



DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT RESEARCH SKILLS AND CREATIVE ABILITIES OF STUDENTS

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Abstract: Paper examines the methods and strategies used in education to foster the development of students' research skills and creative abilities. The article discusses practical aspects of education that stimulate curiosity and innovation. The authors highlight key methodologies and approaches that contribute to the cultivation of critical thinking and the ability to independently seek and analyze information.

Keywords: education, independent research, creative abilities, research skills, innovative thinking, learning, critical thinking, educational process.

The task of modern education is to prepare a person who thinks and feels, who is able not only to obtain knowledge, but also to use it in life, who knows how to live in society, and who has an internal culture. The goal of the teacher is not just information, the transfer of a sum of knowledge, but teaching the skills of independently acquiring knowledge, the ability to think creatively, and solve emerging problems. In conditions of increasing information flow, undoubtedly, special attention must be paid to the development of speech and speech culture of students. Therefore, the priority direction is the formation of a culture of speech and a culture of communication.

Speech is a channel for the development of intelligence. The more fully and deeply the language is mastered, the better the knowledge will be absorbed. I am convinced that students can be captivated by learning a language only if they show the beauty and richness of speech, help students put their thoughts into correctly constructed statements, and force them to think. This is largely facilitated by literature and Russian language lessons, in which students have the opportunity to express their thoughts, exchange opinions, and think about what they read; they get the opportunity to reflect and create. It is appropriate to recall the words of the great Russian writer L.N. Tolstoy: "If a student at a university does not learn to create anything, then in life he will always only imitate."

The basis of pedagogical activity is the development of students' creative abilities and independent research skills. A positive result in the implementation of



this complex problem can only be achieved through the use of cooperation pedagogy, which helps create conditions for the development of creative implementation of acquired knowledge by students.

Pedagogical practice is based on the following operating principles:

- maximum development of individual abilities, based on the interests of the individual;
- taking into account in the learning process not only mental abilities, but also their emotions and value orientations;
- development of oral and written speech of students through active forms of learning;
- constant stimulation of such natural human qualities as creative activity and cognitive independence through the use of new educational technologies and active forms of learning;
- problem-based teaching method that promotes personal development and self-development;
- application of student-oriented learning technologies.

Active forms of learning are widely used for the development of oral and written speech, for the formation of a linguistic personality in Russian language and literature lessons.

1) Group work. This form of work is successfully used, as it allows you to get used to interacting in a group with any partner; work actively, taking the assigned task seriously; communicate politely and kindly with partners; feel a sense of responsibility not only for your own successes, but also for the successes of your partners and the entire class; fully realize that working together in groups is serious and responsible work. Therefore, group work is one of the forms of development of speech and communication abilities

2) Seminars. Seminar classes allow you to fully use and develop speech science abilities, which help you make theoretical generalizations of the studied material and highlight the main points; show the connection within the topic and between topics, with life, with practice. This is an important form of developing independence, activity, the ability to work with literature, think creatively and act.

The main functions of the seminar are deepening individual research and search work; development of communication; application of acquired knowledge and acquired skills in practice. Various types of classes are used in practice.



Seminar - detailed interview: all students prepare for all questions of the plan, get involved in the discussion of the topic as much as possible. This is helped by pre-prepared detailed speeches on each issue.

Seminar - discussion of reports and abstracts. Each speaker is assigned an opponent from among his fellow students. The rest get acquainted with the basic literature in order to be prepared for a discussion on the report, the outline of which and the main problems are known in advance.

A debate seminar based on discussion (although there are elements of it at any seminar). Each student must determine his attitude to the subject of the dispute. The knowledge acquired through discussion is more durable.

Seminar with a predominance of independent work. Students or groups are offered a choice of several tasks of varying difficulty levels. The work lasts about twenty minutes, during which students can seek help from the teacher. The seminar ends with a collective discussion of the results of the groups' activities and the completion of tasks that consolidate the acquired knowledge and skills. Seminar classes require serious preparation, which contributes to the development and consolidation of independent work skills, skills in working with texts, and writing reports; ability to control an audience and listen to speeches; the ability to debate, defend one's judgments, develop self-education skills, cognitive and research skills.

Today, new values and concepts have come to education: linguistic personality, independent independent thinking, linguistic competence, creative abilities. Existing methods are aimed mainly at transmitting a certain amount of educational information. The task facing the teacher at the present stage is, first of all, to fully promote the self-development of the individual. What does the word "self-development" mean? This is a movement towards the most complete and multifaceted awareness of oneself, towards an understanding of one's individuality. This is a complex continuous process of subjective experiences of the inner world, which also includes a reflection of events in the external world. This is the path to understanding and accepting other people, to respecting their uniqueness, to recognizing their unconditional value. This is ultimately a feeling of belonging to society and the ability to show "good feelings" and perform the most difficult task - "to be a Human on Earth." Of course, these are not just difficult tasks, these are extremely important tasks. To do this in today's conditions, with such powerful and terrible competitors: a muddy television wave pouring out completely different values, demonstrating violence and external brilliance, propaganda of a new "morality" - it is extremely difficult to do this. But without the development of a full-



fledged personality, without familiarization with genuine culture and, in particular, literature, the task of education and upbringing cannot be solved.

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