



USEFUL ADVICES FOR IMPROVING WRITING SKILL

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Annotation: *This article provides steps to improve your writing style. Think about a really good speech by a politician or motivational speaker. While they're talking, everything sounds great – it's compelling, it makes sense, you're nodding in agreement, you're standing up to cheer. Then half an hour later you're telling a friend about what they said and it all starts to sound rather more like tired cliches and platitudes that fall flat when you've forgotten the precise nuances of phrasing that, when you first heard them, made you want to punch the air.*

The magic is not in the content of what they're saying, but in the style. And while learning to write in a stylistically brilliant way is a long, hard endeavor. Now you know a few very simple rules that you can follow to take your writing up to the next level by reading this article. There are many different writing styles, but many of them use basic vocabulary, short phrases, and straightforward language to keep readers interested.

A writer's style is defined by the voice of the writer, which conveys the exact idea of the article. Every writer has their own personal writing style according to which they use words, sentence structure, level of formality, and the art of writing.

A great writer uses different styles of writing depending on the text. There are several writing styles, and many include simple, direct words, short paragraphs, and sentences, to keep readers engaged. While you should maintain your own authorial tone, purposeful structure and use decisions may help you enhance your writing style.

Key words: *expository writing, descriptive writing, narrative paragraph, persuasive paragraph, short sentences, long sentences, varied sentences conversational tone, active voice, passive voice*

What Is the Definition of Writing Style?

The voice and tone with which a writer conveys a tale or expresses a concept are referred to as a writer's style. Every writer has a distinct writing style defined by how they use words, the formality with which they write, the structure of their sentences, and their general approach to the craft of writing. A competent writer employs many writing styles based on the aim of their material. Blogging, for example, has a more relaxed tone than corporate writing, which demands more official language.

Different Writing Styles: writing may be classified into four different style groups. The goal of these many sorts of writing styles distinguishes them. Writers will use one of these main styles into their article while also including their own distinctive style:



- Expository writing: Rather than narrative, expository writing is meant to communicate facts and information. Nonfiction literature, scientific writing, technical writing, and news stories are all examples of expository writing.
- Descriptive writing: use figurative language and sensory information to create a mental image for the reader. This is the sort of writing style used by poets.
- Narrative writing: is a kind of creative writing that contains a story, characters, and setting. It is the method of writing a book, novella, or screenplay. The short tale “The Old Man and the Sea” by Ernest Hemingway and Stephen King’s The Shining are both examples of narrative writing style.
- Persuasive writing: is a kind of writing that aims to persuade readers to embrace the writer’s viewpoint. Letters of recommendation, academic writing, and cover letters are all examples of persuasive writing.

Writing Style Improvement Strategies: you must know how to be straight and clear while yet putting your personal mark on your work to improve as a writer. To improve your writing style, follow these eight guidelines:

Be sure about the concepts in your writing: before starting writing, a writer must know the concepts. He/she should be able to explain the concepts in the writing. For instance, if the article is scientific research, then the results should be clear and precise.

Make an outline: making an outline of the document helps to cover important points in a small amount of time. It also helps to note down all the points, questions, and necessary details in the document.

In your writing, be straightforward. Clear and simple writing is essential. Filler words, such as needless adverbs and prepositional phrases, take up space and slow down a sentence. Express yourself in the most straightforward manner possible.

Pick your words carefully. There are many various ways to create a statement, and different words might express the same concept. Always go with the easier of two options. Instead of using high English terms, stick to common terminology. Simple words are more straightforward and easy to grasp for all readers. If you need a little assistance finding a substitute or a simpler way to phrase things, use a thesaurus.

Varied sentences are good; long sentences are not

It’s another one of those primary-school hangovers that many of us never get over. Think about how primary-school children write: it’s all short sentences. I got up at seven this morning. Then I had some breakfast. Then I walked to school. Then I had Maths. I don’t like Maths. Then I had English. That was better... no wonder most people get the idea at that age that long sentences are good, and short sentences are bad. When we pause to think about it, we know it isn’t true, and yet it’s still a practice that we slip into: trying to make our writing sound better by making our sentences longer. Had that primary-school child been a more skilled writer, they might have written: “I got up at seven this morning. After I had some breakfast, I walked to school. I had Maths, which I don’t like, then English. That was better.” Two of the sentences are still just as short as in the original, while the rest are longer – and it’s the variety that makes it so much more readable.



Do you struggle with overlong sentences? Microsoft Word's spellchecker (and most others) will allow you to set a maximum sentence length, with longer sentences being treated as grammatical errors. Set it to something quite restrictive – say 25 or 30 words – and watch your.

Make brief paragraphs. Make your paragraphs brief and easy to read. Each one should be made up of phrases that all support the same point. Short paragraphs are more digestible. They also make the page's arrangement more aesthetically attractive. Academic writing often has longer paragraphs since each subject requires more detail. Shorter paragraphs are the norm in less formal writing. A sentence shows an idea or thoughts of the writer. Adding too many words to a sentence makes it long and boring. Short sentences are easy to read, and readers enjoy them.

Use the active voice wherever possible. Stick to the subject-verb-object sentence structure and use the active voice. It's the quickest way to get your argument across. The active voice involves the subject doing something, which is more thrilling than the passive form, which involves the subject being done to. Although the passive voice is technically valid, it produces lengthy, complicated phrases and is a less effective manner of conveying information.

Examine and revise your work. Before you send your tale over to a professional editor, you should proofread your first draft. To enhance your style, tighten your writing, evaluate your word choice and sentence structure, and refine your voice.

Maintain a conversational tone. Your writing style is defined by your own voice. Communicate in your natural habitat. In other words, write as though you were speaking. Your writing style should be unique and original. Shape ideas with your own thoughts and voice, and avoid clichés as much as possible. Your writing style should be a reflection of yourself.

Read well-known writers. Read books by famous authors and understand their styles of writing. Try to understand the choice of words and their tone. You can tell it's Mark Twain's work just by looking at the tone of the narrative and the language he employs. Great authors use their own style to mark their work. Read Strunk and White's famed style guide *The Elements of Style* in addition to fiction. Understanding how other authors develop their style. Then apply the same principles to your own work.

In conclusion, with the Masterclass Annual Membership, you may improve your writing skills. Get unique video lessons from literary greats such as Neil Gaiman, David Baldacci, Joyce Carol Oates, David Sedaris, Dan Brown, Margaret Atwood, and more. Writing styles represent the writer's voice, ideas, thoughts, choice of words, and tone. The writer should understand concepts before writing. Use direct, simple words, write in short paragraphs, use short sentences, avoid passive voice, write in a conversational tone, and take inspiration from famous authors.

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