathematical thinking.

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