

MOTIVATION OF MOTOR ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN OF EARLY AGE IN THE SYSTEM OF SWIMMING

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Actuality of solving the problems of organization of swimming lessons for young children is caused by a lack of knowledge and a lack of information on the specific content of children's animation for the early age.

With that in mind, **the goal** of the work was set, which included the determination of motivation for the motor activity of children of early age in the system of swimming.

In the course of achieving the research goal were used **methods** such as analysis, synthesis, comparison, abstraction, concretization, generalization, and others, as well as empirical methods of studying scientific and methodological literature, observations and interviews.

As a result of the research operations, we came to the conclusion that the motivation of the motor activity of young children has a certain structure, priority and secondary in importance individual motives and depends on many factors, the main of which are that the lessons involve two: the child and the parent, as well as by the specific content of the child's age.

Conclusion. Motivation of the motor activity of children of early age in the system of swimming has an external and internal side.

External motivation includes the following motives:

1. External motives of the parent:
 - the social status of the activity;
 - evaluation of the "role" of the parent;
 - private motives (medical indications, etc.).
2. External motives of the child:
 - evaluation of the instructor;
 - evaluation of the parent;
 - evaluation of society.

Internal motivation includes the following motives:

1. Internal motivation of the parent:
 - self-evaluation of the role of the parent;
 - self-evaluation of own motor achievements;
 - self-evaluation of socio-psychological achievements;
 - motor achievements of the child.
2. Internal motives of the child:
 - biological needs;
 - own motor achievements.