

FEATURES OF STUDYING THE LEVEL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL READINESS OF A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD CHILD'S ADAPTATION TO SCHOOL

Rasulov Bekzod Uktamovich & Rasulova Dilrabo Rakhmatullaevna

Teachers of the Department "Pedagogy – psychology" of the faculty "Preschool education" of Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute named after Abdulla Qadiri

ABSTRACT

This article highlights the role of social skills in both psychological and child-oriented adaptation of 7 th grade students to school and requires their development.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

The physical and mental development of a child up to the age of seven is also an uncomplicated and at the same time very delicate process. This will not be avoided by knowingly interfering with the socio –natural development process. Undoubtedly, the most important aspect of the idea of adopting a seven year old child to the first class of general secondary schools is the question of this criterion, that is, the presence of appropriate opportunities for the child to be able to study in the first class, is its spiritual maturity. The criterion for the degree of maturity will also depend on the socio - economic conditions of the child himself, his health, the cultural environment that surrounds him, even if it comes from school requirements. So there are a lot of factors that ensure maturity, but the criteria should have a development in which the one – child can meet the school requirements.

To the process of determining the socio-psychological maturity necessary to be able to master the knowledge that the school gives, then the hygienist - doctors began to make their own contributions and interpret the possible harm to the health of the child that the school education and procedure could bring.

Yaroslav Yirasek, a well-known Czech scientist, confessed that psychological methods are enough to determine the degree of maturity in the school. To date, the Kern–Yirasek method is used in many developed countries for the purpose of determining the general level of development of children aged 5-7 years, performing qualifying work, but each nation develops age norms within the framework of this method, proceeding from its territorial and national conditions, and each investigated child is compared to the same nation standards.

To examine the level of psychological readiness of a seven-year-old child to school.

1 – assignment. Housing.

Purpose: to determine the degree of development of performance depending on the sample in the child, the skill of accurate displacement of the subject, voluntary attention, perception, spatial imagination, fine motor skills.

Instruction: quot; draw a similar drawing, looking at the picture of the Nest. Work carefully in a hurry, it is not necessary to delete if you draw the picture incorrectly, draw straight to the side. Remind the child that the less mistakes he makes in the performance of this task, the higher the indicator.

It is important that the psychologist determines:

With what hand does the child draw;
 How does it work with the sample, does it often look or is it remembered ?
 Does the lines draw fast Eki slowly; how many distractions during the work?
 What questions Does the drawing ask during drawing?
 Does he compare his picture with the sample after completing the work?.

After the child completes the work, it is necessary to offer to compare with the sample. If you find errors, inaccuracies in their pictures, then let them be corrected.

It is necessary to determine the correction. A well-done work is rated by 3 points. 5-6-year-olds very rarely get "3" points, which is explained by the fact that the brain structure responsible for sensomotor coordination in it is not sufficiently mature.

Evaluation procedure

The less mistakes the child makes when performing the task, the better the child will have a pointer.

0 points-if two or more "domes" parts are dropped, if a part is enlarged and there is no symmetry in relation to the picture, if an element is incorrectly depicted (smoke, wall scraps, a quantitative error in the chimney elements is not taken into account), if the location of the picture scraps in space is incorrect (for example, if the wall is located above or below).

1-points-one item of the picture is dropped, if the slope of the straight lines on the roof is more than 30 degrees, where it is necessary to merge, the lines are cut off.

2 points-if any element of the picture is wrong.

3 points-the picture is exactly the same as the sample, and if no errors were made.

Summary of results:

3-ball to work according to the sample to the child, accurate displacement of the subject optional attention, perception, spatial imagination, hand motor high level;

2-if the child shows moderate degree of the same characteristics;

1-if the score the level of the same characteristics in the child is low.

3-Assignment . Question-answer»

Purpose: to determine the level of socio - psychological maturity, logical thinking, the formation of educational motives, the level of moral and moral upbringing..

Instruction: children are asked a question, their answers are set in the account. (Questions are listed in the answer sheet)

Summarizing the results of the interview:

Score up to 24-25 points, the child is ready to receive education in school in socio-psychological terms.

Score up to 19-16 points, has a socio-psychological secondary preparation.

Score up to 15-11 points, socially psychologically low readiness. The results will be converted into a conditional score, so that it will be easy to draw a total score on all assignments:

24-20 points accumulate-3 points

19-16 points accumulate - 2 points

15-11 points accumulate-1 point.

Questions and answers.

1.What is Your Name, Your Sheriff, your surname ?

2.Tell your mother, your father's name, patronymic and surname.

3.Are you a son child? A girl? Who are you when you grow up? aunt? His uncle?

4.How old are you? How old can you be after a year?

5.now morning or evening? (morning, day, evening).

6.When do you have breakfast: in the morning or in the evening?

7.Where do you live? Tell me your home address?

8. Who is your father, your mother?
9. Do you like drawing? What color is this pencil (anthill, book)?
10. What season of the year is it now? What do these seasons differ from winter, summer, autumn?
11. Why does it snow in the summer?
12. What does the teacher, the cook, the doctor do?
13. What do you need Parta at school ?
14. Is it better to play or read ?
15. Show your left hand with your right hand, your right eye with your left hand. Why do you need eyes and ears?

The express methodology, which quickly and objectively determines the level of anxiety observed during the adaptation period of its students, is referred to. It allows the school practitioner psychologist to monitor the growth and decline in anxiety levels in students. Because the norm level of anxiety mobilizes mental activity, while the high level hinders the individual's relationship and learning.

REFERENCES

1. «Мактабгача таълим ёшидаги болаларнинг таълим-тарбиясига қўйилган Давлат талаблари» Тошкент. 1999
2. «Готовимся к школе» Книга для родителей будущих перволасников. Составитель: Л.В. Андрюшенко. Москва. 2000
3. Е.И. Рогов «Настольная книга практического психолога». Москва 2001 .
4. И. М. Асадов « Мактаб амалий психологи» Тошкент 2001
5. «Учинчи мингйилликнинг боласи». «Маърифат мадакдор» нашриёти. Тузувчи муаллифлар: М.Ш. Расулова ва бошқалар. Тошент. 2000