

FORMATION OF CRITICAL AND CREATIVE THINKING IN STUDENTS BY MEANS OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

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Abstract: In this article, the current methods and methods of developing aesthetic and creative abilities in students through children's literature are sufficiently described.

Key words: creativity, creator, skill, aesthetics, criticism, pedagogy, educational issue, reflection.

Knowledge and vision on the basis of programs and textbooks designed to develop the educational process in the field of public education system to develop critical and creative thinking, to direct the student to master creative methods of solving life problems, to self-educate. creating skills, giving students not only theoretical knowledge, but also the ability to get out of complex situations in everyday life, to be able to analyze the given information, to be able to form the ability to be creative, that is, from simple things, to think correctly, to reason, etc. It is a very important and urgent task to improve the critical and creative knowledge of teaching teachers in the formation of basic life skills.

The current stage of the development of school education implies a qualitative change in approaches to determining its content. This is related to the formation of a new concept of public education based on the idea of student personality development. This means a fundamental change in pedagogical approaches to the educational process, in which knowledge can be complete only when the mechanisms of personal development are included in the process of its acquisition. The presence of critical and creative thinking among students is the basis of the success of the changes implemented in society, therefore, its formation and development in the educational process of primary education at the lower level of the school is defined as one of the leading tasks of the educational system. Today, a person who has the ability to think critically and creatively, is able to question established opinions and judgments, conduct conversations and debates, determine the essence of a problem and alternative ways to solve it, distinguish reality from guesswork and personal opinion, is competitive in work. and in demand - able to respond to market demand rules. At present, the problem of improving the skills of students in school education, participation in joint decision-making, analysis of logic, arguments and arguments, and development skills remains important. In the process of expanding the information space, the formation of critical thinking is of particular importance. Critical and creative thinking in teaching activity means qualities and skills that determine the high level of research culture of the student and teacher, as well as "evaluative, reflective thinking".

With the complex tasks that the society sets before education, it is necessary to shift the main attention from information education to the search for meaning and the education system in the pedagogical process of public education. Such a goal requires the search for more effective ways of developing critical and creative thinking.

In modern conditions, where there is hope to change society, it is necessary to equip them with the skills to adequately interpret the events of the world around them, to choose the best ways of

behavior in certain life situations. Therefore, the problem of forming critical and creative thinking in students - future specialists of our future and full members of society is urgent.

In the words of our President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev:¹ "The quality and content of education will not change if the method of teaching in school does not change."

Modern society and modern education need a free, creative person with certain qualities of thinking. Freedom of thought means its critical direction directed at creative and constructive activity, therefore, the quality characteristic of the thinking of a free person is critical thinking. The practice of critical philosophizing is mainly expressed in the method of questioning philosophizing presented in Plato's dialogues. Diogenes Laertes wrote that it was not Plato who "composed the first dialogues²", but he brought this exercise to perfection and rightly "may be considered the first both in beauty and ingenuity." It should be noted that the way of thinking proposed by Socrates allows to prove the ignorance of the interlocutor - opponent, to reject his objections. Socratic dialogues were the first step to understand that the relationship between question and answer is a form of expression of responsibility. In almost all cases, choosing an answer is equivalent to making a certain decision. It was the Socratic method of philosophizing, thinking, and argumentation based on the logic of the question-answer procedure that created the practical foundations of both European philosophical thought and modern critical thinking. The Socratic-Platonic style of questioning philosophy became a model for all subsequent Western philosophical thinking. This technique not only demonstrates the true value of criticism, a system of question-and-answer procedures for advancing a position and reasoning, but also includes a general questioning strategy in any field of thought. At the same time, the critical method of philosophizing is manifested not only in the questioning attitude. It presents all possible methods of drawing conclusions, special techniques for critical analysis of concepts, methods of forming judgments. In the texts of other thinkers, in particular, M. Heidegger, H.-G. In his works, Socratic, and then Kantian trends related to the problems of consciousness education have been preserved. Thinkers such as Gadamer, E. Fromm, the concept of critical thinking: the art of dividing, judging; decisive result - widely accepted in modern science, especially in philosophy, psychology and pedagogy. The term critical thinking was one of the keys to Karl Popper's philosophy.

According to his theory, every living organism plays a problem-solving role. At the same time, information from the surrounding world is used to confirm or reject pre-established hypotheses of a living organism. Any knowledge, according to K. Popper, is human knowledge. This knowledge is always mixed with our mistakes, prejudices, dreams and hopes. All one can do is seek truth by finding and eliminating errors. Finding and eliminating errors is done by criticizing theories and assumptions. A person can criticize his own or other people's ideas. In any case, a prerequisite for the search for truth is the formulation of hypotheses and theories in a form convenient for criticism. Critical thinking does not mean negativity or criticism, but the rational consideration of different approaches and philosophies in order to make informed judgments and decisions.

"Critical" in this context means "analysis". Analyzing the concept of "critical thinking", it is necessary to characterize the main concept - "thinking". Thinking is an ability not only of humans, but also of animals. But the difference between a thinking person and thinking animals is that he thinks culturally, that is, reflexively. Reflection is the most important sign of culture, the

¹ Sh.Mirziyoyev//videoelectric meeting to discuss the issues of improving the education system in our country, accelerating the field of science// October 30, 2020

² Diogenes Laertius. Lives and Opinions of Eminent Philosophers.T.: London: William Heinemann New York: g. P. Putnam's Sons. B 395.

manifestation of culture as a spiritual-intellectual phenomenon. Based on this law, it can be said with confidence that the degree to which reflective thinking is developed in a person can be determined depending on the level of his culture. In Russian psychology, thinking is considered as the highest cognitive process, which is an active form of reflecting and changing reality, based on analytical and synthetic activity, and the result of which is the assimilation of new knowledge.

In its cultural history, man has gone through the following periods in the development of thinking: Subjective thinking is the accumulation in our mind of the knowledge that we want to direct to events, that is, the knowledge that guides us. Thinking is not only a tool, but also a weapon used in professional activities. A full understanding of reflective and, therefore, critical thinking occurs only by mastering the culture of thinking. Our brain is an operational control feedback center. Feedback logic is a metasystemic logic for thinking, which allows you to integrate different processes into their own complex and see their commonality and evaluate them correctly. One of the types of thinking is critical thinking, and thinking is an interaction based on activity, while critical thinking is focused on thinking, activity, and a certain social phenomenon. If the result of thinking is an idea (idea) or concept, then the result of critical thinking is presented "in the form of action, attitude, direction, attitude."

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