



THE ROLE OF MOTIVATION IN LEARNING

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Abstract: *This article discusses motivation in the educational process*

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Currently, the task of improving the effectiveness of education is still quite acute in the world. This is primarily due to the fact that the amount of information that students need to master is growing from year to year. Teachers are often faced with the fact that the student has not formed the need for knowledge, and therefore there is no interest in the learning process itself. Success and effectiveness in any field of activity strongly depend on a person's motivation. To achieve the best results in the educational process, it is necessary to have bright and strong incentives that make a person want to act actively and overcome difficulties on the way to achieving the set goal.

One of the main problems is to increase the efficiency of learning the material. It is important to note that learning, as a reflexive transformative activity, is aimed not only at the perception of educational material, but also at the formation of the student's attitude to cognitive activity in general. Knowledge obtained in a ready-made form often causes difficulties for students in explaining observed phenomena and solving specific problems. One of the main drawbacks of students' knowledge is formalism, which manifests itself in the inapplicability of the theoretical positions that they have learned in practice.

Various studies show that a stimulating component is necessary for effective activity. Any activity is more successful if a person has incentives that motivate him to actively act and overcome difficulties, adverse conditions and other obstacles on the way to achieving the goal.

This also applies to educational activities. Students achieve better results when they have a positive attitude to learning, show interest in acquiring knowledge, skills and abilities, feel the need for them and realize their responsibility and sense of duty.

Nowadays, the methods of stimulating activity and behavior are understood as various methods that affect the motivation of the individual and are aimed at stimulating students to improve their behavior and develop positive motivation. Stimuli can directly and directly accelerate or slow down certain actions [18]. Various methods are used to develop such incentives for learning activities, including verbal, visual, practical, reproductive, research, inductive and deductive methods, as well as self-study methods.

Each of these methods has not only a cognitive and educational effect, but also a stimulating effect. Thus, we can say that each teaching method performs a stimulating and



motivational function. However, many special methods have been developed that are specifically aimed at creating positive learning incentives. They stimulate cognitive activity and help to expand the educational information of students. In these stimulation methods, the stimulating function occupies an important place and contributes to the educational function of other methods.

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