THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDENT MOTIVATION

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on analyzing student motivation and effective ways of teaching English in the classroom.

Keywords: motivation, student, communication, creative, disruptive, objective, effective, encourage, self-motivated

One in all the foremost tough aspects of turning into a teacher is learning the way to inspire your students. It's additionally one in all the foremost vital. Students who are not motivated will not learn effectively. They won't retain information, they won't participate and some of them may even become disruptive. A student may be unmotivated for a variety of reasons: They may feel that they have no interest in the subject, find the teacher's methods un-engaging or be distracted by external forces. It may even come to light that a student who appeared unmotivated actually has difficulty learning and is need of special attention.

While motivating students can be a difficult task, the rewards are more than worth it. Motivated students are more excited to learn and participate. Teaching a class full of motivated students is enjoyable for teacher and student alike. Some students are self-motivated, with a natural love of learning. But even with the students who do not have this natural drive, a great teacher can make learning fun and inspire them to reach their full potential.

Motivation is one in all the foremost vital factors that leads folks to succeed in their goals. Everyone reaches goals attributable to the fuel that drives them to satisfy their objectives, desires, and desires particularly once learning a replacement language. The renowned adage "Don't offer your students fish, however teach them the way to fish" is maybe true in instruction. Motivation is one in all the foremost vital factors in determinant success or failure in any learning state of affairs, it's necessary so as folks to hold out their work to the most effective of their ability. Motivation is delineate as a state that energizes, directs and sustains behavior. Motivation involves goals and needs activity. Goals give the impetus for and therefore the direction of action.

Motivating students helps them focus on their studies better. Students understand how they should approach a particular subject and get their doubts cleared. The aim behind motivating the students is to make them aware of their strengths and weaknesses. Good motivation can help students fix their goals in life. There are many students, who lose interest in their studies due to lack of attention and guidance from their teachers. Because of this, they end up being failures in their life when they grow up even though they had all the skills, abilities and talent to reach the topmost position.

Here are five effective ways to get your students excited about learning:

1. Encourage Students

Students look to teachers for approval and positive reinforcement, and are more likely to be enthusiastic about learning if they feel their work is recognized and valued. You should encourage open communication and free thinking with your students to make them feel important. Be enthusiastic. Praise your students often. Recognize them for their contributions. If your classroom is a friendly place where students feel heard and respected, they will be more eager to learn. A "good job" or "nice work" can go a long way.

2. Get Them Involved

One way to encourage students and teach them responsibility is to get them involved in the classroom. Make participating fun by giving each student a job to do. Give students the responsibility of tidying up or decorating the classroom. Assign a student to erase the blackboard or pass out materials. If you are going over a reading in class, ask students to take turns reading sections out loud. Make students work in groups and assign each a task or role. Giving students a sense of ownership allows them to feel accomplished and encourages active participation in class.

3. Offer Incentives

Setting expectations and making reasonable demands encourages students to participate, but sometimes students need an extra push in the right direction. Offering students small incentives makes learning fun and motivates students to push themselves. Incentives can range from small to large giving a special privilege to an exemplary student, to a class pizza party if the average test score rises. Rewards give students a sense of accomplishment and encourage them to work with a goal in mind.

4. Get Creative

Avoid monotony by changing around the structure of your class. Teach through games and discussions instead of lectures, encourage students to debate and enrich the subject matter with visual aids, like colorful charts, diagrams and videos. You can even show a movie that effectively illustrates a topic or theme. Your physical classroom should never be boring: use posters, models, student projects and seasonal themes to decorate your classroom, and create a warm, stimulating environment.

5. Draw Connections to Real Life

"When will I ever need this?" This question, too often heard in the classroom, indicates that a student is not engaged. If a student does not believe that what they're learning is important, they won't want to learn, so it's important to demonstrate how the subject relates to them. If you're teaching algebra, take some time to research how it is utilized practically for example, in engineering and share your findings with your students. Really amaze them by telling them that they may use it in their career. Showing them that a subject is used every day by "real" people gives it new importance. They may never be excited about algebra but if they see how it applies to them, they may be motivated to learn attentively.

Others note that motivation to learn is characterized by long-term, quality involvement in learning and commitment to the process of learning. Factors that influence the development of students' motivation: According to educators, motivation to learn is a competence acquired "through general experience but stimulated most directly through modeling, communication of expectations, and direct instruction or socialization by parents and teachers. Children's home environment shapes the initial constellation of attitudes they develop toward learning. When parents nurture their children's natural curiosity about the world by welcoming their questions, encouraging exploration, and familiarizing them with resources that can enlarge their world, they are giving their children the message that learning is worthwhile and frequently fun and satisfying. When children are raised at home that nurtures a sense of self-worth, competence, autonomy, and self-efficiency, they will be more apt to accept the risks inherent in learning. Classroom climate is important. If students experience the classroom as a caring, supportive place where there is a sense of belonging and everyone is valued and respected they will tend to appreciate more fully in the process of learning. Various task dimensions can also foster motivation to learn. Ideally, tasks should be challenging but achievable. Relevance also promotes motivation, as does "contextualizing" learning, i.e., helping students to see how skills can be applied in the real world. Tasks that involve "moderate amount of discrepancy or incongruity are beneficial because they stimulate students' curiosity", and this is an intrinsic motivator. Extrinsic rewards, on the other hand, should be used with caution, for they have the potential for decreasing existing intrinsic motivation. What takes place in the classroom is critical; but "the classroom is not an island". Depending on their degree of congruence with classroom goals and practices, school wide goals either dilute or enhance classroom efforts. The goals of attribution retraining are to help students to: Concentrate on the tasks rather than becoming distracted by fear of failure; respond to frustration by retracting their steps to find mistake or figuring out alternative ways of approaching a problem instead of giving up; and attribute their failures to insufficient effort, lack of information or reliance on effective strategies rather than to lack of ability. Other potentiality useful strategies include: portray effort as investment rather than risk; portray skill development as incremental and domain specific and focus on mastery. Because the potential payoff-having students who value learning for its own sake-is priceless, it is crucial for parents, teachers, and school leaders to devote rekindling students' motivation to learn.

Motivation enhances cognitive processing. Motivation actually affects what and how information is processed because motivated students are more likely to pay attention and try to understand the material instead of simply going through the motions of learning in a superficial manner.

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