

## Research Article

### MEMOIRS IN ORDER TO FORGET SOME

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#### ABSTRACT

Every day we have routine work and sudden tasks. For example, I have to go shopping tomorrow. Then I will meet many friends with drinking a cup of tea. We usually forget many, however, many artists have inspirations from objects and many people. Then, we may have a habit to write a memoir to have done well. This paper presents that there is a tendency in memoirs from Oscar Wilde and Hemingway in literature.

**Keywords:** metacognitive, neuroanatomy, memories and learning

#### INTRODUCTION

My daily activities are to drink coffee, to take a shower, to listen to music and to cook. They are daily things, and I don't consider those are bad habits. These days, I would not drive a car. Having a car and driving were divided into bad things for me recently because of many accidents I had before. On reinforcement, cooking is a good thing. The procedure is actually automatic. As the same thing, my habit is to read books and think well. To think what things are makes brains strong. Strangely it often takes long time, but it sometimes takes short time. They are interesting and peculiar. Safely I would foresee what my mind or brain in thinking develop. The issue has been written. I'm wondering why those issued involved in events or predictions survive. The doubt might be forgotten. Evans (2009) gives an observation that one man has two brains that are independent. Normal persons couldn't write down the signature correctly, but he could do that task. He couldn't point out the word, 'phone,' but draw it correctly. It was amazing, they said. The left and right hemispheres are active and work differently. Moreover, he pointed a picture when he heard and looked at words of music and bell although there are a piano and drum. In addition, at another experiment, he realized the pictures that are noticed as a face, a vegetable, a flute, and a book. Apparently, needless to say, we seem to have different functions in left and right sides of brains. They were surprised at that he did the integrated task very rapidly. We might have a brain to help each other, but a billion of neurons might exist; therefore, I'm not sure that the function is dependent on the brain and neurons. As can be seen in historical investigations, a damage of brain tells us some functions. For example, we know that exercises are good for our health. Our body often activates our brain, but it brings another investigation to know a reason why obesity and stresses happen without those exercises as running, tennis, yoga, and golf, and without cooking well. I know there is a function in our brain at the case that we have an impossible thing to write a sign. I consider that we actually have an active brain and it is possible to make a comfortable brain to some degree. For example, we remember a large number of words and expressions in learning or in ordinary things. For interpreting the meaning, we need another activity. But it is an order our minds in brain have. A professor might define it as a high metacognitive function.

Someday I would like to meet a musician to play Mozart in an opera, but they are not Mozart. What I want to say is a reality that we all have a brain to listen to music, but not to play the piano. Especially, I'm interested in the function of ways on which we interpret languages, but the reality taught me that brains were active toward pictures. It was a sign Saussure said.

#### TO FORGET SOME

We often forget some because we do not need the memory and we do not have a capacity of memory in thinking. It obviously has two cases. One thing often happens on the case that we forget some precious memories which have been vivid in our minds. The other thing also occurs on the case that we forget what to do and what to interpret or infer. In my opinion, these matters might happen on the cases that we spend much time managing to do daily events and learning. Therefore, there would be a difference between those memories because the ways to remember things and representation surely differ. In addition, it related with experiences that are connected to a vision, smell, and emotions. Furthermore, what is remembered and forgotten would be relied on neurological issues in brain. It is uncertain. First, memories seem to be constructed as daily incidents at the aspect of occurrences. For instance, I remember the entrance exam of university; however, I forgot the detail of what I answered although I was afraid of failing it. In addition, I remember the ways of cleaning, washing the dishes, and cooking although I often forget the place of floor cloth. Moreover, I remember a beautiful scene in Greek as making it to the top of mountain although I forgot the hardship to reach there. Markowitsch (2000) mentions 'memory is embedded in other complex behavioral representations such as thoughts, language, reasoning, or emotion' (465). Happening is quite forgotten and emotions are sometimes forgotten. The emotional side is interesting. We usually have experienced a lot with emotions such as sadness, happiness, and doubts. However, days have passes, and we have forgotten those emotions although we have remembered matters in thoughts. We might have an experience that we have remembered emotions. It might be defined as a moment of achievements. The argument is why we can forget the details of efforts. It is marvelous because our minds come to function and work very rapidly with speed. Next, forgetting occurs because of the trace decay, the limited capacity of working memory, and an interference (Baddeley, 2000). Baddeley (2000, p. 77) defines working memory as 'a multi component system that utilized storage as part of its function

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of facilitating complex cognitive activities such as learning, comprehending, and reasoning.' In addition, he adds that 'this development was facilitated by the very fruitful relationship between cognitive psychology and the neuropsychology of working memory, which provided hypotheses as to which areas of the brain might be most likely to be involved in particular tasks, together with concepts that facilitate the linking of the neuroanatomy to a coherent cognitive framework (77). He explains that visual impacts differ from phonological issues. Probably, brains have functions at the right and left hemispheres (Nolen-Hoeksema *et al.*, 2014); therefore, the system of memories would be related with those of brains. Moreover, he observes that researches on working memory are connected with 'memory, perception, and attention' (78). Finally, he proposes there is a gap between 'acoustic and semantic coding,' which is based on the issue that the acoustic coding happens in short term memory, on the other hand, the semantic coding occurs in long term memory (81). Furthermore, the semantic memories in long term memory might be dealt with the reason that the limited capacity of memories prompt forgetting. Tulving (1983) refers to the episodic memory as the form of our memory. "I suggested, is a system that receives and stores information about temporally dated episodes or events, and temporal-spatial relations among them. Since people are quite capable of remembering both meaningless and meaningful events, events could be stored in the episodic system solely in terms of their 'perceptible properties', although the 'important role that the semantic system plays in storage and retrieval of episodic memory information' also had to be assumed in light of a great deal of relevant evidence (Tulving, 1983, p. 21)." Our memory is in storage and retrieved from information in minds. Surely it may be formed as an event in minds. We forget the details although we remember the event itself. Can our memory be reconstructed per an event? Although Tulving (1983) also mentions, it would be relied on the existence of consciousness and awareness James (2020) explains. Certainly, the self-awareness is related with the hierarchy our memory has. That is, we must have a rank on the judgment of what is an important memory and what is a trashy memory. It means that the formation of memory can be dependent on thoughts. The top priority of thinking may form memories well. For example, we have optional choices when we want to book available rooms of hotels, with comparison of values, prices, and places. However, once we have an experience to stay there, we tend to forget all of those things. It is because new memories that the hotel was good or bad conquer our minds. Or these things often become valuable experiences and are stored as information. To this end, this paper agrees with the argument of episodic memories. In addition, Anderson (2007) argues there is a conjunction between memory and thinking. "Declarative memory is the module by which we are able to perceive our past. Like the visual system, it can be judged as a glass half full or as a glass half empty. It can be judged as high capacity: just as the visual system processes the rich array in the visual field, so memory maintains and processes what seems a vast warehouse knowledge. It is capable of powerful parallel processing in which a single memory prompt can zoom in on the appropriate memory to retrieve (Anderson, 2007 p. 91). The view might be based on the precedence of thinking more. It draws that our thinking ability and visual capacities limit the storage of memory. Finally, there can be no doubt on the relation between learning and memory. Ebbinghaus (1913) had enormous meaningful experiments on learning. The experiment had been done with the usage of meaningless syllables. Carefully, Cutler (2015) discusses that it is easy to recognize familiar phrases as phonological features, with the meanings. That case indicates that we might have a function to interpret some structures very rapidly. The question is that Ebbinghaus examined the signification with having no meaning. It implies the strange alphabetical order we should interpret the connection of forms and meanings in minds. If phonological features

and visual images exist in forming memories and learning, we would have enormous hardships on the interpretations in understanding meanings with language forms. Without alphabets, it would be simple to interpret the agreement or disagreement of meanings. On learning, we might propose that we are not relied on alphabetical orders. It should be noted that it is not an argument of literacy as next level. It should be noted that it might relate with stimulus and response in learning. It is apparent that we have metacognition in minds. The argument here is that there might be division between the function of memories and intellectual positions although both depend on the existence of consciousness. However, it might come to catch another issue if we have two minds in brains. When we accept that, it is time to rethink what is an awareness. To this end, it is certain that we forget some in daily lives and learning. It has bad effects as well as good effects. The best solution is to rely on memos and diaries. Surely the emotional and logical sides exist in minds. To deal with the problems, we can shut off the liaison. However, it means itself occurs in terms of an achievement of thinking in remembering. With a feature of forgetting naturally, it might refer to a capacity of minds. To develop the capacity, we often forget other things. Then, we may face with the hypothesis of capacity of minds. Or it is sometimes defined as the growing level. The development would happen in our life.

## MEMOIRS TO FIND SOME ORDINARY MATTERS

On the memoir of Oscar Wilde as the artist, Ernest and Gilbert discuss memoirs and biography to find the life. Ernest and Gilbert have arguments on memoirs in which they insist that Ernest dislikes it and Gilbert likes it. They seem to be companions. They take the opposite position as their opinions. Once they admit the existence of it, that means that they accept it as the genre in history, therefore, the world seems to change like dawn to morning. The genre itself is not literature, but a new one of memoirs and biography which include heroes as well as general politicians and educators. It is not exchangeable. Oscar Wilde might have explained the existence as the genre, and he wanted the dialogue like lecture by philosophers, Plato and Aristotle. If he fails the persuasion, he will have a lot dangers as a writer and it leads that readers result in being deceived after reading later to destroy the world where they do not live. But they are talking about the definition of the difficulty at the same time as one of messages. Gilbert refers to body-snatchers of literature, that is, his standing point is based on literature. He says literature mean the perfect drawing of life. And literature is art, but autobiography deals with the thoughts of life, which include some accidents and imaginative emotions. At first, he defines that literature is egotism, on the other hand, memoirs have humanity as a confession to the world. In addition, according to himself, all artistic creation is subjective and the problems are idealism and realism. Judged from his views, needless to say, memoirs as the genre might have been noble and not fixed yet. It is likely said that they get impatient at which the existence is beyond their understanding and interpretation. Gods and philosophers have each history and biography because they inspire people infinitely. They will learn a lot. And it is the value of biography, of course. It is able to become scripture in history. By reading them, they introspect life. It is not to throw off one's disguise. I disagree with Oscar Wilde because memoirs are not a part of literature. Apparently, the structure and form are not the same as novels. I understand their criticism, however, the genre as non-fiction means that humanity is art, that is, we human beings are art. The style of kitchen, curtain of the room, clothes and music are all art. Properly it has incompleteness. The incompleteness itself is a part of art. People they met, family, friends, teachers, academic learning's, and some experiences are both dependent and independent. We take senses and styles from the life. It is comfortable and uncomfortable. If they feel it uncomfortable, it is

a difference between favorites. If I thought I became an astronaut, I would choose a life story of an astronaut at NASA. It was my pleasure when my mother bought a book of Mother Teresa. The careers of great persons make allowance for troubles and pains. If they go through the pains, they will gain the fame beyond them. I think the biography has a special value as the genre. It gives a hope, dream, and future. Criticism is just criticism. Criticism is not beyond the value. Being dumb and ignorant is a part of criticism. That depends on culture. It is like a spirit of sports and exercises. From the memoirs of Shelly, Austen, and Foster, it is referred to their tendency. First, the three memoirs have descriptions of each birth very descriptively. Writers drew the births of writers as literature and poems (Shelley, Austen, and Forster) spiritually, which is both objective and subjective simultaneously. In Shelley, it drew the scene as his bedroom and sun, and moreover, in Austen, it refers to her birth, on tree and villages, and furthermore, in Forster, she wrote the beginning as a golden girl, in London. These descriptions are far surprising because of essential and fundamental issues of nature drawings as memoirs. These strong detailed representations are apparently interviewed by their fathers and mothers, but if these drawings are apt to be said to be lies because they are too subjective. I was amazed that these details of memoirs are so descriptive, containing some emotions and relations which relate with events and letters writers wrote in their lives. In my opinion, I do not have the best tendency toward reading them, but each writer would manage to write their lives themselves as looking at a calendar. They are memoirs of a writer to write literature, which are too ordinal, based on family relations. For example, Austen wrote novels, *Sense and Sensibility* and *Pride and Prejudice* during the era of the Independent day of America and the French revolution, but a life of Austen tells us that her life is not an island life, but usual and moderate days. Next the summary of memoirs is described.

1. Surely a letter Stein received gives us a bitter smile. The expressions mean disturbance and that A.C. Field was in a flutter because Stein seemed dignified and honorable. Apparently their relation was not fair. According to Gertrude and Alice, Gertrude was an inspired collector of modernist paintings and an adviser to many of the great modernists. She edited the fiction of Hemingway. She has Saturday salons with friends of artists. When Ernest Hemingway first met Gertrude in 1922, she reminds him of a northern Italian peasant woman, with strong features, beautiful eyes, a mobile face. She also bought paintings by Picasso, Matisse and Cezanne. Gertrude and Alice had lived at an apartment in Paris for 15 years. With these memoirs the phrases of letter like a scrawl would not show a respect, but love and reverence. But as a part of memoir, this letter may irradiate the existence of Gertrude proudly.
2. It conveys one social relationship between them as a heartwarming scene and a pleasant case. Then we may smile at fantastic moments.
3. It is likely said that fanny sides have effects on softening strain on readings. Readings are joy, but they include thoughts and sentiment, and bring a history into question. Then a writer with funny and humors makes us take pleasure in them. I have an interest on philosophical side in particular, therefore, I've still not known what attracts my curiosity yet. When I'm likely to read on books, something leads my thought and action instructively. For example, I've never met Hemingway or Wilde, but in books, I have a dialogue with them, then my world is in books and a world they live in. If a man who talked me at a station, his name is April, is too wise, will he be like Hemingway in the future? If a female classmate who negotiates some hardship, her name is Emily, is too tough, will she be the President or a first lady after several years? I don't know. Apparently, I've not faced with friends, constructing a debate and discussion. In conclusion, when friends have funny sides, I'm weary of chatting. But if a book has such a

kind of aspects, my lively brain will be pleased at the scene and plot.

4. Ronald Dahl had an experience of pilot, therefore, his description is so geographical. For example, there was no scene that many flight attendants and women felt in love with him in the sky. He also didn't describe the stress as work of pilot with a test of flights. The voyage was not supposed to stamp out something, but carried from England to Africa directly. Their path with right information was firmly. Without such information he took, this description would not be vivid. It doesn't include a funny information. Fanny sides don't have a body. That is, it doesn't have a scene something happens in our minds or hearts. But my information is limited, if so, the details are worth having respectful directions. The mountain is worth climbing. If the time is night, it is better to contain a scene of fishing near a river in a tent. If I wrote and did a research of something, definitely I would seek for linguistic sides of written and spoken words someday.
5. Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* tells us to love will be precious if it can be beyond biases against strangers and to marry is always under pressure. The story is that sisters meet single handsome men with a good fortune. Their first impression is not neutral but biased. The pride they have means both solidity and complacency. The prejudice with which they face depends on the selfishness. To marry is to integrate them as well as to know their existences in our minds. When beautiful Jane and Bingley meet, they make little impression on them, but they marry. Moreover, Elizabeth with intellect and distinguished Darcy are not familiar, but they get over hardship. Darcy's letter is in particular special. Finally, they are engaged. This story deeply fascinates us on the respect of descriptions of human characters.

In those days, to marry used to be formal and it was said that women should be modest and men should be vigorous. It is one side. Then Austen established romances between women and men and made us realize that we had a strong ego: pride and prejudice. I think the philosophical self is a difference among others like Descartes. It may happen a breaking up or compromise. It is another side. Austen's novels are my guideposts and medicine in contention and introspection. Both Lytton Strachey who wrote *Queen Victoria* and Desmond MacCarthy who wrote *Lord John Russell* a memoir followed the record of a diary in which stamps and sympathies were written descriptively. Strachey said in the book that 'the Prince of Orange was invited to England in January 1816, and in May the marriage took place' as a detailed event. In addition, from the diary, 'my master is the best of all husbands in all the five quarters of the globe; and his wife bears him an amount of love; the greatness of which can only be compared with the English national debt' was described. In addition, MacCarthy referred that a diary had many hopes and fears. These descriptions are so vivid in seeing through a brick wall. The diary includes struggles and indicates some human strengths for us to endure our daily lives patiently. In this focus, the ideal biography is to open a diary of history. Following a diary, we think of a person's life, reflection, and relations. Then, that apparently means to be an artist on oath from Oscar Wilde. It refers to confession and admission like profession of daily things. The style is a symbol of the ideal memoir. The ordinary events and affairs have unique stories and explore the human relations. It is like an argument of Wilde on memoir and literature as art. Whether the diary has narratives the mass prefer reading or not is uncertain under oath. That is, as a disadvantage, the success as a writer of ideal biographies is based on a diary. If the diary has a fantastic story as a magic box, and if the diary follows a historical issue completely, the memoir fascinates us. If the diary is incoherent, it is not under oath. The diary is a mirror of a history, and the mass judges as the jury of the era and the generation.

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