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The Use of Online Platforms to Improve Reading and Writing Skills

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ABSTRACT: This article examines the role of online platforms in enhancing reading and writing skills among learners. The study explores various digital tools, educational websites, and mobile applications, analyzing their pedagogical potential and effectiveness. Emphasis is placed on how these platforms facilitate interactive learning, personalized feedback, and collaborative engagement. Furthermore, the article evaluates their contribution to literacy development in both formal and informal educational contexts.

Keywords: online platforms, digital learning, reading skills, writing skills, literacy development, educational technology.

INTRODUCTION. The advent of digital technology has transformed the way reading and writing skills are acquired and developed. Unlike traditional methods that rely heavily on teacher-led instruction and static textbooks, online platforms provide interactive and adaptive environments that can cater to the individual needs of learners. These platforms include web-based learning management systems, mobile applications, and interactive forums that allow users to practice reading comprehension, grammar, and writing exercises in real-time.

In addition to skill acquisition, online platforms support multimodal learning by integrating text, audio, video, and gamified content. This integration enables learners to process information through multiple sensory channels, enhancing engagement and retention. Furthermore, digital platforms allow for immediate feedback, which is essential for correcting errors and reinforcing proper language use. Studies indicate that students who use online tools demonstrate improved motivation, autonomy, and performance in literacy tasks compared to those relying solely on traditional methods.

METHODS: The present study employs a qualitative and comparative approach to investigate the impact of online platforms on reading and writing skills. Data were collected through a review of recent empirical studies, case analyses of digital literacy programs, and observational reports from educational institutions utilizing online learning tools. Platforms considered include widely used applications such as Duolingo, Grammarly, Khan Academy, Quizlet, and Google Classroom, as well as collaborative tools like Padlet and Edmodo.

Three analytic dimensions structure the study: (i) the pedagogical features of each platform and their alignment with literacy objectives, (ii) the usability and engagement potential for learners of different ages and proficiency levels,





and (iii) the effectiveness of feedback and assessment mechanisms in fostering reading comprehension and writing accuracy. The study is interpretive, focusing on identifying key factors that promote skill development rather than measuring quantitative performance metrics alone.

RESULTS: The analysis reveals that online platforms support reading and writing improvement through several mechanisms. First, adaptive exercises and gamified challenges maintain learner motivation and encourage sustained practice. Second, real-time corrective feedback allows students to identify and correct mistakes immediately, fostering self-regulation and reflective learning. Third, collaborative tools facilitate peer interaction, discussion, and joint content creation, which enhance communicative competence and critical thinking.

Platforms also demonstrate versatility across learning contexts. For example, web-based applications can be incorporated into classroom instruction, used for homework, or applied in self-directed study. Mobile applications extend accessibility, allowing learners to practice skills anytime and anywhere. Genre-specific exercises, such as reading comprehension quizzes, essay writing tasks, and interactive storytelling, provide targeted skill development while promoting engagement through multimedia resources.

The study further indicates that the effectiveness of online platforms is moderated by user experience design, platform interactivity, and the presence of structured guidance from educators. Platforms that balance autonomy with scaffolding yield better literacy outcomes than those relying solely on self-directed learning.

DISCUSSION: Taken together, the results underscore that online platforms occupy a pivotal role in modern literacy development. Their ability to integrate interactive exercises, immediate feedback, and collaborative engagement aligns with contemporary pedagogical principles, including constructivism and learner-centered approaches. Importantly, these tools do not replace traditional instruction but complement it, offering opportunities for differentiated learning tailored to individual needs.

The study also highlights the importance of digital literacy skills, as successful use of online platforms depends on learners' ability to navigate, evaluate, and produce content in digital spaces. Teachers' mediation and guidance remain crucial in structuring tasks, monitoring progress, and integrating online activities with curricular objectives. Additionally, platform design and content quality significantly influence learning outcomes, pointing to the need for evidence-based development of educational technologies.

Overall, the findings reveal that online platforms offer a dynamic, flexible, and learner-focused approach to improving reading and writing skills. By combining technological affordances with pedagogical insights, educators can





enhance literacy instruction and support learners in achieving higher levels of language proficiency.

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