

# HOW TO MOTIVATE STUDENTS IN THE CLASSROOM

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**Abstract:** *in this article one will be able to get an answer to the question why students are not enough motivated in language learning and what is the reason of their indifference during the lessons. The proper ways of choosing activities for better results in motivating students are given as new approaches.*

**Keywords:** *motivation, influence, external, educational, self-esteem, instant methods.*

Motivation is considered as an integral part in the achievement of any goal. An important factor has a positive influence in any educational learning process especially in learning second language. Gardner [1, p. 136] defines “Motivation as an internal state that arouses directs and maintains behavior”.

Brown [2, p. 88] defines, “Motivation as an internal process that activates guides and maintains behavior over time”. In the light of these definitions motivation can be considered a process that influences the success of the second language learning. Motivation plays a huge role in the study of any subject, especially foreign languages. Success largely depends on what motives students pursue in the process of learning any foreign language.

Recently, the opinion has often emerged that, they say, if a student himself is not motivated, the teacher is not able to fix it.

Student's motivation is a full-fledged part of the teacher's work, along with the presentation of the rules and homework check. We do not offer you instant methods of student motivation.

These are rather strategies that allow you to initially start and build the learning process so that the student is always interested in learning the language and working with you.

Motivation has the following types: External motivation (extrinsic) – motivation that is not related to the content of a certain activity, but due to external circumstances in relation to the subject. Intrinsic motivation (intrinsic) is a motivation that is not related to external circumstances, but to the content of the activity itself.

Motivation based on positive incentives is called positive. Motivation based on negative incentives is called negative. Sustainable and unsustainable motivation. Sustained is motivation, which is based on the needs of the person, as it does not require additional reinforcement.

*Here is a list of the most pressing problems associated with poor motivation or lack of it as such in general:*

1) Lack of interest. Perhaps this is the most popular problem that we face every day. Often, students simply lose interest in learning, because, perhaps, the materials that the teacher gives do not attract students at all.

2) Laziness is another important reason for which motivation is sometimes not enough. There, you need to think about how to get the student to do anything. This is essentially a very time consuming process.

3) Low self-esteem. Students with low self-esteem suffer from frightening insecurity, their strengths and abilities.

4) Stress or overwhelm. Stress completely dulls the ability and desire to be motivated in general. Stress appears due to lack of sleep, nerves and constant experiences.

5) Fear of failure. Many students mistakenly believe that they will fail, but in the depths of their hearts they want to study well.

They have such a fear, which is a kind of psychological barrier to good learning and success. How to make the student stop being lazy? First of all, the teacher needs to explain to the student how the knowledge gained at the university will be useful to him in the future. Secondly, the student's teacher needs not only to interest the student in the subject, but also to open up to him the possibilities of practical use of knowledge. Thirdly, it is very important for the student that the teacher is his mentor, so that he can ask for help during the educational process, to discuss his questions. In order for the student to stop being lazy, the teacher should involve the student in interesting and entertaining activity. Teacher may come up with logical tasks, quizzes, interest in some creative work. It will be motivation without words.

Cristina Cabal, author of the article “How to keep your students motivated” [3, c. 17], believes that teachers should not correct their students too often.

The author advises teachers to listen to the student's speech to the end, giving them the opportunity to express their opinions, and then to thank him for sharing his thoughts with groupmates, and then you can point out one or two mistakes. She says: “You can then remind students that making mistakes is a natural part of learning and that everybody makes mistakes, you know, even the teacher”. The teacher should help students set realistic, timely, and step by step goals for their work or revision.

### ***References***

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