

REMEMBER INFORMATION USING MNEMONICS AND ITS DIRECTIONS.

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Annotation

the article passed on the meaning of the term mnemonics and when the term came into being, definitions of mnemonics, modern mnemonics, folk mnemonics, circus mnemonics, sports mnemonics, pedagogical mnemonics, classical mnemonics and their classifications, and they are openly stated.

Keywords

mnemonics, folk mnemonics, circus mnemonics, sports mnemonics, pedagogical mnemonics, classical mnemonics, mnemonics.

What is mnemonics?

The words “mnemonics” and “mnemonics” mean the same thing – memorization techniques. They derive from the Greek “mnemonicon”, the art of memorization. It was coined by Pythagoras of Samos (6th century BC). The art of memorization is named after the ancient Greek goddess of memory, Mnemosyne – the mother of the Nine Muses, with the word “mnemonicon”. The first surviving works on mnemonics date from about 86-82 BC and are attributed to the Pencils of Cicero and Quintilian (rubric “history of mnemonics”).

The modern encyclopedic Dictionary provides the following definitions of mnemonics.

Mnemonics is the art of memorization, a set of techniques and techniques that facilitate memorization by forming artificial associations and increase memory capacity.

Mnemonics is an internal recording system that allows the brain to continuously record data converted into a combination of visual images.

Mnemonics uses the brain's natural memory mechanisms and allows for complete control of the process of remembering, storing, and remembering information.

Mnemonics originally emerged as an integral part of rhetoric (oratory) and was designed to memorize long speeches. Modern mnemonics has evolved significantly, both theoretically and technically, and not only allows you to store sequences of textual materials in memory, but also allows you to accurately remember any specific data that is traditionally considered unimaginable: phone number lists, chronological tables, various digital tables, questionnaire data, complex teaching texts containing a large number of data, terminology and digital data.

Mastering mnemonics is mastering instrumental skills. Mnemonics training can be compared to typewriter, shorthand. Obviously, it is necessary to perform exercises to form a skill. It is impossible to master mnemonics without exercises. After forming the memorization skill, a person can use this skill. The information itself is not remembered. To memorize, each time you will need to use the formed memorization skill – that is, a certain sequence of mental actions that lead to the correction of information in the brain.

In the near future, neuroprograms will be created that model the associative memory of a person, on the basis of which computers will have unlimited memory volumes and learn to think. Because the mechanisms of associative memory are simultaneously the main mechanisms of thought processes in humans.

Computer technology has opened up unlimited access to information for us. You can buy a CD with several thousand photos. One disc contains 15,000 literary works. Bookstores are literally flooded with books. But! The capabilities of the brain remain at the same level, and a huge number of people are not able to get this information. Mnemonics significantly increases your studies in any subject and gives you the opportunity to keep up with technological progress.

So what is modern mnemonics?

This is the ability to collect a lot of specific information in memory. This saves time on memorization-the memorization process is completely controlled. This is the storage of memorized information in memory-what you remember, you no longer need to re-learn. This is a powerful exercise of attention and thinking. This is a real opportunity to quickly learn several new specialties and become a professional in your field. This is an opportunity to use information: a person can apply knowledge only when he is at the very beginning. It's just a great Gymnastics for the brain-it needs to be trained so that the brain does not get atrophy.

Currently, several directions of mnemonics can be distinguished. In memory training books, we can usually see that the different, often incompatible, directions of mnemonics are mixed with each other, and as a result, a specific type of memorization technique appears. Today, mnemonics is so widespread that many do not notice it, because it is very global and covers our entire life.

Giordano says! I highlight six areas of mnemonics:

- folk mnemonics;
- classical mnemonics;
- pedagogical mnemonics;
- circus (variety) mnemonics;
- sports mnemonics;
- modern mnemonics.

Below we will briefly consider each of these directions.

Folk mnemonics

This type of mnemonics has entered our lives so firmly that it involves memorizing techniques and many people do not notice them. These are methods taught in kindergarten and school, that is, memorization techniques that the physics or physical education teacher recommends to his students. Each person develops a unique memory system for himself throughout his life. Mnemonics has existed for a very long time, and many methods and techniques are literally embedded in our life, surrounding us from all sides. Look at your computer monitor. You will see a large number of visual images. Thanks to the visualization of information, even a child who cannot read knows that in order to write information to a floppy disk, it is necessary to take a mouse button to the floppy disk icon. Road signs are also a vivid example of the introduction of mnemonics into everyday life. At high speed, a person cannot perceive text messages. Road signs, which are actually symbols of certain rules, are quickly adopted. A simple alphabet is also a mnemonic tool. At school, the child memorizes the correspondence of sounds to certain signs-letters. When letters are encoded in a combination of dots and dashes (Morse code) - this is also a mnemonic method. The human brain does not know how to memorize digital information, so everyone comes up with their own methods for remembering phone numbers. As a rule, these methods are approximately the same for everyone. Consonance coding, which is used to memorize new terms or foreign words, is common. Often in our life, the method of unconsciously linking to a social data, the method of tracing the main character from the elements of memorized data, is used. The number of techniques of folk mnemonics is limited, they can be calculated with fingers. And

these methods are approximately the same for everyone, and these methods can probably be taught directly or indirectly at the parents' home, kindergarten or school. The techniques used, as a rule, are not implemented; their effectiveness is very low, they do not have a scientific basis and do not represent any memorization system. But they help to memorize. After all, everyone remembers a certain number of historical dates, names, addresses, phone numbers. All this information we remember thanks to the widespread folk mnemonics technique.

Classical mnemonics

Classical mnemonics is the first mnemonic direction in history. It is said that mnemonics was used in Ancient Egypt, and the Mayan tribes taught their children mnemonics – an internal writing system. However, we do not have written documents confirming this. The first surviving works on mnemonics date back to 86. It is this date that is considered the date of the emergence of classical mnemonics in the history of mnemonics. Classical mnemonics originated as an integral part of oratory and has been used for many years as an auxiliary tool for memorizing the sequence of oratory. Classical mnemonics techniques were limited, and the mechanisms of memory were intuitively understood correctly, but at that time it was impossible to explain the principles of the functioning of memory – the level of knowledge of humans about the world around them was very low. A vivid example of classical mnemonics is the Cicero method-the selection of objects in a well-known room or street and their use as a "symbol" for memorable information. Some other rules developed by Cicero still remain relevant. Thus, classical mnemonics recommended that information be remembered after it was converted into visual images. The images themselves are divided into two large groups:

- ✓ auxiliary images for sequence correction
- ✓ images in which the remembered information itself is encoded.

Classical mnemonics focused on the fact that images can not only be remembered, but also deleted.

Classical mnemonics is also divided into two directions at the same time. Some (Cicero) knew perfectly the technique of memorization using figurative codes. Other representatives of mnemonics (Quintilian) did not recommend using figurative codes for memorization. Mnemonics historians argue that people who abandoned classical mnemonics had problems with visual thinking. They could not vividly imagine visual images and control them in their imagination. Due to physiological limitations, classical mnemonics methods were not available to such people, and they were forced to develop alternative memory systems that were less dependent on visual thinking. In Quintilian's works, we can see the first branches

of pedagogical mnemonics, mnemonics for people who are not capable of effective visual thinking. However, fully pedagogical mnemonics was formed only in the 16th century.

Pedagogical mnemonics

The founder of pedagogical mnemonics was P. We can consider Ramus. In the 16th century, classical mnemonics (in the person of Giordano Bruno) and pedagogical mnemonics pioneered by Pietro Ramus were taught at the University of Cambridge in England. It has already become known that pedagogical mnemonics, which is not based on visual thinking, is more convenient and understandable for many. And most importantly, pedagogical mnemonics did not install high boards like classical mnemonics. Simply put, pedagogical mnemonics rejected the direct use of visual images in memorization and drastically reduced the requirements for students to conceal a decrease in memorization efficiency.

Pedagogical mnemonics did not oblige to memorize chronological tables, so students did not have to do this. Pedagogical mnemonics emphasizes natural memorization during intensive "recall" of the studied material. This is repeated reading the text over and over; repeated repeatedly aloud rewriting the material being studied from book to notebook (making notes); redrawing images from textbooks. This is the organization of the educational process in the form of a game. This is the creation of a huge amount of auxiliary (didactic) material... And many other methods familiar to us from school.

In the 16th century, pedagogical mnemonics won a complete victory over classical mnemonics. His methods are still used in the formal education system. Classical and pedagogical mnemonics have pros and cons. Classical mnemonics is undoubtedly much more effective than pedagogy. However, the methods of pedagogical mnemonics are much simpler and more understandable, much more soda and accessible to many people. The logic of teachers is very simple. You need to train not only people who work with visual thinking, but everyone.

Circus mnemonics

Circus mnemonics uses the principles of classical mnemonics. A distinctive feature of circus mnemonics is the careful development of the information coding stage. The information is encoded there in anything: gestures, words, facial expressions, sound intonation, to the order of words in a sentence... Often, when performing miracles of great memory, performers do not need to remember anything. They transmit messages to each other using only the code known to them. We can even say that the main thing in circus mnemonics is not to memorize, but to convey information from assistant to performer using various tricks. In this

regard, circus mnemonics uses only part of the mnemonic technique, and in this, the performers certainly have different qualifications.

With the performances of circus mnemonists, their ability to memorize is often not advertised, but rather kept secret. Because all the fantasies of telepathy, the search for things is based on well-trained memory. It should be remembered that for circus performers, cheating (that is, tricks) is considered important in the circus in the first place. Therefore, one should not be surprised to see that the performer has several dozen assistants in the Hall.

Sports mnemonics

With real professional mnemonists, you can meet in mnemonics competitions. Such competitions are held regularly, such as in Cambridge from 1997.

Sports mnemonics have their own characteristics. First, each participant in the competition, although capable of remembering different information, usually specializes in memorizing one thing. Some set a record for memorizing binary numbers, others are champions for memorizing playing cards at high speed, while others rush to memorize two-or three-digit numbers by ear.

The ability to remember in such competitions does not surprise anyone. To enter the competition, you must go through a qualifying round, in which you must demonstrate the presence of memorization skills. After all, a person who does not remember did not achieve anything in the competition.

The records set by the record holders are astonishing. Especially if a person is not familiar with the principles of memorization in mnemonics record holders arouse a deep sense of respect for him.

The most difficult type of competition is the memorization of pronounced numbers, i.e., memorization in which comes from one-time perception, when the mnemonist is unable to re-visualize or hear the number he already remembers. In sports mnemonics, as in other competitions, there is a struggle for the best result. Mnemonists compete in two main indicators.

The first is the speed at which information is remembered. The second indicator is the amount of information that can be remembered at the same time.

Modern mnemonics

The Giordano system belongs to modern mnemonics. But there are other systems, the authors of which are not only limited to reading old books, but also try to learn the secrets of the brain and understand the principles of its functioning. A distinctive feature of modern mnemonics is the presence of a theoretical base. Based on memory theory, previously known memorization methods have been significantly improved and integrated into a specific memorization system aimed at

solving specific problems. There are specialized systems that focus only on the study of foreign languages. There are ways to memorize complex motor skills.

The Giordano system is adapted to memorize specific data. The Giordano system of such information, which cannot be remembered approximately and, as a rule, no one tries to remember, allows you to remember.

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