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Research Article

EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' ANALYTICAL AND CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

In today's era of globalization and information technologies, it is very important to develop students' analytical and critical thinking skills. These skills are the main factor for their success not only in the study process, but also in their future professional activities. In this article, we will talk in detail about the essence of analytical and critical thinking, effective methods and strategies for their development.

KEYWORDS

Informational, alternative, communicative, critical, analytical, development.

INTRODUCTION

Analytical thinking is the ability to analyze information from different points of view, extract important parts and organize them systematically. This skill guides students to a deeper understanding of problems and to solve them scientifically.

Critical thinking is the ability to evaluate data, analyze evidence, determine cause-and-effect relationships, and draw conclusions. Critical thinking teaches students to justify their opinions, consider alternative points of view, and make independent decisions.

Three stages of formation of the student's critical (analytical) opinion during the lesson are provided:

• Referral (challenge) - this is the stage of the lesson, in which students are directed to think about symbols on the topic, ask questions about the topic and set tasks for learning;

• Realization of importance is a stage of the lesson in which students search for and learn knowledge, and at the same time realize the importance of their work;

• Thinking (reflection) is a stage of the lesson in which students return to the ideas they have come across and the meanings they have understood, thereby asking questions. They interpret and discuss.

Two types of logical reasoning can be distinguished: induction and deduction.

Deduction is drawing a conclusion from the basic structure of an argument using the rules of formal formulation. For example: — a person (preza), then all people have a face (preza), therefore have a face (logical conclusion).

In the process of critical thinking, questions aimed at analyzing and interpreting information, analyzing ideas, reconstructing the studied stories with their own approximate plans are used. These issues under analysis were taken from Senders expressions and Bloom's systematic questions. These questions are instrumental in providing different ways of thinking at different levels of difficulty. Memorization questions or formal level questions refer to the lowest level questions. Evaluative or judgmental questions are considered second-level questions that encourage thinking.

Developing critical thinking is not an easy task. It is not a task that is completed and forgotten at a certain age. At the same time, there is no complete path to critical thinking. But there is a set of specific educational conditions that help to develop critical thinkers. For them: *give students an opportunity to think; accepting different ideas and opinions; ensuring students' activity in the learning process; students should be convinced not to laugh; to instill confidence in each student's ability to think critically; critical thinking should be appreciated. In this regard, students: gain self-confidence and understand the value of their thoughts and ideas; active participation in the educational process; listen carefully to different opinions; he should be ready to form his own judgments and return from them.*

The organization of individual educational principles is a complex and multifaceted process, which is carried out by the student himself and in interaction with the group, the teacher, and the success of this process largely depends on the educational institution. depends on the organization of the lim area. Therefore, it is necessary to harmonize individual, group and collective forms of work in the educational process.

The following pedagogical technologies were used to develop students' critical thinking based on the organization of individual educational principles: differential education technology, design technology, problem-based learning technology, heuristic technology.

METHODS

Methods of developing analytical and critical thinking

1. Active teaching methods

❖ Problem-based learning: students are given the task of solving real-life or theoretical problems. This method encourages students to analyze the problem, search for information, discuss and find a solution.

❖ Discussions and Debates: Provides opportunities for students to express their opinions openly, discuss and evaluate different points of view. This process teaches students to think critically and justify their opinions.

❖ Case study: develops analytical thinking by studying a specific situation in depth and finding a solution.

2. Question and answer techniques

❖ Open-ended questions: multiple-choice questions are asked that encourage students to explore.

❖ In-depth questions: questions are asked that help students analyze the information in depth and evaluate it critically.

3. Development of information analysis skills

❖ Using charts and graphs: By teaching them to analyze data visually, students learn to analyze data quickly.

❖ Outline and Analytical Writing: Teach students to extract important information and write it down in an orderly manner.

4. Working groups and team projects

❖ Encourage students to work in small groups, allowing them to discuss and evaluate different ideas.

❖ Through team projects, students develop the skills to justify and defend their opinions.

5. Reflection and self-assessment

❖ Creating an opportunity for students to analyze their work, identify their shortcomings and learn from them. This process teaches students to evaluate their own thinking and improve their future work.

❖ Encourage students to analyze their learning through reflective writing or diaries.

6. Effective communication between the teacher and students

❖ Teachers should communicate openly with students and help them listen and analyze their thoughts. This process encourages students to freely express their thoughts.

7. Use of innovative technologies and tools

❖ Online platforms and programs: access to various online resources that help develop analytical and critical thinking.

❖ Simulations and games: develop analytical thinking by simulating real-life situations.

8. Environment and motivation

❖ Explain to students the importance of analytical and critical thinking and help them develop these skills.

❖ Motivate students for their success and create a comfortable learning environment for them.

CONCLUSION

Developing analytical and critical thinking skills is important for students' future success. To effectively develop these skills, active learning methods, question and answer techniques, development of information analysis skills, working groups and team projects, reflection and self-assessment, effective communication, use of innovative technologies and tools and it is necessary to increase the motivation of students. These strategies help students succeed not only in their studies, but also in their future lives.

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