

Creative Approaches to Developing Logical Thinking in Senior School Students in Mother Tongue Lessons

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Abstract. *This article analyzes the development of logical thinking skills of senior school students in mother tongue lessons from both theoretical and practical perspectives. The study examines the pedagogical essence of the concept of logical thinking, its significance in personal development, and effective teaching methods applied in mother tongue education. In addition, the role of problem-based learning, analytical questioning, text-based activities, and interactive methods in fostering students' independent and critical thinking is substantiated. The findings of the research contribute to increasing the effectiveness of developing logical thinking skills in mother tongue lessons.*

Key words: *logical thinking, mother tongue lessons, senior school students, teaching methods, interactive approaches.*

Introduction

In the context of today's globalization, one of the main requirements for the education system is to develop students' independent, critical, and logical thinking skills. In modern society, individuals are expected not only to possess ready-made knowledge but also to be able to analyze situations, find solutions to problems, and draw reasoned conclusions [1]. Senior school students are at the final stage of cognitive development, making this period crucial for fostering logical thinking, which serves as an important competence for future higher education and professional activities [2]. The mother tongue subject is directly connected with students' speech activity, providing opportunities to express thoughts coherently, logically, and reasonably. In mother tongue lessons, students analyze texts, compare ideas, generalize information, and draw conclusions. These processes contribute to the development of logical thinking [3].

Methodology

During the research process, the following methods based on scientific and pedagogical studies were employed: analysis of pedagogical and methodological literature; observation of students' activities in mother tongue lessons; examination of exercises and tasks aimed at developing logical thinking; and the use of comparison and generalization methods. In addition, assignments aimed at fostering logical thinking (analysis, identifying cause–effect relationships, drawing conclusions) in mother tongue lessons were found to be a key factor for achieving high results [4].

Logical thinking forms the student's ability to analyze phenomena, understand cause–effect relationships, and make independent conclusions. In the educational process, particularly in mother tongue lessons, logical thinking develops in close connection with speech activity, since language serves as the main tool of thought [5]. Working with texts, analyzing grammatical phenomena, and performing speech exercises in mother tongue lessons contribute significantly to the development of students' logical thinking. During this process, students comprehend the content of texts, distinguish between primary and secondary information, and learn to reason coherently [6].

Interactive and creative methods (problem-based situations, discussions, role-playing games) stimulate independent and logical thinking in students. Such methods transform learners into active participants, facilitating conscious assimilation of knowledge [7].

Result and Discussion

During the research, it was found that the use of creative and interactive approaches in mother tongue lessons had a significant impact on the development of senior school students' logical thinking skills. Incorporating problem-based questions, text analysis tasks, grammar exercises requiring logical consistency, and discussion-based activities into the learning process increased students' cognitive engagement.

The results of the experiment indicated that when creative approaches were applied in lessons, students began to comprehend the content of texts more deeply, identify cause–effect relationships, and express their ideas in a reasoned manner. In particular, tasks aimed at drawing conclusions from texts and analyzing the structure of sentences and texts logically activated students' analytical and critical thinking. This approach demonstrated higher effectiveness compared to traditional lecture-based teaching methods.

Furthermore, studying grammatical phenomena not only through rule-based approaches but also through problem-based situations contributed to the development of students' independent thinking skills. During the process of comparing examples, generalizing information, and drawing logical conclusions, students actively participated and began to consciously understand the relationships between language units. As a result, not only their grammatical knowledge but also their logical reasoning was enhanced. As the prominent researcher Bloom emphasized, senior school students begin to develop abstract thinking, which enables them to perform complex logical operations. The use of creative approaches in mother tongue lessons effectively fosters their analytical, critical, and logical thinking skills [8].

The results indicate that in mother tongue lessons organized with interactive methods, students learn to express their thoughts freely, defend their viewpoints, and analyze the opinions of others. This, in turn, contributes to the development of essential components of logical thinking, such as analysis, comparison, and evaluation skills. During discussion-based tasks and group work, students' communication culture is also enhanced, ensuring that their ideas are expressed coherently and convincingly.

According to the discussion results, developing logical thinking in mother tongue lessons is not limited to the transmission of content knowledge alone but also requires creative approaches that actively engage students' cognitive activity. The research findings are consistent with previous pedagogical and psychological studies, confirming the effectiveness of fostering logical thinking during language learning. Therefore, organizing mother tongue lessons based on creative methods serves as a crucial factor in the development of logical thinking skills in senior school students.

Conclusion

In senior school mother tongue lessons, the use of creative approaches, compared to traditional teaching methods, effectively fosters students' independent, critical, and coherent thinking skills. In particular, working with texts and studying grammatical phenomena through problem-based approaches enhances students' abilities to analyze, compare, and generalize information. In conclusion, organizing mother tongue lessons based on creative methods aimed at developing logical thinking contributes to the enhancement of senior school students' intellectual potential. The research findings can serve as an important theoretical and practical basis for improving the effectiveness of mother tongue instruction in educational practice and for developing methodological recommendations to foster students' cognitive culture.

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