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PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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The abstract: reveals the content of the psychological characteristics of preschool children of three preschool years. Thus, this article reflects what is important in the development of children's thinking, its goals and means.

At the present stage of society, one of the tasks of the development of the younger generation is to bring up a person who is well-rounded, independent-thinking and has high spiritual qualities. In this process, the preschool education system leads to a separate profession, is a solid foundation for software. It is precisely through preschool age that personal qualities, worldview, cognitive processes and the ability to enter into social relations are formed. The help of preschool children to learn physical, theoretical, but also practical assistance is an important enterprise. Because at this age, perception, attention, memory, definition, speech, and emotional-volitional qualities develop rapidly. The specific course of mental processes requires the correct selection of educational content and methods. The intellectual and effective development of pedagogical activity, organized in accordance with the child's age and individual development. Special attention is paid to the issues of determining the quality of preschool education, supporting the assessment of the quality of early identification of children and the development of early identification. This creates the need for deepening. Cognitive processes in the mental development of preschool children are especially important. The child acquires new knowledge through the assessment, evaluation and analysis of events. During this period, the cognitive process is more active, and children learn to distinguish between color, shape, size and sounds. Although their attention is not yet stable, the ability to focus on one thing for a longer period of time is formed through interesting activities. The memory process also develops rapidly at this age. Children remember information of a more figurative and emotional nature. Fairy tales, poems, games and interesting events remain in their memory for a long time. Therefore, the use of visual aids in educational processes is effective.

In preschool children, thinking is mainly demonstrative and figurative in nature. They begin to understand the connections between objects and phenomena through practical activities. Various games, constructors and creative activities serve to develop the child’s logical thinking. At the same time, the increase in children's questions such as "why?", "how?" indicates that their need for knowledge is growing. Emotional development is also one of the important aspects of preschool age. Children actively express emotions such as joy, surprise, sadness, fear. The attitude, praise and support of adults strengthen the child's self-confidence. On the contrary, constant reproaches and neglect can lead to negative psychological states. During this period, children’s social relationships also expand. They learn to communicate with peers, follow the rules of the game and act in a team. Through role-playing games, initial ideas about various professions, family relationships, and social roles in society are formed.

For preschool children, play is the leading type of activity. In the process of play, they show their imagination, develop creative abilities, and gain life experience. Play is not only a means of recreation, but also an important factor in mental development. Thus, the psychological characteristics of preschool children are characterized by the activity of cognitive processes,

emotional sensitivity, strong curiosity, the predominance of play activity, and the formation of social relationships.

The improvement of speech also plays an important role in the psychological development of preschool children. During this period, the vocabulary increases significantly, and the child begins to express his thoughts more freely. The development of speech is an important factor not only as a means of communication, but also in the formation of thinking. Conversations with adults, listening to fairy tales and stories, memorizing poems, and asking and answering questions serve to increase children's speech activity. The process of imagination also actively develops during preschool age. Children tend to create new images from ordinary objects and phenomena, and interpret events in their own way. In particular, creative games, drawing, making figures from clay, and weaving fairy tales have a positive effect on the development of imagination. The richness of imagination later serves as the basis for the formation of creativity, problem-solving, and independent thinking skills. The formation of a sense of independence in children also falls on this period. They strive to complete certain tasks without the help of adults, try to test their capabilities. This situation develops the child's personal activity and self-confidence. Therefore, adults should create opportunities for the child to act independently, appropriate to his age, and encourage his efforts. Preschool children also begin to develop moral concepts. They gradually understand concepts such as good and evil, truth and falsehood, friendship and kindness. The personal example of adults, the family environment, and educational influences are crucial in the development of these qualities. Since children often imitate the behavior of adults, it is important to set a positive example for them.

In conclusion, it should be said that the preschool age period is one of the most responsible stages in the psychological and personal development of a child. During this period, cognitive processes in children become more active, their perceptions of the environment expand, speech and thinking develop, and skills for entering into social relationships are formed. At the same time, qualities such as emotional experiences, curiosity, and the desire for independent activity serve as an important basis for the child's future development. The results of the study show that in-depth study of the psychological characteristics of preschool children and their consideration in the educational process increases the effectiveness of pedagogical activity. In particular, creating a developmental environment appropriate to the child's age, effective use of play activities, and supporting individual capabilities have a positive effect on his intellectual and social development. A pedagogical approach based on the psychological characteristics of children in the preschool education process not only develops their knowledge and skills, but also serves to form them as independent thinkers, creative, and socially active individuals. Therefore, it is advisable for educators and parents to work together, taking into account the laws of the child's psychological development.

Thus, the study and practical application of the psychological characteristics of preschool children is one of the important conditions for ensuring their harmonious development, and serves to increase the intellectual potential and social activity of the future generation. The methods of effective application of methods in the development of the psychological characteristics of preschool children also show practical importance.

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