

# FEEDBACK IN INTERACTIE

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# INHOUD

1. Feedback: Waarom? Wat is het (niet)?
2. Perspectief van feedbackgever: typen feedback
3. Perspectief van de feedbackontvanger: zelf-regulatie
4. Feedback in interactie (Fii)

# 1. FEEDBACK: WAAROM, WAT IS HET (NIET)?



# De definitie van feedback

“actions taken by (an) external agent(s) to **provide** information regarding some aspect(s) of one’s task performance”  
(Kluger & DeNisi, 1996)

“information **provided** by an agent (e.g., teacher, peer, book, parent, self, experience) regarding aspects of one’s performance or understanding”  
(Hattie & Timperley, 2007)

“Specific information about the comparison between a trainees observed performance and a standard, given with the **intent** to improve the trainees performance (*in clinical education*)”  
(van de Ridder, Stokking, McGaghie, & Ten Cate, 2008)

“information communicated to the learner that is **intended** to modify his or her thinking or behavior for the purpose of improving learning”  
(Shute, 2008)

“information about the gap between actual performance level and the reference level, which is subsequently **used** to alter that gap”  
(Ramaprasad, 1983)

“**Information** to fill the gap between a performance and what is aimed at to be performed” (cf. Sadler, 1989; 2010)

# GEMIDDELDE EFFECT-SIZES > 800 META-ANALYSES INVLOED OP LEERLING PRESTATIES (HATTIE, 2009)

<u>Influence</u>	<u>No. of effects</u>	<u>Effect-Size</u>
<b>Feedback</b>	139	<b>1.13</b>
Students' prior cognitive ability	896	1.04
Instructional quality	22	1.00
Instructional quantity	80	.84
Direct instruction	253	.82
Acceleration	162	.72
Home factors	728	.67
Remediation/feedback	146	.65
Students disposition to learn	93	.61
Class environment	921	.56
Challenge of Goals	2703	.52
Bilingual programs	285	.51
Peer tutoring	125	.50
Mastery learning	104	.50
Teacher in-service education	3912	.49
Parent involvement	339	.46
Homework	110	.43
Questioning	134	.41



A photograph of a meeting room. In the center is a white rectangular table surrounded by six red upholstered chairs with metal frames. The room has light-colored walls and a dark carpet. A window with a dark frame is visible in the background, showing a bright outdoor scene. Below the window, there are electrical outlets and a radiator. The text '2. DE FEEDBACKGEVER' is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font at the bottom center of the image.

## 2. DE FEEDBACKGEVER

# NIVEAUS VAN FEEDBACK (KLUGER & DENISI, 1996)

- Taak: hoe goed de taak is volbracht
- Proces: gericht op proces achterliggend aan taakvervulling
- Zelfregulatie: hoe de student het eigen handelen monitort en reguleert
- Zelf: praise op het niveau van de persoon van de student



# KENMERKEN VAN EFFECTIEVE FEEDBACK

Wiggins, 1997:

- Timely
- Specifiek
- Begrijpelijk voor de ontvanger
- Stelt de feedback ontvanger in staat om er naar te handelen (refine, revise, practice, retry)

Effectieve feedback bezien in relatie tot in hoeverre studenten ermee gaan werken. Hoofdvragen t.a.v. feedback door studenten (Hattie & Timperley, 2007):

- Where am I going? (goals, feedup)
- How am I going? (feedback)
- Where to next? (feedforward)



# TYPEN VAN FEEDBACK (SHUTE, 2008)

<b>Verification</b>	<b>Knowledge of results or outcome, right/wrong, overall % correct.</b>
<b>Try-again</b>	<b>e.g., repeat-until-correct feedback</b>
<b>Error-flagging</b>	<b>Location of mistakes, error-flagging highlights errors in a solution, without giving correct answer.</b>
<b>Elaborated</b>	<b>Providing explanation why a specific response was correct, and allows learner to review part of the instruction.</b>
<b>Topic-contingent</b>	<b>Provides learner with information relating to the target topic currently being studied; e.g., re-teaching material.</b>

# TYPES OF FEEDBACK (SHUTE, 2008, CONTINUED)

- Worked Examples** Provide worked examples and scoring rubrics as part of learning.
- Response-contingent** Feedback that focuses on the learner's specific response. It may describe why the answer is wrong and why the correct answer is correct.
- Hints/cues/prompts** Feedback that guides the learner in the right direction (e.g., strategic hint on what to do next or a worked example or demonstration). It avoids explicitly presenting the correct answer.
- Bugs/misconceptions** Elaborated feedback that requires error analysis and diagnosis. It provides information about the learner's specific errors or misconceptions (e.g., what is wrong and why).
- Informative tutoring** Verification feedback, error-flagging, and strategic hints on how to proceed (correct answer not usually provided)

A photograph of a meeting room. In the center is a white rectangular table surrounded by six red upholstered chairs with metal frames. The room has a window with a dark frame in the background, a white radiator on the left wall, and a white wall on the right. The floor is dark. The text '3. DE FEEDBACKONTVANGER' is overlaid in white at the bottom.

### 3. DE FEEDBACKONTVANGER

# Feedbackrollen



**FEEDBACK ONTVANGER**



**feedback gever**



# DE FEEDBACK ONTVANGER!

...vaak over het hoofd gezien in feedback onderzoek en praktijk





# PROBLEEM: STUDENT ONTEVREDENHEID

(CARLESS, 2006)

- Gebrek aan specifiek advies om te verbeteren
- Moeilijk om te interpreteren
- Een negatieve impact op self-perceptie en vertrouwen

Dit geldt i.h.b voor studenten met weinig zelfregulatie vaardigheden; een mismatch kan ontstaan tussen beoogde feedback en feedback zoals gepercipieerd.

- ... Veroorzaakt door de docent, student of interactie tussen beide
- Soms wordt feedback niet eens herkend als feedback

# EFFECTIEVE FEEDBACK VERGT DAT DE FEEDBACKONTVANGER:

- Een vergelijkbare norm voor performance heeft als de feedbackgever
- Voortdurend het niveau van performance vergelijkt met de norm
- Acties onderneemt om het gat tussen performance en norm te dichten.

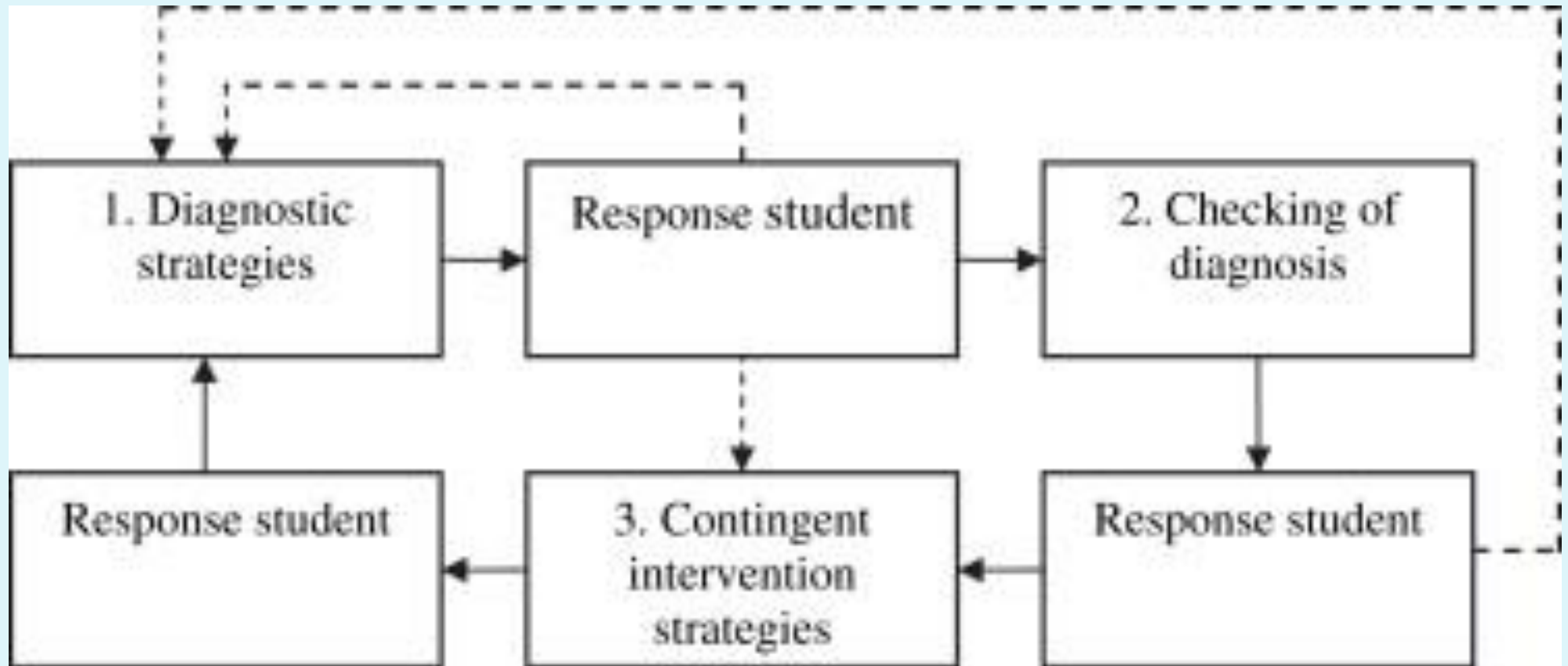
# 4. FEEDBACK IN INTERACTIE



- Receptive-transmissive (feedback is a gift)
- Constructivist (feedback as a two-way process)
- Co-constructivist (feedback as a dialogue)

# FASEN IN CONTINGENTIE

(VAN DE POL ET AL., 2011 ADAPTED FROM [RUIZ-PRIMO & FURTAK, 2007](#))



# WAT NEEM JE MEE?

