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# INTRODUCTION TO INFANCY LIFE STAGE DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ **INFANCY LIFE STAGE** – This is normally the period between birth and the first acquisition of language one to two years later.
- ▶ Infants relied on their parents for food and protection and these are the people they tend to recognize and react to their voice especially the mother (Editors, n.d.).
- ▶ **Motor Development** - The infants development tends to progress from simple uncoordinated reflex movements to more coordinated actions that are intentionally repeated.
- ▶ **Sensory Development** – they develop the ability to observe their environment via interaction using the sensory receptors and interpreting what they have sensed through perception.
- ▶ (Addyman and Mason, 2021)

# What is Cognitive Development?

# Stage of cognitive development

- ▶ Social Development
- ▶ Language Development
- ▶ Sensory Development

# The thinking process of infants

- ✓ **Actions**
- ✓ **Movements**
- ✓ **Toy animals**

## Object Permanence in the Sensorimotor Stage



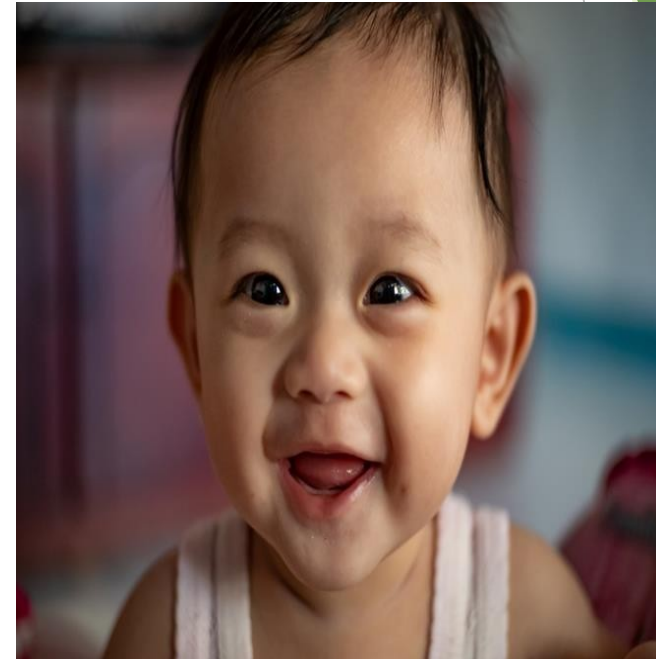
Source (Mcleoad,2019)

# What is Emotion?

- ▶ Emotion is the feeling that enables us to derive credible meaning from the world around us and without them we would experience life with the vibrancy of reading a technical manual on transmission repair (Meinke, 2019).

# EMOTIONS

- ▶ Pleasure and displeasure: the child displays emotions immediately when he feels them without any reservation. The child makes a coo sound to show content and response to primary carer by waving or breathing heavily.
- ▶ Negative and positive emotions toward his/her surroundings.
- ▶ Fear and anger: the child expresses fear in the presence of strangers and understands the responses of the primary carer towards angry expressions.
- ▶ (Choliz, Fernández-Abascal and Martínez-Sánchez, 2012)



Stranger Wariness: indicates brain development and memory develops, cognitive advances.

Self-Awareness: recognize themselves and activities of other people.

Secure Attachment: is used as base to explore the environment .

Resistant Attachment: tends to show clingy behaviour (Ainsworth & Bell, 1970)



# Infancy Behaviour

- ▶ According to the (Oxford Dictionary 2021) behavior is defined as the way in which one acts or conducts oneself, especially towards others.



# Infancy Behaviour

From Month 1 infants starts lifts their head when on their stomach.

Responds to sound/noise

Turns head towards light

From the month 2 infants can recognise their mum's voice.

May lift head and shoulders (mini push-up)

From month 3 they start to Recognise faces and laugh

# Infancy Behaviour

From 4 months the **infants** can bear weight on legs when held up to a standing position.

Imitates speech sounds, such as "baba" and "dada"

At 5 months ay sit momentarily without support

At 6 months infants are ready for solid foods and starts to sit without support.

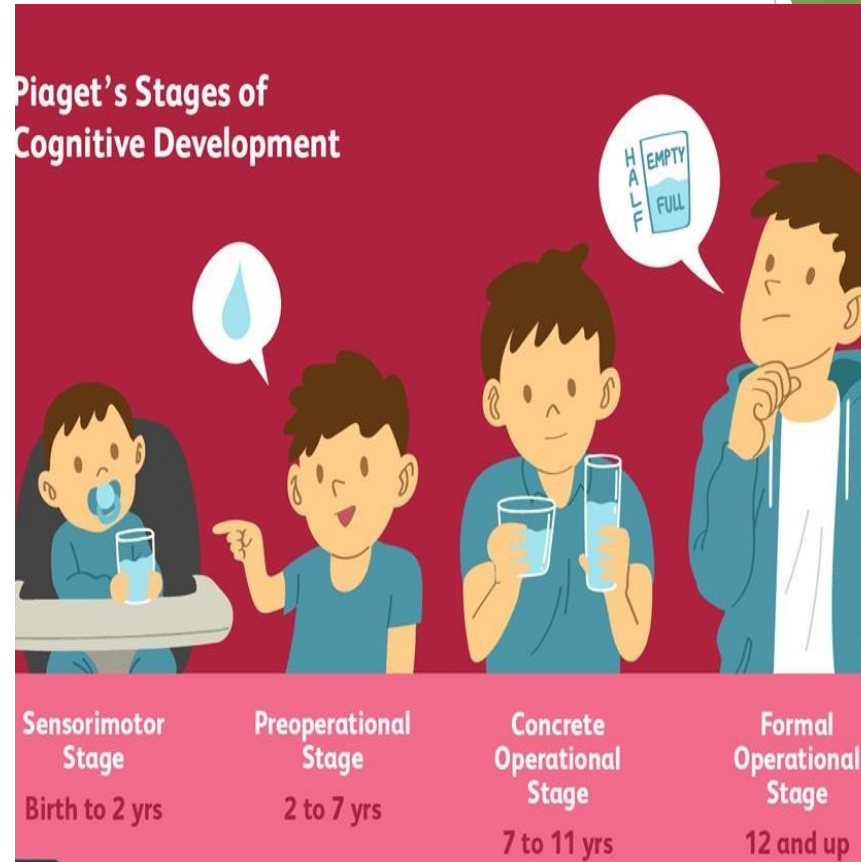
In line with Matt Baker, Jean Piaget became a developmental psychologist pleasant regarded for his concept of cognitive improvement. Piaget's degrees cope with the nature of knowledge and how human beings come to step by step collect.

(Matt Baker,2013)

# Sensorimotor stage and Characteristics

According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development sensorimotor stage is the beginning period of a child's life that lasts from birth to 2 years. Some characteristics are:

- Learns basic activities like sucking, grasping, looking, and listening.
- Learns about movements and sensations
- Learns about object permanence.
- Knowledge separation from people to object.



The Sensorimotor stage of Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development

Source:(Sanghivi,2020)

# Preoperational Stage

They are able to understand concepts like counting, classifying according to similarity, and past-present-future but generally they are still focused primarily on the present and on the concrete, rather than the abstract



# Conclusion

Is important that children develop in all four stages of their development such as Sensorimotor, Preoperational, Concrete Preoperational, and Formal Operational. The infant emotional stage is the most crucial time of development. At this stage, infants are displaying, discovering, developing, and getting familiar with everything around them.

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