



ISSN: 1817-6798 (Print)

Journal of Tikrit University for Humanities

available online at: www.jtuh.org/
JTUH
 جامعة تكريت للعلوم الإنسانية
 Journal of Tikrit University for Humanities
Prof. Dr. Istabraq Tariq Al-Azzawi

University of Tikrit College of Education for Humanities

Haitham Hilal Mutar

University of Tikrit College of Education for Humanities

* Corresponding author: E-mail :
haitham.hilal@st.tu.edu.iq
 07704011726

Keywords:

Output Cognitive Strategies
 English as a Foreign Language
 Summarizing
 Analyzing
 Studying

ARTICLE INFO**Article history:**

Received 4 Jan. 2022
 Accepted 17 Aug 2022
 Available online 23 Apr 2023

E-mail t-jtuh@tu.edu.iq

©2023 COLLEGE OF Education for Human Sciences, TIKRIT UNIVERSITY. THIS IS AN OPEN ACCESS ARTICLE UNDER THE CC BY LICENSE

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Journal of Tikrit University for Humanities

Investigating the Summarizing and Analyzing Strategies of EFL University Students in Studying A Short Story

A B S T R A C T

Output cognitive strategies are essential for teaching literature in general as they are the outcomes of the process of teaching. When students have the ability to use their cognitive skills, they will be able to develop their learning of literature in general and short story in particular.

The present study aims to identify and compare:

- 1- The use of output cognitive strategies by EFL university students in studying short story at the colleges of education in Tikrit, Kirkuk ,and Al-Anbar universities.
- 2- The use of output cognitive strategies : summarizing, and analyzing by EFL university students' in studying short story at three universities.
- 3- The difference among EFL university students' use of output cognitive strategies in studying short story according to the gender at three universities.

This study includes a sample of 381 undergraduate EFL university students in the second year at the Departments of English, Colleges of Education: Tikrit, Kirkuk and Al-Anbar universities. The study is conducted during the first semester of the academic year 2021-2022. The data are gathered by using a diagnostic test, it identifies and assesses students' use of summarizing and analyzing in studying short story.

© 2023 JTUH, College of Education for Human Sciences, Tikrit University

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.25130/jtuh.30.4.2.2023.25>

دراسة استراتيجيات التلخيص والتحليل لطلبة الجامعة دارسي اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية في دراسة
 القصة قصيرة

أ. د . استبرق طارق جواد العزاوي/ جامعة تكريت/ كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية.

هيثم هلال مطر العزي / جامعة تكريت/ كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية

الخلاصة:

تلعب استراتيجيات المخرجات المعرفيه دورًا مهمًا في تدريس القصة القصير. عندما يكون لدى الطلاب القدرة على استخدام استراتيجيات المخرجات المعرفية ، فسيكونون قادرين على تطوير مهاراتهم في تعلم القصة القصيرة. تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى:

١. استخدام استراتيجيات المخرجات المعرفية من قبل طلاب جامعة اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية في الدراسة القصيرة القصة في كليات التربية الثلاث جامعات تكريت وكركوك والأنبار.

٢. استخدام أنواع استراتيجيات المخرجات المعرفية من قبل طلاب جامعة اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية في الدراسة القصيرة القصة في ثلاث جامعات.

٣. الاختلاف بين استخدام طلبة جامعة اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية لاستراتيجيات الإخراج المعرفية في دراسة القصة القصيرة حسب الجنس في ثلاث جامعات

تكونت عينة هذه الدراسة من 381 طالبا وطالبة في السنة الدراسية الثانية -قسم اللغة الإنجليزية - كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية في جامعات تكريت وكركوك والأنبار. أجريت الدراسة في الفصل الأول من العام الدراسي ٢٠٢١-٢٠٢٢. البيانات التي تم جمعها باستخدام اختبار تحصيلي لتقييم قدرات الطلاب في استخدام استراتيجيات الإخراج المعرفية في دراسة القصة القصيرة .

تكشف نتائج الدراسة الحالية أن الطلاب في قسم اللغة الإنجليزية / كلية التربية في جامعات تكريت وكركوك والأنبار يستخدمون استراتيجيات المخرجات المعرفيه (التلخيص والتفسير) بمستوى منخفض. يمكن أن يُعزى ذلك إلى حقيقة أن الطلاب غير قادرين على تنفيذ جميع أشكال استراتيجيات المخرجات المعرفيه.

في ضوء هذه النتائج تم تقديم بعض الاستنتاجات والتوصيات والمقترحات للدراسات المستقبلية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: استراتيجيات المخرجات المعرفية ، اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية ، التلخيص ، التحليل ، التعليم.

SECTION ONE

Introduction

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Literature is effective and significant university education as “literature, as an academic discipline, is not only a literary source to be read for its sake, but it is an authentic material that provides students with a medium for using and developing their different abilities and skills, by its nature as an imaginative world” (Salih, 2013: 1 cited in Alazzawi, 2015:82).

Moreover; teaching literature is essential for English foreign language (henceforth: EFL) students, i.e., the literary text supports the students to acquire new skills and strategies which they can use in different situations. Daskalovska and Dimova (2012: 1186) maintain this view and state that:

“Using literary texts in the language classroom can make the students more aware of the language they are learning, help them develop skills and strategies they can apply in many different situations and contexts, increase their interest and motivation, and make the learning of the language a more enjoyable and worthwhile experience”.

Developing higher thinking skills are an essential goal for teaching literature in the EFL classrooms. But “the learning method may not enable EFL learners to acquire high-order thinking skills in English and thus contribute negatively to their intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to learning English literature (Alhamdi, 2014; Al-Hazmi, 2003). In fact, learners normally read and translate the words, but find it difficult to interpret and understand the ideas since literature is unfamiliar to them. Therefore, EFL learners whose study of English is exam-driven rely mostly on memorizing strategies taking them far away from the analytical, synthetic, critical, and evaluative levels required for literature study (Sayed, 2003:337-341).

Short story is one of the literary genres that are used in the English departments. Alazzawi (2000: 25) explains that short story is effective as “being shorter than the other narrative forms, short story offers a model for language students to examine language itself and to see how it works in the literary text”.

The strategies that the students follow in answering literary questions are cognitive strategies they have acquired through the interaction with the text. Through teaching the literary text, teachers confer with students “the strategy (skill) they are learning it, why they were learning it, why it was important, and how and when they could use it as they read”(Dole, Jeffery and, Dina ,2009: 18)

In other words, the cognitive strategies are the new knowledge or skill that they have got during the course, as they are the results for the process of teaching. Output cognitive strategies are how the learner manages or orders certain set of skills to accomplish a task effectively and efficiently. The outcome cognitive skills are significant in EFL university education in general and literature in particular. Students with weak level of the students they cannot use the appropriate strategy to answer the questions, for example when ask them to interpreting specific paragraph of the story they write summary about the whole chapter from the

story In addition to that students make mix between the use of interpreting and integrating of the event of the stories, and also the students do not have the ability to give reasoning about the action that are happen in these short stories.

The researcher consults professors of literature by submitting a questionnaire to validate the desired strategies that the EFL students supposed to master after their studying the literary text. They state their acceptance of the suggested strategies in studying literature in general as output cognitive strategies and they agree add that these strategies are considered the higher level of thinking.

This study attempts to investigate the EFL university students' output cognitive strategies in the light of main strategies: analyzing , summarizing .

1.2 Aim of the Study

This study aims to identify and compare:

1. The use of OCS by EFL university students in studying short story at the colleges of education in Tikrit, Kirkuk, and Al-Anbar universities.
2. The use of OCS types: visualizing, integrating, interpreting, reasoning, summarizing, and analyzing by EFL university students' in studying short story at the three universities.
3. The differences among EFL university students' use of OCS in studying short story according to gender at the three universities.

1.3 Hypotheses of the Study

It is hypothesized that

1. There are statistically significant differences among EFL university students' use of output cognitive strategies types: Summarizing and analyzing ; in studying short story at three universities.
2. There are statistically significant differences among EFL university students' use of output cognitive strategies in studying short story according to the gender at three universities.

1.4 Limits of the Study

The present study is limited to second year students at the departments of English Colleges of Education in Tikrit, Kirkuk and Anbar Universities during the academic year 2021-2022. It is limited to the short stories 'The Happy Prince' and 'The Open Window'.

1.5 Definitions of the Basic Terms

1.5.1 Output cognitive strategies

An output cognitive strategy means that learners acquire new knowledge or skill by applying what they have learned and making meaning of their experiences. (Galindo, 2020: 2). Galindo (2020) definition of output cognitive strategy will be the operational definition of the current study.

1.5.2 Short story

Abrams & Harpham (2012:365) state that, “A short story is a brief work of prose fiction, and most of the terms for analyzing the component elements, the types, and the narrative techniques of the novel are applicable to the short story as well.

Short story is “brief fictional prose narrative that is shorter than a novel and that usually deals with only a few characters” (Hansen, 2020:1).

The operational definition: It is a short piece of fiction that students are interested in listening to. The operational definition of Short Story: A story, usually about imaginary characters and events, that is short enough to be read from beginning to end without stopping (Mitchell, 2019: 24).

SECTION TWO

Theoretical Background and Previous Studies

2.1 Theoretical Background

2.1.1 Cognitive Strategies

Strategy is a word with many meanings and all of them are relevant and useful to those who are charged with setting strategy for their corporations, businesses, or organizations (Nickols, 2016:1) . Alexander, Graham, and Harris (1998:32) describe strategies as procedural in the sense that individuals must know specific procedures, whether these are algorithms or heuristics, in implementing a strategy. Strategies are purposeful in that readers have to make a choice in the use of a particular strategy. They are effortful in that strategy use is time- consuming and requires a certain amount of cognitive resources. Strategies are willful in that readers must have the motivation to actually use the strategy; knowing how to use it is not enough.

Moreover; a strategy is “a routine or procedure for accomplishing a goal; a cognitive strategy is a mental routine or procedure for accomplishing a cognitive goal” (Dole, Jeffery, Dina,. 2009: 4). Strategies are cognitive procedures that aid in performance of specific cognitive tasks (Ibid. : 6)

Gagne (1977:167) explains that cognitive strategy is an internal process known as the learning process of control. Furthermore, Gagne explains that as an internal process, cognitive strategy serves as a way to modify and regulate the learning process. In his explanation, Gagne argues that strategy gives or becomes the basic structure for learning. With this strategy, students try to overcome difficulties or problems faced. The cognitive strategy of the learner always evolves in line with their success in learning. These developments are the development of ways to improve the regularity of the internal processes associated with learning.

2.1.2 Output Cognitive Strategies

An output cognitive strategy helps ensure that learners acquire new knowledge or skills by applying what they have learned and making meaning of their experiences (Galindo, 2020: 2). When learners make use of what they learn, and deal with the information or the knowledge that they obtain is considered as the cognitive outcomes of their studying or learning a subject.

1. Analyzing strategy

Analysis strategy is an interpretive process that draws conclusions from a set of facts. The student identifies and evaluates data, material, and sources for quality of content, validity, credibility, and relevance. The student compares and contrasts sources and findings and generates summaries and explanations of source materials. Skrablabek (2014).

Analyzing strategy is commonly used by language learners. Many learners, especially adults tend to "reason out" the new language, they construct a formal model in their minds based on analysis and comparison, create general rules, and revise those rules when new information is available (Oxford, 1990:132).

2. Summarizing strategy

According to Jones (2012:np). "[When summarizing], We strip away the extra verbiage and extraneous examples. It focus on the heart of the matter. It try to find the key words and phrases that, when uttered later, still manage to capture the gist of what we've read. It trying to capture the main ideas and the crucial details necessary for supporting them."

Buckley (2004:62). Defines summarizing as reducing text to one-third or one-quarter its original size, clearly articulating the author's meaning, and retaining main ideas.

An Addition Jones (2012:np) Summarizing is how we take larger selections of text and reduce them to their bare essentials: the gist, the key ideas, the main points that are worth noting and remembering. Webster's calls a summary the "general idea in brief form"; it's the distillation, condensation, or reduction of a larger work into its primary notions.

The purpose of summarizing is to briefly present the key points of a theory or work to provide context for your argument/thesis. Summarizing is useful in many types of writing and at different points in the writing process. Summarizing is used to support an argument, provide context for a paper's thesis, write literature reviews, and annotate a bibliography. The benefit of summarizing lies in showing the "big picture," which allows the reader to contextualize what you are saying. In addition to the advantages of summarizing for the reader, as a writer you gain a better sense of where you are going with your writing, which parts need elaboration, and whether you have comprehended the information you have collected (Jones, 2012).

2.1.3 Teaching Literature VS Short Story

There are many forms of literature: the novel, short story, poetry and drama. But the short story remains one of the most appealing forms of literature because" it combines interesting aspects of almost every other genre. It involves character and conflict which are essential to drama, narrative and expository and descriptive discourse which are basic to longer narrative form, namely the novel, and it makes vital use of suggestive imagery and style, both of which are native to poetry" (Jezairi & Su'dad, 1974: 14).

Pederson (1995: 10) affirms that" stories are part of aesthetic education and develop creativity" because " stories can be rich source of practice for vocabulary items" (Brown, 1988: 44).

Lado (1964: 142) believes that" some literary works are easier to understand than others" ; therefore, Zyngier (1988: 22) states that" an effective way to introduce the work of a specific author in a course of modern literature is by means of the short story" .

Besides, literature is very important in learning a foreign language because "one of the newest trends in teaching EFL is literature based syllabus design" (Dicker 1989: 6).

So, the teacher should know why literature is taught for the non native speakers? Yousif (2004: 276) shows that "even linguists often question the role of literature courses in teaching English language to the non native speakers at the university level" Leki (1986: 2) answered this question when he lists the reasons for teaching literature in the curriculum intended. for non native speakers as the following:

1. to acquaint students with literary trends, history and analysis
2. to teach them the social history of native speakers
3. to help them to improve their English by stimulating conversation and providing comprehensible input initiated by some literary text. Using literature as a resource offers teachers possibilities for basing language learning activities on materials that can stimulate greater interest and involvement than is the case with other texts (Carter and Long, 1991: 3).

On the other hand, literary language is regarded as the variety of language which is "considered 'best' in certain social or teaching situations. It is usually equivalent to the standard dialect of the language as used in written language and in works of literature and opposed to the colloquial or vernacular styles" (Hartmann and Stork: 1972:133).

2.1.4 Summarizing and Analyzing Strategies in Studying Short Story

summarizing strategy is regard one of the important activities of studying the story. It is designed to focus on the overall point or meaning of the story. Students are asked to produce summaries of the text. Instructions need to be fairly precisely formulated while using this activity otherwise there is a danger of committing the here say of paraphrase by suggesting that there is a paraphrase able meaning to the story. And it is useful to impose a word limit for the summary.

In summarizing it strip away the extra verbiage and extraneous examples. It focus on the heart of the matter. We try to find the key words and phrases that, when uttered later, still manage to capture the gist of what we've read. We are trying to capture the main ideas and the crucial details necessary for supporting them. This strategy not just exercises your brain but teaches you on how to manage massive information into one simple and short summary. It also promotes creativity by positioning details either by order of terms, major factors or by series of events.

Besides, its must to know that Analysis strategy is not the same as plot summary. A plot summary tells what happens in the story. The events are known as the facts of the story. A literary analysis tells how the author has used certain basic elements of fiction such as character, conflict, and setting. An analysis uses facts of the story to support logical conclusions about the story, such as in the story (The open window "That is why the window is kept open every

evening till it is quite dusk.' Students here have to know who is saying this speech and to whom as well as make a conclusion about it and do not make analytical claims without supporting their ideas

SECTION THREE

Methodology

3.1 Design of the Study

This research adopts a quasi-experimental design which is a qualitative and quantitative study. The qualitative technique, which has been explained by a few researchers such as Bogden and Biklen (1998:55). They allow researchers to focus on actions, experience and perceptions. This implies that the majority of information is provided in the form of questionnaire and a diagnostic test.

The current study is conducted out in steps, starting with data collecting and ending with data analysis. Likewise the researcher employs library references to get useful data for this investigation. As a consequence, the researcher's aim is to analyze how problems occur in studying literature in general and short story in particular dealing with output cognitive strategies for students to enhance their abilities in using these strategies.

3.2 Population and Sample

Population can be defined as all individuals or interesting units, so it is difficult to have available data for all individuals in population (Hanlon and Larget, 2011:2).

Population refers to all the subjects that you want to study and it comprises all persons, objects or events (Ary, D., Jacobs, L. C. and Sorensen C. 2006: 125). The population of the current study is 770 undergraduate EFL university students from Departments of English, at Colleges of Education Tikrit, Kirkuk, and Al-Anbar universities students during the academic year 2021-2022.

Best & Kahn, (1981:8) explains the sample as a small proportion of pupils chosen for analysis and observation. The sample refers to any group of individuals that are selected to symbolize a population (Richards, 1992:29).

Greswell (2012:145) assumes that a sample is —a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the population. In an ideal situation, a sample of individuals is selected to be representative of the entire population

As for the current study, the sample is randomly selected in order to be truly convenient of the population characteristics without any bias and in order to obtain valid and reliable results.

The total number of the sample is (381) chosen randomly. Intentional choice is represented through choosing college and random choice is achieved through selecting a representative number of students from Colleges of Education/ Tikrit Kirkuk , and Al- Anbar universities, as shown in the following Table(1):

Table 1 Population and sample of the Study

University	College	No. of Population	No. of Pilot Study	No. of The Sample	Percentage
Tikrit	The College of Education for Humanities	290	10	150	51%
Kirkuk	The College of Education for Humanities	250	10	121	48%
Al-Anbar	The College of Education for Humanities	220	10	110	50%
Total		760	30	381	

3.3 Test construction

A test is defined as any procedure for measuring ability, knowledge, or performance (Richards & Schmidt, 2013: 591). And Aljuboury (2014:7) defines a test as a tool that is best used for gathering information about students' performance and achievement in a given course of study. It is method or procedure for measuring a person's ability, knowledge, or performance in a particular aspect of life.

Furthermore; the construction of the test involves planning for the test, preparing the items and instructions, putting them together and reproducing the test (Brown, 2004: 47). The research instrument in the current study is a diagnostic test.

In see order to achieve the aims of the present study, a diagnostic test has been constructed. The test has major one task, namely, production task. In the construction of the test objectives are taken into consideration.

To find out students' output cognitive strategies in studying short story, the content of the test has been taken from the two English short stories 'The Happy prince' and 'The Open Window'. The test includes four questions with eight branches, two branches for each question. Table 2 illustrates the objectives of the test.

Table 2
The Test Objectives

No. of Question	Objectives
1.	A. Analyzing strategy
	B. Summarizing strategy
2..	A. Analyzing strategy
	B. Summarizing strategy

The test is designed to investigate output cognitive strategies (Summarizing and Analyzing) of Iraqi EFL students on production level.

The first question includes two branches A and B: The first one (A) This part aims to measure the students' ability to analyze the specific an event of the short story. Branch B tests the students' ability to distinguish between the key and supporting ideas in summarizing.

The second question includes two branches A and B: The first one (A) This part aims to measure the students' ability to analyze the specific an event of the short story. Branch B tests the students' ability to distinguish between the key and supporting ideas in summarizing.

3.3.1 Validity of the test

Validity is the most important consideration in the development and evaluation of measurement instruments. Historically, validity has been defined as the extent to which the instrument measured what it claimed to measure (Ary et al., 2006:225).

Moreover; validity means test what you teach, how you teach it. It means that it measures what it is supposed to measure. It tests what it ought to test. A good test which measures control of grammar should have no difficult lexical items. Validity explains us whether the test fulfils the objective of its development (Alderson and Hughes, 1981:135).

3.3.2 Content validity

Content validity is a much more important type of validity. Urbina (1997: 14) states that content validity refers to "the systematic examination of the test content to determine whether it covers a representative sample of behavior domain to be measured". A test needs to have a representative sample of the teaching/ instructional contents as defined and covered in the curriculum.

3.3.3 Face validity

Face validity is "the way the test looks to the examinees, test administrator, educators and the like" (Harris, 1969:7). According to Mousavi (2009: 247), face validity is the degree to which a test looks right, and appears to measure the knowledge or abilities it claims to measure, based on the subjective judgement of the testees who take it, the administrative staff who decide on its use, and other psychometrically simple observers.

To insure the face validity of the test, it has been submitted to a jury of instructors and specialists in the English language teaching, literature and Linguistics. The jurors have reviewed the instrument and stated that it is appropriate and valid, their modification has been taken into consideration.

3.4 Reliability of the Test

Reliability is an important character of a good test. A test is said to be reliable if its degree of accuracy stays stable and consistent each time is conducted with the same condition for the same sample of students (Veram and Beard, 1981:860). One of the necessary characteristics of a good test is reliability. Alderson (1995:294) states that "reliability is the extent to which test scores are consistent". Reliability is explained by Ravitch (2007:70) "in testing, a measure of consistency. For example, if a person took different forms of the same test on two different days, scores on both tests should be similar. Alpha- Cronbach formula is used to measure the reliability of the test. The coefficient is found to be 0.89 which is considered acceptable.

3.5 Practicality of the Testk

Practicality is the relationship between the resources that will be required in design, development, and use of the test and the resources that will be available for these activities" (Bachman and Palmer, 1996: 36). They illustrate that this quality is unlike the others because it focuses on how the test is conducted. Moreover, Bachman and Palmer (1996) classified the addressed resources into three types: human resources, material resources, and time.

Based on this definition, practicality can be measured by the availability of the resources required to develop and conduct the test. Therefore, our judgment of the language test is whether it is practical or impractical.

3.6 Item analysis

Bachman and Palmer(1996:92) mention that item analysis is a process that comprises different statistical means directed to investigate the quality of test items that have been given to students. The purpose behind this process is to discover the difficulty level and discrimination power of the items in the test. Item analysis is a number of procedures adopted to analyze test items properties regarding difficulty level and discrimination power. The quality of the test is estimated through investigating its internal consistency in terms of the students' responses according to a statistical formula mentioned later.

3.7 Difficulty Level DL

The difficulty level is specified as the ratio of the students who replied correctly to each item (Rosas, 2000:3). Item difficulty refers to the extent to which an item appears to be complicated or facilitated for a given number of tests. It just reflects the percentage of learners who respond correctly to the object. The most suitable test item will have item difficulty varying between 0.15 and 0.85 (Brown, 2010: 70-1). The items of this test are considered acceptable if they range from 0.35 to 0.66 which indicates the suitability of items.

3.8 Discrimination Power

Discrimination power means calculating the degree to which a particular item's results correspond with the results of the entire test.(Alderson, 1995:80). This means that an object is deemed to have weak power of discrimination if it is correctly scored by high-skilled students as well as low-skilled students. Item discrimination refers to the degree to which an object makes a difference between good and poor testers. An object has good power of discrimination if it collects the right answers from the good students and the wrong answers from the bad students. It is worth noting that the high power of discrimination will be close to 1.0, and no power of discrimination will be nil at all (Brown, 2010: 71).

The test item discrimination power is found to have a range of 0.32 -0.66. The test items for discrimination power and difficulty level are shown in the following table:

Table 3 Difficulty level and Discrimination Power

Question	Item	Higher	Lower	Difficulty	Discrimination
Q1/ A	1	70	30	0.42	0.38

	2	147	66	0.55	0.54
Q1/ B	1	142	71	0.50	0.47
Q2/ A	1	147	67	0.35	0.53
Q2/ B	1	141	55	0.55	0.57
Q3/ A	1	137	61	0.60	0.51
Q3/ B	1	220	66	0.66	0.64
Q4/ A	1	148	49	0.50	0.66
Q4/ B	1	146	50	0.50	0.64
	2	102	68	0.55	0.32

3.9 Instructional material

The instructional material of the current study is provided by short stories that are selected from 'a book of Short Stories: Selected, Introduced and Furnished Glossary, biographical and Critical Notes' by Fakhir Abdul-Razzak and Aziz Al-Mutalibi. This test is chosen for the second stage EFL university students. This text contains an introduction to short story as an independent literary genre and followed by selected stories for famous authors like Oscar Wiled's "The Happy Prince, and Saki's "The Open Window".

3.10 Final Administration of the Test

The test has been finally administered after calculating its validity, reliability and pilot administration. The test has been conducted on 31th March during the second semester of the academic year (2021-2022). Each one of the students has attended in the classroom and the students are asked to answer the questions. The time needed to answer the questions is about 90 minutes.

SECTION FOUR

ANALYSIS of Data AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

4.0 An Introductory Note

This section presents the manipulating of the data statistically in order to verify the hypotheses of the study. It presents data analysis and the discussion of the results

4.1 Data Analysis

This section presents the results of that obtained from analyzing the test hypotheses.

4.1.1 Results of the First Hypothesis

In order to achieve the first aim of the this study which is finding out the use of output cognitive strategies by EFL university students in studying short story at the three colleges of

education Tikrit, Kirkuk ,and Al-Anbar universities by investigating the first hypothesis that states "that there are statistically significant differences among EFL university students' use of output cognitive strategies in studying short story at the three colleges of education Tikrit, Kirkuk, and Al-Anbar universities", the one-way analysis of variance is used by the researcher, as shown in the following table:

Table 4

One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Among the Three Universities

	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F-value		Sig.
				Calculated	Tabulated	
Between Groups	8003.443	2	4001.721	11.217	3.02	0.05
Within Groups	134847.628	378	356.740			
Total	142851.071	380				

Table 4 shows that the computed F-value 11.217 is higher than the tabulated F-value 3.02 at the 0.05 level of significance and DF = 2, 378. This indicates that there are significant differences among EFL university students in their use of output cognitive strategies in studying short story.

Table 5

Comparisons Of Means Among Universities (Scheffe^a)

groups	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Kirkuk	121	28.2066	
Tikrit	150		36.4733
Al-Anbar	110		39.4000
Sig.		1.000	.473
Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.			
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 124.885.			
b. The group sizes are unequal.			

According to the table 5 above, the comparisons of means showed that the mean scores of the Kirkuk in the test 28.2066, Tikrit university 36.4733, and Al-Anbar university 39.4000, with harmonic mean sample size = 124.885. This means indicates that there is a significant difference

among EFL university students' at the three colleges of education and in favour for Tikrit, and Al-Anbar universities. The hypothesis, which states "*that there are statistically significant differences among EFL university students' use of output cognitive strategies in studying short story at the three colleges of education Tikrit, Kirkuk, and Al-Anbar universities*", is accepted.

4.1.2 Results Related to the Second Hypothesis

The Second Hypothesis of the current study is to identify and comparing the students' use of output cognitive strategies in studying short story at three universities Kirkuk ,Tikrit, and Anbar

a. Summarizing

b. Analyzing

Another comparison is made among the three universities with the two types of output cognitive strategies which is related to the second hypothesis as a whole.

The first type (Summarizing): A one-way ANOVA is used to examine if there are any statistically significant differences in how students' use of output cognitive strategies in summarizing short story across those three universities to identify the sample's level of summarizing, as indicated in the table 6.

Table 6

One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Among the Three Universities

	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F-value		Sig.
				Calculated	Tabulated	
Between Groups	504.920	2	252.460	11.130	3.02	0.05
Within Groups	8574.277	378	22.683			
Total	9079.197	380				

Table 6 shows that the computed F-value value (11.130) is higher than the tabulated F-value 3.02 at the 0.05 level of significance and DF = 2, 378. This indicates that there are significant differences among EFL university students' use of summarizing strategy in studying short story.

Table 7
Comparisons Of Means Among Universities (Scheffe^{a,b})

groups	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Kirkuk	121	4.8017	
Anbar	110		7.2182
Tikrit	150		7.3133
Sig.		1.000	.988
Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.			
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 124.885.			
b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used.			

According to table 7 above, the comparisons of means showed that the mean scores of the Kirkuk in the test 4.8017, Al-Anbar university 7.2182, and Tikrit university 7.3133, with harmonic mean sample size = 124.885. This means that there are statistically significant differences among the students in the fifth type (summarizing) at the three universities and in favour for Al-Anbar, and Tikrit universities. The hypothesis, which states "*that there are statistically significant differences among EFL university students' use of output cognitive strategies types in studying short story at three universities (summarizing)*", is accepted.

The second type (Analyzing): To determine the sample's degree of analysis, a one-way ANOVA is utilised to determine whether or not there are statistically significant variations between the three colleges in students' usage of output cognitive techniques in analysing short narrative, as indicated in the table 8.

Table 8
One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Among the Three Universities

	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F-value		Sig.
				Calculated	Tabulated	
Between Groups	272.044	2	136.022	7.624	3.02	0.05
Within Groups	6726.195	377	17.841			
Total	6998.239	379				

Table 8 illustrates that the computed F-value 7.624 is higher than the tabulated F-value 3.02 at the 0.05 level of significance and DF = 2, 378. This indicates that there are significant differences among EFL university students' use analyzing strategy.

Table 9
Comparisons Of Means Among Universities (Scheffe^{a,b})

Groups	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
	1	2
Kirkuk	5.0917	
Tikrit		6.4800
Anbar		7.2182
Sig.	1.000	.387

According to the table 9 above, the comparisons of means showed that the mean scores of the Kirkuk in the test 5.0917, Tikrit university 6.4800, and Al-Anbar university 7.2182, with harmonic mean sample size = 124.885. This means that there are statistically significant differences among the students in the sixth type (analyzing) at the three universities and in favour for Tikrit, and Al-Anbar universities. The hypothesis, which states "*that there are statistically significant differences among EFL university students' use of output cognitive strategies types in studying short story at three universities (analyzing)*", is accepted.

4.2.2 Results Related to the Third Hypothesis

In order to achieve the third hypothesis of the current study which is finding out and comparing Iraqi EFL university students' use of output cognitive strategies in studying short story according to the gender (female and male) at three universities, by investigating the hypothesis which reads as follows "*that there are statistically significant differences among EFL university students' use of output cognitive strategies in studying short story according to the gender at three universities*".

4.2.2.1 Comparison of the Male and Female Students' Use of Output Cognitive Strategies at the Three Universities

The comparisons between the three universities will depend on the answers of the students. Generally, a T-test formula for two independent samples is applied to achieve the third

hypothesis. To detect the differences between males and females at the three universities, as shown in the following table:

Table 10

T-test for Two Independent Samples for gender (female and male) at the three universities

Groups	No. of students	Mean	SD.	T-Value		DF	Level of Significance
				Computed	Tabulated		
Female	218	35.58	18.73	Computed	Tabulated	379	0.05
Male	163	33.49	20.22	1.041	1.968		

Based on the results, the comparison between the males' and females' use of output cognitive strategies in studying short stories, it is clear that the females' mean scores at the three universities is 35.58 with a 18.73 standard deviation, while the males' mean scores is 33.49, with a standard deviation of 20.22, the computed t-value 1.041, which is less than the tabulated t-value 1.968 at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is no statistically significant difference between males and females' use of output cognitive strategies in studying short stories.

4.2.2.2 Comparison of the Male and Female Students' use of output cognitive strategies at the three universities

The comparison between females students' use of output cognitive strategies (summarizing and analyzing). A one-way ANOVA is used to determine whether there are statistically significant differences between females use of output cognitive strategies among the three universities, as shown in the table below:

Table 11

One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of Females at the three universities

	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F-value		Sig.
				Calculated	Tabulated	
Between Groups	7742.283	2	3871.141	12.163	1.972	0.05
Within Groups	68428.561	215	318.272			

Total	76170.844	217				
-------	-----------	-----	--	--	--	--

The table 11 shows that the computed F-value (12.163) is higher than the tabulated F-value 1.972 at the 0.05 level of significance and DF = 2, 215. This indicates that there are significant differences between females use of output cognitive strategies among the three universities, as shown in the table below:

Table 12

Comparisons Of Means Among Females at the Three Universities (Scheffe^{a,b})

Groups	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Anbar	89	29.8764	
Tikrit	85	36.1529	
Kirkuk	44		46.0455
Sig.		.134	1.000
Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.			
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 65.605.			
b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used.			

According to the table 12 above, the comparisons of means showed that the mean scores of the Al-Anbar university females 29.8764, Tikrit university females 36.1529, and Kirkuk university females 46.0455, with harmonic mean sample size = 65.605. This indicates that there are significant differences between females' use of output cognitive strategies among the three universities and in favour of Kirkuk university.

4.1.3.2 Comparison of the Students' use of output cognitive strategies between Males at the three universities

The comparison between males students' use of output cognitive strategies is made. A one-way ANOVA is used to determine whether there are statistically significant differences between males' use of output cognitive strategies among the three universities, as shown in the table below:

Table 13

One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of Males at the three universities

	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F-value		Sig.
				Calculated	Tabulated	
Between Groups	4050.688	2	2025.344	5.208	1.972	0.05
Within Groups	62222.061	160	388.888			
Total	66272.748	162				

Table 13 shows that the computed F-value 5.208 is higher than the tabulated F-value 1.972 at the 0.05 level of significance and DF = 2, 160. This indicates that there are significant differences between males' use of output cognitive strategies among the three universities, as shown in the table below:

Table 14

Comparisons Of Means Among males at the three Universities (Scheffe^{a,b})

Groups	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Anbar	32	23.5625	
Kirkuk	66		34.9697
Tikrit	65		36.8923
Sig.		1.000	.891
Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.			
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 48.555.			
b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used.			

According to the table 14 above, the comparisons of means showed that the mean scores of the Al-Anbar university males 23.5625, Kirkuk university males 34.9697, and Tikrit university females 36.8923, with harmonic mean sample size = 65.605. This indicates that there are significant differences between males' use of output cognitive strategies among the three universities and in favour of Kirkuk and Tikrit universities.

4.2 Discussion of the Results

This study attempts the use of output cognitive strategies (summarizing and analyzing) by EFL university students in studying short story at the three colleges of education Tikrit, Kirkuk ,and Al-Anbar universities. According to Cece- Gagne (1977:167) explains that cognitive strategy is an internal process known as the learning process of control.

This study could help the students to use output cognitive strategies in a correct way in their studying of short stories. They cannot use the appropriate strategy to answer the questions, for example when ask them to interpreting specific paragraph of the story they write summary about the whole chapter from the story In addition to that students make mix between the use of interpreting and integrating of the event of the stories, and also the students do not have the ability to give reasons about the action that happen in these short stories.

The results of the first hypothesis is related to the EFL university students' use of output cognitive strategies types in studying short story at three universities. (Summarizing, Analyzing). The results show weak use of output cognitive strategies types with all the students at the three universities, With an advantage for some universities in performance

The first type of output cognitive strategy (summarizing) is depicted in the table 7 above, mean score comparisons revealed that the mean scores of the Kirkuk in the test 4.8017, Al-Anbar university 7.2182, and Tikrit university 7.3133, with harmonic mean sample size = 124.885. This suggests that there are statistically significant distinctions among students in the second strategy (summarizing) at the three universities, with Al-Anbar and Tikrit universities coming out on top.

Moreover, the second type of output cognitive strategy (analyzing), according to the table 9 above, the comparisons of means showed that the mean scores of the Kirkuk in the test 5.0917, Tikrit University 6.4800, and Al-Anbar University 7.2182, with harmonic mean sample size = 124.885. This means that there are statistically significant differences among the students in the second type (analyzing) at the three universities and in favour of Tikrit and Al-Anbar universities. Results show that the hypothesis is accepted, see figure (2):

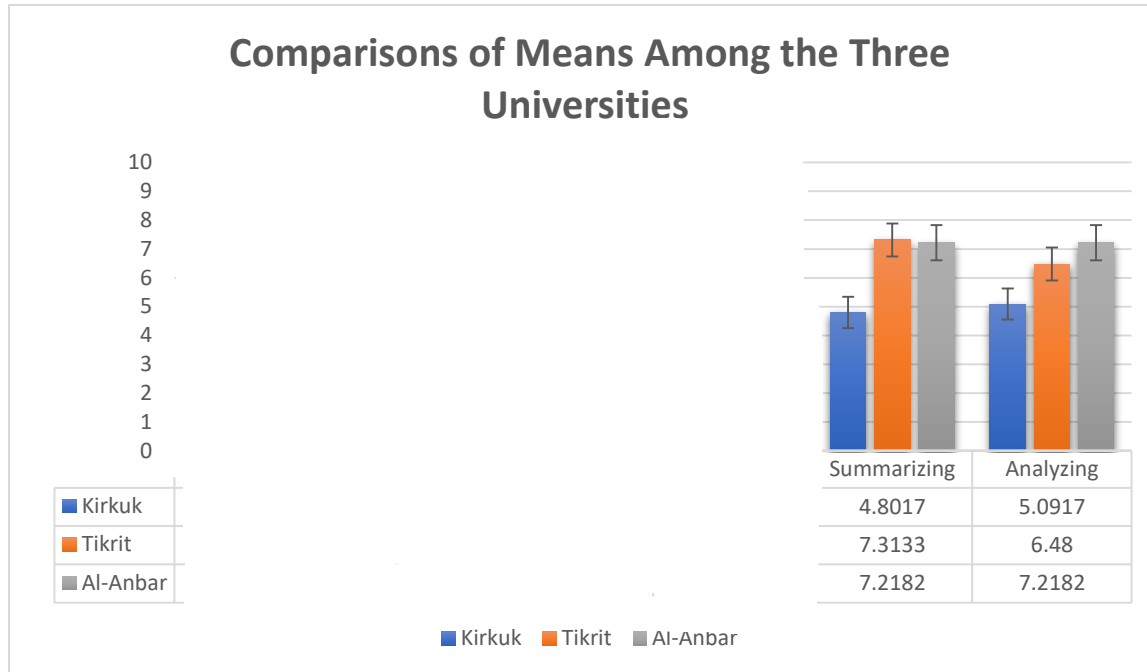


Figure (3) The Comparison of output cognitive strategies types at the Universities of Tikrit, Kirkuk and Al-Anbar

Whereas the results related to the third hypothesis, the comparison made among EFL university students' use of output cognitive strategies in studying short stories according to gender at the three universities Generally, a T-test formula for two independent samples is applied to verify the third hypothesis, based on the table 10 the results, and the comparison between the males' and females' use of output cognitive strategies in studying short stories. It is clear that the females' mean scores at the three universities is 35.58 with a 18.73 standard deviation, while the males' mean scores is 33.49 with a standard deviation of 20.22, the computed t-value 1.041, which is less than the tabulated t-value 1.968 at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is no statistically significant difference between how males and females study short stories using output cognitive strategies. As a result, this hypothesis is rejected.

It is abundantly clear that the various kinds of output cognitive strategies are the ones that are the most challenging, which indicates that the students have a more challenging time with output cognitive strategies. Therefore, the desired level of success is not achieved, and the students do not possess output skills. This indicates that there is a lower level of mastery in the competency of essays. It is possible that the instructor of "short story" in the third stage does not

place a sufficient amount of importance on the cognitive strategy of the learner, which always develops in line with the learner's level of success.

In addition, students were unable to focus on cognitive methods for student engagement. Finally, teachers might offer students with a selection of themes. A cognitive output approach ensures that learners gain new information or abilities by applying what they have learned and making sense of their experiences. For instance, assigning students to teach a topic they wish to study. The teaching (output) concentrates the attention of the students on organising the newly acquired knowledge or ability in order to teach it to others. Through this method, students are able to comprehend what they wish to study.

The findings of the current study reveal that students in English Departments/Colleges of Education at the universities of Tikrit, Kirkuk, and Al-Anbar use output cognitive strategies at a low level. This can be ascribed to the fact that students are unable to execute all forms of output cognitive processes.

SECTION FIVE

5.1 Conclusions

The present study has come up with some conclusions, the most important of which are the following:

1. Output cognitive strategies increased students' confidence in learning and encouraged them to use their own thinking and imagination.
2. Most of the students are weak in using these strategies
3. students are weakening in creative thinking and this weakness is due to the level of the students themselves and most of the teachers did not focus on the aspects that enhance students abilities in using OCS (summarizing and analyzing).
4. It was concluded that most of the students can not use the appropriate strategy in answering the questions given to them.
5. The level of students may improve in using these strategies by teaching them how to use these strategies by the teacher, and this will develop their knowledge in analyzing the events in the stories

References

- Al-Azzawii, Istabraq Tariq, (2000). "Visual Aids and Teaching Drama" . **Tikrit University, Journal for Humanities** Vol.13, No.1 January.
- Al-Azzawii, Istabraq Tariq, (2015).”**The Role of conversational analysis in evoking the Power of imagination for EFL university students**” ((Unpublished research.University of Tikrit))
- Abrams, M. Abrams, M. H., and Harpham, G. (2012). A glossary of literary terms(10th ed.) london: longman.
- Alderson, C. (1995) **Dictionary of Language Testing**. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Alderson, J.C. and Hughes, A (eds.) (1981). **Issues in Language**. Testing.ELT Documents 111. London: The British Council.
- Alexander, P. A., Graham, S., and Harris, K. R. (1998). **A perspective on strategy research: Progress and prospects**. Educational Psychology Review, 19, 129-154.
- Paris, S.G., Wasik, B.A., & Turner, J.C. (1991). The development of strategic readers .In R.Barr, M.L.Kamil, P.B.Mosenthal, & P.D. Pearson (Eds.), Handbook of reading research (Vol. 692.) New York : Longman.
- Al-Hamash, Khalil & Hamdi Younis (1980). **Principles and Techniques of Teaching English as a Second Language Iraq**: The Institute for the Development of English Language teaching in Iraq.
- Alhamdi, N. (2014). English Speaking Learning Barriers in Saudi Arabia: A Case Study of. Taibah. University. Arab World English Journal, 5(2), 38-53. ISSN: 2229-9327. <https://doi.org/10.35631/ijhpl.28003>
- Al-Hazmi, S. (2003). EFL teacher preparation programs in Saudi Arabia: Trends and challenges. TESOL Quarterly, 37(2), 341-344. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3588509>
- Ary, D., Jacobs, L. C. and Sorensen C. (2006). **Introduction to Research in Education**. United Kingdom: wadsworth.
- Bachman, L. F. ,and Palmer, A. S. (1996). **Language Testing in Practice: Designing and Developing Useful Language Tests**. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Best, J. W., & Kahn, J. V. (1981). **Research in Education**. United State of America: India: New Delhi.
- Brown, H. Douglas. (2004). Language Assessment: Principles and Classroom Practices. New York: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Brown, H. D., & Abeywickrama, P. (2010). **Language assessment: Principles and classroom practices** (Vol. 10): Pearson Education White Plains, NY.
- Buckley, J. (2004). Fit to Print: The Canadian Student’s Guide to Essay Writing (6th ed.). Toronto: Nelson.
- Dole, Janice A., Nokes, Jeffery and Drits, Dina (2009). **Cognitive Strategy Instruction. Handbook of Research on Reading Comprehension.**, J. B., & Deshler,

- D.(1992). Validation of learning strategy interventions for students with LD:Results of a programmatic research effort.In Y. L. Wong (Ed.) Contemporary intervention research in learning disabilities: An international perspective. New York: Springer Verlag.
- Daskalovska, N. and Dimova, V. (2014) **Why should literature be used in the language classroom.**
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877042812014000>
- Anastasia, A. and Urbina, S. (1997) **Psychological Testing.** NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Feltovich, P. J., Prietula, M. J., & Ericsson, K. A. (2006). **expertise and expert performance** . In K. A. Ericsson, N. Charness, P.
- Hansen, A. J. (2020, November 12). Short story. Encyclopedia Britannica.
- Harris, David P. (1969) **Testing English as a Second Language.** New York:McGraw-Hill. Book Company.
- Hanlon, B. and Larget, B. (2011). **Samples and Population.** Madison: University of Wisconsin.
- Hartman , R.R.K. & F.C Stork. (1972). **Dictionary of Language and Linguistics.**Foreign London: Applied Science Publishers LTD.
- Jones, R. (2012, August 26). Reading Quest Strategies | Summarizing. Retrieved. September 16, 2015, from <https://readingstrategiesmsu.weebly.com/summarizing.html>
- Kirwin, c. (1995). 'Reasoning'. In Ted Honderich(ed.), "**The oxford companion. to philosophy Oxford**": Oxford University Press.
- Leki, Hona," **Teaching literature of the United states to non-nativespeakers.**English teaching Forum January 1986.
- Mousavi, S. A. (2009). **An encyclopedia dictionary of language testing** (4th ed.).Tahran:Rahnama Publication. 247.
- Nickols, F. (2016). STRATEGY, STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT, STRATEGIC PLANNING AND STRATEGIC THINKING. https://www.nickols.us/strategy_etc.pdf
- Oxford, R.L. (1990). **Language Learning Strategies:** What every teacher should know.Boston:Heinle & Heinle.
- Richards, J. C., Platt, J., and Platt, H. (1992). **Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics.**L.:Longman Group UK Ltd.
- Rosas, M. (2000) "**The Level of Difficulty and Discrimination Power of the Basic Knowledge and Skills Examinations**". Available at Sayed, Z. (2003). The Sociocultural Context of English Language Teaching in the Gulf. TESOL Quarterly, 37(2), 337- 341.<https://doi.org/10.2307/3588508>
- Stephanie , S and Goudvis, A.(2000)Teaching Comprehension to Enhance Understanding. Meshgan: Stenhouse Publishers.

- Suyitno, I. (2017). Cognitive Strategies Use in Reading Comprehension and its Contributions to Student's Achievement. **IAFOR Journal of Language Learning**, 5(3). <https://doi.org/10.22492/ije.5.3.05>.
- Lado, Robert, (1964). Language Teaching, New York: McGraw Hill Inc.
- Zyngier, Sonia, (1988). "Teaching a Short Story" **ETF** Vol. xxvi No. 3 July.
- Jezairi, Kawthar, and Su'dad N. Sesi, (1974). An Anthology of Short Stories, Baghdad : Al-Mustansiriyah University Press.
- Pederson, E. Martin, (1995). " Storytelling and the Art of Teaching" **ETF** Vol.33 No.1 January March.
- Yousif, Hamdi Hameed, "Teaching English Poetry" in Journal of **Tikrit University for Humanities** No. 1, July 2004.
- Sayed, Z. (2003). **The Sociocultural Context of English Language Teaching in the Gulf**. TESOL Quarterly, 37(2), 337-341. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3588508>
- Ravitch, D. (2007). "The truth about America's schools: is K-12 education lagging badly, or have we raised our sights"? Diane Ravitch answers the tough questions." **The American (Washington, DC)**, 1(5), 70-78.
- Verma, G. K. and R. M. Beard (1981) **What is educational research?: perspectives on techniques of research**, United Kingdom: Gower Publishing Company.