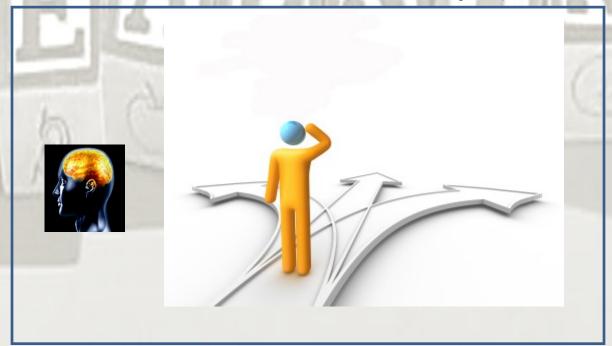
Motivation in Learning



What is motivation and motivational theory?

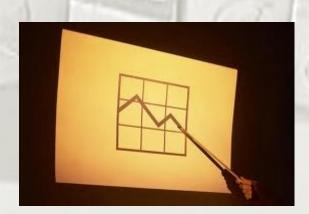
Definition: "Motivation is defined as an internal drive that activates behavior and gives it direction. The term motivation theory is concerned with the processes that describe why and how human behavior is activated and directed" (Romando, 2007, para. 1).



Why do we need motivated students?

Motivated students will eventually become entrepreneurs or work for an employer. These motivated employees help organizations survive. Motivated employees are more productive (Lindner, 1998).





How do we motivate our students?

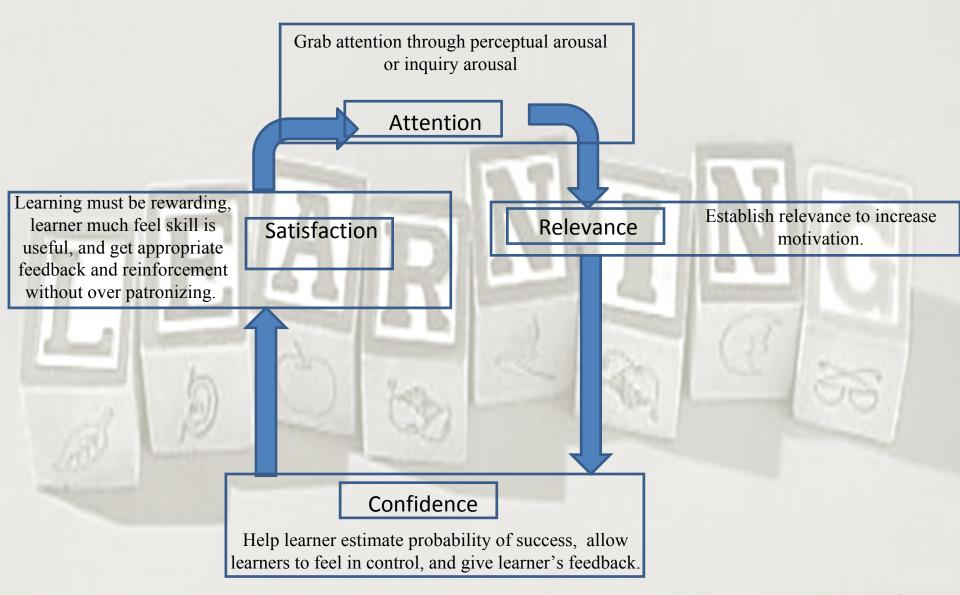
Research show that setting objectives is an effective way of helping students learn and recall information. It is important for students to set not only long term goals of the project, but the short term goals as well. (Briggs, Gustafson, & Tillman, 1992, p. 110).



ARC's Model

ARC's Model (Attention, Relevance, Confidence, and Satisfaction) encourages successful achievement of objectives (Branch & Fitzgerald, 1999, p. 89).

ARC's Model of Motivational Design (Keller)



ARC's Model of Motivational Design (Keller) Continued



ttention

- 1. Variability
- 2. Humor
- 3. Concreteness
- 4. Conflict
- 5. Inquiry
- 6. Participation













elevance

- 1. Experience
- 2. Present worth
- 3. Future usefulness
- 4. Matching
- 5. Modeling
- 6. Choice







- 1. Learning requirements
- 2. Difficulty
- 3. Expectations
- 4. Attributions
- 5. Self-confidence





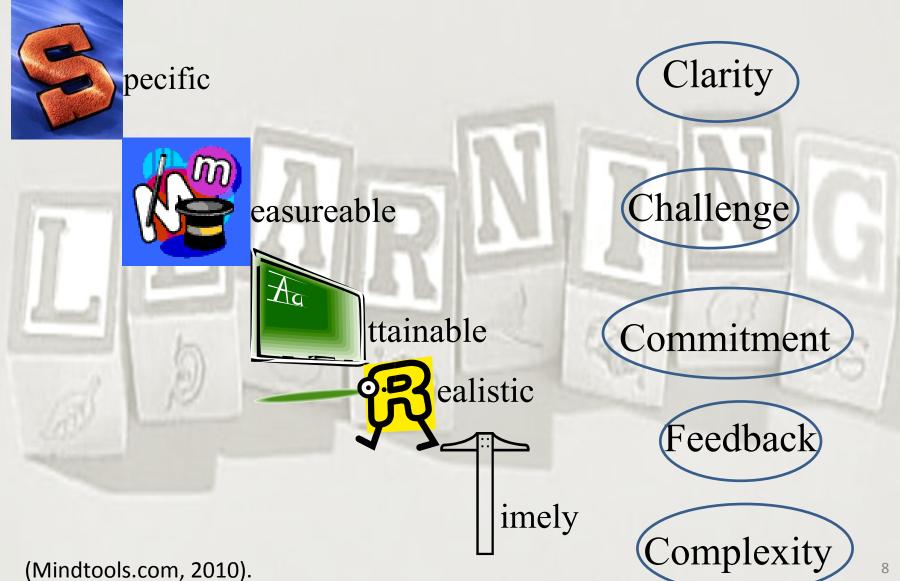
- 1. Unexpected rewards
- 2. Positive Outcomes
- 3. Avoiding negative influences
- 4. Scheduling of reinforcements
- 5. Natural consequences







Goal setting theory



Self-Regulation through Learning

Definition: "Self-regulation is the process by which people attempt to constrain unwanted urges in order to gain control of the incipient response." (Baumesiter & Vohs, 2007, p. 2, 3).

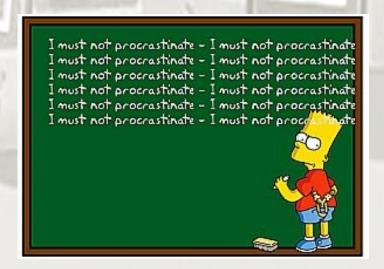
Simply put: self regulation involves changing ones behavior.





Four Ingredients to Self-Regulation

- Well defined standard.
- Monitoring the behavior.
- Will power.
- Motivation in order to meet the standard and change the behavior (Baumesiter & Vohs,, 2007, p. 3, 4).





Kusiak's Insight on Motivation





- 1. Utilize ARCS model in instruction.
- 2. Teach students to set short-term SMART goals for themselves.
- 3. Teach students the meaning of "self-discipline."
- 4. Teach through examples and by giving students positive feedback.

Reference List

About-E-learning Resource. (2010). Learning and Motivation. Retrieved from http://www.about-elearning.com/motivation.html

Baumeister, R.F., & Vohs, K. (2007). Self-Regulation, Ego Depletion, and Motivation. [Abstract]. *Social and Personal Psychology Compass*, 2-4.

Branch, M.B. & Fitzgerald, M.A (1999). *Educational Media and Technology Yearbook*. Retrieved from http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=ScG4TZE4h_EC&oi=fnd&pg=PA89&dq=apply+instructional+design+t

Briggs, L., Gustafson, K., & Tillman, M. (1992). *Instructional Design Principles and Applications. Implementation* (2nd edition). Retrieved from

http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=ScG4TZE4h EC&oi=fnd&pg=PA89&dg=apply+instructional+design+te

Learning Theories Knowledgebase (2010, September). ARCS Model of Motivational Design (Keller) at Learning-Theories.com. Retrieved September 24th, 2010 from http://www.learning-theories.com/kellers-arcs-model-of-motivational-design.html

Lindner, J. (1998). Understanding Employee Motivation. (ISSN No 1077-5315) [Abstract]. *Journal Editorial Office*. 36(3). Retrieved from http://www.joe.org/joe/1998june/rb3.php

Mindtools.com (2010). *Locke's Goal Setting Theory*. Retrieved from http://www.mindtools.com/pages/article/newHTE_87.htm

Romando, R. (2007, January 8). Motivation Theory. *Ezine Articles*. Retrieved from http://ezinearticles.com/?Motivation-Theory&id=410700