

DEVELOPING STUDENTS' CREATIVE THINKING IN THE LEARNING PROCESS

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The reform of the education system aims to create the necessary conditions and opportunities for the younger generation to be not only physically and spiritually healthy, but also to become competently developed, educated, and knowledgeable at the level of great achievements in the world of science and technology. To achieve all this, the humanization of the education system is needed, it is necessary to formulate a creative, thinking personality. In modern conditions, the demand for a creatively creative person is great and will constantly increase.

Creativity is the creative abilities of an individual, characterized by a readiness to create fundamentally new ideas that are disconnected from traditional patterns of thinking and are included in the structure of giftedness as an independent factor, as well as to solve problems of static systems.

The meaning of the word creativity in translation from English means to create, create, create, generate. Creativity is the totality of the system's abilities that allow one to generate fundamentally new, original, unconventional ideas and the use of previously unused means to solve problems and achieve goals. This is the use of the capabilities of consciousness, preconscious, subconscious to find an original, effective solution to a problem. Therefore, it is necessary to constantly stimulate the development of such a personality. The term "creativity" refers to the ability to see things in new, unusual ways and solve problems in a special way, finding unique solutions. It is diametrically opposed to template thinking.

Foreign psychologists dealing with the problem of creativity have concluded that creative creative thinking is productive. It creates something new, and this goes beyond the established system of knowledge and education in general. The main properties of creativity are fluency, flexibility, originality and sophistication, imagery, abstraction, stress resistance.

The most important condition for creativity is the willingness to accept alternative approaches and points of view.

The development of creativity is possible:

- a) when communicating with creative people;
- b) with an adult environment that is a role model;
- c) with a trusting relationship between parents and children;
- d) with early introduction to creative work;
- e) with the possibility of emotional self-expression;
- f) with a positive attitude to the child's research activities.

The personality of the "ideal student", according to the teachers, looks like this: the ideal student is smart, inquisitive, sincere, kind, disciplined, trouble-free. A creative student may not have all these qualities, but he has a craving for creativity, for illogical solutions to the tasks set. Scientists have come to the conclusion that by organizing creative activity, creativity cannot be fully taught. This is not a special characteristic of cognitive processes, but one of the characteristics of personality. To develop creative thinking means to form and improve analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization, and develop the student's imagination.

The basic component of creative potential is:

- 1) special knowledge
- 2) breadth of horizons
- 3) internal and external readiness for creativity.

To develop creative, i.e. creative thinking, it is necessary to use innovative teaching methods: methods of problem-based and project-based learning, research methods, game technologies, brainstorming method, case method, method of creative tasks. They can be implemented both traditional and remotely using innovative technologies.

Many successful people claim that 30-50% of the success of their projects is brought by creative, original ideas generated by themselves or by professionals with well-developed creativity. Creativity gives new successes, which in turn are sources of creativity and inspiration

Thus, the educational process based on the use of innovative technologies contributes to the development of creative thinking of students who are capable of competing in science and the labor market.

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