

## Methods Of Developing Functional Literacy Of Students In Class 10-11 Mother Language Lessons

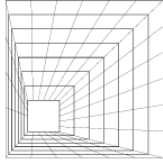
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**Abstract:** This paper explores various methods for enhancing functional literacy among students in Class 10-11 through mother language lessons. Functional literacy, which goes beyond basic reading and writing skills, encompasses the ability to comprehend, analyze, and apply information in real-world contexts. Recognizing the importance of mother language instruction in fostering deep understanding and critical thinking, this study examines strategies to optimize the teaching and learning process. Drawing on educational research and pedagogical practices, it proposes a range of effective approaches tailored to the specific needs and capabilities of students at this academic level. By integrating these methods into the curriculum, educators can empower students to become proficient and confident users of their mother tongue, thereby laying a strong foundation for lifelong learning and academic success.

**Keywords:** functional literacy, mother language, class 10-11, education, pedagogy, teaching methods, curriculum, critical thinking, comprehension, student engagement.

Functional literacy is a critical component of education, enabling individuals to engage meaningfully with the world around them. At the core of functional literacy lies the ability not only to read and write but also to comprehend, analyze, and apply information in various contexts. Nowhere is this more crucial than in the mother language classroom, where students in Class 10-11 are at a pivotal stage in their educational journey. The mother tongue serves as the foundation upon which all other linguistic skills are built, making it imperative for educators to employ effective methods to develop functional literacy in this crucial phase of academic development. Research underscores the significance of mother language instruction in enhancing overall literacy skills. Studies have consistently shown that students learn best when taught in their native language, as it facilitates deeper comprehension and critical thinking. Moreover, proficiency in the mother tongue has been linked to improved academic performance across subjects, highlighting its role as a catalyst for learning success. In the context of Class 10-11 students, who are navigating increasingly complex academic content, the need for robust functional literacy skills in their mother language becomes even more pronounced. This paper aims to explore various methods for developing functional literacy among students in Class 10-11 through mother language lessons. It seeks to bridge the gap between basic literacy skills and the higher-order cognitive abilities required for success in academics and beyond. By delving into pedagogical strategies and educational research, this study aims to equip educators with practical tools to optimize the teaching and learning process in mother language classrooms. The first section of this paper will examine the foundational principles of functional literacy and its relevance in the context of mother language education. By elucidating the components of functional literacy—such as reading comprehension, critical thinking, and communication skills—it will establish a framework for understanding the multifaceted nature of literacy development. Building upon this foundation, the subsequent sections will explore a diverse array of teaching methods and instructional approaches tailored to the specific needs and capabilities of Class 10-11 students. From interactive learning activities to project-based assessments, each method will be evaluated for its effectiveness in fostering functional literacy skills in the mother language. Ultimately, this paper seeks to empower educators with the knowledge and resources needed to cultivate a generation of proficient and confident users of their mother tongue. By integrating these methods into the



curriculum, educators can lay a solid groundwork for lifelong learning and academic achievement among Class 10-11 students, ensuring their success in the classroom and beyond.

**Foundations of Functional Literacy in Mother Language Education,** Before delving into specific teaching methods, it's essential to establish a clear understanding of functional literacy and its importance in mother language education for students in Class 10-11. Functional literacy extends beyond mere reading and writing proficiency; it encompasses the ability to comprehend, analyze, and apply information in real-world contexts. In the mother language classroom, functional literacy serves as the cornerstone of academic success, facilitating deeper engagement with subject matter and fostering critical thinking skills.

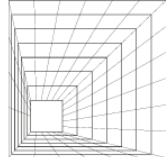
**Interactive Learning Activities,** Interactive learning activities offer a dynamic approach to mother language instruction, engaging students in hands-on experiences that promote active participation and collaboration. Techniques such as group discussions, role-playing exercises, and multimedia presentations encourage students to apply their language skills in authentic situations, thereby enhancing their comprehension and communication abilities. By incorporating interactive elements into lesson plans, educators can create a stimulating learning environment that cultivates functional literacy skills in Class 10-11 students.

**Project-Based Learning,** Project-based learning provides students with opportunities to explore topics of interest in depth, encouraging independent inquiry and creativity. By undertaking projects related to their mother language, such as researching cultural traditions or analyzing literary texts, students can develop a deeper appreciation for their linguistic heritage while honing their analytical and problem-solving skills. Project-based learning also fosters collaboration and self-directed learning, empowering students to take ownership of their education and develop the confidence to tackle complex tasks.

**Literature Circles and Book Clubs,** Literature circles and book clubs offer a structured approach to exploring literary texts in the mother language classroom. By organizing students into small groups and assigning them specific roles, educators can facilitate meaningful discussions and promote deeper comprehension of the text. Through dialogue and debate, students can explore different perspectives and interpretations, enhancing their critical thinking skills and fostering a deeper appreciation for literature. Literature circles and book clubs also provide opportunities for students to develop their communication skills and engage with diverse viewpoints.

**Incorporating Technology,** Technology can be a powerful tool for enhancing mother language instruction and developing functional literacy skills among Class 10-11 students. Interactive educational software, multimedia presentations, and online resources offer engaging ways to explore language and literature in the digital age. By leveraging technology in the classroom, educators can cater to diverse learning styles and create immersive learning experiences that appeal to today's tech-savvy students. Additionally, technology can facilitate collaboration and communication, enabling students to connect with peers and experts beyond the classroom walls.

**Assessment and Feedback,** Effective assessment and feedback mechanisms are essential for evaluating student progress and guiding instruction in mother language classrooms. Formative assessments, such as quizzes, writing prompts, and oral presentations, provide ongoing feedback that helps educators identify areas for improvement and tailor instruction to meet



individual student needs. Additionally, summative assessments, such as exams and projects, allow educators to gauge student mastery of essential concepts and skills. By providing timely and constructive feedback, educators can support students in their journey toward functional literacy and academic success.

Class 10-11 students may have varying levels of proficiency in their mother language, ranging from basic to advanced. Educators should assess students' language skills and tailor instruction accordingly, providing appropriate scaffolding and support to help students progress toward higher levels of functional literacy. Engaging parents, community members, and local organizations can enrich mother language education and provide valuable support for students. Collaborating with community stakeholders can create opportunities for authentic language use, cultural exchange, and interdisciplinary learning experiences that extend beyond the classroom. Continuous professional development is essential for educators to stay abreast of best practices in mother language instruction and effectively implement strategies for developing functional literacy among Class 10-11 students. Providing teachers with training, resources, and opportunities for collaboration and reflection can enhance their instructional effectiveness and ultimately benefit student learning outcomes. Mother language instruction can be integrated with other subjects, such as social studies, science, and mathematics, to reinforce learning and promote interdisciplinary connections. By incorporating language-rich activities and content from diverse disciplines, educators can enhance students' language proficiency while deepening their understanding of subject matter concepts.

In conclusion, developing functional literacy among Class 10-11 students in mother language lessons requires a multifaceted approach that integrates interactive learning activities, project-based learning, literature circles, technology, and effective assessment strategies. By employing these methods, educators can create a dynamic and engaging learning environment that fosters critical thinking, communication skills, and a deeper appreciation for the mother tongue. Ultimately, investing in functional literacy development in the mother language classroom not only enhances academic achievement but also equips students with the skills and confidence to thrive in an increasingly interconnected and diverse world.

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