

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF COGNITIVE PROCESSES OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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### ABSTRACT

*In the article, students will be introduced to scientific information about the mental development of preschool children, the development of cognitive processes, and personality traits. Formation of theoretical and practical knowledge on the problem of psychological preparation for school.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Ontogenesis, Child, Predment, Youth Period, Language, Behavior, Morality, Aesthetic Taste, Game.*

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### INTRODUCTION

In ontogeny, the period from 3 to 7 years old is the kindergarten age or preschool age period. Taking into account that there are very rapid quality changes in the psychology of preschool children, it is divided into 3 periods: (3-4 years old) junior preschool period, (kindergarten age), (4-5 years old) high school period, (middle kindergarten age), (6-7 years old) can be divided into senior preschool period (senior kindergarten age). In the process of development, the child interacts with the world of objects and events created by his generation. The child actively learns and acquires all the achievements of humanity. In this case, the world of objects, actions performed with their help, language, relations between people, development of motives of activity, growth of abilities should be carried out with the direct help of adults. Basically, from this period, the independent activity of the child begins to increase.

The education given to children of kindergarten age should be focused on mastering their complex movements, forming basic hygiene, cultural and labor skills, developing speech, and forming the first buds of social ethics and aesthetic taste.

One of the prominent characteristics of children of kindergarten age is their mobility and limitability. The main law of the child's nature can be expressed as follows: the child requires continuous activity, but he is tired not from the result of the activity, but from the sameness and chronicity of the activity.

The importance of interest in the development of a child is that the child seeks to know what he is interested in as deeply as possible and does not get bored of doing what he is interested in for a long time. This, in turn, helps the child develop and strengthen important qualities such as attention and will. The importance of music as an artistic and creative activity in the mental development of 3-7 year old children is also very great. Through music, children learn to sing and make rhythmic movements to the tune of music.

Play is such a multifaceted activity in children's lives that adult labor, thinking about different things, thinking about things, thinking about things, relaxing, and cheerfulness are all evident in the play. It should also be noted that the game is not only a means of learning about external events, but also a powerful means of education. Together with all the mental processes of children, their individual characteristics are formed in creative and subject games. So, the success of educational work in kindergarten largely depends on the ability to organize children's play activities in accordance with the purpose. So, the game is by children's imagination is not a created thing, on the contrary, it is the imagination of children itself, a mental process that arises and develops during the game. It is also worth noting that in the current era of unprecedented development of science and technology, surprising things seem like a miracle to children. As a result, in the course of their various games, they come up with all kinds of imaginary things (such as a flying horse, a man, a car, a talking tree) by simulating (that is, analogically). In addition, the fact that children come up with various imaginary objects means that in their various play activities, they are not only using what is around them, but also at the same time, they reflect their needs. The fact that children create various imaginary and mythical images in their play activities indicates that the reflection of things and events in the external environment is not a passive process of a person (including children), but an active, creative process. Another feature of children's play activities is that is that the child's actions and roles performed during the game often have a general character. This should be understood in the way that the child in his various games does not only the actions of a single driver, doctor, policeman, educator, pilot, but also of all the drivers, doctors, educators, and pilots. Reflects behavior.

Subject-role games develop in middle and high school age, but they differ greatly in terms of themes, roles, and rules of game actions that are included and implemented in games from the age of elementary school age. Many objects of a natural nature are replaced by conventional ones, and a symbolic game begins. For example, a simple cube symbolically represents furniture and cars, people and animals, regardless of the game and the role assigned to it are divided into, for example, subordination. In this, leadership appears for the first time, organizational skills and competencies develop in children. From creative activities, children of this age are fond of visual arts, especially drawing. Depending on what and how the child expresses, it is possible to reflect on the uniqueness of his perception of the world around him, his memory, imagination and thinking. Through pictures, children try to convey the impressions and knowledge they get from the outside world. Pictures can change according to the child's physical and psychological condition (illness, mood). It was found that the pictures drawn by sick children differ from those of healthy children in many ways.

Music is important in the artistic and creative activities of preschool age. Children enjoy listening to musical works, repeating musical lines and sounds on different instruments. At this young age, for the first time, an interest in serious music appears, which later becomes real helps to develop interest and musical ability. Children learn to sing, perform various rhythmic and dance movements to the music. Singing develops musical awareness and vocal skills.

Summary In addition to being a tool for learning about things and events around them, the games of kindergarten children have a high social value, in other words, the game is a powerful educational tool. Through children's games, it is possible to educate socially useful, that is, high human qualities. If we observe children's game activities from the outside, we will see that all

their personal characteristics (character, who is more interested in what, ability, will, and temperament) are clearly manifested during the game. Therefore, children's play activities are a very convenient tool for their v is to create tools.

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