

World Bulletin of Management and Law (WBML) Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net Volume-22, May -2023 ISSN: 2749-3601

CRITICAL THINKING IS AN IMPORTANT SKILL FOR EVERY STUDENT

Farida Azamovna Pulatova,

Teacher of the Samarkand StateInstitute of Foreign Languages, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Article history:		Abstract:
Received: Accepted: Published:	March 1 st 2023 April 6 th 2023 May 6 th 2023	Critical thinking requires getting to know different, sometimes conflicting, opinions about a problem. Interest for knowledge are the basis of critical thinking, and to satisfy this desire, it is necessary to formulate questions in a correct way. A sufficient amount of knowledge is necessary to think critically about the world around us. The more knowledge you have, the easier it is to compare and analyze. Before making a critical assessment of the problem, it is necessary to consider it from all sides, to see the situation in the context of other events, to monitor its development in time.

Keywords: students, time, critical thinking, critical analysis.

According to experts, there are necessary elements for critical thinking, such as the ability to think independently, clearly, and rationally. This involves thinking about an idea or problem, applying evidence, and making logical connections between ideas. How can you improve your critical thinking skills? How to develop critical thinking skills? For example, the critical thinking skills required for literary criticism are very different from math skills. Science has different definitions of what it means to "know". Teaching critical thinking in a specific context is the best way. For example, in history, students must learn the skills to evaluate historical data in light of its historical context, purpose, and audience, as well as to compare it with other data. Such an approach would not be useful in the field of science, where critical thinking is applied by conducting experiments and following the scientific method. In other words, in the process of language learning, critical thinking is better in an environment rich in language learning skills - in an educational environment rich in information about the psychological aspects of foreign language learning, etc. is taught. Students should immerse themselves in the subject and develop critical thinking skills based on the content. In this way, students are offered the ability to actively receive the text, to understand the information received and to learn an effective reading method to include it in their own content. Good teachers develop a variety of strategies to help their students develop specific critical thinking skills related to each topic. The Global Digital Citizen Foundation has developed a program called the Ultimate Cheat Sheet for critical thinking. This program consists of 48 questions that stimulate critical thinking on almost any topic based on "who, what, where, when, why and how".

Is critical thinking essential for problem solving and decision making?

Critical thinking is more rational than acquiring knowledge. Critical thinking is to integral of problem solving and decision making. Critical thinking is usually used to solve problems.

For example, students can use critical thinking in their science class to find the best approach to their group project. They decide, for example, who should do each task. They work out how and where to meet outside of school to work together. These may seem like small steps, but such steps pave the way for making more important decisions and solving serious problems that arise in the future. Critical thinking allows us to make wise, rational decisions rather than reactive ones. The authors of the development of critical thinking distinguish 4 types of perception in the organization of the thinking process. Perception as a whole. It is a form of perception that gives general knowledge about a subject or subject. Explanatory perception. This is exactly the level of Blum's comments. In this type of perception, the student illuminates the relationship between ideas and phenomena, discusses its essence, combines ideas and information related to various fields of science, even externally related phenomena. Personal perception. Students reflect the process of understanding by connecting their existing personal experience and knowledge structure with new knowledge. Critical perception. Putting the content to one side, analyzing it is assessing its relative value, accuracy, usefulness, and importance within the framework of students' knowledge and understanding. Can critical thinking be tested?

There are a variety of tests available to quantify critical thinking. For example: 1. California Critical Thinking Test (CCTST). It is the most widely used test and



World Bulletin of Management and Law (WBML) Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net Volume-22, May -2023 ISSN: 2749-3601

actually has different ideas for different ages, educational levels and professional fields. This test is research-based and is a reliable and objective measure of basic thinking ability and allows subjects to demonstrate the critical thinking skills necessary for successful problem solving and decision making. This test is used in educational institutions around the world to assess applicants, assess academic performance, advise individual students, and conduct research. 2. Watson Glaser Critical Thinking Assessment Test. This test is designed to help organizations make decisions about staffing and development. Test questions are completed online. This test has five subcategories that measure critical thinking ability, ability to use evidence to draw conclusions, and how to use logic to distinguish abstractions and generalizations. In conclusion, it can be said that critical thinking and learning can only happen when educators understand and appreciate the diversity of ideas and experiences.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Crookal, D. (1990). Simulation, gaming, and language learning. Newbury House.
- Language games and activities. Hulton Educational Publications Ltd. 4. Lee, W. R. (2000). Language teaching games and contests. Oxford University Press.
- Pulatova F. A. TECHNOLOGIES FOR TEACHING STUDENTS TO THINK CRITICALLY //International Academic Research Journal Impact Factor 7.4. – 2023. – T. 2. – №. 1. – C. 56-61.
- Pulatova F. A. PSYCHOLOGY OF CRITICAL THINKING FOR STUDENTS //International Academic Research Journal Impact Factor 7.4. – 2023. – T. 2. – №. 1. – C. 67-73.
- Пулатова Ф. А. Талабаларни танқидий фикрлашга ўргатиш ва педагогик ёндашиш //Science and Education. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 6. – С. 822-825.