M. Ogorodnik, Master student N. Pavlik, PhD in Ped. Sc., As. Prof., research advisor O. Dienichieva, PhD in Ped. Sc., As. Prof., language advisor Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University

## FORMATION OF MOTIVATION FOR YOUTH ACHIEVEMENT BY MEANS OF NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Today, the problem of motivation is quite important. Each person is motivated to act by different factors in professional, educational and creative spheres. Recently, we have been faced the problem that young people have a low level of motivation for any activity. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to analyze approaches to the study of motivation achievement and define the concept of non-formal education as a factor of contributing the formation of motivation achievement.

It is necessary to mention that people have been interested in the problem of motivation since ancient times. So, the famous ancient philosopher Socrates asserted that the main good feature of a person is knowledge, the main source of which is self-knowledge. His well-known phrase "Know Yourself" explains the essence of the activity of any individual. He said that only in the process of knowing ourselves, we can discover the potential a person has [1; p. 36].

The philosopher G. Hegel noted that motivation is always in the nature of a human being. The will of a person, as he said, is determined by his motives, intentions and aspirations [2].

In D. McCleland's work the concept of "the need for achievement" is analyzed. The scientist focuses on the fact that the need for achievement determines the following types of motives: the motive for achieving success and the motive for avoiding failure.

Calling attention to the problem of motivation, it should be said that the concept of motive is defined as "a reason that encourages an individual to take any action" or "a conscious incentive to the activity of a subject, individual, or social group" [3].

Motivation can be divided into external and internal. V. Klimchuk gives the definition of internal motivation and points out that "internal motivation has both situational and dispositional components. Satisfaction or dissatisfaction of basic psychological needs depends on the external conditions of the individual and is reflected in the subjective attitude of the individual to the external conditions of activity. [5, p. 71].

While studying the motivation of young people's achievements, it is necessary to touch on the issues of non-formal education. Researcher I. Biryukova says that non – formal education is any education that is received or can be received outside the system of formal basic or additional education. She also highlighted the factors of high efficiency of non-formal education: a high degree of motivation; purposefulness, meaningfulness of educational activities; flexibility that is necessary to meet various individual needs of students using audio and video tools as various forms of communication with students; learning objectives [4].

Taking everything into account, it must be said that achievement motivation is an incentive to achieve success in any activity. Non-formal education is based on a motivational component and generates interest in learning.

## REFERENCES

1. Сократ. Биографические повествования. Сократ. Платон. Аристотель. Юм. Шопенгауэр / под ред. Н.Ф. Болдырева. – Челябинск : Урал, 1995. – 397 с.

2. Гегель Георг Вильгельм Фридрих. Введение в философию: Философская пропедевтика. Пер. с нем. / предисл. и примеч. С.Ф. Васильева. – Изд. 4-е. – М. : Книжный дом «ЛИБРОКОМ», 2016. – 264 с.

3. Российская социологическая энциклопедия (1998) / под общ. ред. Г. В. Осипова. М. : Издат. группа НОРМА — ИНФРА-М. 666 с.

4. Бирюкова И. К. Неформальное образование: понятие и сущность/ И. К. Бирюкова// Философия и методология образования: Педагогика. – 2012. – С. 18 – 20.

5. Климчук В.О, Горбунова В.В. Внутрішня мотивація учбової діяльності молоді. - Житомир. - Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка. - 2014. - С. 7 - 8, 18 – 19, 34 – 35.