

## FORMATION OF CHILDREN'S LOGICAL THINKING CONCEPTS IN PEOPLE'S PEDAGOGY THROUGH PUZZLES

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### ABSTRACT

*The article deals with one the most important problems of bringing up children of preschool age and the influence of works of Karakalpak folklore as fairy tales, riddles, twisters, proverbs and sayings, children's poem's and phymes onto children's psychology. The in educational role are revealed on the bage of theoretical and historical aspecta of pedagogics.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Children Of Preschool Age, Children's Psychology, Psychology Area, Teaching Logically, Area Of Fine Psychologism, Aethetik Influence, Children's Folklore, Aesthetic Education, The Means Of Psychological Development, Childre's Folklore And Education.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Man is a part of nature. Man may have been tied to nature by invisible threads. For this reason, each person determines his relationship with nature according to the natural environment and geographical conditions in which he lives. Every natural phenomenon seems to be rich in mystery and industry, and naturally, man strives to discover it with his own observation, imagination, to imagine the mysterious world in different ways, to embrace it through symbols. thus seeking to see objective existence with the imagination of thought. We find that such discoveries occurred in the most ancient times, when man was a helpless creature in nature.

In the riddles, the basic roots of the perception of existence, the observation of life events, thinking about them, the human worldview are revealed. The riddles created in these times are characterized by simplicity, eloquence, the fact that the objects being compared are not far from the environment in which people live, and the expression in riddles of things known to human natural senses. For example, I could not write on the carpet (sky), "Arrow on the head of the kerege" (Sun), "Half a loaf of bread on the top of the mountain" (moon), "Small stone on the house" (star).

In some puzzles, there is life in heaven, where people live as on earth, and the evolution of ancient human thought and observation with the notion that the celestial bodies in the universe are the children of a great creator.

Someone has a son and a daughter. The face of the world knows them the son sleeps at night and the daughter sleeps during the day. Traces when walking unnoticed

The puzzles reflect the life of the people, their way of life, the surrounding nature, occupation, flora, fauna, natural phenomena, the number of years and months, and so on. It finds its expression. For example:

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*A huge tree with twelve branches.*

*Thirty leaves on each branch.*

*One side of the leaf is black and the other side is white (12 months, 30 days, 30 nights)*

In this puzzle, the dates of the moon and the year are thought of as large trees. Rain after thunderstorm, wind vortex, fire, snow, crops: corn, wheat, cotton, melon, pepper, onion, carrot, sunflower, flowers and horticultural fruits: grapes, grapes, grapes; wild cherries, wild cherries, blackberries, sagebrush, donkeys, sagebrush, reeds, firewood, and watermelon are described as separate puzzles. They use a wide range of expressions, animations, analogies, symbolic equations, adjectives, fantastic imagery, imagery, observations, which emphasize the logical thinking of the younger generation, and the use of artistic metaphors in their aesthetics. Along with the subject to be found, the riddles, which are disguised as beautiful words, firmly place their linguistic expression in the minds of children, which in turn inspires them to the art of speech, the poetic expression of thought, and thus the development of intellectual thinking and language. This is because even in the Avesta, which is considered to be the oldest book, it is not in vain that it is said, "Good thoughts, good words, good deeds."

In folk pedagogy, the tradition of teaching young people to comprehend the world, the role of teaching young children to comprehend the human and animal world through folklore, and thus to improve their logical thinking.

Indeed, the whole life of mankind is the study of the mysteries of the universe, the units and elements of the natural and social environment that surrounds it, the relations and connections between nature and man, the existence of things and objects in the universe, humanity and the animal world. - to study and learn about causal connections with events. Young children are the youngest generation in the early stages of learning about the wonders, mysteries, and realities of the universe. There are various ways and means of teaching them this world in life, and there is a special place for riddles among them.

Inventions, like any other product of creation, have been evolving and improving over the centuries in harmony with humanity, and have been ruling and living as a means of human knowledge and understanding. They reflect the basic means of subsistence, profession, way of life, the means of subsistence, foodstuffs, clothing, and manners necessary for human activity.

It is known that the main source of human livelihood is livestock and agriculture. Before reaching the stage of cultural life, mankind made its living by animal husbandry and agriculture. Livestock breeding is one of the oldest occupations of human beings.

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