

RELATIONS BETWEEN CERTAIN TYPES OF MOTIVATION AND SELF-ORIENTATION

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The main goal of this research is to examine relations between certain types of motivation (intrinsic and extrinsic) and self-orientation which is defined by the assumptions of the Self-determination theory (integrated self, ego-invested self, impersonal self). The sample includes 399 students from different faculties in Serbia (42.4% male and 57.6% female), aged between 18 and 36 ($AS = 21.14$; $SD = 2.42$). Aspiration index was used to evaluate motivation and an Ego functioning questionnaire was used to evaluate self-orientation. Three hierarchical regression analysis were conducted in order to answer the questions of the research. In every analysis predictors are the same (intrinsic and extrinsic motivation), while the criteria are different (integrated self, ego-invested self and impersonal self). Based on the obtained findings, models from the second step were adopted and they include both types of motivation. Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation represent significant predictors of the integrated self and they explain 22.9% of the variance of the mentioned criterion. Intrinsic motivation is a better predictor of integrated self than extrinsic motivation. The results are similar when ego-invested self is concerned, however, extrinsic motivation proved to be a better predictor. Finally, in predicting impersonal self both types of motivation proved to be significant predictors. In this model as well as in the first one intrinsic motivation is a better predictor than extrinsic motivation. The results are in accordance with the basic assumptions of the Self-determination theory.

Key Words: Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, self-orientation, Self-determination theory.