

DEVELOPING A CHILD'S MOTIVATION TO LEARN: EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR TEACHERS AND PARENTS

Arslanova G. D.

Lecturer, Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Chirchik, Uzbekistan.

Abstract. The article analyzes effective approaches to developing learning motivation in primary school students. The author examines psychological mechanisms of motivation, differences between internal and external motivation, and emphasizes the significant role of family and school in developing a positive attitude toward learning. This publication provides practical recommendations for teachers and parents: creating a favorable educational environment, using incentives, developing interest in the subject, developing independence and responsibility in the child.

Key words: family, primary education, junior school student, formation, motivation, adaptation, educational process, training, strategy, knowledge, interest, independence, desire for knowledge.

Introduction. "In order to transform a school into a real center of spirituality, enlightenment and culture, it is necessary to use interactive methods of education and upbringing more widely" [1]. Motivation for learning plays a key role in the formation of successful educational activity of a child, especially at primary school age. It is during this period that the foundations of educational activity, attitude to knowledge and internal desire for knowledge are laid. However, sometimes primary school students face difficulties in adapting to the school environment, decreased interest in learning and lack of self-confidence. In such conditions, the most important task of adults - teachers and parents - is to support and develop the child's educational motivation and self-confidence. Some of the most effective tools in this process are praise, encouragement and the formation of interest in the educational process. Primary education teachers need to build a positive, inspiring and interesting space for teaching primary school students in cooperation with parents, according to uniformly developed

strategies. In this process, it is advisable to pay special attention to an individual approach to each student for their effective adaptation and motivation to educational activities.

Main part. “The effectiveness of educating primary school students in the spirit of national and universal values is assessed by the students’ readiness for the next stages of education” [2].

The motivation for learning in primary school students is formed under the influence of many factors: the child’s personal characteristics, the atmosphere in the family, the teacher’s teaching style and the educational environment as a whole. At this age, children are especially sensitive to the approval of adults, emotional support and the excitement of the learning process. Therefore, the role of parents and teachers in the formation of learning motivation is difficult to overestimate. “Cooperation between family and school is becoming increasingly relevant and in demand. Parents play an exceptional role in the life of a child; they are responsible for his or her development” [3]. The interaction between school and family has a positive effect on the education and upbringing of students, their motivation for cognitive activity in the educational process.

One of the key conditions for motivating a primary school student is the formation of a positive attitude towards learning. This is possible through the creation of an atmosphere of success and support. Teachers and parents need to emphasize the child's achievements more often, even if they are insignificant at first glance. Emotional reinforcement (praise, approval) helps the child feel confident in his or her abilities and makes him or her want to continue learning. Each child is unique: some students quickly learn the material, while others need more time and attention. It is important not to compare students with each other, but to track the personal progress of each child. Individual tasks, reliance on the strengths and interests of the student contribute to sustainable internal motivation. Using game and creative forms of learning helps in forming the motivation for learning of younger students. Play is a natural way for a younger

student to learn about the world. Teachers and parents can use game methods, interactive tasks, elements of quests and project activities. This presentation of the material makes the learning process interesting and emotionally rich, which directly affects the child's desire to learn. Parental participation in the child's educational life significantly increases the level of motivation. Doing homework together, discussing school events, visiting museums or exhibitions related to the curriculum, all help children feel that knowledge is important. Teachers can involve children in pairs or groups, developing their skills of cooperation and responsibility.

One of the important aspects of developing motivation in primary school students is to develop their interest in learning. Therefore, it is important to stimulate the natural curiosity of each student: ask questions, encourage the search for answers, use non-standard approaches to explaining the material. When a child feels that learning opens up new horizons for him, motivation appears naturally.

Maintaining a daily routine and proper organization of the child's work helps in adaptation and development of interest in learning. A clear daily routine, a comfortable and quiet place for studying, regular breaks and a reasonable workload are important conditions for maintaining learning motivation. Parents and teachers need to develop self-organization skills in the child, encourage independence and accuracy in completing educational tasks.

A positive example of adults also helps in developing motivation and educational skills in primary school students. The child often copies the behavior of adults who are important to him. If he sees that parents and teachers themselves are interested in knowledge, read, study, and enthusiastically talk about something new, he adopts this model. Demonstrating the value of education through one's own example is a powerful motivational resource. Eastern scholars and outstanding foreign educators paid special attention to the issues of raising children and their motivation for learning. Their views remain

relevant today, defining a deep understanding of human nature and the role of education in its development. Eastern wisdom, permeated with the ideals of morality and harmony, considered education as a way of forming a person's inner culture. Al-Farabi, an Eastern philosopher and thinker, linked education with the development of reason and morality. He emphasized that true happiness is achieved through the improvement of the soul and mind, and the task of the educator is to lead the student to higher values. K.D. Ushinsky, a Russian educator, emphasized that "Education is a great thing: it decides the fate of a person, and consequently, the fate of all mankind." He believed that education should be national in spirit, based on respect for the child's personality and take into account his natural characteristics. Thus, the views of great educators and thinkers of different cultures and eras emphasize the universality of the idea of education as a fundamental process of personality formation. Their legacy is not only theoretical knowledge, but also a practical guide for modern parents, teachers and educators.

"The moral and social qualities of an individual are laid down in the family... Education is the main force capable of giving society a full-fledged individual. The effectiveness of educational influence lies in its purposefulness, systematicity and qualified leadership[4].

Conclusion. Motivation of primary school students to study is a key factor in their successful development, education and formation of cognitive interests and a sustainable attitude to the learning process. At primary school age, a child is especially sensitive to external stimuli and the emotional atmosphere in which he studies, so coordinated interaction between teachers and parents is of paramount importance.

Among the effective educational methods, the following can be distinguished:

- The method of encouragement, which emphasizes recognizing the successes of each student, encouraging efforts and forming a positive image of

“I am a student”. It promotes the development of internal confidence and sustainable learning motivation.

- The method of personal example, especially important at primary school age: when adults demonstrate a love of knowledge, responsibility and perseverance, children begin to imitate these behavior patterns.

- Situational-activity approach, which involves the child's involvement in various cognitive activities (games, creative tasks, research projects), awakening interest in learning and allowing to consolidate educational material in real-life situations.

- Dialogue education, based on respectful communication, recognition of the child's emotions and involvement in a joint search for solutions, which contributes to the formation of internal motivation and a sense of responsibility.

- Individualization of education, taking into account the pace, interests and developmental characteristics of each student, supporting the desire for self-realization.

Thus, effective motivation of primary school students consists of many factors - this is warm emotional support, reasonable discipline, and interesting content of education and upbringing. It is important for parents and teachers to work together to achieve a common goal - to develop in the child the joy of learning and self-confidence. Attention, care and sensitive support of schoolchildren by teachers and parents will help to lay a solid foundation for their future independent and successful educational activities.

REFERENCES:

1. Shavkat Mirziyoyev. From national revival to national progress. v.4 Tashkent - "Uzbekistan" - 2020. p.135

2. Shakhlo Botirova, Turdali Sultonov. Methods of teaching the subject "Education" in elementary grades. Tutorial. "ZEBO PRINT" Tashkent-2022, p.20

3. B.S. Abdullaeva, M.B. Urazova, N.Kh. Vokhidova. General pedagogy.

Tutorial. Tashkent: "Sano-standart", 2017. p. 261

4. H. Umarova. Theory and history of pedagogy. Tutorial. Publishing and printing creative house named after Chulpan. Tashkent - 2018. p. 74