

**THE USE OF E-PORTFOLIO TO DEVELOP ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS'
AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE****Mukhtarova Mubina***Andijan State of Foreign Languages Institute**Student of English and Literature faculty Group 206*

Abstract: This paper discusses the findings of a research study concerning the use of e-portfolios to develop learners' autonomy and independence, from the perspectives of teachers and students participating in this study. The findings demonstrate many of the benefits of e-portfolio practice regarding learners' increased sense of ownership, teacher and peer feedback, enriched learning experience at both individual and technological levels, enhanced opportunity for self-improvement and increased awareness of the learning process. Despite many positive aspects of e-portfolios use, the study reveals some challenges facing students, teachers and support staff, mainly connected with technical problems and Internet access, and the necessity for teachers and learners to change their roles to become more independent in the learning process. The author concludes that e-portfolio is a promising tool to stimulate and challenge students to become independent and self-regulated learners that should be implemented in English language learning at higher educational institutions.

Keywords: English language learning; e-portfolio; independent learning; learning autonomy; metacognition

Аннотация: В данной статье обсуждаются результаты исследования, посвященного использованию электронных портфолио для развития самостоятельности и независимости учащихся с точки зрения учителей и учащихся, участвующих в этом исследовании. Результаты демонстрируют многие преимущества практики электронного портфолио в отношении возросшего чувства собственности учащихся, обратной связи с учителем и коллегами, обогащенного опыта обучения как на индивидуальном, так и на технологическом уровнях, расширенных возможностей для самосовершенствования и повышения осведомленности о процессе обучения. Несмотря на многие положительные аспекты использования электронных портфолио, исследование выявляет некоторые проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются студенты, преподаватели и вспомогательный персонал, в основном связанные с техническими проблемами и доступом в Интернет, а также необходимостью для преподавателей и учащихся изменить свои роли, чтобы стать более независимыми в процессе обучения. Автор приходит к выводу, что электронное портфолио является многообещающим инструментом для стимулирования и стимулирования студентов становиться независимыми и саморегулирующимися учащимися, который следует внедрять в обучение английскому языку в высших учебных заведениях.

Ключевые слова: Изучение английского языка: электронное портфолио; независимое обучение; автономия обучения; метапознание

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o'quvchilarning mustaqilligi va mustaqilligini rivojlantirish uchun elektron portfollardan foydalanish bo'yicha tadqiqot natijalari ushbu tadqiqotda ishtirok etayotgan o'qituvchilar va talabalar nuqtai nazaridan muhokama qilinadi. Topilmalar o'quvchilarning egalik hissini oshirish, o'qituvchi va tengdoshlarning fikr-mulohazalarini oshirish, individual va texnologik darajada boyitilgan ta'lim tajribasi, o'z-o'zini takomillashtirish imkoniyatlarini oshirish va o'quv jarayoni haqida xabardorlikni oshirish bo'yicha elektron portfel amaliyotining ko'plab afzalliklarini ko'rsatadi. Elektron portfollardan foydalanishning ko'plab ijobiy tomonlariga qaramay, tadqiqot asosan texnik muammolar va Internetga kirish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan talabalar, o'qituvchilar va yordamchi xodimlar oldida turgan ba'zi qiyinchiliklarni va o'qituvchilar va o'quvchilarning ta'lim jarayonida mustaqil bo'lishlari uchun o'z rollarini o'zgartirish zarurligini ochib beradi. jarayon. Muallifning xulosasiga ko'ra, elektron portfel talabalarni mustaqil va o'z-o'zini tartibga soluvchi o'quvchilar bo'lishga undash va ularni rag'batlantirish uchun istiqbolli vosita bo'lib, oliy o'quv yurtlarida ingliz tilini o'rganishda amalga oshirilishi kerak.

Kalit so'zlar: Ingliz tilini o'rganish: elektron portfolio; mustaqil ta'lim; o'rganish avtonomiyasi; metakognitsiya

INTRODUCTION

As we move forward through the information age, the implementation of information and communication technologies into education has become an imperative. During the first decade of the 21st century, there has been increasing interest in the potential of an electronic portfolio (EP) to support more learner-centered and personalized forms of learning. An electronic portfolio is designed to engage students in metacognitive activities as it creates a framework to teach thinking and to promote self-directed learning. Implementing an electronic portfolio in education influences students' motivation, autonomy, goal-setting, performance, and reflection. An electronic portfolio as a digital container for storing visual and auditory content is also utilized to support a variety of pedagogical processes including reflecting on one's own learning and providing feedback to peers to stimulate their own reflections. These reflection processes are a key element in students' learning and effective communication between students. EPs have three broad purposes: process, presentation, and assessment, and often serve multiple purposes. According to Wade, Abrami&Sclater, EPs are linked to students' ability to self-regulate and to enhance their meaningful learning of important educational skills and abilities. Successful learners use self-regulation to effectively and efficiently accomplish a task, they are metacognitively, motivationally, and behaviourally active participants in their own learning. Broadly speaking, self-regulation is a complex process referred to learning that is guided by metacognition. Metacognition is the instrument that controls cognitive, motivational and contextual elements. Bransford, Brown & Cocking call metacognition "an internal conversation" in which students monitor their own understanding and state that teachers should explicitly emphasize metacognition because it "can enhance student achievement and develop in students the ability to learn independently". To develop effective self-regulated learning strategies, "students need to be involved in complex meaningful tasks, choosing the products and processes that will be evaluated, modifying tasks and assessment criteria to attain an optimal challenge, obtaining support from peers, and evaluating their own work". Miller & Morgaine claim that e-portfolios make students think about their

progress in learning and provide rich opportunities for metacognition through periodic reflections. They may help students develop an array of outcomes and skills such as: – build learners' personal and academic identities as they complete complex projects and reflect on their capabilities and progress, – facilitate the integration of learning as students connect learning across courses and time, – be focused on developing self-assessment abilities in which students judge the quality of work using the same criteria experts use, – help students plan their own academic pathways as they come to understand what they know and are able to do and what they still need to learn. E-portfolios, therefore, allow students to think critically and to be more responsible for their learning, to better understand their strengths and limitations, to learn to set goals, and become active, independent and self-regulated learners. Analysis of recent studies and publications. Many researchers and educators have recognized the potentials and benefits of electronic portfolios in learning. As Mariia Umryk suggests, today's students differ from students of previous years, that is why "understanding differences between the generations is fundamental in constructing of successful learning-teaching process". In this regard Rhodes says that "portfolios might be the biggest thing in technology innovation on campus. Electronic portfolios have a greater potential to alter higher education at its very core than any other technology application we've known thus far". The learning process can benefit from e-portfolios because they can make students work digitally and in an organized, searchable, and transportable way. According to Goldsmith, e-portfolios can foster the learning process since they allow teachers to understand "how well they are educating their students" and students, on their side, are able to assess "their educational experiences and achievements, and how these are linked to their personal goals". As a personal development planning tool, EP helps students to plan, integrate and take responsibility for their personal, career and academic development; be more aware of how they learn; be more effective in monitoring and reviewing their own progress; develop their identity in relation to their academic, professional and personal progression. L. Gray suggests that "e-Portfolio use can provide opportunities to personalize even the most prescribed curriculum – creating e-portfolios enables learners to make their mark on the process of learning, but their approaches and needs will vary considerably". In the past decades, the technology of portfolio has received increased attention as an effective approach to providing learner-centered assessment in teaching foreign languages. There are numerous ways in which the portfolio can support teaching and learning processes that is why this technology is well recognized internationally, by all the members of the European Council, the United States, Canada, Ukraine and other countries. For one, Tetiana Polonska examines the effectiveness of using the Ukrainian variant of the European Language Portfolio and makes it evident that this tool allows to conduct an ongoing evaluation of the learning process, promotes learning autonomy and motivation. Oksana Karpiuk suggests that portfolios help to guide the learner in planning and assessing their progress and empower the learner by transferring the responsibility for language learning from the teacher to the learner. Some empirical studies compare e-portfolios with paper-based portfolios in order to obtain valid findings of the impact of using e-portfolios in language learning. It has been found that e-portfolios are easier to store, access, manage, and present. In addition, they permit organizing content and adding hyperlinks, videos, and audios in any time. Chau and Cheng conducted a qualitative study on an e-portfolios competition to investigate the use of e-portfolios for enhancing independent learning and the challenges associated with them. Although the study showed some barrier of design and implementation, many benefits had emerged. First, a sense of

ownership was increased among learners; second, using e-portfolios supported independent learning through commitment, purpose, and strategies; and third, using e-portfolios made students control their learning goals and personal planning. In language learning, an e-portfolio "may be a natural extension of [students'] demonstration of capable communication in a second language (English)". E-portfolio allows language students to demonstrate their proficiency in a more dynamic format, show their teachers specific samples of their writing, listen to demonstrations of their speech, read reflections on their own performance, and see examples of their involvement in the target culture through photographs and video. To conclude this part, using e-portfolios can foster social interaction, meaningful context, motivation and self-esteem, and interpersonal support. Thus, changes in the learning environment expand and enrich classroom practices and influence students' view.

In this research we use both theoretical and empirical methods. We employ literature review method to study and interpret the available research papers on the topic, to identify the nature of the basic concept of our study and obtain the actual information about e-portfolio and their impact on learners' autonomy. As for the research procedure, a group of university students was engaged in the study at the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine in Kyiv. The research was carried out with the group of 54 students (24 boys and 30 girls), their ages ranged from 19 to 21 years. They came from the Faculty of the Humanities and Pedagogy. An e-portfolio was developed and integrated into three English language courses (the average number of students - 18 in each course) during the 2016-17 academic year. Students were to utilize the e-portfolio to chronicle and demonstrate their learning advancement and accomplishments in English, as well as the ability to work independently, to their peers and teachers. Furthermore, we invited six experienced English language teachers to provide encouragement, advise students on language issues and offer assistance on independent language learning.

Learner's autonomy is described as "willing, proactive and reflective involvement in one's own learning". It is especially important in the foreign language classroom as learner's autonomy allows developing students' proficiency in the target language by of integrating learning and technology involving them from the very beginning in spontaneous and authentic use of the language. To better understand the impact of e-portfolios use on students' learning autonomy, we need to clarify the concept of independent learning, which is a term frequently used in higher education. Independent learning is understood as the way students manage their own learning. The key ingredient in independent learning is the shift of responsibility from the teacher to the student; teachers have a key part to play in assisting and supporting independent learning though. The process typically involves the following three phases – Planning: self-identified goals and choice of artefacts using technological skills appropriate to the task – Monitoring: review of individual progress towards one's goals from a dual perspective of learning being a product and a process, aided by teacher feedback – Reflecting: modification of goals and/or deployment of repair strategies for further improvement A significant part of independent learning is positive relationships between teachers, students and peers, based on trust. In successful independent learning the role of the teacher shifts from transmitting knowledge to helping students to acquire the strategies necessary for learning through scaffolding, offering models of behaviour, providing feedback, encouraging students to self-monitor, etc. In our study, qualitative research method

and post-event interviews with both students and teachers as a way of generating data, complemented by artefacts in students' e-portfolios and reflective entries were utilized. Post-event interviews consisted of two questionnaires designed both for participating teachers (A) and students (B). We also employed some elements of quantitative analysis to develop precise, objective and generalizable findings.

Overall, participants' perceptions of use of the e-portfolio were positive. Most teachers (85%) and 59% students reported that they had been feeling positive while working with the e-portfolios. Nevertheless, 11% students reported negative perception which could be explained by problems with the Internet connection and lack of technological competence (see Table 5). Also 46% students and 67% teachers indicated that e-portfolio is a time-consuming technology which might have influenced their perception of the current e-portfolios. Moreover, both students (35%) and teachers (100%) were not satisfied with the classroom arrangements and equipment (lack of computers). Most respondents achieved or partly achieved their learning goals, only 2% students and 16, 5% teachers felt that they failed to achieve their goals (see Table 3). Students also indicated that the e-portfolio allowed them to include digital content (89%), to work independently and at an individual pace (44%), to reflect on their achievements (52%) as well. Ease of storage, granting general access to peers and teachers, awareness of the learning process were also indicated as the most useful aspects in using the e-portfolios by both teachers and students. These aspects are especially beneficial in learning foreign languages as they give learners the opportunity to develop and improve their listening, writing and reading skills. For example, while listening to digital audio or watching a video clip, learners have the opportunity to pause and listen again which suggests good strategies for improving listening abilities. Moreover, giving peer feedback creates multiple opportunities for authentic communication and helps learners to train their writing skills in the anxiety-free context. Although many students found the feedbacks they received to be encouraging and useful (which builds their confidence and motivation), 30% students avoided giving peer feedback (see Table 6). This fact could be explained by lack of previous experience in using e-portfolio, as shown in Table 7 (42% students had no previous experience). But the most beneficial thing here, in our opinion, that students could work independently and at their own pace, plan and control their learning process, which better caters to their individual learning needs and develop English language learners autonomy.

The literature review indicates that e-portfolio technology can be used to develop students' self-regulated and independent learning. E-portfolio-based learning requires students to be active participants in the learning process as they are responsible for every step of it from selecting the content of e-portfolios, setting goals to reflecting and evaluating their learning process. It helps students plan their own learning process as they learn to understand what they have already known and what they still need to work on. An analysis of students' and teachers' responses, together with e-portfolio evidence and reflection, demonstrate many of the benefits of e-portfolio practice particularly regarding learners' increased sense of ownership, relevant teacher and peer feedback, enriched learning experience at both individual and technological levels, enhanced opportunity for self-improvement and increased awareness of the learning process. The findings of our study show that the use of e-portfolios is especially beneficial in learning foreign languages as it helps students to improve both their

language and organizational skills, to assess their language abilities, to become more responsible, active and autonomous while studying. In addition, the positive effect is achieved through enhancing learners' motivation and promoting the anxiety-free use of the target language (English). For these reasons, e-portfolio is a promising tool to stimulate and challenge students to become independent and self regulated learners that should be implemented in higher education. Despite many positive aspects of e-portfolios use, there are some challenges facing students, teachers and support staff, mainly connected with technical problems and internet access, and the necessity for teachers and learners to change their roles to become more independent in the learning process. As it has been shown in this research, many processes involved in electronic portfolio building could be novel to students and, therefore, methodological support is needed to help them commit to this time-consuming process. Thus, our study suggests that students and teachers should be better prepared technically and methodologically for the e-portfolio use, which in turn will maximize the learning potential of this technology. There are still many problematic issues needed to be answered. One of them is "What are the long-term impact of e-portfolio practice on independent learning?" Searching for the answer to this question could be the focus of our further research. encouraging self evaluation and allowing learners to have a higher degree of control over the learning process.

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