

# LOGICAL LEARNING ADVENTURES: NURTURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOGICAL THINKING IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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## Abstract

The pre-school age is the first period when the child enters social life and begins community relations in his life. The knowledge and skills formed during this period will serve as a foundation for the following youth periods. For this reason, the topic of forming a child's logical thinking during preschool education is relevant. This article analyzes the games, methods and tools that form the logical thinking of preschool children.

**Keywords:** preschool education, logical thinking, social institution, methods.

## Introduction

In the years of independence in our republic, the attitude towards the human personality has changed dramatically. Particular attention was paid to the fate of each person who is a member of society [1,2,3].

Since these years, special attention has been paid to preschool educational organizations, which act as the second social institution in the category of personality development. In particular, the fact that recently the world conference on raising and educating young children was held in Tashkent is a clear proof of this. On November 15, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited this conference.

The conference is aimed at determining the policy of preschool education in the world until 2030 and expanding international cooperation in this regard. UNESCO Director General Audrey Azoulay, ministers and representatives from about 150 countries, officials of international organizations took part in it [4].

"In this regard, first of all, we attach great importance to paying attention and practical care to young people and children, raising them physically and spiritually. By developing children from a young age, we are creating a solid foundation for them to fully express their identity in the future. After all, there is no doubt that the investments spent in the path of our noble goal will return several times more tomorrow," said Shavkat Mirziyoyev [5].

## Methodology

As one of the main topics of the future summit held by the United Nations in 2024, it was emphasized the importance of including the issue of education for young children. In accordance with the decision on Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev of September 30, 2017 "On measures to radically improve the management of the preschool education system" and "Organization of the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan", a new system was created in this area.

Before considering the importance of logical thinking in preschool age, let's understand what logical thinking is. let's find an answer to the question [6-11].

Logical thinking is a concept that means that the existence, reality or impressions that a person sees, hears, knows, feels and understands in a way that is understandable to others. The ability to think logically is characteristic of all healthy people. Logical thinking is universal for human cognitive activity. Thinking is a multifaceted, complex, and at the same time integrated mental process. Logic means the ability of people to think in an orderly, clear, reasonable manner in their daily activities and relationships. We can understand the meaning of words in different languages because the laws of thinking of all people are the same [12-17]. Logical thinking is important in the field of scientific and practical human activity. The role of logical thinking in understanding the nature of the universe and its events, the nature of the relationship between man and nature, and organizing life on this basis is incomparable. Logic is the process of thinking, following the laws of thinking in written and spoken speech.

Criteria for the development of logical thinking:

- Independence of thought;
- Speed and consistency of mastering educational material;
- Mental (thinking) speed in solving non-standard tasks;
- Deep penetration into the content of the studied legal situation (knowing how to distinguish an important theory from an unimportant theory);
- Critical thinking. Criteria determining the level of development of logical thinking:
- Determined motivation for logical thinking;
- Formation of logical thinking skills;

Why is logical thinking necessary in preschool education organizations?

At preschool age, the child's thinking begins to develop very quickly. This is because, firstly, they have relatively increased life experience, secondly, their speech is well developed, and thirdly, children of kindergarten age have the opportunity to do a lot of free, independent actions. Based on this, they begin to think logically. The emergence of questions in all fields in preschool children indicates that their thinking is active and logical thinking is emerging. If the child cannot find an answer to his question or adults do not pay attention to his question, his curiosity begins to wane [18].

The preschool period is very important in the development of the child.

During this period, the child's physical, moral, and psychological health is formed and mental development skills are improved. Parents who want their child to be lucky, smart and talented in the future should pay attention to his development right from this period. It is known that the main activity of children during preschool education is play. During the game, the child begins to form. From a pedagogical point of view, a properly organized game, along with the formation of moral and volitional characteristics, arouses interest in learning and knowing the surroundings [19].

To develop the child's creative thinking and logical thinking, it is possible to organize games in the preschool educational organization as follows;

**Where did the artist go wrong?**

Purpose: To teach students to analyze, to enrich their knowledge about the environment.

In this game, the teacher shows the children a picture drawn in advance. The child who finds the error in the picture first will answer by raising his hand. In the picture, the sky is painted green, the tree roots are in the sky, a watermelon is ripening on the tree, and a boy is flying a bicycle with his legs from the sky.

**What did I say wrong?**

Purpose: To teach children to compare, to develop their speech.

The teacher reads the sentences. If the sentence is correctly formed, the students sit quietly, if there is a mistake, then they have to clap twice.

A bird has four wings.

A cat has three eyes.

Dogs bark when they sense danger.

The mouse always scares the cat.

The swallow flies in winter.

Watermelon ripens in winter and tastes great.

**Who eats what?**

Purpose: Enriching students' knowledge about the environment. Teach them to be present.

Animals, vegetables and fruits are placed on the table. Each participant places in front of one animal a fruit or vegetable that he will eat. Whoever makes a mistake, the turn goes to the next child. For example, you can put a carrot in front of a rabbit and a banana in front of a monkey.

**Who will find it first?**

Purpose: To teach children resourcefulness and dexterity. The teacher mixed different items on the table. Then he lists the names of items from his list. Learners have to find the word given by the tutor within 30 seconds. For example, a bucket, coloured paper, a toy car, a doll's coat, a bee's nest, a jar lid, scissors, a violin, a piece of plasticize, two green Lego pieces, a red pen, a green hat, an ink pen, a glue plate, a bowl with cotton flowers, a glue spoon, a small ball.

In addition to the games mentioned above, we can use the following methods to form logical thinking in the preschool education organization;

1. Reading a book
2. Drawing (with paint, flour, sand)

3. Graphic dictation
4. Painting
5. Assemble the puzzle
6. Children's dominoes
7. Poem memorization
8. Children's theater [20].

The whole life of a person is built based on logic. We understand the essence of the events and phenomena around us through logical thinking. By developing logical thinking in preschoolers, which implements the first stage of the continuous education system, we form the basis for the key stages of the educational process.

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