
METHODS FOR DEVELOPING ANALYTICAL SKILLS FOR STUDENTS THROUGH MEDIA LITERACY IN TEACHING PHILOSOPHY

Abdukholikova Nasiba Alijonovna

Namangan State Institute of Foreign Languages named after Is'hoqxon Ibrat Associate

Professor, Doctor of Philosophy, PhD, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: In an era where information is abundant and varied, developing analytical skills among students is essential, particularly within the framework of philosophy education. Media literacy, as an educational approach, holds significant potential in cultivating critical and analytical thinking abilities by enabling students to navigate, interpret, and critically assess complex media messages. This article explores methods for integrating media literacy into philosophy teaching to strengthen students' analytical skills. Key techniques include structured analysis of media texts, critical discussions, comparison of philosophical themes in media, and the use of digital tools for collaborative analysis. These methods align with the goals of philosophy education, fostering deeper engagement with philosophical questions and enhancing students' capacity for independent critical thinking.

KEYWORDS: Analytical skills, media literacy, philosophy education, critical thinking, media analysis, pedagogical methods, digital tools, critical inquiry.

INTRODUCTION

As media continues to influence societal values, perspectives, and knowledge dissemination, it has become increasingly important for students to develop strong analytical skills to understand and critique this media landscape. In philosophy education, where critical analysis and reasoned argumentation are central, media literacy offers an ideal pathway to enrich students' analytical abilities. Teaching students to scrutinize media with a philosophical approach enhances their ability to question, analyze, and interpret information critically, fostering a deepened understanding of both media and philosophical content.[1]

Importance of Analytical Skills in Philosophy Education. Analytical skills form the foundation of philosophical inquiry, enabling students to dissect complex ideas, evaluate arguments, and develop reasoned perspectives. Philosophy students learn to evaluate the credibility and motives behind information sources. Through media literacy, students can identify and analyze biases in media texts, which parallels the analytical processes used in philosophy. Critical media analysis encourages students to build and refute arguments, aligning with core philosophical skills.

To effectively integrate media literacy into philosophy education, educators can employ a range of methods, each aimed at enhancing specific analytical abilities. Structured media analysis allows students to systematically break down media messages, identifying their underlying assumptions and arguments. Key components of this approach include students examine media texts by

identifying main arguments, assumptions, and intended effects. Analyzing the reliability, intent, and bias of a media source teaches students to critically assess the foundation of arguments, a skill essential in philosophical analysis.[2]

This method encourages students to scrutinize not only what is presented in the media but also the mechanisms that influence how messages are constructed and conveyed. Comparing media content with philosophical texts helps students apply philosophical frameworks to analyze contemporary media issues. Students could assess news stories or advertisements through the lens of ethical theories such as utilitarianism or Kantian ethics. Media that tackles themes of identity, freedom, and authenticity can be examined alongside existentialist texts, prompting students to explore how media and philosophy address similar human concerns. This comparative approach cultivates the ability to interpret and question real-world content philosophically, enriching students' analytical perspectives on both philosophy and media. Encouraging classroom discussions and debates about media topics sharpens analytical thinking by requiring students to articulate, defend, and critique ideas. Debates on the ethical responsibilities of media creators or the effects of media on society help students develop argumentation skills central to philosophy. Guiding discussions with Socratic questioning prompts students to examine assumptions, draw out logical conclusions, and challenge preconceptions.[3] This method builds students' confidence in verbal reasoning, reinforcing their ability to approach media and philosophical questions analytically. Incorporating digital tools for collaborative analysis brings a practical dimension to media literacy. Digital platforms allow students to analyze media and philosophical questions collaboratively, sharing diverse perspectives and building collective insights. Teaching students to use fact-checking resources empowers them to verify information independently, honing their skills in critical evaluation.

These tools encourage active engagement and real-time analysis, giving students hands-on experience with digital literacy that complements philosophical inquiry.

Integrating Media Literacy and Philosophy in Curriculum. Implementing media literacy in philosophy courses requires a thoughtful curriculum design that aligns with philosophical learning outcomes. Steps for effective integration include:

- ✓ Designing Media-Centric Assignments: Assignments such as media critiques or analyses of media's ethical implications help students practice critical evaluation.
- ✓ Incorporating Multimedia Resources: Using documentaries, news stories, and even social media posts related to philosophical topics makes philosophy relevant and tangible for students.
- ✓ Setting Learning Goals: Explicit learning goals for both media literacy and analytical skills can guide students' progress, helping them see the value of these skills in broader philosophical and societal contexts. This curriculum integration not only builds analytical skills but also emphasizes the relevance of philosophy in understanding modern media and cultural issues.[4]

CONCLUSION

Media literacy is a valuable approach for developing analytical skills in philosophy education, equipping students with tools to engage thoughtfully with media content and philosophical

concepts. The combination of traditional philosophical methods with media literacy exercises fosters a robust educational experience, enhancing students' capacity for critical thinking and independent analysis. By implementing structured media analysis, comparative studies, critical discussions, and digital tools, educators can cultivate a generation of philosophically minded students capable of navigating the complexities of the digital media landscape. This approach prepares students for informed and reflective engagement with the world, underscoring the enduring relevance of philosophical inquiry in the context of media literacy.

REFERENCES

1. Buckingham, D. (2019). *The Media Education Manifesto*. Polity Press.
2. Hobbs, R. (2017). *Media Literacy in the Age of Fake News*. Harvard University Press.
3. Share, J., & Thoman, E. (2003). *Teaching Democracy: A Media Literacy Approach*. Center for Media Literacy.
4. Postman, N. (1985). *Amusing Ourselves to Death: Public Discourse in the Age of Show Business*. Penguin Books.
5. Abduholiqova N. Axborotlashuv davrida jamiyat rivojiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar// Ta'limning zamonaviy transformatsiyasi 2023/12/9, b. 493.
6. Abduholiqova N. Yosh avlod tarbiyasida axloqiy ma'rifatni shakllantirish orqali yoshlarni ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga tobeligini oldini olish // Ijtimoiy fanlarda innovasiya ilmiy jurnali, 2021/12/25, b. 116.