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Measuring What Matters: Goal-Free Evaluation of Holistic Assessment in Arabic Language Education

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Abstract

Background: Outcome-Based Education (OBE) requires assessment that captures not only knowledge but also professional dispositions and observable performance. Program-level evidence in Arabic Language Education (ALE) remains limited, especially studies that link holistic assessment design to institutional quality indicators and graduate outcomes. Objective: To appraise the effectiveness of a holistic assessment system (cognitive–affective–psychomotor) in the ALE Study Program at Universitas Islam Riau using Goal-Free Evaluation (GFE), and to examine its association with academic attainment and graduate outcomes. Methods: A mixed-methods, descriptive-dominant design; data sources included three academic years (Y-2 [2022] to Y [2025]) of institutional records, quality assurance documents (Graduate Learning Outcomes (GLOs) → Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs)→sub-CLOs; rubrics), micro-teaching artefacts, student satisfaction surveys, and tracer study. Results are presented in compact tables to maintain clear links between indicators and findings. Findings: (i) cognitive—mean Grade Point Average (GPA) remained high and on-time graduation reached 52% in Y; (ii) affective—"very good" ratings ≥75% across most service dimensions; (iii) psychomotor—a standardized micro-teaching ecosystem (≥4 practices/semester; ≥10 core skills; minimum passing grade B-). Graduate outcomes included 92.86% tracer coverage, 97.5% employed/entrepreneurship/further study, and a mean job-seeking time of 4.8 months. Conclusion: A 40–30–30 assessment design explicitly linked to GLOs→CLOs and supported by programmatic Quality Assurance (QA) effectively sustains performance across three domains and employability. Recommendations include rubric standardization and digitalization, strengthened assessor moderation and analytics dashboards, expanded practice partnerships, and longitudinal tracking to estimate relative contributions among domains.

Keywords: Outcome-Based Education; holistic assessment; constructive alignment; micro-teaching; employability

INTRODUCTION

Outcome-Based Education (OBE) shifts attention from instructional processes to demonstrable learning results. Through constructive alignment, intended outcomes are translated into the competency's graduates display (J. Biggs, 2003; J. B. Biggs & Collis, 2014; Bloom, 1956; Harden, 2007; Spady, 1994). In Arabic Language Education (ALE), assessment therefore needs to span cognition, professional disposition, and performative teaching/language ability so that graduate profiles as educators and Arabic practitioners are evidenced in all three domains (Agrawal et al., 2021; Frank & Danoff, 2007; Ghani et al., 2011; Joseph et al., 2024).

The state of the art shows steady progress in OBE across disciplines, yet methodological limitations persist—overreliance on self-report, scarce longitudinal tracking, and uneven

standardization (Handrianto et al., 2025; Telukdarie & Munsamy, 2019; Yadav et al., 2024). Comprehensive evaluation frameworks that balance cognitive–affective–psychomotor domains increase the meaningfulness of outcomes (Conradty & Bogner, 2022; Yadav et al., 2024), while standardization and automation improve efficiency and reliability though adoption remains uneven in teacher/language programs (Belyakova & Zakharova, 2020; Lugay et al., 2020). Technology integration—web-based learning, digital pedagogy, and technology-enhanced assessment—improves formative feedback and learning analytics given appropriate governance and equity safeguards (Anderson et al., 2024; Chen et al., 2024; Harden, 2007; Qiao & Fu, 2022; Theodoridou, 2021).

On performative and technology-supported learning, blended learning and multimodal analytics (CNN/MVML) have increased the objectivity of feedback on movement and emotional expression and are relevant to psychomotor–affective assessment (Zhang & Wang, 2024). In station-based assessment, the Multiple Mini Viva (MMV) can holistically capture cognitive–interpersonal–professionalism in both onsite and online formats (Hadie et al., 2022). In addition, the participatory–inclusive principles of the Holistic Assessment Framework (HAF) stress authentic evidence and progress across domains and can be adapted to higher education in language disciplines (Mitra & Wadegaonkar, 2024).

Research on cultural adaptation indicates that OBE effectiveness improves when assessment is aligned with local values and contexts (Conradty & Bogner, 2022; Handrianto et al., 2025; Theodoridou, 2021). In ALE, a key gap concerns integrating Islamic–Malay values into holistic assessment without compromising international standards and accountability (Conradty & Bogner, 2022; Handrianto et al., 2025; Joseph et al., 2024; Muhammad Samin et al., 2025; Yusri & Muhammad Samin, 2024). In practice, micro-teaching is a recognized accelerator of teaching skill acquisition, yet standardization of practice frequency, cross-skill rubrics, and explicit linkage to employability indicators are not consistently documented (Al-Mubaid & Bettayeb, 2017; J. Biggs, 2003; Qiao & Fu, 2022). In Indonesia, program-level evaluations that link holistic assessment design to institutional indicators—GPA, on-time graduation, and tracer outcomes—rarely employ evaluation designs that minimize goal bias (Handrianto et al., 2025; Lugay et al., 2020; Yadav et al., 2024). In parallel, recent assessment syntheses emphasize the complementarity of holistic and analytic scoring: holistic scales capture overall performance, while analytic sub-scores provide targeted diagnostics for strengthening sub-capabilities in thinking and performance (Zlatkin-Troitschanskaia et al., 2019).

This study responds to these gaps in three mutually reinforcing ways. First, we operationalize a balanced holistic assessment model (40% cognitive – 30% affective – 30% psychomotor) explicitly linked to GLOs→CLOs→sub-CLOs in ALE (J. Biggs, 2003; J. B. Biggs & Collis, 2014; Yadav et al., 2024). Second, we embed a standardized micro-teaching ecosystem (≥4 practices/semester; ≥10 core skills; minimum passing grade B-) as auditable psychomotor evidence (Al-Mubaid & Bettayeb, 2017; J. Biggs, 2003; Qiao & Fu, 2022). Third, we apply a Goal-Free Evaluation approach to link assessment design to objective institutional indicators—GPA trends, on-time graduation, and graduate outcomes (tracer coverage, employment, time-to-job)—and examine its implications for employability in an Islamic–Malay context (Belyakova & Zakharova, 2020; Handrianto et al., 2025; Harden, 2007; Muhammad Samin et al., 2025; Qiao & Fu, 2022; Telukdarie & Munsamy, 2019; Theodoridou, 2021; Yusri & Muhammad Samin, 2024).

METHOD

Design and Approach

We adopted a Goal-Free Evaluation (GFE) to examine the effectiveness of the holistic assessment system while minimizing bias toward pre-stated objectives. The study used a mixed-methods design with a descriptive-dominant strand to summarize trends and proportions in academic performance, triangulated with QA documentation and instructional artefacts.

Context and Scope.

The setting was the ALE Study Program at Universitas Islam Riau (UIR), covering the last three academic years (Y-2 to Y). The unit of analysis comprised program-level indicators aligned to the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor assessment domains.

Data Sources

Four groups of data were used: (1) verified academic records (mean graduate GPA, on-time graduation, 144 credits workload); (2) QA documents (Semester Learning Plan (SLP); GLOs→CLOs→sub-CLOs mapping; 40–30–30 assessment distribution; semester QA monitoring; Unit of QA audit reports); (3) student satisfaction surveys (reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy, facilities; "very good" category); and (4) graduate tracer study (response coverage, placement in work/study/entrepreneurship, job-seeking time, and post-graduation activity distribution).

Instruments And Procedures

Psychomotor assessment was evidenced through a structured micro-teaching ecosystem (≥4 practice sessions/semester, minimum passing grade B-, rubrics covering ≥10 core teaching skills, language and micro-teaching labs). Cognitive assessment relied on formative and summative artefacts (quizzes, assignments, essays, mid/final exams, portfolio) aligned to GLOs/CLOs. Affective indicators were captured by standardized institutional service surveys and policies (task force for Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PHSV), Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), counseling). Tracer data were sourced from the university-level tracking system.

Measures and Operationalization

Cognitive indicators: annual mean graduate GPA and on-time graduation rate. Affective indicators: proportion of respondents reporting "very good" per service dimension. Psychomotor indicators: operational parameters of micro-teaching (practice frequency, passing threshold, breadth of teaching skills, facility availability). Graduate outcomes: tracer coverage, total placement, mean job-seeking time, and post-graduation activity distribution (education sector jobs, Arabic-based entrepreneurship, master's study, teacher certification Program (TCP)).

Data Analysis

Descriptive summaries were compiled: (a) means, proportions, and Y-2→Y trends for GPA; on-time graduation was available for Y only; (b) cross-tabulation of service dimensions; (c) summary of micro-teaching parameters; (d) aggregation of tracer metrics (coverage, placement, time-to-job, activity distribution). Results are presented as Tables 1–6 in the Results section to preserve traceability between indicators, operational definitions, and findings.

Validity, Reliability, and Triangulation

Assessment reliability was supported by standardized rubrics across courses, semesterly GLOs/CLOs monitoring, and Internal Quality Assurance (IQA) auditing. Triangulation occurred across sources (records, QA documents, surveys, tracer) and methods (document analysis, survey, micro-teaching performance records). Process consistency was maintained through institutional QA procedures and internal review.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study examines the effectiveness of a holistic assessment system (cognitive, affective, psychomotor) in ALE at Universitas Islam Riau (UIR) using a Goal-Free Evaluation approach. We summarize the findings below and link them to academic performance and graduate outcomes documented in the internal QA system.

Cognitive results

Cognitive indicators were strong and consistent. Across the last three cohorts, GPA ranged from 3.69 to 3.78, indicating stable mastery of course outcomes. On-time graduation reached 52% in Y, aligned with a 144-credit study load. Program-level ourse Outcomes – Program Outcomes (CO–PO) mapping was maintained through SLP and GLOs/CLOs monitoring, and assessment distribution across domains (40% cognitive; 30% affective; 30% psychomotor) positioned cognitive evidence within an integrated performance system rather than as a standalone measure. Routine QA audits, semesterly monitoring, and formative–summative assessment practices ensured traceability of learning outcomes.

Affective results

Student satisfaction was high, with "very good" ratings ≥75% across most service dimensions (reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy, facilities), indicating a learning climate that supports motivation, confidence, and academic ethos. Student protection policies (PHSV taskforce) and comprehensive OSH arrangements reinforced wellbeing; OSH, health, and counseling indicators scored highly. Culturally, Islamic–Malay values with global awareness were embedded through SLP, course materials, community practice (Teaching Practicum (TP)/Community Service Placement (CSP)/Community Engagement (CE)), and academic fora. The affective domain was tracked via professional attitudes, ethical conduct, and participation in scholarly and faith-based activities.

Psychomotor results

Psychomotor performance was robust within a structured micro-teaching ecosystem: each student practiced ≥4 times per semester, met a minimum passing grade of B-, and was assessed with rubrics covering ≥10 core teaching skills (e.g., lesson opening/closure, variation, questioning, reinforcement, media use, classroom management, assessment). Micro-teaching and language laboratories enabled repeated, purposeful practice that strengthened pedagogical and oral (listening/speaking) skills. Outputs were visible in student achievements (international, national, and local awards) and scholarly products (intellectual property, ISBN books, and publications), indicating transfer from classroom learning to real-world performance.

Graduate outcomes and external relevance. The tracer study covered 92.86% of graduates; 97.5% were employed, self-employed, or in further study, with a mean time-to-job of 4.8 months. Placement was concentrated in the education sector (~77%), followed by Arabic-based entrepreneurship (~10%), suggesting that integrated cognitive mastery, professional ethics, and performative teaching/communication skills are linked to work readiness and early career sustainability.

Table 1. Holistic Assessment Distribution (CO–PO)

Domain	Weight (%)
Cognitive	40
Affective	30
Psychomotor	30

Table 2. GPA and on-Time Graduation Trends (with sample size and uncertainty)

Year	N (graduates)	Mean GPA	SD (GPA)	On-Time Graduation (%)	95% CI (On-time)
Y-2	28	3.73	0.18	-	-

Year	N (graduates)	Mean GPA	SD (GPA)	On-Time Graduation (%)	95% CI (On-time)
Y-1	43	3.69	0.12	-	-
Y	31	3.78	0.14	52.00	34.4–69.6

Table 3. Student Satisfaction by Dimension ("Very Good" category; with N and 95% CI)

Dimension	N (respondents)	Percentage (%)	95% CI
Reliability	179	76.20	69.9–82.4
Responsiveness	179	75.88	69.6–82.2
Assurance	179	76.86	70.7–82.6
Empathy	179	76.28	69.9–82.3
Facilities	179	77.44	71.3–83.6

Note: Internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha) = NA (item-level survey data not available at program level).

Table 4. Core Parameters of Micro-teaching

Component	Standard/Practice	Note
Practice frequency	≥ 4 times/semester	Deliberate practice
Passing standard	Minimum B-	Standardized rubrics
Skill coverage	≥ 10 core teaching skills	Variation, questioning, etc.
Facilities	Micro-teaching & language labs	Technology & media support

Table 5. Survey and Rubric Reliability

Instrument	Scope	N (sample)	N items/skills	Model/Design	Coefficient	95% CI	Benchmark
Student service survey	5 dimensions (Likert)	179	5	Cronbach's alpha	—	—	$\alpha \geq 0.80$
Micro-teaching rubric (overall)	10 core teaching skills	102	10	ICC(2,k)	—	—	ICC ≥ 0.75
Micro-teaching rubric (sub-skill)	Variation, questioning, etc.	102	1 per sub-skill	ICC(2,1)	—	—	ICC ≥ 0.60 (≥0.75 good)

Note: N=102 (graduates Y-2→Y) is a proxy. ICC should use the number of rated performances (students×tasks/videos) with ≥2 raters. Alpha and ICC will be computed once item-level and rater-level files are available, using a two-way random-effects, absolute-agreement model; report N raters, N tasks/videos per student, and specify ICC(2,1) or ICC(2,k).

Table 6. Graduate Outcomes (Tracer and Post-Graduation Activities; with N and 95% CI)

Indicator	N (graduates)	Value	95% CI
Tracer coverage	42	92.86%	81.9–97.7
Total placement	39	97.5%	86.8–99.9
Time-to-job	39	4.8 mo	—

Post-Graduation Activity	N	Percentage (%)	95% CI
Education sector employment	30	76.9	61.5–88.2
Arabic-based entrepreneurship	4	10.3	3.3–24.2
Master's study	4	10.3	3.3–24.2
Teacher certification (PPG)	0	0.0	0.0–9.2
Total	38	97.5	86.8–99.9

Note: One graduate still job-seeking; hence activity total N=38 while coverage N=39.

Discussion

Table 1 evidence a proportional 40–30–30 assessment design consistent with constructive alignment, ensuring that measurement attends to knowledge, professional attitudes, and performative classroom skills. Table 2 shows stable, high GPA and an on-time graduation level of

52% for Y (earlier years pending records), pointing to efficiency without undermining quality. Table 3's high "very good" ratings indicate that assurance and facilities act as affective enablers of engagement and persistence. Table 4 demonstrates standardized, repeated practice that likely accelerates skill automatization and transfer to authentic contexts. Table 6 confirms strong employability and short time-to-job, consistent with integrated attainment across domains.

Programmatic implications include rubric calibration and moderation, analytics dashboards linking GLOs→CLOs→tasks→scores→outcomes, and sustained investment in micro-teaching and language labs. Curricular implications include recurring authentic tasks (micro-teaching, e-portfolio, capstone) with structured feed-forward. Equity considerations require multiple submission modes and scaffolds for digital access. The model appears scalable to cognate teacher-education programs given prerequisites.

These findings align with constructive alignment theory, where clarity of intended outcomes and assessment criteria drives learning behaviors and attainment (J. Biggs, 2003; J. B. Biggs & Collis, 2014; Harden, 2007). The combination of stable–high GPA and rising on-time graduation mirrors broader OBE implementations reporting efficiency and quality gains when outcomes, tasks, and rubrics are coherently aligned (Yadav et al., 2024). High student satisfaction on assurance and facilities echoes evidence that service clarity, safe learning environments, and inclusive support correlate with engagement and persistence, particularly in multicultural and value-rich contexts (Petrušić, 2023; Theodoridou, 2021).

Psychomotor strengthening through standardized micro-teaching is consistent with experiential learning and skill automatization via repeated, scaffolded practice (Kolb et al., 2014), supported by self-regulated and collaborative learning mechanisms (Johnson, 2017). For performance assessment design, combining holistic judgments of overall teaching performance with analytic sub-scores yields diagnostic feedback on sub-capabilities, enhancing reliability and instructional usefulness (Zlatkin-Troitschanskaia et al., 2019). Technology-enabled feedback loops and process automation (e.g., video-based review, rubric banks, workflow tools) can further increase consistency and timeliness (Chen et al., 2024; Lugay et al., 2020; Telukdarie & Munsamy, 2019; Thompson & Asanov, 2024).

Regarding method choices, the use of Goal-Free Evaluation helped minimize goal bias, fitting calls for evaluation approaches that foreground actual performance evidence and institutional outcomes (Chen et al., 2024). In assessment modalities, station-based oral assessments such as Multiple Mini Viva allow triangulation of cognitive, interpersonal, and professionalism indicators in blended formats (Hadie et al., 2022), while the Holistic Assessment Framework emphasizes participatory, authentic evidence across domains and is adaptable to higher education (Mitra & Wadegaonkar, 2024). For psychomotor–affective analytics, blended learning with multimodal analysis (e.g., CNN/MVML) shows promise for more objective, granular feedback on performative skills, subject to contextual adaptation for language-teaching tasks (Zhang & Wang, 2024).

Finally, employability signals (high placement, short time-to-job) are coherent with literature noting that integrated competence development in knowledge, attitudes, and demonstrable performance is associated with smoother school-to-work transitions, especially when programs incorporate culturally responsive practices and contemporary digital capacities (David, 2025; Telukdarie & Munsamy, 2019). Together, these convergences indicate that a programmatic portfolio of aligned tasks, standardized rubrics, moderated judgments, and technology-supported feedback provides a plausible mechanism linking holistic assessment to academic efficiency and early career outcomes.

CONCLUSION

Overall, a balanced 40–30–30 assessment architecture, explicitly tied to GLOs→CLOs and embedded in routine QA cycles, sustained performance across all domains. The pattern—stable-high GPA with rising on-time graduation, ≥75% "very good" satisfaction, and auditable psychomotor evidence from a standardized micro-teaching ecosystem—was accompanied by strong tracer outcomes (92.86% coverage, 97.5% placement, 4.8-month time-to-job), consistent with improved employability.

Theoretically, this study contributes to OBE in ALE by demonstrating how integrated assessment across domains, cross-course rubrics, and Establish–Implement–Evaluate–Control–Improve QA preserve traceability and fairness. Goal-Free Evaluation helps minimize bias toward formal program goals and centers evaluation on achievement evidence and institutional outcomes.

Practically, we recommend: (1) standardization–digitalization of rubrics and e-portfolio artefacts to strengthen psychomotor–affective evidence; (2) assessor moderation and analytics dashboards linking tasks→scores→outcomes for early anomaly detection; (3) expanded school/community partnerships to enrich practice contexts; and (4) proportionate evidence management to enhance quality without undue administrative burden.

Looking ahead, longitudinal tracking should estimate the relative contributions of each domain to institutional indicators; reliability studies should calibrate inter-rater agreement across practice-oriented courses; and equity evaluations should ensure fair access to learning and assessment resources. Subject to these prerequisites, the model is replicable and ready for scaling to cognate programs in language and teacher education.

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