

SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Annotation: *This article describes the psychological aspects of developing preschool children's perception through creative games.*

Keywords: *preschool age, perception, creative play, stage games, thinking, imagination, secondary education.*

In Uzbekistan, secondary education is divided into two stages. The first stage includes nine years of compulsory schooling with the same programs all over Uzbekistan. The second stage covers education and vocational training after nine years. It includes general secondary education while staying in school for the tenth and eleventh grades. Upon successful completion, they get a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education...

In 2017, education reforms in Uzbekistan changes from 12-year program to 11 years after a previous reform disappointed and troubled parents and children. Eleven years of primary and secondary education are obligatory, starting at age seven. The rate of attendance in those grades is high, although the figure is significantly lower in rural areas than in urban centers.

Preschool registration has decreased significantly since 1991. The official literacy rate is 99 percent. However, in the post-Soviet era educational standards have fallen. Funding and training have not been sufficient to effectively educate the expanding younger cohorts of the population. Between 1992 and 2004, government spending on education dropped from 12 percent to 6.3 percent of gross domestic product. In 2006 education's share of budget increased to 8.1 percent. Lack of budgetary support has been more noticeable at the primary and secondary levels, as the government has continued to subsidize university students.

Existing structural system of higher education and fields of activity didn't meet the needs and requirements of economic, national, spiritual potential of the republic. Preschool is the most favorable period for the development of a young child. Many changes are especially visible in child psychology. This can be observed in the child's cognitive development. A baby born with perfect health senses begins to form the first form of perception. The next stage of development is manifested as young people grow up.

In the time structure of the preschool child's activities, the meaning of emotions gradually changes: in the first stages, experiences appear as an emotional evaluation of the achieved results, in later stages, they appear in the form of emotional perception before performing actions.

The perception of a preschool-aged child has a simple appearance, and it is formed on the basis of games, the main activity of which is to understand and master the events and objects happening around. The game always reflects life. Therefore, its content changes in

social reality. Play is a purposeful process. Educational activity develops on the basis of the game process.

The more a child plays at a young age, the better it will be at school and later on at work. The game is a process aimed at acting in object-object and social reality and understanding it. It is a social reality according to its origin, direction and content. Play is a bright form of child activity. Its uniqueness is the presence of the goal, reasons, planned actions of means of implementation, and the presence of the result. Among the features, the uniqueness of the seasons is the main one. In the process of the game, the child's mental cognitive process, will, emotions, needs and interests, impressionability- his whole personality is formed.

The child demonstrates the actions he has mastered in his games based on imitation. There are many types of games. Among the types of games, the creative game type is convenient and interesting for the child. The uniqueness of the content of creative games is one of important features.

Although creative games are considered to be a team game by their content and essence, they should not get rise to the idea that they cannot be played individually. Creative games play an important role in the mental, moral, physical, physiological and psychological development of a child, and the child's needs and skills are nurtured and formed.

One of the types of creative games is role-playing games. Dramatic games are a type of independent creative play for children, in which works of art and stories are performed by children in roles. These games form children's positive moral qualities, such as will, discipline, and the ability to control their own behavior and consider the actions of others. At the same time, the child develops his perception.

A child playing a role in a stage play understands and assimilates the positive and negative characteristics of their character. In staging games, children get involved in the game process, they clearly demonstrate positive qualities such as heroism, bravery, kindness, enthusiasm, which are directly related to the inner life of the heroes of the story and fairy tales. In this process, children's perception of the reality and information of the concepts, speech activity, vocabulary, and worldview expand. The selection of works of art and fairy tales for staging requires adults to take into account the young characteristics, interests, and desires of children. It is also important to prepare the necessary equipment for the staging games to be interesting and last for a long time. Adults take on the role of game directors and take into account children's action, abilities and aspirations. Children who actively participated in the game are specially encouraged and they determine which works should be staged in the future.

The preparatory process also gives children the opportunity to perceive all the participants, to recognize everyone, to help as a team, to complete tasks together, to learn about other heroes besides their own.

As written by A.V.Zaporozhes, as the child develops, affective and cognitive processes interact and form a whole functional system of human emotions. This system allows the subject not only to foresee the consequences of this actions, but also to feel them at the same time and thus to adequately emotionally control complex forms of activity.

The preparatory process also gives children the opportunity to perceive all the participants, to recognize everyone, to help as a team, to complete tasks together, to learn about other heroes besides their own L.Z. in the experiment conducted by Neverovich, 4-6 year old children had to pick 19 circles in a certain sequence and make pyramids. children performed the task well not only when the importance of the situation was formed in advance. The experimenter shows children pictures happily playing with a pyramid. Discussing pictures with children creates an emotionally colorful picture of the child to complete the given task to the end.

The feeling of cheerfulness is manifested in the process of learning reality preschool children. Children who have correct ideas about the world around them like to give their objects a sign that is not typical for them.

A person does not reflect only some properties of events in his mind, but also reflects all their properties together as a whole. A person's reflection of the images of objects and phenomena directly affecting the sense organs is called perception of a flower, perception of a person, etc. Sensation and perception are closely related. A person perceives certain properties of things. He perceives it as a whole. Because things and properties are inseparable from each other, sensation and perception cannot be separated from each other. When a person perceives something, he perceives some of its properties. For example: lightening is perceived as sugar, its sweetness is felt.

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