

THE ROLE OF MOTIVATION IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Ruziyeva Nigora Sapar qizi
University of Economics and Pedagogy
nigora.ruziyeva.88@inbox.ru

Abstract:

Language learning is one of the important processes for cognitive, social and personal development of a person. The success of this process depends on many factors, one of which is motivation. Motivation plays an important role in increasing interest, persistence and effort in language learning. The study of the topic of language learning motivation is widely researched in the field of psycholinguistics, because motivation has a positive effect on the language learning process. This article examines the role of motivation in language learning, types of motivation and its psycholinguistic aspects.

Keywords: motivation, cognitive, intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, effectiveness, low level of motivation, intrinsic motivation, self-reward.

Introduction

Language learning is one of the important processes for cognitive, social and personal development of a person. The success of this process depends on many factors, one of which is motivation. Motivation plays an important role in increasing interest, persistence and effort in language learning. The study of the topic of language learning motivation is widely researched in the field of psycholinguistics, because motivation has a positive effect on the language learning process. This article examines the role of motivation in language learning, types of motivation and its psycholinguistic aspects.

Concept of motivation and its types

Motivation is defined as the state of being motivated by internal or external factors to achieve one's goals. In the process of language learning, motivation is divided into two main types:

Intrinsic Motivation: This is motivation based on the learner's intrinsic interest and needs in learning a language. For example, an interest in learning a culture or learning a language for personal development. Intrinsically motivated learners tend to be persistent and persistent in their language learning because they study for their own self-interest.

Extrinsic Motivation: It is a person's motivation to learn a language from external factors. For example, goals such as getting a good job by learning a language or obtaining an international certificate are included in extrinsic motivation factors. Extrinsic motivation is often temporary and may wane after a goal is achieved.

Psycholinguistic Aspects of Motivation

Motivation is closely related to cognitive processes. When a student is motivated, his brain absorbs new knowledge faster and more efficiently. Individuals with a high level of motivation successfully perform cognitive tasks such as concentration, recall and analysis of received



information during language learning. In other words, when motivation is high, students remember new words and grammatical structures better. Intrinsically motivated people's cognitive processes are often more active and efficient because they are engaged in activities that interest them. People with extrinsic motivation tend to achieve their goals faster, but this process may be temporary.

The Importance of Motivation in Language Learning

Motivation in language learning is important in several ways:

-Stability: Motivation provides stability in students. It causes them to continuously learn through internal or external factors.

Positive Attitude: Motivation helps create a positive mood, which in turn makes language learning fun. For example, learning a language to develop cultural interest or creative abilities creates positive emotions in a person.

Productivity: Motivation increases student performance. When students learn with high motivation, the process of language acquisition is significantly more effective. Therefore, the use of motivational strategies makes language learning effective.

Low Level of Motivation and Its Negative Effects

Individuals with low motivation usually have difficulties in the language learning process. When motivation is low, it becomes difficult to concentrate, the student has difficulty remembering new words and grammatical structures. In addition, the student approaches learning slowly and feels excessive stress and fatigue during the learning process. This can lead to failure in language learning.

Even when extrinsic motivation is high, it can be temporary. For example, people who learn a language for work lose interest after completing the task. Therefore, it is important to form internal motivation in language learning.

Strategies to Increase Motivation

There are several effective strategies to increase motivation in language learning:

Setting Personal Goals: Setting personal and meaningful goals in language learning increases motivation. For example, thinking about opportunities to travel or read foreign literature through language learning can increase intrinsic motivation.

Fun Activities: Using cultural activities, movies, songs and games in language learning can keep students interested and motivated.

Intrinsic Motivation: Students are encouraged to approach language learning based on their intrinsic interests. In this process, learning styles that focus on meeting individual needs and interests help to increase motivation.

Self-Rewards: Learners can motivate themselves by rewarding their progress in language learning. This is especially important for extrinsically motivated individuals.



Summary

Motivation is of great importance in language learning, and effective management of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation is necessary to increase the success of this process. Intrinsic motivation increases an individual's interest in learning and ensures persistence. While extrinsic motivation is temporary motivation, it can interest students in the short term.

In general, highly motivated individuals make significant progress in language learning and make the process interesting and meaningful. Therefore, it is recommended to use motivational strategies to support language learning.

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