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Ways of Motivating Young Learners in EFL Classroom

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Abstract: In our rapidly developing world, the demand for learning a foreign language continues to rise. Proficiency in a foreign language is one of the most important requirements for educational and employment opportunities. As a result, the methods discussed in this article can be used to encourage young learners to begin learning new languages.

Keywords: competence, language acquisition, a manageable objective, and authenticity, motivation, young learners.

Nowadays, it's hard to find someone who doesn't understand how important it is to know other languages to have a successful career. Language learning has received a lot of attention since childhood.

Because of the fundamental benefits of being able to communicate in English, learning the language has become a required course in the majority of Uzbek primary schools. Between the ages of 7 and 11, children begin learning English, which they then continue in secondary schools. The specific kind of school, as well as its focus or area of expertise, determines how children begin their language studies. Among other things, it is essential to allow children to develop a positive attitude toward English language learning because the approach they adopt almost immediately after beginning their studies may have a significant impact on their attitude toward English throughout their lives.

A process known as motivation can arouse and incite behavior, provide direction, continue to allow behavior to persist, and ultimately result in the selection or execution of a particular behavior. According to some scientists, motivation is a type of desire to learn a new language. When teaching a second or foreign language, there may be some challenges. When a learner has a strong desire to learn, acquisition is simple. Motivation is a unique factor in predicting a foreign language's success. It could also be described as a complex phenomenon that is frequently used. It is a desire to achieve a goal that is fueled by energy to accomplish the intended objective. A teacher can easily direct a student to achieve the objective with the assistance of motivation. A learner's ability to participate in the language learning process is crucial. People who have successfully integrated their culture may benefit from motivation. It is a self-centered procedure. Motivation plays a big role in how well a learner can stick to his or her learning routine.

The following recommendations are for you if you want to learn why rewards don't work to get a child interested in learning a foreign language and what to do instead. We choose between external and internal motivation. Intrinsic motivation is rarely considered. "I want" suffices to convey our sincere desires and the circumstances of our situation. Because they enjoy doing so, children will gladly listen to their favorite band, make something with their own hands, or read adventure novels.

Extrinsic motivation ranges from pocket change to grades at school. This can be summarized in a single sentence: "You will receive this if you do this". In his book "Punished by Rewards", psychologist Alfie Kohn warns not only parents but also educators against using various incentives. Some parents make a promise to take their kids to the zoo so they can do well in school; others buy their kids expensive gadgets or even give them money. The issue is that this approach is ineffective: The student will continue to study in this manner, and he will also be disappointed with his loved ones because he did not receive what he was promised!

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In what appears to be noble ways, teachers attempt to increase enthusiasm: They create benefits for good students and introduce various statuses (such as the best student of the month). This frequently occurs: The awards are typically presented to a group of students whose composition does not change, and the best student of the month is typically a single student. The remaining students are unhappy.

Why does it not work to increase extrinsic motivation?

The child will initially enthusiastically accept the promise when we tell them, "If you do this, you will get this." The self-defense instinct also kicks in at the same time. Instead of looking for a creative solution to the problem, the child begins to look for the easiest, most reliable option. He ponders the following: Why should I risk writing the control work on my own? It is better for me to copy the experts because it is more reliable. See, the objectives shift: not for the sake of knowledge but rather for rewards.

Extrinsic motivation is effective when used in conjunction with intrinsic motivation. He doesn't move forward on his own; rather, he simply "gets the job done" and pushes him to get what he wants more quickly.

What factors encourage studying enthusiasm? Three factors influence motivation, according to Kohn:

1. Young children are ready to learn and don't need anything in order to do so. They are driven strongly within: they study because they find it interesting.
2. Children who are able to study effectively have internal motivation. Others believe they cannot, but this is not true. Despite receiving subpar grades, some students exhibit positive traits in other areas. For instance, they are able to memorize dozens of their favorite singer's songs (in math, they are unable to remember the multiplication table). Alternately, they enjoy reading fiction but avoid classics. That is of interest to them. Intrinsic motivation is essentially based on this.
3. The psychologists Carol Ames and Carol Dweck discovered that children lose interest immediately when parents and teachers emphasize a privilege.

The success of restoring academic motivation is largely dependent on the parents. There are three things adults must focus on: content, collaboration, and the ability to choose.

1. Content. We try to change the child's behavior when he does not comply with our requests. Better yet, consider whether your request is reasonable. Nothing to worry about if your child does not receive only "4s" and "5s" in physics. Our request that they "not make noise" is rebuffed by children not because they are "deaf," but rather due to the psychological characteristics of their age.
2. Cooperation. Sadly, many parents are unfamiliar with this term when communicating with their children. However, you should encourage more cooperation from your children as they get older. It is essential to collaborate on discussions, explanations, and plans. Try to speak to the child as if you were an adult. A 15-year-old boy's aspiration to become an astronaut cannot be ignored. Sit down and discuss the inevitability of this. Your words might inspire your son to develop on his own.
3. The ability to choose. In order for the child to take responsibility for finding a solution, he needs to feel like he is a part of the process. If your child starts behaving badly, find out why. Try it, even if you think, "I know what that's all about." His response might surprise you.

We look for motivation within ourselves, although changing a child's internal state is difficult, it is possible to see results.

1. Acknowledge your child. For instance, you may not like the new image of your daughter, but you must accept it. In other words, understanding is more important than pampering.
2. Engage in honest conversation. Talk to your child first if you are close enough to them. Talk to him about his interests and the challenges he's facing in school. Together, find a way to get out.



3. Help the child figure out what his life's purpose is. Because the child does not comprehend the need for these formulas, innumerable rules, and theorems, there is frequently no internal motivation. Choosing what your child wants to do after school is crucial. Understanding this is helped by lengthy conversations with parents, career guidance, and books for teenagers.
4. Integrate the child's interests into the learning process. You should try to incorporate the child's genuine interests (internal motivation) into their studies. The individual and their parents must devote a lot of time and attention to this process. For instance, watching your favorite movie can help you learn English. Programming and other related subjects should be of interest to a teenager who enjoys computer games.

Finding the child's internal motivation is one of the most important tasks. For a responsible parent who genuinely cares about his or her child's life, this is not a problem.

To come up with something new, you have to try things differently. As a result, it's in the students' best interest to incorporate language learning into their daily routines. Additionally, it is essential to strike a good balance between new experiences and established learning activities for students. At this point, young learners heavily rely on the support of peers and adults. They still need motivation to help to actively participate in interactions and communicate meaning.

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