

Ability Development In Children

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Introduction

Ability is an individual-psychological feature of a person, a set of individual-mental qualities that represent the ability to perform a particular activity and the successful implementation of work, subjective conditions. Everyone is born with multiple abilities. But innate abilities are not yet mature abilities. Abilities are innate abilities in humans.

Abilities, like character, are qualities that exist only in a particular activity of an individual. Everyone is talented. Similarly, the ability develops in a spiral. Skills in one form create opportunities for further development, and as a result, even higher levels of skills develop. "This means that skills are closely intertwined, and that one type of skill serves as a foundation for further development.

Ability is different from knowledge. Knowledge is the result of scientific reading. Ability, on the other hand, is a characteristic of a person's mental and physiological structure. Ability to learn creates the conditions. At the same time, it is a product of a certain level of knowledge. The development of abilities is determined by the interaction of external and internal conditions. Some abilities occur as a result of external influences. That is, they can also be in a hidden state.

Ability is a set of intellects. The concept of "intellect" (Latin "intellectus" means to understand, comprehend, possess). It is considered to be a relatively perfect structure of mental abilities in the individual. A person's ability is of great social and personal importance. Therefore, human abilities also contribute to the development of society to ensure high labor productivity, and therefore the rapid growth of social wealth in terms of quantity and quality.

The development of abilities in a person also depends more on working on oneself. In particular, the highest level of ability development is "Talent." The concept of talent is a term related to ability. For example:

We can sing the talents of those who sing skillfully, who skillfully sing musical instruments, and so on. Skill is also a skill.

Abilities are divided into "innate" and "acquired abilities". The main reason why some children are so gifted and talented is that it indicates the presence of an innate ability in the child.

And if the acquired ability does not work until the child develops knowledge, skills and abilities, even the strongest innate ability will remain as capable and he will not become a talent. Human movement and labor play an important role in the development of acquired skills.

When they work more on themselves and move forward in the direction they are interested in, such people will show an acquired form of ability. A human child is born not with a ready ability, but with potential abilities that affect the realization and development of the same ability, that is, the ability to express a personality trait. Innate ability cannot develop on its own, as if it is in a "sleepy" state, and needs a comfortable environment in which it can wake up. For the development of any ability, the environment must be affected.

If a child grows up in an environment conducive to his or her ability and engages in the necessary activities, the ability may develop at an early stage,

otherwise it may disappear. For this reason, the most important factors in the manifestation of talent and its development as an ability - it depends entirely on living conditions and upbringing. First of all, working on oneself for the development of one's ability, that is, identifying one's abilities and engaging in these activities on a regular basis, will make one a mature person. The characteristics of activity and self-management play a very important role in the development of general mental ability.

Abilities - innate abilities - are called "intelligence". Intelligence and curiosity are important for the realization of each ability. Talent, talent, genius is a stage of development of abilities acquired in the process of human creative activity.

The development of a person's abilities begins at an early age, that is, from pre-school age. In children, the types of abilities — musical ability, visual ability — develop rapidly. In order to "determine the direction of talent of young people" methods were created based on the areas of activity and profession. These methods are called "Professional diagnostic questionnaire". Abilities mainly consist of 2 types of abilities.

Round 1 General Ability

General ability is a set of individual qualities that a person can easily perform in a number of areas of activity.

Round 2 Special abilities

Special ability is the ability to achieve success in a particular field and include aspects that allow for high performance. Among the skills, "practical skills" play an important role in human life. That is, it is an organizational feature. Practical skills include design, art, creativity, organization, activities. The development of these activities is associated with communication and activity.

It is a "constructive practical ability" that is formed and developed from the kindergarten age of the child.

In short, in order to shape and develop each person's abilities, it is first carefully determined from a preschool age what abilities the child has. As a result of identifying a talent and developing it, new facets of different abilities emerge. It is also important to remember that there will be no "incompetent" person. Everyone has abilities. But they can be hidden.

It is advisable to use the following methods to develop skills in children.

1. We observe children's "attention"
2. Determine the child's "perception"
3. We study the child's "interest"
4. We give "motivation"
5. Results

Through these methods, it is possible to develop the ability in the child. We first observe the child's attention. In doing so, we determine the child's attitude toward the things around him and what he or she is paying more attention to. Next, he begins to realize what he likes. In the 3rd stage, his interest arises. We determine which different areas of ability development a child has in a given area of attention, perception, and interest. In step 4, it is necessary to determine the patterns of the child's performance, the type of ability. Motivation should be given to everyone. Therefore, we convince the child that he has shown his ability, that he has a lot of abilities and that he will do it, that is, we give the child "motivation", because motivation and encouragement lead to the development of abilities in the child.

The final stage is the results.

If we do each step-in sequence and motivate at the end, the expected results will definitely be positive. If a child is found to have too many deficiencies in the

activities he performs, all the abilities he has will remain as he is and he will not become capable.

However, every profession is mastered through ability and is studied perfectly.

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