

The Practical Importance of Bloom's Taxonomy in Elementary Reading Literacy Lessons

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Abstract: In the article, the practical importance of Bloom's taxonomy in primary school reading literacy classes, the necessity, essence and methodology of learning new independent activities and exercises as a result of independently repeating the knowledge gained in this area, combining them with acquired skills and competencies, are given. Achievements achieved as a result of independent education of students are described.

Keywords: primary class, independent work, independent education, taxonomy, cognitive, affective, psychomotor, knowledge, understanding, application, analysis, synthesis, assessment, student, methodology.

Introduction. In the Decree No. 5712 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of April 29, 2019 "On approval of the concept of development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", by 2030 the first 30 in the world in the rating of the PISA international program national evaluation of the quality of education aimed at assessing the level of literacy of students in reading, mathematics and natural sciences based on the organization of international studies in the field of education quality assessment in the public education system system creation tasks are defined

The method of Bloom's taxonomy, developed in 1956 by the famous American psychologist and pedagogue Benjamin Bloom, an expert on teaching methods in education, is a unique form of teaching. The system of questions and tasks founded by Blum - the taxonomy of educational goals based on the levels of cognitive activity is quite widespread in the world of modern education. The word taxonomy is a theory of systematization and placement of complex areas of existence in a certain system. And the taxonomy of teaching in the educational process consists of stages of students' acquisition of information from simple to complex. The use of interactive methods in the teaching process allows students to study and analyze the information, to be able to express their knowledge independently, to enter into a discussion in a certain situation, to be able to defend their worldview and conclusions. and includes situational assessment skills.

In today's globalization era, it is necessary to rely on advanced innovations in all areas of the educational system, so it is natural that the organization of study classes based on the integration of national and foreign experiences will further increase the responsibility of the modern teacher. In this regard, there is a need to implement the effective aspects of advanced theories recognized in the field of pedagogy and psychology in the national methodology.

Research object and applied methods. The changes taking place in society and life create a ground for a new innovative approach to the education system, and to further accelerate the integration processes between education, science and production, as a result of which new innovations are introduced into the educational process. implementation is one of the urgent issues. Studying foreign experiences and introducing the requirements of international standards into the system are of great importance in improving the quality and efficiency of education. It is important to study international experiences on the assessment of the quality of education, to compare it with the existing system, to cooperate closely with international and foreign organizations, to introduce international projects on the assessment of the quality of education in the system, and to improve a suitable national assessment system that meets the requirements of the time.

It is known that foreign scientists have developed D. Dew's constructivism, J. Piaget's child intelligence development, G. Gardner's diversity of intelligence, L. S. Vygotsky's area of immediate development, V. Erhard's breakthrough technology, as well as V. F. Shatalov's educational A number of theories of the material, such as models consisting of drawings and conditional signs (summaries of basic signals), imply the development of pluralistic thinking of learners. In particular, the taxonomies of pedagogical goals in cognitive and emotional fields known by the name of the American psychologist and pedagogue Benjamin Bloom in education are aimed at developing skills and abilities such as increasing student activity and initiative, logical thinking, analysis and synthesis, and the ability to provide solutions to problems. is effective. The theory of applying Blum's taxonomy to education was developed in our country by pedagogues and methodologists such as J. Yoldoshev, S. Usmonov, H. Muslimov, M. Usmonboyeva, M. Mirsoliyeva, E. Abduvalitov, B. Tokhliyev, I. Rajabova. Studied.

Taxonomy (from the Greek "taxis" - arrangement, "nomos" - law) is a theory of classification and organization of complex, usually hierarchically structured areas of the whole existence (living nature, structure of the earth; geography, geology, linguistics, ethnography and similar objects), the science of this.

Pedagogical taxonomy is a clearly defined system of categories and levels of educational goals.

The creation of a taxonomy of learning objectives in the field of knowledge acquisition by Professor Benjamin Bloom of the University of Chicago is noteworthy.

Bloom's taxonomy covers different areas of educational activity: cognitive (knowing), affective (emotional - valuable), psychomotor (movement). We will dwell on the situation in the process of independent education in each field in improving the competence of students.

1. Cognitive field. As a result of independent repetition of the acquired knowledge in this field, as a result of combining them with the acquired skills and qualifications, new independent activities and exercises are included in the learning objectives related to the need to learn the rules of the law.
2. Affective sphere. In the process of independent work, the formation of interests and inclinations, the formation of the attitude of learning as a result of internal and external psychological influences, and the implementation of it in the practice of activity by understanding it during independent activity are introduced.
3. Psychomotor field. This includes psychological activity in the process of independent work, as a result of physical activity in the processes, goals related to the formation of the skills of centralizing the nerves and muscles. The methodology of organizing independent education was considered directly based on B. Blum's taxonomy of learning goals in the field of learning, consisting of the following six categories of main learning goals:
 1. Know
 2. Comprehension

3. Apply
4. Analysis
5. Synthesis
6. Evaluate

In performing these tasks, the formation of reading literacy in students serves as an important foundation. Because it is impossible to achieve educational efficiency without forming the reading literacy of students in primary school. Literacy is the ability to understand and use written language forms required by society and valued by humans, as well as the ability to create meaning from texts in various forms. In reading classes, creative tasks related to the study of works of art are of particular importance in improving students' reading literacy and developing cognitive processes.

The obtained results and their analysis. We tried to reveal the manifestations of these six main categories of educational goals in the application of objects, in the independent education process.

1. Independent knowledge of objects - this category implies the development of educational goals of students, such as retaining the information acquired in the process of independent education, recalling it as a result of independent thinking, creative free thinking, and demonstrating the characteristics of independence.
2. Understanding the implementation of objects in practice - implies the change of types of independent education from one type to another, the explanation of students' independent work, the introduction of suggestions affecting the results, the change of situations.
3. Application of objects in practice - to engage in practical activities in the process of independent education, to form skills and competencies of using objects in practice. This activity tests the rules, methods, and theories of forms of objects.
4. Analysis of objects - the learning process and studying the relationship between the elements of objects. Knowing the basics of organizing independent education. Independent learning outcomes require knowledge of the content and structure of independent learning as it is characterized by a higher intellectual level than understanding and application.
5. Synthesis of the lesson process and objects - the results of independent education imply the achievement of independence in the student's educational activities, the acquisition of creativity, the creation of adequate methods, forms and systems of independent education.
6. Evaluation of objects in the process of independent education - evaluation of the knowledge and methods acquired by students in the process of independent education, taking into account the adopted goal

In our opinion, the use of Bloom's taxonomy in reading classes is important from the point of view of classifying and systematizing the following theoretical concepts and knowledge in students: - the existing relationship between the subject and purpose of fiction, the imagery specific to literature and art; - a type of person who embodies the characteristics of a certain class, stratum and social direction;

- the most important historically formed features of the artistic image;
- clear and unrepeatable general typical signs of the emotional impact of reading on people;
- the issue of generality and specificity in an artistic image;
- composition of the work, features of type and genre;
- the integrity of the work of art, in which every detail is subordinated to a certain ideological and artistic purpose;

- essence of selected lines, events and characters;
- serves to open the landscape of life;
- the emergence of truth in the world of images;
- essence of the problem of typicality;
- the language of the work, which is an important tool in creating images;
- Coverage of the flow of life: character, conflicts, conflicts, flow of feelings, etc.

Summary. It was proved that B. Bloom's taxonomy approach to organizing independent education of students is one of the important factors in developing their life skills. Based on Bloom's taxonomy, the following cognitive (cognitive), affective (emotional - valuable), psychomotor (movement) factors, which cover different areas of educational activity, are important in increasing the effectiveness of the independent learning process.

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