



## DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received</b> 14 <sup>th</sup> April 2022	This article discusses ways to develop critical thinking skills in school students. There are a number of ideas for the development of critical thinking, which has just entered our country.
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Word structure and vocabulary only if the student has a certain reading and ability quickly understands the spelling. The speech richness of the students is highly developed with the ability to think and express opinions orally and in writing stands out. Students with good speech are more likely to succeed in other subjects absorbs. Each of the subjects taught in the school is a separate student formation and mental, moral, and aesthetic development

However, a child who does not know the native language well will be able to study history, geography, natural sciences, and so on. In mastering mathematics, in explaining a theorem, or in something else the math problem is more difficult to express. That's why mother tongue science is part of all disciplines and includes their results unifying fan. Both in judgment and in conclusion, in claim and proof, in gender and understand the word so as not to make a mistake in defining the relationship between the species should be used. They show that the mother tongue is common to students of all ages is a tool for continuous improvement. Feel free and literate an engineer, physician, or lawyer who cannot express himself perfectly

Of course not. Students' ability to think logically through their mother tongue is constantly evolving. As a result, students develop thinking skills and perform the most important logical operations. Students learn about words and word forms, speech and its appearance, parts of speech together, the relationship between subject events and their character states also analyzes and draws certain conclusions.

Improving students' thinking skills is about teaching them their mother tongue phase, each lesson includes:

- a) Definitions and rules are usually the most important features of grammatical fact events occurs on the basis of a conclusion about;
- b) By observing linguistic phenomena, students observe grammatical forms from each other differentiation, classification according to features;
- c) During the exercise, students clarify words and phrases Think about the features.

Ways to develop students' logical thinking skills:

1. Analysis and synthesis. The main ways to know the material world are analysis and synthesis is to do. Analysis and synthesis are also important in mother tongue teaching.

For example, for general information about a noun, you can use the following example: Anora (noun), Tashkent (city name), sheep (animal name), Table (subject name), rain (name of natural phenomenon) term (name of action), imagination (abstract concept), goodness (character name). As a result, students will be able to analyze these words.

Then, with the help of the teacher, make a generalized conclusion (synthesis). Talk to him

Methods of analysis and synthesis can be widely used in the study of fragments.

Thus, grammar generalizes. Language facts using the same criterion grouped and classified. Through teacher analysis and synthesis students are able to separate language facts into separate parts and combine them into one whole develops comprehension skills.

2. Contrast - compare and contrast. One way to identify contradiction and comparison. This method is also common in native language classes increase students' thinking. Students by comparison about word groups in the mind and the principles of their classification a generalized concept is formed. It is broader than the method of comparison in syntax lessons used. For example, the similarity between motivation and ownership. Both are individual represented by a horse, in the form of a general agreement.

Management and harmony, identifying and explaining, hidden and hidden the mother of comparison in the study of complementary adverbs and adverbs Language has a special place in the method of teaching.



3. Induction and deduction in mother tongue teaching. There is an organic connection between them just like the connection between analysis and synthesis. But everyone thinks plays a big role. Induction is specific to the analysis of some derived linguistic facts to draw conclusions. The general rule of deductive language is definitions, of course is to prove the conclusion with concrete evidence. A new topic for students if familiar, is studied by induction.

It will take some time, but the students will be very active find out Vocabulary topics, verb proportions, punctuation, or following use deduction when practicing certain types of sentences purposeful. Sometimes using both in one lesson possible. This is especially true of transitive and intransitive verbs, verb affixes, helps with topics such as punctuation in cohesive sentences.

Using the above ways of thinking, students can use phrases or sentences discussion, reasoning and reasoning skills take over As a result of this mental activity, students learn the most difficult things can also consciously analyze and use punctuation correctly and grammatically can write forms conscious.

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