ANALYZING MEMORY II: ORGANIZING, FORGOTTEN AND MEMORY MODELS

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Abstract

Organizing in memory, about analyzing memory II: which is a process carried out to compile a memory to make it easier to remember compilation activities that have a purpose to form structures in memory that have ways and procedures for arranging memory models and reducing the problem of forgetting to the problem individual day-to-day. Forgetting, is something that makes a lot of people easily fret about whatwhat individuals think, forgetting can hinder effectiveness in the planning and learning process. Forgetting is usually caused by several main causes due to the length of time information is stored in memory but not used or not repeated so that, when new information appears, there is forgetting because it doesn't repeat what was previously stored. Analyzing memory II provides insight into how organization, forgetting and memory models make it easy for individuals to continue to be able to analyze their memories.

Keywords– Organizing, Forgotten, Memory Model.

1. Introduction

Humans are basically creatures who will always and continuously think, in every individual who thinks they will continue to collect information from one information to another into a nenori or information that becomes a memory, in that activity the individual will always analyze the results of the information which then will be made into a memory that is possible, will be needed when it is needed later. In the process of analyzing memory, each individual has a difference in how to receive information, each information that the individual gets, making it a memory that can last a long time or only last temporarily depending on how the individual uses it and with what model it is remembered.

One of the activities that individuals usually do on a daily basis are often carried out by students or even the wider community is studying and gathering information either formally or informally. The usefulness of the information obtained is able to equip individuals to know a useful knowledge and skills to deal with and manage and analyze this information. For this, it can be used as information that needs to be remembered and to make it easier to avoid forgetting. Errors someone banayak happening at the moment is too difficult for them to remember will be the information he heard then directly absorb and remember this was due to a lack of understanding of the individuals themselves how good way in order to avoid forgetting, make the information in the form of a memory into memory which can be useful either in the short term or in the long term.

In everyday life, humans will constantly be faced with the possibility to receive and continue to provide information that turns into a memeory (memory) in themselves, in which case it will require useful memory processing so that individuals can compile anything memory (memory) that they have obtained in order to be remembered, in order to avoid forgetting which will cause them to lose memory information (memory) of the individual itself through several models that are easy enough for individuals to do so that it is easier to store information in the form of memory.

Therefore, we can get an explanation that information that is always heard, seen and smelled by someone (an individual) in obtaining information that becomes a memory. The strength of a person's memory would be assisted by providing tips, methods and models in order to receive information each individual can adjust this information where they want. After successfully helping individuals improve the way they analyze their memories, individuals can be aware of the changes after being given the evaluation results that provide changes every day in the learning process every day they do.

2. Method

The part of the research method that researchers use in research is in the form of qualitative research which refers to library research which uses books and materials or from scientific sources used for scientific activities (teaching materials) as the main object (Hadi, 1995: 3). Then according to Mantra, (2008: 30), "qualitative research is used, namely, research that will obtain information in the form of reviews and descriptive data in the text under study". This article also uses an approach with a learning model in the form of an active learning strategy, which helps students and teachers interact with each other so that the teaching and learning process can be active. In addition, the purpose of this research method using qualitative research based on library research and an active learning model approach is, in carrying out learning, students are expected to be active and participate optimally between students and teachers (feedback) between the two in order to change behavior according to teacher / counselor expectations. as well as maximally in carrying out the lessons carried out to get the desired results, by using scientific teaching materials (research libraries) and obtaining qualitative descriptive information to obtain the results of the research.

3. Result and Discussion

A. Organizing

Organizing (structuring) the arrangement of information that has occurred in an individual's memory, in each individual it will be easier to remember and revive his memory by compiling or arranging information to

be recalled. In organizing memory or often called memory, a good form of arrangement is such as: Grouping information based on the forms of information that has been obtained and remembered in one single form which is often called Chunking (making information easier to organize and easier to interpret) . An arrangement or arrangement strategy that is said to be good is to classify information into a form that is easy to remember.

There are several forms of the organizing process as follows:

1) Context in memory, which is where the individual provides the code in what information is obtained and then stored in memory.

   For example: when a counselor wants to distinguish between one client and one client in the same class with the same problem, therefore coding is needed in order to distinguish the two clients, client A 1 and Client A 2. This can be used to be less open the identity of the other client, and the counselor is easy to remember.

2) Constructive, in memory means what is obtained in organizing and combining the information in memory by making a more or less related pattern model that is shaped like a design or arrangement.

   Example: making a Mind Map in order to remember what subjects need to be repeated.

3) Semantic memory in memory means that this process emphasizes natural memory, namely, memory that stores whatever is obtained from an experience that has been passed by an individual who is already embedded in the brain.

   Example: a student who mastered physics lessons, when asked to return to throw a formula he can find out what the formula is and what the lesson is.

4) Perception and memory grouping which in this section leads to a person's consistency in coding information so that information can be conveyed properly and is easy to remember.

B. Forget

Forgetting , (Forgetting) is something that happens in the form of the disappearance of a memory to express or repeat information that has been previously received or has been studied. Besides forgetting to also emphasize memory in the form of information obtained, the mind cannot remember it again. According to Khadijah (2011), " Forgetting is the loss of a person's ability to say or reproduce what has been learned. According to Lahey (2006) says that "one can forget to be a once in receipt of information which is caused by several things:

a) Decay Theory, namely information has been stored for a long time, however, the memory is not used.

b) Interfency theory, that information had been stored, will but because it was much disturbed by other information that may be similar to the information in the recall so that memory is inhibited.

c) Recounstruction (schema) Theory, information that has been stored then becomes difficult to remember not because of forgetting, but because of a distorted form or appearing in an incorrect form.

d) Motivated forgetting, namely memory or information is indeed lost because it is intentionally forgotten. Because it has a negative impact when remembering it ".

Efforts to reduce forgetting According to Barlow (1985), Reber (1988) and Anderson (1990), states that "The first way to reduce forgetting is Over learning (learning more) Extra study time (adding time to study) Mnomenic device (setting up memory)".

C. Interaction

Memory or memory is a process of storing information from what is observed by individual eyesight, what is seen in the form of images of sight, smell, hearing and what is felt will be processed and then all of it is stored in the brain. Memory or memory is temporary or even permanent. Humans in remembering them store everything that happens or experiences in the memory that is in every human being which is often called the brain. According to Suharman (2005) he said that "memory (memory) is a store of

knowledge in the human mind system, which lasts from a few seconds to the entire human life".

According to Atkinson and Shiffrin refined by Tulving and Madigan (Solso , 1995) the human memory system is divided into 3 parts, namely:

1. Sensory memory
2. Short term memory
3. Long term memory

According to James, the memory model is short term memory (STM) which never leaves consciousness and always provides "impressions" of the events that have been experienced. Meanwhile, secondary memory or what is usually called long term memory (LTM) is defined as pathways that are "sculpted" in the human brain network.

In the human brain system, there are two memory models, which are in the brain of each individual, namely a Buffer model or called a Buffer and then the Human Associative Memory Model which is shortened to HAM.

According to the Buffer Model made by Richard Atkinson and Richard Shiffrin (1968), which consists of several basic components, namely the form of the arrangement and the causes and the form of the arrangement based on the model consisting of the sensory register, the short-term store, and the long-term store which is a form of face (Harvester) in a memory system, and Conversely, the control process is an unsettled aspect of the memory system which is a temporary process under human control itself, Short-term store is human working memory which has several functions, in the form of the first function as a means of connecting between short-term memory and long-term memory.

D. Study Habits and Memory

Habit is something that is done repeatedly or continuously so that it becomes a habit. Habits in KBBI are "habits of something that is usually done and done". In addition, learning habits, which are things that are often done by individuals in terms of good ways of learning to improve one's habits in

learning which can be done based on the theory of memory (memory), namely:

    a. Provide an explanation of what will be studied (core understanding and purpose), When going to read a book or going to study it will be easier for us if we have read the outline of each chapter by chapter and also pay attention to the table where each sub has a relationship with what will be studied by individual,

    b. Then try to focus and understand the contents of the learning material, arrange the word order and order of the material to make it easier for individuals to remember.

    c. Make a good schedule of activities and make a little praise for yourself or others at the end of studying for their abilities.

    d. Arrange and organize the material into a very neat and useful form.

There are five bases in arranging a good material composition based on actual provisions, namely from:

1. Truth or a feature of the concept and method of measurement of study,

2. The main processes and principles,

3. Sensible thoughts,

4. The implications are reasonable and the application of the principles to be studied can be understood.

5. As well as doing retrieval process exercises.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion above, the researcher concludes that, organizing memory, forgetting what is meant is that in nursing or arranging a memory so that memory does not forget easily, one can try to do several memory models using memory models. according to everyone's needs. Then the way not to forget easily is by getting used to repeating what was done to get used to it and remember it. If in learning students can familiarize themselves with making a learning strategy, the mind is mind mapping so that it is easier to remember the material being taught.

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