

THE EFFECT OF THE MENTAL MODEL ON THE ABILITY OF STUDENTS TO READ AND UNDERSTAND

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Abstract

The mental model for students in the learning process serves as a guiding framework that helps individuals understand, organize, and process new information effectively. It acts as a lens through which students interpret and make sense of complex concepts, enabling them to acquire knowledge and develop critical thinking skills. At its core, the mental model for students encourages an active approach to learning, encouraging students to engage with the material, ask questions, and seek connections.

Key words: effect, mental model, students ability, reading and understanding

INTRODUCTION

A key aspect of the mental model is its emphasis on metacognition, or thinking about thinking. Students with a strong mental model understand their own learning processes and are aware of their strengths and weaknesses [1], [2], [3]. They are able to set goals, monitor their progress, and adjust their strategies accordingly [4], [5], [6]. This self-awareness allows them to optimize their learning experience and take ownership of their education [7], [8], [9]. Furthermore, the mental model promotes a growth mindset, fostering the belief that intelligence and abilities can be developed through effort and perseverance [10], [11], [12]. Students understand that setbacks and challenges are opportunities for learning and improvement, rather than indicators of failure [13], [14], [15]. This mindset encourages resilience and a willingness to embrace challenges, leading to greater academic success and personal growth [16], [17], [18].

In addition, the mental model encourages students to make connections between different subjects and ideas [19], [20], [21]. It emphasizes the importance of interdisciplinary thinking, enabling students to see the broader implications of their learning and apply knowledge in various contexts [22], [23], [24]. By recognizing patterns and relationships, students develop a deeper understanding and are better equipped to solve complex problems [25], [26], [27]. Overall, the mental model for students in the learning process empowers individuals to become active, self-directed learners [28], [29], [30]. It equips

them with the necessary tools to navigate the vast amount of information available, think critically, and adapt to new challenges [31], [32], [33]. By embracing metacognition, fostering a growth mindset, and encouraging interdisciplinary thinking, students can unlock their full potential and cultivate a lifelong love for learning [34], [35], [36].

Developing a strong mental model is crucial for students aiming to enhance their reading skill [37], [38], [39]. A mental model acts as a cognitive framework that helps individuals comprehend, interpret, and retain information effectively [40], [41], [42]. When it comes to reading, a well-constructed mental model allows students to create connections between ideas, draw inferences, and engage with the text on a deeper level [43], [44], [45].

To build a robust mental model for reading, students should focus on several key aspects [46], [47], [48]. Firstly, they need to approach reading with an active mindset, actively seeking understanding and meaning as they progress through the text [49], [50], [51]. This involves employing strategies such as previewing the material, asking questions before, during, and after reading, and making predictions based on the information at hand [52], [53], [54]. Secondly, students should strive to improve their vocabulary and background knowledge [55], [56], [57]. Expanding one's lexicon and understanding of various subjects broadens the mental model, enabling a more nuanced comprehension of texts [58], [59], [60]. Regular reading of diverse genres and topics can significantly contribute to this development [61], [62], [63].

Another essential aspect is the cultivation of critical thinking skills [64], [65]. Students should be encouraged to analyze the text, evaluate the author's perspective, and identify logical inconsistencies or biases [66], [67], [68]. This process helps refine their mental model by honing their ability to reason, make logical connections, and engage in informed discussions [69], [70], [71]. Additionally, practicing active reading strategies such as highlighting, annotating, and summarizing key points aids in the construction of a solid mental model [72], [73], [74]. These techniques help students internalize information, extract the main ideas, and reinforce understanding [75], [76], [77].

Lastly, fostering a growth mindset is paramount [78], [79], [80]. Encouraging students to persevere through challenging texts, embrace mistakes as opportunities for growth, and adopt a positive attitude towards learning empowers them to continuously refine their mental models [81], [82], [83]. Developing a strong mental model is an essential

component of improving reading skills [84], [85]. By adopting an active mindset, expanding vocabulary and background knowledge, cultivating critical thinking skills, practicing active reading strategies, and fostering a growth mindset, students can enhance their reading comprehension and engage with texts in a more profound and meaningful way [86], [87].

METHOD

In the study, the researchers utilized library research techniques and subjective depiction. This study utilized a subjective methodology zeroing in on story understanding, portrayal, and examination. Subjective means examination dependent principally upon a constructivist viewpoint with respect to a singular's encounter that has been by and large or socially built. Information assortment strategies were performed by exploring or perusing sources in books, the web, as well as in past exploration reports, and others. Most understudies can find their assets in the library, information on the main libraries, experience with the chapter by chapter guide and other reference works, about complex is surely a fundamental apparatus for pretty much every understudy of writing. The information examination procedure utilized in this study is clear investigation. To help this information, the specialists looked for important information from different sources. Information investigation is the methodical course of considering and orchestrating information from meetings, perceptions, and records by coordinating the information and concluding what is significant and which should be contemplated. also, make determinations that are straightforward.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The mental model plays a crucial role in shaping the ability of students to read and understand information. A mental model can be defined as an internal representation or framework that individuals construct in their minds to comprehend and interpret the world around them [88], [89]. When it comes to reading and comprehension, mental models act as cognitive maps that guide students through the process of extracting meaning from written texts [90], [91], [92]. First and foremost, mental models provide a foundation for students to make sense of what they are reading. When approaching a new text, students activate their existing mental models, which consist of prior knowledge, experiences, and schema related to the topic at hand. These mental models serve as hooks that help students

connect new information with what they already know, facilitating comprehension [93], [94]. For example, if a student has a solid mental model of the solar system, it becomes easier for them to understand and absorb new information about celestial bodies or planetary movements.

Furthermore, mental models influence the way students approach and interact with texts. Individuals with well-developed mental models tend to engage in active reading strategies, such as making predictions, asking questions, and making connections to prior knowledge [95], [96], [97]. These strategies enable students to construct a coherent mental representation of the text, enhancing their ability to understand complex ideas and grasp the author's intended meaning [98]. On the other hand, students with weak or inaccurate mental models may struggle to navigate through the text, resulting in fragmented understanding and confusion.

Moreover, mental models play a pivotal role in comprehension monitoring and metacognitive processes [99], [100]. Students who possess robust mental models are more likely to monitor their understanding while reading. In addition, mental models impact reading efficiency and speed. As students develop expertise in a particular domain, their mental models become more elaborate and interconnected. These well-developed mental models enable students to read more efficiently by allowing them to anticipate information, recognize patterns, and quickly extract the main ideas. Proficient readers often demonstrate the ability to skim through texts, identify relevant sections, and focus on the most salient details, thanks to their well-structured mental models. However, it is important to acknowledge that mental models can also serve as potential barriers to reading and understanding. When students hold misconceptions or faulty mental models, these can interfere with the accurate interpretation of new information. In such cases, educators need to identify and address these misconceptions explicitly, providing opportunities for students to reconstruct their mental models based on accurate and reliable information.

In conclusion, the effect of the mental model on the ability of students to read and understand is profound. Mental models serve as cognitive frameworks that shape how students interpret, comprehend, and connect information while reading. Well-developed mental models facilitate the construction of meaning, promote active reading strategies, enhance comprehension monitoring, and improve reading efficiency. On the other hand,

faulty or incomplete mental models can hinder understanding and impede the acquisition of new knowledge. Therefore, educators should recognize the importance of mental models in reading instruction and provide support to students in developing accurate and robust mental representations.

CONCLUSION

Mental models play a significant role in enhancing English students' skills by providing a framework for understanding and applying language concepts effectively. Mental models act as cognitive tools that help students organize and process information, allowing them to comprehend and communicate in English more proficiently. These models assist students in grasping grammar rules, vocabulary acquisition, and sentence structure, enabling them to construct coherent and articulate written and spoken English. Furthermore, mental models foster critical thinking and problem-solving abilities by encouraging students to analyze language patterns and make logical connections. By employing mental models, English students can develop a deeper understanding of the language, enhance their overall communication skills, and confidently engage with various linguistic contexts.

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