



THE SCIENTIFIC METHODOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIONS OF VISIBLE THINKING SKILLS

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Annotation: *This article explains the scientific and methodological significance of the formation visible thinking skills of primary school students. Produced some strategies of making visible thinking skills and used foreign countries experiences.*

Keywords: *mother tongue, visible thinking, language skills, text, methodology, related speech, assignment, conscious reading comprehension.*

Today, the issue of visible thinking has been studied by scientists of our country, the CIS and abroad, and various interpretations of this concept have been presented. Since the essence of the research consists of the concept of visible thinking, the content and essence of the concepts of "criticism" and "thinking", which are the structural elements of this concept, are explained. [1; 2-3-6.]

The word "visibilis" etymologically belongs to the Greek language, which means "videre" - to see. In the process of adaptation to other languages, including the Russian language, its semantic scale expanded and is now interpreted in a broad sense. In Russian linguistics, S.I. Ojegov [2: pp. 20-21], D.N. Ushakov [3; pp. 61-62]

In the dictionaries compiled by researchers such as A.E. Bakhankov [6; pp. 94-95], this concept is interpreted as "discussing", "analyzing something for the purpose of evaluation" and "expressing an opinion about something, pointing out shortcomings". In the dictionary "Slovar jivogo veliko russkogo yazyka" by the founder of Russian lexicography, V.I. Dal [4; p. 55-56], it is noted that the concept of visibility means searching, expressing an opinion about the good and bad sides of a certain work, pointing out the shortcomings. In addition, V. I. Dal, unlike other researchers, emphasizes the positive possibility of visibility. Visibility means to "analyze, search and draw conclusions about the qualities of something" [5; p. 28-29], expresses an opinion.

The following aspects of the concept of "visibility" are presented in the existing scientific and methodical sources: "visibility" - to see, research, discussion, analysis, feedback and review; assessment; it means to deny certain content, to identify shortcomings. The term "visibility" is broad and includes the content of a complex visible process [7.53-56]. Its semantic structure includes terms such as visible approach, visible analysis, visible evaluation, visible attitude, visible thinking. At the same time, its content is complex and full of contradictions, it requires the evaluation and analysis of the surrounding events. Therefore, visible thinking is a constant and continuous process aimed at overcoming difficulties, eliminating conflicts and shortcomings, popularizing new



advanced ideas [8; p. 28]. Visible thinking is an intellectual feature of human activity, which affects all aspects of activity to a certain extent [9; p. 98-99]. Visibility is necessary at all stages of learning because it requires analysis, comparison, summarization, refutation and decision-making. It is impossible to hypothesize without visibly evaluating the problem and the task. Development of visible thinking is important in education of a well-rounded person.

We believe that it is appropriate to briefly explain the thinking process when analyzing the concept of visible thinking. After all, such an analysis is an important factor in determining the specific characteristics of a person's visible thinking.

Thinking is a historical phenomenon, which requires the consistency of passing knowledge from generation to generation and their formalization using language tools [9; pp. 48-49]. A person not only perceives the environment, but also wants to understand it. To understand the environment is to enter into events and phenomena and to know their important features. Knowing and understanding is a complex pedagogical and psychological process, which is carried out in the processes of thinking and analysis, as well as analysis and synthesis. Thinking is a person's knowledge is an activity. Accordingly, according to the philosophers, thinking is one of the most necessary features of human activity, in the process of thinking, the problem is solved indirectly, thinking is reflected in a generalized state, and the most important signs and characteristics of existence are inextricably linked with thinking and speech.

As a result of thinking, an opportunity is created to solve problems that cannot be solved by intuition. Knowing the environment begins with the transition from perception to perception. Knowing the essence of thinking consists in expanding its boundaries beyond sensory perception. In this regard, in our opinion, the main task of thinking is to determine the connections and relationships between objects, to know and understand the essence of events and phenomena, their connections.

Thinking serves to solve problems, questions, tasks that arise in life. Since the process of solving any problems is very complicated in some cases, the thinking process requires activity, patience, concentration. It should be noted that the visibility of the thinking process is of particular importance. Accordingly, visible thinking is the main tool for personal activation, formation of communication and analysis skills.

Based on the analysis of existing pedagogical and psychological sources, this quality of thinking can be described as follows: the characteristic of thinking that describes the ability to identify errors and imbalances, eliminate errors, identify the strengths and weaknesses of objects, compare controlled objects and processes with a sample, and prove the validity of assumptions is its visibility.

The term "visible thinking" appeared for the first time in the second half of the 20th century, and there are comments that "it happens when new ideas are tested and applied" [10; pp. 13-15].

The rapidly developing society sets the educational system the task of teaching students not only to perceive information, but also to analyze it from different points of view and draw conclusions. Visible thinking technology is an important tool in the



formation of discussion and communication skills in the process of teaching students to think actively.

Thinking is a complex mechanism consisting of thinking operations such as analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization, abstraction, concretization arising in a specific situation. In conclusion, thought cannot be expressed without language tools. Therefore, the close connection of speech with language represents the socio-historical essence of thinking.

They associate thinking with the activity of thinking. The concept of an idea, D. Dew says [9; pp. 55-57], is used in a broad sense. He evaluates this concept as "any situation that comes to mind". This understanding is limited by the content of reflexive thinking by the researcher. "Reflection," he writes, "is not a simple series of ideas, but the determination of each of them and the consistency of the previous one with the next one."

According to the system of Benjamin Bloom, the last level of critical thinking skills is evaluated as "Higher-order-thinking", philosophers Z. Gafurov, J. Tulenov, Q. Nazarov recommended to understand the skills of logical thinking and proof by "visible thinking". However, the stages of thinking, searching and understanding are considered as "Lower-order-thinking skills" of visible thinking.

Arsenev Kirill Sergeevich is one on the issues of visible thinking developed a number of recommendations. He mentioned the need to follow three important factors in the process of critical thinking

- 1) good knowledge of all the principles underlying a particular science;
- 2) to be able to draw necessary conclusions from scientific principles and data, i.e. to master the rules of discussion;
- 3) rejecting unfounded misconceptions and analyzing opinions presented by others in order to distinguish truth from lies and eliminate errors and omissions.

There are different views, interpretations, opinions and opinions about the concept of "visible thinking".

The origins of visible thinking go back to the past. Active aspects of visible thinking have been known since ancient times to help strengthen memory and penetrate deeply into the essence of events. Ibn Sina describes the types of visible thinking as different powers of the soul and separates most of the influence of this power from the influence of the divine judgement .

In scientific sources, the concept of visible thinking is recognized as a negative concept in the process of analyzing an activity, as it directly includes stages such as evaluation, analysis, and synthesis. In addition, our scientists interpreted visible thinking as the basis of analytical thinking, creative thinking and independent thinking.

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