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INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI
NOMLI III ILMYI ONLAYN KONFERENSIYA

THE ROLE OF MOTIVATION IN EDUCATION.

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Abstract. Motivation is a critical factor in the educational process, significantly influencing student engagement, persistence, and academic success. This article examines the two main motivational styles—extrinsic and intrinsic—as well as how they affect academic performance. Genuine love of learning is fostered by intrinsic motivation, although short-term accomplishments might be fueled by extrinsic incentive. Motivation plays a crucial role in augmenting student involvement, encouraging perseverance in the face of difficulties, and elevating overall scholastic achievement. Furthermore covered are practical methods that educators can use to increase student motivation. These methods include developing meaningful learning experiences, promoting self-governance, establishing specific objectives, offering helpful criticism, and cultivating wholesome connections. Teachers may create an environment that supports enthusiastic, engaged students who are prepared for lifetime learning

Key words. *Intrinsic, extrinsic, motivation, engagement, persistence, autonomy*

Introduction.

Motivation is one of the key aspect of learning as it determines the student's desire to participate in the process . Additionallly, the motive creates interest in the course of a specific subject a student is studying. People come into the world with a natural curiosity and a motivation to learn, yet some lose those

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abilities as they grow older. Many factors shape our individual inclinations towards the process of learning and education is a critical context that can influence our later attitudes toward the acquisition of knowledge and growth .

True learning is a lifelong process. But to continuously achieve our children must find it enjoyable and rewarding to learn so they can develop a sustained level of motivation necessary for long -term achievement . Motivation is the key to a student's success and is the driving force behind successful learning. In order to be motivated, students need to have a positive attitude towards learning. Many factors affect a student's motivation to learn.

There are two main categories of motivation in education (*Jang, 2019*):

1. Intrinsic Motivation originates within the learner. Because they find the activities entertaining, engaging, or rewarding, intrinsically motivated learners participate in them. Their desire to grow and learn motivates them, and this frequently results in a deeper comprehension and retention of information.

2. Extrinsic Motivation is influenced by external factors, such as rewards or recognition. Students may put a lot of effort into their studies in an effort to get good grades, teacher recognition, or parental acceptance. Extrinsic motivators may be useful in promoting short-term engagement, but they might not create a long-lasting passion for learning.

There are important factors of motivation like rewards, approval, high grades, certificates, etc. They are also important, as they renew the interest to casual subjects. For many pupils, disapproval of their parents is very strong motivational factor when they have no intrinsic motivation. *Jalongo (2007)* in her article devoted to motivation and interest in children's academic achievements describes motivation as an essential part of learning. She appreciates the importance of intrinsic motivation, because it resides within the learner. For example, feeling capability to do something well or competently increases intrinsic motivation, and it increases motivation to learn (*Jalongo, 2007*). Motivation is a very important factor of learning.

1. Enhancing Engagement: Students that are motivated are more likely to engage in active learning. Their ability to take initiative, participate in discussions, and ask questions improves their educational experience and helps them grasp the subject matter more deeply.

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2. Promoting Persistence: Education frequently entails obstacles and disappointments. Motivated students are more likely to keep going when things get tough, ask for assistance when they need it, and keep up their efforts over time. This resilience is crucial for achieving academic success.

3. Fostering a Positive Attitude: Positive attitudes toward learning are influenced by motivation. Motivated students develop a lifetime passion of learning by seeing hurdles as chances for personal development.

4. Improving Academic Performance: Academic achievement and motivation are strongly correlated. Students that are motivated aim higher, put up more effort in their academics, and typically earn higher grades.

Methods

Educators can employ various strategies to foster motivation in the classroom:

1. Create Relevant Learning Experiences: Connecting lessons to real-world applications can spark interest and demonstrate the value of learning.

2. Encourage Autonomy: Providing students with choices in their learning fosters intrinsic motivation. When students feel they have control over their education, they are more likely to engage deeply.

3. Set Clear Goals: Helping students establish achievable goals gives them direction and purpose. Celebrating milestones can further enhance motivation.

4. Provide Constructive Feedback: Focused feedback on effort and improvement encourages a growth mindset, helping students see challenges as opportunities to learn.

5. Build Positive Relationships: Establishing a supportive classroom environment where students feel valued can significantly enhance their motivation to learn.

Conclusion

Education is greatly impacted by students' motivation, which influences both their attitude toward learning in general and how they interact with their studies in particular. Teachers may build environments that motivate learners and increase academic achievement by recognizing intrinsic and

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extrinsic motivation and putting tactics in place to promote it. Setting motivation as a top priority will help to create future generations of learners who are not just knowledgeable but also enthusiastic about studying.

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