

THE TEACHER'S ROLE IN INCREASING STUDENT MOTIVATION

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Abstract: This article discusses the role and pedagogical influence of the teacher in increasing students' motivation for learning. The teacher's personal example, professional skills, communication culture, and the use of modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process are analyzed as important factors in forming students' internal and external motivation.

Keywords: motivation, pedagogical skills, the role of the teacher, student motivation, educational process, encouragement.

Introduction: Motivation is a set of internal and external factors that encourage a person to achieve a goal. In the educational process, motivation determines the student's interest and activity in learning. A motivated student actively participates in the lesson process and learns knowledge more deeply. Internal motivation is based on the student's own needs and interests, while external motivation is formed through encouragement and assessment. The teacher's support and positive attitude enhance motivation. High motivation serves to increase educational effectiveness. Also, the influence of the teacher on the internal and external motivation of students through the culture of communication, methods of motivation, the use of innovative pedagogical technologies, and the creation of a positive psychological environment is revealed. The results of the article are of significant scientific and practical importance in the effective organization of teachers' pedagogical activities.

Pedagogical skills are the skills of a teacher that are manifested in imparting knowledge to students, educating them, and effectively organizing the educational process is a unique combination of knowledge, skills, abilities and personal qualities, in which humanity, deep knowledge in the field of science and pedagogical techniques (skills) play an important role.

The main components of pedagogical skills:

Pedagogical humanistic direction: The teacher's respectful and caring approach to the student, ideas aimed at developing their personality.

Knowledge of the specialty: The teacher's perfect knowledge of his subject, being aware of innovations in the field of science and being able to convey this knowledge to students.

Pedagogical skills: The ability to understand students, influence them, motivate them, organize the learning process.

Pedagogical techniques (skills and talents): The teacher's speech skills, facial expressions, gestures, skills in establishing communication with students, that is, the skill of behavior.

In short: Pedagogical skills are the fact that a teacher is not only knowledgeable, but also a highly qualified specialist who loves his work, cares about students, constantly improves his knowledge, is a master of communication, and can creatively apply his professional skills.

Indeed, a teacher is a leading subject of the educational process, who harmoniously carries out the tasks of imparting knowledge, educating and developing. In modern educational conditions, the role of a teacher is not only a transmitter of information, but also an important factor that ensures the personal and intellectual development of students, directs them to independent thinking and forms them as socially active individuals. The pedagogical environment created by the teacher directly affects the attitude and motivation of students to learning.

The teacher plans and organizes the educational process, taking into account the age, individual and psychological characteristics of students. The use of effective methods and tools in the lesson process, increasing the activity of students, and creating opportunities for their free expression of their opinions are among the important tasks of the teacher. Also, the teacher's pedagogical communication, speech culture, and pedagogical tact form a positive attitude and trust in students. In addition, the teacher instills moral values, responsibility, discipline, and social activity in students. He influences students through his personal example, increasing the effectiveness of the educational process. Scientific research shows that the teacher's professional competence, pedagogical skills, and innovative approach are among the main factors determining the level of academic achievement and motivation of students. Student motivation is one of the important psychological and pedagogical factors of the educational process, which reflects the student's internal need for knowledge, interest, and readiness for activity. Motivation directly affects the student's behavior towards learning activities, their activity in the lesson process, and educational outcomes. A highly motivated student absorbs knowledge more deeply, thinks independently, and strives to work on himself.

Student motivation is divided into internal and external types. Internal motivation is associated with the student's own interest, thirst for knowledge, and personal development needs, while external motivation is formed through assessment, encouragement, praise, and social recognition. Developing internal motivation in the educational process leads to stable and long-term results. The teacher's pedagogical approach, interesting organization of the lesson, individual approach, and creation of a positive psychological environment play an important role in increasing student motivation.

Encouragement is an important pedagogical tool that serves to increase the activity of students in the educational process, strengthen their interest in learning, and form positive behavior. Encouragement recognizes the student's work, efforts, and achieved results, which increases his self-confidence and sense of achievement. There are various forms of encouragement in the pedagogical process, such as verbal praise, assessment, certificates, symbolic awards, and social recognition. When using encouragement, it is important to take into account the age and individual characteristics of the student. While reasonable and fair encouragement forms positive motivation in the student, inappropriate or excessive encouragement can have the opposite effect. In addition, encouragement affects not only the final result, but also the student's. In conclusion, increasing student motivation is one of the important factors determining the effectiveness of the educational process. In this process, the role of the teacher, his pedagogical skills, professional competence and individual approach to students are of decisive importance. Incentives, the creation of a positive psychological environment and the use of modern pedagogical technologies play an important role in shaping student motivation. A motivated student actively seeks knowledge, thinks independently and fully demonstrates his potential. Therefore, the constant improvement of the teacher's pedagogical activity and the use of effective methods aimed at increasing motivation are one of the urgent tasks facing the modern education system.

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