

## The development of mental processes in preschool children

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### ABSTRACT

The article discusses issues such as the upbringing of kindergarten-age children, their mastery of complex movements, the formation of basic hygiene, cultural and labor skills, speech development, and the formation of the first buds of social morality and aesthetic taste.

**Keywords :** Education, psychology, psyche, speech development, mental development, small preschool age

### Introduction

In ontogeny, the period from 3 to 7 years is called the Kindergarten Age or Preschool Age. Considering that there will be very rapid qualitative changes in the psychology of preschool children, there are 3 periods: (3-4 years) preschool period, (small kindergarten age), (4-5 years) preschool period, (middle kindergarten age), (6-7 years old) can be divided into older preschool period (older kindergarten age). In the process of development, the child interacts with the world of objects and events created by the human generation. The child actively learns and masters all the achievements of mankind. At the same time, it is necessary to master the world of objects, the actions performed by them, language, interpersonal relationships, the development of motives for action, the growth of abilities, the direct assistance of older people. Basically, from this period the child's independent activity begins to intensify. The behavior of children during this period is very changeable, their desires and emotions. For example, a baby's crying and stopping will change very quickly. In the first

stage, the child develops love for his relatives: mother, father, grandparents, caregiver. The child tries to get praise from his relatives. Positive emotional evaluations of a child's behavior and personality by parents build their confidence in their abilities and potential. He is very attached to his parents and is disciplined and obedient. Because of this, the child's basic needs are met and his worries are reduced. Children who are close to their mothers are more active and eager to explore the environment. During this time, the child learns his name very well. The child always defends his name and protests against being called by another name. Adults' interactions with children allow them to begin to understand themselves as individuals. This process takes place gradually. Depending on how the child treats the child, he or she may begin to understand his or her "I" sooner or later.

The upbringing of children of Kindergarten age should be focused on mastering their complex movements, developing basic hygiene, cultural and labor skills, developing speech, and forming the first buds of social morality and aesthetic taste.

According to the famous Russian pedagogue Lesgaft, the period of a person's kindergarten age is a stage during which children develop patterns of character and the foundations of moral character.

Kindergarten One of the most striking features of young children is their mobility and imitation. The basic law of the child's nature can be expressed as follows: the child requires continuous activity, but he is tired of the

monotony and continuity of activity, not the result of activity.

Through relationships with adults and peers, the child begins to learn about morals, understanding people, and positive and negative relationships. Kindergarten-age children can now control their bodies. Her movements are coordinated. It is during this period that the child's speech begins to develop rapidly, he feels the need to consolidate what he knows in relation to the acquisition of news, to hear the story he knows over and over again and not get bored, is a characteristic of children of this period.

The needs and interests of children of kindergarten age are growing rapidly. At the age of 3-7 years, the main activities of children take place in the following sequence:

- study of subjects;
- individual subject games, team role-playing games;
- individual and group creativity;
- competition games;
- communication games;
- housework.

Kindergarten-age children need to interact with adults and peers who are close to them because they have mastered speech for a while and are very active. They begin to strive for a wider range of relationships than a narrow one. They now try to play as a team with their kindergarten friends and neighbors' children.

The need to know everything is growing. One of the strongest needs of a kindergarten-age child is to see everything as new and to learn it in all its aspects.

Kindergarten-age children seek to have a direct practical relationship with the world around them. The characteristic of this thing is that the child, out of thirst for knowledge, is not only able to deal with the things around him that are beyond

his comprehension, but also with the things that belong to adults, which are beyond his power and beyond his comprehension. strives. For example, a child wants to drive a car or a tram, ride a real horse, become a pilot, fly a plane, and be a real policeman. Of course, the child will not be able to meet any of these needs in a real way. This begs the question. How can the conflict between the growing needs of children and their limited opportunities be resolved? This conflict can only be resolved through one activity, that is, through the child's play activities.

Interest plays an important role in the life and mental development of children of kindergarten age, and interest, like need, is one of the factors that motivate a child to do something. Therefore, it is a complex mental phenomenon associated with the process of learning curiosity.

The importance of curiosity in the development of a child is that the child strives to know as deeply as possible what he is interested in, and does not get bored of doing what he is interested in for a long time. This, in turn, helps to develop and strengthen important qualities in the child, such as attention and will. Music, as a form of artistic activity, also plays an important role in the mental development of children aged 3-7. Through music, children learn to sing and to perform rhythmic movements to the music.

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