

DEVELOPING STUDENTS' CREATIVE THINKING THROUGH WORKING ON THE TOPIC

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10600904>

Abstract. *This article provides information on the text and its types used in mother tongue education, as well as effective ways to work on the text. Recommendations are given for the process of preparing for text creation.*

Keywords: *text, style, analytics, text types, method, recommendation, process, approach.*

Language is the main criterion that develops the thinking of the nation, shows its national ideology, spiritual perfection, and intellectual potential. Language is a stable phenomenon, and speech is unstable and temporary, that is, it is considered the main tool that ensures the individual-intellectual indicators of a particular person in a certain space and time - communication, scientific and creative thinking, guaranteeing social and political needs, private communication, influence and counter-influence. The development of state educational standards based on the National program of personnel training, the direction of general secondary education, the teachers of the school's native language and literature are facing enormous tasks. Ensuring that the growing generation become independent and creative thinkers, succinct and beautiful speakers, entrepreneurs who can correctly assess speech conditions, serving for the development of the country, morally mature people - the main goal of general secondary education schools is the mother tongue education.

The main goal of the mother tongue education in general secondary schools is to develop communicative literacy, to educate a spiritually mature person who can think independently and creatively, who knows the art of recitation and singing, and who has mastered the skills of oral speech and text creation. For this, mother tongue teachers:

1) to expand the scope of imagination of students about surrounding objects, events and their social essence;

2) they are able to clearly distinguish the cause, condition, consequence, opposite relationship, network and reverse connection between these things and events, to be able to analyze and synthesize events, to express them clearly and appropriately in oral and written situations according to the requirements of the speech situation. formation of classification skills;

3) they should work on the development of their scientific talent, knowledge, the ability to convey the positive results obtained by putting them into practice to others.

The question arises: what should be done to turn the schoolboy into the subject of the educational process (searcher, inventor), and the teacher into the manager of the educational process (inquiring, creative person)? Or what methods and tools can be used to improve the effectiveness of mother tongue education and to form the student's oral and written speech correctly and fluently in accordance with the requirements of the state educational standard?

For that:

a) first of all, it is necessary to abandon the outdated methods of the traditional education system based on the priority of the personality of the teacher, his worldview and thinking, i.e. the

teacher-explainer, student-executor method, which has been in place since the 30s-60s in the mother tongue education of general secondary schools;

b) it is necessary to intensively move to a system of conscious verbal-cognitive education, modernized with multimedia educational programs, as well as electronic educational literature, aimed at researching and solving problems and creating positive learning motives for the student, armed with modern innovative information technologies in foreign language education;

f) it is necessary to further improve the educational content recommended by Methodist scientists, to create modular innovative technologies in order to strengthen the skills of text creation, and to bring the teacher-student relationship between the student and the teacher to the level of friendship and mutual cooperation. The above-mentioned problems and the proposed recommendations for their solution are also related to the proper organization of the process of working on the text.

There are various ways of working on the text in the process of mother tongue education. Here are some of our recommendations:

1) Grammatical method, traditional practice. In this:

a) creating compound sentences from simple sentences in the text and simplifying compound sentences on the contrary;

b) syntactic analysis of separated simple and compound sentences;

f) retelling the content of poetic works in prose;

e) distinguishing and identifying the types of compound sentences in the text;

z) morphological or syntactic analysis of the given sentence, etc.

2) Creative method, updated practice. In this:

a) replacing the highlighted words in the text with phrases and figurative expressions, determining and interpreting their dictionary meaning;

b) finding words with the same, similar, similar and opposite meanings to the isolated words and interpreting their dictionary meaning;

f) converting a text in a scientific style into a text in an artistic style;

d) change the form of the text while preserving the content; e) expanding (condensing) sentences in the text;

z) continuation of the text given the beginning;

r) work on a problematic text and find a solution;

g) create an independent text based on a given word (phrase, sentence);

m) creating an artistic (scientific, pictorial poetic) text based on a given electronic image (picture, drawing, chart), etc.

The following types of texts are found in the form of expression of opinion in the educational process:

1) oral and written;

2) analytical;

3) analytical-synthetic;

4) synthetic.

Also, the following types of texts are used in mother tongue education, both in traditional education and in modern language education:

Narrative text. The scientific heritage of Eastern philosophers, moral education and spiritual and educational worldviews, the origin of expressions, wise sayings and proverbs, interpretation of etymology, etc.

Descriptive text. Surroundings, trees, buildings, flower beds, school gardens, kitchens, pictures, objects, etc.

Discussion text. A scientific work, an art book, a person's individual characteristics, behavior, manners, culture, interest in a field, etc.

Scientific-grammatical text. Departments and topics of the Uzbek language, their scientific interpretation, classification of communicative tables, etc.

Educational text. Covering the life, scientific and creative activities of famous people through electronic images, discussing their biographies, scientific innovations, works of art, cultural heritage, etc.

Economic text. A text created in the direction of a specific field for a specific purpose (information, information, lecture) with the participation of special terms related to a certain profession, science, technology, etc.

Munshaot texts. Texts of official documents, personal documents: application, receipt, notification, contract, extract from the decision, review, state documents; license, certificate, diploma.

Poetic texts. A verse, four, eight, poem, tuyuq, song, olan, epic, poem, muvashshah and so on.

In the process of working on a text and preparing to create a text, students should acquire the following knowledge, skills and abilities based on the requirements of state educational standards:

- to understand the main idea expressed in the studied text;
 - know how to make a logical conclusion from an independently read text;
 - to determine the type, language and style of the studied or independently created text;
 - to differentiate between texts and to compose them correctly;
 - choosing language tools that shape the content of the text, its methodological aspects, connecting sentences and using them appropriately;
 - being able to make a sentence with a stylistic defect concise and perfect;
 - be able to effectively use phrases, expressions and figurative expressions, proverbs and wise words in the process of creating a text;
 - to be able to create short texts in scientific, artistic, journalistic, official, conversational styles on a given topic;
 - being able to edit and analyze a ready text (given or created during language classes);
 - to be able to write a small review, recommendation, suggestions in response to the content of the text;
 - classification of electronic didactic slides and communicative tables in a scientific, scientific-artistic style and their use in creating scientific texts on the subject;
 - to acquire the skills of cultural communication and to know how to create texts in different ways on this topic;
 - writing reviews and abstracts on articles published in newspapers and magazines, free use of encyclopedias and linguistic dictionaries;
 - create a new text based on a ready text.

The purpose of working on the text is to give the reader a detailed understanding of the perfect text, to activate the mechanism of creative thinking in it, to prepare him to proceed in a clear direction, with consistent, logical observation, and to express the product of thought correctly and fluently in writing. So, working on the text, text editing exercises guarantee the formation of text creation skills in students.

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