Activation and Formation of Motivation Exercise

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Abstract: Efficiency of the educational process, as a bilateral process crucially depends on the activity level of educational-cognitive activity of students. Knowledge and skills can be acquired in full only if the active learning of the student. However, in practice, mass education with a significant number of students in the class the teacher is forced to focus on the student's average level of readiness, is unable to engage individually with every schoolboy. Therefore falls educational and cognitive activity as lagging students and gifted children, which directly affects the quality of learning. Active exercises determines the level of student attitudes to learning. In the structure of the activity is assumed to specify components such as willingness to carry out educational tasks, the pursuit of self-employment, awareness assignments, systematic training, the desire to improve their personal level, etc. All of these components are interconnected.

Key words: Active student - Learning teaching material - The formation of the teaching - Motivation exercises

INTRODUCTION

Activation of teaching is the purposeful activity of the teacher, aimed at improving teaching and student cognitive activity, a creative approach to learning and self-teaching, the formation of skills of self-knowledge acquisition and application in practice. Cognitive activity is one of the leading personality traits and "manifests itself in the direction and stability of cognitive interests, desire for mastery of knowledge and effective ways of activity in mobilizing willpower to achieve educational and cognitive goals".

Among the effective ways of enhancing learning and cognitive activity of students, you can specify the implementation of the major approaches that have been confirmed in the new educational technologies:

- Activity-based approach to learning provides such a construction of the educational process in which students become actual participants in the process of obtaining knowledge, rather than passive viewer of the teaching process;
- Student-centered approach is based on the fact that learning is focused on the personality of the learner;
- Research approach to learning provides student involvement in research search when procuring knowledge [1].

Effective ways of enhancing student learning and serve the following features of the organization of the educational process:

- Algorithm training provides for the introduction of specific algorithms for solving problems of known type;
- Computerization of education means the introduction of computer technology in the educational process;
- Differentiation of learning takes into account the individual abilities of students;
- Support the interests of students and the formation of learning motivation;
- Involve students in problem solving, in problem-based learning, in the process of finding and solving scientific and practical problems;

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The use of such forms as educational games, discussions, identifying lack of information, empathy, problem situations;
Promotion of collective forms of work, provision of educational interaction of students [2].

**Practical Activation Schoolchildren:** There are proven in practice pedagogical activity factors, which helps to activate the accounting teaching schoolchildren. Among them are:

- Personal humane attitude towards children, the vision of the person in every schoolboy;
- The ability to know the inner world of a schoolboy, his interests, desires and abilities;
- Understanding of marital status and student relationships within the family;
- The ability to properly build relationships with students;
- Ability to set pupils increasingly complex tasks and build self-sufficiency students;
- The ability to inspire and persuade them the possibility of achieving the goal;
- Reliance on children's group;
- Providing opportunities for students to choose their task (where applicable);
- The use of a reference signal;
- To involve students to collective and individual introspection [3].

The most important indication of a student is a permanent attention to the content of teaching material and to the process of learning. Maintaining constant attention to the teaching of students contribute to novelty and strangeness content of educational material and training aids used, the ability of the teacher to use reasonable possibility of verbal and nonverbal impact on students and support their cognitive interest, etc. The most important factors to pay more attention to training material are the awareness of their duties and obligations, a clear understanding of the specific learning objectives, providing familiar, comfortable environment for learning activities [4].

Understanding these factors allows us to identify the most important conditions for enhancing teaching schoolchildren. Such conditions can be realized as a teacher in whole or separately, depending on the process conditions teaching schoolchildren.

Activation contributes to teaching students the use of the methods and techniques that allow the teacher to a certain extent to individualize learning. Obviously, it is impossible to apply the lessons only individual forms of work are also used front, the group forms. Expedient to alternate forms and all possible individualization enter into all forms of work. There are special techniques gain individualization of learning, including the following can be noted:

- To achieve maximum independence of trainees;
- Ensure that the level of training of educational tasks pupils to develop their skills;
- Take into account the cognitive capabilities of students;
- Provide a reasonable selection of tasks and provide timely assistance in completing assignments;
- The systematic control of the results [6].

**Individualized Instruction:** Computerization of education is an important means of individualization of learning. Computer training does not require a lot of time, but it is not without some drawbacks. The most important of its drawbacks is that it is without voice, the student does not use verbal speech. Application allows you to experiment, work creatively, but there is a risk of separation from practice. Another danger lies in the possibility of addiction to the computer (computer disease). Therefore it is necessary to apply reasonably automated part of the learning process, which should not exceed 30% of the total cost of training time [7]. With the help of the computer should be created such conditions that would facilitate the development of student thinking skills, it would be oriented to the search for patterns, relationships and dependencies of different objects of study.
Decided That the Following Main Uses of Computers

**Simulator:** Training system is suitable in the development and consolidation of skills. Student perceives the team responds to them, repeats and learns stuff. However, in this case the student is passive.

**Tutor:** Machine is some function of the teacher, that allows one to see some sort of dialogue, which is a variation of the content or the amount of information. Here we have a control action from the machine (there is a system replica cars) and from the teacher. When the correct answer student computer enables the next step. If an incorrect answer computer offers the student to try again to find a different way, etc.

**Simulation:** The device simulates certain subject situation, it contributes to the development of thinking. Simulation modeling should be used maximally individualized [8].

Computerization of training allows him to get better results when there is a possibility of formalizing certain human functions and playback through computer systems. This leads to savings in time and teacher trainees, freeing them from the mechanical work. At the same time, the experience of computer usage in education gained in different countries shows that the computer can not replace a live teacher that computerization can not solve all the problems of education.

**Motivation of Schoolchildren to Learn:** Motivation-it processes, methods and motives to human productive activity. This is-a set of different motives: motives, needs, interests, aspirations, goals, interests, attitudes and ideals, etc. Therefore, student motivation for learning can be understood as processes, methods and motives to effective teaching, active development of educational content [9].

There are various action sequences, with the aim to determine the characteristics of students motives. One such algorithm includes the following steps: defining and clarifying learning objectives at the schoolboy, identify opportunities age motivation; refinement baseline motivation, study prevailing motives (which are the leading motives), the study of the individual characteristics of motivation, analysis of the causes of change (reduction, increasing etc.) motivation.

In the study of the formation of motives is advisable to fix the changes following parameters: type of attitude to learning, teaching objectives, teaching motives; student emotions in teaching, ability to learn, level of training, learning characteristics. It is these parameters allow to judge the degree of formation of motives for learning student [10].

Of great importance is self-motivated student learning. The teacher should conduct the necessary educational work in order to have developed an interest in student motivation to the appropriate level of development reached its endurance and stamina, also developed specific techniques and methods of forming the motivation of certain activities, including and teaching. One of these methods is the formation syndrome achievements. This method requires the formation of student skills to compare their own achievements with the achievements of other, more successful students, student learning modes of behavior, typical for a person with a highly motivated, case studies of everyday life with a highly motivated [11].

One of the most promising directions of scientific knowledge are the problems that are in the so-called border areas, on the "junction" of the various sciences. The interpenetration of Sciences, which is reflected in an objectively existing links between them. Such a relationship is obtained its concrete expression in the form of interdisciplinary relations, Relationship between the contents of different subjects (disciplines). The need to implement such links is also dictated by the principles of didactic training and educational goals of education [12].

Implementation of interdisciplinary relations contributes to the formation of students' holistic view of the phenomena of nature and the relationship between them. This enables students to use in the study of this discipline with the knowledge and skills that have been acquired in the study of other disciplines. However, provided the conditions of application of knowledge in specific situations, when considering particular issues that is of interest to the development of student academic information. Implementation of interdisciplinary relations becomes a means of enhancing motivation and learning and cognitive activity schoolboy. Implementation of interdisciplinary relations contributes to the formation of students' holistic view of the phenomena of nature and the relationship between them. This enables students to use in the study of this discipline with the knowledge and skills that have been acquired in the study of other disciplines. However, provided the conditions of application of knowledge in specific situations, when
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Implementation of interdisciplinary relations helps
to activate learning. Outlining the new training material,
the teacher can play the necessary information from
another discipline. This activates the perception of new
knowledge students, reveals new aspects have been
studied in other disciplines concepts, laws, shows the
need to use them to describe new phenomena,
explanations, evidence of new natural connections.

CONCLUSION

Currently interdisciplinary communication are
considered in an extended sense, appeared "Intra", "in
exchange", "intra cyclic" kinds of interdisciplinary
connections. There are specially designed technologies
that support the implementation of interdisciplinary links
in the form of integrated education. One such technology
is called "technology education in the global information
society" [14]. It involves the construction of such an
educational process in which the student is invited to
assimilate is not some set of ready information and is
modeled on its activities Interdisciplinary conscious
search, selection and analysis. It uses new ways to find
new information significantly expands the list of
interdisciplinary sources of information, where, along with
traditional print media used Internet-resource. In the
search for students with interdisciplinary master universal
(scientific) ways of knowing, using modern information
technology.

Information richness associated with previously
unknown events, objects, events, causes significant
fatigue of the nervous system. Therefore there is a need
to establish associations to use analogues in related
disciplines, to include close to vibrant content
information. All this leads to the use of inter subject
bonds.

Implementation of interdisciplinary relations
contributes to the formation of students' scientific
knowledge systems, methods of cognitive activity and
humanistic relations in the perception of reality.

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