

Conditions for the Formation of Divergent Thinking of Preschool Children

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Abstract: This article talks about the conditions for the development of the thinking process in children during one of the main tasks in training in the formation of divergent thinking of preschool children - imagining information about objects and events in the child's brain.

Key words: Divergent thinking, creative and logical thinking, emotional thinking, analytical perception, graphic dictation.

Introduction. Divergent thinking is an unstructured, free form of problem solving in which participants generate multiple innovative ideas or solutions to a problem at hand. Divergent thinkers are often independent, curious, and risk-takers. They can generate many ideas quickly and spontaneously. Divergent thinking allows us to generate the most ideas in a given situation. In the most free and open way possible, we allow the mind to move in different directions and discover or invent new ideas.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated September 30, 2017 "On measures to fundamentally improve the management of the preschool education system" and "On organizing the activities of the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the decision on" a new system was created in this field. This system requires the development and implementation of a unified state policy in the field of preschool education, the expansion of the state and non-state network of preschool educational institutions, and the strengthening of the material and technical base, providing them with qualified pedagogical staff, providing preschool educational institutions with the tasks of dramatically increasing children's coverage, applying modern educational programs and technologies to educational processes, intellectual, spiritual-aesthetic, physical development of children, and fundamentally improving the quality of their school preparation were set. The preschool period is the period when the child has a strong desire for growth, development, self-expression, learning, and knowledge. It is during this period that the foundation is created for the development of human qualities and mental potential of the child. The earlier education starts with a child of preschool age, the earlier the effect will be manifested and it will have a positive effect on the whole life of the child. Therefore, the development of children's thinking becomes one of the main tasks.

The main part. Imagination is the development of thinking. One of the main tasks in preschool children's activities is to imagine information about objects and events in the child's brain. For example, the child develops this information in his thinking through drawing, various games, making something out of cubes. This type of thinking is the basis for other types of thinking, it helps in the formation of vocabulary, logical thinking, excellent learning of future school lessons. Children are very curious by their nature. It is very important for them to know everything: to taste, to touch, to come up with their own explanations for things that are incomprehensible and new, to conduct experiments and test their hypotheses. Every parent should help their child to get to know the world around him. By the age of 3, the child mainly learns the names of objects and actions. Names mainly mean its function, and even if the external appearance of this object or action changes, its name does not change. That is why the child quickly learns the use of the names of objects, connecting them to

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their tasks. At the age of preschool education, the process of the child's analytical perception also improves. In the 3rd year of a child's life, involuntary perception turns into a purposeful, selective perception in an older child of preschool age, observability is formed. The role of words in perception increases, now the child tells the qualities and characteristics of things. The process of perception develops the child's thinking and improves more and more during his activity and in the process of thinking. The expansion of the imagination of a child of preschool age and the increase in knowledge change the nature of his mental activity. The expansion of the growth activity of speech creates conditions for new forms of thinking. A 5-6-year-old child describes, then discusses and summarizes. The thinking of a child of this age is clearly emotional and clear thinking. The discussion is directly related to the object. The child learns generalized concepts, thinking operations are based not only on perception, but also on imagination.

From initial (though not perfect) judgments emerge conclusions and conclusions. The memory of a child of this age improves on the basis of new activities and new demands placed on him. Kindergarten children involuntarily remember things that have some significance for their activities, that left a strong impression on them and that interested them. The thinking of children of this age and its growth has its own characteristics.

At preschool age, the child's thinking begins to develop very quickly. The reason for this is that, firstly, they have relatively increased life experience, secondly, their speech has developed well, and thirdly, children of kindergarten age have the opportunity to do a lot of free and independent actions. The emergence of questions about every field in preschool children indicates that their thinking is active. When a child cannot find an answer to his question or adults do not pay attention to his question, his curiosity begins to wane. Education should be given to the child not early or late, but on time. In accordance with the child's age, it is necessary to teach in such a way that all his sensory organs are involved. That is, it is necessary to ensure that the child has the opportunity to independently touch, see, hear, smell and taste. Teaching morals to a child from an early age is of great importance in brain development. A child who has learned to respect adults, say hello, follow traffic rules, etc., will not suffer and make fewer mistakes throughout his life.

Learning should make a child feel good. To make the child suffer, teach him to read or write early and deprive him of the game will cause him to get stressed. As a result, the child may develop various diseases. A child should acquire knowledge at his own will. If he doesn't want to, it means that his parents can't find ways to interest him. Therefore, parents should create conditions for the child's development right from his childhood and make the environment more interesting. It is up to the parents to make the child draw, read, make, play, build, write and other activities interesting for the child. The more a child is curious and has more questions, the more he develops. The preschool period is very important in the development of a child. During this period, the child's physical, moral, and psychological health is formed, and mental development skills, i.e., the process of thinking, are improved. Parents who want their child to be lucky, smart and talented in the future should pay attention to his development right from this period. The following ways can be used to develop a child's creative and logical thinking: reading books. Analyzing and reading the pictures of the book together with the child, retelling the content of the fairy tale to the child in a playful way, and telling the content of the book to the toys are very useful and interesting activities. In the process of listening to a fairy tale, the child tries to imitate the heroes of the fairy tale, he can also weave a fairy tale or story on his own.

Graphic dictation. In this, the educator tells the children about geometric shapes and objects. Children draw. For example, a triangle, a bird, etc. A 3-4-year-old child can distinguish connections between objects and plan their activities. This activity gradually turns into creative activity.

Paint. Some children can't draw well, but want to draw. Such children can be assigned the task of painting ready-made pictures. While painting pictures, they get to know the characters of fairy tales. They have ideas about their clothes, appearance, and surroundings. At the same time, hand motor skills and creative thinking develop.



Puzzle. Making a puzzle is a very useful activity that develops a child's memory. Give him a puzzle from the pictures he likes or make it yourself. Children's dominoes. If you play dominoes with the characters of fairy tales with your child and sometimes lose to him, the child will play with great pleasure. During the game, he develops mentally. You can also make children's dominoes yourself. During the game, a 3-year-old child develops initial generalizations, which helps the child to solve simple problems. Poem memorization. Memorize one small poem every day to develop the child's memory. The next day, it is advisable to remember yesterday and memorize a new one. The most important thing is to develop the child in a playful way. Forced development of it, as taught, will not lead to a positive result.

Summary.

If a preschool child can develop in all aspects, it will be easier for him to achieve later. Helping children at an early age to use divergent thinking is to help the creativity of thinking, you need to give freedom to any idea, so that in the future they can expect any creative reaction to the important moment of reflection. Thus, the technology of developing thinking in children consists of many games, exercises and techniques. It is very important to develop thinking in order to prevent unbalanced development of the future member of society.

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