

USE OF MNEMONICS METHOD IN INFORMATICS LESSONS

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the use of mnemonics in computer science classes and analyzes the first-level mnemonic exercise as an example of remembering the sequence of generations of electronic computers.

Keywords: mnemonics, memory, informatics, technology, observation, attention, skill, human brain.

Nowadays, the teaching of subjects through the intensive method is also developing in the educational process. At a time when the cannon of life is spinning rapidly, no field can be imagined without technologies. To become a good specialist in any field, knowledge of technology has become a simple requirement. Arousing students' interest in technology is the first step in computer science classes. In order to develop knowledge and skills in computer science classes, attention should be paid to: a) remembering numbers; b) think quickly; c) quick actions; d) focus on one place; e) formation of communication environment and h. Among the above, the reader is a bit slow to remember the numbers. Examples of reasons for this are laziness and poor memory. Many people complain of poor memory when learning technologies and languages. In fact, they have bad observation, not memory. Using the mnemonic method to increase memory activity in teaching informatics is effective. The use of this method not only facilitates the process of learning computer science, but also causes it to be quickly, qualitatively, and completely covered. The mnemonic method is a set of special techniques designed to expand memory and remember the necessary information based on similarity and connection [1]. In this case, new unknown concepts are connected with already known information in the human mind, and as a result, it becomes easier to remember new information. One of the positive aspects of using the mnemonic method is the emergence of interest in the studied subject. The complete absence of recommendations for memorizing the educational materials of textbooks is characteristic not only of computer science textbooks, but also of any other textbooks.

Now, if we look at history, in his time, Cicero wrote many works on mnemonics. In ancient Greece, there was a God of Mnemonic. He is the god of memory, that's why this science is named after him. Today, no student can say that he does not know computer science, because everything we do is based on technology. Blaze Pascal, Athanasius Kirger, Paul Allen, Linus Thoralds, Newton, Einstein and Bill Gates were not given innovative lessons and did not see events and processes in 3D formats like we do. They have strong imagination and memories, that's why they are people who can see the future. We need a strong memory and imagination to feel each situation and connect it with other situations. For example, is the theorist Albert Einstein not a product of the scientist's imagination or did he learn by observing? The scientist created relativity, was awarded the Nobel Prize for the phenomenon of the photo effect. His brain is still being studied by scientists. With the mnemonic method, you can learn different subjects and languages in a short time. First of all, we need to strengthen our consciousness. The human brain cannot remember all the processes it has seen during the day, it only remembers the things it has noticed or emotional states.

First level mnemonic exercise. It is necessary to remember the sequence of generations of electronic calculators: the first generation of EHMs (up to the beginning of the 50s) all these machines were built on the basis of electronic lamps. The second generation of EHMs (early 1960s) was made of transistors. The third generation of EHMs (late 60s) is made of small integrated circuits. The fourth generation of EHMs (appeared since the 1970s) is made up of large integrated circuits. This sequence of generations is easy to memorize by association. You just need to connect one word to another to make a story. Our mind is made up of tiny neurons. When information arrives in the brain, neurons transmit information to each other through synapses, that is, connectors. Mnemonics is based on this [2]. That is, connecting the first information with the second. Some people can't say these seven words in a row, how we do it is to relate it through a simple story. Nowadays, the problem among our students is that they do not have the ability to solve problems in number systems, especially the lower classes have difficulty solving problems. The solution is simple. Our students work at once depending on the condition of the problem, this is wrong, only if they read the condition of the problem carefully and imagine it, a formula will be created from the given quantities. Einstein also solved an hour-long problem in 15 minutes after thinking for 45 minutes. Imagination accounts for 80% of memory, emotions share 10%, and text memory accounts for 10%. All seemingly complicated things actually have a simple solution. When we solve a problem, we imagine an ideal 3D model of it in our mind, and we perform any task instantly through imagination. In the time we live in, the greatest speed is the speed of light (equal to 300000000 m/s). I can safely say that our imagination is faster than that. At the same time, we can be anywhere in the world, it does not matter whether it is in space, on land, or under water. We all have 24 hours in a day, be it a scientist or an ordinary worker, the forces are equal. We need to teach students how to use time efficiently. It is necessary to be able to explain that time only moves forward and that these moments are an irreversible process. In the manuals used, there should be problematic questions that need to be considered in depth.

In short, having a great memory is not an impossible task. Actually it is very easy. Observing, learning to concentrate, associating historical dates with pictures to remember them, knowing the meaning of a name to remember it, paying attention to how it is spelled, memorizing by repeating textbooks over and over and of course mnemonics consists of methods of using the method.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. <http://reja.tdpu.uz>
2. <https://community.uzbekcoders.uz>