

PSYCHOANALYSIS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqola maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ta'lim-tarbiya berish jarayonida psixologik analiz qilish metodlari namayon qilingan.

Abstract: This article presents the methods of psychological analysis in the process of education of preschool children.

Аннотация: В статье представлены методы психологического анализа в процессе воспитания детей дошкольного возраста.

Psychoanalysis is a psychological theory created by the Austrian neurologist Sigmund Freud, as well as the eponymous treatment of mental disorders. Psychoanalysis is one of the psychological teachings that consider a person in the form of a struggle between the mind and the subconscious. This contrast affects the level of emotional perception and self-awareness, as well as determines the level of interaction with the outside world. Often the source of the conflict between the conscious and the unconscious is the negative life experience that a person has received during his life. Human nature is designed in such a way that everyone tries to avoid various pains and seeks pleasure. Psychoanalysis of preschool children.

The theory of psychoanalysis is based on the idea that a person is based on three components: unconscious, unconscious and conscious parts. Each of these components is variable and interdependent. In the obsolete part there are human desires and fantastic ideas. Focusing on such stimuli consciously directs them into the realm of consciousness. Ethics and morals are social values that define a person. Their influence on the perception of certain life events can make the mind perceive various life situations as painful or permissible. With painful sensations, memories of traumatic situations are stored in the unconscious. A person's behavior pattern is regulated by consciousness. Research on this topic helped Sigmund Freud to determine the existence of a certain layer responsible for various desires and inclinations. Since Freud was a practitioner, he discovered in his research that there is a whole layer of motives called the unconscious.

According to Freud's teaching, these are the exact reasons for the emergence of diseases of the nervous system and the human psyche. Thanks to this discovery, scientists have found tools that can stop the struggle in the patient's personality. One of these tools was the method of psychoanalysis, which is a method of resolving internal conflicts. Treatment of neuropathic pathologies was not Freud's main goal. This great scientist tried to find ways to help restore the mental state of the patient as much as possible. Due to the trial and error method, the theory of analyzing the personality of the patient was developed and it is widely used today.

The originality and effectiveness of Freud's methodology spread very widely and became one of the most popular "means" of mental recovery. The classic version of psychoanalysis should be considered as a kind of revolution in the science of psychology.

According to Freud, man consists of three components. They received the names "Superego", "I" and "It". "It" is the unconscious part of the personality, in which various objects of attraction are hidden. "I" is a continuation of "It" and arises under the influence of external forces. "I" is one of the most complex mechanisms, its activity covers both conscious and unconscious levels.

Based on this, it follows that "I" is one of the means of protecting the psyche from external influences.

At birth, many mechanisms that protect the psyche from damage are ready for the influence of external stimuli. However, a violation of the process of personality formation and a negative microclimate prevailing in the family can be the source of various pathologies. In this case, the influence of objective reality leads to the weakening of defense mechanisms and becomes the cause of curvature.

Psychoanalysis is a scientific observation, a method of studying a person: his desires, driving forces, fantasies, early development and emotional disorders. The descriptions of the human psyche put forward by Freud are widely used in psychology. To date, many modern psychotherapeutic correction methods have been built on the basis of this theory. Jung's analytical psychoanalysis and Adler's individual psychoanalysis are the main "tools" for identifying internal conflicts, which are the source of pathological perception.

Jung's research was based on the study of the collective unconscious. According to the scientist, the unconscious part of a person's psyche is based on genetic factors. According to Freud, the unconscious is filled with events that have been expelled from the conscious part of the psyche. The method of psychoanalysis is based on three main elements that fully reveal the entire concept of this doctrine. The first element is a kind of stage where material for reading is collected. The second element involves careful study and analysis of data. The third element is interaction using the information obtained from the analysis. A variety of methods are used to collect information, including opposition, association, and transfer.

Psychoanalysis is guided by instincts and the pleasure principle, human tension, arising from the inner consciousness.

The main task of personality analysis is four successive movements, representatives of psychoanalysts such as Alfred Adler, Jacques Lacan, Karen Horney and Carl Jung made an invaluable contribution to the development of this field of psychology. It was their modified theory of classical psychoanalysis that made it possible to create new methods of revealing the hidden features of the human psyche. Over the past hundred years since the emergence of the method of psychoanalysis, various principles have emerged, on the basis of which a multilevel system has been created that combines various approaches to solving internal conflicts.



Currently, the technique of psychoanalysis includes three main branches, which are complementary and interrelated:

-Applied psychoanalysis

- It is used to identify and study common cultural factors that solve certain social problems.

- the clinical form of psychoanalysis is a methodology for providing therapeutic assistance to people who are faced with internal conflicts that lead to the emergence of neuropsychiatric pathologies.

Psychoanalytic ideas are a kind of soil for the construction of real methods of correction. Child psychoanalysis had a significant impact on the organization of work with children in the educational and social spheres, and work with parents. Based on it, many early intervention programs, options for treatment of "parent-child", "father-mother-child" relationships have been created for parents and children of "risk groups". Currently, there are many child-centered psychoanalytic therapies. However, according to S. Lebovich, one of the prominent representatives of this trend, "to this day, it is not easy to define exactly what psychoanalysis is in a child."

The goals of modern long-term psychoanalytic therapy of a child are defined in a very wide range: elimination of neurotic symptoms, relief of anxiety burden, developmental processes from behavior improvement to changes in the organization of mental activity or restoration of mental dynamic evolution.

Psychoanalytic reconstruction of childhood memories refers to the earliest period of infancy, the period when the child has only inherited qualities from birth - in other words, the state we vainly hope to find him at the entrance.

What we know about this stage of development is not impressive.

Newborn babies are like baby animals in many ways, but in some ways they are less comfortable than young animals. The latter depend on their mothers only for a short time, a few weeks at most. After that, they become independent individuals, they can do without external help.

This is not about children. The child is so dependent on the mother for at least a year that the moment the mother stops caring for it, it dies. But even after a year of infancy, independence is still far away.

The child is not able to eat and live, to protect himself from danger.

It is known that it takes fifteen years or more to completely free yourself from the care of adults and become independent.

The fate of the child is inevitably determined by its long-term dependence on adults, which also distinguishes humans from individuals in the animal world.

In the first year of life, the mother plays the most important role in the fate of the child, if her loving care is his only protection.

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