

## MOTIVATION AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES

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**Annotation:** The article discusses the theoretical and practical aspects of motivation in educational activities. The article reveals the importance of motivation as an internal mechanism that encourages students to actively acquire knowledge, skills and abilities. Special attention is paid to the types of motivation, its structure and pedagogical conditions for the formation of sustainable learning motivation.

**Keywords:** motivation, educational activity, learning, cognitive interest, pedagogical conditions.

### Introduction

In modern education, student motivation plays a key role in determining the success and effectiveness of learning activities. Without an inner desire to learn, knowledge is acquired superficially, which reduces the effectiveness of the educational process. Motivation acts as the driving force of cognitive activity and contributes to the formation of a sustained interest in learning.

The relevance of studying motivation is determined by the need to create pedagogical conditions conducive to the development of students' internal motivation and their independence in the learning process.

### The main part

#### 1. The concept and essence of motivation in educational activity

The concept of "motivation" comes from the Latin word *movere* — "to move". In psychology, motivation is considered as a set of internal and external motives that determine a person's activity and the direction of his behavior. In the context of learning, motivation reflects a student's willingness to engage in learning activities, striving for success and self-improvement.

L. S. Vygotsky and A. N. Leontiev emphasized that motivation is an integral part of activity and is always related to the needs of the individual. In the educational process, motivation performs a regulatory and stimulating function, determining the depth and quality of knowledge acquisition.

#### 2. Types and structure of educational motivation

Motivation is divided into internal and external. Intrinsic motivation is associated with an interest in the learning process itself, satisfaction of cognitive needs, and a desire for personal growth. Extrinsic motivation is determined by the influence of external factors: ratings, praise, social approval, and financial rewards.

The structure of motivation includes cognitive interests, goals, needs, emotions, and volitional efforts. The formation of positive learning motivation requires a combination of internal and external factors that create optimal conditions for active learning.

#### 3. Pedagogical conditions for the formation of educational motivation



The formation of educational motivation is impossible without the active participation of the teacher. The teacher must create an educational environment conducive to students' interest, initiative, and independence. Effective pedagogical conditions include the use of a personality-oriented approach, the use of interactive teaching methods, and the inclusion of students in project and research activities.

The emotional climate in the study group is of great importance. The atmosphere of trust and cooperation helps to increase internal motivation and build self-confidence. Timely feedback is also an important factor, which helps students realize their own successes and development prospects.

The use of digital educational technologies also contributes to the development of motivation, as it makes the learning process more visual, interactive and accessible.

## Conclusion

Thus, motivation is a key factor in the success of learning activities. The level of motivation depends on the quality of knowledge, activity, responsibility and the ability of students to self-development. The creation of pedagogical conditions aimed at the development of internal motivation should become a priority of modern educational practice. Only a motivated student is capable of deep learning and the formation of stable cognitive interests.

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