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## PEDAGOGICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

**Annotation:** this article will talk about the stages of pedagogical-psychological learning of preschool children, what is important in the learning process and what methods are used in the learning process.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматриваются этапы педагогико-психологического изучения дошкольников, чему придается значение в процессе обучения и какие методы используются в процессе обучения.

**Keywords:** development, motorics, intellect, cognitive, phonetics, phonematic perception, emotional development.

**Ключевые слова:** развитие, моторика, интеллект, познавательный, фонетика, фонематическое восприятие, эмоциональное развитие.

The process of pedagogical-psychological study of preschool children is aimed at a complete understanding of their physical, cognitive, emotional and social development. This process also makes it possible to identify the educational and educational needs of children and develop an individual approach. Below, each stage of this process is covered more widely:

### 1. Monitoring and evaluation of the development process

#### Physical development:

Motor skills: observing children's large and small motor skills such as walking, running, jumping, catching the ball, working with paint, collecting developer Toys.

Physical health: collecting information about the child's overall physical health, energy level, strength and endurance.

#### Cognitive development:

Intellectual skills: assessment of thinking, problem solving, memory, attention and creativity skills.

Math and language skills: working with numbers, counting, familiar geometric shapes, vocabulary, storytelling, reading and writing skills observation.

#### Language and speech development:

Vocabulary: assessment of a child's vocabulary wealth, ability to learn and use new words.

Clarity and fluency of speech: observation of phonetics, the correct application of grammar, the ability to compose and understand complex sentences.

Reading and understanding: assessment of the ability to read and understand the content of simple texts.

#### Social and emotional development:

Social skills: observing abilities such as interaction with others, working in a team, joining games, waiting for queues.

Emotional development: assessment of the ability to express, control emotions, self-awareness, adapt to stress and difficulties.

## 2. Determination of educational and educational needs

Individual education plan:

Assessment and identification: assessment of the level of development, abilities and needs for each child.

Special education needs: identify disability, learning difficulties, or other special education needs and develop an education plan to suit them.

Curriculum adaptation:

Adaptation of educational materials: selection and adaptation of materials that correspond to the needs and abilities of the child.

Flexible learning techniques: applying different teaching styles and strategies, such as games, projects, handicrafts, etc.

Special services and support:

Logopedia: providing logopedic support for speech and language development.

Psychological support: providing psychological services to support the emotional and psychological state of the child.

Physiotherapy: physiotherapeutic services for physical development.

## 3. Play activities and pedagogical interventions

Pedagogical games:

Teaching through play: supporting the cognitive, social and emotional development of children with the help of games.

Creating a gaming environment: organizing a fun and stimulating gaming environment for children.

Interventions:

Informed interventions: identify difficulties in the development of children and apply pedagogical strategies suitable for them.

Supporting activities: implementation of special activities to eliminate problems in the development of children.

## 4. Cooperation with families

Parent interviews:

Constant contact: regular contact with parents regarding child development and educational needs.

Workshops for Parents: Organization of special seminars and trainings for parents on the education and development of children.

Home support tips:

Homework: giving tips to support children's Independent Education at home.

Games and activities: making recommendations on games and activities to be done at home.

5. Monitoring and development assessment

Regular observation and evaluation:

Periodic assessment: regular observation and assessment of the dynamics of children's development.

Data collection and Analysis: keeping an individual development Journal for each child and analyzing on its basis.

Individual development journals:

Development journal: keeping a journal to record each stage of a child's development and monitor changes.

Data Analysis: Analysis of the results of the development of children and adaptation of the future educational process.

In conclusion, it should be said that the process of pedagogical and psychological study of preschool children is important for a deep understanding of the features of individual development of children and the development of a suitable educational and educational approach to them. This process includes monitoring and evaluating the development process, developing individual education plans, curriculum adaptation, special services and support, family collaboration, and regular monitoring. Through these stages, it is achieved to ensure that children receive a complete and effective education, which provides a solid foundation for their future success.

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