

PECULIARITIES OF MOTIVATION AND PUNISHMENT IN TEACHING PROCESS.

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of punishment and motivation in teaching approach in these days. Effective ways and different types of reward and punishment in education. Examining the influence of classroom dynamics, teaching styles, and school culture on the effectiveness of motivational and disciplinary methods. In addition to controlling behavior, reinforcement in the classroom should be employed to keep pupils engaged and motivated to study. Teachers should employ reinforcement frequently to maintain a good learning environment and encourage appropriate classroom actions.

Keywords: Rewards and punishments, extra recess time, autonomy, intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, monitor.

Match incentives and sanctions to objectives rewards and penalties ought to be based on your learning objectives and aims rather than your convenience or personal preferences. For instance, paying students for adhering to a set protocol or disciplining them for making mistakes can erode their self-esteem and curiosity if your aim is to foster innovation. Rewarding pupils for their individual accomplishments or disciplining them for seeking assistance can work against your goal of encouraging collaboration among students. Make sure that incentives and penalties are consistent, fair, and appropriate in order to match them with the goals. Students can be rewarded, for instance, if they show that they understand a concept, use a skill, or perform better. Students who break the rules, cause disruptions in the classroom, or hurt other people might be disciplined. Involve pupils in reward and punishment.[4, 52].

Rewards and punishments can be more effective when students participate in the process rather than being imposed from above. Involving students can lead to increased ownership, involvement, and accountability. For example, you can involve students in establishing rules and punishments, selecting prizes and incentives, and assessing their own conduct and development. You can also utilize prizes and punishments to encourage debate, reflection, and criticism. For example, you can

encourage kids to describe why they deserve a reward or punishment, how they feel about it, and what they can do better the next time.

Adjust incentives and sanctions for students. There is no one-size-fits-all set of rewards and penalties. The way that different pupils react to the same reward or punishment might vary based on a number of factors, including personality, background, needs, and interests. For instance, although some students might favor material prizes, others would prefer verbal appreciation. While some kids may take well to light sanctions, others may react negatively to severe ones. You must differentiate your approach, respect the uniqueness of your students, and get to know them well in order to tailor rewards and punishments to them. To find out about the preferences, objectives, and difficulties of your students, for instance, you can conduct questionnaires, interviews, or observations. If you want to be fair and equal, you can also give options, choices, or modifications in terms of incentives and penalties.[6, 68].

Monitor the rewards and punishments. Rewards and penalties do not remain static. They can evolve throughout time based on the environment, scenario, and outcome. As a result, you must monitor their effects and make necessary adjustments. Depending on how pupils respond to rewards and punishments, you may need to increase, decrease, or vary the type or frequency of these. You may also need to phase away rewards and penalties once pupils have demonstrated a particular amount of mastery, autonomy, or self-regulation. To track rewards and punishments, you must gather and analyze data such as student feedback, behavior records, and academic performance. You should also discuss and collaborate with other teachers, parents, or counselors, who may have alternative viewpoints or ideas on rewards.

Reinforcement in the classroom involves providing a consequence that enhances the likelihood of future conduct. In addition to controlling behavior, reinforcement in the classroom should be employed to keep pupils engaged and motivated to study. Teachers should employ reinforcement frequently to maintain a good learning environment and encourage appropriate classroom actions. Examples of reinforcers that can be utilized in the classroom are the following:

- Teacher's praise
- Earning privileges.
- Teacher's attentiveness
- Taking away a homework assignment
- Extra recess time.
- Extending the deadline

Key facts: Motivation is the drive to attain one's goals or demands. Motivation is essential for breaking old behaviors and developing good ones. Many people struggle to become and remain motivated, especially if they have mental health issues like depression or anxiety. It may be beneficial to define clear, quantifiable goals that can

be broken down into smaller steps. Ask your family and friends to support you and keep you encouraged. What is motivation? Motivation is the drive to attain one's goals or demands. It is affected by: How badly you want the goal. What will you gain and lose if you don't achieve your goal? Your personal expectations Most people wish to change something in their lives. [2, 81].

However, finding inspiration to even get started might be difficult. Understanding what motivation means to you will help you develop your own strategies to become driven. Why does motivation matter? Motivation is crucial because: Goals give motivation, aid in problem-solving, habit change, and managing difficulties and opportunities.

How do I become motivated? Most individuals battle with motivation, but it's especially difficult if you have mental health difficulties like despair or anxiety. Here are a few tips: Set yourself a definite, attainable goal. Consider how to incorporate that objective into your life and what steps you must take to make it a reality. Then set a time limit on it (such as one week or one month). Break your objective down into small, manageable activities and set regular reminders to accomplish each stage. Tell your family and friends about your goals, and encourage them to help you stay motivated. [1,65].

Where to Look for Assistance Speak to a trusted friend or a counselor if you are having trouble staying motivated; they can offer helpful coping mechanisms. Counseling expenses may be covered by a mental health care plan if you qualify for one and have a mental illness. Consult your physician for advice on this. You should save this page to your bookmarks so you can come back to it when you need inspiration. In order to teach effectively, one must motivate students, as this has a big impact on their engagement, learning outcomes, and general academic achievement. The following are a few tactics teachers might use to inspire students:

1. Establish Explicit Expectations and Goals: Make sure that students understand the expectations, learning objectives, and academic goals. Students are more likely to feel driven to meet their objectives when they are aware of what is expected of them and why it matters.

2. Offer Regular Feedback: Give insightful comments on students' development, homework, and tests. Students can stay motivated and focused on their learning when they receive precise feedback and positive reinforcement that helps them recognize their areas of strength and growth.

3. Create a Supportive Learning Environment: Establish a positive and inclusive classroom environment in which children feel safe, respected, and encouraged to engage. Building good teacher-student relationships and fostering a sense of belonging might help pupils become more motivated to learn.

4. Provide Choice and Autonomy: Allow students to make decisions about their learning process, such as project subjects, study techniques, and assignments. Allowing autonomy can boost students' sense of ownership and motivation in their studies.

5. Use Variety of Teaching Strategies: Use a variety of teaching methods, instructional materials, and multimedia resources to accommodate different learning styles and keep classes entertaining. Variety in instruction can help pupils stay engaged and motivated.

6. Add Real-World Relevance: To demonstrate the applicability of what students are learning in the real world, make connections between classroom material and current affairs, student interests, and real-life applications. Students' enthusiasm to participate in the subject matter can be increased by showcasing the material's relevance to real-world situations.

7. Promote Collaboration and Peer Interaction: Create a cooperative learning atmosphere where students may cooperate, exchange ideas, and assist one another. Engaging in collaborative activities fosters social connection, a sense of community, and engagement, all of which can increase motivation.

8. Celebrate Achievements: Honor and commemorate the triumphs, achievements, and advancements of your students. Students can be inspired to keep aiming for greatness if their efforts and advancement are acknowledged, whether orally or through awards, diplomas, or other prizes.

9. Promote Growth mentality: Stress the value of hard work, tenacity, and resilience in learning to foster a growth mentality. Encourage kids to have a positive attitude toward difficulties and learning by helping them to understand that intelligence and abilities can be acquired through practice and hard work.

10. Make Learning Enjoyable: To make learning interesting and exciting for students, incorporate playful, creative, and interactive components into your classes. Information retention and motivation can be raised by incorporating games, practical exercises, multimedia presentations, and interactive learning opportunities. [2, 325-346].

The Different Types of Motivation in Education

Types of motivation in the teaching process. Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation are the two primary types of motivation, and they encompass all motivators. Intrinsic motivation encompasses all motivational types driven by internal incentives, whereas extrinsic motivation encompasses all motivational types driven by external benefits. However, within these two broad categories, there are more granular varieties of motivation that emphasize individual motivating reasons. Main Types of Motivation. The following are the primary types of motivation and the internal or external rewards they employ to motivate

1. Intrinsic Motivation. Intrinsic motivation encompasses all activities that encourage you based on internal incentives, such as self-improvement or assisting a friend in need. For example, you can be driven to achieve a promotion because you will gain valuable abilities. In contrast, you may be inspired to succeed because you desire to make a positive difference in the lives of those around you. Though the aforementioned instances demonstrate positivity, intrinsic motivation can also have unfavorable effects. For instance, you can encourage yourself to pick up new skills since failing to do so will leave you feeling empty. Although the result of your efforts is beneficial, the particular incentive you employed was centered on preventing a negative consequence rather than achieving a favorable one. There are numerous forms of intrinsic motivation that are all centered around a particular motivating incentive or driver because of this and other factors.

Because intrinsic motivation normally focuses on positive or altruistic things you can control, whether it is favorable or bad, it is usually more sustainable than extrinsic motivation. On the other hand, extrinsic motivation is usually directed toward goals that are not directly under your control because they are provided to you by another party. All of the factors that drive you based on outside benefits like money or recognition is known as extrinsic motivation. These are more prevalent than intrinsic motivators and include following through on goals because of concrete rewards, anticipation, or fear—all of which are influenced by outside variables. [3,52].

People desire a promotion, for instance, because they anticipate receiving a raise. Conversely, extrinsic motivation typically focuses on things that are given to you by someone else and therefore is not directly within your control to achieve. Extrinsic incentive can occasionally be detrimental, much like intrinsic motivation. For instance, the fear of losing your job could spur you to improve your performance. This demonstrates that, similar to its high-level cousin, extrinsic motivation has a wide range of motivational kinds that each emphasize a distinct external motivator and explain the motivating efficacy of that driver. Intrinsic motivation, whether good or negative, is normally more sustainable than extrinsic drive since it focuses on positive or altruistic activities over which you have control. Extrinsic motivation, on the other hand, is often focused on things that are handed to you by someone else and hence are outside your direct control to obtain.

2.Extrinsic motivation. Extrinsic motivation refers to all of the factors that inspire you based on external benefits such as money or recognition. These sources of motivation are more widespread than internal motivators and include completing goals through a tangible incentive, fear, or expectancy, all of which are influenced by external variables. People, for example, want to be promoted because they expect a rise. Extrinsic motivation, like intrinsic motivation, can have negative consequences. For example, fear of being fired may encourage you to do better at your job. This

demonstrates that extrinsic motivation, like its high-level cousin, has numerous motivational types that focus on a single external motivational driver and explain how effective it is at motivating. As you can see, it is not enough to merely classify motivation as an internal or external incentive. Check out my post on intrinsic vs. Extrinsic motivation for additional details on broad intrinsic and extrinsic incentives and how they differ. If not, continue reading for particular motivation strategies that make precise use of these reward systems and can support your success in life. [5, 27].

CONCLUSION

In order to discipline and inspire their students, teachers use a variety of incentives and sanctions. Praise, literature, money, food, and good grades are some examples of rewards. Most teachers agree that rewards can boost motivation, promote active involvement, and increase academic success. The employment of rewards in the classroom is perceived positively by students, who believe that it influences pleasant emotions and promotes self-development. It has been discovered that using prizes as positive reinforcement for learning behavior is very pleasant for students and can raise engagement and enjoyment. All things considered, establishing a reward system in the classroom might be a useful tactic for encouraging motivation and involvement.

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