

FORMATION OF THINKING IN STUDENTS OF A SMALL SCHOOL AGE

Yuldosheva Shohista

JSPU Correspondence Department Teacher

Joniqulova Zulaykho

JSPU Correspondence Department Teacher

Abstract:

This article discusses the formation of Healthy Thinking in small school students, the stages of the formation of thinking, intensive intellectual development, the process of intellectualization and training of mental processes, the formation of figurative thinking.

Keywords: Thinking, small school students, logical thinking techniques, education, harmonious personality, criticism of thinking, intelligence, intellectualization, figurative thinking, mental development.

Introduction

At the heart of the reforms carried out in knowledge, it is envisaged to educate a harmonious person, bring him to adulthood, make up Healthy Thinking, make him a mature person with a strong independent mind of will. The “development strategy of the new Uzbekistan sets out priorities such as the education of physically healthy, mentally and mentally developed, independent-minded, loyal to the motherland, young people with a strictly vital point of view, deepening democratic reforms and increasing their social activity in the process of developing civil society. The spiritual enrichment of the consciousness of our student-youth, the cultivation of independent and free thinking is the formation in the process of family, neighborhood, system of continuing education.

The intensity of the new era is also making its clear, firm demands on the educational system. Our President SH.M. Mirziyoyev's appeal to the Supreme Assembly and the people of Uzbekistan, they stressed that large – scale reforms will be carried out on the basis of their ideas “new Uzbekistan-begins from the threshold of the school, from the system of upbringing” [1]. In this, first of all, the development of education and upbringing, the decision-making of a healthy lifestyle, the development of Science and innovation should serve as the main pillars of our national idea. It is also considered one of the most important tasks that students and young people are faced with to grow into a harmonious personality in every possible way. The concept of "continuous spiritual education" states:" education and education cannot be separated from each other, these two processes are organized on a harmonious, continuous basis, bring up patriotic young people with good manners, moral qualities, high spirituality, at



the same time knowledgeable, resourceful, spiritual and physically healthy, with a wide worldview and thinking, with a modern professional background " [2]. For this reason, we should increase the activity of students and young people in all branches of the educational system in the formation of healthy thinking.

According to psychologists, thinking, that is, thinking, is a process that takes place in the brain, and in those places where the sensory organs are helpless, the nature of Man and the universe is studied through thinking. Thinking is a set of mental activity, conscious behavior, and tevarak is the basis of knowledge of the environment, social environment and being, an important condition for the rational, effective organization of human activity. In the process of thinking, a person realizes the correctness, accuracy and attitude to being of what he sees, perceives, perceives, imagines and phenomena.

Psychologist Ergash Gaziev has described the concept of thinking as follows: "thinking is a mental activity aimed at understanding, innovating and forecasting the vocalization of the environment with the help of speech, the psychic process, which reflects generally." Regarding human thought, Abu Nasr Farabi, in his work "the city of fertile people", commented: "As long as he can be able to think from his own breed, he can be wise. As a result, if his breed achieves intelligence, then he acquires intelligence with his temperament. Maybe he can be a mind, he can be a mind, he can think with his own breed. Whether the breed itself has achieved intelligence, it means that it itself will be able to achieve intelligence." The perfect definition for defining the subject of thinking is O.K. It is observed in Tikhomirov's textbook: "Thinking is a process, cognitive activity, which consists in summarizing reality with its product and dividing it into types, depending on the degree of generalization and the means it uses, and the novelty of generalizations." In the present period, there are different views and definitions on the subject of thinking. S.L. According to Rubinstein, the main subject of the psychological study of thinking is the process, the manifestation as an activity, that is, it emphasizes the activity of the subject. A.N. Leontev, on the other hand, divides thinking into different manifestations, arguing that it is a thought activity, but calls it a subject practical activity. P.Ya. According to Galperin, contemplation is the research activity of orienteering. A.V. Brushlinsky outlines aspects of thinking, such as the search and opening of an important novelty, the prediction of hypotheses and theories, the features of pre-noticing. He is a scientist who has summarized thinking and proved that there is a property of seeking and opening up innovation in it. Thus, a person turns to thinking, reasoning when in his cognitive activity he cannot reflect on the complex aspects of reality with the help of an emotional stage. In the cognitive activity of a person, thinking with the images of intuition, perception, tassavur enriches each other without interruption. It is according to this that there are emotional and mental stages of the cognitive process. Thinking has several characteristics, different from intuition and perception. The first feature of thinking is the generalization of reality. An important feature of thinking is the direct reflection of links. Thanks to this feature, we will have the opportunity to explain the links between different hosts and events in nature and society. The third feature of thinking is the reflection of complex relationships between things and phenomena through speech, speech. The thought of the human being is expressed through one and more words, concepts. Therefore, a person pretends to say his opinion when he thinks, and when he speaks, he pretends to think.



Small school age is characterized by intensive intellectual development. It occurs during this period that it means the change of the child that occurs in the process of intellectualization and training of all mental processes, the most important changes occur. The development of thinking becomes a dominant task in the development of the personality of young schoolchildren, which determines the activities of all other functions of the world. The peculiarity of the mysterious thinking of a small schoolboy is his clearly effective. The formation of figurative thinking about students means teaching children with a system of knowledge, skills and abilities, modern ways of knowing the world around them. Now, more than ever, our country needs people who know how to think. The template repetition of monotonous, uniform movements turns the train to read. Children are getting rid of the joy of discovery and may gradually lose their ability to work. The main goal is the formation of a child by the abilities to lead the processes of creativity: imagination, patterns of understanding, solving complex problem situations.

In general, psychologists distinguish two stages of thinking:

1. Class 1-2. Children are thought of as preschoolers. Assimilation of material in the lesson occurs precisely in an effective and created plan.
2. Class 3-4. The formation of verbal logical thinking begins the third class.

Also, one of the main tasks of primary education is the development of children through logical thinking. In this, students should be seen as logical and taught visual, invisible eyes, eyes, support. As a result of teaching at school, young schoolchildren need to regularly fulfill the fact that they need to learn how to control their thoughts. When studying in elementary grades, children begin to form awareness, criticism of thinking. This is due to the fact that in the classroom solutions are discussed in the classroom, solutions options are taken into account, children learn to justify, prove their judgments. In primary classes, the child has already been able to compare individual arguments, combine them in a holistic image, and even far from direct sources. In elementary school, such a technique of logical thinking is formed as a comparison with the release and verbal sign of various features and signs, which are associated with the use of unreasonable features and associations. The most important condition for the formation of the figurative thinking of young school - age students is reading (schemes, drawings, drawings, technical means). When children go to study at school, their figurative thinking reaches a high level of development.

Thus, at school they do not forget the information they are acquiring and widely use the principle of clarity. When solving tasks, schoolchildren seem to be a situation and work in this situation.

Primary education is the right time to develop students' thinking. In contrast, for example, from the pre-school period or perception, it is better to have great importance in the earliest childhood. However, it becomes more mature due to the development of thinking and memory and perception and all other mental functions. It is our general care to promote the mental development of all children, strengthen the child's self-confidence, increase his intellectual level, prepare him for high school education. Thinking lies on the basis of human abilities, is a condition for obtaining knowledge, gaining knowledge, developing skills and competencies.



When communicating in elementary grades, children become aware of critical thinking. Since this class discusses ways to solve problems, the teacher constantly realizes the correctness of his judgment and demands to say it. Requires children to solve their tasks. The ability to plan their actions is also actively formed in the process of School Education, First prioritizing the problem of solving the problem, so that it begins to make a practical decision. The youngest schoolboy becomes a system that needs to be regularly and, of course, meditated, proceeds to summarize various decisions. Therefore, the formation of students' thinking from a small school age is considered one of the most important tasks before the teacher. In the formation of their thinking, teachers are required to possess professional skills, pedagogical experience, high qualifications, good knowledge, as well as the formation of basic competencies in students.

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