



AJER
AKADEMIC JOURNAL OF
EDUCATIONAL RESERCH

ISSUE 8

**AKADEMIC JOURNAL
OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH (AJER)
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL**

January 2025

WWW.AJERUZ.COM



International Scientific Journal
AKADEMIC JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH (AJER)
January 2025

Tashkent 2025

PEDAGOGICAL MOTIVATION IN PRIMARY EDUCATION: THE ROLE OF THE TEACHER AND STUDENTS' THINKING PROCESSES

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Abstract: *This article is dedicated to studying the significance of pedagogical motivation in primary education and the role of the teacher in this process. Pedagogical motivation helps to increase students' interest in learning, their motivation to strive for success, and their enthusiasm for achieving their goals. The article outlines two types of motivation: intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, as well as the main methods that teachers use to motivate students. The teacher's activities, such as providing interesting and creative tasks, encouraging success, and fostering critical thinking, serve to develop students' thinking processes. The article also emphasizes the role of positive teacher-student relationships in enhancing motivation. This work helps to understand how pedagogical motivation is a crucial factor in students' success and personal development in education.*

Keywords: *Primary education, pedagogical motivation, teacher's role, students, intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, thinking processes, educational effectiveness, encouragement, student activity, pedagogical approaches, interest in learning, student development.*

Pedagogical motivation is one of the main factors that determine students' success in learning and their overall development in primary education. Pedagogical motivation helps to increase students' interest in learning, their drive to work, and their enthusiasm for achieving their goals. In this process, the role of the teacher is very important, as the teacher is the main tool in shaping students' motivation and involving them in the active learning process.

Pedagogical motivation refers to students' interest in learning and their engagement in educational activities, driven by goal-directed efforts and encouragement. Motivation is a key factor in successful education, supporting not only cognitive development but also emotional and social growth.

In primary education, pedagogical motivation is divided into two main types:

1. **Intrinsic Motivation:** This is driven by the student's own desire, satisfaction, and interest in the learning process.

2. **Extrinsic Motivation:** This involves external encouragement from the teacher, such as grades, rewards, or other external factors.

Intrinsic motivation encourages students to achieve long-term success in learning because they value personal development and acquiring new knowledge. Extrinsic motivation, on the other hand, provides more short-term encouragement, guiding students toward short-term goals.

The teacher plays a crucial role in the formation and development of pedagogical motivation in primary education. The teacher's activities should be focused on inspiring students, awakening their interest in learning, and building their self-confidence in their abilities.

Key methods of enhancing motivation by the teacher:

1. Providing interesting and creative tasks: Creating engaging and creative assignments is important for stimulating students' interest in learning new material and enhancing their thinking processes. For instance, using games, scientific experiments, or interactive exercises can increase student participation.

2. Encouraging success in learning: Teachers can boost students' motivation by recognizing and rewarding even small achievements, thus encouraging them to strive for greater efforts.

3. Encouraging critical thinking: Teachers should support students in expressing their ideas freely and in developing critical thinking on various topics. This, in turn, fosters their logical and creative thinking processes.

4. Personalized approach: Each student has unique interests and abilities. The teacher should consider each student's individual needs and adapt their teaching methods accordingly. This enhances students' self-confidence.

5. Establishing positive relationships between teacher and student: Respect and kindness from the teacher, belief in students' success, and creating opportunities for students to express their opinions freely are crucial for enhancing motivation.

There is a direct connection between students' thinking processes and their motivation. To inspire students to learn new knowledge and foster interest, their thinking processes must be active. For effective learning, it is essential to encourage students to answer questions, solve problems, and engage in logical thinking.

To encourage students' thinking, teachers can use the following methods:

1. Asking questions and engaging in dialogue: Teachers can help students express their ideas by asking open-ended questions. This promotes independent thinking.

2. Problem-solving tasks: Providing students with practical problems or challenges encourages their creative and critical thinking.

3. Allowing students to express their ideas: Giving students the opportunity to express their thoughts, participate in debates, and discuss changes with others enhances their motivation.

Pedagogical motivation in primary education plays a significant role in students' success in the learning process. The teacher's role is a crucial part of the motivation

process, as they inspire students, ignite their interest, and engage them in active learning. By developing appropriate pedagogical methods, the teacher helps to enhance students' thinking processes and contributes to increasing educational effectiveness.

Thus, the teacher's approach to pedagogical motivation in primary education is extremely important in enhancing students' interest in learning and guiding them toward achieving success.

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AKADEMIC JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH (AJER)
international scientific journal
1-son

Nashr qilingan sana: 27.01.2025.
Shrift: "Times New Roman".

“ACADEMIC JOURNAL” MCHJ

Manzil: 700096, Toshkent shahri, Chilozor tumani, Bog‘iston ko‘chasi, 116/6.
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