

THE ROLE OF FEEDBACK IN EFFECTIVE LEARNING**Karimova Umida Ochilovna**Scientific Advisor, the Department of English History and Grammar,
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qudratovacharos505@gmail.com**Abstract**

This article emphasizes the significance and function of feedback in the process of successful learning. Feedback plays a crucial role in assessing how well students have grasped knowledge, rectifying errors, encouraging self-assessment, and boosting motivation. It acts as a key element in the successful structuring of the learning process, enhancing students' mastery levels, and nurturing their responsibility and independent thinking abilities.

Keywords

feedback, learning process, interpersonal relationships, student motivation, growth mindset, peer feedback, educational communication

In modern educational research, feedback is widely recognized as one of the factors that have the greatest impact on student learning outcomes. As teaching methods develop and the learning environment becomes increasingly diverse, the need for a deeper understanding of how feedback contributes to effective learning is increasing. Feedback not only informs students about their performance, but also helps them improve their understanding, adapt their strategies, and engage them more deeply in the learning process. Many studies show that timely, accurate, and constructive feedback can increase students' motivation, self-management skills, and academic achievement. However, the effectiveness of feedback depends on its content, delivery method, individual characteristics of the student and It depends on many factors, such as the context in which it is given. Therefore, studying the mechanisms through which feedback can be effective and under which conditions it can be most effective remains an important research direction in education. This article analyzes the theoretical foundations and scientific research on the role of feedback in stimulating effective reading.¹

Feedback is a powerful communication tool. It's a process by which information is shared that helps individuals or groups to understand how well they are performing. This typically includes actionable suggestions that the subject may choose to adopt.

In other words, feedback helps us to understand what we're doing right, what we're doing wrong and how we can improve. As such, it can be useful in a variety of contexts. In decision-making, especially when facing complicated and high-stakes options, feedback acts as a crucial source of information and understanding. It allows for a better-informed assessment of options and leads to more efficient and well-supported results.

Additionally, feedback is essential in interpersonal relationships. Managing social interactions can be inherently complicated; nonetheless, helpful feedback promotes clearer communication, diminishes misunderstandings, and aids in avoiding possible conflicts.

In the field of athletics, feedback is widely acknowledged as a crucial factor for improving performance. Professional athletes usually collaborate with coaches who offer

¹ Umida K. et al. Main features of constructivism for teaching and learning //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2021. – T. 11. – №. 9. – C. 1045-1051.

personalized advice and focused suggestions, thus aiding in the ongoing enhancement of their abilities and overall performance.²

Likewise, in the creative fields—such as writing, music, and visual arts—feedback serves as an important developmental resource. Timely and helpful guidance can motivate innovation and result in significant creative advancements. During the study of these research materials and their comparison with observations, it was proved on the basis of scientific theories that feedback has a very important place in education, creative activity, interpersonal relations, and decision-making processes. The main strength of feedback is its development ability, that is, it is not only to point out mistakes or shortcomings, but it is a constructive guide that encourages a person to work on himself.

Effective feedback must meet two main requirements: clarity and timely delivery. If the comments are unclear, the student or employee does not understand what aspect needs to be improved. Untimely feedback reduces motivation and reduces the level of results. The importance of feedback in social relations is also great. The fact that constructive comments reduce the problems observed in the learner and prevent misunderstandings has been reflected in the experiments in the field of sports. feedback is fully confirmed in real life. Individual recommendations given by coaches had a significant impact on the results of athletes. This process clearly shows how feedback becomes a tool for developing specific skills. In the realm of creativity, the significance of feedback is particularly pronounced. A brief suggestion or insight can pave a new way for a writer or artist, helping them break free from creative block. This point illustrates that feedback goes beyond mere criticism; it serves as spiritual and psychological assistance that broadens the creator's perspective.³

Professor James Pennebaker at the University of Texas at Austin has been studying the advantages of regular testing and the subsequent feedback it generates. He clarifies that throughout the history of learning research, feedback has consistently played a crucial role: “As individuals attempt to acquire new skills, they need information that indicates whether they are on the right track or not.” Classroom learning is not an exception. Mastering content and, more significantly, mastering thinking involves learning through trial and error. The drawback, of course, is that not every piece of feedback is equally useful, and it can sometimes be detrimental, particularly if it's given in a purely negative or corrective manner.⁴

The study highlights that the process of learning necessitates gaining knowledge from errors. The teacher's consistent, clear, and affirmative feedback significantly influences the development of the student's thought process. The student receives guidance on the question, "How can I do it correctly?" instead of the question, "What is he doing incorrectly?" through feedback.⁵

² Karimova U. Role of a teacher in a constructivist classroom // Экономика и социум. – 2024. – № 1 (116). – С. 228-230.

³ Hattie, J., & Timperley, H. (2007). The power of feedback. *Review of Educational Research*, 77(1), 81–112.

⁴ Karimova U., Axmedova D. EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR TEACHING IDIOMS THROUGH DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES // Экономика и социум. – 2024. – №. 12-2 (127). – С. 424-426.

⁵ Kluger, A. N., & DeNisi, A. (1996). The effects of feedback interventions on performance: A historical review, a meta-analysis, and a preliminary feedback intervention theory. *Psychological Bulletin*, 119(2), 254–284.

Effective feedback is a key element of modern teaching methods, especially in learner-focused and constructivist approaches. To enhance its effect on student learning, several important principles need to be consistently applied.

Initially, feedback must be prompt and precise. When given right after finishing a task, it helps learners recognize and fix mistakes without interrupting the flow of the learning experience. Significantly, feedback should transcend ambiguous evaluative remarks (e.g., “Well structured”) and provide clear, diagnostic insights (e.g., “The primary concept is articulated well; however, the examples in the second paragraph need additional elaboration”).

Secondly, feedback needs to be practical. It must clearly outline the actions that students should follow to enhance their performance. For example, suggestions like “Include another piece of evidence to bolster your conclusion” or “Analyze and interpret the information shown in the diagram” offer clear guidance and promote focused learning.

Third, combining self-assessment with peer feedback greatly improves the efficacy of the feedback process. Through assessing their own work or that of their classmates, learners enhance metacognitive abilities, gain understanding of assessment standards, and progressively take more responsibility for their learning. For peer feedback to be valuable and dependable, it needs to be underpinned by clearly defined rubrics or specific evaluative standards.

Fourth, feedback must be provided within a growth mindset context. Instead of concentrating exclusively on results, it must also recognize students’ efforts, strategies, and development over time. A remark like “You tackled the task correctly this time; your strategy was effective—keep utilizing this method” supports positive learning habits and encourages motivation.

Finally, feedback should be conceptualized as a cyclical and ongoing process, often described as the “feedup–feedback–feedforward” model. This approach enables learners to understand (1) the learning objectives (“What do I need to achieve?”), (2) their current level of performance (“Where am I now?”), and (3) the necessary steps for improvement (“How can I progress further?”). Such a structured cycle transforms feedback from a one-time evaluative act into a continuous mechanism that actively supports learning and development.

Proper utilization of feedback in the educational setting enhances the quality of the learning experience, boosts student mastery levels, and reinforces their motivation for self-directed learning. Feedback serves not only as a regulatory instrument in education but also as a strategic approach that facilitates effective interaction between the teacher and the student while enhancing the learning experience. Consequently, the intentional and organized application of feedback in today's education system enhances learning results and cultivates self-reliant, competitive thinkers.

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