

Motivation

- What is motivation?

Motivation is defined as the process that initiates, guides and maintains goal-oriented behaviours.

It involves the biological, emotional, social and cognitive forces that activate behaviour.

In everyday usage, the term *motivation* is frequently used to describe *why* a person does something.

Motivation

- Components of motivation:

- *Activation*

- *Persistence*

- *Intensity*

Motivation

Which are the types of motivation?

☹ *Extrinsic motivation:*

- trophies,
- money,
- social recognition,
- praise.

😊 *Intrinsic motivation:*

- personal gratification ,
- desire to learn.

Motivation

- What can motivation add to students' performance?
- Motivation can:
 - increase students' efforts and energies;
 - increase initiation and persistence in activities;
 - affect cognitive processes.

Reasons for the lack of motivation

- low- self- esteem
- poor parental background
- no high expectations and support
- no challenging tasks are given
- the level of challenge and skill are not compatible

What is poor parental background in Hungary?

- Parents didn't complete primary education.
- Poor families have a large number of children.
- They live below the poverty line 205 Euro / per month.

Consequences :

- there is no role model for their children to follow
- unmotivated students don't care about school
- studying has a low priority
- parents have no expectations

**The teacher's personality as a possible
cause for the lack of motivation**

Areas teachers could improve to help student motivation

- Favoritism
- Emotionally insecure environment
- Too little appraisal

- Some methods are not motivating enough
- Lack of awareness of children's backgrounds
- Bad communication skills

Students who are unmotivated

Students who are unmotivated

- are uninterested in learning;
- cannot focus;
- disturb others.

Students who are unmotivated

- have no goals at school;
- show unmotivated behaviour in the community;
- don't cooperate.

Students who are unmotivated

- have no future perspectives.

Consequences of lack of motivation

In the school (primary school) an unmotivated student :

- shows underachievement,
- does not meet academic requirements,
- gets frustrated,
- displays bad behaviour in class → disturbing other students.

Consequences of lack of motivation

*In further education an unmotivated student
has:*

- no chance to get into a better secondary school
- no self-confidence
- lower personal goals
- lower emotional satisfaction

Consequences of lack of motivation

At work an unmotivated student has:

- lack of suitable personality,
- no creativity,
- no cooperative skill,
- no personal goals.