



Monitoring Activities On Student Abilities And Obstacles During English Learning Process

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Abstrak

This article was written to help readers understand the results of reading activities and the abilities and obstacles experienced by students during the learning process. understand the results of monitoring achievement activities and abilities and obstacles experienced by students during the learning process. Monitoring is the routine data collection and process of targeting program targets that emphasizes the process and core of change. program target-targeting process that emphasizes process and kernel changes. the quality of the services we purchase while also keeping an eye on our accounts of what is done.

Keywords : monitoring, student understanding, learning activities

INTRODUCTION

Monitoring education is the process of collecting and analyzing data related to student learning in order to provide relevant feedback and improve the effectiveness of educational programs. The enable teachers to respond to students' learning needs in a timely manner.

In the context of education, continuous assessment of student progress, whether formatively or summatively, is beneficial. Formative education is carried out throughout the learning process, and it provides long-term benefits to students and teachers. This section allows students to improve their knowledge, identify areas that need improvement, and develop effective learning strategies. Summarization occurs at the end of the learning period to assess students' abilities in relation to the learning goal.

Monitoring learning can vary, including tests and evaluations, classroom observations, student portfolios, and analysis of quantitative and qualitative learning data. The use of technology in education has also enabled the development of more advanced systems and tools for assessing and motivating students, such as learning management systems and automated data collection systems.

The benefits of classroom monitoring include: Improvement of educational quality: Monitoring of educational quality provides information about the efficacy of teaching methods and curricula, which enables teachers to make necessary changes to improve student learning.

METHODS

This study uses a bibliography research method The bibliography method is a part of research that involves collecting and using relevant references or bibliographical sources to support arguments or claims put forward in research. This method is used to gain a comprehensive understanding of the topic being researched and strengthen the validity of the research. Here are the steps associated with the bibliography method: Identify information needs: Define your research topic and research questions. Describe the specific area you wish to explore and the information needs that need to be met.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Monitoring of learning that has been discussed previously. Learning monitoring generally involves various methods and tools to observe, measure, and evaluate students' progress in achieving learning goals. Some of the topics that might be covered in discussions about monitoring learning include:

Evaluation methods: The discussion may involve various evaluation approaches, such as tests, assignments, projects, class observations, and student portfolios. Discussions can be prone to the advantages and disadvantages of each method and how to integrate them effectively in the monitoring process.

Use of technology: The use of technology in learning monitoring has become an important topic. Discussions can include leveraging online learning management systems, mobile apps, or e-learning platforms to collect data and provide prompt feedback to students and teachers.

Data collection and analysis: Discussion might also include how to collect data on student progress and how to analyze the data to understand the strengths and weaknesses of individual students or the whole class.

Student decisions: It is important to consider student perspectives in discussions about monitoring learning. Engaging students in the coaching process and providing constructive feedback can help them take responsibility for their own learning.

It should be remembered that discussions about monitoring learning can vary widely depending on the context and the parties involved. For the most recent information, it is advisable to refer to relevant publications, research or policies published after September 2021, or to contact relevant educational institutions or educational experts.

Monitoring Techniques

A rising body of data speaks to the importance of the concept of monitoring in education (Bush et al., 2010, Supovitz, Siriniders, & May, 2010; Archer & Brown, 2013; Gamlem & Smith, 2013). The description occurs in the tactics that can be employed, given that leaders can assign varying degrees of importance to various monitoring strategies. The examination of monitoring tactics in this study is divided under three main subtopics: assessment; feedback; school programs and monitoring instruments; and human resource development.

Monitoring learning is an essential process in education and training to assess the progress and effectiveness of learning activities. It involves the systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data related to learners' performance, behaviors, and outcomes. Monitoring learning helps educators and trainers identify strengths and weaknesses, make informed decisions, and provide targeted support to learners. Here are some common methods and tools used for monitoring learning:

Formative Assessment: This involves ongoing assessments conducted during the learning process to provide immediate feedback and guide instructional decisions. Examples include quizzes, class discussions, group work, and observations.

Summative Assessment: These assessments are typically conducted at the end of a learning period to evaluate overall learning outcomes. Examples include exams, projects, portfolios, and standardized tests.

Observations: Direct observations of learners in the classroom or training environment can provide valuable insights into their engagement, participation, and understanding of the content.

Self-Assessment and Reflection: Encouraging learners to reflect on their own learning progress and set goals helps promote metacognitive skills. Self-assessment tools, such as checklists, rubrics, and learning journals, can support this process.

Learning Analytics: With the increasing use of technology in education, learning analytics involves collecting and analyzing data from digital learning platforms, such as learning management systems, to gain insights into learners' behaviors, progress, and engagement.

Feedback and Communication: Regular feedback from teachers, trainers, and peers helps learners understand their strengths and areas for improvement. It can be provided verbally, in written form, or through online platforms.

Progress Tracking: Keeping track of learners' progress through charts, graphs, or other visual representations allows educators to visualize and analyze trends and patterns over time.

Adaptive Learning Systems: These computer-based systems use algorithms to track learners' progress and adjust the content and pace of instruction to meet individual needs.

Surveys and Questionnaires: Collecting feedback from learners through surveys and questionnaires can provide valuable insights into their perceptions, satisfaction, and areas for improvement.

Performance Records: Maintaining records of learners' performance, such as grades, attendance, and completion rates, helps track progress and identify trends.

Significance of monitoring

Significance of monitoring Bush argues in his 2013 book that the aim of education is to encourage teaching and learning. Teachers and learners, as with any formal classroom activity, should be monitored for the purpose of getting





feedback concerning their specific effects on learning. It can also be argued that teaching is effective when learning takes place. As a result, after an intensive monitoring exercise is carried out, the School Teachers' Unions shall be able to state that teaching is efficient. There are a number of reasons why the monitoring is important in this section.

Du Plessis (2013) acknowledges that, with monitoring of curriculum implementation, managers are able to gain insights into the needs and challenges faced by teachers. Apparently, it is intended to enhance learning through teaching and monitoring. Accordingly, Bush 2011 points out that the use of learners' names in South Africa demonstrates what schools should aim at if they are going to be able to support continuous learning on a community basis from elementary level upwards and advocate monitoring. Southworth (2004) concedes that leadership is stronger when it is backed by data on teaching and learning practices, achievements and other classroom dynamics.

Monitoring could also provide information to the leadership on the needs of learners and challenges teachers are facing, Du Plessis, 2013. It's not unreasonable to assume that SMTS will be involved in the teaching and learning activities. According to Olayiwola (2012), the role of the SMTS is to be an educational leader. It means that the main function of teachers is to enhance learning, regardless of whether they are in a hierarchy. It is often claimed that educational leaders have a better chance of influencing learning activities in class, Harris & Frost 2010, If expectations are to be set by SMTs.

Assessment

Assessment as a strategy for monitoring teaching and learning may give information to leaders and all interested parties on making informed decisions Southworth, 2004; Bush & Glover, 2012). There's a consensus among the scholars Southworth, 2004, Du Plessis, 2013, Data which illustrate classroom conditions shall be collected, analyzed and interpreted as part of monitoring. Locally, the Department of Education through the National Protocol for Assessment (DBE, 2011e) stipulates that all classroom activities must be recorded, analyzed and interpreted to assist learners, parents and other stakeholders in making decisions about progress of learners (DBE, 2011c). The importance of assessment as a monitoring strategy is apparent from this definition of evaluation.

Indirect information on education can be obtained by means of assessments that seek to measure progress in teaching. The DBE 2011b provides an additional layer of clarity regarding monitoring when indicating that it must be capable of providing information on progress made and results achieved by learners more effectively and efficiently. In order to improve the learning experience, it further states that appropriate evidence of achievement should be collected in various forms of evaluation including but not limited to: dBE 2011, b and c. In order to assess the effectiveness of teaching, an assessment as a monitoring strategy may be carried out.

Monitoring approach and techniques

Monitoring approach and techniques In order to obtain a clear understanding of implementation, techniques for managing the programme can be carried out as follows: directly monitoring process, interviews with key sources and participants, restricted discussion activities via group discussions forums.

Approach

Approach The outputs and impacts are monitored in different ways. Those methods are reporting social systems (social accounting), social experimentation (social experimentation), social auditing (social auditing) and gathering material for social research (social research cumulation). Each of these approaches has two aspects, namely the types of information that must be obtained and which it is essential to have at its disposal;Dunn, 1981.

Monitoring activities during the English learning process can be a valuable tool for assessing student abilities and identifying obstacles they may encounter. Here are some suggestions for monitoring activities in an English language classroom:

Assessments: Use a variety of assessment methods such as quizzes, tests, and assignments to gauge students' understanding of English language concepts, grammar, vocabulary, and reading comprehension. These assessments can be conducted at regular intervals to track progress and identify areas of improvement.

Speaking and Listening Activities: Engage students in oral activities such as group discussions, debates, presentations, and role plays. Observe and take notes on their fluency, pronunciation, vocabulary usage, and comprehension skills. Consider using audio or video recordings to review and provide feedback later.

Writing Assignments: Assign writing tasks that allow students to practice their writing skills while focusing on specific aspects such as grammar, spelling, organization, and coherence. Provide constructive feedback on their writing, highlighting both strengths and areas for improvement.

Reading Comprehension: Assign reading passages or texts appropriate to the students' proficiency level. Assess their understanding through comprehension questions or by asking them to summarize the main ideas, identify key details,



or make inferences. Monitor their reading speed, vocabulary recognition, and overall comprehension.

Self-Assessment and Reflection: Encourage students to self-assess their own progress periodically. This can be done through self-evaluation forms, checklists, or journals where they reflect on their strengths, weaknesses, and the challenges they face during the learning process. This self-reflection helps students take ownership of their learning and identify areas for improvement.

Classroom Observations: Regularly observe students during classroom activities, noting their engagement, participation, and interactions with peers. Look for signs of comprehension difficulties, motivation levels, and language production. This can provide valuable insights into individual students' progress and identify any obstacles they may face.

Individual Conferences: Schedule one-on-one conferences with students to discuss their progress, address their concerns, and provide personalized feedback and guidance. This allows for a more focused assessment of each student's abilities and challenges.

Use of Technology: Incorporate technology tools, such as online platforms or apps, that provide interactive exercises, quizzes, or games to monitor and track student progress. These tools often provide immediate feedback, allowing students to see their performance and areas of improvement.

Remember, the goal of monitoring activities is to identify students' strengths and weaknesses, provide timely feedback, and adjust teaching strategies to cater to their needs. Regular monitoring helps ensure that students are progressing effectively and provides opportunities for targeted interventions when necessary.

During the process of learning English, learners may encounter various obstacles that can hinder their progress. Some common obstacles include:

Pronunciation: English pronunciation can be challenging due to the presence of different sounds, stress patterns, and intonation. Learners may struggle with pronouncing certain sounds that are not present in their native language. **Vocabulary:** Building a strong vocabulary in English can be a significant challenge. Learners need to memorize and understand a wide range of words, idiomatic expressions, and collocations. **A Grammar:** English grammar can be complex, with numerous rules and exceptions. Learners may find it difficult to grasp the proper usage of tenses, prepositions, articles, and sentence structure. **Fluency:** Achieving fluency in spoken English can be a hurdle for learners. They may struggle to find the right words quickly, maintain a smooth flow of speech, and express their thoughts without hesitation. **Listening comprehension:** Understanding spoken English, especially when native speakers speak quickly or use colloquial expressions, can be challenging. Learners may have difficulty catching individual words, understanding accents, and following conversations. **Reading comprehension:** Reading English texts, particularly those with complex vocabulary and sentence structures, can pose difficulties. Learners may struggle to understand the meaning of unfamiliar words, comprehend the main ideas, and make inferences.

Writing skills: Producing coherent and well-structured written English can be demanding. Learners may face challenges in organizing their thoughts, using appropriate grammar and vocabulary, and conveying their ideas effectively. **Cultural differences:** English is used in diverse cultural contexts, and learners may encounter unfamiliar customs, idioms, and references. Understanding and adapting to these cultural nuances can be an obstacle to effective communication. **Lack of practice:** Consistent practice is crucial for language learning, but learners may face obstacles in finding opportunities to practice English regularly. Limited access to English-speaking environments or lack of time for dedicated practice can hinder progress. **Confidence and motivation:** Some learners may experience a lack of confidence in their English abilities, leading to hesitation and anxiety when speaking or using the language. Maintaining motivation throughout the learning process can also be a challenge. Overcoming these obstacles requires patience, perseverance, and a structured approach to learning. Seeking guidance from qualified teachers, utilizing resources such as textbooks and language learning apps, engaging in immersive language experiences, and practicing regularly with native or proficient English speakers can all contribute to overcoming these challenges.

The teacher's role in monitoring learning is very important because the teacher has the responsibility to ensure that students achieve learning goals effectively. The following are some of the important roles played by the teacher in the learning monitoring process:

Observing and evaluating: The teacher actively observes students' behavior and learning progress during the learning process. They identify students' strengths and weaknesses in material comprehension, thinking skills, and other skills. Teachers also evaluate the quality of student work, assignments, and exams to assess the extent to which students achieve learning objectives. **Provide feedback:** Teachers provide constructive feedback to students based on their observations and evaluations. This feedback helps students understand their strengths, identify areas for improvement, and point them in the right direction. Teachers can also provide suggestions and additional learning strategies to help students make better progress. **Intervene:** If teachers see that a student is having difficulty learning, they can intervene to help the student overcome these barriers. These interventions may take the form of additional tutors, provision of auxiliary materials, repetition of difficult concepts, or the use of different teaching methods to facilitate student understanding.



Adapt teaching: Based on learning monitoring and evaluation, teachers can adapt their teaching methods and learning strategies. They can seek new ways to explain difficult concepts, use more effective learning media or technology, or expand learning resources to increase student understanding.

Building relationships with students: Effective teachers build strong relationships with their students. Through this relationship, teachers can better understand students' individual needs and interests, and identify the factors that influence their learning performance. By understanding students holistically, teachers can provide the right support and motivate them to reach their full potential. In order to monitor learning effectively, teachers can also work closely with parents or guardians of students, school coordinators, and other teaching teams. This allows teachers to gain a broader view of student progress and seek collaborative solutions to enhance learning.

The role of students in monitoring learning is very important to ensure the success and effectiveness of the teaching and learning process. Following are some important roles that can be played by students in learning monitoring:

Actively following: Students must participate actively in each learning session, be it through questions, discussions, or assignments given. This helps them understand the material better and identify areas that still need improvement. Maintain consistency: Students need to maintain consistency in attendance and involvement in the learning process. They must attend regularly, prepare materials in advance, and do their homework well. By doing this, they can identify immediately if they experience difficulties or misunderstandings in learning. Provide feedback: Students can provide feedback to teachers or lecturers about effective learning methods or problems they face in understanding the material. This can help teachers to improve their teaching and provide students with the support they need.

Conduct self-evaluation: Students should regularly evaluate their own learning progress. They can do this by testing themselves, doing practice questions, or analyzing test results or assignments. By conducting self-evaluations, students can identify their own weaknesses and take the necessary corrective steps. Using additional resources: Students should be proactive in finding additional resources that can help them understand the material better. They can use books, journals, websites, video tutorials, or ask questions of fellow students or teachers. By making use of these resources, students can deepen their understanding of the topic being studied. Communicating with teachers: Students must communicate openly with teachers or lecturers if they face difficulties or problems in learning. They can ask questions, request additional explanations, or seek assistance when needed. By communicating with teachers, students can get the support they need and keep learning going well. Overall, students have an active role in monitoring learning. By carrying out this role well, they can maximize their learning potential, improve their understanding, and achieve better learning outcomes.

CONCLUSION

Monitoring activities are essential for assessing student abilities and identifying obstacles during the English learning process. These activities help educators gather valuable insights into students' progress, strengths, and areas that require further support. By monitoring students' performance, educators can tailor their teaching methods, provide targeted interventions, and foster a more effective learning environment. Through continuous assessment and monitoring, educators can determine students' language proficiency levels, such as their listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills. This enables them to identify individual strengths and weaknesses, allowing for personalized instruction that caters to students' specific needs.

Monitoring activities may include formative assessments, such as quizzes, tests, and assignments, as well as informal methods like observations, discussions, and peer evaluations. These assessments can be conducted at regular intervals to gauge progress and provide feedback to students. Additionally, educators can employ various tools and technologies, such as language learning software and online platforms, to track students' performance and identify areas for improvement. When monitoring student abilities, educators can focus on aspects like vocabulary acquisition, grammar usage, comprehension skills, fluency, and pronunciation. By pinpointing areas where students face challenges, teachers can provide targeted support, offer additional practice, or introduce alternative teaching strategies to address those obstacles. This helps students overcome difficulties and make steady progress in their English learning journey.

Furthermore, monitoring activities enable educators to assess students' engagement, motivation, and learning strategies. By observing their participation in class, their willingness to communicate in English, and their use of language learning techniques, educators can gain insights into students' attitudes and approaches to language learning. This information can guide educators in designing instructional activities that promote active engagement and foster a positive learning experience. In conclusion, monitoring activities play a crucial role in understanding students' abilities and identifying obstacles during the English learning process. By continuously assessing students' progress and challenges, educators can adapt their teaching strategies, provide targeted support, and create a conducive learning environment. This approach promotes individualized instruction, helps students overcome obstacles, and enhances their overall language



proficiency in English.

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