

Science Fiction and Its Relationship to Beyond Memory in Kindergarten Children

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Abstract--- *The study aimed to identify the meta-memory and science fiction levels and the relationship between them for the kindergarten children. The scales which are prepared by the researchers are used based on Falafel theory (2000) in the case of meta-memory in the case of science fiction. The number of paragraphs of the meta-memory scale are (40). The verification had been obtained for the psychometric properties of the two utilized tools. The meta-memory and science fiction scales had been applied to a sample of kindergarten children/ pre-primary grade of (200) children randomly selected. The results showed that there were statistically significant differences between the average sample scores and hypothetical average of the scale. This difference is favor for the average sample scores, which confirms that the kindergarten children are characterized by science fiction and meta-memory. The differences in the relationship between science fiction and meta-memory for kindergarten children are resulting from the gender variable. The results also approved that there is a positive relationship between science fiction and meta-memory for kindergarten children.*

Keywords--- *Science Fiction, Memory and Kindergarten.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Interest in "science fiction" is very important to keep pace with scientific progress, advancement and progress and explore the future of any nation wants to keep pace with this progress, science fiction has a great role in the development of the imagination of the individual and expand his perceptions and abilities and the development of scientific and critical thinking, whether child or large, what we see the creativity or Innovation is due to its basic forces to science fiction, and we note the progress reached by mankind is also due to science fiction, there is no creativity or innovation or invention occurs without fiction or science fiction.

Asserts that the imagination depends on the child's restoration of the various sensory images, which depend mainly on the senses (sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste), which was formed as a result of previous experiences to form new organizations that help him adapt to the current physical and social environment. Noted the impact of imagination on word recognition and recognition in a sample of 120 students at the University of Georgia. The findings revealed that urging participants to imagine words had reduced the level of false memory related to processing. The results also revealed that recalling words related to acoustic processing created more false memory than semantic processing, whereas the recognition process created more false memory in semantic processing than acoustic processing ⁽¹⁾.

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One of the most modern topics of psychology, which has a fundamental role in the different fields of human behavior, in speaking, listening, reading, writing, and various professions and in the activities that we practice in our daily lives, and had an important role in the development This concept in his research and studies in this area, and some of his research focused on improving the child's ability to remember by helping them to think about the tasks that they are exposed to. In their research, emphasized that young children have limited processes beyond memory. We see them observe their memory, language, thinking, problem solving, and decision making very rarely, so they need to use strategies beyond memory related to Learning and teaching to develop their met cognitive thinking processes, because they are not aware of the existence or usefulness of strategies, do not monitor how effective strategy is defined in a specific situation, and continually use less effective and inappropriate strategies in a given situation, and are not led Yen to replace it more complex and more effective one, and are not aware of how to use strategies beyond memory effectively unless there is training them or teach them ⁽²⁾.

Study found that the lack of awareness of using strategies to deliver information or materials to memory is due to weaknesses in met cognition, and that met cognition training improves an individual's memory processes and can accurately predict future memory performance. As other researchers have pointed out, training in met cognition leads to the effective use of these strategies by children. To deepen the sense of the current research problem and to identify the availability of science fiction and beyond memory and the relationship between them in kindergarten children, the problem of current research is determined by the answer to the following question what is the relationship between science fiction and beyond memory in kindergarten children?

Research Objectives

1. Identify the science fiction of kindergarten children.
2. Recognize beyond memory in kindergarten children.
3. Identify the significance of differences in the relationship between science fiction and beyond memory in kindergarten children according to sex variable (males, females).
4. Identify the relationship between science fiction and beyond memory in kindergarten children.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

Research Methodology

The present research relied on the descriptive method which is an accurate and structured method that includes describing the current phenomenon and collecting, classifying, analyzing, measuring and interpreting the current phenomenon through methodology in an objective and honest manner in order to achieve the research objectives.

Population of Research

The current research community consisted of the children of the Riyadh government affiliated to the city of Baghdad / Directorate General of Education of Baghdad / Al-Karkh for the first academic year (2018/2019) who are aged (5-6) years (preliminary stage) of both sexes (male-female), and the number (4160) boys and girls (2090) males and (2070) females distributed in (32) kindergartens.

Research Sample

The researchers selected a random sample to build a measure of skills beyond memory and the scale of science fiction amounted to (200) boys and girls, out of a total of (10) kindergartens of government kindergarten class where randomly selected (20) boys and girls (10) and (10) Baby, from every kindergarten. For the purpose of conducting statistical analysis of the paragraphs of the scale and check the results of the research.

Research Tools

The researchers built the tools because they were not available in Iraq
First: the scale of science fiction for children

Preparation of Paragraphs of the Scale

The researchers built a measure of science fiction based on the observation card prepared which was applied to the Egyptian environment, and is answered by the teacher through her continuous observations of children has been relied on the definition⁽³⁾. For science fiction, (58) paragraphs were formulated and in front of each paragraph three alternatives (often given two degrees and sometimes given one degree and rarely given zero) distributed over three dimensions are

1. Imagination: "Part of the imagination and one of the elements leading to it in the sense that the imagination is more general and more comprehensive than imagination. Or is he evoking an image that has never been perceived by sensory perception like a child invoking the image of himself driving a spacecraft.

2. Perception: Representation of images of objects and forms of mental representation, despite the absence of the event ⁽⁴⁾.

3. Daydreaming: It means the image that the person prefers to be the person and express his ambitions and what he wishes⁽⁵⁾.

Paragraph Analysis

To carry out the logical analysis of the test paragraphs, the test paragraphs (58) paragraphs and test instructions were presented to (10) experts and specialists in education and psychology to express their views on the validity of the paragraphs in terms of measuring the property of the researcher and the clarity of the instructions. None of the paragraphs. It has been modified

Scoring Application

The scale was applied to a survey sample of (20) male and female (10) males (10) females randomly selected from the introductory children in kindergarten (Narcissus) of the Directorate General of Education Baghdad/ Karkh The first researchers have confirmed through the application that the instructions and phrases Clear and understandable to kindergarten teachers through their observation of children and did not find any difficulty in understanding the paragraphs before them and thus reach the time taken for the scale (15) minutes.⁽⁶⁾

Table 1: Values of the Correlation Coefficient of Fields among them

Name the dimension	first	second	third
Visualization	0.1	0.581	0.392
Imagination	0.581	0.1	0.541
Daydream	0.392	0.541	0.1

It is clear from Table (1) that all the correlation coefficient values of the fields among them were statistically significant when compared to the value of the correlation coefficient is critical, which means that the fields are consistent among them in measuring the same property

The Final Version of the Scale

The scale consists of (58) verbal words divided into three dimensions (imagination, perception, daydreaming), it consists after 35 words, after visualization of 16 words, and after daydreaming consists of 7 phrases, and there are three alternatives in front of each phrase (often, sometimes, Rarely) scores were scored from (2-0) and the parameter is marked with a mark (✓) in front of the paragraph owned by the child as it reaches the highest score for the scale (116) and the lowest score (zero) and a hypothetical average (58) score⁽⁷⁾.

The Discriminatory Power of Paragraphs

In order to verify the discriminatory power of the paragraphs, the scale was applied to the statistical analysis sample of (200) children. Then the total score of each questionnaire was calculated and ranked from the highest score to the lowest score. Then, a percentage (27%) of the scores was called the highest group and its size (54) and (27). The researchers used the t-test of two independent samples to calculate the discriminatory power of paragraphs and several paragraphs characteristic if the calculated (t) value is greater than the tabular (t) value. The statistical analysis shows that the highest calculated (t) value is (6.858). The lowest calculated (t) value is 0.110 This shows that all the calculated T values were statistically significant when compared to the tabular (t) value of 1.98, which means that all paragraphs distinguish well between the two extreme groups in degrees except the paragraph carrying the sequence (30) where the calculated T value. Is less than the tabular t value so it is omitted from the scale?

The Degree of the Paragraph is Related to the Total Degree of the Scale

Statistical analysis shows that the correlation coefficient values ranged between the highest coefficient values (0.449) and the lowest value (0.2229) that all were statistically significant when compared to the critical value of the correlation coefficient of (0.139), except the paragraph carrying the sequence (30) where the value the calculated correlation coefficient is less than the critical correlation coefficient value.

The Degree of the Paragraph is Related to the Total Degree of the Field to Which it Belongs

To verify this, the researchers used the Pearson correlation coefficient to calculate the relationship between the degree of each paragraph and the total degree of the dimension to which it belongs. The highest correlation coefficient value was (0.555) and the lowest correlation coefficient was (0.099). To which they belong was statistically significant when compared to the value of the tabular correlation coefficient ⁽⁸⁾.

Statistical Instruments

In the current research, the researchers used the statistical program SPSS for Social Sciences to analyze the data

are: (t test for one sample and t test for two independent samples, Pearson correlation coefficient, and Alpha equation)

III. RESULTS

View and Discuss Results

Table 2: T-test Results to Determine the Significance of the Difference between the Average Sample Scores and the Hypothetical Mean of the Scale

Variable	N	Mean	SD	Hypothetical mean	df	t-test		Sig. 0.05
						Calculated	Tabular	
Science Fiction	200	59.840	11.317	58	199	2.299	1.96	Slab

*t-value at the indicative level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (199) is equal to(1.96).

It is clear from Table (2) that the calculated (t) value of (2.299) is greater than the t-value (1.96) which means that there are statistically significant differences between the average sample scores and the hypothetical mean of the scale. Riyadh is characterized by science fiction.

Table 3: T-test Results to Determine the Significance of the Difference between the Average Sample Scores and the Hypothetical Mean of the Scale

variable	N	Mean	SD	Hypothetical mean	df	t-test		Sig. 0.05
						Calculated	Tabular	
Beyond memory	200	54.89	10.735	39	199	20.933	1.96	Slab

*t-value at the indicative level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (199) is equal to (1.96).

It is clear from table (3) that the calculated (t) value of (20,933) is greater than the tabular T value of (1.96) which means that there are statistically significant differences between the average sample scores and the hypothetical mean of the scale. Kindergarten is characterized by metaphorical memory⁽⁹⁾.

Table 4: Differences in Correlation Coefficients between Science Fiction and Beyond Memory According to Gender Variable

Sample categories	N	Correlation coefficient value	Fisher's standard value corresponding to the correlation coefficient	Z value		Sig. 0.05
				Calculated	Tabular	
Males	100	0.760	0.996	0.238	1.96	Gerald
Females	100	0.745	0.962			

It is clear from Table (4) that the calculated Z - value of the difference between the two coefficients was less than the tabular Z - value, which means that there are no differences in the relationship between science fiction and metamorphosis in kindergarten children due to the sex variable⁽¹⁰⁾.

Identify the relationship between science fiction and beyond memory in to verify the current target, the

researchers used the Pearson correlation coefficient to identify the relationship between, the results showed that the value of the correlation coefficient of the relationship between science fiction and beyond memory was (0,752). This means that there is a positive relationship between science fiction and beyond memory in kindergarten children, that this result is consistent with the results of previous studies and theoretical models adopted in this research ⁽¹¹⁾.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

1. Science Fiction level and beyond memory and the relationship between them with the kindergarten children are weak relationship depending on the stage of age.
2. Science Fiction level with the kindergarten increases with the age of the child.
3. Child memory begins to evolve with the gradient acts to increase the child's age.

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