

FORMATION OF CRITICAL THINKING IN ELEMENTARY SIND STUDENTS*Feruz Sharofova**Tashkent State named after Nizami
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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida tanqidiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishning ahamiyati va usullari yoritilgan. Tanqidiy fikrlash bolalarda muammolarni hal qilish, mustaqil fikr yuritish va muloqot madaniyatini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Maqolada muammoli savollar berish, bahs va munozaralar tashkil etish, ijodiy topshiriqlar hamda o'qituvchi roliga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. O'qituvchilarga tanqidiy fikrlashni rivojlantirish uchun turli innovatsion metodlardan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi. Mazkur maqola pedagoglar uchun metodik ko'rsatma sifatida ham foydali bo'lishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: Tanqidiy fikrlash, boshlang'ich ta'lim, muammoli savollar, ijodiy fikrlash, tahlil qilish, bahs va munozara, o'qituvchi roli fikr erkinligi, mantiqiy topshiriqlar, mustaqil fikrlash.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматриваются важность и методы развития навыков критического мышления у учащихся начальной школы. Критическое мышление помогает детям развивать культуру решения проблем, самостоятельного мышления и общения. В статье основное внимание уделяется постановке проблемных вопросов, организации дебатов и дискуссий, творческим заданиям и роли учителя. Учителям рекомендуется использовать различные инновационные методы для развития критического мышления. Эта статья также может быть полезна в качестве методического руководства для педагогов.

Ключевые слова: Критическое мышление, начальное образование, проблемные вопросы, творческое мышление, анализ, дебаты и обсуждения, роль учителя, свобода мысли, логические задания, самостоятельное мышление

Abstract: This article discusses the importance and methods of developing critical thinking skills in primary school students. Critical thinking helps children develop a culture of problem solving, independent thinking, and communication. The article focuses on asking problematic questions, organizing debates and discussions, creative tasks, and the role of the teacher. Teachers are recommended to use various innovative methods to develop critical thinking. This article can also be useful as a methodological guide for educators.

Keywords: Critical thinking, primary education, problematic questions, creative thinking, analysis, debate and discussion, the role of the teacher, freedom of thought, logical tasks, independent thinking

INTRODUCTION

In the current conditions of globalization, the solution of pressing problems associated with the development of society depends on a new generation with independent thinking and

critical thinking skills. We imagine an idea that changes depending on the situation. The child gets into a certain situation, and he immediately begins to monitor, analyze, process information, draw conclusions, make decisions, take responsibility. This is critical thinking. Critical thinking (Eng . critical thinking) is a system of thinking that is used in the analysis of things and phenomena with rational conclusions and allows rational assessment and interpretation, as well as the application of the results obtained to situations and problems.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Critical thinking is what to believe or how to act. effective, reflective thinking aimed at deciding what to do. In addition, critical thinking is the ability to doubt the information being studied, including one's own judgments. Also known as thinking about thinking. One of the most common definitions is "rational reflexive thinking aimed at deciding what to believe and what to do", actively and skillfully analyzing, observing, conceptualizing the information obtained or generated by experience, communication as a target point for trust and action. , an intellectually regulated process of application, synthesis, or evaluation."The term" critical thinking " itself goes back to philosopher John Dewey. He used the term more as 'reflective thinking': 'an active, consistent and careful consideration of any thought or assumed form of knowledge in terms of the foundations that support it and its consequences'. Scientist J. According to Davy: "students develop critical thinking only when they begin to deal with a certain problem. Therefore, the most important question about the situation or phenomenon, which is considered the starting point of the educational process, is the question of what kind of problem this event causes. Only when struggling with a certain problem and looking for a way out of a difficult situation does the student really think. "Critical thinking is a type of thinking that requires people to reflect and consider decisions that shape their thoughts and actions. "Critical thinking allows people to think logically, process complex information, and consider different aspects of the problem so that they can draw solid conclusions."Critical thinking has seven im curiosities, openness to various aspects, the ability to think systematically, an analytical approach, persistence in reality, self-confidence in critical thinking, and finally maturity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Although critical thinking can be defined in different ways, there is general agreement that its main component is the desire to achieve a satisfactory result, and this must be achieved through rational thinking and results-oriented work. In the process of working in small groups, students behave more freely. Even children who are afraid of embarrassment by answering incorrectly will have the opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge. They see that their thoughts are appreciated by others. Shy students in the classroom become more active. Working in a group gives him a sense of self-confidence. In a group of 4-5 students, a shy student feels more relaxed than responding in front of 30-35 students. In general, working in small groups trains teachers and students to be more active, to feel responsible for the group, and helps develop their communication skills. This, in turn, requires the widespread use of innovative methods that will help individual students and students gain interest in the lesson, develop independence and activity, develop critical thinking. Therefore, the comprehensive development of the state of Uzbekistan and the success of the reforms carried out depend on the level of independent thinking, broad knowledge, upbringing and

formation of a common culture of the younger generation. Therefore, the formation of free observation and critical thinking skills in all ages in our society is a social need. First of all, it is necessary to teach students that they are responsible for critical thinking. The task of the teacher is to create an environment that encourages critical thinking. Critical thinking is a complex process of thinking that begins with the acquisition of information and ends with a conclusion. However, critical thinking is a pedagogical technology aimed at developing students' ability to work with text, master oral and written speech, and act as a high level of cognitive activity in this text together with their peers. Critical thinking is a set of strategies that can change the thinking of the educational process, that is, the lesson becomes the work of the teacher and students. The structures of critical thinking, the specifics of individual components that determine the methods of forming generalized methods of mental activity are analyzed. In these studies, the preparation for systematic education and the comprehensive activation of personality have developed, based on the orientation of elementary students to occupy all the components of critical thinking. The implementation of these goals as a complete concept requires the need to improve all branches of traditional didactic systems, including motives, methods and organizational means of forming active critical thinking of students, and its in-depth research at various age stages of human development. In short, critical thinking has a positive effect on the intellectual competence and development of the student. Critical thinking requires a lot of attention and brain work. When a critical thinking approach is applied to learning, it helps the reader's brain to work well and understand texts differently. Different areas of teaching may require different types of critical thinking. Critical thinking provides multiple perspectives and perspectives to the same material. If there is no freedom and knowledge, there will be no critical thinking. Any society needs an educated generation with the ability to think critically.

CONCLUSION

Critical thinking is the basis of discoveries, the main factor in innovation and the pillar of Social Development. Critical thinking is an important step for elementary school students towards becoming a successful person in the future. To form these skills, the teacher should apply various methods that activate the thinking process of children, not limited to giving only knowledge. Readers with critical thinking will inevitably become independent, creative and successful individuals in the future.

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