

## MOTIVATING STUDENTS -INTRINSIC VS. EXTRINSIC

*by:*

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A necessity for capturing student interest is essential when into consideration the numerous factors that influence the learning process, such as family education, physical condition, management, environment, and teaching factor in the classroom (Ozcan, 2021). To be able to get the desired result out of a class, motivation is crucial (Shrestha, 2020). Before the discussion begins, teachers offer strategies to stimulate the student's curiosity, such as reciting and singing songs, reading stories, displaying photos and videos, asking insightful questions about a subject, and more. However, several students unexpectedly lost interest, behaved disruptively, and occasionally exhibited little attention throughout the class's subsequent sessions. Due to these circumstances, teachers have become more creative in utilizing their instructional materials.

According to studies conducted by Zaccone and Pedrini (2019), intrinsic motivation – an inner drive that propels students to participate in academic activities and fosters their interest in learning as they enjoy the process – positively affects learning efficacy. Extrinsic motivation, on the other hand, negatively impacts the efficiency of learning because learners only engage in tasks for external reasons, such as parental expectations, expectations of other trustworthy role models, earning potential to enroll in a course later, and good grades (Adamma et al., 2018). Additionally, extrinsic motivation is associated with psychological distress and lower levels of well-being, which may prevent them from learning.

Today's generation is skeptical of traditional classroom practices that require students to sit through the entire lesson. Teachers need to be reminded of the importance of a student-

centered classroom to inspire students' interest in participating in various activities in class, contributing to discussions, and performing well on assessments. Teachers should act as a guide for the process and let the students discover things on their own by giving them options for learning a particular subject, encouraging reflection on their assignments, and putting what they have learned to use in practical circumstances.

It is preferable to be willing to do a task on your own than to wait to expect something in return. The satisfaction, enjoyment, and motivation you experience while performing the task will drive you to complete it. Teachers must train their students to increase their enthusiasm to study, and for that to happen, students must enjoy the class and perceive themselves as the focal point of the conversation who are accountable for their learning. While receiving praise, excellent marks, and being rewarded for good academic success are positive, we must educate our students on the value of learning over the benefits of learning. Linking learners' experiences to the lessons would help make learning more meaningful and relevant (Adamma et al.,2018).

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