

# WRITTEN METHODS OF ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION IN 3RD GRADE TEACHING METHODOLOGY

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**Abstract:** This article is about the methods of teaching calculation among 3rd graders.

**Key words:** Addition, Subtraction, Calculation, Sum, Subtraction, Additive, Additive, Subtractive, Subtractive.

**Introduction:** Continuing education is the basis of personnel training system. All the reforms carried out in the field of education are based on creating sufficient conditions for the next generation, which will help to raise them as educated and capable people. Because our president Sh. As Mirziyoyev said, "No matter what reforms we try, we believe in the knowledge, enthusiasm and potential of young people like you." Today, all the conditions have been created for young people to fly high and achieve great goals. The attention paid to education is very high. Even in the pre-school education system, in the process of preparing children for school, along with writing to them, the work of forming addition and subtraction skills is being intensively carried out.

When they go to school, they learn the written methods of addition and subtraction. Written methods of addition and subtraction are considered separately: written methods of addition are considered first, and then written methods of subtraction. Written calculation skills should eventually be brought to automaticity. The rule of adding a sum

to a sum is a theoretical basis for written addition (column addition). Therefore, students are invited to explain how three-digit numbers are added based on the addition rule:

$$354 + 132 = (300 + 50 + 4) + (100 + 30 + 2) = (300 + 100) + (50 + 30) + (4 + 2) = 400 + 80 + 6 = 486.$$

Then it will not be difficult to solve this example, because it uses the same rule. In this case, the teacher's explanation is approximately as follows: if the addends are written one under the other, that is, units under units, tens under tens and hundreds under hundreds, then add three-digit numbers it is easy to do: using the rule of adding the sum to the sum, units are added to units, tens to tens, and hundreds to hundreds. Developing students' oral and written skills is one of the main directions of the mathematics program. Before learning arithmetic operations, it is necessary to convey its meaning and content to children's minds. This task is carried out on the basis of performing various practical tasks. U: the meaning of the addition and subtraction of the subject "ten" is carried out using operations such as combining the elements of two sets and separating its parts from the set. The basis of multiplication is the study of the connections between its components and the result.

So, what is abstract at the 1st stage of education serves as a concrete basis for the formation of more abstract knowledge at the next stage. The mastering of different calculation methods implies introduction to some important properties of arithmetic operations and the results arising from them in the program. In addition to studying the properties of arithmetic operations, the program also provides connections between terms and results of arithmetic operations. This work is important in checking operations and equations.

For example: if  $6 \times 4 = 24$ , connecting it to division  $24 : 6 = 4$ ; Cases like  $24 : 4 = 6$  are generated. One of the important tasks is the formation of calculation skills. Oral and written calculations are reflected in each subject of classes. For example: oral

$$276 + 432 = (200+400) + (70+30) + (6+2) = 600+100+8 = 708$$

Written: The basic skills of oral calculations are formed in the 1st and 2nd grades. Both verbal calculation methods and written calculation methods are based on the knowledge of the properties of operations and the results arising from them, and the connections between the components of operations and their results.

In addition, it is appropriate to use the "Brainstorming" method in order to better form oral and written accounts in children. The use of "Brainstorming" technology consists in collecting as many suggestions and opinions as possible from different ways of solving the same problem. First of all, any suggestions are welcome. Then, the best one is selected from among them. The most delicate part of using this method is to remember all the suggestions. Therefore, it is necessary to write them down. The teacher writes them down on the blackboard or on a piece of paper with cursive symbols and abbreviations. For example: in the 3rd grade, you can collect all suggestions for solving the exercise related to the topic. "Calculating the value of the expression in a convenient way" offers are collected. All offers are welcome. A summary is found for several of them and the methods are compared. The group or pair that offers the most convenient method is selected.

Doing the problems, examples and tasks given in the lesson in pairs also teaches students to exchange ideas, complement each other and, if necessary, teach each other. such a method is called working in pairs. They also have different features when teaching addition and subtraction in 3rd grade. Oral calculations:

1. Calculations can be explained with or without notes
2. Giving explanations in full writing
3. Calculations are performed starting from the upper room
4. Intermediate results are stored in memory
5. Actions 10 and 100 and sometimes 1000 verbal calculations are performed

Written calculations

1. When calculations are performed in writing, it is preferable to write down the solution.

Calculations start from the lower room units. (except for writing) Intermediate results are written immediately. Calculations are carried out according to the established rules, together with this method, with one single method. Operations within 1000 and on multi-digit numbers are performed using only written methods of calculations. Basic skills of oral calculation are formed in elementary school students. Both verbal calculation methods and written calculation methods are based on the properties of actions and the results arising from them, on the connections between the competences of actions and their results. During the teaching of oral and written calculations to students of the 3rd grade, by using various methods and methods, we will have the opportunity to increase students' interest in mathematics and further increase their knowledge in this subject. Experts say that students who have mastered mathematics well have a high level of analytical and logical thinking.

He develops skills not only in solving examples and problems, but also in various situations in life, quickly making decisions, holding discussions and debates, and carrying out his work step by step. Today, in order to give effective knowledge of mathematics, it is necessary to know the methodology of mathematics. It is important to be able to make the lessons interesting and involve all students in the learning process. The correct use of mental arithmetic in the course of the lesson improves the level of knowledge of the students. It helps them to become useful people for society in the future.

**Summary** instead, it can be said that today, in the field of education, in order to improve Uzbekistan, which is developing in all fields, we pedagogues do our best to understand the essence of the highly responsible tasks assigned to the younger generations, using various non-traditional methods and methods in the teaching process. we need to organize lesson processes.

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