Original Article: FEATURES OF TECHNOLOGY OF FORMATION OF CULTURE OF FREE THINKING AT PUPILS OF PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES IN THE TEACHING OF THE HUMANITIES

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Abstract: The article deals with the scientific-theoretical and practical basis, the nature and value of the use of technology for the formation of students from Uzbekistan culture of free thinking, particularly on the basis of a humanistic paradigm taught in secondary vocational colleges humanities subjects, national values.

Key words: personality development, individual freedom, free thinking, educational technology, the national pedagogy, pedagogical innovation, the formation of a broad outlook of national values

Formation of culture of free thinking, which is characterized by openness, flexibility, reflexivity, awareness of internal ambiguity positions and points of view, the alternative of decisions. Development of basic personality traits, like formation a culture of free thinking, communication, creativity, mobility, independence, tolerance, responsibility for their own choices and their performance. Formation of culture of free thinking at pupils of professional colleges, including the ability to navigate the sources of information to use different reading strategies to adequately understand what they read, sort the information in terms of its importance, freely evaluate new knowledge, draw conclusions and generalizations.

In addressing these issues in our country directed undertaken by the State education policy, the National Program for Personnel Training and developed on the basis of state educational standards, which have produced notable results. At present, more and more students master the skills of independent thinking. "In the past, remain narrow thinking and all situations of ideological constraints" [3,686].

The scientist-philosopher, academician J. Tulenov, from a philosophical point of view to study the matter, said: "In a philosophical approach to the national scientific model proposed by the head of state, we will see that it provides the freedom of the laws of philosophy and philosophical categories" [8.319].

Formation a culture of free thinking at pupils of professional colleges of Uzbekistan during the expansion of the information space gets a special urgency. Under the free-thinking in the teaching social and humanitarian disciplines realize the totality of qualities and skills that determine a high level of culture of free

thinking and independence of pupils and teachers.

Technology of formation of culture free thinking as an integrative method of teaching includes a situation in the choices made by pupils, guided by their own values; It involves changing role positions of pupils;

It adjusts to the group members confidence of each other; performed techniques that people use constantly (comparison, systematization, analysis, synthesis, and others.). By performing a group task, communicating with each other, the students are involved in an active construction of knowledge, in obtaining the necessary information to solve the problem.

Pupils of professional colleges acquiring a new quality, which characterizes the development of intelligence in the new stage, the ability to think analytically. Scientists, teachers are the following signs of thinking: productive thinking, during which formed positive experience of everything that happens to a man; independence, responsibility; reasoned as convincing arguments allow to accept informed decisions; multi-faceted, as it manifested in skill treat phenomenon from different angles; individual, for it forms the personal culture of work with information.

The culture of free thinking begins with questions and problems, and not with the answers to the questions of the teacher. Man needs a free thinking, which helps him to live among people, to socialize. Technology of formation of culture free thinking requires personal pupils engagement in the learning process: a pupil in her initiative and independent, he learns meaningfully, his curiosity is encouraged. If the traditional teaching learning process is built mainly by the teacher broadcast information, mainly in the modern world it is becoming forming ability to learn independently. The main priority of education development becomes his personal orientation. Technology of formation of culture free thinking is a

holistic system of forming the skills to work with information in the process of reading fiction literature and drafting essay. It aims to develop the basic skills of open information space, the development of the qualities of a citizen of an open society, included in intercultural interaction. The technology is open to address wide range of issues in education. The technology put to the basic didactic cycle consisting of three phases (stages). Each phase has its own goals and objectives, as well as a set of specific techniques aimed first at enhancing research and creative activity, and then on the interpretation and compilation of the acquired knowledge. In line with today's search for approaches to learning, it deserves the attention of the construction of the lesson, matured technology of formation of culture free thinking.

Free thinking involves the ability to understand and reflect on about what a person knows and what he thinks. But to make this possible, you need to bring their knowledge and understanding of the level of awareness.

Main stage technology of formation of culture free thinking. Lesson built in accordance with the technology of formation of culture free thinking, consists of three phases (stages): - Call; - implementation phase of meaning; - reflection. The first stage is called the call. The audience at the stage of calling students can get a task, then by brainstorming a list of what they know or think. Sometimes brainstorming conducted individually with each student, sometimes in pairs or with the entire group. Someone writes the result of group brainstorming on the board, with all the ideas are accepted regardless of whether they are correct or not.

Then the teacher can ask students questions about what was discussed at the moment, but it has a lot to read. During this phase, it is important that the teacher spoke as little as possible and gave the word to pupils. The teacher's role is to act as a conductor, causing students to think,

however, at the same time carefully listening to their concerns.

In the first phase mastered several important cognitive activities. First, the student participates actively in the call that he knows about the subject. This forces the student to analyze their own knowledge on the approaches to the subject, he will begin to understand all the details. Through this primary activity determines the level of their knowledge, which is gradually added new knowledge.

This is very important as knowledge becomes stronger if they are purchased in the context of what people already know and understand. Conversely, the information will be quickly lost if it is proposed by the student out of context or without reference to the knowledge that he already had. The second purpose of the call phase - to activate the trainee. To consciously trained and critical approach to the understanding of new information, they should be actively involved in the learning process.

Participation becomes active only when the pupils begins to deliberately think and express these thoughts in words, demonstration of knowledge (myself and my partner) comes with active mental activity using spoken or written language. Thus, the prior knowledge displayed on the level of awareness. Now they can become the basis for the assimilation of new knowledge. This gives students the opportunity to effectively link the new information with a known as a context for understanding becomes self-evident. As long process of understanding - is the process of linking the new information to previous notions, very important goal of the third phase of a call.

At this stage, determined by objective of the proposed topics. There are two types of goals: the goal set by the teacher in the proposed text, and the purpose of selected students themselves. Targets selected independently, are more powerful than the purposes defined externally. Typically, self-interest determines the

personal goal. Typically, self-interest determines the personal goal. Motivation of educational activity is reduced if a steady interest in it is not. The second stage is called sense.

It trained comes into contact with the new information and ideas. This contact can take the form of text reading, watching a movie. It is this phase of training, during which teachers have the least impact on the student. It was during this second phase, the student should learn independently and work actively. The second stage is called sense.

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The main task of the second step consists in the sense that, first, in students maintain activity interest and inertia movement created during the call phase. Not less important is the task of supporting the efforts of students to monitor their own understanding. Good students keep track of their ideas, meeting with new information. They re-read the text in the event that no longer understand it.

They are also good listeners, as perceiving a message, usually written, or ask questions that do not understand. Passive students are usually just ignore these problems in understanding. They are not aware of the report there is confusion in misunderstandings or omissions in the information.

The third phase - reflection. At this stage, it should be asked about what was done after reading the text, and briefly discuss the results of a brainstorming session conducted both individually and as a group. Reflection- is a condition where the information passed through his vision. When reflection sure the information is necessary to pay in verbal, written form, because only in this process occurs

harmony out of the chaos of thoughts, in the process of verbalization occurs understanding new information. At this stage, pupils are reconsidering what they once knew, and expand your thought process. It is at this phase, the ability to summarize information, to express complex ideas, feelings and ideas in a few words - an important skill. It requires thoughtful reflection, based on a wealth of conceptual stock. Pupil acquire this new knowledge of their quality. When pupils are able to monitor their own understanding, they compare the new information with its established concept, consciously link the new with already known.

Description of the main methods of technology of formation of culture free thinking. At each stage of their teaching methods are implemented. Method "Training brainstorming". Inverted logic circuits (data elements are connected in series in the correct sequence). Free essay (set topic, but a way of realization - no, write everything what topic you like that comes to mind: it can be linked text, phrase or reference).

Computerization of education - is a process aimed at ensuring the optimal use of information learning by computer. He was teaching in the sense that there are solved pedagogical task. The list of these problems, optimality criterion, the input data and the results you need - all of this is determined by the learning process. The vast majority of guidelines on the use of computers and new information technologies in teaching one to one match a well-known guide to us the teaching technical aids in the classroom.

Computerization of the learning process is designed to be a teacher in the planning of its activities, based on the laws and principles of training and guidance computer, it will choose the best option.

Cluster - a graphical organization of the material showing the semantic field of a concept. The word translates as a cluster beam constellation. Drawing cluster allows students to think freely and openly about any topic. The student writes in the center of the sheet key concept, and from it draws an arrow-rays in different directions, which connect the word with others, from which, in turn, the rays diverge further and further.

The point of this technique is to try to systematize the available knowledge on a particular issue. Cluster - a graphical organization of the material showing the semantic field of a concept. The word translates as a cluster beam constellation. Drawing cluster allows students to think freely and openly about any topic. The student writes in the center of the sheet key concept, and from it draws an arrow-rays in different directions, which connect the word with others, from which, in turn, the rays diverge further and further.

The teaching begins with the activation of what children already know about the theme. Start by asking what they know. Show them a picture or object, or discuss what you know yourself. When children begin to offer their ideas, write them on the board in the first column of the table. Ask students to write in a worksheet, any questions that have arisen, and the answers to which they expect to receive when reading this article. Ask pupils while reading the article to mark the answers to their questions on the worksheet. When students read the article and fill out their worksheets, discuss, to check on whether all answered. Ask pupils to find different ways of further information.

The pupil need to master your own text, to develop their own opinions, to express themselves clearly, convincingly and confidently. It is extremely important to be able to listen and hear the other point of view, to understand that she has a right to exist. The first phase of our technology called Stage Call (evocation stage). To some readers this stage is certainly familiar. With often call operation begins problem-based learning. In classical pedagogical literature uses the term "creation motive to learn.

At the same time technology of formation of culture of free thinking offers

a diverse set of techniques and methods for the implementation of this phase of work. Slim system of techniques includes both individual ways of organizing work, and its combination with the pair and group work.

Master these techniques impresses above all their simplicity combined with the awareness of their importance for the realization of this goal. Reflective analysis aims to clarify the meaning of the new material, the construction of further training route (this is understandable, it is not clear, it is necessary to learn more on his subject would be better to ask the question, and so on.

But this analysis is of little use if it is not turned into a verbal or written form. It is in the process of verbalization of the chaos of thoughts that was in the mind in the process of self-reflection, turning into new knowledge. The questions or concerns can be resolved. In addition to the exchange of views on the read or heard, the students have the opportunity to realize that the same text can cause a variety of estimates, which vary in form and content. Some of the opinions of other students may be quite acceptable for the concept as their own.

Particular requirement - to record information, concepts or facts should be only in their own words, without quoting a textbook or another text that worked. Reception "basket" of ideas, concepts, names. This welcome the organization of individual and group work of students at the initial stage of the lesson, when there is the actualization of their experience and knowledge. It allows you to find out what students know or think on the topic under discussion lesson.

On board you can draw a trash can icon, which is conventionally collected everything that all pupils are aware of the study with the topic. Information exchange is performed according to the following procedure: Asked a direct question about what students know on a given issue. First, each student remembers and writes in a notebook everything he knows on a given problem (strictly individual work, the duration of 1-2 minutes). Then information is exchanged in pairs or groups. Students share with each other knowledge known (group work).

Time for consideration of not more than 5 minutes. This discussion should be organized, for example, students should find out what matched the existing ideas, on which there was disagreement. Then each group in a circle calls for a reduction of one or fact, while not repeating what has been said before (the list of ideas). All the information summarized in the form of theses written as a teacher in "basket" of ideas (no comment), even if they are wrong.

Later in the lesson these disparate facts in the mind of the child or opinions, problems or concepts can be linked in logic circuits. All errors are corrected on, as the development of new information.

Method "Training brainstorming". The main purpose of "training brainstorming" - the development of a creative mindset. Consequently, the choice of the theme for the meeting is directly dependent on the number of possible solutions to a given problem."Training brainstorming" is usually carried out in groups. The first stage - the creation of a bank of ideas, possible solutions. Received and recorded on a board or poster any offers. Criticism and comments are not allowed. Regulation - up to 15 minutes.

The second stage - brainstorm ideas and suggestions. At this stage, the main thing - to find a rational in any of the suggestions, try to combine them into a whole. The third stage - selection of the most promising solutions in terms of currently available resources. This step may even be delayed in time and carried to the next lesson. "Essay Writing" The meaning of this method can be expressed in the following words: "I am writing to see what I think." This free writing on a given topic, which is valued independence, expression of individuality, discussion, address the problem of originality, argumentation. Typically, the essay is written directly in the classroom after the discussion of the problem.

For the lessons "National Idea of Independence: the basic concepts and principles" the most characteristic is the problematic situation with the simultaneous presentation of two contradictory facts (theories, opinions), after which the teacher pronounces the following replica impelling the dialogue: "What is your opinion? What is the question? "

For the lessons of the native language and literature more typical problem situation with the presentation of a practical assignment based on a new material (or write resolutely that only today you study). However, development in the country of free and multi-party system - an important sign of a democratic state, to create a social atmosphere, exerting educational influence on the formation of a free thinking individual becomes a basic democratic principle of current social life [9.27].

In conclusion to achieve change at the forefront of the intelligentsia have to go out and teachers with advanced scientific knowledge, owning advanced technology training. Such conversion is necessary, since only free-thinking person can be free from the sense of humility and indecision. Obedience and indecision inherent in person without freedom. To release them, a person must be, first and foremost, independent and free, spiritually and physically harmonious, reasonable and have a certain amount of knowledge [6.176].

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