



THE ROLE OF MOTIVATION IN STUDENTS' COGNITION

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Abstract

This article analyzes the impact of motivation on students' activity from both theoretical and practical perspectives. It explores the concept of motivation, its key theories (Maslow, Deci & Ryan, Skinner), and the factors influencing students' motivation. Additionally, effective strategies for enhancing motivation, such as interactive teaching methods and reward systems, are examined based on scientific research.

Keywords: Motivation, interactive teaching methods, reinforcement, intrinsic motivation, Maslow, Deci and Ryan, autonomy, competence, relatedness, Skinner.

Introduction

The main purpose of education is not only to impart knowledge, but also to educate an independent thinker and benefit to society. In the process, it is important to foster students' interest and passion for learning. In this context, motivation is one of the main factors that serve to increase the effectiveness of the educational process. As Abu Nasr Farabi put it, "On the way to mental maturation, it is necessary for a person to be in constant motion." This idea reveals the importance of motivation in the educational process. Motivation is the process by which an individual is motivated by internal and external factors to achieve his/her goals and is the key to success in education.

Motivation is a complex of internal and external factors that motivate a person to action. Uzavtosanoat to be transformed This thought clearly shows the role of motivation in our lives and especially in education. Motivation plays an important role in the learning process in the following aspects:

- encourage students to learn independently;



- increases endurance and discipline in the learning process;
- strengthens the desire to master new knowledge and skills;
- Develops independent thinking and problem-solving skills.

Seeing knowledge as an integral part of nature, Beruni argues, "Man should always strive to know, because knowledge leads to progress." This means that the formation of students' interest in learning is directly related to motivation. The theory of motivation is explained through various pedagogical and psychological approaches: Yusuf Hos Hajib's work "Qutadgu bilig" emphasizes the importance of education, the need for diligence and discipline in obtaining knowledge. According to the author, a person will definitely succeed if he sets a clear goal and strives for it. Forobius believes that man is by nature eager to know. However, the environment and conditions play an important role in shaping this aspiration. This means that the teacher and the education system need to create the right conditions to increase motivation. Scientist Maslou (1943) explains motivation in terms of the satisfaction of human needs. According to his theory, students' passion for learning depends primarily on the degree to which their physiological needs (nutrition, sleep), sense of security, social relationships, recognition, and self-development are met. If a learner feels secure and recognized in the learning process, his intrinsic motivation increases. E.L. Deki and R.M. Ryan (1985) link motivation to three basic needs:

1. Autonomy – a person should freely choose his activities.
2. Competence – a person should feel capable.
3. Dependency – A person needs to have a social connection with others.

According to this theory, if the educational process provides the student with independence, demonstration of his abilities and connection with society, his motivation increases. Skinner's operant conditioning theory states that motivation is governed by a reward and punishment system. For example, if the work of a student who actively participates in the lesson is encouraged, this will have a positive effect on his subsequent educational activity. Motivation is formed by the influence of various internal and external factors. The following factors play an important role in the development of motivation:

- intrinsic motivation – personal passion and interest in acquiring knowledge;
- Extrinsic motivation – grades, an incentive system, or punishments.



In order to increase motivation, it is effective to use the following methods in the educational process:

1. Differential approach – the use of teaching methods that correspond to the abilities of each student.
2. Interactive methods - problem-based teaching, group work and project methods.
3. Motivation of students through reward and praise system.
4. Self-assessment and reflection - to provide students with the opportunity to analyze their activities.
5. Use of modern technologies - to make the educational process interesting through digital learning tools.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that motivation is the main component of the educational process and plays the decisive role in the intellectual development of the students. It is important to use interactive methods, individual approaches and a system of motivation to increase motivation in the learning process. In the future, more in-depth research on the impact of motivation on students' learning outcomes will serve to improve the quality of education.

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