

### Ways to Form Philosophical Thinking in Students

**Yusupova Rano**

2nd stage doctoral student of Andijan Machine Building Institute

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#### ABSTRACT

*This article provides information on the main directions of philosophical contemplation of students of higher education and important aspects of intelligence such as Independence, diligence, compactness, initiative, criticality, self-control, self-assessment, self-awareness, self-governance in students.*

Student years correspond to the period of mature adolescence. During this period, a person rises to the stage of biological perfection, maturity from a social point of view, physical strength. But some child-specific external expressions of early adolescence, the romance of which continues to exert its influence until a certain period. As early as the initial trial period, the student will confess that his marriage is not only a romance, but also a quest, volition, mental labor. After the impression (test) of the emergency, the attitude to study, to social marriage seriously changes, trying to treat things and phenomena as mature people, to adequately reflect reality.

The qualities of independence, sweating, compactness, initiative, criticality of thinking, which began to arise in early adolescence, improve every day and become richer with new-new qualities and symptoms. In students, important aspects of intelligence, such as self-control, self-assessment, self-awareness, self-governance, rise to a new stage of progress.

An important role in the development of student thinking, the formation of a scientific worldview is played by such educational subjects as universal and social sciences, including World History, History of Uzbekistan, psychology. Student thinking develops intensively and continuously, mainly in the activities of studying and obtaining independent knowledge. Lecture proceedings are few if they dictate reproductive thinking, but require workshop sessions, laboratory, practical productive thought-making activities. Both forms of education are carried out with the help of students' mental labor, purposeful attention.

All independent work in higher education: synopsis composition, abstract, annotation, thesis, preparation for the seminar, course and diploma work dictate independence from the student, creative approach, solution of problematical state. Mastering the program materials specified in the state plan requires not content with expanding knowledge and level, but understanding, understanding them, which is a function of direct thinking. The systematization, revitalization of knowledge in memory bisot, the separation of the most dissimilar traits from them,

generalization is carried out by the rational path of the cognitive process, that is, with the help of thinking. In the course of studying dialectical and historical issues, knowledge of a deep philosophical-methodological, scientific-methodological nature is mastered on complex internal connections, connections and laws between things and phenomena in material existence.

Especially during this period, the type of discursive thinking acts as a weapon of factor intelligence for the student. In the educational process, the opportunity arises to master any complex knowledge at the cost of making the most of the thought operas. Students are closely acquainted with the functional and operative aspects of thinking forms, and also try to exploit all their intellectual reserves for their independent use. Conditions are born for the use of all manifestations of sentencing in educational and independent learning activities.

They seek to use inductive and deductive paths of inference in a certain way in cognitive activity. All of these things have their own influence on the development of thinking.

Higher education consists of a system of tasks and issues of a problematic nature, requiring continuous creative thinking. Each lecture, workshop session, even laboratory work will be compiled from the element of a problematic situation. Practicing them creates a creative search, leads thinking towards maturity. Independent completion of the assignment requires students to make the most of contemplative operas and forms. Introducing students to educational activities or educational methods is of particular importance in the development of thinking.

In particular, the composition of the method of educational activities is carried out as follows:

- The concept of memory can be viewed from different points of view, *chunonchi*, it is the process of knowing, productive or reproductive mnemonic activity, the foundation of knowledge necessary to practice,
- memory is the sum of skills, skills and habits, a set of generalized images, a grammatical term,
- phenomenal memory as a quality of personality, etc.

The possibility of moving this method to the implementation of control, an independent task, that is, to the concept of "thinking" is manifested in this way: thinking is a process of cognition, thought activity, forecasting, understood knowledge, communication, grammatical term, quality of mind, sharpness of mind it is possible to be such an imagination as the quality of personality.

Despite the above considerations, there are empty sections of a subjective nature in student thought.

A number of disadvantages are allowed when controlling the activity of reasoning, for example, it is used only in the quality of checking the result of the activity. Vices are also prominent in the assessment of thinking and self-assessment in adequately reflecting the connection. The product of thinking is often assessed by accrual, sometimes lowering cases are also manifested. Although *ayuyon* is in *ayuyon*, adequate assessment is conspicuous. Great defects in the qualities of criticality and initiative of thinking are found. The relationship between student aspiration and self-assessment has no proportionality, etc.

Despite the noted defects, student's thinking is sharply discerned from the early adolescence, both in quality, content and scope. Philosopher scientists have already confirmed the differentiation between them with empirical data. Thus, a young specialist person of a particular field receives a referral to social life as a student of high intelligence, an educated-thoughtful person, a person with a scientific worldview, a fighter of the ideological front. Student-adolescence, the period of early youth is sharply distinguished from people of other age periods by its productivity, reflexive (perceived) nature. Student years are considered a period of maturity of an individual who has the opportunity to engage in creative research, intellectual reserves, mobilize mental abilities.

In this young age, thinking is on the verge of being promoted to a productive, productive stage, creating, inventing and discovering. Students strive to give a creative product in the activity of mastering the basics of educational subjects inherent in the specialty. Their motivating inclinations to know turgun, going on to become a sustainable interest, striving to show their initial dreams in the chapter on artistic creativity and research.

In particular, philologist or journalist students begin to engage in artistic creation, while those in the field of natural-mathematical science begin to engage in observation and experimentation, and historian-archaeologist students begin to engage in the opening of social Chronicles of life. Even students can successfully fold with their ACL labor products at the Olympics, scientific copperplates, concurses of inventors and racioializers. Bularnng is all released into the ruyob with the help of contemplation, striving for a more accurate representation of material being, solving the problem processes, which are manifested as the product of theinng. The works of art, articles, scientific performances of students of the present time, rationalization proposals submitted to production, created through creative thinking, serve to elevate the national economy. Diploma projections and works prepared at the highest level are examples of student creative thinking.

The implementation of mastered theoretical knowledge into practice, spreading between El, campaigning is one of the characteristic features of the student period. Students armed with theoretical and creative thinking are actively involved in the work of scientific propaganda among the public. The student age period has the opportunity to adequately reflect on reality, realize the demand and needs of social life, organize and manage the activity of conscious thought. The formation of discursive and reflexive qualities of thinking in the process of education in students gives rise to dialectical thinking. To do this, it is advisable to train them to properly organize the activities of obtaining independent knowledge.

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