A Comparison of Toys and Games Preferences of 5-6 Year-Old Preschool Children to Toys and Games Recommended by Teachers

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The aim of the study is to determine the games and toys that 5-6 year old children who go to preschool educational institutions prefer to play during their leisure time activities and the toys and games that teachers recommend to the children. 39 girls, 34 boys, 73 5-6 year old children in total and 20 preschool teachers were taken into the scope of the study. The children were observed by the researchers for 5 weeks. It was tried to be determined which toys the children prefer to play and if the teachers orient children to any toy and interfere with their games. It was especially observed what the toys oriented by teachers are andwhy they interfere with the games of the children. As a result of the observation, it was seen that %24 of the children prefer to draw a picture, %15 play house and %15 prefer to watch TV instead of playing any game. The children who prefer to play house are all girls.

%15 of the children prefer to play with legos, %11 prefer wooden blocks and %6,6 of them prefer to play with house toys. In other words, it was determined that the children in the scope of the study play construction games and they build their own games.

It was seen that %87,2 of the teachers do not do orientations in anyway, but %12,8 do. When the toys were examined, it was seen that %23,3 of the teachers orient children to play with modeling clay, %20 orient to table games (i.e. puzzles, matching cards) and %13,3 orient children to draw a picture.

It was determined that %86 of the teachers do not interfere with the games of the children, %14 do. When the reasons were examined, it was determined that %32 of them warn children not to make noise, %21 want to increase the success of the children, and %14 warn them not to disturb each other.



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prefer more individual games and ready-made toys or computer games.
This research attempts to investigate the games and toys used and played by grandfathers and grandmothers who are now more than 60 years old and their children who are also parents and the differences which occurred in their play and toy choices.

Four generations were studied for their toy and play preferences. Fifty males and fifty females in each of the following categories formed the sample for the study: children aged seven to eight, young people aged between 18 and 22, parents aged 40 and grandparents aged 60 or older. A survey and interview method were prepared and conducted by the researchers to establish the participants' preferences for toys and games. The data gathered during the research will be presented and discussed.

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Children's games with and without toys played in Turkey during the past years.

Thursday 10 July, 17:30-18:00, Room B

The present study aims to present and describe some of the games played by children in different parts of Turkey in previous years. A game was identified from two cities randomly selected from each of the seven regions of Turkey. Fourteen games were selected based on interviews conducted with people who were middle-aged or older.

When these games were investigated, it became evident that all of them were games played outside the house, in the garden, street or in an empty area. Additionally, it is found that the games played in Turkey in the previous years were not individual games but group games which include many children. The findings indicate that the games played by children currently tend to be more individualized; hence both traditional games and traditional childhood seem to have disappeared recently.

Previously, in Turkey almost every object seemed like a toy to children and specificobjects were not necessarily needed to play games. According to Onur (1992) the production of toys in Turkey started with 'piped pitchers', drums, horsed vehicles, cradles with mirrors, wooden trucks or jugglers, etc, between 1919-1930 by Eyüp Toys and it continued with the production of toys in the following years in various cities and qualities. The beginning of toy industry in Turkey was the ending of toys import in 1954. The productions made of cloth by Fatoş Abla were increasingly demanded in the 1970s, whereas the production of plastic dolls and plastic toys or trumpets made of tin increased in demand in the 1960s. In the 1980s there was more interest in the production of educational and electronic toys. After 1984 toys were imported and the demands for domestic products were decreased gradually. With increased domestic use of television in the last three decades and the computer in the last decade, children have a tendency to play computer games and to watch TV. Thus, children tend to play individual games rather than group games.