



PSYCHOLOGY OF CRITICAL THINKING FOR STUDENTS

F.A.Pulatova

Samarkand State Institute of foreign languages.,
Teacher of the Department of innovative educational
technologies and pedagogy

***Abstract:** The article talks about the interactive learning system. However, some information on didactics is also provided. Interactive education and its didactic potential play an important role in the psychological impact of students on the proper development of education.*

***Key words:** Critical thinking, psychology, advanced critical thinking, The formation of critical thinking, Dictionary of Grammatical and Repertoire Terms, Critical Thinking and Writing, Ritual thinking.*

Critical thinking in society is a normal process of thought, which is natural, even natural, for any human being. But in fact, everything is very complicated: people usually move away from critical thinking, treating inappropriate behavior, or vice versa with very mildness. However, developing the right thinking within yourself means improving the quality of life, and if you learn not to live by illusion, you can succeed in all areas of activity.

Psychology of critical thinking

Critical thinking is a unique way to think about any topic or phenomenon that effectively uses structures and intellectual norms. Advanced critical thinking gives many advantages to human life. For example, if such a way of thinking is developed, then it has the following characteristics:

- it is able to draw relevant conclusions and verify their accuracy by their criteria;
- it is able to collect the information necessary to solve the problem;
- it is able to justify and justify its position;

- it can clearly and accurately shape the question, problem or requirement;
- can apply and comment on abstract ideas;
- it has the opportunity to effectively influence people in finding new solutions;
- knows how to draw conclusions when necessary using alternative thinking systems.

Thus, critical thinking techniques are reduced to a person's ability to think thoughtfully, disciplined, thoughtlessly, with elements of self-assessment and correcting their conclusions. Such thinking is based on strict norms, but they can solve problems.

Development of critical thinking

The formation of critical thinking usually occurs even at school age. Teachers use a variety of methods, including development through learning and writing.

Thus, students are offered the ability to actively accept text, understand the information received and learn how to read effectively to include it in their content. During this process, one person does not write down all the information, but writes what he considers important to him.

The method is based on a three-step model:

- apply with your experience, skills, knowledge, questions and goals; semantic stage
- achieving goals , searching for answers to their questions, and achieving certain goals by entering the text; reflecting - analyzing what has been done, achieving goals.

This method is very popular and effective for people of any age. It aims to ensure that people use their personal experience in understanding problems and tasks. There are other ways of thinking critically that are offered by experienced teachers to enhance student opportunities:

Brainstorming

A group of individuals is given one task, and all of them need to find the maximum number of solutions. Not all ideas will be useful, but very original options will be allocated. It is important to record and analyze all options. After mastering the group technique, it can be done in pairs.

Merging Bush

A group of people are given a keyword to understand. Everyone calls for combinations of words, opinions and associations with this concept. It is important that everyone says everything, and everyone can explain the way they think.

What is critical thinking, and how can it be developed? In simple words, critical thinking is a judgment that involves debating, comparing, and analyzing certain things for future conclusions. In psychology, critical and logical thinking is indispensable because the first involves incorporating logic into the judgment process. Logic is the main factor in drawing conclusions.

A person who uses critical thinking methods can analyze events, identify patterns, and thus predict events. This academic opinion can help you argue about your point of view, have great discussions and speak in public. Thus, this method is useful in work, in personal life, in communication, in a nutshell, in different aspects of life.

How can I benefit from being critical?

1. You separate the importance from the irrelevant and do well.
2. You will be able to get basic information from large data flows faster and more efficiently.
3. Your communication with others will be more effective.

Dictionary of Grammatical and Repertoire Terms

Critical thinking is a guideline for conduct and beliefs to independently analyze, synthesize and evaluate information. The American Philosophical Association called the critical critique "a targeted, self-regulatory decision-making process, which provides a groundbreaking review of evidence, contextuality, contextualization, methods, and criteria"(1990). Critical thinking is sometimes common as "thinking to thinking."

Among the critical thinking skills are comments, endorsements, and intelligence skills that involve the application of logical principles. The process of applying critical thinking for writing is called critical writing.

Tracking

" The abundance of irony, uncertainty, and meaning among the views that enhance critical thinking, The development of open thinking, autonomous thoughts and relationships, treatments that hinder critical thinking include such things as defense mechanisms, culturally conditional assumptions, authoritarianism, egocentrism and ethnocentrism, rationalization, compartmentalization, stereotyping, and hypocrisy."

(Donald Laser, "Invention, Critical Thinking and Political Rectoration of Analysis"), a Perspective on Rhetorical Research published by Janet M. Atwill and Janice M. Lauer.

Critical Thinking and Writing

- it is the busiest and most demanding tool, focused on developing a consistently critical mind-out, which is a well-designed written assignment on problems on the subject. Its main goal is to create an environment that is closely related to written thinking and requires students to write their best in writing for major problems, we encourage their overall knowledge and intellectual growth. Also, in combating student writing, we wrestle them with their opinions, emphasize written and critical thinking, so often, writing struggles associated with the upbringing of thinking and the growth of human intellectual power usually become a true feature of students' learning. "

(John C. Bean, Thought Engagement: Professor's Guide to Active Learning in Writing, Critical Thinking and Testing, 2nd, Wiley, 2011)

- "Finding a new approach to a writing assignment means that the topic should be viewed without a preview. If people want to see something, it usually looks like this is a real picture or not. Similarly, pondering and writing based on prefabricated ideas does not matter to the reader, gives no importance to the reader, is written in

writing, as a writer you have a responsibility to get behind the expected ideas and see the topic with fresh eyes.

Ritual thinking is a very regular way to identify a problem and synthesize its knowledge, therein providing a perspective that you need to develop new ideas.

"Classical rhetoric have used a series of three questions to help the argument, what topics can these writers understand today?" (Are the problems real ?); Quid sit As they answer these questions, writers take a look at their subject from many new angles, before focusing on a specific aspect."

(Kristin R. Woolever, About Writing: Rhetoric for Good Writers, Wadsworth, 1991)

In Conclusion, Critical thinking is very important as an investigative tool because critical thinking is a vacating force in education and a strong source in personal and civil life, and while not combined with good thinking, critical thinking is a common and self-correcting person. The ideal critical thinker is ordinary curious, well-educated, mind-based reliable, thoughtful, flexible, thoughtful, self-contained when confronted with views that are honest, cautious in making decisions, ready for rethinking, clearing issues, regularly on complex issues, deeper in search of the information you need, wise in choosing criteria for investigation and determined in search of outcomes that are clear to topics and conditions without investigative permission".

(American Philosophical Association, Consensus Statement of Critical Thinking Act, 1990)

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