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DEVELOPING WRITING SKILLS IN TURKISH THROUGH INTERACTIVE AND INDIVIDUALIZED APPROACHES

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Abstract

This article examines modern pedagogical approaches to developing writing skills in teaching Turkish as a foreign language. Particular attention is given to the role of interactive teaching methods and individualized learning strategies in improving students' written communication. The study analyzes how collaborative activities, digital tools, and learner-centered instruction contribute to the development of writing competence. The findings suggest that interactive and individualized approaches increase students' motivation, enhance their linguistic accuracy, and support the development of coherent and structured written texts. The research also emphasizes the importance of competency-based education in language teaching, highlighting the role of methodological innovation in improving writing instruction.

Keywords: Writing skills, Turkish language teaching, interactive learning, individualized approach, communicative competence, language pedagogy.

Introduction

In contemporary language education, the development of writing skills is considered one of the most important components of communicative competence. Writing allows learners to express ideas, organize thoughts logically, and develop academic and professional communication abilities. In the process of learning

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Turkish as a foreign language, writing skills help students integrate vocabulary, grammar, and discourse structures into meaningful communication.

Modern pedagogical research emphasizes the importance of competency-based approaches in language teaching. According to Yuldashova et al. (2025), integrating communicative and competency-based frameworks significantly improves students' language performance and engagement. In addition, individualized learning strategies enable teachers to consider learners' needs, interests, and language proficiency levels during instruction.

Furthermore, teacher competence and methodological awareness play an essential role in improving the quality of language instruction. Moydinova (2024) notes that the development of professional competence among language teachers contributes to the effective implementation of innovative teaching strategies.

Therefore, applying interactive and individualized approaches in teaching Turkish writing can significantly enhance students' linguistic competence and motivation.

The Role of Interactive Learning in Developing Writing Skills

Interactive learning methods play a crucial role in improving students' writing abilities, especially in the context of learning Turkish as a foreign language. Unlike traditional teacher-centered approaches, interactive learning focuses on active student participation, collaboration, and communication. These methods encourage learners to become active contributors to the learning process, rather than passive receivers of information.

Interactive activities such as group discussions, peer feedback sessions, collaborative writing projects, and digital writing platforms create a dynamic learning environment where students practice writing in meaningful contexts. Through these activities, learners develop the ability to organize their thoughts, apply grammar and vocabulary accurately, and produce coherent written texts.

One of the main advantages of interactive learning is the opportunity for peer interaction and feedback. When students review and comment on each other's

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writing, they become more aware of grammatical structures, text coherence, and stylistic choices. This process also strengthens critical thinking and editing skills. According to Yuldashova et al. (2025), competency-based and interactive teaching strategies significantly improve students' engagement and communicative performance in language learning.

Digital technologies further enhance the effectiveness of interactive writing instruction. Tools such as online forums, collaborative documents (e.g., shared writing platforms), learning management systems, and educational applications allow students to practice writing in real-time environments. These technologies provide immediate feedback, support collaborative editing, and encourage continuous communication among learners. As a result, students gain more confidence in their writing abilities and develop stronger linguistic competence. Another important benefit of interactive learning is the development of autonomy and motivation. When students participate in collaborative writing tasks and digital discussions, they feel more responsible for their learning progress. Research in language pedagogy suggests that students who engage in interactive learning environments demonstrate higher motivation and improved writing performance compared to those who rely solely on traditional instructional methods.

Table 1 Interactive Activities and Their Impact on Writing Skills

Interactive Method	Description	Writing Skills Developed
Peer Feedback	Students review and comment on classmates' written work	Grammar awareness, editing skills
Collaborative Writing	Students write texts together using shared documents	Text organization, teamwork
Online Forums	Students discuss topics and write responses online	Argumentation, critical thinking
Digital Writing Platforms	Platforms providing real-time writing tasks and feedback	Vocabulary development, fluency
Group Discussions	Students exchange ideas before writing tasks	Idea generation, coherence

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Table 1 presents the main interactive learning methods and their role in developing students' writing skills. The data show that interactive activities help improve not only grammatical accuracy and vocabulary but also critical thinking, collaboration, and editing skills.

For example, peer feedback allows students to review and improve each other's texts, which strengthens their awareness of grammar and text structure. Collaborative writing helps learners organize ideas and develop coherent texts while working in teams. Online forums encourage written discussions and argumentation skills, while digital writing platforms provide real-time practice and immediate feedback. Finally, group discussions support idea generation before writing tasks.

Overall, these interactive methods contribute to the development of students' writing competence and make the learning process more engaging and effective.

Individualized Approaches in Teaching Writing

Individualized instruction focuses on adapting teaching methods according to students' individual needs and learning styles. In language education, this approach is particularly important because learners have different levels of proficiency, motivation, and cognitive abilities (see Figure 1.).

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Figure 1. Individualized Approach in Language Education

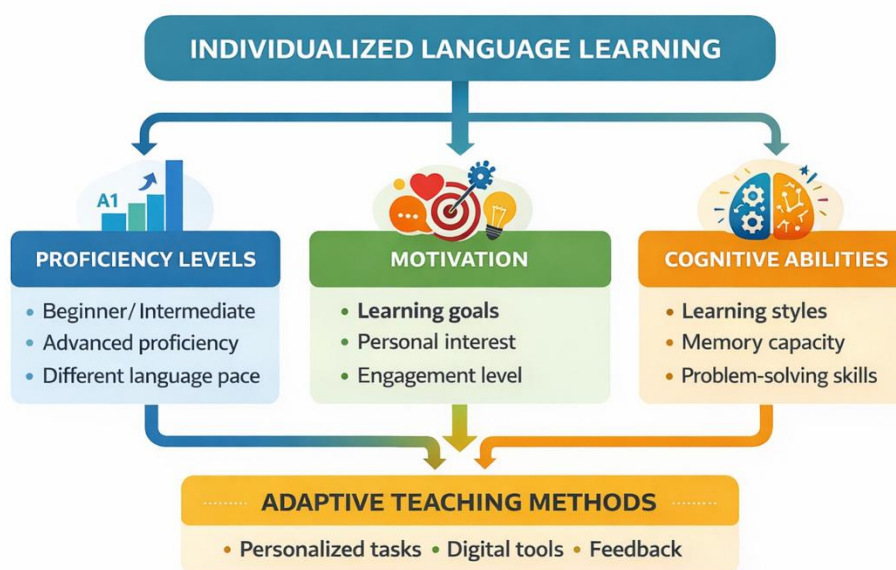


Figure 1 illustrates the conceptual framework of individualized instruction in language education. The model shows that learners differ in proficiency levels, motivation, and cognitive abilities. These factors influence how students learn a language and how teachers should design instruction. By considering these variables, teachers can implement adaptive teaching methods, including personalized writing tasks, digital learning tools, and individualized feedback. Such strategies support effective language development and improve students' writing competence.

Personalized writing tasks, adaptive digital tools, and flexible assessment strategies allow teachers to support each learner's progress effectively. Students can work on writing tasks that match their linguistic level, gradually improving their writing competence.

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According to Kamariddinova (2022), the development of professional and methodological competence among educators plays a significant role in implementing learner-centered teaching models. Teachers who apply individualized approaches can better guide students through the writing process and encourage independent learning.

In Turkish language classrooms, individualized learning strategies may include differentiated writing tasks, personalized feedback, and digital learning platforms that adapt to learners' progress.

Discussion

The findings of this study indicate that the integration of interactive learning methods with individualized teaching strategies plays a significant role in improving students' writing skills in Turkish as a foreign language. Interactive activities such as group discussions, collaborative writing tasks, and peer feedback create an engaging learning environment in which students actively participate in the writing process. These activities allow learners to exchange ideas, receive constructive feedback, and refine their texts, which ultimately contributes to the development of coherent and well-structured writing.

At the same time, individualized teaching approaches make it possible to address learners' specific linguistic needs, learning styles, and levels of proficiency. Since students often differ in their vocabulary knowledge, grammatical competence, and writing experience, personalized instruction enables teachers to adapt writing tasks and feedback accordingly. As a result, students can progress at their own pace while receiving targeted support that helps them overcome their particular difficulties in writing.

Competency-based education models also highlight the importance of integrating multiple dimensions of language competence in the learning process. According to Yuldashova et al. (2025), effective language instruction should combine linguistic, communicative, and sociocultural competences in order to develop

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students' ability to use language meaningfully in real-life contexts. Interactive and individualized teaching strategies contribute to this goal by creating dynamic learning environments where students practice language structures while simultaneously developing communication skills and cultural awareness.

Another important factor revealed by the study is the role of teacher competence in implementing innovative teaching approaches. Modern language education requires educators not only to possess strong linguistic knowledge but also to apply effective pedagogical strategies and digital tools in the classroom. Moydinova (2024) emphasizes that the professional competence of teachers directly influences the quality of the educational process and the successful implementation of new teaching methodologies. Teachers who are able to integrate interactive techniques and individualized instruction can better support students' learning progress and encourage active participation. In addition, the use of interactive digital platforms further strengthens the effectiveness of these approaches. Online writing platforms, collaborative documents, and learning management systems enable students to practice writing in real-time environments while receiving immediate feedback. Such technologies also promote learner autonomy and motivate students to engage more actively in the writing process.

Overall, the results of this study demonstrate that combining interactive learning methods with individualized teaching strategies provides an effective pedagogical framework for developing writing competence in Turkish language education. These approaches not only improve students' grammatical accuracy and text organization but also foster creativity, critical thinking, and communicative confidence in written expression.

Conclusion

The development of writing skills is a crucial component of learning Turkish as a foreign language. Interactive teaching methods and individualized learning

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strategies provide effective tools for enhancing students' writing competence. These approaches promote active participation, critical thinking, and creative expression in language learning. The study demonstrates that integrating interactive activities, digital technologies, and personalized instruction significantly improves students' motivation and linguistic performance. Therefore, language educators should incorporate these strategies into Turkish language teaching practices. Future research may explore the integration of artificial intelligence and digital platforms in developing writing competence in foreign language education.

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