

## Setting Goals on Smart Techniques and Affecting Student Motivation

A.J.Janabergenova  
Teacher of Nukus State Pedagogical Institute

### Annotation

The article raises the question of how to correctly set students' goals (primarily on Smart Techniques) and how it affects their motivation. The most common method of setting SMART-goals is a type of standard. According to this standard, each target must meet certain criteria before subordinators. There are 5: clear, measurable, achievable, real, determined in time.

**Keywords :** Purpose, task, motivation, technique, duration, result, evaluation.

It is one of the most important areas of developing students' thinking. The higher the motivation of the students, the more effectively they will flow.

The motivation system is different. However, there are universal tools that are useful for any teacher. This topic is very relevant because it is one of the basic principles; everything starts with the goal set by the teacher in front of the students and starts with understanding the goals to achieve them.

Purpose of the article: To determine whether the goals of Smart Technology can increase students' motivation and try to provide clear and detailed information about the technique itself.

One way to motivate students in higher education is to set goals correctly. Goal setting is also important for the effective flow of the student. Goal setting is the setting and setting of goals in any activity. The goal is to determine the outcome that needs to be achieved over a period of time. A properly defined goal sets the criteria for determining it.

Clear, understandable, clear goals from the teacher increase student performance. It is now popular in many Higher Education Institutions to set goals in Smart. If the goal is written according to this principle, the level of motivation of students will increase significantly.

Students' goals should be made as clear and understandable as possible. The more clearly the task is formulated, the more accurate the results will be.

After all, every student needs to know: what he does, why he does it, how long it takes, and why he gets it. In many ways, because of its uniqueness, the student incentive system will be successful. Studies have shown that the clarity of tasks is more motivating than the experience of students and the amount of commission. This principle also applies to other specialties. A teacher can achieve great results if he or she helps students see their personal contributions to the overall work, as well as if they are confident that their flow is assessed regularly, quickly, and accurately.

The most common way to set goals is SMART goals. This method is definitely a modern, effective approach to setting working goals. The smart method allows you to summarize all the data and information at the planning stage, set the right deadlines, determines the amount of resources, and identifies primary and secondary goals. It allows you to perform specific tasks that are important to each student and has a direct impact on the outcome. Let us consider that it has many advantages and it helps to improve the motivation of students in higher education institutions [1, p. 15].

Smart technology was proposed in the twentieth century. Translated from English, the word smart means "smart". And the technique itself is based on the manager's ability to assign "smart" goals to themselves and to themselves.

SMART is a standard for setting goals. According to this standard, each target must meet certain criteria before subordinators. A total of 5 criteria are read, each of which represents one of the letters of the abbreviation Smart.

The author of the method suggests decoding as follows [3]:

S specific

M-measurable-dimensional

A-achievable

R-realistic-real

T-timed is set in time

Let's take a look at each indicator and its impact on student motivation.

S specific

Goal setting begins with originality. When setting a goal, you need to decide what outcome you want to achieve. It is recommended to answer the questions called 5W to set the goal, because behind them are hidden 5 questions with the letter V:

What? (What?)

Why? (Why?)

Who? (Who?)

Where? (Where?)

Which? (Which one?)

That is, the questions must be answered:

What goal do we achieve?

Why is this necessary?

Who will solve this problem?

Where do we solve the problem?

What are the requirements and restrictions?

If the goals are clear, then all students involved in the process of achieving them will understand what they are.

M-measurable-dimensional task

The statement of the problem requires a clear idea of the successful completion of the problem. There should be some quantitative measurements.

If the goal is infinite, then it is impossible to evaluate whether it has been achieved or not. Accordingly, students do not have a clear assessment of success.

Sometimes it is very helpful to highlight not only the final evaluation criteria, but also the interval, so that the manager has the opportunity to test how many employees to achieve the goal.

A-achievable

The goal given to the student must be achieved. Students or a group of people (a team) can achieve this. This is a very important criterion of this system and it has a great impact on motivating students. If the goal is too high, then it almost always ends and does not end with a good result. If the goal is too easy, then it loses its value, and students ignore them. Before setting a goal, the manager should focus on previous work experience, resource evaluation, and various influencing factors. Most importantly, if the goal requires action, but not redundancy, that is, there is an opportunity to achieve it within a specified time, but at the same time it must be difficult enough to move to achieve them.

It is also important to pay attention to the possible limitations: temporary resource, availability of funds to perform the task, number of students, knowledge and experience of these students (students), access to data, and so on.

#### R-realistic-real

The task must be sufficient, to achieve goals that must be real. Goals should be consistent with overall and strategic goals and work to achieve them. If the goal is not profitable, then the work will be in vain. Students feel this, and it's hard to work effectively when you realize the futility of the task at hand.

#### T-timed is set in time

Every function of a Smartphone must have time limits. Task duration is one of the key components of goal setting. This has a big impact on motivating students and makes it easier to control task performance. The teacher should set the time required to solve the problem in setting the goal. The time constraints of goals help to focus on timeliness, as timeless goals often fail due to additional important and burning tasks.

Three-way goals create a comfortable motivation zone. To achieve each level, the student will be happy with their results, even if it is minimal, striving to achieve the next level. When the planned performance is achieved, the fear of failure disappears and the desire to achieve an aggressive value is greater. The student's motivation increases and he moves to the maximum.

It is recommended to visualize the tasks in the process of stopping the target, which will increase the efficiency of their execution. However, it is recommended to use maximum means to encourage the idea.

Students who monitor their performance are able to sense and document the growth of their professionalism, celebrating their victories and defeats. After all, any intelligent goal can be measured in a simple evaluation system.

Scientists say that the complexity increases the level of motivation to work on tasks at an optimal level. When you see how he behaves in solving the problem, it also motivates. For example, people who work with an audience immediately realize that their performance, a particular copy, a joke, a statement, is successful. Our minds are so regulated that it is important to understand progress, to see victory. It helps to be motivated.

SMART goals can teach any teacher without restrictions for students. Ease of use is one of the reasons for the popularity of the system because it is convenient and can be used by anyone anywhere.

#### List of References:

1. Zhakupov A. "SMART 2.0. How to set goals that work. " Moscow, 2016, pp. 10-27.
2. Samoukina N.V. "Effective staff motivation with minimal financial costs." Moscow, 2014
3. Wikipedia. [Electronic resource] // URL: <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purpose>
4. [Electronic resource] // URL: <https://www.psychologos.ru/articles/view/smart> - SMART --- kriteriigramotno-postavlennoy-celi
5. Grant J. 12 topics. Marketing of the 21st century. - M.: Kommersant, 2007 - S. 70
6. Komleva NV Models and instruments of innovative development of education in an open information environment: monograph. - M.: MESI, 2013 - 199 p.
7. Komleva NV MOOCs should look from the side of expanding their adaptability // Open education. Scientific and practical journal. - 2014 - No. 4 - P. 89-96.

8. St. Petersburg International Economic Forum 2016 - TASS [Electronic resource] - URL: [tass.ru/pmef-2016](http://tass.ru/pmef-2016)
9. Russia on the way to a Smart society: monograph / edited by prof. N. V. Tikhomirova, prof. V.P. Tikhomirov. - M.: NP"Center for the Development of Modern Educational Technologies", 2012 - 280 p.
10. Skorobogatykh II, Musatova Zh. B. SMART marketing: technologies, tools, efficiency assessment // Kazan economic bulletin. - 2015 - No. 5 (19). -FROM. 92-96. 11. Tikhomirov VP The world on the way to Smart Education. New opportunities for development // Open education. Scientific and practical journal. - 2011 - No. 3 - P.
12. Toffler E. "The Third Wave" about changes in society - a summary. - URL: <https://vc.ru/p/third-wave>
- 13.<https://worktek.ru/blog/30114-Postanovka-celey-po-SMART-poshagovaya-instrukciya-s-primerami>
- 14.<https://trainingtechnology.ru/smart/>
- 15.<https://cf.ppt-online.org/files/slide/t/>