

**DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF MNEMONIC TECHNIQUES WHEN REMEMBERING
HISTORICAL DATA (DATES, PERSONS, PLACE NAMES, EVENTS)**

Nurmuhammedova Nozima Nodir qizi

NamDPI 2- master student

Annotation

this article covers the types of mnemonic technologies and the mnemonic experiments and interactive methods that can be used to remember ahistorical dates, individuals and data

Keywords

creative ability, universality, abbreviation, Shed system, PEG system, comparison, location, image, drammatization, major system, rhythm and song, mind / map

Аннотация

В этой статье рассматриваются типы мнемонических технологий, а также мнемонические эксперименты и интерактивные методы, которые можно использовать для запоминания исторических дат, людей и информации.

Ключевые слова

творческие способности, универсальность, аббревиатура, система Сараев, система ПЭГ, сравнение, локация, изображение, драматизация, система мажора, ритм и песня, mind / map

After independence, the study of the true history of Uzbekistan was put at the forefront. To solve the important tasks set before the science of history, historians are required to study the methods of modern methodology and historical research. First of all, in the development of historical thinking, students must have a thorough knowledge of history. In the modern educational system, the development of national identity and thinking on the basis of historical knowledge is relevant and puts a huge task before each educator. Therefore, articles such as " pedagogical foundations for the development of students 'creative abilities on the basis of innovative technologies" discuss the role of digital tools and interactive methods in modern education. One such modern technology is mnemonic technology. If this field has been studied very little not only in Uzbekistan, but throughout the world, there is knowledge about mnemonics from ancient - to the present day. "Why exactly mnemonics in the development of historical knowledge? "you can say. History also consists of a lot of information and dates and times. Mnemonics not only develop knowledge, but also cultivate our thinking. Because in the current globalized time, there is a lot of information, and we young people find it difficult to remember them all. Mnemonics will help us turn our knowledge into a lifelong, not short-term one. The use of mnemonic technologies in remembering historical data (dates, individuals, place names, events) is very effective. In mnemonics, repetition refers to the process of recalling information over and over again. The mechanism for understanding text and speech information is described by a simple scheme.



Mnemonic technologies prioritize principles such as simplicity, transparency, universality, and efficiency, making it easy to learn memorization techniques in the principle of "simplicity". To understand the principle of working with memory, "transparency will also be necessary. "Universality", on the other hand, allows for the recall of any information, while "efficiency" guarantees complete control over the process of remembering and storing information in the brain. Education of an intellectually developed, competitive perfect person is today the most pressing and untenable important issue in the educational system. Education is a systematic process aimed at providing deep theoretical knowledge, qualifications and practical skills to education learners, as well as the formation of their universal and professional knowledge, skills and skills, the development of their abilities. Today, the memory of many students gives a panda in the memory of historical events and events, years, historical place names. The reason lies in the fact that the words are not adapted to a "simple memento" or a multi-ordinal rule that does not mean anything to it. However, this memory is very bright and imaginative, especially in those educated with the dominance of the right hemisphere of the brain, L.P. Pavlova finds expression in the images, which, by definition, are called "artistic type". When organizing an effective educational process in the historical sciences, the methodology "let's remember the historical term and years" can be recommended. Using this methodology, students can observe a rapid increase in emotional-expressive memory, aware of historical data on the basis of a mnemonic base. This is done using mnemotechnical techniques from different techniques. Various interactive techniques can also be used at a higher level in enhancing students' memory, including "Castle of Science", "Tree of knowledge", "perceptual map", "dialogue", "continue the narrative", "confusing chains". As a result of the use of imitation, speech-growing, roller and expressive exercises, strengthening the memory of the student is carried out. On the basis of the mnemonic base in students, the methodology introduced for the rapid cultivation of historical terms, place names, years and emotional-expressive speech pays off. It is known that special attention is paid to the effectiveness of the educational process in scientific research carried out to improve the monitoring of innovation, integration and quality of training in the educational system. Special attention should be paid to improving the theoretical foundations of improving the quality of training in such a direction, based on a competency approach, implementing state educational standards, developing a scientifically based system of proposals, recommendations on the introduction of innovative ideas, information and communication technologies into the system of continuing education, identifying factors affecting the quality of education and training. We can increase the effectiveness of a history lesson using types of mnemonic technologies. For example:

1. Using the method of mnemonic abbreviations in the study of history:

This method is effective in facilitating the recall of historical maerians. Dates or names of individuals can be symbolized using short phrases. Mnemonic abbreviations are the combination of initials or the construction of a phrase. Because our brain remembers symbols well. For example,

UN - United Nations

JU - world wars

YX - Yeproa security alliance

SCO - Shanghai Pulp organization



The following types of abbreviations are useful when remembering historical information

OAVK-important events of the Middle Ages

O' - the beginning of the Middle Ages (1096)

A - conquest of England (1066)

V – Byzantine dynasty (1261)

K - Kresto marches (1095-1291)

TMSH-important dates in the history of Uzbekistan

T – Timurid period (1370)

M - Mangyts (1750) < Br >

Sh - show revolution

2. Shed system:

It is effective in remembering historical dates and numbers. Remembering by composing phrases through a word consisting of letters corresponding to the memorized number, for example, if we want to remember the number 846, the first word should be a word of 8 Letters – a Registan, the second - 4 letters. For example, calm and the next one is a word of 6 letters – let it be. The result is the phrase “ Let Registan be calm ” (the phrase of Abdulfayzhan).

3. Comparison method:

In this case, historical events are compared and compared with each other. For example, 1445-discovery of the printing machine by Gutenbur The name of the Uzbeks is mentioned in the Golden Horde 336-Alexander The Great's unification of the Greek city-states 336 is associated with the widespread spread of Christianity in Rome. In Rome, the feast of rojdstvo was celebrated. Based on a study of the situation in European states in the 1600s, the two states can be compared.

4. Location method:

Space will be needed for this method. In history lessons, this method is convenient in the study of dates, individuals and events in sequence. Because historical processes are similar to the chranalogic order. The best space for students is room and city streets. For example,

A. Example.

Historical event: October Revolution of 1917

Location: tabletop

Visual image: red flags shining on the table



B. Example

Historical event: National Uprising of 1916

Location: Door

Visual image: Russian fighters standing at the door

5. Image (visual) method:

This method is remembered through pictorial images. Maslan, linking information to a sculpture or painting. In Central Asia, Zarautsoy paintings and Khwarezmian, Sughd mahogany sculptures were used for memory, illustrating the ideas of historical periods. Late Paleolithic murals provide insight into life at the time. Leonardo da Vinci and others used the pictorial method to remember knowledge. These indicate in the memory enhancement of the visual arts. Imagining a whole history depending on the paintings in the museum is a kind of mnemonic.

6. PEG system:

This method was cashed by Henry Herdson. Creates a mental link between number and fact. 0-Ring, 1-spear, 2-Swan, 3-bow. For example: when we take the battle between jalaliddin and Genghis Khan in 1221, the spear, the Swan, The Swan, the spear. We can remember that two swans are fighting a spear by the river.

7. Mnemonic major system: Complex historical facts help to easily remember dates, names of individuals. Making words or sentences out of them by converting numbers into sounds.

0-s, z

1-t, d

2-n

3-m

4-r

5-l

6-j, ch, sh

7- k, g

8-f, v

9- p, b

Recollection of dates: 1510 CE (death of Shaybani Khan) using letters adapted to the above numbers, one can imagine that T, s, n, z “tason” (stone) image: Shaybani Khan is on a stone. States and phenomena: independence of Uzbekistan (1991) → "n-t-n" → "natun" (result) – symbolization as a result of a new state.

8. Mind-map / mapping: working with Color, Image, graphic keyword. It is understood to link historical phenomena, individuals, places and concepts together using images, colors and graphs.



Working with maps in classes-for example, if you need to study the topic of military campaigns of the Amur iron in order to explain a topic, you can better remember by looking through the map which territories it has conquered.

9. Roll Games and dramatization: staging historical events and remembering them with the help of classroom role-playing games.

Conclusion. The use of mnemonics in history is effective. Forms the ability to think independently in students. Mnemonics is more commonly used in language learning. We can also use it in history lessons. The events that we learn mind exercises when they are always repeated, not one march, become lifelong knowledge. Mnemonic exercises are not only for them to remember, but also cultivate their thinking, form the ability to give critical thought and improve their mastering abilities. These techniques and techniques allow students to be remembered for life.

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