



PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPONENTS OF COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Annotation

In this article, it is very difficult to take into account the unique nature of the child. Because even children of the same age can be mentally different. M: ability to see and hear, activity, quick perception, slow thinking, calmness or restraint, talkative or lack of speech, lively or lack of enthusiasm, lazy or Diligence, laziness and half-working, compactness or quickness to work are the effects of the nervous system, and the teacher should know them.

Keywords: child, cognition, activity, period, thinking, psychology, problem.

Introduction

Anatomical, physiological (physical) and psychological characteristics characteristic of a certain age period are called age characteristics. Education and upbringing work is organized taking into account these young characteristics. Then the influence of education on child development will be strong[1].

It is important to know and take into account the characteristics of different age periods in the child's development for the correct approach to children's education and successful teaching. Because the growth and development of the child's body, as well as mental development, are different at different ages. Abu Ali ibn Sina, Jan Amos Comensky, K. D. Ushinsky, Abdullah Awlani also emphasized the need to educate a child[2].

A child's development under the age of one year is mainly influenced by the family environment, and he should be fed with mother's milk. Even if the child does not have speech during this period, he has the ability to understand speech, understand, perceive actions, and recognize family members [3]. That is why the child's speech and thinking develop rapidly from infancy to the age of three. A child begins to speak the first words before the age of one year. During this period, adults, mainly family members, should take care of the baby properly. They should not be indifferent to the child saying that "he does not understand", they should correctly pronounce the names of objects in the environment and open a wide path for the correct development of their speech [4].





Analysis and Results

When raising a child in a family, it is necessary to achieve closeness between the parents and the child. Parents should never leave education to their own devices, that is, it is necessary to start this process from an early age of the child. Because the child learns the first life experience in the family, observes and learns how to behave in different situations. Whatever the child is taught, it is necessary to strengthen it with concrete, real examples, that is, the child ensures the effectiveness of adults[5].

The first age group (2-3-year-olds) developmental characteristics. This period has its own characteristics. During the period from one to two years, the child's speech and the ability to understand the words spoken by others are rapidly developed. If, by the age of 2-3, the process of threatening the speech of others begins, the child is quickly influenced by music and artistic words[6].

That is why it is necessary to teach poetry and rocket landing from the same period. They develop the skills of singing along with adults, moving in accordance with the music, and feeling the melody.

When children of this age are brought together, the skills of mutual communication begin to form among them. Educational activities should be directed to the development of the same skills that are beginning to form in children and turning them into skills[7].

A small group; (3-4 year old children) developmental characteristics. When a child reaches the age of 3, his physical growth slows down. During this period, its weight reaches 14-15 kg, its height reaches 90-95 cm. The child is physically fit and the nervous system is developing. Basic movement organs improve. 3-year-old children have the ability to control their behavior for a short period of time. Their independence increases, emotions and sensory perception develop. The skills of playing as a team are formed [8]. The possibility of differentiating labor activities performed on the basis of the game will expand. The first manifestations of pictorial activity and visual-creative activity appear. The attention of three-year-old children is partially focused, their memory is strengthened, the process of perception of material existence begins, and the possibilities of hypothesis arise. Homework plays a leading role in this. This program is aimed at defining a system of educational training that paves the way for expansion and development of this activity [9].

Middle group; (4-5 year old children) development characteristics. When a child reaches the age of four, his physical growth accelerates somewhat, during this period his height grows to 105-108 cm, and his weight is 18-19 kg. During this period, the child's brain develops rapidly. The activity of the cortex of the large hemispheres is improving. Serious qualitative changes occur in the development of the main actions





of the child, the naturalness of their performance increases, children develop the ability to compare. Children of this age speak fluently, have a deep memory, and the level of independent thinking is somewhat developed[10]. He tries to perform all actions and activities independently. At this age, the child is extremely active, playful, and very curious. He willingly participates in any event. That is why it is important to feed them properly, put them to sleep on time, protect their health, monitor their mental state, and ensure that they are in a cheerful mood. It is appropriate to direct the content of the training conducted with them to this [11].

Characteristics of development of a large group (5-6 year old children). During this period, the height of the child grows by 7-8 cm. His legs develop faster than his body, his weight is 20-22 kg. Children's spines can become crooked because they have not hardened. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to ensure proper growth of bones. Their heart is 4-5 times larger than a baby's heart, but the muscles are not yet sufficiently strengthened [12].

By the age of six, the nerve cells of the cerebral cortex are developing, and in terms of weight and appearance, they approach those of adults. Therefore, it is necessary to treat the child's nerves very carefully. It is necessary to ensure that his pronunciation is clear and his speech is fluent. If the child has a defect in this activity, it is necessary to take measures to prevent it. Special attention should be paid to the development of vocabulary of children of this age. The words in their speech should fully satisfy the child's needs for expression[13]. During this period, children's mathematical thinking and calculation skills should be developed. Basic economic concepts are needed. It is appropriate to pay special attention to the rapid development of the child's imagination.

Developmental characteristics of the school preparatory group (6-7 year old children). In the seventh year of a child's life, the range of actions in him expands and becomes more defined, the mutual adjustment of actions in his body begins. 6-7-year-old children begin to be able to manage themselves and control their actions[14]. Boys of this age develop independent activity, initiative, and a desire to listen to the opinion of adults. During this period, the height of the child reaches 120 cm, the weight is 22-24 kg. At this age, the child trains, becomes curious, and can control his own health. His power of perception and thinking develop rapidly, he begins to seek to know the material existence. Hygienic skills are formed in children[15].

In the process of preparing a child for school, it is necessary to instill in them a passion for learning, which is a new type of activity. In this place, it is necessary to teach the initial educational elements in order to prepare children to start the spiritual education process.





Any six-year-old child can be admitted to the school. For this, he must be physically, mentally and mentally ready for education. When determining the level of readiness of children for school, it is necessary to rely on the conclusions of diagnostic centers. In addition, the material and technical base of the school must be able to teach six-year-old children. When the teacher's level of pedagogical and psychological knowledge, morals and personal qualities are suitable for teaching and training six-year-old children, he has the right to teach six-year-old children[16]. Therefore, 6-7-year-old children, the schools that receive them, and the educators who teach these children should be diagnosed separately from the pedagogical and psychological point of view, and only then should they be included in the educational process.

Therefore, the development of the personality of a preschool child is a unique and complex process. The development of children of preschool age is based on the philosophical doctrine that man is a social being. Factors such as biological (heredity), social (social environment) and upbringing play an important role in the full development of children of this age. In addition, the age of preschool education itself is divided into seven specific, separate periods. Therefore, it is necessary for the persons responsible for the education and upbringing of children of preschool age - educators and parents, guardians to be fully aware of the characteristics of children's youth[17].

Mental development is the process of development of mind and thinking resulting from all quantitative possibilities of life influence and consequences. Along with the term mental development, the term "mental maturity" is also used. Mental maturity is a set of quantitative and qualitative changes that occur in a child's mental activity due to growing age and enriching experience.

At the age of preschool education, knowledge is rapidly enriched, speech is formed, cognitive processes are improved, the child acquires the simplest methods of mental activity. Ensuring the mental development of children of preschool age is of great importance for all their future activities. The child develops mentally under the influence of the social environment. In the process of dealing with the people around him, he learns the language and the system of concepts formed with it. As a result, even at the age of preschool education, the child acquires the language to such an extent that he can freely use it as a means of communication. In the last quarter of the 20th century, psychological and pedagogical literature shows that it is based on pedagogical approaches and principles that affect the effectiveness of the educational process. can be seen. In particular, although the concept of "mental development" is widely used, a full answer to the question of what signs it is possible to think about the human mind and its level of mental development has not been fully answered. All





psychologists recognize that education plays a key, decisive role in mental development. It comes from the social nature of man[18]. It is known that the mental development of a person is determined by the socio-historical conditions in which he lives. From the first day of his life, the child begins to learn social experience under the influence of adults. In the process of mastering these experiences, the mental development of the child and the formation of his human abilities take place.

Conclusion

In conclusion, when we theoretically studied the cognitive activity of preschool children, we were convinced that a lot of research has been conducted in this direction. We are sure that certain methods have been developed. However, despite this, there are still problems that need to be studied and are waiting for their solution.

Psychodiagnostic methods for examining a group of children of different ages have their own characteristics. For example: methods designed to study sensorimotor movements are used in the examination of children in infancy. When examining children from 3 to 6 years old, tasks aimed at performing simple actions or verbal instructions are given. tasks that use pencil, paper, plasticine and other educational tools become more difficult as the child grows up.

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