



Methods and importance of using independent assignments in elementary mathematics classes

Mohinur SAIDOVA¹, Aziza RAHMONOVA²

Pedagogical Institute of Bukhara State University

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received February 2021

Received in revised form

28 February 2022

Accepted 15 March 2022

Available online

25 April 2022

ABSTRACT

In this article, the importance of using independent assignments in primary school mathematics lessons, educational content, the mechanism of preparation are covered on the basis of various assignments, the expected result and the process of implementation are indicated.

2181-1415/© 2022 in Science LLC.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol3-iss2-pp84-90>

This is an open access article under the Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.ru>)

Keywords:

independent assignment,
creative assignment,
ability to work
independently,
creative ability,
method,
visualization,
elementary class,
innovative method.

Boshlang'ich sinf matematika darslarida mustaqil topshiriqlardan foydalanish usullari va ahamiyati

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

mustaqil topshiriq,
ijodiy topshiriq,
mustaqil ishlash ko'nikmasi,
ijodiy qobiliyat,
metod,
ko'rgazmalilik,
boshlang'ich sinf,
innovatsion usul.

Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf matematika darslarida mustaqil topshiriqlardan foydalanishning ahamiyati, tarbiyaviy mazmuni, tayyorlash mexanizmi turli topshiriqlar asosida yoritilgan, kutiladigan natija va amalga oshirish jarayoni ko'rsatilgan.

¹ Associate Professor of "Theory and Methods of Primary Education" of the Pedagogical Institute of Bukhara State University, Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences (Phd).

² 1st year master's degree in Theory and Methods of Education and Upbringing (Primary Education). Pedagogical Institute of Bukhara State University.

Самостоятельных заданий на уроках математики в начальных классах

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

самостоятельное задание,
творческое задание,
навык самостоятельной
работы,
творческие способности,
метод,
наглядность,
начальный класс,
инновационный метод.

В данной статье освещено значение использования самостоятельных заданий на уроках математики в начальных классах, воспитательное содержание, механизм подготовки на основе различных заданий, показан ожидаемый результат и процесс выполнения.

Ta'lim jrayonida raqobatbardosh kadrlarni tayyorlash bugungi kunning asosiy talablaridan biridir. Ayniqsa, tamal toshini qo'yadigan boshlang'ich ta'lim jarayonidan boshlab, ta'limni izchil va tizimli tashkil qilish asosiy masala hisoblanadi. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari uchun matematikani puxta o'zlashtirish, yuqori sinf bo'lganda o'quvchilardagi aktivlik va qiziqishni saqlab qolishga xizmat qiladi. O'rta ta'limning boshlang'ich sinflarida matematika darslarini o'qitish jarayonida eng to'g'ri metod bu ko'rgazmalilik va mustaqil amaliy ishlarni olib borishdir. Matematika haqida A. Reni shunday deydi: "Matematikani o'qitishdan asosiy maqsad – odamni ana shu go'zallik bilan tanishtirish va uning yordamida matematikada juda ham zarur bo'lgan intizomga va mantiqiy fikrleshga o'rgatishdir. Bu juda ham muhim, chunki matematikada mantiqiy fikrleshga o'rgangan odam uni hayotning xohlagan sohasida qo'llay oladi". Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining fikrlesh qobiliyatini o'stirish bevosita mustaqil topshiriqlarga bog'liq. O'quvchilarni mustaqil faoliyatga o'rgatish uchun quyidagi topshiriqlardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq.

1-topshiriq: "Shakl nomi va soni" o'yini. *Rasmda qanday shakllar berilgan, ularning nomi, rangi, sonini ayting va yozing.*

Shakllar nomi	Shakllar soni	
		

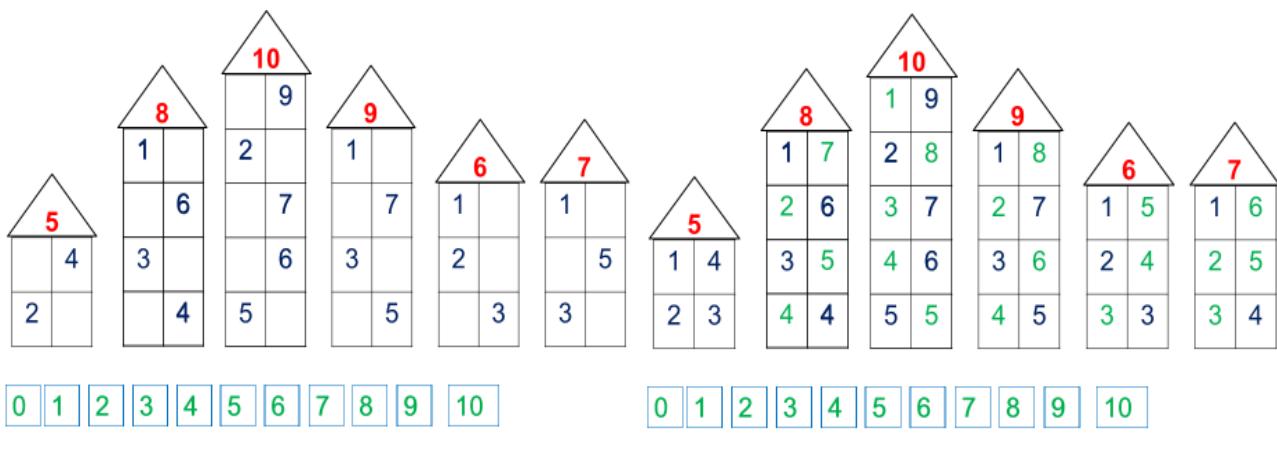
Bu topshiriqlarni nafaqat mavzularga moslab, balki figuralar, ularning nomini, 10 gacha bo'lgan sonlarni raqamlashni o'rganish jarayonida ham foydalanish mumkin. O'yin orqali o'quvchilarning mantiqiy tafakkurini va sezgirligini o'stirish mumkin. Matematik innovatsion topshiriqlar o'quvchida maqsadga intilish, tirishqoqlik, zukkolik, kabi xislatlarni tarbiyalaydi. A.N. Kolmogorov ta'biri bilan aytganda: "Matematikani bilmay turib na zamonaviy texnika asoslarini, na olimlar tabiiy va ijtimoiy hodisalarini

qanday qilib o'rganayotganlarini anglab bo'lmaydi". Shu sababli matematika darslari muhim ekanligini o'quvchilar ongiga singdirib, darsni innovatsion texnologiyalar asosida o'tishga harakat qilish zarur.

2-topshiriq: "Yordam ber" o'yini. *To'g'ri javobni strelka orqali topib belgilang! Bu topshiriq orqali bolalarni qayta xotirlashga chorlash mumkin. O'quvchilar nafaqat olgan bilimlarini xotirlab oladilar, balki mantiqiy va topqirlik qobiliyatlarini ham shakllantiradilar.*

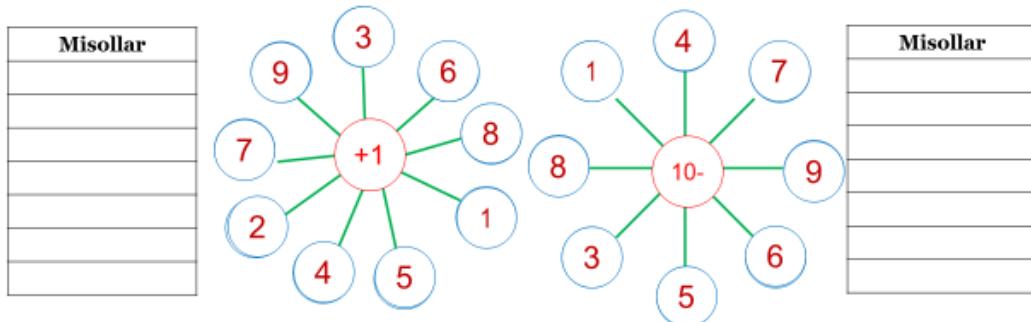
Misollar	Yashirin son
$5 + \dots = 6$	3
$\dots + 2 = 6$	1
$3 + \dots = 6$	1
$6 - \dots = 5$	4
$\dots - 2 = 4$	3
$6 - \dots = 3$	6
$6 - \dots = 2$	6
$\dots - 5 = 1$	4
$2 * 6$	=
$6 * 3$	<
$6 * 6$	>

3-topshiriq: "Tarkibni top o'yini". *O'quvchilar sonlar tarkibini topib, kerakli katakchaga yozadilar.*

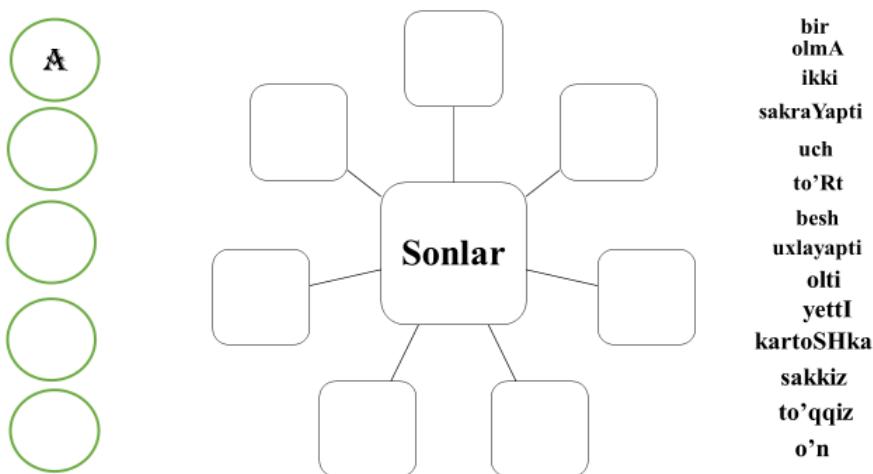


Bu o'yinni guruh yoki individual bo'lib ishslash mumkin. Tezkorlik muhim ahamiyatga ega. O'quvchilarning farqlash, ajratish va xotirlash qobiliyatini o'stiradi.

4-topshiriq: "Matematik gullar" metodi. *Bu topshiriqni har bir o'quvchiga alohida berilishi maqsadga muvofiq. Bu topshiriqqa mos ifodalarni tezlik bilan topib, jadvalda qayd etishlari zarur. Bu singari topshiriqni "O'nlik" konsentrini o'rganishda bir necha darslarida ham foydalanish mumkin. Bu singari topshiriqlar o'quvchilarda mantiqiy fikrashi va ifoda tuza olish qobiliyatini shakllantiradi.*



5-topshiriq: “Yashirin so’zni top!” o’yini. Tayanch so’z atrofiga kerakli so’zlar yig’iladi. Bosh harf bilan yozilgan harflar esa yig’ilib, so’z hosil qilinadi.



Bu o’yindan foydalanish nafaqat o’quvchilar uchun qiziqarli, qolaversa, o’quvchilarning mulohaza yuritishi uchun zamin hozirlaydi. O’quvchilarning abstrakt tushunchalarini o’sтирди.

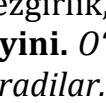
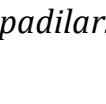
6-topshiriq: “Ifoda tuz”o’yin metodi. O’quvchilar bu o’yinda tarqatilgan topshiriqlar kitobchasida berilgan shakllarning ko’rinishiga qarab ifoda tuzib, uni yechishlari kerak.

6 IFODA TUZING VA UNI YECHING!

$4+3=7$	$6+1=7$	$7-4=3$	$7-5=2$	$8 \times 3 = 24$

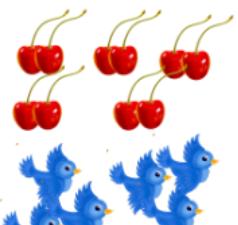
Bu topshiriq ham “O’nlik” konsentri doirasida misol, masala yechish jarayonida juda foydali sanaladi.

7-topshiriq: “Uyga yetib ol” о‘йни. O‘quvchilarga format tarqatiladi. Unda misollar berilgan, lekin ifodalardagi qaysi bir son noma’lum bo’lsa, shularni topib, o‘z o‘rniga yopishtirib qo’yilsa, bo‘g’irsoq uygacha yetib oladi. Bu misollarni bo‘g’irsoqqa quyon, bo‘ri, ayiq va tulkivoy tayyorlab kelgan. Agar savollardan qaysinidir topishda xatolikka yo‘l qo’ysangiz, u uygacha yetib borolmaydi. Shuning uchun, bolajonlar, birlgilikda faqat to‘g’ri javoblarni topishga harakat qilamiz.

MISOLLARNING TO‘G’RI JAVOBINI O‘Z O‘RNIGA QO‘YING!							
—	+	8	= 10				
10	-	—	= 1				
—	+	1	= 10				
—	-	8	= 2				
9	-	—	= 6				
—	-	8	= 1				
8	-	—	= 1				
							
9	7	2	10	3	9	9	

Bu o‘yin orqali o‘quvchilarni sezgirlik, topqirlik ruhida tarbiyalash mumkin.

8-topshiriq: “Do‘smini top” о‘йни. O‘quvchilar Mushukvoy tayyorlab kelgan topshiriqni guruh bilan hamkorlikda bajaradilar. Har ikkala qatordagi misollarni yechadilar. Qolaversa, o‘rin almashgan do‘smini topadilar.

   	2•5=	
	<input type="text"/>	
	5•2=	
	<input type="text"/>	
2•6=		
<input type="text"/>		
4•3=		
<input type="text"/>		

O‘zinga qo‘yilgan ball

Bu o‘yinlar orqali o‘quvchilarni matematikaga bo‘lgan qiziqishi va ishtiyoqini o‘stirish mumkin. O‘quvchilar bu singari o‘yin topshiriqlarni sevib bajaradilar.

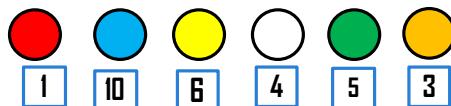
9-topshiriq: “Ranglar jilosi”. O‘quvchilar jadvaldagi kamayuvchi, ayriluvchi, ayirmani, qo’shiluvchi, yig‘indini topishlari zarur. Javobga mos ranglar topilib, jadval ichi bo‘yaladi.

MATEMATIKADA RANGLAR JILOSI

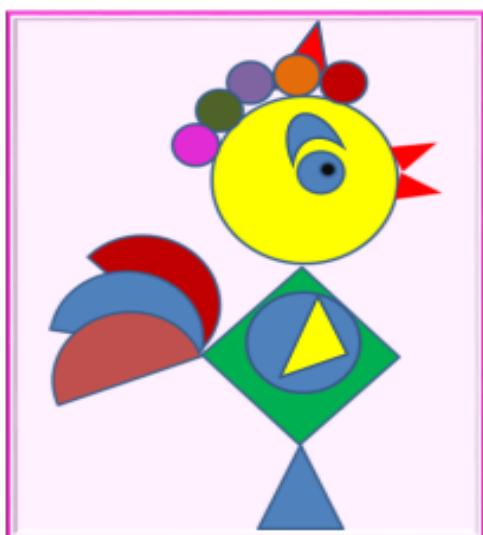


Kamayuvchi	8	10	
Ayrluvchi	7		2
Ayirma		4	3

Qo'shiluvchi	8	6	
Qo'shiluvchi	2		1
Yig'indi		10	3



10-topshiriq: "Sonini top" o'yini. O'quvchilar bu o'yin orqali har bir shakl sonini va umumiy shakllar sonini topishlari ("ikkinchi o'nlik" mavzusida ham foydalanish mumkin.) va jadvalda qayd etishlari zarur.



Shakllar	Soni	Umumiy soni
Aylana		
Yarim aylana		
Uchburchak		
To'rburchak		



O'yin axborot texnologiyasidan foydalanib slaydda berilishi yoki har bir o'quvchi uchun alohida berilishi mumkin. Slayd prezentatsiyaning alohida kadri bo'lib, matnni, sarlavhalarini grafik va diaggramalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu o'yin orqali o'quvchilar ham shakllar haqida chuqur tasavvurga ega bo'ladilar ham "birinchi o'nlik", "ikkinchi o'nlik" mavzularni mustahkamlash jarayonida samarali natijaga erishadilar.

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari matematika darsi jarayonida foydalaniladigan har qanday innovatsion mustaqil topshiriqlarning natijasi samarali va qiziqarli bo'ladi. Topshiriqlarning xilma-xilligi va o'quvchilar imkoniyatidan kelib chiqib tanlanishi, yuksak natijalarga erishish va o'quvchilarning fanga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini o'stirish uchun poydevor vazifasini o'taydi. Turli innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish, Milliy dastur talablarini ta'minlashda ham yaxshi samara berishiga ishonamiz.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI:

1. Allaberganova M.R Informatika fanidan didaktik o'quv-majmuasini ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga tatbiq etish jihatlarini tadqiq etish. Mag.dis. – Toshkent, 2011. – B. 33–34.
2. Saitov Y, Matematika va matematiklar haqida T: "O'qituvchi", 1992. – B. 32.
3. N. Dilova, M. Saidova., Formative Assessment of Students' Knowledge as an innovative approach to education. The American Journal of social science and education innovations // The American journal of social SCIENCE and education innovations (TAJSSEI) SJIF-5.525 DOI-10.37547/TAJSSEI // December 05, 2020 | Pages: 190–196.
4. N. Dilova, M. Saidova. Innovative approach to education is a factor for developing new knowledge, competence and personal qualities // Published by: TransAsian Research Journals AJMR: Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (ADoubleBlind Review & Peer Review International Journal) // January, 2021.
5. Dilova N.G., Saidova M.J. Formative assessment of students' knowledge as an innovative approach to education // The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations. – 2020. – T. 2. – №. 12. – PP. 190–196.
6. Saidova M. Educate students by solving textual problems // European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences. – 2019. – T., 2019.
7. Saidova M.J. Methods and Importance of Using Innovative Technologies in Learning Concenter "Decimal" at Teaching Process of Math in Primary Schools // www.auris-verlag.de. – 2017.
8. Jonpulatovna S.M., Qizi I.M.F. An integrated approach to the use of pedagogical technologies in primary school mathematics // Middle European Scientific Bulletin. – 2021. – T. 8.
9. Saidova Mohinur Jonpulatovna, & Ibrahimova Mohichehra Furkat Qizi. (2021). Improve Pupils' Knowledge and Personal Qualities Through Educational Tools in Elementary Mathematics Classes. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 8.
10. Saidova M.J. The Use of Various Forms in Teaching Future Primary School Teachers Through Distance Learning // Eurasian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences. – 2022. – T. 5. – PP. 103–107.
11. Jonpo'latovna S.M., Komilqizi K.K. The Use of Information Technology in Solving Problems in Mathematics Lessons in Elementary School // European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630). – 2021. – T. 12. – PP. 170–179.
12. Saidova M.J. Teaching future primary school teachers to pass mathematics lessons through innovative technologies // EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD). – T. 5. – PP. 254–261.
13. Saidova Mohinur Jonpo'latovna, & Fayziyeva Marjona Amonjonovna. (2022). First Improving the quality of education through the use of individual assignments in classroom mathematics lessons. Eurasian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 6, 13–20.
14. Saidova M.J. Directions and Content of Educational Information // European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630). – 2021. – T. 12. – PP. 210–217.
15. Jonpolatovna S.M., & Gulomovna U.S. (2021). Effectiveness of the Use of Information Technologies in Fulfilling Creative Tasks in Primary School Mathematics. European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630), 11, 26.