



LEARNING ANALYTICS TO DEVELOP FUTURE COMPETENCES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Analysis is a key tool for language teachers to break down complex language structures into smaller, more manageable parts, identify patterns and structures in the language, understand the rules of the language, develop effective teaching strategies that are tailored to the needs of individual learners, and assess learner progress and identify areas where learners need additional support. By using analysis in teaching language, teachers can help learners to develop a deep understanding of the language and master its complexities.

Language is a complex and nuanced system of communication that allows us to express our thoughts, feelings, and ideas to others. Teaching language, therefore, is a challenging task that requires a deep understanding of its structure, rules, and functions. One of the key tools that language teachers use to facilitate learning is analysis. Analysis helps teachers to identify patterns, structures, and rules in language and to develop effective teaching strategies that promote understanding and mastery of the language.

Analysis is an essential component of teaching language because it allows teachers to break down complex language structures into smaller, more manageable parts. These positive effects of learning with technology on student outcomes were demonstrated in different meta-analyses, such as those conducted by [Waxman et al. 2003]. This is particularly important for learners who are just starting to learn a new language. For example, when teaching English grammar, teachers may use analysis to identify the different parts of speech such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions. By breaking down the language into these smaller parts, teachers can help learners to understand the basic building blocks of the language and how they are used to form sentences.

Another way that analysis is used in teaching language is to identify patterns and structures in the language. This is particularly important for learners who are trying to master the language. For example, when teaching English vocabulary, teachers may use analysis to identify common prefixes and suffixes that are used to form new words. By identifying these patterns, learners can quickly expand their vocabulary and understand the meaning of new words without having to memorize every single word individually.

Analysis also plays a critical role in helping learners to understand the rules of the language. Learning analytics (LA) can answer this challenge through its role in identifying and validating some of the significant measures of overall learning phenomena and fostering

evidence-based practices and interventions which have often been impractical until recent years (Buckingham Shum & Deakin Crick, 2016; Hershkovitz et al., 2016; Mangaroska & Giannakos, 2018). Every language has its own set of rules that govern how words are used in sentences, how sentences are structured, and how words change depending on their context. By analyzing these rules, teachers can help learners to understand why certain words are used in certain ways and how to apply these rules in their own writing and speaking.

One of the most important benefits of analysis in teaching language is that it helps teachers to develop effective teaching strategies that are tailored to the needs of individual learners. Every learner has a unique learning style and pace, and teachers need to be able to adapt their teaching methods to meet the needs of each learner. By analyzing the language skills and abilities of each learner, teachers can identify areas where learners need additional support and develop teaching strategies that are tailored to their individual needs.

For example, if a learner is struggling with pronunciation, a teacher may use analysis to identify the specific sounds that the learner is having difficulty with and develop exercises that focus on these sounds. Alternatively, if a learner is struggling with grammar, a teacher may use analysis to identify the specific grammatical structures that are causing difficulty and develop exercises that target these structures.

Analysis also plays an important role in assessing learner progress and identifying areas where learners need additional support. By analyzing learner performance on assessments, teachers can identify areas where learners are struggling and develop targeted interventions to help them improve. For example, if a learner is consistently making errors in using verb tenses, a teacher may use analysis to identify the specific types of errors that the learner is making and develop exercises that focus on these errors.

Analysis plays a critical role in teaching language. It helps teachers to break down complex language structures into smaller, more manageable parts, identify patterns and structures in the language, understand the rules of the language, develop effective teaching strategies that are tailored to the needs of individual learners, and assess learner progress and identify areas where learners need additional support. By using analysis in teaching language, teachers can help learners to develop a deep understanding of the language and master its complexities.

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