

EFFECTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WRITING ESSAYS

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Аннотация. Предметом исследования данной статьи является актуальная проблема современной методики: использование современных эффективных методов и новых педагогических технологий при обучении сочинения на английском языке.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolaning mavzusi zamonaviy metodologiyaning dolzarb muammosi: ingliz tilida insho yozishiga o'rgatish jarayonida zamonaviy samarali uslublar hamda yangi pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanishiga bag'ishlangan.

Foreign language teaching is considered to be one of the most important parts of teaching process in our Republic. As well as all parts of teaching, writing is being considered as most important of educating foreign language. The actuality of this work is in its creative approach to the study and methods of teaching writing, besides, it contains a detailed review of ways and methods of teaching writing and improving writing skills. As we consider the knowledge of a foreign language is evaluated in 4 main language skills: speaking, writing, reading and listening. All these skills add each other and are valuable. Writing is a rather serious task and it demands a lot: beautiful handwriting, correct spelling, proper grammar and valuable logical meaning [2]. That's why it creates more difficulties to students than other language skills. For a proper writing students should master not only grammar, but vocabulary, syntax and logics. In our research work we combined methods of writing which will take in consideration all these matters. Learning how to write an essay can be a maddening, exasperating process, but it doesn't have to be. If you know the steps and understand what to do, writing can be easy and even fun [1]. Below are brief summaries of each of the ten steps to writing an essay.

1. Research: Begin the essay writing process by researching your topic, making yourself an expert.

2. Analysis: Now that you have a good knowledge base, start analyzing the arguments of the essays you're reading. Clearly define the claims, write out the reasons, the evidence.

3. Brainstorming: Your essay will require insight of your own, genuine essay-writing brilliance.

4. Thesis: Pick your best idea and pin it down in a clear assertion that you can write your entire essay around. Your thesis is your main point, summed up in a concise sentence that lets the reader know where you're going, and why.

5. Outline: Sketch out your essay before straightway writing it out. Use one-line sentences to describe paragraphs, and bullet points to describe what each paragraph will contain.

6. Introduction: The introduction should grab the reader's attention, set up the issue, and lead in to your thesis.

7. Paragraphs: Each individual paragraph should be focused on a single idea that supports your thesis. Begin paragraphs with topic sentences, support assertions with evidence, and expound your ideas in the clearest, most sensible way you can.

8. Conclusion: Gracefully exit your essay by making a quick wrap-up sentence, and then end on some memorable thought, perhaps a quotation, or an interesting twist of logic, or some call to action.

9. Style: Format your essay according to the correct guidelines for citation.

10. Language: You're not done writing your essay until you've polished your language by correcting the grammar, making sentences flow, incorporating rhythm, emphasis, adjusting the formality, giving it a level-headed tone, and making other intuitive edits.

Scientific research articles provide a method for scientists to communicate with other scientists about the results of their research. A standard format is used for these articles, in which the author presents the research in an orderly, logical manner. This doesn't necessarily reflect the order in which you did or thought about the work. This format is:

1. Title
2. Authors
3. Abstract
4. Introduction
5. Discussion
6. Conclusion [3].

Do the following in order to help students in writing:

- View the improvement of students' writing as your responsibility.
- Let students know that you value good writing.
- Regularly assign brief writing exercises in your classes.
- Provide guidance throughout the writing process.
- Don't feel as though you have to read and grade every piece of your students' writing.

- Find other faculty members who are trying to use writing more effectively in their courses.

- Remind students that writing is a process that helps us clarify ideas.
- Explain that writing is hard work.
- Give students opportunities to talk about their writing.
- Encourage students to revise their work.
- Explain thesis statements.
- Stress clarity and specificity.
- Explain the importance of grammar and sentence structure, as well as content.
- Distribute bibliographies and tip sheets on good writing practices.
- Ask a composition instructor to give a presentation to your students.
- Let students know about available tutoring services.
- Use computers to help students write better.

Help them to identify the writer's key activities:

- ✓ Developing ideas
- ✓ Finding a focus and a thesis
- ✓ Composing a draft
- ✓ Getting feedback and comments from others
- ✓ Revising the draft by expanding ideas, clarifying meaning, reorganizing
- ✓ Editing
- ✓ Presenting the finished work to readers.

LITERATURE:

1. Myers S. Teaching writing as a process and teaching sentence-level syntax: Reformulation as ESL composition feedback. // TESL-EJ: Teaching English as a Second or Foreign Language. – 1997. – № 2(4). – P. 230-237.

2. Noguchi R.R. Grammar and the teaching of writing: limits and possibilities. – Urbana: National Council of Teachers of English, 1991. – 264 p.

3. Vale D. Teaching Children English. – 2003. – 213 p.