



## Formation Of Logical Thinking in Elementary School Students

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### ABSTRACT

The teacher should use simple and straightforward methods to increase the effectiveness of primary school mother tongue lessons. In addition to the scientific principle in the lessons, it is advisable to use thematic games, various multimedia programs. In doing so, the teacher should look for the equipment that students need as close as possible. Because elementary school students not only remember what is around them, but also find it easier to imagine.

### Keywords:

Straightforward methods, elementary school students, curriculum and standards, educational process, native language.

The countries of the world want their countries to be at the forefront in all areas, develop at a high level and do everything possible for this. In this regard, our country is no exception. President Sh. Miromonovich is carrying out deep reforms in a special spirit in order to build a new state of Uzbekistan and bring it into the ranks of the world. Examples of this are buildings built over the past 5 years in our country, presidential schools, housing, economic growth, entrepreneurship. President Sh. "Educated youth is a guarantee of a wonderful future, for enterprising people - a prosperous life, friendly cooperation and development," said Miromonovich. When we talk about educated youth, education comes to mind. In general, we all know that the educational process is the first step in the birth of people from all walks of life. Each of us lays the foundation for our level of knowledge at school. Therefore, the quality of school education is very important for the development of the country. First, the primary

education process determines the correct formation of students in all respects. In the process of teaching at school, along with the upbringing of the student, conscious thinking also develops. When the student begins to think logically, he begins to be critical of each subject. Logical thinking reveals in a person the processes of understanding, feeling, understanding, imagination. As a result, the child begins to think about a science or topic that he has not yet studied. If, before teaching, we teach students to think logically and creatively, then the child will gradually begin to assimilate the knowledge that you give him on his own. So how do we develop our child's ability to think logically? How do we do it? We develop the ability to think logically in the sciences that we teach our children. We can influence a child's conscious thinking when teaching all subjects, but mathematics makes the child think more and think deeper than other subjects. The ability to think logically is also more closely related to mathematics.

Because mathematics gives the child not only numbers, but also multiplication, division, addition and subtraction. In addition, when a child develops imagination, it becomes easier for him to study other sciences. It is important to note that students who are good at math will find it relatively easy and good at learning other subjects. Through logical thinking, the child also learns independence. Begins to think independently. If we teach the younger generation to think logically, we can motivate people from all walks of life to be creative in the future. For the development of our country, every representative of the industry must be a master of his craft. To be a master of your craft, you need to think differently.

How a student enters the world of thinking through mathematics depends on the pedagogical abilities of the teacher. Elementary classes include "Logic Thinking Day", "Logic Day" and "Logic Problems", evenings, competitions and conversations. For example, one day of the school week could be called Logic Day to ask everyone logical questions and ask students to come up with or create logical examples. This affects the student's thinking and his interest in science. Here are some examples of such logical problems.

1. The tree has 4 branches, each branch has 4 more branches, and these branches are divided into 4 more small branches, each of which has one apple. Count the total number of apples. ( $4 * 4 * 4 = 64$ )

To solve this problem, the child imagines an apple tree. He mentally depicts branches. This expands the imagination and calculation of the child and develops his thinking to a certain extent.

2. There are 30 students in the class. 20 of them know Russian. 18 of them speak English. Question: How many students know both languages? (12 students know Russian, 10 students know English, 8 students know both languages)

Students in the class can explain the problem. Of the 30 students in the class, 20 stand up. These are Russian-speaking students. The number of seated students is now being counted. There are 10 students in total. There

were 18 students who knew English. This means that 8 out of 20 students who stand up will be able to speak both languages.

3. The seller sold to each buyer a fence 36 meters long by 3 meters. Q: How many times did the seller cut the fence?

Drawing or cutting can explain this problem. For example, divide the cut into 4 sections. Or cut the paper into 2 equal pieces. How many times have you cut. Thus, after explaining the number of reductions, students begin to understand that the salesperson is cutting 11 times.

4. His mother ordered Ahmad to bring 4 liters of water. But his mother only gave him two cans: one 3-liter and the other 5-liter. Can Ahmad use these containers to measure 4 liters of water? Help Ahmad.

Ahmad first draws water into a 3-liter container. This places water in a 5 liter container. Then he fills another 3-liter can with water and places it on the 5-liter can. This will leave 1 liter of water in a 3 liter container. He now drains 5 liters of water and pours out the remaining 1 liter. And he pours it with water into a 3-liter can, and it turns out 4 liters of water in a 5-liter can.

Questions like these irritate children's brains in the first place. Encourages attention and sensitivity. It also definitely broadens the mind.

Questions asked in this way affect not only the level of knowledge of the student, but also his mental state. When she begins to find answers to her questions, she becomes proud, excited, and wants to know more. It is also important to reward the winners of events and competitions. Nominating them for the titles "King of Logic" and "Master of Logic" will increase their enthusiasm.

In short, if we want to reach the top in every area and be among the developed countries, we must pay due attention to the logical thinking of the younger generation. Only then will we achieve our goal.

In this regard, we can give the following recommendations:

1) Organization of the "Reading Contest" among children;

2) Organization of demonstrations, events and parties, such as "Day of Logic", "Circle of Logical Questions".

**Literature:**

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