

The Importance of Memory and Art Study in Primary Classrooms

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the conflict between memorization and artistic reading in primary education, and advocates their harmonious integration. It states that memorization provides the basic components of knowledge, while literary reading allows students to explore meaning, develop critical thinking, and ignite creativity. Past research has indicated that art education can be beneficial to students' education, possibly through beneficial effects related to learning and memory. Although some prior research has explored effects of art education for children, relatively little research has investigated beneficial effects of art in relation to adult learners. The aim of the current study was to explore whether a beneficial relationship exists between art and memory for adults in the context of an experimental study. The results of this study are discussed in the context of cognitive mechanisms related to both memory and attention.*

Keywords: Art, Memory, Education.

Introduction. There is frequent debate about how much importance should be given to memorization and literary study in modern education. Proponents of memorization argue that it is the foundation of knowledge and skills necessary for successful learning. Proponents of reading arts argue that it promotes critical thinking, imagination, and creativity. In this article, we examine the importance of both of these approaches in the context of primary education. We show that memorization and art reading are not mutually exclusive, but rather complementary. Memorization is an important part of learning at all stages of education. This allows students to absorb new information and use it in future studies and in life. Memorization can be done in a variety of ways, including: (Such, C. 2021).

-Repetition: This is the easiest and most common method of memorization. It consists of repeating information many times until it is firmly mastered.

-Associations: this method involves connecting new information with already known information. For example, you can remember the name of a country by associating it with a famous landmark.

-Sensemaking: This method involves understanding the meaning of new information. The better the student understands the meaning, the easier it is to remember. Memorization has several advantages for elementary students. These are: (Williams, T. L. (2007).

-Helps students learn new information: Memorization is the foundation for further learning. Without it, students cannot understand and remember new concepts, rules, and patterns.

-Builds memory: Memorization requires students to use memory, which helps improve memory (N'Namdi, K. A. 2005).

-Improves concentration: Memorization requires students to focus, which improves concentration. helps. Reading, Fiction Reading fiction is the process of perceiving and interpreting a literary text. This includes not only understanding the meaning of the text, but also emotional perception, as well as creative understanding. Reading literature has several advantages for elementary school students. These include:

-Develops critical thinking: literary reading requires students to analyze the text, determine its meaning and the author's position. It helps to develop critical thinking.

-Develops imagination and creativity: Reading fiction allows students to develop imagination and creativity. Develops a love of reading: Reading fiction can instill in students a lifelong love of reading. Integrating Memorization and Literacy Reading Memorization and creative reading are integral parts of learning. is a complementary approach. Memorization creates a foundation for further learning, while creative reading develops critical thinking, imagination and creativity. To effectively combine these two approaches, the following points should be considered: it is necessary to clearly define educational goals.

-Age characteristics of students: it is necessary to take into account the age characteristics of students when choosing teaching methods and methods.

-Interest of students: Students should be interested in the educational process, so that they can actively participate (Bowkett S, and etc. 2012).

Main Part. In the busy elementary classroom, two pedagogical themes often seem at odds: memorization, the foundation of factual knowledge, and artistic reading—for creative engagement and emotional understanding. the door. Yet viewing these approaches as rivals misses the complex tapestry they can weave together, enriching the learning experience for young minds. creates a foundation for learning. It equips students with important facts and figures that underpin a variety of subjects, from multiplication tables in math to historical dates in social studies. This knowledge, readily available in memory, becomes the building blocks for critical thinking, problem solving, and even creative expression. Iodized reproduction of a child imagine yourself confidently solving

word problems armed with tables; or a student, recalling key historical events and weaving a compelling story about the past. However, memorization is not just repetition. It develops in active participation provided with meaningful connections and multi-sensory experiences. Songs, rhymes, and games can turn factual recall into a playful dance, while interactive activities like timelines and dioramas reinforce visual and tactile understanding. This deeper engagement fosters a sense of ownership of knowledge, making it more than just memorized facts; it becomes part of a child's inner landscape. Artistic Reading: Opening the Door to Creativity and Empathy Beyond the basic bricks, artistic reading paints vibrant colors on the educational tapestry. It invites students to go beyond the surface meaning of words and texts, delve into emotional depth, explore the author's intent, and weave their own interpretations. Through dramatic reading, character analysis, and creative writing exercises, students become not just passive observers, but active participants in the story. This active participation develops critical thinking as students analyze plot structures, identify symbolism, and question authorial choices. It develops empathy when you step into the shoes of the characters and experience their joys and struggles firsthand. And it ignites creativity as they imagine stories, construct their own narratives, and connect them to their own lives and experiences. Intertwined Threads: A Symphony of Learning Memorization and artful reading are not separate threads, but one- imagine a class with threads that are inextricably linked with each other. Armed with memorized facts about the solar system, a student writes a poem about the journey of a comet. Another raps about the orbits of the planets by memorizing multiplication tables. These are not just examples of impressive memorization or artistic expression; they represent the symphony of learning that emerges when these two approaches resonate together. By combining memorization with creative reading, we create a classroom where: Facts become a palette of creativity. Students use their knowledge as a springboard for discovery, imagination, and self-expression. Understanding is multi-layered. Students see information through different lenses, enrich their interpretations, and develop critical thinking. Learning becomes a joyful journey. The engagement and active participation encouraged by both approaches make learning an adventure rather than a challenge.

Conclusion. In conclusion, memorization and artful reading are not rivals but partners in the grand orchestra of elementary education. Woven together, they create a tapestry of learning that is not only informative, but motivating, empathetic, and enriching. Let's embrace this symphony of learning, ensuring that our classrooms become vibrant places where young minds build their knowledge base, unleash their creativity, and discover the joy of understanding the world around them.

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