

Specific Features And Benefits of Bloom's Taxonomy in Elementary School Students

Husenova Aziza Sharipovna, Ph.D

Bukhara State University senior teacher in pedagogic sciences doctor of philosophy

Abstract: In this article, the characteristics and advantages of Bloom's taxonomy in elementary school students and the essence of all the reforms that are currently being implemented in the field of education are related to one thing, that is, to improve the quality of education, less effort in the teaching process. aimed at achieving greater efficiency by spending. In today's society, the relevance of developing children's creative activity from elementary school age, the pedagogical possibilities and importance of teaching primary school students to creative activities, and the effectiveness of organizing students' creative abilities based on modern educational approaches are described.

Keywords: student, teacher, class, information, electronic technology, primary education, learning motivation, thinking, memory, intellect, logic, human, problem, personality, feeling, pedagogy, approach.

The main part. Bloom's taxonomy is a classification system for cognitive abilities used in learning. Teachers use this taxonomy to plan lessons. The system of questions and tasks founded by the famous American psychologist and pedagogue Benjamin Blum - the taxonomy of educational goals based on the levels of cognitive activity is quite common in the world of modern education. The taxonomy of learning objectives is categorized or systematized by sequentially placing the concrete actions of students, indicating a certain level of mastery, the objects of content that become more complex based on natural interdependence.

Education is the process of teaching a student or learning a particular subject. The goal is to improve people's development, knowledge, influence, moral and social capabilities. In our society, education is very important for the transfer of knowledge from one another and for us to adapt and develop to the environment in which we live. In this way, thus, thus people will be able to learn knowledge and skills that will move society forward and not stagnate.

Education is a universal right now, but it wasn't always like that. What are the goals of formal education? One example of assessing people's knowledge is Bloom's Taxonomy and it is important to understand it in order to move forward.

Bloom's taxonomy is a classification with different goals achieved through formal education. It was created by Benjamin Bloom in 1956 to promote higher thinking methods in education such as analyzing and evaluating concepts, processes, procedures, and principles instead of just memorizing facts (comprehensive learning).

The framework developed by Bloom and his colleagues consisted of six main categories: Knowing, Comprehending, Applying, Analyzing, Synthesizing, and Evaluating. The following categories of knowledge were presented as "skills and abilities" because this knowledge was a prerequisite for the practical application of these skills and abilities.

Within each category there are subcategories, all of which range from simple to complex and from concrete to abstract, while taxonomy is popularly defined by six main categories. Bloom's original taxonomy of 1956

Brief comments from the authors of these main categories:

Knowledge. This includes recovery of specific and universal aspects, recovery of methods and processes, or recovery of pattern, structure or configuration.

Understanding. It refers to a type of understanding or fear so that the person knows what they are talking about. You may use the material or idea provided without linking it to other material or without seeing its full effect.

App. This means using abstractions in specific and concrete situations.

Analysis. This means that communication is broken down into constituent elements or parts, so that the relative hierarchy of ideas is clear and the relationships between the ideas expressed are clear.

Synthesis. It involves combining elements and parts to form a whole.

Make judgments about the value of materials and methods for specific purposes.

Bloom's Taxonomy Updated (2001)

A group of cognitive psychologists, curriculum theorists and instructional researchers, and testing and assessment experts published a review of Bloom's taxonomy in 2001 under the title *A Taxonomy for Teaching, Learning, and Assessment*. This title shifts attention away from the somewhat static notion of "learning objectives" (in Bloom's original title) and points to a more dynamic notion of classification. Therefore, education professionals today rely on this updated Bloom's Taxonomy to be able to use it in teaching and learning in any field of education.

The authors of the revised taxonomy emphasized this dynamism by using verbs and gerunds to label their categories and subcategories (rather than the names of the original taxonomy). These "action words" describe the cognitive processes through which thinkers encounter and work with knowledge:

Remember (recognize, remember)

Understand (explain, give examples, classify, generalize, compare, explain)

Apply (execute, implement)

Analyze (differentiate, organize, attribute)

Evaluate (check, criticize)

Create (produce, plan, produce)

In the revised taxonomy, knowledge is at the core of these six cognitive processes, but their authors created a separate taxonomy of the types of knowledge used in cognition:

Factual knowledge (knowledge of terminology and specific details or elements)

Conceptual knowledge (knowledge of classifications, categories, principles, generalizations, theories, models, or structures)

Procedural knowledge (Knowledge of skills, algorithms, techniques and methods, criteria for using relevant procedures)

Metacognitive knowledge (strategic knowledge, cognitive tasks and self-awareness)

Why Use Bloom's Taxonomy?

The authors of Bloom's Taxonomy see absolute effectiveness in this because they see it as a didactic response to learning about any person. They believe that Bloom's taxonomy should be used because:

Learning goals or objectives are set, which is important to have a good pedagogical exchange. Teachers and students understand from the first type of educational exchange. The objectives are well organized and this helps to identify the most important ones for the students. Organize Your Goals helps teachers and faculty plan appropriate instruction, develop appropriate assessment tasks and strategies, and ensure that instruction and assessment are aligned with stated goals.

Bloom's taxonomy clearly defines the goals to be achieved for a particular type of learning, so it can make the work of teachers easier, and students always know what to expect. The student must also be the hero of his own learning, and even if the goals are set, the student must always be a participant in what is happening in this educational process. Nowadays, it is necessary to update oneself, taking into account the fact that the society is advancing step by step and using new technologies along with teaching new media. Therefore, when there are new models that are similar to each other because they have the same purpose, aspects related to the use of new information and communication technologies are introduced.

Summary. Primary education is the foundation of general secondary education. Therefore, special attention is paid to improving the quality of primary education in our country. Teachers widely use advanced pedagogical technologies and interactive methods of teaching in class. Each educational institution has a large stock of interesting educational and methodical literature, including electronic resources, for elementary school students. Teachers realized the advantage of organizing quality educational activity through multimedia materials compared to traditional methods.

In the organization of independent education of elementary school students, it was proved that the approach based on B. Bloom's taxonomy is one of the important factors in the development of their life skills. Based on Bloom's taxonomy, the following cognitive (cognitive), affective (emotional - valuable), psychomotor (movement) factors that cover different areas of educational activity are important in increasing the effectiveness of the independent learning process.

In the elementary grades, love and loyalty to the motherland, respect for the language in teaching the mother tongue, at the same time understanding how rich the Uzbek language is, and following the norms of reading and orthographic language should be implemented in the course of the lesson.

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