



MARIA MONTESSORI'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR YOUNG TEACHERS TO DEVELOP CHILDREN'S LITTLE HAND MOTORCY

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***Annotation.** This article discusses in detail the Maria Montessori system and its peculiarities in the development of fine motor skills in children, the advantages and importance of Montessori pedagogy - a non-traditional method for the development of today's child's personality.*

***Keywords :** Montessori, developmental environment, play-exercise, social adaptation, centers, activity .*

Sufficient conditions have been created for preschool children to become physically healthy and spiritually mature. In particular, various methods and techniques are used in the education of preschool and school-age children. One such method is the method of the Italian educator, pediatrician Maria Montessori. An important aspect of this method is that it has proven that children who work independently can reach new levels of autonomy and have a goal of reaching a new level of awareness. Montessori also made sure that all children had the potential to learn and practice well for each particular child, such as recognizing them as individuals and treating them. Also his _ observations based on Montessori children for materials free selection , continuous performance , action freedom and environment _ _ boundaries within activity think opportunity gave . She begins to see independence as the goal of education and the role of the teacher as an observer and director of children’s innate psychological development. It offers unique ways - without special manuals, alphabets, primers, italics books, and almost no pen and paper - to learn to read easily and with pleasure. Maria Montessori: “Young children

need to learn to write first. Watching children in school, he concluded that it is easier to draw on a child's letter writing (by drawing a letter) than on the concept of a certain abstract representation of letters in a book.

Maria Montessori not only teaches writing but also works in a variety of areas. In particular, it is possible to perform various exercises .

"Frames and Lines." The purpose of the exercise is to: work with a pencil, refine fine motor skills, help prepare a letter, draw a border, prepare the hand when applying borders and measurements.

Materials: several frames with geometric shapes. Each square is embedded in various geometric shapes with small handles, which allows you to remove attachments from the frames. Additions are the following shapes: ellipse, square, pentagon, circle, equilateral triangle, trapezoid, rectangle, triangular shape with curved sides (quatrefoil), oval. You also need to have a small colored tray that has a stand for colored pencils, a wooden square plate, and white papers of the same size. How to play: The frame is wrapped in a piece of paper and the child shapes turn the mirrored mirrors into colored pencils. The appropriate liner (e.g., a square) was then combined with the shape drawn on the paper and again rotated with a single colored pencil. The image shown on the paper was first with wide broad lines and then narrower. Hatching is always done from left to right. The review of the technique may be different. Small frequent strokes of continuous writing are especially good.

"From point to point . " The purpose of the training: preparation for writing, holding lines, improving the fine motor skills of the hand, mastering the pen. Materials: pictures with dots scattered on them (you can connect with dots from "children's magazines and textbooks" using simple pictures), pencil.

How to play: The child chooses any picture and connects any idea with a pencil at will.

"Rough letters . " The purpose of the lesson: to improve the feelings of arrogance, to learn the alphabet through tactile sensations, to prepare a letter, the correlation of the sound and its symbolic sign.

Materials: sand or sheet paper letters are placed on thick cardboard plates or

slabs. The font is typed. If the background of the plates has a blue or pink color, which sound (vowel or vowel) corresponds to the letter? Separate cells contain uppercase letters and uppercase letters.

How to play: In front of the child is placed boxes with rough letters and removes one of the plates from it. For example, a sign with the letter A. The parent will show you how to rotate with two fingers (middle and index) as you write the letter. The child repeats this movement and finally calls the letter. He can repeat the movement of the hand in the air to better follow a certain letter.

"Picture Book". The purpose of the exercise: to develop intuitive reading skills. Materials: A book in which one object is drawn on one page and its name is written on another. In it, the words should be simple and they should be "fruits", "vegetables", "flowers" and so on. How to play: The child looks at the book and matches the picture with the word.

"Construction Proposal." The purpose of the lesson: to include individual words in a sentence, to get acquainted with the concept of a sentence, to read and understand individual words.

Materials: multi-colored cards with different words written on a white background or in a printed font. You can suggest cards of the same color. Color cards can be replaced with a white line.

How to play: The child brings the cards to the table, takes out the card and arranges them with colors. He then reads the words on the cards of the same color and writes them down one by one so that they can judge. However, the order of the words is very much like the meaning of the sentence

Today, the Maria Montessori system is one of the most popular methods for child development. Montessori children's development is about freedom and discipline, fun play and serious work at the same time. Maria Montessori created her own pedagogical method in a didactically prepared environment in the system of children's self-development. He proved that children who work independently can reach new levels of autonomy and have a goal of their own to achieve a new level of awareness. Montessori also recognizes all children as individuals and also its

observations based on Montessori children for materials free selection , continuous performance , action freedom and environment _ _ boundaries within activity think opportunity gave. It offers unique ways - without special manuals, alphabets, primers, italics books, and almost no pen and paper - to learn to read easily and with pleasure.

The construction work on the formation of the human personality is a mysterious formation process. An immovable baby is a mystery to us. In his body, like all living things, is hidden a very complex mechanism, but this mechanism belongs only to him. His will is something that helps him be. What is mysteriously called meat is the diversity of motor organs called voluntary muscles in the language of psychology. This definition speaks for itself: muscles are based on will. Nothing else can better explain the connection between action and spiritual life. If it does not have its own organs as its own means, it will remain weak.

No animal, no ordinary insect, could follow its instincts if it did not have its own organs of action. In complex forms, especially in humans, the muscular system is so complex and the number of muscles is so great that students studying anatomy have said, "In order to remember all the names of muscles, they must be separated at least seven times." It is also a complex endeavor when doing so, the muscles should be closely connected to each other. Some of them move towards impulses , while others remain passive. Some muscles can affect the digestive process, while others make external connections. And all of these muscles work differently. But the muscles do their work in perfect harmony.

The external environment directs any impulse and this adjustment is done continuously. The activity of the weeping muscles would not be complete without the extensor muscles, and the result is a single, often complex movement — the movement of an acrobat or the movement of a violinist's hands, whose bow makes very delicate movements.

Every action is the result of opposing actions. Like well-trained armies, they also stand against each other. It can be said that the Creator did not rely only on nature, and therefore gave the highest tasks - construction and management - to the

energy of the individual, the energy that nature accumulates. This is the basis of human development: a person's spirituality must go through a period of formation in the body to pave the way and enable it throughout life. This process of becoming a body represents the first stage of a child's life.

The formation of the body is carried out according to certain mental instructions, and at the same time the child should be given spiritual life before motor life. Spiritual life is ahead of any cognitive expression and is in no way dependent on it.

It would be a big misconception to believe that a child's muscles are weak and therefore unable to stand upright. In the same way, another view is wrong: a child by nature cannot coordinate the work of his muscles.

The strength of the muscles to increase and counteract movement is clearly recognized. There can be nothing more complicated than the coordinated play of the muscles involved in the perceptual and learning movements, they start working from the first minute. But unlike the actions of young animals, nature wanted to rid the actions of the human child from the dictators of instincts. Instincts subside, muscles grow stronger, and obediently wait for new commands or voices of will to create actions that serve the human spirit . Their task is not only to express the characteristics of the species, but also to discover the spirit of the individual.

Of course, man has some instincts that help shape the fundamental characteristics of species. Every child knows in advance what to walk and what to say. By the way, personal qualities appear so unexpectedly that they puzzle us over and over again.

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