

## **POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF MNEMIC PROCESSES**

Khushbok Jumaev

Teacher of Termiz State Pedagogical Institute

### **Annotation**

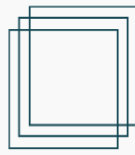
In this article student's lifestyle, social status, situation in the class community and family environment, his main task is to study, acquire knowledge, acquire skills and abilities, laws of nature and society , mastering talked about.

**Keywords:** Memory, elementary school student, mnemonic process, development, toy, perception, learning, behavior, voluntary, involuntary.

### **Introduction**

The child is first psychologically prepared for school education. Consequently, his psyche develops enough to acquire knowledge. The sharpness, clarity, and accuracy of the perception of a child of this age are distinguished from children of other ages by their curiosity, heartiness, trustworthiness, brightness of imagination, strength of memory, clarity of thinking. stands In a child preparing for school education, the attention span is long-term and conditionally stable. The role and plot of the characteristics of the child's attention can be seen in games, drawing and construction activities, making toys from clay and plasticine, performing mathematical operations in perceiving and understanding the speech of others, listening to and composing a story. During this period, he has a certain level of skill in directing, concentrating, and distributing his attention to a specific object, and he strives to manage and concentrate his attention at the right time. His memory is interesting, wonderful, he will have the ability to remember, remember and recall information and events that surprise a person. Until this time, he has been learning this or that information directly under the guidance of adults, now he tries to collect the necessary information of his own free will, to set a specific goal and task for himself. This activity of the child means that his memory has developed to a certain extent. He repeats a lot of poems, stories and fairy tales to remember , and uses the most convenient ways and methods of creativity, which is very useful for him in the educational process.

It is known from experience that the child's speech at the stage of preparation for school education is at the level of communicating with adults, listening to people's opinions and correctly understanding them, and the structure of his speech is consistent with the rules of grammar, logically consistent, expressive, in terms of quantity and scope. enough to exchange ideas. He can understand information about what he hears and sees. He knows how to present the information he has in a certain order, he uses mental operations appropriately.



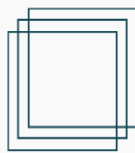
There is also a subjective aspect of the child's psychological preparation for school education. His desire to study at school, his desire to communicate with older people is inextricably linked with this preparation. By this time, the child has a correct idea about studying and gaining knowledge. He understands the responsible duties of the members of the school team and tends to obey them and follow their instructions. But since children are not all the same, there are important differences between them. Some children want to go to school with all their energy, constantly count how much time is left for studying, and try to prepare study materials in advance. Other children go so far as to drop out of school. Children with a negative attitude towards learning have a hard time coping with the educational environment and face a number of mental barriers.

Taking into account the anatomical and physiological characteristics of children of small school age, the level of physical maturity, is a guarantee of success in the organization of educational work at school.

A primary school student grows biologically relatively harmoniously, his height and weight, and the size of his lungs develop proportionately. However, the bones of the child's spine and chest are not yet hardened. This indicates that his bone structure could not be improved. The heart muscles grow quickly, the diameter of the blood vessels is slightly larger, the weight of the brain is 1250-1400 grams in primary grades. Analytical and synthetic activity of the cerebral cortex improves, the relationship between excitation and inhibition changes, but has a relative advantage. Therefore, it is necessary to take care of the proper growth of the child, to prevent fatigue, to strictly follow the study and rest regime[9].

School education changes the student's lifestyle, social status, situation in the class community and family environment, its main task is to learn, acquire knowledge, skills and abilities, learn the laws of nature and society. will consist of mastering. Education requires a certain degree of organization, aspiration, willpower, activity and purposeful activity. Thoughtful, planned, mental work begins to take the place of involuntary behavior. The student is always in a certain class group with his peers. Therefore, he always faces the task of protecting the interests of the class community, subordinating his personal desires to the collective aspiration, mutual help, mutual demand, social responsibility and sense of duty. In the process of education, the demands placed on the student become more and more complicated.

Also, with the change in the child's leading activity, the attitude of adults to him will also change. At the same time, due to the new activity, a new attitude of the student to his main activity appears. His sense of duty grows, he realizes that he must study, that it is his duty to study, and that he must follow the established order. In addition, the child has a desire to study well. So, when the child becomes a student, he will look at himself differently, because now he has joined a big, serious job, he is a student. It is from this moment that a person's self-awareness becomes stronger.



From the first day of schooling, various conflicts and contradictions, internal disagreements, which stimulate the growth of a child of junior school age, arise[10]. At the heart of this is the level of mental maturity in the child and the contradictions between positive feelings and requirements. The ever-increasing demands require the child's unceasing psychic growth, and as a result of the continuous movement of this closed chain, human maturity is realized.

One of the important characteristics of a child of primary school age is that he has specific needs. These needs, by their nature, are not aimed at acquiring certain knowledge, skills and abilities, but only reflect the desire to learn. These needs include the feeling of wanting to have a portfolio, a bookshelf in the study area.

### **REFERENCES**

1. SHABBAZOVA, D. (2023). A PERSONAL VALUE APPROACH MODEL FOR ELEMENTARY LITERACY INSTRUCTION. *World Bulletin of Social Sciences*, 22, 1-4.
2. Jumayev, X. (2023, May). KICHIK MAKTAB YOSHIDAGI O 'QUVCHILAR IJODIY TAFAKKURINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI. In *International Scientific and Practical Conference on Algorithms and Current Problems of Programming*.
3. Khushbok JUMAYEV. (2023). REGULATIONS OF MEMORY DEVELOPMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. *World Bulletin of Social Sciences*, 27, 116-119.
4. Khushbok Jumayev. (2023). METHODS AND PRINCIPLES OF MEMORY DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS OF JUNIOR SCHOOL AGE. *Open Access Repository*, 9(10), 199–203.
5. Khushbok Jumayev. (2023). PREPARATION FOR MOTHER TONGUE EDUCATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEMORY OF CHILDREN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE. *E Conference Zone*, 1–7.
6. Ruzikulovna, S. D. (2021). The Importance of Personal Value Approach Methodology in Primary School Literacy Classes. *JournalNX*, 7(11), 78-82.
7. Ruzikulovna, S. D. (2023). Analysis of the Level of Valuable Approach to Primary Class Students. *Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education*, 2(4), 227-230.
8. Dilfuza Shabbazova. (2023). PSYCHOLOGICAL-PEDAGOGICAL FACTORS OF IMPROVING THE LITERACY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS BASED ON A PERSONAL VALUE APPROACH. *Academia Science Repository*, 4(05), 12–19.
9. Salokhitdinova, N. M. (2020). PROVIDING MEMBERSHIP BETWEEN TESTING AND INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAMS FROM PRIMARY SCHOOL MATHEMATICS (An example of elementary school math). *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 2(12), 14-19.
10. Салохтидинова, Н. (2022). Aniq va tabiiy fanlar tushunchalarining integratsiyasi (Aniq va tabiiy fanlar misolida). *Современные тенденции инновационного развития науки и образования в глобальном мире*, 1(3), 368-371.