# Augmenting Pedagogic Writing Practice with Contextualizable Learning Analytics

### **Antonette Aileen Shibani Michael Xavier**

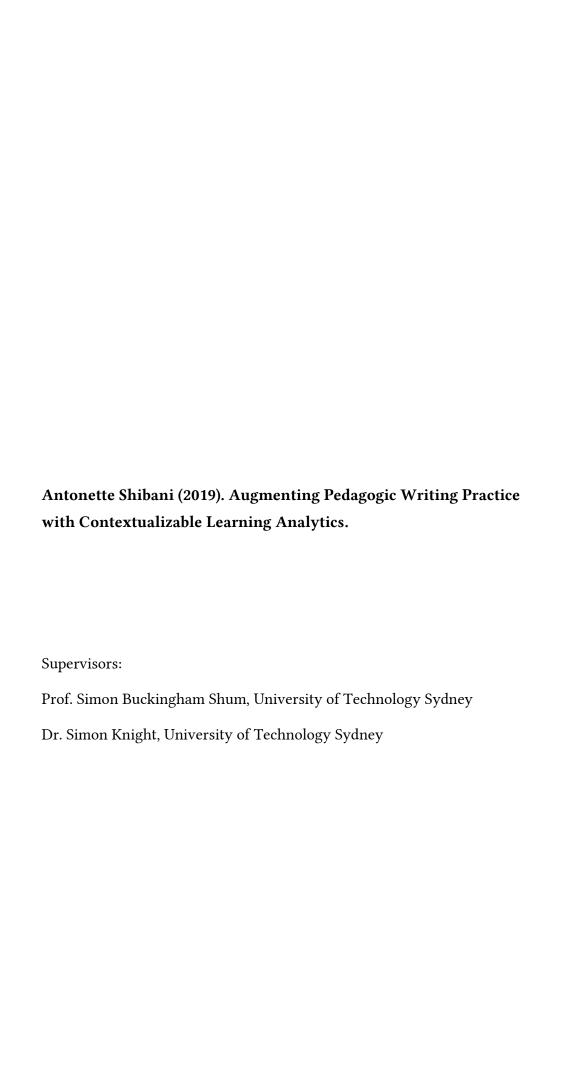
B.E. (with Distinction) in Computer Science Engineering Anna University (India), 2010

M.Sc. in Information Studies Nanyang Technological University (Singapore), 2012

Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

University of Technology Sydney

Connected Intelligence Centre
October 2019



## **Certificate of Original Authorship**

I, Antonette Aileen Shibani Michael Xavier declare that this thesis, is submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Doctor of Philosophy, in the Connected Intelligence Centre at the University of Technology Sydney.

This thesis is wholly my own work unless otherwise referenced or acknowledged. In addition, I certify that all information sources and literature used are indicated in the thesis.

This document has not been submitted for qualifications at any other academic institution.

This research is supported by the Australian Government Research Training Program.

Signature:	Shibani	
	40/40/0040	
Date:	16/10/2019	

### Dedicated to my parents

Prof. Dr. Leema Rose, my darling mother and confidante, who taught me kindness, hard work, and gratitude towards all things in life.

Mr. Michael Xavier, my loving father and pillar of support, who seeded confidence and trust in his little girl to conquer the big wide world.

### **Acknowledgements**

I owe a ton of gratitude to people for their support in my doctoral learning journey. The journey has transformed me as a person and a researcher to become more critical, inquisitive, and reflective in my thinking.

Firstly, my sincere gratitude to my supervisors Prof. Simon Buckingham Shum and Dr. Simon Knight for their guidance throughout my PhD – I have definitely learnt from the best. Their sense of responsibility in going above and beyond to assist a student never ceases to amaze me.

I remember the warm welcome I received from Simon Buckingham Shum on the day I arrived at UTS, and the warmth has never faded since. With his ideological and innovative outlook, Simon has shaped my thinking and made me question my understandings. Thank you, Simon, I have been incredibly lucky to work with you, and learned so much from you. Simon Knight has been an amazing colleague and mentor, to whom I can turn to at any time. With his pragmatic thinking and way to question everything, he has taught me the value in constructive conflict, amongst many more. Thank you, Simon, for putting up with my seemingly naïve questions at times and guiding me to be a responsible researcher. My constant scramble having to address both Simon and Simon without confusing others hasn't been so bad after all, with the other perks that came with them!

Thanks to the enthusiastic instructors who brought life to the project in their classrooms and trusted me with their students. They are the true champions in making the innovations effective by making them practically feasible. Special thanks to Dr. Philippa Ryan who first implemented the project with her students in Law and the tutors. My sincere thanks go to Dr. Nicole Sutton, Raechel Wight and the tutors for their dedicated involvement in the project with Accounting. I'm also grateful to the students who participated in the research studies that form the basis of my empirical work. Their feedback and involvement have contributed to improvements for the future and helped us rethink what we were building.

My deep appreciation goes to my colleagues at the Connected Intelligence Centre for the conversations and feedback that have tuned my thinking in my research and beyond – in particular, Kirsty Kitto, Roberto Martinez, and Andrew Gibson. My sincere thanks to CIC's web developer Radhika Mogarkar, who played a big role in bringing the tool into production use for large cohorts of students. Thanks also to Gabrielle, Emma, and Ratha for taking care of anything that needs fixing. Thanks to the #PhDGang for making the hard PhD life enjoyable with your presence and cheerfulness. To all CICers, thanks for being part of the wonderful family of lab colleagues.

I'm grateful for the support of Agnes Sandor and Claude Roux from Naver Labs Europe (previously, Xerox Research Centre Europe) for developing the Natural Language Processing Parser on which the writing feedback tool is built. My sincere thanks goes to my internal reviewers Lori Lockyer and Jo McKenzie, UTS, for reviewing my thesis and providing feedback on my initial draft. Thanks to Elizabeth Koh from the National institute of Education, Singapore, for paving the way for my research career. Thanks also to the reviewers and friends who have provided valuable feedback on my work.

I gratefully acknowledge the financial support and scholarships I received towards presenting my PhD work at research conferences. Thanks to ACM-W, Society for Learning Analytics Research, Asia-Pacific Society for Computers in Education, UTS Vice-Chancellor's conference fund, and the Connected Intelligence Centre, UTS for the sponsorship.

I have been tremendously supported by my family, to whom I'm very grateful. Huge thanks to my husband Vignesh who endured the best and worst of me during this challenging phase of life. He's been that caring, respectful, and loving partner everyone yearns to get, and I'm incredibly lucky to have him stand by me. Thanks to my parents, brother Sheen and his family, and relatives back in India for their encouragement, prayers and constant support throughout the years. Thanks to my dear friends who are always there for me. It's their emotional support that kept me sane and smiling during the long hours I put into this PhD. Last but not the least, I believe that nothing would have been possible if not for the blessings of the Almighty. Thank you, God, for the strength, opportunities, and protection you offer me every single day.

### **Preface**

The following peer-reviewed publications produced during the PhD candidature contribute to my thesis.

### Journal Papers

- Antonette Shibani, Simon Knight, and Simon Buckingham Shum (Under review) Educator Perspectives on Learning Analytics in Classroom Practice.
- Simon Knight, Antonette Shibani, Sophie Abel, Andrew Gibson, Philippa Ryan, Nicole Sutton, Raechel Wight, Cherie Lucas, Ágnes Sándor, Kirsty Kitto, Ming Liu, Radhika Vijay Mogarkar, and Simon Buckingham Shum (Under review) AcaWriter: A Learning Analytics Tool for Formative Feedback on Academic Writing.
- Simon Knight, Andrew Gibson, and **Antonette Shibani** (Under review)
  Implementing Learning Analytics for Learning Impact: Taking Tools to Task.

### Conference Proceedings

- Antonette Shibani (Under review). Automated Revision Graphs: A novel visualization method to study written text as graph.
- Antonette Shibani, Simon Knight and Simon Buckingham Shum (2019).
   Contextualizable Learning Analytics Design: A Generic Model and Writing Analytics Evaluations. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Learning Analytics and Knowledge (LAK'19), Tempe, Arizona. ACM. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1145/3303772.3303785">https://doi.org/10.1145/3303772.3303785</a>
- Simon Knight, Antonette Shibani and Simon Buckingham Shum (2018).
   Augmenting Formative Writing Assessment with Learning Analytics: A
  Design Abstraction Approach. Full Paper presented at the 13th International
  Conference of Learning Sciences (ICLS'18), Festival of Learning cross-over
  track, London.
- Antonette Shibani, Simon Knight and Simon Buckingham Shum (2018).
   Understanding Revisions in Student Writing through Revision Graphs. Poster presented at the 19th International Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Education (AIED'18), London.

- Antonette Shibani (2018). Developing a Learning Analytics Intervention
  Design and tool for Writing Instruction. In Companion Proceedings of the
  Eighth International Conference on Learning Analytics & Knowledge (LAK
  '18), Sydney, Australia
- Antonette Shibani (2018). AWA-Tutor: A Platform to Ground Automated
  Writing Feedback in Robust Learning Design (Demo). In Companion
  Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on Learning Analytics &
  Knowledge (LAK '18), Sydney, Australia.
- Antonette Shibani (2017). Combining automated and peer feedback for effective learning design in writing practices. In DSC Proceedings of the 25th International Conference on Computers in Education, New Zealand
- Antonette Shibani, Simon Knight, Simon Buckingham Shum and Philippa Ryan (2017). Design and Implementation of a Pedagogic Intervention Using Writing Analytics. In Proceedings of the 25th International Conference on Computers in Education. New Zealand: Asia-Pacific Society for Computers in Education

### **Workshops**

- Antonette Shibani, Ming Liu, Christian Rapp and Simon Knight (2019).
   Advances in Writing Analytics: Mapping the state of the field. Workshop chaired at the Ninth International Conference on Learning Analytics & Knowledge LAK'19, Tempe, Arizona.
- Ming Liu, Simon Knight, Antonette Shibani and Sophie Abel (2018, November). From features to feedback: Designing automated feedback for student writing. Workshop chaired in ALASI'18, Melbourne.
- Antonette Shibani, Sophie Abel, Andrew Gibson and Simon Knight (2018, March). Turning the TAP on Writing Analytics. Workshop chaired in the Eighth International Conference on Learning Analytics & Knowledge, Sydney.
- Andrew Gibson, Antonette Shibani and Sophie Abel (2017, November). An
  Introduction to Text Analysis for Learning Analytics. Workshop chaired in
  the Australian Learning Analytics Summer Institute ALASI'17, Brisbane.

### Sources & Original Work

The thesis draws from original material of my own work in the publications listed above, to which I retain copyright permissions as an author of the work. Such prior publications when used in the thesis are explicitly cited where appropriate, and are not used in entirety. Publications of external authors are credited throughout the thesis with citations in text and references at the end of the thesis. Figures from external sources where authors granted permission for usage are cited in their captions.

#### **Ethics**

The research designs in the study are approved by the University of Technology Sydney's Human Research Ethics Committee, and are based on ETH16-675: Academic Essay Self-Assessment Project (AESA Project). The ethics applications subsequently revised for the studies in the thesis have the protocol numbers ETH17-1176, ETH18-2263, ETH18-3080, and ETH19-3475. The most recent participant information sheets and consent forms can be requested by email<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> antonette.shibani@gmail.com

## **Table of Contents**

Certificate of Original Authorship	i
Acknowledgements	iii
Preface	v
Table of Contents	viii
List of Figures	xii
List of Design Representations	xv
List of Tables	
List of Resources	
Abbreviations	xviii
Abstract	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Context and Motivation	1
1.2 Research Contributions and Significance	5
1.3 Thesis Organisation	
The organisation	·
Chapter 2: Literature Review	9
2.1 Writing	9
2.2 Writing Support	10
2.2.1 Instructor feedback	11
2.2.2 Self-Assessments	12
2.2.3 Peer feedback	13
2.2.4 Exemplars and Benchmarking	14
2.3 Learning Analytics	15
2.4 Writing Analytics	16
2.4.1 Automated analysis of writing	16
2.4.2 Automated grading, evaluation and feedback tools	18
2.4.3 Text feature – Rhetorical moves	24
2.4.4 Academic Writing Analytics (AWA)/ AcaWriter tool	30

2.5	Research and Evaluation of Writing Support	36
2.6	Integrating technology in pedagogical practice	37
2.7	Approaches for technology integrated practice	38
2.7.1	Evidence centred design	38
2.7.2	Orchestration	39
2.7.3	Learning Design for Learning Analytics	41
2.7.4	Co-design: Stakeholder involvement	42
2.8	Summary and Implications	45
Chapte	3: Methodology	49
3.1	Research Questions	49
3.2	Design-Based Research	51
3.3	Learning Contexts	53
3.3.1	Undergraduate Law subject	54
3.3.2	Undergraduate Accounting subject	55
3.4	Data Collection	55
3.5	Analysis	56
3.6	Procedure and Timeline	57
3.7	Ethics	58
3.7.1	Use of control conditions	58
3.7.2	Use of student and instructor data	59
3.7.3	Use of analytics	59
Chapte	4: Design Iterations in Learning Context 1	61
4.1	Design Iteration 1	63
4.1.1	Task Design and rationale	63
4.1.2	Discussion	64
4.2	Design Iteration 2	65
4.2.1	Task Design and rationale	66
4.2.2	Technical Infrastructure – AWA-Tutor platform	75
4.2.3	Data Analysis	78
4.2.4	RQ1a) Student perceptions of the writing intervention	78
4.2.5	RQ1b) Impact of automated feedback on student revisions	86
4.2.6	Discussion	100

4.3	Pilot for Design Iteration 3	_ 102
4.3.1	Task Design and rationale	_ 102
4.3.2	RQ1a) Student Perceptions of the writing intervention	_ 10!
4.3.3	Discussion	_ 107
4.4	Design Iteration 3	_ 108
4.4.1	Task Design and rationale	
4.4.2	Developing a formalised LA-LD model using the Law context	_ 109
4.4.3	Data Analysis	_ 11:
4.4.4	RQ1a) Student perceptions of the writing intervention	_ 11
4.4.5	RQ1b) Impact of automated feedback on student revisions	_ 11
4.4.6	RQ2a) Studying student engagement with automated feedback	_ 12
4.4.7	RQ2b) Student engagement with automated feedback scaffolded by pe	eer
feedb	oack	_ 13
4.4.8	Discussion	_ 14
Chapter	5: Conceptual Model and Design Transfer to Learning Context 2	_ 14
5.1	Conceptual model: Contextualizable Learning Analytics Design (CLAD) _	_ 14
5.2	Design Iteration 4: Transfer	_ 15
5.2.1	Task Design and rationale	_ 15
5.2.2	Exemplifying CLAD model using the Accounting context	_ 15
5.2.3	Data Analysis	_ 15
5.2.4	RQ1a) Student perceptions of the writing intervention	_ 15
5.2.5	RQ2b) Student engagement with automated feedback scaffolded by	
addit	ional instruction	_ 16
5.2.6	RQ1b) Impact of automated feedback on student performance	_ 16
5.2.7	Discussion	_ 17
Chapter	6: Practitioner Perspectives	_ 17
6.1	Rationale	_ 17
6.2	Methodology	_ 17
6.3	RQ3a) Factors influencing adoption in authentic classrooms	
6.3.1		
	Motivation	
6.3.2		
6.3.3	Support for academics	_ 18
6.4	RQ3b) Implementation by practitioners and outcomes	_ 18
6.4.1	Implementation	_ 18

6.4.2 Outcomes	191
6.4.3 Tutor feedback	195
6.5 Lessons for LA in authentic practice	197
6.6 Discussion	199
Chapter 7: Discussion, Future work, and Conclusion	203
7.1 Summary of findings for the research questions	203
7.1.1 RQ1 - Writing Products	203
7.1.2 RQ2 - Writing Processes	205
7.1.3 RQ3 - Educator Perspectives	207
7.2 Overview of Contributions and Implications	208
7.3 Limitations	211
7.4 Future Work	213
7.5 Conclusion	215
References	217
Annendices	229

# **List of Figures**

Figure 1: Swales CARS model shown using a sample research writing	25
Figure 2. Argumentative Zones identified by Simone Teufel (Teufel, 2000)	26
Figure 3: Sample concepts containing metadiscourse contributing to contrasting ideas (Image courtesy: XEROX)	
Figure 4: Rhetorical moves identified by XIP for AWA tool	32
Figure 5: Screenshot of AWA highlighting rhetorical moves on a sample text	32
Figure 6: AcaWriter UI highlighting rhetorical moves in the text	34
Figure 7: AcaWriter UI showing feedback messages	35
Figure 8: Revised conceptual framework for orchestration used by Prieto et al. (2015)	40
Figure 9: Timeline of Design Iterations in the study	58
Figure 10: Overview of design iterations in the study	62
Figure 11: Screenshot of the matching exercise task for feedback groups not receiving AWA feedback	70
Figure 12: Screenshot of the matching exercise task for AWA feedback group	70
Figure 13: Screenshot showing sample comments made by the instructor to tea the revision strategy	
Figure 14: Screenshot showing sample questions asked for essay assessment.	72
Figure 15: Sample screenshot from the revision task for Instructor feedback group	73
Figure 16: Sample screenshot from the revision task for AWA feedback group	74
Figure 17: Feedback Questions for the task	75
Figure 18: AWA-Tutor platform architecture	76
Figure 19: Perceived usefulness of the activity across comparison groups in iteration 2	79
Figure 20: Scores of students' improved essays across comparison groups in iteration 2	87
Figure 21: Proportion of students across groups categorised by revision quality	88
Figure 22: Change in word count measure against revision performance categor (Means of each category displayed on the box plots)	
Figure 23: Sample vector space representations for calculating the cosine distance between two documents	91
Figure 24: Sample trigram graphs from a degraded (top) and improved essay (bottom)	94
Figure 25: Sequence of rhetorical moves from a degraded and an improved essay	95
Figure 26: Manually constructed revision graph of a sample improved essay	96
Figure 27: Manually constructed revision graph of a sample degraded essay	98
Figure 28: Sample pseudo code for automatically constructing a revision graph.	99

Figure 29: Screenshot showing changes in AWA-Tutor UI, which included a progress bar and time allocation at each sub-task page10	3
Figure 30: Perceived usefuless of the activity score across groups in iteration 3 pilot10	6
Figure 31: Assessment criteria from the Law essay writing context mapped to rhetorical moves from AcaWriter11	0
Figure 32: Report highlighting rhetorical moves automatically identified by AcaWriter as part of the feedback from AcaWriter11	1
Figure 33: Feedback messages from AcaWriter tuned for the Law essay writing context11	1
Figure 34: Perceived usefulness across groups in Iteration 311	4
Figure 35: Scores of students' improved essays across comparison groups in iteration 311	6
Figure 36: Proportion of students in awa and No feedback groups categorised by revision performance11	7
Figure 37: Rhetorical moves introduced in students' improved essays across comparison groups in iteration 311	8
Figure 38: Change in word count across groups11	9
Figure 39: Cosine distance of improved essays compared to the given essay across groups12	0.
Figure 40: Revision Graph with descriptions using a sample improved essay (text 2) compared to the given essay (text 1)	
Figure 41: Html version of the revision graph showing the actual sentence for reading, on mouse hover over the node12	2
Figure 42: Steps involved in the automated construction of revision graphs12	3
Figure 43: Sample revision graphs demonstrating different kinds of revisions made by students at the sentence level to improve the given essay 12	5
Figure 44: Correlation of revision graph metrics to scores and other metrics (For description of metrics, see Section 4.4.5.4)12	8:
Figure 45: Distribution of interaction with automated feedback across students	9
Figure 46: Plot of Interaction with automated feedback Vs Revision quality13	0
Figure 47: Multi-stage revision graphs of students who had <i>high interaction</i> with automated feedback and their score categories13	
Figure 48: Multi-stage revision graphs of students who had <i>low interaction</i> with automated feedback and their score categories13	3
Figure 49: Multi-stage revision graphs of students who had <i>moderate interaction</i> with automated feedback and their score categories13	
Figure 50: Data capture using over the shoulder video recording for capturing pee discussion13	
Figure 51: Excerpt of peer discussion demonstrating suggestions using automated feedback in Group 313	9
Figure 52: Excerpt of peer discussion demonstrating suggestions using automated feedback in Group 114	
Figure 53: Excerpt of peer discussion demonstrating suggestions using automated feedback in Group 214	

Figure 54: Excerpt of peer discussion demonstrating the sharing of their interactions with automated feedback in Group 1
Figure 55: Excerpt of peer discussion demonstrating the sharing of their interactions with automated feedback in Group 2
Figure 56: Excerpt of peer discussion demonstrating interpretation of automated feedback in Group 1142
Figure 57: Excerpt of peer discussion demonstrating interpretation of automated feedback in Group 3143
Figure 58: Excerpt of peer discussion demonstrating critique of automated feedback in Group 1144
Figure 59: Excerpt of peer discussion demonstrating peer helping with automated feedback tool usage in Group 2144
Figure 60: Excerpt of peer discussion demonstrating peer helping with automated feedback tool usage in Group 3144
Figure 61: Excerpt of peer discussion demonstrating other writing-related discussions in Group 3145
Figure 62: Link between Learning Analytics and Learning Design in Contextualization150
Figure 63: Conceptual model for Contextualizable Learning Analytics Design (CLAD)152
Figure 64: Flexible interplay between LD and LA elements in the CLAD model for contextualization153
Figure 65: Mapping of assessment criteria in Accounting business reports to rhetorical moves in AcaWriter156
Figure 66: Feedback messages from AcaWriter contextualized for Accounting business reports157
Figure 67: Perceived usefulness of the writing intervention in iteration 4 (Accounting context)159
Figure 68: Sample SEE sheet and annotation of AcaWriter report completed by students in Acounting160
Figure 69: Row-wise (A) and Column-wise (B) proportions of students with shallow and deep engagement with AcaWriter feedback categorised by agreement categories
Figure 70: Student marks across groups who did (YES)/ did not (NO) complete the online activity169
Figure 71: Student marks across different groups of agreement with AcaWriter feedback170
Figure 72: Student marks across deep and shallow groups of AcaWriter feedback understanding & application170

# **List of Design Representations**

. 64
. 65
.67
. 68
105
n 109
sk I 12
n   55
n   58
! ! s !

## **List of Tables**

Table 1. Coding schemes of tools that automatically identify rhetorical structures	29
Table 2: Rhetorical Moves identified by AcaWriter with Examples	33
Table 3: Mapping of RQs, data sources, and analysis methods	57
Table 4: Count of students who downloaded additional files across grou	ps 84
Table 5: Sample metrics for the revision graphs in Figure 43	127
Table 6: Summary statistics of the frequency of automated feedback red	quests 129
Table 7: Coded Examples of students' agreement positions with AcaWrite feedback	
Table 8: Summary statistics of marks scored by students in the submitt assignment	

### **List of Resources**

Several resources have been produced as part of this thesis, which are publicly available (Check individual resource for copyright details).

#### Videos:

- AWA-Tutor demo: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K212XabCL5w
- AcaWriter demo: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P8\_WuzQUs8s
- Introductory videos by the Law instructor: https://www.youtube.com/watch?list=PLcS9QDvS\_uS6V-KknW098LQ5ru4wftgJ5&v=zUBcEJABCB0
- Introductory video by the Accounting instructor: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yAfu1fWNCNg

#### **User Guides**

- Appendix A: Hand out on rhetorical moves provided to Law students
- Appendix B: Self-Evaluation Exercise (SEE) prompts for rhetorical moves using AcaWriter
- Learning Design for Law (Includes a downloadable guide for students):
   <a href="http://heta.io/resources/wawa-improve-sample-text-plus-peer-discussion-civil-law/">http://heta.io/resources/wawa-improve-sample-text-plus-peer-discussion-civil-law/</a>
- Learning Design for Accounting (Includes a downloadable guide for students): <a href="http://heta.io/resources/wawa-improve-business-report-writing-accounting/">http://heta.io/resources/wawa-improve-business-report-writing-accounting/</a>

#### Questionnaires

Appendix C: Instructor Interview Guide

Appendix D: Tutor Feedback Questionnaire

## **Abbreviations**

AES – Automated Essay Scoring

AI – Artificial intelligence

API – Application programming interface
AWA – Academic Writing Analytics (Tool)
AWE – Automated Writing Evaluation
AZ – Argumentative Zoning
CARS – Create a Research Space (Model)
CLAD – Contextualizable Learning Analytics Design
DBR – Design Based Research
EAP – English for Academic Purposes
ECD – Evidence Centred Design
EFL – English as a Foreign Language
ICT – Information and Communication Technology
ITS – Intelligent Tutoring Systems
LA – Learning Analytics
LD – Learning Design
NLP - Natural Language Processing
OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RQ – Research Question
TAP – Text Analytics Pipeline
TEL – Technology Enhanced Learning
UI – User Interface
WA – Writing Analytics
XIP – Xerox Incremental Parser

### **Abstract**

Academic writing is a key skill that contributes to essential learning outcomes for higher education students. Despite its importance, students often lack proficiency in writing and find it challenging to learn. While previous research suggests that students' writing skills are enhanced through formative feedback, the timeconsuming nature of providing formative feedback on individual student drafts, especially in large cohorts, makes it impractical for educators to provide detailed writing support in this way. A promising approach, therefore, is the use of writing analytics to provide automated formative feedback on writing. This particular form of *learning analytics*, using computational techniques and natural language processing, provides timely, immediate, and consistent automated feedback to help students improve their writing. However, for such tools to work effectively in pedagogic settings, and be adopted by practitioners, academics need to feel a sense of ownership over how the tool fits into their practice. This recognition motivates an increased emphasis on aligning learning analytics applications with learning design, so that analytics-driven feedback is congruent with the pedagogy and assessment regime.

The thesis investigates how writing practice can be augmented with a writing analytics tool called 'AcaWriter' by aligning it with learning design. The approach is evaluated across two disciplines in authentic higher educational settings using a design-based research approach. Mixed methods and multiple data sources are used to examine how students perceive and interact with automated feedback, and revise their writing. Based on this analysis, the thesis provides empirical evidence that students found the writing intervention and automated feedback from AcaWriter useful, and improved their subject-related writing skills, thus validating its applicability in writing contexts. It identifies varied levels of student engagement with automated feedback and ways to scaffold its application for effective use. Cross-fertilizing research and practice, the key insights gained from these design iterations are formalised as the Contextualizable Learning Analytics Design model. The model clarifies how the features, feedback and learning activities around AcaWriter can be tuned for different pedagogical contexts and assessment regimes, by co-designing them

with educators. The thesis also studies the perspectives of educators, who play a key role in implementing such learning analytics innovations in their classrooms. The thesis advances theory and practice in the development of flexible learning analytics applications, capable of providing meaningful, contextualized support that enhances learning, and adoption by practitioners in authentic practice.