

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF MONTESSORI METHODOLOGY

Fergana professional educational school specialized for persons with disabilities

English teacher

Muxammadjonov Asadbek

Annotation. *Any pedagogical method is very important for the development of the child. The reason is that through such methods, our future will be educated with knowledge and competence. This article talks about the use of the Maria Montessori method. In the methodology, children learn without coercion, with pleasure and interest, because everyone is engaged in an activity of their own choosing. The system works efficiently. The pros and cons of the Montessori method have been thoroughly studied.*

Key words: *child, mind, individual, exercise, methodology, kindergarten, interesting.*

INTRODUCTION

Maria Montessori is an Italian teacher and one of the first female doctors of the 19th century who created her own pedagogical system. Montessori always fought for justice - while working as a doctor's assistant in a psychiatric clinic, she interacted a lot with children with special needs and was worried that no one was taking care of them[1]. But everyone needs education!

The Montessori system appeared at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. Maria was born in 1870. The girl always studied well and was not ready to limit herself to the traditional female career of that time. Senorita Montessori became the first woman in Italy to qualify as a doctor. At the beginning of her professional career, Maria worked as an assistant in a specialized clinic for mentally retarded children. It was there that she began to apply the pedagogical principles that later formed the basis of the Montessori system. Maria brought abandoned, lonely children "toys" - beads, scraps, cardboard boxes. These objects aroused the interest of young patients, and the children literally "came to life" before our eyes. Maria was greatly influenced by the works of Seguin and Itard; using the didactic materials of eminent scientists in practice, she became convinced that children needed pedagogical, not psychological, help.

In the future, Maria will head the Orthophrenic Institute, which trained teachers to work with sick children. At the institute, she will continue classes with students, once again making sure that her methods work, and children studying in the Montessori system demonstrate excellent results.

In 1907, Maria was offered to head the "Children's Home" - a kindergarten for healthy children, where she would be able to fully apply the developed pedagogical techniques. Montessori will continue his research and, over time, will discover the so-called "sensitive periods" - periods of a child's life when he is most receptive to mastering certain knowledge[2].

analysis and results

The Montessori method was such a success that over time, “Children’s Homes” were opened in Milan, Geneva and Vienna, and in the Swiss canton of Ticino, all preschool institutions began to operate under the new system.

In 1929, Maria and her son organized the International Montessori Association (Association Montessori International), which today operates in more than twenty countries around the world.

Analysis and results

Therefore, Maria began to develop her own methods for developing children. Initially - only for children with developmental delays. But, convinced of the success of her educational and developmental system, Maria adapted it for all children. She realized that classical methods are not always effective.

The author called her method “a system where the child develops independently, relying on a didactically prepared environment.” The key principle of the Montessori method is “Help me do it myself.” It implies that the adult understands what the child is interested in, provides him with a basis for interesting activities and teaches him to use it.

Basic principles of the technique

Montessori is a method of early development, but the groups are still of different ages. Older children teach younger ones and acquire leadership traits. The younger ones learn to take care of each other. Mutual assistance and cooperation are formed, although sometimes misunderstandings occur.

Classes are conducted in a specially prepared environment. The basics of Montessori pedagogy mean that the playroom is divided into several parts - the standard areas are natural science, practical life, sensory, language, and mathematics. But they also add creative, gaming and sports. The child can study where he likes, even all day long. The teacher’s task is to adapt to the interests of the child. It is important to give freedom of thinking, action and feeling. This way, children will learn everything easily and with pleasure, without “obligation” and competition with peers.

An adult plays a secondary role in learning: he is not a mentor, but an assistant. The adult’s task is only to interest the child. The teacher communicates with the children, but does not impose his own opinion and does not lead the child to the desired answers to questions.

There are definitely rules that help streamline processes in a Montessori group. For example, after reading a book, you need to put it back in its place or put the toys away where the baby got them from. This is how children are taught to maintain order.

Direction to the development of fine motor skills, senses: vision, hearing, taste, smell and touch. Maria Montessori believed that careful actions with small objects form the intellect, develop speech, attention and memory. Therefore, in her system there is a lot of activity related to stringing objects, guessing them by touch and texture, and sorting.

Criticism and prohibitions are unacceptable. The child has the right to make mistakes. He is quite capable of achieving everything on his own [3].

Independence is fostered in the child. All materials are located on shelves so that he can pick them up and put them back in place. All books are in one copy - this way children learn to negotiate with each other.

Advantages and disadvantages of the system

Positive:

✓ Children learn at their own pace, without competition with peers and a compulsory program.

✓ The classes are not boring, the kids are inquisitive and proactive.

✓ They can keep themselves busy, respect the needs of others and cope well with household responsibilities.

✓ Children know what "personal boundaries" and "who I am" are.

Negative:

● After the Montessori method, it can be difficult for children to get used to the discipline of ordinary kindergartens and schools, where everyone does the same thing together, and the teacher should be perceived as an authority, and not as a helper.

● Benefits are quite expensive, and they need to be varied to remain interesting to children, and there must be a sufficient number of them.

● It is difficult to recreate a Montessori environment at home.

Conclusion. Parents for whom an individual approach to their child is important. But for mom and dad who are internally not ready to let the child go without being tied to the standard system, the method most likely will not be suitable. Children who do not have problems with communication and socialization will have an easier time than those who are withdrawn. Those who like to play quietly or draw will find it easier to get used to it than those who need a lot of active games during the day.

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