



## Sources That Serve to Correction of Negative Changes in Preschooler Behavior

**Choriyeva Feruza  
Amrullayevna**

**Karshi State University Lecturer, PhD,**

### ABSTRACT

The article highlights the most important manifestations and features of negative changes occurring in the behavior of preschoolers

#### Keywords:

Child, behavior, negative changes, psychological and physiological, harmful information, social environment.

**Introduction.** In order to find an effective solution to the problem we are investigating, it is worthwhile to clarify the typology and types of negative changes in children's behavior. That is, it will be necessary to classify scientifically, summarizing the negative changes in the behavior of children into types. In Bunda, the most important manifestations and features of negative changes in children's behavior are saved.

**Research methodology.** The typology of behavior is aimed at revealing the similarity and discrepancy between negative changes and determining their exactly similar sides. Taking into account these aspects, negative changes in the behavior of children can be divided into the following types:

- Children with negative changes in behavior as a result of improperly organized upbringing.
- Children with negative changes in behavior as a result of a deficiency in their development (psychological and physiologic).

- Children with negative changes in behavior as a result of the social environment.

- Children with negative changes in behavior in the influence of harmful information, etc.

The work on the correction of negative changes in the behavior of children of preschool age is an extremely complex and rare ishlangan problem of pedagogy and psychology, and more attention is paid to this in later times. This problem requires the development of the younger generation as a whole, its fullness, psychological background, the level of upbringing and diagnostic work. This, in turn, allows the child to know, understand and correct some of the individual characteristics of the individual.

**Analysis and results.** Every child reaches perfection in the process of interaction of the material and social environment during the period of activity. Without activity, one can not imagine the formation and proper development of the child. In the process, the active entry of the child into Social Relations -

Society, group and community-plays an important role in his later life. The pace of formation of the child in this activity allows the manifestation of certain characteristics inherent in the child. The child carries out his activities in the process of training, games, communication. In this activity, the child's behavior, behavior, spirituality and culture begin to manifest. In some cases, the presence in the child of negative changes in behavior, along with the fact that moral qualities correspond to the indicators of meyor, indicates the presence of errors in the organization of the upbringing process. About children who have a negative change in behavior, our scientists have expressed the following opinion: "a noble child is like an excessive finger, it hurts if you cut it. If you don't cut it, it will izza everywhere and point your face to the Earth." After all, "pedagogy" is an important task in determining, diagnosing and correcting negative changes in the behavior of a child, since it is necessary to bring up a good upbringing for the health and happiness of a child, to keep his body clean, to teach good manners, to adopt bad manners. To do this, it is worthwhile to determine the manifestations and typology of negative changes that are manifested in the behavior of the child.

It is desirable to distinguish negative changes in the behavior of children of preschool age into the following manifestations::

- negative changes observed in the behavior of the child at the first age;
- negative changes in behavior of a three-year-old child;
- negative changes in the behavior of children aged six to seven.

***Negative changes in the behavior of the child at the first age.*** Psychologists note that the period between the transition from infancy to the first childhood is usually called the transition from the first age. At this age, the child begins to walk and learns the world that surrounds him, the independent, New affektiv influence in him will be associated with the occurrence of new opportunities in the child. The initial activity in the child can be seen in

situations when it is necessary to limit its safety (the use of the phrase "not possible" by adults). As long as the child's speech is not well developed, adults do not understand and do not fulfill his desire. This leads to their sudden overheating in emotional exposure. When establishing a new relationship with the child, limiting some security and independence, the patience of adults softens the tension in children, allowing them to learn to limit. Negative changes of the first age are characterized by some aspects of regress: a violation of the biorhythmic processes in the life of the child (change in sleep, from time to time go out without sleep), a change in the system of satisfying his vital needs (refusal to eat or a decrease in appetite), a violation of the emotional balance (increased irritability, crying).

***Negative changes in the age of three.*** Negative changes in this age occur as a tension in social relations and are associated with the formation of self-awareness of the child. The child first limits himself from others and begins to understand the differences between the words "I want" and "necessary".

***The most serious side of negative changes in behavior of a child who has reached the age of six - seven years is the onset of internal and external differences in the personality of the child.*** It seems that the first visit of the child to the school for him becomes a new social situation. Its role changes in the system of social relations, it is engaged in activities that are important for the first time in the public, and also acquires new rights and obligations. A new social position takes the form of a complex psychological restructuring of the new social situation and provides for the characteristics of his personality. The child lives by self-induced desires, impulsive influences, emotions, and now he has to suppress his activity in such a situation, tries to subordinate the desire of the parents, the surrounding people, as well as the discipline in the family or in the kindergarten. Begin to understand the sufferings and summarize. The uniqueness of this age is observed by psychological balance, mood and willpower are

not stagnant. At this age, the following signs of child behavior are visible:

- tenderness;
- assimilation;
- sad to the raft;
- quick bitterness, and in others it is visible.

Such negative changes, manifested in the behavior of the child, arise spontaneously and do not develop at all. At this time, the wrong treatment, tasks and assignments that are shown to the child, exactly cause changes in the behavior of the child.

**Situational situation.** Parents often compare them with other children when communicating with their children.

Sweet's mother is happy with the behavior of her daughter, often she says: "you are becoming increasingly intelligent." "You are better than all." "You are the most beautiful," he says.

And Dilnoza's mother told her daughter that "all children are also children, only you are my idiot." "Take a Look, What a smart girl with Dilfuza. He epitomizes all the work, and in you nothing comes out", uses such sentences.

Both mothers compare their daughters with other children, but the first mother uses positive comparisons, and the second mother uses negative comparisons. At the same time, the "design" of the behavior of sweet and Dilnozes is a variety.

If the mother is a self-confident person, then usually she praises her child and positively distinguishes him from other children. This will allow the child to grow in social status and have a good place in the system of interaction with his peers.

If the mother is a person who does not believe in herself, feels worse than what she knows about other people, then she will also be in such a relationship with her child, having transferred her insecurity. A child of such a mother will have a low social status.

In our opinion, such cases are a frequent treatment between each child and the parent. The result of such situations is gradually noticeable, allowing negative changes in the behavior of the child to arise. According to Abu Rayhon Beruni, The Thinker of the Eastern

world: "it is necessary to pay special attention to the preservation of the child's behavior in moderation, which is achieved by keeping the child from severe anger, fear, bitterness and helplessness." It is necessary to constantly be ready to find something that children like and keep away from the eyes of what they do not love. This work causes the occurrence of calmness in the psyche of the child, gradually educating the child to constantly look around the side with kindness, and gradually reveals to him that evangelism remains a habit. As mentioned in the game, the bad behavior that would otherwise arise would come from various customer violations. For example, anger heats up strongly, sadness strongly misleads, frustration makes the client prone to phlegm by relaxing nafsani power. Secondly, as a result of moderate behavior, both breathing and the body are healthy.

**Conclusion / Recommendations.** It is therefore emphasized that with a moderate temperament of behavior it is possible to carry out the upbringing of decency and bring up good behavior in children, in this way feelings of affection are also formed in them. It is also important that parents follow an example and an example of their own behavior, humanity, morality in maintaining the child's temperament. This leads to the fact that parents have a reputation before the child.

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