

Logical Development Of Preschool Children

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Annotation: This article discusses the ideas and reflections on the logical development of preschool children. Preschool years are often characterized by rapid physical, social, and cognitive development. Among these, logical development, or the ability to think, reason, and understand the relationships between objects and ideas, plays a critical role in a child's future success in problem-solving and learning. The preschool period, typically from ages 3 to 5, is when children start forming the foundational skills that will shape their approach to understanding the world around them.

Key words: logical development, preschool children, cognitive growth, cause and effect, seriation, sequencing, constructive play, pretend play, games with rules, problem-solving.

INTRODUCTION.

Preschoolers are natural explorers and learners. Their minds are highly receptive to new information, and during this period, they undergo several stages of cognitive development. Logical development can be broken down into three main areas. One of the first logical concepts that preschoolers begin to grasp is cause and effect. By the age of three, children start to recognize that their actions can have consequences. For instance, when they knock over a block tower, they learn that pushing the blocks causes the structure to fall. This understanding grows as they engage in more complex play and interactions with their environment.

Around this time, children also begin asking 'why' questions, which is a key indicator of their developing ability to think logically. They are no longer content with simple observations—they want to understand the reasons behind the actions they observe. Parents and teachers can foster this curiosity by offering explanations that help the child connect actions to outcomes, encouraging deeper thinking. By age four, most children begin to classify objects based on shared characteristics. This is a critical aspect of logical development as it

involves recognizing similarities and differences between objects and organizing them into categories. For example, a child may group all the red blocks together or sort toys by type (cars, animals, etc.).

This skill also extends to sorting objects based on more abstract qualities, such as size, shape, or function. The ability to classify and sort is fundamental to future math and science skills, where categorizing data and recognizing patterns are essential. Activities like matching games, sorting tasks, and puzzles can help strengthen this ability in preschoolers. Seriation, or the ability to arrange objects in a particular order, is another key milestone in the logical development of preschoolers. Around the age of five, children start to understand how to sequence objects or events in a logical progression whether by size, number, or time.

For instance, they may be able to line up sticks from shortest to longest or arrange events in the correct order (such as getting dressed before going outside). This ability to sequence actions or events is crucial for understanding time, planning, and problem-solving. Storytelling and daily routines can help preschoolers develop sequencing

skills, as they begin to understand the beginning, middle, and end of a process.

Play is the natural vehicle for learning in preschoolers, and it plays a significant role in logical development. Through play, children experiment, observe outcomes, and practice reasoning skills in a way that feels enjoyable and meaningful to them. Building with blocks, assembling puzzles, or engaging in craft activities help children practice spatial reasoning, problem-solving, and the concept of cause and effect. These activities require children to plan, experiment, and adjust their strategies to achieve a desired result. When children engage in pretend play, they exercise their ability to think abstractly and symbolically, both of which are key components of logical development. For instance, when pretending to cook in a toy kitchen, children learn to mimic real-life processes, understanding how different actions (like turning on the stove) lead to specific outcomes.

As children near the age of five, they start to enjoy games that involve rules, such as board games or simple card games. These activities are particularly valuable for developing logic because they require children to think ahead, follow a sequence of actions, and understand the relationship between different rules and outcomes. Language development is closely tied to logical thinking in preschoolers. As children learn to articulate their thoughts, they also begin to engage in more complex reasoning. Conversations with adults and peers provide opportunities for preschoolers to practice explaining their ideas, asking questions, and making connections between different pieces of information.

Adults can help foster logical thinking by encouraging children to talk through their thought processes. Asking open-ended questions like “What do you think will happen next?” or “Why do you think that is?” can prompt children to think

critically about the cause and effect of different actions or events. Moreover, when children are encouraged to explain their reasoning, they begin to develop the ability to organize their thoughts logically and communicate them clearly.

The environment in which a child grows up can significantly impact their logical development. A rich, stimulating environment with access to varied experiences provides children with opportunities to test their logical thinking in different contexts. Preschoolers benefit from hands-on activities that allow them to explore materials, solve problems, and make decisions. For instance, outdoor play, where children encounter challenges such as climbing or building, helps them develop spatial awareness and problem-solving skills. Similarly, reading stories or engaging in discussions about everyday events encourages children to think about sequences, relationships, and consequences.

Parents and educators can support logical development by offering children a variety of experiences and opportunities to practice reasoning. Simple activities like cooking together, gardening, or even tidying up offer chances to apply logical thinking in everyday life. Logical development in preschoolers requires both direct and indirect support. Educators and caregivers can create a learning environment that encourages exploration, experimentation, and problem-solving. Here are a few tips to nurture logical thinking in preschool children. While structured games and activities are important for teaching specific logical skills, unstructured playtime allows children to explore their environment, experiment, and learn from natural consequences.

Asking and answering questions is a natural part of logical development. Encourage children to ask 'why' and 'how' questions, and take the time to provide thoughtful answers that help them connect ideas. Daily routines, like setting the table or getting

ready for school, can be opportunities for preschoolers to practice sorting, sequencing, and understanding cause and effect. Children learn by watching adults. When parents and teachers verbalize their thought processes, children pick up on how to approach problems and reason through solutions.

Imagination is the development of thinking, logical thinking. One of the main tasks in the activities of preschool children is to visualize information about objects and phenomena in the child's brain. For example, by drawing, various games, making something out of cubes, the child develops this information in his thinking. This type of thinking is the basis for other types of thinking, promotes the formation of vocabulary, logical thinking, excellent mastery of future school lessons.

In conclusion, the preschool years are foundational for a child's logical development. By engaging in play, exploring their environment, and interacting with adults and peers, children develop the critical thinking skills they will need throughout their lives. With the right support and encouragement, preschoolers can build a strong foundation for future learning and problem-solving. Children will be overly curious by their nature. It is essential that they know everything: taste, hold, come up with their own explanations for what is incomprehensible and new, experiment and check their hypotheses. It is necessary for each parent to help his child get to know the universe that surrounds him.

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