

## **WHAT MOTIVATES STUDENTS TO LEARN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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### **Annotation:**

Presently, one of the most widely used languages in the world is English. This language is being studied by everyone. However, to study something, one must have a strong desire and motivation. Motivation is one of the key elements of a student's educational journey. The learning objectives are tough to attain without motivation. When learners have it during the learning process, they will have a better understanding of the materials, especially English. This paper focuses on the influence of motivation on the performance of students and defines different terms of motivation. The significance of motivation in the language acquisition process will also be discussed in this literature review.

**Keywords:** motivation, types, intrinsic, extrinsic, learning acquisition, inner motivation, external motivation.

### **Introduction:**

Since English is a global language, many individuals are motivated to study it for various reasons. These learners have particular purposes, such as obtaining a career, traveling around the world, learning about diverse cultures, and assisting in the business world.

Many scientists, psychologists, and linguists have conducted considerable research and studies on the subject of student motivation, and each of them has various conceptions in terms of motivation.

The word "motivation" is a translation of the Latin word "movere," which means "what moves us." According to H. Hawthorne (2021), motivation is considered enthusiasm that pushes people to accomplish some acts. It should be mentioned that motivation is quite vital during the early stages of learning a second language. When a student is driven to learn English, he or she will make every attempt to achieve it. On the other hand, if learners are unenthusiastic about learning English, they will not focus on it during the learning process. Motivation is mental encouragement that stimulates and directs human behavior. (Dimiyati, 1994).

### **Types of motivation:**

Motivation is core to a successful person's path. Motivation is the urge to act that arises within a person. Yet there is a second form of motivation, the sort of motivation that we receive from others, precisely from the outside. It is implied that motivation is classified into two

types: intrinsic and extrinsic (D. Pink, 2023). Chris Cebollero indicated that the motivation that emerges from "internal" desires to fulfill personal requirements is referred to as intrinsic motivation. As an example, when one is intrinsically motivated, it lets him or her enjoy an interest such as a course of study or skill development undertaken only to gain knowledge and personal growth (Ch. Cebollero, 2014). Signs of intrinsic motivation can include exploring prospects for personal development to attain satisfaction from being competent at a task or setting standards to become a role model or mentor. Whatever is undertaken will be done for the sake of personal accomplishment and satisfaction. Extrinsic motivation, in contrast, is produced by external factors that involve the necessity to pass a test or the prospect of financial rewards (J.T. Baxter, 2007).

A potential example of extrinsic motivation in learning a language is that, although some people have little interest or capacity in learning the English language, there are several reasons not to let them be disowned from learning. Knowing the language can guarantee opportunities to study at top-ranked universities, lead students to well-paid jobs, and give them the chance to move to another country without any fear.

### **The Importance of Motivation in Learning**

Motivation is an expression that has been used in a variety of fields. Due to its primacy in student learning, motivation has also been a substantial attraction in the academic sphere of language. It must be noted that the impacts of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation have received special attention on this subject. Both instructors and parents want learners to have a passion to learn the language and to acquire knowledge. This is in line with the positive acknowledgment of high-quality motivation. For instance, in extrinsic motivation, students are encouraged to learn a language not out of personal interest or a wish for growth but out of a desire to please others by meeting expectations set by parents and teachers. Regardless, extrinsic motivation might lead to the achievement of students learning a language, but this may not always provide fruitful results. Their inspiration can quickly fade due to both the promised rewards and punishment, driving them to raise the stakes. As soon as the special reward strategies are eliminated, the students' motivation often drops. According to research from the Mathematical Association of America and others, providing students with extrinsic motivation can be problematic because the reward is the main reason for engagement (C. Blake, 2023). Once the encouragement is finished, interest completely falls away. Intrinsic motivation is defined as a strong interest in a language and an understanding of its significance. Intrinsically driven students read not only to complete tasks but also because they enjoy it and want to become experts in the subject.

Naturally, the question arises: which type of motivation has a greater impact on language learning acquisition in Uzbekistan? Let's discuss this in more detail. Shakhlo Rakhimova (2021) did a study on how motivation affects students' current education and upcoming educational objectives. The Tashkent State Pedagogical University was the place that provided the research. Shakhlo Rakhimova compared two students of the second course in the faculty "Foreign Language and Its Literature" who are taking classes in the same course.

The first student learned English until he failed higher education two times. Later, he managed to become a student, and then he again studied English. Despite the fact that he was the only child in the family who decided on this educational path, his inner motivation to visit another country was not to be let down. This student was eager to learn English. The second student's purpose in learning English was to impress others and praise her mother, whose profession is that of an English instructor. Overall, according to the test results they submitted, it can be said that the first student has a stronger ambition owing to intrinsic motivation and a greater level of competency in the English language than the second student. Due to external motivation, she might become disinterested in any phase of language learning. The researcher's overall finding was that internal motivation is preferable to extrinsic motivation.

### **Conclusion:**

Considering all the provided data, it is easy to state that students are highly motivated to learn the English language, as it opens up more possibilities in the future. This article tried to define the term motivation and emphasize the significance of motivation in the language acquisition process, which is divided into two types: extrinsic and intrinsic motivation. The research showed that intrinsic motivation has more influence on the learning language process among students in Uzbekistan than extrinsic motivation. Since motivation is one of the key elements of learning languages, it is vital to determine what kind of motivation learners need.

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