
PLACE, EFFECTS AND TYPES OF X OTIRA IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Khushbok Jumayev

Termiz State Pedagogical Institute ,

Teacher of the Department of Theory of Primary Education

e-mail : xjumayev96@gamil.com

Abstract

There is talk about the objectively correct repetition of events , feelings, that is, emotional memory, things and events in reality .

Keyword : Zeigarnik effect , Border effect , Reminiscence effect , Amnesia, Reminiscence , Eidetism , Paramnesia , Image memory, action memory .

Feeling, that is, emotional memory, is a type of memory that consists of remembering and recalling pleasant and unpleasant experiences that arise from things and events in reality, from our relationships with ourselves. Emotional or emotional memory is when people remember the emotional states of emotions that they have experienced in the past.

Zeigarnik effect. It consists of the following. If people are offered a series of tasks and allowed to complete some of them while not completing others, later subjects are almost twice as likely to recall the unfinished tasks when interrupted[1]. This is explained by the fact that when receiving a task, the subject needs to fulfill it, which increases during the process of completing the task. This need fully realizes itself when the task is performed, and remains unsatisfied if it is not performed. Due to the connection between motivation and memory, the former affects the selectivity of memory, in which traces of unfinished tasks are stored. It can be concluded that a person involuntarily keeps in his memory and first of all (also involuntarily) reproduces things that meet his most urgent, but not yet fully satisfied needs.

The border effect. When memorizing a series of homogeneous information, the information at its beginning and end is restored in memory[7].

Reminiscence effect. This is improvement over time in processing memorized material without additional repetition. Most often, this phenomenon is observed in the distribution of repetitions in the process of memorizing it, and not in its immediate memorization. The information is better understood if the repetition is delayed by a few days. This is explained by the fact that the logical, semantic connections formed within the memorized material become stronger, clearer and clearer over time[8].

The well-known memory researcher T. Ribo notes the following two laws based on the analysis of cases of amnesia - temporary memory loss:

- human memory is related to personality, and pathological changes in personality are almost always accompanied by memory disorders;
- human memory is lost and restored according to the same law: with memory loss, the most complex and recently acquired information is lost first. On the contrary, during the recovery, the simplest and oldest data will be restored first.

The dynamics of forgetting are simple. After memorizing something, a person forgets it in the first eight hours as much as in the next thirty days[9].

Freud's law of oblivious forgetting states that humans have a tendency to forget psychological unpleasantness. Forgetting of unpleasant situations is especially evident in cases related to memories that cause negative emotional experiences.

There is not always a clear relationship between the accuracy of the repetition of events and the confidence in this accuracy[10]. A person can repeat events objectively correctly, but not understand them, and on the contrary, make mistakes, but it is necessary to make sure that he repeats them correctly.

Mnema (Greek mnema-memory) is a term used to designate the specific material basis of memory. According to IPPavlov's theory, the material basis of memory is temporary nerve connections formed in the cerebral cortex. It is also the formation of bonds, their strengthening and subsequent revitalization or activation[11].

Amnesia is a mental disorder consisting of partial or complete loss of memory. In the case of amnesia, a person can sometimes even forget the letter of his name. Amnesia occurs as a result of various diseases (for example, meningitis) or damage to the cerebral cortex.

Reminiscence (lat. reminiscen sal-pal reminiscence) reminiscence; the process of memory, which consists in the subsequent recall of materials that were not remembered at the time of need or were previously considered forgotten; temporary forgetfulness[12]. The cause of reminiscence can be caused by exhaustion of the nervous system, poisoning or strong excitement of the person, etc.

Eidetism (Greek: eidos image) is a mental phenomenon that is characterized by the ability to retain images of previously perceived objects and events clearly, fully and vividly in the mind for a long time. As an imagination that is almost indistinguishable from images of things[13].

Paramnesia (Greek: mnesis to remember) is a memory disorder in which the current reality seems to have been experienced once; false memories or memory distortions.

Image memory is a type of memory that consists of retaining, consolidating, and recalling clear content, that is, clear images of things and events, their specific features and connections. Image memory is divided into types such as vision, hearing, skin sensation according to the name of the analyzers[14]. A special type of image memory is eidetism. For example, we remember the image of the singer we saw before, the tune and song he

performed, his expressive movements during the song, and other impressions created by various stimuli.

Action memory is a type of memorizing, consolidating, and recalling various actions, their execution order, speed, pace, consistency, and other qualities. Recalling an action occurs by directly performing or imagining that action[15]. Movement memory is important in the formation and performance of work, education, household work, sports and other types of skills. Remembering the behavior of one's own body is important in human life, the basis of such remembering is the image of muscular movement about the form of movement, speed, consistency, their rhythm, etc.

Logical memory is a type of memory that consists in remembering, consolidating and recalling certain ideas, thoughts and logical connections between them[16].

For example, it is the process of memorizing, consolidating, and restoring philosophical observations, laws, and the like. Words, that is, thoughts expressed verbally, are remembered with the help of word logic memory[22].

For example, sometimes when you have accomplished a great and difficult task or won a competition and other similar occasions, the feeling of joy or pride that you felt can be revived in the memory even after a long time has passed. If you've been deeply embarrassed and embarrassed by an unsatisfactory answer or misbehavior during an exam, you may not forget it for a long time.

Mechanical (Greek, non-conscious) memory is a type of memory that consists in remembering, consolidating and recalling certain material based only on its unimportant external signs, without understanding its content, essence, internal logical connections[17].

Phenomenal (gr. phenomenal-unique) memory is a rare ability to remember and recall perceived objects and events, their connections, with extraordinary speed and accuracy. Memorization is the memory process of retaining perceived materials, objects, and events in our minds[18].

Involuntary memorization is a memory process that consists of remembering perceived objects and events, some of their signs and characteristics, thoughts and concepts about them, without setting a specific goal in advance. According to IPPavlov, involuntary memorization takes place through the partially inhibited sections of the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres. That's why we notice things that are involuntarily remembered later.

Voluntary memorization is a memory process that consists in memorizing perceptual material in accordance with the purpose, with the awareness of its importance, using voluntary and nervous effort[19].

Quick (operative. lat. operative-quick) memory consists of a memory process that serves for eye movements and mental movements performed directly by a person. For example, when we

begin to perform a mathematical operation, we begin to break it down; we keep the intermediate results in our memory, as we approach the end of our activity, some materials begin to be forgotten. This condition can be observed when reading a text, copying it, and performing more complex mental work[20].

Short-term memory is characterized by short-term recall, which consists of perceiving once and in a short period of time and immediately restoring it. Information may be stored for up to 30 seconds.

Long-term memory is a type of memory that is designed to be remembered for a long time through repeated repetitions and retrievals[21].

In the process of human development, the relative sequence of the formation of memory types will look like this:

Movement - involuntary - short-term;

Emotional - Voluntary - Operative;

Figurative - long-term - semantic.

All types of memory are necessary and valuable for themselves, they do not disappear during adult life, but are enriched and interact with each other.

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