



METHODS FOR IMPROVING LITERACY SKILLS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract: *This article analyzes effective pedagogical methods for improving literacy skills among primary school students. Literacy is considered a foundational competence that determines learners' academic success and social adaptation. The study highlights modern instructional strategies such as phonics-based instruction, interactive reading, formative assessment, and digital learning tools. The research findings emphasize that learner-centered and competency-based approaches significantly enhance reading and writing proficiency in early grades. The results may be useful for primary school teachers, curriculum developers, and educational researchers.*

Keywords: *literacy, primary education, reading skills, writing skills, competency-based learning, formative assessment.*

INTRODUCTION

Literacy development in primary education is one of the most important pedagogical challenges in contemporary educational systems. Reading and writing skills form the basis for further learning and cognitive development. According to modern educational paradigms, literacy is not limited to decoding text but includes comprehension, critical thinking, and effective communication. Therefore, identifying and implementing effective methods for improving literacy among primary school students remains a pressing research issue.

In Uzbekistan, educational reforms emphasize improving the quality of primary education through innovative teaching approaches and competency-based learning. This necessitates scientific research into effective literacy instruction methods adapted to learners' age characteristics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

International studies indicate that early literacy instruction significantly affects students' long-term academic outcomes (Snow, Burns & Griffin, 1998). Research by Adams (2001) emphasizes phonemic awareness as a key predictor of reading success. Furthermore,



Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory highlights the role of interaction and scaffolding in literacy acquisition.

Recent studies also stress the importance of formative assessment and differentiated instruction in addressing individual learner needs. Digital technologies and multimedia resources have been shown to enhance motivation and engagement in literacy learning.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study employed qualitative and analytical research methods, including:

- analysis of pedagogical literature and educational standards;
- observation of literacy lessons in primary schools;
- comparative analysis of traditional and innovative teaching methods.

The research focused on identifying methods that positively influence students' reading accuracy, comprehension, and writing skills.

RESULTS

The analysis revealed several effective methods for improving literacy among primary school students:

1. Phonics-Based Instruction – systematic teaching of letter–sound relationships improves decoding and reading fluency.
2. Interactive Reading Activities – dialogic reading, storytelling, and questioning techniques enhance comprehension skills.
3. Formative Assessment – continuous feedback helps identify

learning gaps and supports individualized instruction.

4. Game-Based Learning – educational games increase motivation and reinforce literacy skills in an engaging way.

5. Use of Digital Tools – multimedia applications and interactive platforms support visual and auditory learning styles.

The findings demonstrate that combining traditional and innovative methods yields higher literacy outcomes.

DISCUSSION

The results align with international research emphasizing learner-centered approaches in early literacy instruction. Active participation, collaboration, and meaningful feedback create favorable conditions for literacy development. Teachers' pedagogical competence and methodological flexibility play a crucial role in implementing these methods effectively.

Moreover, integrating digital resources into literacy instruction supports inclusive education by addressing diverse learning needs.

CONCLUSION

Improving literacy skills among primary school students requires a systematic approach based on modern pedagogical principles. Phonics-based instruction, interactive learning, formative assessment, and digital tools significantly contribute to students' reading and writing development. The



study confirms that competency-based and learner-centered methods are essential for enhancing literacy in primary education.

Future research may focus on empirical studies measuring the long-term impact of these methods on students' academic achievement.

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