METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING "COMPUTER MAINTENANCE" USING MNEMONICS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Khakimova Yo. T.

Ph.D, Assistant teacher, Department of Informatics of Kokon DPI

A R T I C L E I N F O.	Abstract
Keywords: Mnemonics, computer support, super memory, programming, process, computer generations, EHM, computer, memory.	the article reflects on the educational activities of "computer ta provision", carried out in higher education institutions, to teach students using mnemotechnologies and its favorable aspects for the recipient and educators, and the opinions on mnemonics are covered on a late scale.

Introduction: very big news is happening in the education system these days. Very large opportunities are being created for those who are educated and the volume of information that is keark for those who are trained in their field is increasing day by day. This requires a tremendous amount of effort for learners to remember the information they receive and to be able to apply it in practice, life cycle processes. And the use of mnemotechnologies is one of the effective ways to preserve and remember information in order to apply and use them in the desired process.

Literature analysis: during the writing of the article, a huge amount of literature was studied and analyzed. Including: The Manual of Shohruh Mirzo Rakhmonov and Iskandar Sattibayev "secrets of verbal memorization" provides information on the fundamental laws of mnemonics and mnemonics in English, memorization of words using the Tog method, and memorization of them. In the book "perfect memory" by Shohruz Mirzo Rakhmonov, information about the activities omichta with the world experience in strengthening memory and the increasing ability to expand and remember the imagination when dealing with them regularly is studied.

The tomato method, conceived by Francisco chilo in 1980. Why exactly Tomato because tomatoes look like a timer if you want to do something called Tomato if you do it by putting the timer for 25 minutes your work efficiency will increase by 3 times. If you don't do that job by putting it in a certain time I do it early, I do it late there will be an opinion that I have time and will cause laziness. If you set a goal for 25 minutes and focus only your thought and imagination on the words you want to memorize for 25 minutes, the memorization efficiency will increase and you will achieve amaqsad. We use the TOG method when memorizing words. What is the TOG method? The TOG method is:

T-arjima (disambiguation)

O-braz (character selection in words)

G-ormonization (imagination)

Having found a translation of words, we will have to find an image for it and portray those words with our thought and imagination. When choosing an image, it will be easy for a person to remain in his

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mind if a very scary or rather funny image is chosen. We will see an example of word memorization in the TOG method;

Прошлый - translation means gone.Now we find an image for this. The word proshli is similar to the word farrosh. When you leave the meeting without the director of an enterprise , you pass by a janitor with a hard floor wipe, think deeply and imagine this phenomenon. It will be easy to remember. In this way, we memorize words by giving them an image. Now we take 3 boxes and put the words you want to memorize in the first box , the words memorized in the second box , the problematic words in the third box, and every week we take it and repeat it.

Through this method, Damenik Obrien, a scientist who memorized 3,000 words in two days, is derived. This scientist is a man who has set a record 8 times in the World Cup . If you want to learn a language, you will memorize 3 thousand words in a year and a half if you follow the tog method, you will quickly memorize words in a week.

Why is memory retardation among young people so much sucks? Perhaps they complain to someone that they have poor memory. In fact, they have very poor observability rather than memory. Thomas Edison had his 27 labors identify attendance from six lampshades each day for the month on the road to the plant's main building in Menlo Park, New Jersey. On this path, a cherry tree was growing, but when a question and answer was held with those 27 people, it turned out that not one noticed its existence at all. All this is due to the evil of human observances. Observation is also necessary for young people, and for all people in general. This is also the first way to improve memory.

Another key factor that strengthens memory is reading aloud. Lincoln used two sense organs to reflect the information he needed in his mind. He — " When I read aloud, thought is received through two Sense members. Firstly, what I read, I see that, and secondly, I hear it, so I remember it very well," he said. The pages of' Xarpes "write: "it is very difficult to remember the dates, because they are made up of numbers; the numbers look expressive and do not hold firmly in memory. They do not consist of pictures, therefore they do not fit into the eye. Pictures-images will help you remember the numbers. They retain almost everything in memory. Again, it's good if you create this image yourself."So the next rule is to remember information through these images.

The repetition method is also of great importance for keeping something in mind among young people. Al-Azhar University in Cairo is the largest institution of higher learning in the world, and the entrance exam requires each applicant to recite the Quran by heart. It takes three days to read aloud. How do Arab students manage to carry out such a feat that is difficult to believe?You can memorize an unlimited amount of information if you repeat it often enough. Repeat the information you want to remember. Use them, put them into practice. Use new words in mutual conversations.

The owners of acute memory are not even absent among young people today. One of them is Husniddin Ismailov, master of sports of International Memory. In a time when we were instantly forgetting ordinary phone numbers, Husniddin managed to remember 1,460 numbers in an hour, 240 in 5 minutes. How did he achieve such memory? Our countryman had said that he had achieved this feat through mnemonics. Mnemonics is the art of remembering. A system of methods that facilitate memorization and expand memory capacity by generating artificial associations. In doing so, we can make words by combining their initials to remember them.

In place of the discussion, mnemonics is currently used in many processes including:

✓ in learning different languages regardless of age;

✓ in programming processes;

✓ in the study of Exact Sciences;

✓ when remembering numbers;

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✓ in mental arithmetic.

Mnemonics (from Greek mnemonics — the art of remembering) is a system of techniques that facilitate memorization and expand memory capacity by generating artificial associations. Some mnemonists achieve the ability to quickly remember a large volume, even meaningless material, thanks to the fact that they are used to applying various artificial methods in mastering[1]. But the use of artificial methods to improve memory efficiency in a fundamental sense is secondary as well as auxiliary. In general, it is a better and more effective way to memorize with understanding the meaning than to memorize mechanically.

Mnemonics can also be used to remember, keep in mind the academic activities carried out in higher education institutions, bringing students ' observational, comparative abilities to even higher levels. As an example, if we consider the science of "computer supply", which is carried out by higher education institutions to students of the 1st year mathematics-Informatics Educational Course. This science is carried out to students of this direction for a year, the lecture is 30 hours, practical-14 hours, laboratory-16 hours. We will consider the following subject's lecture sessions using mnemotechnologies[2].

Topic: computer generations and their classification. Computer architecture and principles of operation.

In the process of subjecting the subject computer generations their salinity and principles of operation. It is possible to have concepts about the types of computers. In particular, the exposure is 6 different generations and they are as follows.

The 1st generation (1940-1950) spans the years, and in 1904 the first vacuum diode electronic lamp was created.

Spanning the 2nd generation (1950-1965) years, electronic devices were created in 1948 that could replace the electronic lamp "Bell Telephone labaratoriz". In 1965, the minicomputer PDP-8 was created. The 3rd generation (1965-1975) spans the years and the first integrated circuit was created in 1964.

The 4th generation spans 1975-1990 and microcomputers were created in 1980.

The 5th generation 1990s is considered to consist of parallel-vector microcircuits[2].

6th generation. The architecture of microcircuits is characterized by the use of neural elements, the use of processors within a distributed network. The performance of computers of the next generation is probably measured not in Ghz, but in principle in other types of units.

As you can see in the process of mastering the subject, the student is faced with a lot of dates and numbers. And remembering these dates and numbers can cause a number of difficulties in students[3].

Methodology: let's see if we will remember the numbers related to the topic with you now using mnemotechnics. To do this, we use mnemonics exercises of the 3rd degree.

1-t: the reason that there is only one line, we chose the letter "T";

2-n: the reason that there are two lines, we chose the letter" N";

3 – m: the reason why there are three lines, we chose the letter "M";

4 – r: follows the same pattern as 4-r, in writing;

5-b: the number five begins with the letter" B;

6-j: try writing the letter "J", then compare with the number 6;

7-k:" K" – notice, there are two seven in the letter K, one looking at the teppah written, one down;

8-s: the number eight begins with the letter "S;

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9-p: reverse the letter "P", similar to the number 9;

0-o: 0 goes like the letter "O "[3];

Now consider the year above. Here is the 19 unit reason on all dates it is equated with the new 1-Tv 9-P for dances. Let's remember the set from the letters TP and now consider the following year.

1940-ball Ross;

1950-Ball Ball Ball;

1904-ball ort;

1964-Hill jar;

1965-ball response;

1975-ball deaf;

1980-ball boy;

1990-ball poy.

It can be seen from these that we memorize years by comparing them to such words, and increasing our vocabulary is also considered very important. Remembering dates and numbers through images using mnemonics creates some comfort [3].

Now let's look at the classification of computers according to their application. These include:

➢ supercomputers;

➢ block computers   mainframes;

➢ minicomputers (servers;

➢ personal computers:

➢ desktop computers;

➢ portable computers;

➢ clock-pocket computers.

And we use mnemonics to make these devices more resilient to our memory. That is, if we compare our initial supercomputer to one house, we compare the remaining computers to the homeworld[4]. As a result, using Mnemotechnologies, we can remember the following in our memory.

➢ Supercomputers-Home

➢ block computers mainframes) - brick

➢ minicomputers (servers) - wall

➢ personal computers-rooms

➢ desktop computers-door clock

➢ portable computers - window

➢ pocket computers-portichka

We can include in images such as. Students can compose stories using Level 2 mnemotechnics through these characters.

In conclusion, having a high memory is not an impossible task. In fact, it is very easy: observability, learning to concentrate, connecting with pictures to keep dates in mind, knowing the meaning of a name

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to remember, paying attention to how it is written, Remembering textbooks by repeating them over and over again, and of course mnemonics-consists of ways like the art of remembering.

In place of the conclusion, we can say that in the modern educational process, the volume of information, information, news that the learners must absorb is very large and numerous in terms of volume, and it is very important that tassavur is wide in remembering them and that memory is strong, and the use of mnemonics is currently the solution.

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