

DETERMINING AND DEVELOPING STUDENTS' MOTHER LANGUAGE ABILITY AS A SOCIAL-PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM

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ANNOTATION

In this article, information on improving the knowledge of primary school students in their native language and forming independent creative thinking skills, the problems of developing talent, the problems of developing interest in various forms of activity, and information is given.

Keywords: school, education, person, success, professional activity, social meaning, talent, ability, enthusiasm, inclination, diligence, diligence, demandingness.

Based on the development trends of world education of the 21st century, the tasks of coordinating the innovative organization of the activities of the subjects of the educational process, raising a well-rounded person, and improving pedagogical technologies under the basis of competence approaches are leading[1].

According to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 140 of March 15, 2017 "Regulation on General Secondary Education", general secondary educational institutions, taking into account the modern requirements for general education organization of activities, ensuring the integral connection of general secondary education with secondary special and vocational education, realization of the constitutional right of every person to receive education and upbringing in accordance with state educational standards, general The goal of secondary education is defined as[10].

General secondary education provides students with the necessary amount of knowledge, develops independent thinking, organizational skills and practical experience skills, helps to initially guide the profession and choose the next stage of education. It also prepares the ground for the development of their abilities and talents. It is important to ensure regular knowledge of the native language by primary school students, to develop their need for learning, and to form their basic educational, scientific and general cultural knowledge[2].

Also, to ensure the continuity and consistency of education, the integration of educational programs in the mother tongue in general educational institutions with the educational programs of secondary special and vocational education institutions; on the basis of the harmonization of national and universal values, education of high spiritual and moral qualities in students, formation of a citizen loyal to his Motherland and people; improving the quality of education through the widespread introduction of modern and innovative pedagogical methods of teaching and information and communication technologies into the process of teaching the mother tongue acquires an urgent socio-pedagogical importance[3].

Identifying, supporting and developing students' individual talent in their native language, creating conditions for their high-level education, formation and development of their creative abilities, is an important issue facing today's education. is among the issues.

To increase the knowledge of primary school students in their native language and to form independent creative thinking skills, to guide students to the profession, to consciously choose

secondary special and vocational education institutions and to develop vocational education programs[11]. Organizational, teaching-methodical, material-technical and psychological-pedagogical conditions are necessary to assist in learning, to implement the goals and tasks of primary education, to identify and develop students' native language skills. - it is necessary to create the conditions[4].

The development of students' talents is a psychological and pedagogical process related to the emotional and voluntary aspects of a person, as well as the development of character.

The problems of talent development are closely related to the problems of developing interest in various forms of activity[12].

According to psychologists, "talent is a person's personal potential and capabilities, which is sharply different from knowledge, because knowledge is the result of reading."

Talent - a characteristic of the psychological and physiological structure of a person[5].

"Talent is different from skills and competences and improves in the process of acquisition of skills and competences by a person." Therefore, any talent is made up of a complex psychological concept of a person, which includes a system of characteristics proportional to the requirements of the activity[19]. Therefore, talent should be understood not as a single characteristic, but as a synthesis of characteristics that can meet the requirements of a person's activity and provide an opportunity to achieve high performance in this activity. The basic characteristic for all gifted people is observation, that is, the ability to understand a person, to be able to see and distinguish one or another signs from an object[13].

During our research, we analyzed scientific developments, literature, and analyzed the general and specific aspects of the concepts of "talent" and "ability".

M. Davletshin stated that talent is a complex psychological concept of a person, which includes a system of characteristics proportional to the requirements of the activity. So, according to the scientist, talent is divided into general and special categories[6].

Ability means high mental ability and development. Ability can be formed naturally and developed based on a specific plan[20]. "There are ways to develop the ability through a tendency or aspiration to a certain activity, identifying natural mental targets, engaging in continuous activity under the guidance of a specialist, using special means of improving the ability, conducting it in harmony with, and others. A high level of ability is manifested in talent and genius[14]." Therefore, ability is a concept that needs to be researched as a concept that finds its expression in talent. Any activity requires a person to have not one ability, but several interrelated abilities[15]. In psychological literature, it is emphasized that the lack of a particular ability, its slow development can be compensated by other, strongly developing abilities, etc. The feature of such compensation of abilities gives a wide range of opportunities for acquiring different types of activities and choosing a profession[7].

Talent – It is manifested in creative imagination of the essence of things, events, objects, being intelligent, excessive curiosity, inclination, aspiration towards one activity or many things.

Talent in learning the mother tongue forms the natural basis of students' internal motivation. It is the product of enthusiasm, inclination, hard work, hard work, demandingness[16]. "Enthusiasm is nurtured and talent is developed on the basis of long-term, deep, stable interest in a specific subject. However, "any activity in which a child is involved does not automatically form and develop his ability for this activity." It is not enough to have only external conditions for the development of talent, and also special internal conditions, that is, specific mental-talent targets, are also important[8].

Along with intelligence in elementary school students, the following anatomo-physiological features

are also taken into account by experts: visual and auditory analyzers are some innate features of the complex nervous mechanism starting from the external apparatus that receives impressions from the outside world in physiology and ending in the brain[18]; typological properties of nervous systems, which depend on the speed of formation of temporary nerve connections, their strength, ability to focus attention, tolerance of nervous systems, mental work ability; the ratio and level of development of the first and second signal systems; individual characteristics of the structures of certain regions of the cerebral hemispheres, as well as characteristics of general and specific structures. It should be noted that intelligence does not include talent and cannot guarantee its development. The mind is just one of the necessary conditions for the development of talent[9].

In learning the mother tongue, the ability to think sequentially and logically occurs in an unfamiliar complex environment. Such unexpected difficulties are encountered in the mother tongue olympiads organized at school. Completing such tasks requires the student not only additional knowledge, but also a correct understanding of the content of the question and a unique ability, non-standard thinking.

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