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Psychological Features of Preschool Children's Play

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A B S T R A C T
The article describes play and social development, role-playing game, social skills, communication and empathy, play and cognitive development, imagination and creativity, mental development, play and emotional development, emotional states, autonomy and independence, motor development. Activities and skills, understanding and physical abilities, the importance of play for intellectual development, critical thinking and problem-solving skills, logic and learning from mistakes, social relations, creativity and creativity.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the Republic of Uzbekistan continues to strengthen its independence on a global scale from year to year, its future depends on the maturity of today's generation, educated, spiritually mature people. In this regard, the science of psychology, which studies the laws of the human psyche, is of particular importance. For our society, the science of psychology and its practical direction are of great importance in the formation of a person as a strong, conscious, active, comprehensively developed personality and in further increasing his effectiveness. We must always remember that the future of our country depends on how the younger generation is brought up, with what spiritual qualities it will grow up, how active our children are in life and what high goals they serve. We must always remember that the future of our country depends on how the younger generation is brought up, with what spiritual qualities it will grow up, how active our children are in life and what high goals they serve. always take care of and fight for its health. The future begins today begins. If we do not pay attention to the issue of education now, the future will disappear. Spiritual and moral purification, faith, honesty, piety, honor, kindness and other truly human qualities do not appear by themselves. Education is the basis of everything.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In the process of development, the child interacts with the world of objects and events created by his generation. The child actively learns and assimilates all the achievements of mankind. In the world of these things, actions carried out with their help, exciting relationships between people, development of motives for activity, growth of abilities, should be carried out with the direct assistance of adults. Basically, from this period, the child's independent activity begins to grow. Children's games in kindergarten play an important role in their social, emotional and cognitive development. These are the main changes in the psychology of early childhood (3-6 years), that is, the game is considered an important means of spiritual and intellectual development of children. Psychological features of preschool children's games play an important role in their social, emotional, cognitive (thinking) and motor (motor)

development. Among the games of children of this age, one can observe the development of thinking skills, reliability and adaptation to the social environment, as well as response to situations, establishment of social connections and the basics of creativity. Its psychological characteristics are expressed in the following areas: Role-playing games. From the age of 3, children are interested in role-playing games. In these games, children take on the roles of adults and different people in life and they repeat their feelings and actions. This, in turn, helps to form a social self and develop the ability to understand other people. Role-playing games (for example, "Doctor and Patient", "Shopping Mall") help children communicate with other people and perform various social and work actions, help to understand processes. These skills certainly contribute to social and emotional development. Self-determination and self-education. Role-playing games and various tasks help to form a child's "I", since the child sees himself in different social roles and tries to define his personality. Social skills are developed through play. When preschoolers play together, they develop social skills such as group decision-making, mutual respect, anticipation and tolerance (tolerance of the behavior of others). These skills help children integrate into society. In kindergarten, children develop social skills through play, such as communicating with others, showing respect, fighting and cooperation. They learn to communicate by participating in games, role-playing games and debates. Games are very important for children in kindergarten, because with their help children learn to communicate with other people, develop social skills and form their emotional world. Home is not only a place where children spend time, but also an effective way to learn relationships, skills and social intelligence.

Group games are important for the development of children's social skills. In this case, children learn to play together, set the rules of the game, help each other and establish positive relationships with the participants of the game. Forming good relationships. Through play, children learn to express their feelings, understand the feelings of others and treat them with respect. For example, a child gives his game to another child. If he offers, he will first of all feel sympathy for children who are similar to him and need help. Conflict resolution. Through games, children learn small skills of conflict resolution. If a child has disagreements with other people in a game, this allows him to learn positive ways to resolve them (for example, giving up or asking for forgiveness). Developing cooperation and collaboration, that is, the ability of children to work together, combine their strengths and abilities to achieve a common goal, is an important skill of early childhood through play. These skills are a key priority in children's social lives, helping them to have successful relationships and social interactions as they grow older. . Communication and empathy. Through play, children learn to understand their own and others' emotions. In play, they communicate with other children, learn to help each other in different situations, and show empathy. Understanding and managing emotional states. Through play, children learn to understand their own and others' emotions. This helps manage emotions such as joy, anger, fear, and prayer. Children feel their own and others' feelings Emotional development. Games help children learn to understand and manage their emotions. For example, when a child shows that he is happy or angry, other children can understand his feelings and support him or communicate with him. Play and cognitive development. Imagination and creativity. Play is very important for the development of preschool children's thinking abilities. For example, initiatives and creative games (words, essays, off-topic games) develop children's creative thinking, problem-solving skills and imagination. Moral development: At this age, children's moral ideas are formed. Games, including role-playing games, teach them to make moral decisions, observe standards of decency, and distinguish between bad and good behavior. Games allow a child to gain new knowledge and apply knowledge in practice. For example: The ability to think clearly and solve problems. Many games (for example, puzzles or strategies) teach a child to solve problems and make the right decisions in a short time. Logic and learning from mistakes.

CONCLUSION

So, in conclusion, I will say that children's games in kindergarten support various aspects of psychophysical development, taking into account age-related characteristics. At this age, children acquire such skills as understanding their role in the family and society, studying social relations and interactions, expressing their emotional state and feelings. In addition, games that support the cognitive, social and physical development of children ensure their formation as full-fledged individuals. Play is an important means of developing children's intelligence, spirituality, social skills and creativity. It helps the child

develop as an individual, acquire various skills and prepare for life. Thus, through play, children learn to understand and respond not only to their emotions, but also to the emotions of other people. This is important for their emotional and social development. At the same time, the psychology of each child has its own characteristics, so their participation in the game, participation in debates and ways of establishing social relations may be different.

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