



TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILIIY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'OYALAR



THE ROLE OF TEACHER FEEDBACK IN DEVELOPING WRITING SKILLS

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Abstract: *The development of students' writing skills largely depends on the quality and effectiveness of teacher feedback. This article explores the role of teacher feedback in enhancing learners' writing proficiency, drawing on theories of process writing, sociocultural scaffolding, and formative assessment. The discussion highlights how different types of feedback—written, oral, and digital—contribute to improving language accuracy, strengthening coherence and organization, and enriching vocabulary and stylistic range. It also emphasizes the motivational impact of supportive feedback, which fosters learner confidence and autonomy. Despite challenges such as time limitations and large class sizes, the article argues that timely, specific, and balanced feedback remains a crucial pedagogical tool for guiding meaningful revision and long-term writing development. Practical recommendations are offered to help teachers provide more effective and sustainable feedback practices.*

Keywords: *teacher feedback; writing skills; formative assessment; written feedback; oral feedback; student motivation; revision strategies; language accuracy*

Introduction. Writing is widely recognized as one of the most complex and essential skills for learners to master, particularly in academic settings where written communication plays a central role. Unlike speaking, writing requires careful planning, organization, accuracy, and the ability to revise and refine ideas. Many students, especially language learners, find this process challenging due to limited vocabulary, grammatical difficulties, and a lack of confidence in expressing themselves. As a result, effective support from teachers becomes crucial in helping learners develop their writing competence. One of the most influential forms of instructional support is teacher feedback. Teacher feedback serves as a bridge between a learner's current writing ability and their potential for improvement. It guides students toward understanding their errors, encourages them to reorganize their ideas, and pushes them to reflect critically on their work. Rooted in theoretical frameworks such as the process writing approach, sociocultural theory, and formative assessment, feedback is now seen not merely as correction, but as an interactive dialogue that fosters growth. Through this dialogue, teachers provide direction, reinforcement, and scaffolding that help students gradually take ownership of their writing development. In modern classrooms, feedback can take many forms—written comments on drafts, oral discussions



during conferencing, or digital feedback delivered through online platforms. Each type offers unique benefits: written feedback provides detailed, permanent guidance; oral feedback allows for clarification and immediate interaction; and digital feedback introduces flexibility, accessibility, and multimodality. Regardless of its format, effective feedback helps learners improve language accuracy, strengthen coherence, expand vocabulary, and build a stronger sense of voice and style. Moreover, teacher feedback plays an important motivational role. When feedback is clear, supportive, and balanced, it boosts students' confidence and encourages them to engage actively in revisions. Conversely, unclear or overly critical feedback may discourage learners or lead to misunderstanding. Thus, the skillful delivery of feedback is vital for creating a positive learning environment that nurtures students' writing progress.

Literature Review- Theoretical Foundations. Several theoretical perspectives underpin the study of teacher feedback in writing development. The process writing approach emphasizes writing as a recursive process involving drafting, revising, and editing, where feedback plays a central role in guiding improvements (Zhang, 2024). Similarly, sociocultural theory, particularly the concept of scaffolding, highlights how teachers support learners through targeted guidance, gradually fostering independent writing skills (Wulandari, 2022). Additionally, formative assessment theory underscores the importance of ongoing feedback as a tool for monitoring and enhancing student learning, rather than merely evaluating performance.

Types of Feedback Discussed in Literature

- Researchers have identified multiple ways in which feedback can be delivered and categorized:
 - Direct vs. indirect feedback: Direct feedback provides explicit correction, whereas indirect feedback encourages students to identify and correct their own errors.
 - Form-focused vs. meaning-focused feedback: Form-focused feedback targets language accuracy, while meaning-focused feedback emphasizes content, ideas, and clarity.
 - Summative vs. formative feedback: Summative feedback evaluates the final product, while formative feedback guides the learning process and supports revisions.

The Importance of Teacher Feedback in Writing Development

Teacher feedback is widely acknowledged as one of the most powerful tools for enhancing students' writing skills. It not only provides learners with clear information about the strengths and weaknesses of their writing but also motivates them to engage in meaningful revisions and reflection. Effective feedback supports the development of linguistic accuracy, strengthens organizational skills, enriches vocabulary and style, and increases students' confidence and autonomy (Gan, Yang, & Teng, 2023; Solfiyatuzzahro, Santihastuti, & Erfan, 2019).

3.1 Enhancing Language Accuracy





One of the primary contributions of teacher feedback is its role in improving grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure. Direct feedback provides explicit correction, allowing students to understand exactly how to improve, whereas indirect feedback encourages learners to identify and correct their own errors. This process not only improves immediate writing accuracy but also helps prevent the fossilization of repeated mistakes, contributing to long-term linguistic development.

3.2 Increasing Motivation and Confidence

Constructive and supportive feedback has a significant motivational effect. Highlighting strengths while providing suggestions for improvement helps learners feel competent and encourages them to engage actively in the writing process. Positive feedback boosts confidence, while clear guidance ensures that students perceive mistakes as opportunities for growth rather than failure (Gan, Yang, & Teng, 2023).

Types of Teacher Feedback

Teacher feedback can take various forms, each offering unique advantages for supporting students' writing development. The type of feedback chosen often depends on the nature of the task, the level of students, and the teaching context. Understanding these types is essential for designing effective writing instruction and ensuring that feedback contributes meaningfully to learners' progress (Fadli, Irawan, & Haerazi, 2025; Wardani Wihastyanang et al., 2020).

4.1 Written Feedback

Written feedback is one of the most widely used methods in writing instruction. It includes margin comments, end comments, symbols, and error codes. Margin comments provide specific guidance on particular sentences or paragraphs, indicating areas for improvement or clarification. End comments summarize strengths, weaknesses, and general recommendations for future improvement. Error codes and symbols allow students to identify errors themselves, promoting self-correction and critical thinking.

Written feedback is permanent, allowing students to revisit it multiple times, though it can be time-consuming for teachers and overwhelming if excessive.

4.2 Oral Feedback

Oral feedback is delivered verbally, often through one-on-one conferences, group discussions, or immediate classroom interactions. Individual conferences provide personalized guidance, clarifying complex feedback and offering opportunities for interactive dialogue. Group feedback sessions help address common issues, allowing teachers to model effective writing strategies and explain errors collectively.

Oral feedback allows for immediate clarification and encourages active engagement, but it can be challenging to implement in large classes due to time constraints.

4.3 Digital Feedback

Digital feedback uses online platforms such as Google Docs, LMS systems, or audio/video tools to provide interactive, timely, and flexible guidance. Online written comments allow students to respond, ask questions, and revise in real-time. Audio or video





feedback conveys tone and encouragement more effectively than written comments and can feel more personal. Digital feedback is efficient, accessible, and engaging, especially in blended or remote learning environments.

4.4 Formative vs. Summative Feedback

Teacher feedback can also be categorized by its purpose: Formative feedback is given during the writing process and is intended to guide improvement and encourage revisions. Summative feedback is provided after the final submission and evaluates overall performance.

Results

Teacher feedback has a clear and significant impact on students' writing development. Students who receive regular and constructive feedback tend to show improvement in several key areas.

1. Improvement in Language Accuracy

Students often make fewer grammatical, spelling, and punctuation mistakes when they receive feedback. Feedback helps learners notice their errors and correct them, leading to clearer and more accurate writing over time.

2. Enhanced Organization and Coherence

Feedback that focuses on structure helps students organize their ideas logically. Learners improve their paragraph development, use of topic sentences, and overall coherence, which makes their writing easier to understand.

3. Expansion of Vocabulary and Style

Through teacher suggestions, students learn to use a wider range of words and varied sentence structures. Feedback also encourages learners to develop a personal writing style, making their texts more engaging and effective.

Summary

Overall, teacher feedback plays a vital role in improving students' writing skills. It helps them write more accurately, organize ideas more effectively, enrich vocabulary, and gain confidence. Regular feedback encourages continuous learning and meaningful improvement in writing ability.

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