

# The importance of role playing in preschool children

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about the main activities of children during preschool age, one of the younger periods, its types and activities. Through this, we can learn what the role-playing process of preschool age represents.

**Keywords:** L.Vygotsky, Elkonin, Puberty, role play, processes, results of activity in adolescence, L.Bozhovich, A.Petrovsky

Today, the preschool education system is considered an important foundation for the development of any state. After all, the future generation's growth and development depends on the educational process today. In this regard, the importance of role-playing games in preschool children is becoming a clear pedagogical, but also a political and socially active issue.

The state programs and regulatory legal acts adopted for the development of preschool education, the work carried out on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, are aimed at bringing the quality of education to a new level. In this process, the widespread introduction of role-playing games into the educational process is of social importance. A healthy, socially active and creative generation is a guarantee of state governance and development.

The human life cycle goes through several stages of support and psychological support. According to modern classifications and treatment methods of 2025, the main age periods are correction:

1. Infancy 0-1 year (Infancy): the main activity is direct communication with adults. During this period, a sense of trust or distrust towards the world is formed.

2. Early childhood 1-3 years: The child learns to move independently, walk, and talk. Demonstrates his independence through "I am myself."

2. Preschool period (3-7 years) 3-7 years: Leading activity is play. The child learns social relationships through role-playing games. This period is characterized by "why-why?", that is, the child has a high load on understanding the world.

3. Junior school age 7-11 years: The focus is on reading and acquiring knowledge. Logical thinking develops.

4. Adolescence 12-15 years: A "period of transition" characterized by dramatic physical and psychological changes and an increased desire to realize one's identity.

5. Early adolescence 15-18 years: A period of clear career choices and life directions.

#### 4. Maturity and old age (over 19 years old)

Each period in human life ends with a certain experience, a neoplasm (a new quality), and these are the main opportunities for moving on to the next stage.

Russian scientist L.Vygotsky critically analyzed the theories of psychologists on the stratification of age periods and, relying on the mental renewal that creates a certain structure, divided age periods into different stages. His classification is based on the results of age periods. They are:

- Infancy period (from birth to 2 months)
- Infancy period (1st part of 2 months)
- Early childhood process (1 to 3 years old)
- Preschool age (3-7 years old)
- School age period (8 to 12 years)
- Puberty (sexual maturity) period (14 to 18 years old)

In addition, scientists such as L.Bozhovich, D.Elkonin, A.Lyublinskaya, and A.Petrovsky also classified age periods.

The classification made according to Elkonin's definition is based on the theory of production:

- ❖ Infancy - direct emotional communication
- ❖ Early childhood - subject-based activities
- ❖ Preschool age role-playing games.
- ❖ Junior school age-reading
- ❖ Adolescence-communication
- ❖ Early adolescence - study, career choice

The preschool age period includes the period from 3 to 7 years of age. This period is the most important stage in psychological, spiritual and social processes. The distinctive features of this period are:

Leading activity - Play: The child understands the world through play. He learns social communication through role-playing games (for example, "doctor-patient", "doll bear").

Speech development: Vocabulary increases dramatically, the child learns to construct complex sentences and express his thoughts.

- Why? period: The child develops a strong curiosity. He seeks to know the reason for everything in his environment.

Social adaptation: The appearance of communicating with peers, working in a group, and accepting help is formed.

Personality structure: The child develops the concept of "I", he tries to demonstrate his independence.

School readiness: By the end of the period (ages 6-7), the child should develop voluntary attention, logical thinking, and motivation for academic activities.

Experts divide this period into three parts:

Junior preschool age (3-4 years old)

Pre-school age (4-5 years old)

Older preschool age (5-7 years old)

Play is the activity of children in preschool (ages 3-7), through which the child understands the world, learns social relationships, and develops as a person.

Key aspects of gaming activity:

Goal: Play is a quality activity aimed at enjoying the process itself, not at achieving a result.

Social nature: The child has the power to imitate large parts of himself and to assume roles in society (e.g., changemaker, driver, mother).

A tool for learning: Through play, a child develops attention, memory, logical thinking, and speech.

Play activities change the child's volitional qualities, control of emotions, and ultimately performance. Elkonin divided play into 3 groups:

Household themed games

Social role-playing games

Production-related games

Role-playing games are the most important and active type of activity in the lives of preschool children (3-7 years old), in which adult social relationships and imaginary possibilities for work are reflected.

Great types of role-playing games

Profession games: Let the child take on roles such as "doctor," "teacher," "policeman," or "chef." This helps them understand the different professions.

Household (additional) games: Daily life is repeated, such as "Parent-child", "guest change", or "putting the doll to sleep".

Dramatized games: Entering the role of fairy tale characters or favorite cartoon characters.

Fantasy (fantasy) games: Roles related to fictional worlds, such as superheroes or astronauts.

Impact and importance on the child:

Social aspect: The child learns teamwork, cooperation, and conflict resolution.

Speech development: During role-playing, the child uses new words and develops communication skills.

Emotional Intelligence (Empathy): Learns to empathize with the feelings of others by "getting into their shoes."

Self-control: By following directions in play, a child develops willpower and discipline.

**Problem Solving:** Imaginary "mini-crises" (e.g., the chef running out of salt) encourage the child to find creative solutions.

Role-playing games changed the way the "social laboratory" functioned, not just for its execution, but for its subsequent role-playing in society.

The educational aspects of role-playing games consist of a system of:

1. Social adaptation and communication culture

Through role-playing games, a child learns about the adult world and social relationships.

**Communication:** Children learn to communicate, exchange ideas, and work in a team.

**Collaboration:** The game's actions build a sense of teamwork by assigning roles and working towards a common goal.

2. Moral and spiritual education

A child learns moral values by playing different roles (for example, teacher or parent).

**Fairness and Discipline:** Following the rules of the game builds conscious discipline and a sense of fairness.

**Empathy:** Learns to replicate the emotions of other people by playing the role of others.

3. Intellectual and psychic development

Activation of all mental processes during the game.

**Speech Development:** Role-playing develops speech fluency and the process of engaging in communication.

**Imagination and Thinking:** Coming up with complex plots buys creative imagination and independent thinking.

4. Emotional-volitional education

**Managing emotions:** Role-playing games help children express and control different emotions (fear, joy) in a safe environment.

**Independence:** The child learns to make decisions and take responsibility for their own problems.

5. Aesthetic and physical education

**Aesthetic taste:** Staged games help children develop a sense of beauty and aesthetic taste.

Physical role-playing, balance agility, and general physical activity.

Role-playing is the development of preschool children. It essentially involves entering into certain images, experiencing the emotions of that image. The German scientist and expert on the possible activities of role-playing games, Margaret Forwerg, also caused a death of work. Our people did not say the proverb "What the bird sees in the nest, it does". The results of the development of older preschool and younger

preschool children indicate that the emphasis on which play activities children place more emphasis on indicates that the social environment of children is more focused on this area. It has also been proven that older preschool children are interested in professional activities.

The opinions of scientists in their work also prove how important role-playing games are in a child's life. The child's mental state is clearly reflected in his play activities. Through his activities, we learn about the medical effects of his parents or close children.

It is clear how the role-playing games that took place in the past, the suicides that took place, the treatment that the parents and family members received in the middle of them reacted to them. It was also determined that the parents' attitude was analyzed in the game conversations with the child. So, the child is brought up in a good environment in the family, which is reflected in his activities. Role-playing games are not an important entertainment activity for preschool children, but rather personal physical pedagogical assistance. Through them, the child adapts intellectually and socially to society,

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