

FEATURES OF COGNITIVE PROCESSES SUCH AS PERCEPTION, MEMORY, THINKING IN STUDENTS OF JUNIOR SCHOOL AGE

Ahmadjanov Nurmuhammad

*Teacher of psychology department Fergana State University
Fergana, Uzbekistan*

Abstract: *This article describes the specific features of cognitive processes such as perception, memory, and thinking in elementary school age students, the perception of an elementary school age student in the educational process, and views on the thinking of elementary school age students.*

Keywords and phrases: *Perception, analysis activity, interest, aspiration, action, stereotype, attention.*

Children of this age differ sharply from people of other ages in terms of clarity, fluency, purity, sharpness of their perception. They have the opportunity to master the important features of perception, because they give and look carefully at everything. The reason for this can be explained by the dominance of the first signal structure in their higher nervous activity. A primary school student strives to clearly perceive any object, subject, and novelty in reality, he is attracted by the mysterious world, brilliance, and charm of his environment. But at the initial stage of education, some weak points of perception are visible.

A negative feature of the perception of students of junior school age is the weakness in distinguishing objects from each other. They often perceive the studied material vaguely, even incorrectly, as a result of which they cannot fully imagine the difference in the image, shape, and spatial location of exactly similar letters, words, objects. For example, they do not distinguish between the letters "q" and "k", the words "reading" and "reading", the shapes of a circle and a circle, and the symbols of a cross and a straight line. Sometimes they notice things that are beyond the reach of adults.

Children often make mistakes in the educational process due to the weakness of orderly, purposeful analytical activities. Usually, the necessary and important signs are left aside and they pay attention to random signs. Psychologist N.F. Dobrinin showed students a picture of an apple made in color in an art class, and then suggested drawing it. After the photo was taken, the children had a number of questions about the color of the apple's mustache, eyes, and fur. As it can be seen from the given example, children of primary school age have very limited ability to fully and accurately perceive objects.

The perception of a student of this age is directly related to his behavior, play and work. To perceive something means to be occupied with that thing. The student only perceives what the teacher recommends, according to his needs, inclinations, interests, aspirations and life activities.

Another feature of the perception of students of junior school age is the richness of diverse, bright colors, clear images and emotions. That's why they first perceive things and events that evoke bright emotions. That's why symbolic and conventional signs, drawings, geometric shapes, lively and attractive images are reflected in the way of bright emotions. According to many physiologists and psychologists, the perception of bright, colorful images temporarily stops the perception of symbolic and conditional drawings or confuses their essence.

Therefore, it is not recommended to decorate elementary school textbooks with too many pictures. Because in this the pace of reading slows down, mistakes increase, and the large number of pictures distracts children from the text. After the child has developed certain reading skills, decorating the pages of books with pictures will help his speech to grow and interest in the subject and science to increase.

In the process of education, the perception of a student of junior school age rises to the level of purposefully controlled perceptive activity. Under the guidance of the teacher, the child learns to organize personal perception, set a task for himself, control the responsibility of perception, etc. At the initial stage of education, the student strives for rational perception, and later for correct perception of the same thing. In this case, perception is the main goal, and action is a condition of perception.

In the process of education, perception becomes purposeful perceptive activity and becomes more and more complex, as a result, the student's ability to observe, control, and differentiate increases. Therefore, if in the first grade the word is limited to naming something, then it begins to mean the general meaning of the studied object.

The improvement of perception takes place under the direct guidance of the teacher: he teaches students to organize perceptual activity effectively, to distinguish important and insignificant signs of objects, to concentrate and distribute attention, to analyze materials in a planned and orderly manner. To do this, he takes children for a walk, uses instructional tools, develops the skills of comparing and observing physical and mental labor processes. One of the important means of developing perception is to teach students to distinguish similar and different signs of things and events.

In the perceptive activity of elementary school students, children who have specific features of space, time and motion perception, due to lack of life experience, poor level of knowledge, and weakness of imagination, these forms of perception are very limited. Because they are limited to simple spatial concepts used in everyday life, they have difficulty understanding scientific spatial terms, such as the height of strings, the distance between space and the earth, the size of seas and lakes, etc. Because they do not understand big spatial concepts, they have questions such as "How many kilometers are the stars apart?", "Can you fly to the sky in a balloon, what about an airplane?" such questions arise. Children's perception of time also consists of narrow concepts, and they do not understand what terms such as century and BC are.

By action, the child often means physical and mechanical action, but there is no question of his knowledge of biological, social, chemical actions. A child even perceives an airplane, a bird, a rocket and its speed incorrectly. For example, if he heard information about extinct giant lizards in science class, he would come home and ask his grandmother if she had seen it or not.

Due to the increase in life experience in the process of education and with the help of adults, the scope of perception of space, time and movement in children expands, they find answers to the questions that arise. In addition, their theoretical knowledge is enriched by testing in practical activities.

Elementary school students are not good at controlling attention and adapting to emergency situations. The main reason for this is the weakness and instability of voluntary attention in them. At the same time, voluntary conscious attention of children of primary school age is inextricably linked with the motives of reading. Usually, their study motives are divided into far-sighted and goal-related motives. While the motivations of high school students for learning are far-sighted, the motivations of elementary school students are based on reality and reality.

It is known from experience that involuntary attention is well developed in children. Because there are important conditions for the growth of involuntary attention in the educational process. The clarity, brightness, and attractiveness of primary school educational materials involuntarily arouses emotions in the student, and makes it possible to easily acquire the basics of science without any effort of will. The variety of educational materials has a positive effect on concentration, concentration and stability of involuntary attention.

Instruction is widely used in teaching children of primary school age. This event, firstly, increases children's activity, and secondly, prevents the logical acquisition of the material, its analysis, abstraction and generalization. They may also develop a dynamic stereotype based on demonstrability. It is good to use a mixture of concrete and abstract materials to get rid of dream obstacles and halal signs. The child's preoccupation with being instructed takes him away from the main goal, the child gets used to paying attention to external signs and deviates from internal important signs.

As it is known, if the involuntary attention is directly connected with the interest of the students during the educational process, naturally they will try to get acquainted only with interesting and joyful information and texts. As a result, very subtle, i.e., attention to the influence of external stimuli is strengthened in their psyche. Habituation creates difficulties in mastering complex educational materials. That's why K.D. Ushinsky said, teach the child to deal not only with what he is interested in, but also with what he is not interested in, so that the child works for the satisfaction of fulfilling his duty.

One of the characteristics of the attention of first and second graders is that it is not stable enough. Therefore, they cannot focus on certain things and cannot stay on the object for a long time. In this case, braking and propulsion act inconsistently. This

physiological mechanism causes seizures, stops, reduction of recitation speed, sound vibration and decrease, and sometimes letters, phrases, and sentences are dropped during the reading exercise.

A number of studies show that first- and second-graders can only sit attentively for 30-35 minutes in class, focus their attention on a specific object and keep it there. Therefore, it is advisable to take short breaks during training.

Professor N.F. Dobrinin's 3rd-4th grade students can keep their attention during the whole lesson, but short breaks are also useful for them. Also, from time to time, it is necessary to change the type of training and change its pace, adding practical and theoretical information, - he says.

The nature of students' attention depends more on the pace of training. For example, too fast or too slow pace of training has a negative effect on the stability and concentration of attention. It is advisable to conduct training sessions at an average pace.

REFERENCES:

1. Davletshin M.G. Ta'limning psixologik asoslari. T.: O'qituvchi. 1978. 20-bet.
2. Toshboltayeva Nodira Ibrohimjonovna //The importance of thinking in the complex process of individual activity// International conference on Studies in Humanities, Education and Sciences. January 10 th, 2022. 69-70 pages.
3. Тошболтаева Нодира Иброхимжонова //ШАХС ТАРАҚҚИЁТИДА ТАФАККУРНИНГ АҲАМИЯТЛИЛИГИ МАСАЛАЛАРИ// Международный научный журнал «Научный импульс». № 5 (100), часть 2. Декабрь, 2022. 196-199 стр.
4. Тошболтаева Нодира Иброхимжонова //БИЛИШ ЖАРАЁНЛАРИ РИВОЖЛАНИШИДА ШАХСНИ ТАРАҚҚИЙ ЭТИШИ// JOURNAL OF INNOVATIONS IN SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH VOLUME-2, ISSUE13 (26-December). 472-475.
5. Тошболтаева Нодира Иброхимжонова, Тошболтаев Салохиддин Хамидуллаевич //МУСТАҚИЛ ТАФАККУР ЖАРАЁНИНИ ИБН СИНО ТАЪЛИМОТИДА ТАҲЛИЛИ// Международный научный журнал «Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке». № 6 (100), часть 2. январь, 2023 г. 114-118 стр.
6. А.Абдуллаева Н.Тошболтаева //ОНГ ВА ТАФАККУР БУЗИЛИШЛАРИ// FORMATION OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY AS INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES: a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference. 13 April 2023. Part 18. 27-32 pages.
7. O.R.Parpiyeva, Ostanaqulov A.D //SCHIZOPHRENIA DISEASE// Международный научно-практический журнал “Теория и практика современной науки” Выпуск №6 (48) – 2019. 18-21 pages.
8. O.R Parpiyeva, Ostanaqulov A.D //Thoughts that do not go away from the brain// Международный научно-практический журнал “Мировая наука”. Выпуск № 6 (27) – 2019. 9-12 стр

9. Ibrokhimjonovna T.N. PERSONAL EDUCATION AS A MAIN BASIS OF SOCIETY'S DEVELOPMENT //Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 03. – С. 1-2.

10. Тошболтаева, Нодира Иброхимжоновна. "Важные аспекты упражнений в умственной деятельности психологическая интерпретация." INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION 1.5 (2020): 97-99 pages.

11. A.R. Abdullayeva //THE SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE OF THE FAMILY ON THE FORMATION OF A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE// International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. FARS Publishers. Volume-11. Issue3. 2023. 670-674 pages.

12. Ahmadjonov Nurmuhammad //DEVELOP STUDENTS' THINKING SKILLS IN THE LEARNING PROCESS BASICS// ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions. Volume 2, Issue 1, Jan, 2021. 15-21 pages.

13. Ahmadjonov Nurmuhammad, Sobirjonova Masturabonu //8-9 YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA GEOMETRIK MATERIALLARNI O'RGANISH ORQALI AQLIY OPERATSIYALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH// 3rd International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conference on Ingenious Global Thoughts Hosted from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia May 31. Vol. 25 No. 1 (2021). 182-188.

14. Ahmadjonov Nurmuhammad Nabijon o'g'li //PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FATHER'S RELATIONSHIP IN PERSONS WITHDIFFERENT DEGREE OF DEPENDENCE// "PEDAGOGS" international research journal. Volume-24, Issue-3, Decembe. 2022. 124-127 pages.

15. A.R.Abdullayeva //PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF FORMING A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE IN THE FAMILY// ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions. Volume 4, Issue 3March, 2023. 43-50 pages.

16. Eleonora Topvoldievna Mirzajonova, Odinaxon Raxmanovna Parpiyeva //Modern Special Preschool Education: Problems and Solutions// Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices. Vol. 9. 06-2022. 100-106 pages.

17. Parpieva O.R, Hojekarimova G.T, Nazirova A.M //FORMATION OF STUDENT PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS BASED ON THE REQUIREMENTS OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT// Международном научно-практическом журнале Экономика и социум. Вып №6(85) 2021. 157-161стр. 18. Odinaxon Raxmanovna Parpiyeva, Ro,,zimato va Arofatxon Maxmudjon qizi //TA"LIM OLUVCHILARNI FANLARNI O,,ZLASHTIRISHGA QIZIQTIRISH USULLARI// IJODKOR O_QITUVCHI JURNALI. 5 OKTYABR / 2022 YIL / 22 – SON. 226-230 betlar.

19. M.M. Ahmedov, S.M. Ruzimatova, A.YU.Yoldashev //Organization of Technological Educational Processes and Using the Method of "Integration Strategy" in Improving the Management System// Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices. Volume 19. 06-04-2023. 1-6 pages.

20. Eleonora Topvoldiyevna Mirzajonova, Rasuljon Raxmonali o'g'li Tilavoldiyev //O'SMIR YOSHDAGI O'QUVCHILARDA AXBOROTDAN FOYDALANISH

MADANIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING ILMIY NAZARIY ASOSLARI// International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. FARS Publishers. Volume-11. Issue3. 2023. 660-669 pages.

21. Eleonora Topvoldiyevna Mirzajonova, Dostonbek Muxtarjon o'g'li Masharipov //INKLYUZIV TA'LIM OLAYOTGAN BOLALARNING O_ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARINI PSIXOLOGIK-PEDAGOGIK O'RGANISH// INNOVATION IN THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM: a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference 25 th March, 2023. Washington, USA: "CESS", 2023. Part 28. 192-199 pages.

22. Mirzajonova Eleonora Topvoldiyevna, Xomidov Abdullajon Adxam o'g'li //ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРОЦЕССОВ МЫШЛЕНИЯ ДЕТЕЙ С НАРУШЕНИЯМИ РЕЧИ, ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ В УСЛОВИЯХ ИНКЛЮЗИВНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ// International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. FARS Publishers. Volume-11. Issue-1. 2023. 217-223 pages.

23. Элеонора Мирзажонова, Абдуллажон Хомидов //КОМПЛЕКСНОСТЬ И ПСИХОЛОГО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ КОРРЕКЦИОННОЙ РАБОТЫ С ДОШКОЛЬНИКАМИ С НАРУШЕНИЯМИ РАЗВИТИЯ// Международный научный журнал «Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке». № 4 (100), часть 1. ноябрь, 2022 г. 232-237 стр.

24. Э.Мирзажонова, А.Хомидов, Г.Мамажонова //АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ПЕРЕВОДА ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ МЕТОДИК// O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI. 9-SON. 20.06.2022. 211-217 betllar.

25. Murodil R. The concept of makiavellism in the scientific psychological literature and the degree of mac-scale in a person //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2021. – Т. 11. – №. 5. – С. 1249-1257.

26. Rajabov M.J., Absalamov E.U. //NLP IN ADVERTISING AND PRINCIPLES OF ITS APPLICATION// Психологическое здоровье населения как важный фактор обеспечения процветания общества. – 2020. – С. 355-357.

27. Rajabov M.J., Sotvoldiev J.M. //INFORMATION-PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ADVERTISING AND BUYER MOTIVATION// Психологическое здоровье населения как важный фактор обеспечения процветания общества. – 2020. – С. 62-64.

28. Rajabov M.J., Rajabova X.X. //Self-consciousness of students in social and psychological mechanisms // Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2019. – №. 12. – С. 176-179.

29. Muazzam Tulkinovna Isakova //Socio-Psychological Factors Are The Effect Ofperson's Mental Health// European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine. Volume 07, Issue 03, 2020. 4699-4718 pages.

30. Muazzam Isakova Tulqinovna //FAMILY AS A FACTOR IN MENTAL HEALTH// ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. Vol. 10, Issue 7, July 2020. 200-210 pages.

31. Isakova Muazzam To'lqinovna //Additional Learning is as a Factor of Mental Health// International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation. Vol. 24, Issue 05, 2020. 7330-7335 pages.

32. Исакова М.Т. //ГЕНДЕРНЫЕ РАЗЛИЧИЯ ВЕДУЩИХ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ФАКТОРОВ МЕЖДУ ОТНОШЕНИЕМ К ЗДОРОВЬЮ И ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНО-ДИНАМИЧЕСКИМИ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКАМИ// ВЕСТНИК ИНТЕГРАТИВНОЙ ПСИХОЛОГИИ. 2021, Выпуск 23. 144-149 стр.

33. M.T.Isakova //SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF A PERSON'S ATTITUDE TO HIS MENTAL HEALTH// Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR). Vol 10, Issue 4, April, 2021. 29-36 pages.

34. M.T.Isakova //OILA MUHITI RUHIY SALOMATLIKNING OMILI SIFATIDA// PSIXOLOGIYA ILMIY AXBOROTNOMA. 2021-yil, 2-son. 127-134 betlar.

35. Isakova Muazam Tulkinovna //THE RESULTS OF THE EMPIRICAL TRANSFER OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE MENTAL HEALTH OF THE INDIVIDUAL// ELECTRONIC JOURNAL OF ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING. JUNE, 2021-XI. ISSN 2181-9750. 4-15 pages.

36. G'aniyeva Xalimaxon Axmatxonovna //PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IN PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT// EURASIAN JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH Volume1 Issue02, May 2021. 717-724 pages.

37. Ahmadjonov Nurmuhammad Nabijon o'g'li //KICHIK MAKTAB YOSHIDAGI O'QUVCHILARDA TAFAKKUR HAQIDAGI NAZARIY QARASHLAR// IJODKOR O'QITUVCHI JURNALI. 5 MAY / 2023 YIL / 29 – SON. 232-238 betlar.

38. Ahmadjonov Nurmuhammad Nabijon o'g'li //KICHIK MAKTAB YOSHIDAGI O'QUVCHILARNING TAFAKKUR OPERATSIYALARI RIVOJLANISHINI NAZARIY JIHATDAN O'RGANILISHI// 5 MAY / 2023 YIL. 29 – SON. 239-246 betlar.