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**Research Article** 

# CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF COGNITIVE PROCESSES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

Finding and eliminating the causes of difficulties that arise for a certain part of children when mastering the school curriculum is one of the most pressing problems in education. Recently, there has been a significant increase in the number of students falling behind in their studies. This inevitably raises the question of the legality and possibility of correctional assistance for middle-level students.

# **K**EYWORDS

Intuition, attention, perception, memory, imagination, thinking, speech, reader, psychodiagnosis, psychocorrection.

### NTRODUCTION

Cognitive processes are such mental processes that allow a person to understand and understand the known and important features of the environment around him, draw the necessary conclusions based on them and plan his behavior. These processes are very close and familiar to man. Chunky, each of us knows that we have a mind, some separate and integral properties of

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surrounding objects and events. We also know that these things and events cause unique emotional experiences in each individual situation. For example, a person reading a book does not ask others if he is really reading this book. Such things happen by themselves as natural processes. At first glance, the human mind is a whole thing, but in fact it consists of some separate processes. That is why, in order to study the environment, the mind that allows us to know ourselves, they began to study it by dividing it into separate mental processes. As I mentioned above, cognitive processes are inextricably linked.

Reading activities create important conditions for the development of intelligence, observation, memorization sensitivity. recalling abilities of a student in junior high school, and form calculation skills. The sharpness of perception, clarity, purity, clarity, vividness of imagination, strength of memory, and clarity of thinking of a child of this age are distinguished from children of other ages by their curiosity and trustworthiness.

Engaging in reading activities during the junior school period, including getting to know the various properties of material objects, has a great impact on the growth of senses. In elementary school students, the ability to distinguish, sight and hearing senses grow especially fast. According to Russian scientists, the perception of colors increases by 45% in children aged 7-10 years, and by 65% in children aged 10-12 years. Teaching young schoolchildren to draw has a great effect on the growth of color sensitivity. The sensitivity to distinguish tones is

especially strong during the teaching of music and singing to children. Physical training is also important in the growth of senses. Exercising that involves precise movement develops children's motor skills.

By the time of junior high school, all types of perception improve to a large extent in terms of content, accuracy, and clarity, mainly due to education. Children of this esh are sharply different from people of other esh eras with the accuracy, fluency, and sharpness of their perceptions. They are able to absorb important features of perception because they are obsessed with everything and look very carefully.

The educational process creates favorable conditions for the development of voluntary, stable, stable, strong, active conscious attention of students in junior high school. In the process of acquiring knowledge, independent mental work, solving examples and problems, doing exercises, and giving voluntary effort to repetition are part of voluntary, conscious attention. At this age, the ability to collect, organize, distribute, and consciously control voluntary attention begins to form in children.

Educational activities require the child to remember the given educational materials, the teacher gives instructions to the student about what he needs to remember. The student repeats what he needs to remember, tries to understand it. But in this case, involuntary memory undoubtedly prevails. A child's memory is mainly determined by his in work. interest Comprehension of educational material is the main condition for remembering. Because the

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first signal system is slightly superior to the second signal system, visuomotor memory is more dominant than logical memory in young school age students. That's why they remember concrete information, information, events and events, images and things faster and more firmly than theoretical laws and rules, abstract concepts, and remember them for a long time. Children in junior high school develop their ability to remember logically, that is, to understand and understand their meaning.

During this period, the child's written speech begins to form, it is characterized by certain requirements for the correct construction of sentences and the correct pronunciation of words. It is necessary for the child to learn to pronounce and pronounce words correctly. Based on the acquisition of written speech, children have information about various texts. During this period, the child's ability to control his/her thoughts, words and letters has not yet been developed, since speech has just begun to form. But he is given the opportunity to create. This independent creative work creates the ability of elementary school students to understand the given topic, to determine its content, to collect information to express their opinion, to distinguish important aspects, to make a plan, to describe it in a certain sequence. Forming sentences correctly, finding words suitable for this content and spelling them correctly, putting punctuation marks correctly, being able to find and correct one's mistakes are indicators of mental development.

It is possible see the to development of thinking in the health of the child's psyche, his cognitive activity at the beginning of junior school. The child's curiosity is mainly aimed at learning about the world around him. A primary school student seeks to become aware of the world's phenomena, causes and relationships while playing. For example, he himself can independently research which objects sink and which float. The more active the child is in mental relations, the more questions he asks, and these questions are mostly diverse. A child is very interested in knowing how snow and ice fall, where it is at night, how a car drives, and the distance from the ground to the sky.

Because any discovery, innovation, development is a product of human intelligence. Therefore, the development of science and technology is largely dependent on development of humanities. The next stage of the development of the child's thinking is related to the acquisition of speech. The words learned by the child will be a basis for making generalizations. they soon have a common meaning for the child and are easily transferred from one body to another. According to the results of diagnosis of cognitive processes in elementary school students, it was shown that visual recall memory is well formed in elementary school students. As a result of our observation and conversation, it became clear that the students have deficiencies in their vocabulary and have difficulty in pronouncing words. In order to eliminate these problems, it is necessary to carry

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out correction and development of students' cognitive processes.

The main task of primary school educational activities is to teach students to learn. Under the influence of education, serious changes occur in the mental development of children of primary school age. These changes prepare them for the transition to adolescence, a period of responsibility in their lives. In conclusion, it can be said that timely detection and elimination of problems in cognitive processes in children of junior school age serves to prevent difficulties in mastering the school program.

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