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CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVELOPING LEARNING MOTIVATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

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Abstract:

The purpose of this article is to examine and analyze the development of learning motivation and support in primary school students and to identify effective methods and conditions that facilitate its development.

Keywords: Development of learning motivation, support, primary school students, effective methods, conditions, development.

Introduction

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ МОТИВАЦИИ У ДЕТЕЙ МЛАДШЕГО ШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

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Аннотация:

Цель данной статьи — рассмотреть и проанализировать особенности формирования учебной мотивации и поддержки у младших школьников, определить эффективные методы и условия, способствующие её развитию.

Ключевые слова: особенности формирования учебной мотивации, поддержка, младшие школьники, эффективные методы, условия, развитие.



Developing academic motivation in primary school-aged children is an important educational task, as it is during this period that the foundations for future academic success are laid. At this stage, it is important to consider the psychological, physiological, and social characteristics of a child's development. The role of the family in shaping academic motivation should also not be overlooked. Parents can become important allies for educators by actively taking an interest in their child's progress, maintaining a positive attitude toward learning, and setting a personal example of their own pursuit of knowledge. Sharing homework assignments, discussing academic successes and challenges, and creating an environment for independent learning at home all play a significant role in fostering lasting motivation. In conclusion, it is worth noting that developing academic motivation in primary school-aged children is a complex and ongoing process that requires the joint efforts of teachers, parents, and the child themselves. Efforts to maintain interest in learning and develop intrinsic motivation can not only improve academic performance but also lay the foundation for successful personal and professional development in the future. Furthermore, it's important to consider each child's individual characteristics when developing their motivation for learning.

Project-based activities can be an effective tool for fostering motivation, allowing children to independently choose topics and research methods within the curriculum. This not only develops independent work skills but also increases interest in subjects, allowing students to demonstrate initiative and creativity. Through project work, children learn to set goals, plan, and organize their activities, which fosters responsibility and self-discipline. Physical activity should also not be underestimated as a factor influencing learning motivation. Regular exercise improves attention and concentration, which positively impacts the learning process. Schools can incorporate physical education breaks, active recess, or outdoor sports into the curriculum to maintain students' energy levels and interest. An important aspect of motivating younger students is the emotional support they receive in the educational environment. Children who feel secure and understood are more eager to learn and share their successes. Therefore,



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teachers should pay attention to creating a friendly atmosphere in the classroom, and also actively work on developing students' emotional intelligence.

Furthermore, it is essential to involve parents in the process of developing academic motivation. Joint efforts between school and family can have a significant impact on a child's achievements. Parents can foster academic motivation by supporting their child's interests outside of school, rewarding their achievements, and setting a personal example when it comes to the value of education. Regular consultations and open dialogue between teachers and parents will help develop a unified support strategy for the child that takes into account their individual preferences and inclinations. A variety of learning methods and the availability of interesting, dynamic tasks also play a significant role in maintaining academic motivation. Modern technology offers ample opportunities for using gaming and interactive platforms in the educational process. They can significantly facilitate the assimilation of complex concepts and make learning more engaging. However, it is important to integrate such tools wisely so that they do not replace traditional teaching methods, but rather complement and enrich them.

Motivation is the combination of internal and external urges that evoke a person's activity aimed at achieving a goal. From a young age, our parents teach us to be self-confident and support us effectively in everything. They begin by helping us with our daily activities, then, to help us achieve success, they begin to provide us with the conditions and motivation. This begins in kindergarten, and then as we begin our new journey toward adulthood, we go to first grade, and then to school. If our parents show us the right path, our children achieve everything they can, develop, begin to educate themselves, and learn to be independent, self-developed, self-sufficient. When a child starts school, they face a new challenge: learning every day. But simply explaining that this is "necessary" isn't enough. It's crucial for them to develop a desire to learn, an interest in new things, and a drive to discover something important and useful. This is what academic motivation is all about.

If a child is interested in learning from the very beginning, they will continue to put in effort, and it will be easier for them to overcome difficulties while



maintaining their desire to learn new things. However, if learning seems boring or unclear, interest quickly disappears, leading to various problems in education. Developing learning motivation in primary school age is an important task of the educational process. This period is characterized by high receptivity to new knowledge, emotional sensitivity, and the need for adult approval. It is during this stage that the foundation for a positive attitude toward learning should be established.

Research in pedagogy and psychology shows that a stable motivation requires a balance of external and internal stimuli. At early stages, external motivation plays a key role — a child needs praise, encouragement, and the feeling of being valued. Yet in the long term, the focus should shift to internal motivation, based on the child's own desire to gain knowledge and understanding.

One of the most effective ways to increase motivation is to organize learning as a process of discovery and self-realization. The use of games, problem-based tasks, and research activities, as well as active student engagement, helps maintain interest. The teacher plays a special role — not only as a source of knowledge but as a mentor who supports and inspires learners. The child's attitude toward learning largely depends on the teacher's professionalism, emotional involvement, and empathy.

The family must also take an active part in education: support achievements, create a positive view of school, and develop cognitive interests in everyday life. Developing motivation in primary school children is a key factor for successful learning and personal growth. Only through the combination of high-quality teaching, a supportive atmosphere, and well-designed methodology can we create an environment where the child strives to learn out of genuine interest and joy.

For a child to want to learn, school must feel interesting, clear, and comfortable. Motivation develops gradually, and both teachers and parents contribute to this process. The most important task is to encourage curiosity, help overcome difficulties, and celebrate achievements rather than punishing mistakes.

What helps a child want to learn?

1. Engaging lessons — games, puzzles, cartoons, experiments, projects.
2. Praise and support — children need to feel confident in their abilities.



3. Clear goals — for example, multiplication is needed for quick counting in everyday life.
4. A friendly classroom atmosphere — without fear of ridicule or criticism.
5. Parental involvement — interest in the child's progress, learning together, positive attitude.
6. Gradual shift from external motivation (grades, rewards) to internal — when the child learns out of genuine interest.

Conclusion

Developing learning motivation in primary school children requires joint effort from all participants in the educational process. An individual approach, diverse teaching methods, parental involvement, and strengthening internal motivation lead to stable achievements and personal development. It is important not only to demand success but also to show that learning can be exciting and useful — then the child will strive to learn and grow independently.

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