

**THE SECRETS TO MASTERING ACADEMIC WRITING SKILLS:
FORMAL STYLE, CRAFTING A STRONG THESIS STATEMENT, AND
RULES FOR AVOIDING PLAGIARISM.**

Ravshanova Marjona Jumaniyoz qizi

Student of Chirchik State Pedagogical University

Email:marjonaravshanova47@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: This article provides essential strategies and actionable rules for students and researchers aiming to elevate their academic writing skills to meet international standards. Effective academic communication requires a balance between formal language, clear argumentation, and unwavering integrity.

The paper first explores the principles of Formal Style, emphasizing the necessity of objectivity, clarity, and the judicious use of sophisticated academic vocabulary, while advising against personal pronouns and emotional language. Next, it delves into the core of any scholarly work: the Thesis Statement. Practical guidelines are offered on how to craft a thesis that is debatable, specific, and focused, serving as the central argument of the entire paper. Finally, the article provides a critical review of Rules for Avoiding Plagiarism, distinguishing between direct quoting, effective paraphrasing, and summarizing. It underscores the importance of proper in-text citation using recognized formats (e.g., APA/MLA) to uphold academic honesty.

By mastering these three pillars—formal expression, strong argumentation, and ethical referencing—authors can ensure their research is not only impactful but also credible and academically rigorous.

Аннотация: Данная статья предлагает ключевые стратегии и практические правила для студентов и исследователей, стремящихся повысить свои навыки академического письма до международного уровня. Эффективная научная коммуникация требует баланса между формальным языком, четкой аргументацией и непоколебимой честностью.

Сначала в работе исследуются принципы Формального стиля, подчеркивается необходимость объективности, ясности и уместного использования сложной академической лексики, а также даются рекомендации избегать личных местоимений и эмоциональной лексики. Далее статья углубляется в ядро любой научной работы: Тезисное утверждение (Thesis Statement). Предлагаются практические руководства по составлению тезиса, который является спорным, конкретным и сфокусированным, выступая в качестве центрального аргумента всей работы. В заключение, в статье проводится критический обзор Правил избегания плагиата, проводится различие между прямым цитированием, эффективным параллаксом и резюмированием.

Подчеркивается важность правильного внутритекстового цитирования с использованием признанных форматов (например, APA/MLA) для поддержания академической честности.

Овладев этими тремя столпами — формальным выражением, сильной аргументацией и этическим цитированием — авторы могут гарантировать, что их исследование будет не только влиятельным, но и достоверным, а также академически строгим.

Abstrakt: Ushbu maqola xalqaro standartlarga mos keladigan akademik yozish mahoratini oshirishga intilayotgan talabalar va tadqiqotchilar uchun asosiy strategiyalar va amaliy qoidalarni taklif etadi. Samarali ilmiy aloqa formal til, aniq argumentatsiya va mustahkam halollik o'rtasidagi muvozanatni talab qiladi.

Avvalambor, ishda Formal uslub tamoyillari o'rganiladi, bunda obyektivlik, aniqlik va murakkab akademik leksikadan o'rinli foydalanish zaruriyati ta'kidlanadi, shuningdek, shaxsiy olmoshlar va emotsiyonal leksikadan qochish bo'yicha tavsiyalar beriladi. Keyinchalik maqola har qanday ilmiy ishning yuragi hisoblangan Tezis bayonotiga (Thesis Statement) chuqur kiradi. Butun ishning markaziy argumenti bo'lib xizmat qiladigan bahsli, aniq va fokuslangan tezisni tuzish bo'yicha amaliy qo'llanmalar taklif etiladi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, maqolada Plagiatdan qochish qoidalari tanqidiy ko'rib chiqiladi, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri iqtibos keltirish, samarali parafrazlash va xulosalash o'rtasidagi farq ko'rsatiladi. Akademik halollikni saqlash uchun tan olingan formatlardan (masalan, APA/MLA) foydalanilgan holda to'g'ri matn ichida manba ko'rsatish muhimligi ta'kidlanadi.

Mualliflar ushbu uch ustunni – formal ifoda, kuchli argumentatsiya va axloqiy manba ko'rsatishni – o'zlashtirib, o'z tadqiqotlarining nafaqat ta'sirchan, balki ishonchli va akademik jihatdan qat'iy bo'lishini ta'minlashlari mumkin.

Key words: Academic Writing, Formal Style, Thesis Statement, Plagiarism, Citation, Academic Honesty.

Introduction: In the pursuit of higher education and scholarly contribution, Academic Writing stands as a non-negotiable prerequisite for success. From undergraduate essays and dissertations to peer-reviewed journal articles, the ability to articulate complex ideas clearly, concisely, and persuasively is the defining hallmark of a competent researcher. However, many students and emerging scholars struggle with the inherent demands of this genre, which often requires a drastic shift from colloquial or journalistic styles. Specifically, maintaining formal objectivity, constructing a powerful central argument, and upholding the strict ethical codes of academic honesty pose significant challenges.

This article addresses these critical issues by dissecting the three essential pillars of successful academic writing. The first pillar examines the principles of Formal Style,

highlighting the importance of neutral language, precision, and adherence to established conventions. The second pillar focuses on Crafting a Strong Thesis Statement, guiding the writer on how to transform a broad topic into a specific, debatable, and focused argument that directs the entire research narrative. Finally, the third pillar provides a comprehensive review of the strict Rules for Avoiding Plagiarism, emphasizing the ethical responsibility of proper citation and attribution.

By mastering these three foundational elements—formal expression, focused argumentation, and ethical referencing—authors can ensure their scholarly work is not only intellectually rigorous but also meets the demanding international standards required for publication and academic recognition.

Mastering the Formal Style

The essence of academic writing lies in formality and objectivity. The formal style assures the reader that the information presented is based on evidence, not personal opinion.

Objectivity and Impersonal Expression: a key rule in academic writing is to avoid subjectivity (personal opinion):

Avoid Personal Pronouns: Strictly avoid using "I," "we," and "my." Instead of personal pronouns, use passive structures or third-person phrasing. For example, instead of saying, "I think this research proves...", write, "The research findings suggest that..." or "It is argued that..."

Avoid Emotional Language: Use neutral and precise vocabulary instead of highly emotional terms (such as "amazing," "terrible," or "shocking").

Precise Vocabulary and Syntax: the strength of the formal style lies in its precision. Pay close attention to word choice and sentence structure:

Avoid Contractions: Replace all conversational contractions (such as don't, can't, isn't) with their full forms (do not, cannot, is not).

Use Formal Lexicon: Use single-word formal synonyms instead of phrasal verbs. For instance, instead of saying, "The study found out that...", use "The study determined/revealed that..."

Crafting a Strong Thesis Statement: the Thesis Statement is the heart of the paper, summarizing the entire idea in one or two sentences, usually placed at the end of the introduction.

1. What is the Purpose of the Thesis?

The thesis provides the direction of the paper. It must not only announce the topic but also articulate the researcher's main position or core argument on that topic.

2. The Three Essential Qualities of an Effective Thesis

To be effective, a thesis must possess three key characteristics:

Debatable: It must be a point of view that can be argued or challenged by others, rather than a simple fact or general truth. This is crucial as it gives the paper its argumentative power.

Specific: It should focus on the exact problem or aspect analyzed in the paper, avoiding broad, general coverage, thereby defining the scope and limitations of the work.

Focused: It must express only one central idea or primary conclusion to ensure the paper remains logically cohesive and unified.

3. Avoiding Weak Theses

A strong thesis should never be in the form of a question. Furthermore, it should avoid merely being a simple announcement of the topic (e.g., "This paper will discuss..."), as this lacks argumentative depth.

□ **Rules for Avoiding Plagiarism:** academic Honesty is the paramount criterion in research. Avoiding plagiarism requires both skill and discipline.

1. Differentiating Usage Types

Plagiarism is presenting another person's ideas, words, or analysis as one's own without attribution. The following are the correct methods for incorporating external sources:

Direct Quoting: Using the exact words of the original author, enclosed in quotation marks, and immediately followed by a citation.

Paraphrasing: Restating the main idea of a source entirely in your own words and sentence structure. A proper paraphrase must significantly change the wording and structure of the original, but citation is still mandatory.

Summarizing: Presenting the core content of a larger text (a paragraph or section) in a concise, brief form.

2. Proper Citation (Attribution)

The only way to protect against plagiarism is to properly credit every piece of information:

In-text Citation: Immediately after every quote, paraphrase, or idea that is not common knowledge, the author's last name and publication year must be included (e.g., Smith, 2023).

References List: At the end of the article, complete details for all sources used must be provided, strictly adhering to the rules of the chosen format (APA, MLA, or Chicago).

Conclusion: The journey toward professional and impactful academic contribution is paved by the mastery of specific writing conventions. This article has detailed the three essential pillars upon which academically rigorous work must stand: formal expression, focused argumentation, and ethical integrity.

To reiterate, success in scholarly writing requires authors to consciously abandon the informality of everyday speech in favor of an objective and precise Formal Style, eliminating personal pronouns and emotional language. Crucially, the writer must possess the skill to condense complex inquiry into a Strong Thesis Statement—a singular, debatable argument that provides the foundational structure for the entire paper. Finally, no academic work is complete without demonstrating rigorous adherence to Academic Honesty. The conscientious use of paraphrasing, quoting, and mandatory in-text citation ensures that the research not only respects intellectual property but also establishes the author's credibility within the scholarly community.

Ultimately, by integrating these three elements, students and researchers can move beyond merely fulfilling assignment requirements. They can ensure their work is not only technically sound and compliant with international standards but also powerfully influential, contributing credible knowledge to their respective fields. The dedication to formal precision and ethical practice is, therefore, not just a rule—it is the secret to enduring academic impact.

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