



DEVELOPING THE ABILITY TO SEARCH IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida izlanuvchanlik ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish bo'yicha olib boriladigan ishlar va bu ishlarni o'quvchilarni savodxonligini oshirishdagi ahamiyati va dars jarayoniga ijobiy ta'sirlari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: boshlang'ich sinf, savodxonlik, loyihalar, axborot, ko'nikmalar, tanqidiy fikrlash.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлена информация о проводимой работе по формированию исследовательских навыков у учащихся начальных классов и значении этих работ в повышении грамотности учащихся и их положительном влиянии на учебный процесс.

Ключевые слова: начальная школа, грамотность, проекты, информация, навыки, критическое мышление.

Annotation: This article provides information about the work carried out on the formation of research skills in primary school students and the importance of these works in improving the literacy of students and their positive effects on the teaching process.

Key words: elementary school, literacy, projects, information, skills, critical thinking.

INTRODUCTION.

In today's digital age, the ability to effectively search for information is a key skill that elementary school students need to develop. With so much information available online, teaching students how to search for, evaluate, and use information responsibly is critical to their academic success and future preparedness. By developing their search skills, teachers can help elementary students become confident digital explorers who can easily navigate the digital landscape need guidance and support to use their power. Developing search skills goes beyond typing keywords into a search bar it includes critical thinking, information literacy and digital citizenship. By incorporating targeted strategies and activities into the curriculum, educators can nurture a generation of students who are adept at finding and using information effectively. In the ever-evolving landscape of education, the formation of research skills in elementary school students is of great importance. Research skills include a range of abilities that enable students to effectively study, analyze, and synthesize information.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

By introducing elementary students to the basics of research, teachers build a solid foundation for their academic success and equip them with the skills they need to succeed in their education. Research skills go beyond simply searching for information; they include critical thinking, problem solving and information literacy. In today's information-rich society, the ability to browse and evaluate resources is essential for students to make informed decisions, build knowledge, and meaningfully interact with the world around them. By instilling research skills in elementary students, teachers empower them to become independent thinkers, curious researchers, and responsible digital citizens is an important skill. For elementary students, developing this skill early can lay a solid foundation for their academic success and future endeavors. Teaching young students to search for information not only improves their research skills, but also develops critical thinking, problem solving, and digital literacy skills. Information search skills help students access,

evaluate, and use information from a variety of sources necessary to use them. In the age of the Internet, where large amounts of information are readily available, teaching elementary school students to search effectively is important.[4]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

By equipping students with the ability to navigate online resources and identify reliable information, educators empower them to become independent learners and responsible digital citizens. Begin by introducing elementary students to basic search concepts such as keywords, search engines, and website evaluation. Encourage students to think critically about information they encounter online and check the credibility of sources. Include hands-on activities that simulate real-world search scenarios. [5]

For example, create scavenger hunts that require students to search for specific information online, or organize research projects that encourage students to explore different sources to find answers to specific questions. Teach students effective search strategies such as using quotation marks for specific phrases, using advanced search filters, and evaluating the relevance of search results. Encourage students to refine their search queries based on the information they are looking for. Emphasize the importance of responsible online behavior and ethical use of information. Teach students about plagiarism, copyright laws, and the importance of properly citing sources when conducting research.[3]

In order to develop the inquisitiveness of a primary school student, we expect that if the lessons are organized using various modern methods, rapid question and answer, cooperation technology in groups, didactic games, and innovative technologies gives effective results. The organization of the lesson based on interactivity is such that no student is left out in this process, that is, they have the opportunity to openly express what they see, know, and think. Every opinion expressed by the readers, whether it is right or wrong, is not criticized.

Students will have the opportunity to add their personal contribution to learning and mastering the content of the subject while working in collaboration and co-creation. A process of exchange of mutual knowledge, ideas, thoughts takes place. Such situations ensure mutual sincerity, increase the desire to acquire and master new knowledge. In the course of the lesson, mutual support, mutual sincere and friendly relations are formed. The creation of this environment is of great educational value. In order to develop the inquisitiveness of a primary school student, the student's self-evaluation, critical view develops during the learning process. The lesson becomes an interesting subject for the student. A creative approach to the study process, inquisitiveness, and positive thinking are shown. It leads to the ability of each student to think independently, to search, to observe.[2]

Based on the knowledge gained in the educational process, it is envisaged to solve various types of problems, as well as to acquire and analyze a number of additional knowledge necessary to solve the given problem. In this, special attention is paid to the acquisition of skills related to the collection, organization, analysis and transmission of information. The latest technical achievements often take their rightful place in the educational process, and information and communication technologies are no exception in this sense. Early experiences in the use of computers in the educational process create opportunities such as the use of computer technology to significantly increase the efficiency of the educational process, improve the accounting and evaluation of knowledge, and ensure that the teacher helps each student individually in solving difficult tasks. Information and communication technologies are a powerful tool for processing information in the form of words, numbers, images, sounds and other forms. Their main feature as a tool is the possibility of setting (programming) to perform various operations related to information acquisition and processing. The use of information and communication technologies in the educational process opens up new ways of developing users' thinking skills and abilities to solve complex tasks, provides fundamentally new opportunities for the activation of education.

Information and communication technologies allow to make lessons and self-study more interesting and reliable, a large flow of information to be learned easily.

The main advantages of information and communication technology tools compared to other technical tools of education are their subtlety, adjustment to different models and algorithms of education, as well as the ability to react individually to the behavior of each learner. The use of such tools makes it possible to further activate the educational process, give it the character of research and research. Unlike textbooks, television, and movies, information and communication technologies are more complex and sophisticated in

responding to learner behavior immediately, repeating material for different types of learners, explaining it, and for learners with more thorough training provides access to the material. In this case, teaching at an individual pace is carried out easily and naturally. With the increase in the amount of knowledge and the complexity of analysis methods, it is becoming more and more difficult to organize education mainly in the traditional way.

The ability to understand and solve complex problems, the ability to usefully summarize a large amount of primary information - all this is of great importance and requires students to be more active. It is from this point of view that the computer provides extremely wide opportunities for the field of education. Teaching (as opposed to independent study) is by definition communicative. Didactics in the environment of modern information technologies directly depends on the potential of wide-ranging types of educational activities aimed at effective assimilation of knowledge through the active use of modern information technologies, the ability to receive and assimilate information.

Among the advantages of electronic resources, it is possible to include information concentration, visualization, that is, the availability of various presentation options, the use of animations, the aspects of providing information suitable for the age and physiological characteristics of learners. This is of particular importance due to the presence of an opportunity to comprehensively absorb resources by developing creative thinking, educational skills and competencies. In our opinion, the following can be cited as the main tasks in the implementation of information technologies in continuous educational processes:

- creation of the necessary material and technical base for the implementation of new information technologies in the educational process;
- design and use of modern information technologies for the educational process;
- formation of knowledge and skills of users in the field of modern information and communication technologies;
- to guarantee efficiency in education and training processes based on modern technologies.

Information learning environment (IT) is a set of conditions and conditions that allow the emergence and development of the process of educational information behavior and actions between the learner, teacher (teacher) and information technology tools, as well as the components of the subject content environment for a specific educational course (various computer-connected devices). different educational, demonstration equipment, software tools and systems, educational demonstration, etc.) is the process of formation of active cognitive activity of the learner (and the teacher) in a concentrated environment. The purpose of ATM: to create the conditions for independent acquisition of knowledge and their quality assimilation for students based on the development of a person's creative initiative ability, and to provide automation of the analysis of training results. In order for ICTs not to cause a negative situation in the educational process, the teacher, who is considered the organizer and manager, should not forget that the group of students is made up of people and should not neglect the individuality of each student. Loss of psychological contact with students, even for a short period of time, causes serious consequences. The correct organization of the process depends on determining and ensuring the fulfillment of the pedagogue's tasks.

CONCLUSION.

Developing information seeking skills in elementary students is a valuable investment in their academic and personal growth. By teaching students how to search effectively, educators empower them to become lifelong learners who can navigate a vast sea of information with confidence and insight. Through a combination of hands-on activities, critical thinking exercises, and digital literacy instruction, elementary students can develop the skills they need to succeed in the digital age and beyond.[1]

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