



Analytical Issues on the Scientific Practical Study of the Thinking Process

Toshboltayeva Nodira Ibrohimjonovna ¹, Sobirova Azizahon Maribjon kizi ²

¹ Teacher of the Department of Psychology of FerSU

² 2nd year psychology student at FerSU

Abstract: thinking is considered a complex cognitive process. By thinking, a person can find a solution to a problem. The role of thinking in learning to think broadly is incomparable.

Key words: development of thinking, cognitive process, discussion, psychological analysis, attitude, scholars' opinions, attention, personal perspective, mental exercise.

Relevance of the topic: Thinking is a psychological process that is socially connected to the search and discovery of new information. Thinking arises from emotional knowledge based on practical activity and goes far beyond the limits of emotional knowledge. The study of the thought process has been started since ancient times. Most of our scholars associated it with religion and put forward the opinion that "Thinking is a blessing given by God to the servants". it teaches that it is possible to distinguish justice from injustice, good from evil, and truth from injustice.

Study of the problem: The future of our country directly depends on the intellectual potential and intelligence of our people, the improvement of the national education system based on world standards, the organization of the education system based on new modern pedagogical technologies, and the training of personnel. Life demands that it is necessary and important to fundamentally change the educational system first, to raise it to the level of modern requirements, in order to have competent organizers and intelligent personnel who think in a new way and have modern knowledge.

E. Gohoziev is one of the scientists who widely covered the psychology of thinking in Uzbekistan. According to the author, human thinking is divided into independent and non-independent thinking in terms of its independence. "Independence of thinking is the ability of a person to set concrete goals and new tasks on his own initiative, to make practical and scientific assumptions about them, to visualize the result, to complete the set task without anyone's help, It is necessary to understand the mental ability of finding different ways, methods and means and solving independently due to his own intellectual search without guidance.

One of the great figures of medical science, Abu Ali ibn Sina, in his time put forward the opinion that "a person must have thinking in order to understand the world in its entirety."

The great scientist Abu Nasr Farabi tried to determine the specific characteristics of knowledge with the help of thinking through the mind. He explains that thinking has the characteristics of abstraction, generality, immediacy, that is, knowing through sensations. According to Farabi's teachings, through thinking (intellect), a person knows the aspects of matter that are unknown to the senses, their general laws, their essence, and acquires knowledge about art and science. holding "Understanding is an action about (the essence of things, general rule and law), which has an end, is limited and

generalized," wrote Farabi. he understood that he is the leader over all powers in man, the power that controls them.

During contemplation, knowledge of the external world is deepened. As a result of this, it will be possible to separate and resolve complex interrelationships between things, events, and the like. Different tools are used in necessary cases. The tools are used during the study of the following three types of events.

1. To study the phenomena that cannot be directly perceived at the moment. This includes historical events, future plans, hypotheses, in general or during the study of events that have occurred in the past or may occur in the future;
2. In the study of phenomena that are not possible to perceive directly due to the lack of adaptation of our sense organs. Examples of this are very small particles, elements, different wavelengths that cannot be "perceived" by human senses, or objects located at a very long distance (planets, stars, etc.);
3. There is a possibility of direct perception, but there are cases where the use of means is effective. For example, measuring the height of a growing tree using trigonometric functions, measuring air temperature using a thermometer. Thinking allows to study events and phenomena that cannot be perceived by emotional knowledge. For example, measuring the speed of light, learning and using its properties can be done only through thinking.

When does thinking activity begin (when do we start thinking)? We don't always think. If the situation is clear to us, we don't "think" if we have enough information and tools. The thought process occurs when a problem arises, in a problematic situation. A problematic situation is related to the lack of knowledge, tools or information, skills necessary to solve a problem. In a problematic situation, our previous tools and methods are lacking. For this reason, students and readers who hear information that is simple, understandable and does not reflect newness do not think. It is necessary to create problematic situations to encourage them to think.

The origin and development of thinking has a social nature. Because all means, methods and sources of knowledge are related to material and spiritual wealth created by man.

Methods and methods of studying thinking: when studying the thinking process, it is appropriate to invite people to discuss a problematic issue, scientific analysis by scientists, mental tests, solving puzzles. Children's reasoning based on clear images, i.e., clear-imagery thinking is superior to abstract thinking to a certain extent and shows that their thinking is completely consistent with age characteristics. Teaching mental operations and independent thinking in the educational process is the guarantee of the development of children of primary school age.

Summary: The word Tafakkur comes from the Arabic word "fikir" and means to think, discuss, observe and think. There is a person who has the ability to think. Cognition begins with sensing and perception and can then progress to thinking. However, desired thinking, even the most developed thinking, is always connected with sensory knowledge, that is, with intuition, perception and differences. Abstract thinking is formed on the basis of children's practical and visual-image thinking. This is thinking based on abstract concepts. Children's knowledge of many subjects and educational subjects is expressed with the help of abstract concepts. Instead of objects and events, their names (WORD-symbol) are used. Abstract thinking allows the child to work with objects that are no longer there with the help of words (names), to think about them, to perform mental operations. Therefore, abstract thinking has the most important place in the student's educational and life activities. One of the main tasks of the school and pedagogues is to develop the abstract thinking of the students, to create a correctly formed system of concepts in them.

Practical recommendations:

- getting used to associating surrounding events through thinking;
- while reading books, analyzing them in a practical way increases thinking;
- search for effective ways to solve problems in life;
- teaching to apply theoretical knowledge in practice;

Reference:

1. Sunnatova R.I. Karimova V.M. Mustaqil fikrlash. Toshkent. 2000.
2. Usmanova E.Z. O'quvchilarda mustaqil tafakkurni qanday shakllantirish mumkin. 2000.
3. **G'oziyev E.G'. Tafakkur psixologiyasi. Toshkent: Universitet, 1990.**
4. Дистерверг А. Избранные педагогические сочинения. М.: Учпедгиз. 1956. С 79
5. Рахимов С. Абу Али ибн Сино таълим ва тарбия ҳақида. 79-бет.
6. Ибн Сино Фалсафий қиссалар. Т.:Ўқитувчи. 1963 й
7. Ibrokhimjonovna T. N. PERSONAL EDUCATION AS A MAIN BASIS OF SOCIETY'S DEVELOPMENT //Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 03. – С. 1-2.
8. Тошболтаева Нодира Иброхимжоновна// Билиш жараёнлари ривожланишида шахсни тараққий этиши// Journal of innovations in scientific and educationalresearch volume-2, Issue-13 (26-Desember).472-475 . 2022
9. Toshboltayeva Nodira Ibrohimjonovna// The importance of thinking IN the complex process of individual activity// International conference on Studies in Humanities, Education and Sciences.January 10 th,2022.69-70
10. Toshboltayeva Nodira Ibrohimjonovna. "Важные аспекты упражнений в умственной деятельности психологическая интерпретация." INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION 1.5 (2020): 97-99.
11. A.R.Abdullayeva //THE SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE OF THE FAMILY ON THE FORMATION OF A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE// International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. FARS Publishers. Volume-11. Issue3. 2023. 670-674 pages.
12. A.R.Abdullayeva //PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF FORMING A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE IN THE FAMILY// ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions. Volume 4, Issue 3. March, 2023. 43-50 pages.
13. Абдулаева Арофат Рустамовна //ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИЙ КАПИТАЛ В СИСТЕМЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО И МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ// Uzbek Scholar Journal. Volume-06, July, 2022. 26-29 pages.
14. А.Абдуллаева, Н.Тошболтаева //ОИЛА ВА НИКОҲ МУСТАҲКАМЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛОВЧИ ИЖТИМОЙ ПСИХОЛОГИК ОМИЛЛАР// INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENTS AND RESEARCH IN EDUCATION International scientific-online conference. 23 rd January, 2023. – Canada, Ottawa. 136-140 pages.
15. Nurmuhhammad, Ahmadjonov; ,DEVELOP STUDENTS'THINKING SKILLS IN THE LEARNING PROCESS BASICS,ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions,2,1,1-7,2021,
16. Nurmuhhammad, Ahmadjonov; Masturabonu, Sobirjonova; ,8-9 YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA GEOMETRIK MATERIALLARNI O'RGANISH ORQALI AQLIY OPERATSIYALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH,Archive of Conferences,25,1,182-188,2021,
17. Nabijono'g'li, AhmadjonovNurmuhhammad; ,PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FATHER'S RELATIONSHIP IN PERSONS WITH DIFFERENT DEGREE OF DEPENDENCE,PEDAGOGS jurnali,24,3,124-127,2022,
18. Nabijono'g'li, AhmadjonovNurmuhhammad; ,KICHIK MAKTAB YOSHIDAGI O'QUVCHILARNING TAFAKKUR OPERATSIYALARI RIVOJLANISHINI NAZARIY JIHATDAN O'RGANILISHI,IJODKOR O'QITUVCHI,3,29,229-236,2023,
19. Nabijono'g'li, AhmadjonovNurmuhhammad; ,KICHIK MAKTAB YOSHIDAGI O'QUVCHILARDA TAFAKKUR JARAYONLARINING XUSUSIYATLARI VA RIVOJLANISHI,SO'NGI ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR NAZARIYASI,6,4,416-422,2023