ROLE OF FEEDBACK IN INTENSIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Annotation :

This article explores the essential role of feedback in intensive language learning environments. Feedback, both corrective and formative, guides learners toward greater language accuracy and fluency. The article investigates how timely, specific, and constructive feedback enhances learner motivation, supports self-regulation, and builds confidence. Emphasis is placed on teacher-student interaction, peer feedback, and technology-based responses. The analysis highlights how feedback transforms passive learning into an active process and contributes to accelerated progress in intensive language programs.

Key Words:

Feedback, language learning, intensive courses, error correction, motivation, self-regulation, peer interaction, fluency, formative assessment, technology

Annotatsiya (90 so'z):

Ushbu maqola intensiv til o'rganish muhitida fikr-mulohazalarning muhim rolini o'rganadi. Tuzatuvchi va formatif fikrlar orqali o'quvchilar til aniqligi va ravonligini oshirishga erishadilar. Maqolada vaqtida berilgan, aniq va konstruktiv fikrlarning o'quvchilarni rag'batlantirish, o'zini nazorat qilish va ishonchni oshirishga qanday yordam berishi tahlil qilinadi. Ustoz-o'quvchi o'zaro aloqasi, tengdoshlar fikri va texnologik javoblar alohida yoritiladi. Fikrlar passiv o'rganishni faol jarayonga aylantirib, intensiv kurslarda tez rivojlanishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar:

Fikr, til oʻrganish, intensiv kurslar, xato tuzatish, motivatsiya, oʻzini nazorat qilish, tengdoshlar bilan aloqa, ravonlik, formatif baholash, texnologiya

Аннотация:

Данная статья исследует важную роль обратной связи в условиях интенсивного изучения языков. Обратная связь, как корректирующая, так и формативная, помогает учащимся достигать большей точности и беглости речи. Особое внимание уделяется тому, как своевременные, конкретные и конструктивные замечания повышают мотивацию, развивают самоконтроль и укрепляют уверенность студентов. Рассматриваются взаимодействие между учителем и учеником, обратная связь от сверстников и использование технологий. Обратная связь превращает пассивное обучение в активный процесс и способствует ускоренному прогрессу.

Ключевые слова:

Обратная связь, изучение языка, интенсивные курсы, исправление ошибок, мотивация, саморегуляция, взаимодействие, беглость, формативная оценка, технологии

In the context of intensive language learning, feedback serves as a vital pillar that accelerates and enhances the learning process. Unlike traditional language courses, intensive programs condense language exposure into shorter periods, making every instructional moment more impactful. Within this compressed timeline, feedback becomes a high-leverage tool to maximize learning effectiveness.

Feedback in language learning can take many forms, including corrective feedback, formative assessments, peer review, and digital responses. Each type has its own value depending on the learning context. Corrective feedback, for instance, helps learners identify and amend their linguistic errors, while formative feedback focuses on guiding students' ongoing progress.

One of the central functions of feedback in intensive language settings is promoting linguistic accuracy. Due to the high frequency of practice, students tend to

produce a large volume of spoken and written output. Without systematic feedback, these outputs may reinforce incorrect usage. Timely and targeted corrective feedback helps prevent fossilization of errors and enables learners to internalize proper language forms.

Moreover, intensive learning environments often challenge students' endurance and cognitive capacity. Constructive feedback becomes a form of encouragement that supports learners emotionally and cognitively. Research by Hattie and Timperley (2007) emphasizes that feedback has a strong effect on student achievement when it answers three key questions: "Where am I going?", "How am I going?", and "Where to next?" These questions are especially relevant in intensive programs where learners must continuously adapt and improve.

Feedback also strengthens learners' metacognitive skills. When students receive reflective comments, they are prompted to think about their learning strategies, errors, and progress. This self-regulatory behavior leads to more autonomous and motivated learners, a key component for success in demanding language courses. Teachers play a central role in this process by fostering an environment where feedback is perceived as constructive rather than punitive.

Peer feedback is another effective strategy in intensive settings. It not only increases engagement but also develops critical thinking and collaborative learning skills. When learners evaluate each other's performance, they become more aware of linguistic structures and usage, which reinforces their own learning. However, peer feedback should be scaffolded carefully to ensure it remains constructive and educational.

Technology also plays an increasingly significant role in providing immediate and personalized feedback. Tools like language learning apps, AI-based writing checkers, and virtual classrooms offer a range of interactive feedback options. These tools are particularly useful in intensive programs where teachers may not have the capacity to provide individual feedback to every student consistently.

Furthermore, feedback must be culturally responsive and tailored to individual learning styles. What motivates one learner may discourage another, especially in multicultural classrooms common in language institutes. Teachers should be trained in giving differentiated feedback that respects learners' backgrounds and proficiency levels.

Another dimension of feedback is its formative function. Continuous formative feedback supports goal-setting, strategy adjustment, and deeper learning. Rather than focusing solely on grades, students benefit more from detailed comments that provide direction. This aligns with the pedagogical shift from summative to formative assessment in modern language education.

For feedback to be effective in intensive learning, it must be timely. Delayed comments often lose their value, especially in fast-paced courses. Real-time or near real-time feedback, whether verbal or written, reinforces learning while the task is still fresh in students' minds. This immediacy enhances retention and practical application.

In sum, feedback in intensive language learning is more than just correction; it is a dialogic, reflective, and motivational process. When implemented effectively, it transforms a demanding learning environment into an empowering experience. The integration of teacher, peer, and technology-driven feedback offers a holistic approach that caters to diverse learner needs, ultimately leading to faster and more sustainable language acquisition.

Conclusion:

Feedback in intensive language learning acts as a dynamic bridge between instruction and improvement. It cultivates accuracy, motivates learners, and promotes self-awareness. When delivered effectively, feedback fosters engagement and accelerates progress. Whether through teachers, peers, or digital tools, responsive feedback personalizes the learning journey and ensures that learners stay on track. In high-pressure intensive settings, its role becomes even more crucial, shaping not only

linguistic competence but also learner confidence and long-term success in language acquisition.

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