

TEACHER FEEDBACK TECHNIQUES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON STUDENT PERFORMANCE

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Abstract: Teacher feedback plays a pivotal role in shaping student achievement and motivation. Effective feedback techniques not only guide learners toward improvement but also enhance their confidence, autonomy, and critical thinking skills. This article examines various feedback methods used in educational settings and analyzes their direct influence on students' academic performance, engagement, and learning outcomes. The paper also highlights best practices for feedback delivery, drawing from recent educational research and pedagogical theories.

Keywords: teacher feedback, formative assessment, students performance, feedback techniques, learning outcomes, pedagogy

Introduction

Feedback is one of the strongest influences on student achievement when delivered clearly and purposefully. As noted by Hattie and Timperley (2007), effective feedback helps students understand where they are in their learning, what their goals are, and how to move forward. Teachers use various feedback methods—including written comments, verbal guidance, peer feedback, digital tools, and self-assessment—to improve learning outcomes. Written feedback provides detailed and lasting comments that help students identify mistakes and plan for improvement (Brookhart, 2017), while verbal feedback supports immediate clarification and boosts confidence during classroom discussions. Peer feedback enhances collaborative learning and critical thinking skills (Gibbs & Simpson, 2004). Digital feedback expands accessibility through audio messages or annotated documents, and self-assessment encourages students to take responsibility for their learning, strengthening self-regulation skills (Nicol & Macfarlane-Dick, 2006).

Research shows that effective feedback significantly improves academic performance. Shute (2008) emphasizes that formative feedback guides learners toward specific improvements and ultimately raises achievement levels. Supportive and timely feedback also increases motivation and engagement, helping students participate more actively in class. In addition, constructive feedback helps learners recognize their strengths and weaknesses, gradually building academic confidence and promoting a growth mindset. Continuous feedback contributes to essential skill development such as problem-solving, critical thinking, and self-regulation (Nicol & Macfarlane-Dick, 2006). A classroom rich in feedback encourages openness, collaboration, and effective communication between teachers and students (Gibbs & Simpson, 2004).

To maximize its impact, teachers should provide feedback promptly, focus on specific behaviors rather than personal judgments, balance positive and constructive comments, and

encourage student reflection. Using rubrics and adapting feedback to individual needs increases clarity and consistency (Brookhart, 2017). Overall, well-designed feedback is a powerful pedagogical tool that supports improved performance, stronger skills, and a more student-centered learning environment.

The Influence of Feedback on Student Performance

Self-assessment plays a key role in helping students take responsibility for their own learning. When learners evaluate their strengths and weaknesses, they become more aware of their progress and the areas that require improvement. This process encourages them to set realistic, achievable goals that match their current level of understanding. As students reflect on their performance, they develop stronger self-regulation and metacognitive skills, which ultimately make them more independent and motivated learners.

Feedback in general has a powerful influence on student performance. Effective and timely feedback improves academic achievement by guiding students toward specific actions that enhance their work. Supportive comments also increase motivation and engagement, encouraging learners to participate actively in classroom activities. Moreover, constructive feedback builds self-confidence by helping students understand their strengths and approach their weaknesses with a growth mindset. It also strengthens essential skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and self-reflection. Overall, feedback creates a more interactive classroom environment where communication and collaboration between teachers and students are greatly improved.

Conclusion

In conclusion, feedback remains one of the most powerful tools teachers can use to support and enhance student learning. Whether it comes in the form of written comments, verbal guidance, peer review, digital responses, or self-assessment, effective feedback provides learners with the information they need to understand their current performance and the steps required for improvement. Self-assessment, in particular, empowers students to take ownership of their learning, develop greater self-awareness, and set realistic goals that guide their academic growth. When students actively participate in evaluating their progress, they gradually become more autonomous, reflective, and motivated to improve.

Furthermore, feedback contributes significantly to academic success, motivation, and classroom engagement. Constructive feedback helps learners recognize their strengths, address their weaknesses, and develop a growth-oriented mindset. It also promotes critical thinking, problem-solving, and self-regulation—skills that are essential not only for academic achievement but also for lifelong learning. A classroom environment that consistently incorporates meaningful feedback fosters trust, collaboration, and open communication between teachers and students, creating a supportive space where learners feel encouraged to take risks and challenge themselves.

Ultimately, the impact of feedback extends far beyond correcting mistakes. It shapes the way students perceive learning, influences their confidence, and guides them toward becoming independent, responsible learners. By prioritizing timely, specific, and constructive feedback,

educators can significantly improve the overall quality of education and contribute to long-term student success. As educational systems continue to evolve, effective feedback practices will remain central to nurturing capable, motivated, and engaged learners

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