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### **ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОГО АНАЛИЗА ВОЗРАСТНОЙ ПЕРИОДИЗАЦИИ**

### **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AGE PERIODIZATION**

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**Аннотация.** В статье рассматривается важность народных мыслей в определении возрастных периодов психологического развития и особенностей формирования личности ребенка. Даны сопоставительный анализ возрастной периодизации Российских ученых в сравнении с примерами кыргызской народной периодизации.

**Abstract.** The article discusses the importance of folk thoughts in determining the age periods of psychological development and the peculiarities of the formation of the child's personality. A comparative analysis of the age periodization of Russian scientists is given in comparison with examples of Kyrgyz folk periodization.

**Ключевые слова:** этнос, кыргызский народ, новорожденный, младенец, дошкольник, подросток.

**Key words:** *ethnos, Kyrgyz people, newborn, infant, preschooler, teenager.*

Visible and invisible living organisms and animals are in the process of development in this world. An example for it can be the achievement of quantum physics, as well as the achievement of the science of quantum physics. As an example the flu virus H1-N1 mutates and changes not the origin but itself.

The process of development submits to the structure of periodic pattern. In this article it is necessary to clarify that it is not about changing the origin, but about the process of its development.

It is necessary that the process of development is need to pass to one direction but the process of development comes across resistance and leads to a contradiction.

For centuries, in the formation of humanity and development of ontogenesis including the process of personality formation as a separate ethnic group in the formation of phylogeny with taking into the consideration the age periodization of children they used national culture Kyrgyz spirit, national genuine, the minds and consciousness of the nation in educating and forming individuals.

When Russian scientists A.N.Leontev, D.B.Elkonin offered following age periodization in condition of today's research of experimental methods, Kyrgyz scientist, professor J.Jumaliev also had analysed "the age characterization is considered in different ways in Kyrgyz people" and had given the following examples. It's viewpoint of scientist.

He noted the comparison of people's age: a 10 year old child – a playing cat, 20 years – as a high flying butterfly, 30 years- as a free bird which can fly where ever wants and when wants, 40 years- as a beautifully speaking nightingale, 50 years- is the age of торгой даанышмандык. [1.p.10] The academic A.N.Leontev and the scientist D.B.Elkonin suggested the following age periodization:

Infancy: from birth to one year, early childhood: from one year to three years, younger and middle preschool age: from three to four-five years, senior preschool age: from four-five to six-seven years, primary school age: from six-seven to ten-eleven years, adolescence: from ten-eleven to thirteen-fourteen years, early adolescence: from thirteen to fourteen-sixteen-seventeen years

In this distribution A.N. Leontev basically divided the age periodization by time management activity but D.B.Elkonin distributed the periodization based on the activity of each age and newly formed systems. [2.3]

In the process of development of human ontogenesis, age periodization is submitted to certain laws and the emergence of new unique and special creatures and considering their development, the Kyrgyz people clearly divided the process of human development as follows:

-From the date of birth-to 3-months is called infancy **"ымыркай"** and they said to daughters-in-law "grow your baby up with customs and traditions and do not show anyone except relatives". If the child was born 7 months, then according to tradition they grew the baby in the grandfather's or father's hat (теберей). Because this period is called the habitual age. The age of passing from one environment to another. The period of transition from a 37 degree dark water world to another noisy, colorful world with changeable temperature. In this infancy age a sense of cognition, an analyzer and a sense of hearing and seeing start to develop then with the development of movement, the three-month baby begins to recognize his close relatives and begins to stop the movement. Today these features are called complex revitalization.

-3 months-to a year-olds are called the age of toddler **"чүрпөө"**. In this period, begins communication with emotions and increases activity. The conditions for the development of communication are established and the movement develops in the motility of the body. The baby begins to sit up, crawl and try to reach some goals.

-Some of them tries to crawl in the 9<sup>th</sup> month. Therefore our ancestry held traditional parties (тушоо кесүү той) and did customs. The people especially old man wished the baby all the best things, bright future, long life and withstand difficulties.

-A year-to 3-year-olds are called a baby **"наристе"**. They said that in this period it's necessary to be very careful and look after the baby gently. Taking into account the fact that at this age the activity of the baby's movement develops and with the perception of the world they need special attention. We must not forget that the duty of parents to protect the baby from fire, heat, water and keep dangerous, sharp corners of things away from the baby. Also special attention was paid to the development of the baby's speech for this purpose they sang educational lullabies.

-Three-to 5-year-olds are called a child (**бобок**) and in this age to the child was given special attention. Because at this age children begin to learn the world, and parents told them educational tales, sang songs using the folk didactic method. To make the child speak clearly and distinct they were taught by using tongue twisters and songs. Taking into consideration that during this age, children are

very gentle, they were brought up gently. There is such a phrase “**бөбөгүндө бөпөлө**” which means take care of the child while little kid.

-Five-to 7-year-olds are called kids (**тестнер курак**). At this age kids have real control over their language parents start to instruct, to specify, to manage the baby and make them to bring some things or to take some things away. It is said that if didn't educate, instruct and manage the children in this period, their behavior would be different from other ones. Therefore it's important to teach them diligence, to respect the elders and juniors in this period. It provides children with thinking skills and of course diligence helps the child to develop agility, cleverness etc.

-Seven-to 11-year-olds are rising generation or young school age (**жеткинчек**). They said that it's necessary to bring up them accounting that this time the Mature childhood of the accumulation of physical and spiritual strength for the transition to adolescence. At this age, there is a change of activity-gaming to educational activities, hence the desire of younger students to independence. We must not forget that developing their socio-psychological peculiarities is the responsibility of parents.

-Eleven-to 16-year-olds are teenagers ( ). the Kyrgyz people have a wise expression “if you bring up a teenager, do it carefully.” Adolescence is the period of ontogenesis corresponding to the beginning of the transition from childhood to adolescence. By memorizing the psychological characteristics of these ages we can educate the child by inserting the right requirements, making the right attitude. In this age parents bring teens up very sensitively since it is growing period, they say “Be careful! Don't lift any heavy things!” (Абайла! Оор көтөрбөл!), “Don't hurt the spine!” (Белине куч келбесин!).

-Sixteen-to 20-year-olds (**а girl-селки, а чар-улан**). This age is the time of completion of physical and psychological maturation, social readiness for socially useful work. Kyrgyz people said that this period is “Кыз карап, кыз тандаган учур” which means that he or she is old enough to date and twenty-year-olds start to fall in love, to have tender feelings. In general at this age twenty-year-olds try to find, choose their future professions.

In a word it means that the development of age periodization of socio- psychological characteristics are proven with deep thinking in Kyrgyz psychology, too. If we compare the age periodization in the Kyrgyz people with today's achievements of anatomical, physiological, medical Sciences in this case there are no special differences.

Kyrgyz people denoted not only the age periodization of humanity but also had denoted the periodization of animals, since they were nomadic and lived in nomadic life. The ancestors of Kyrgyz knew very well the age periodization of horses, cows, birds and sheep. These readings go with today's studies of animal psychology. For interest, let's consider the age periodization of horses:

One day- to 6-month horse is called “жабара”, six month-to a year-old horse is called “кулун”, a year-to 2-year-old is “рай”, two-to 3-year-old is “кунан”, three-to 4-year-old is “бышты”, five-year-old is “бир асый”, six-year-old is “эки асый”, seven-year-old is “үч асый” etc.

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