MAKING SENTENCES EFFECTIVE

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Abstract: This article provides language learners with some information on how to construct sentences correctly and effectively. In the article, you can see the rules necessary for the correct construction of a number of sentences that are important for language learners.

Key words: sentence construction, written communication, coherence, cohesion, content, structure.

Аннотация: Эта статья предоставляет изучающим язык некоторую информацию о том, как правильно и эффективно строить предложения. В статье вы можете увидеть правила, необходимые для правильного построения ряда предложений, важных для изучающих язык.

Ключевые слова: построение предложения, письменное общение, сцепление, связность, содержание, структура.

Introduction. When using languages, we always have to make sentences both in written speech and in oral speech. Creating a sentence seems like a simple process, but not all language users are able to create a correct, perfect and effective sentence. Composing a simple sentence does not require much from a person, but to compose impressive, perfect sentences requires a little difficulty and deep knowledge from a person.

Words are the building blocks of a language, and as such, vocabulary acquisition is critical. Students can express themselves more fully and confidently as their vocabulary grows. Having a limited vocabulary, on the other hand, can have a negative impact on how students communicate.

Effective statements, when used in speech, are positively received by the receivers, and achieve their intended purpose very quickly. The level of your knowledge of the language is evident by the way how you use language.

A strong statement effectively and concisely expresses thoughts, creating successful written communication. A sentence's value is determined by its content and structure, yet a complicated sentence does not necessarily indicate that it is well-written, and a short sentence can convey the same ideas as a long one. All authors occasionally change the way they express their ideas, and employing various sentence structures is one of the most effective strategies to capture and hold readers' attention.

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occasionally change the way they express their ideas, and using various sentence structures is one of the most effective strategies to capture and hold readers' attention. A competent writer is constantly working to improve their skills, which leads to stronger sentence construction.

A well-written sentence can concisely and effectively convey a thought. However, there are lots of additional elements that support proper sentence construction:

• A complete sentence is a good sentence. A complete sentence, sometimes referred to as an independent clause, expresses a complete idea and involves a subject and verb. This element of sentence structure can stand on its own, expressing an idea without the need for extra information. There is a good example of a complete sentence: "Parents care for their children." This complete sentence expresses the idea clearly.

 • A well-written sentence creates a certain feeling. The right use of emotion in your sentences can make all the difference in whether or not your audience feels what you want them to feel, particularly when trying to appeal to their sensitivities. Establishing an emotional connection with the reader can address their wishes—or fears—and encourage them to act or buy into what you're offering. This is highly helpful in many business writing fields like copywriting and marketing.

• An effective sentence describes a scene. You can help your reader visualize what you are writing by using powerful imagery. It doesn't supply too much information that would insult the imagination of your audience, but it does provide just enough information to support the point you are making. A strong imagination that goes along with a text can make it much more effective.

• A strong sentence flow. Sentences' pace is determined by how they are stated, and a good sentence's flow shouldn't be hindered by incorrect punctuation or excessive wordiness. An idea should be expressed clearly and not be complicated by intricate language, so that the reader doesn't have to go back and read it again.

There are some tips available for those looking to make better sentences:

1. *Sentence should be simple.* Long or excessively complicated sentences don't always indicate excellent language construction. Sometimes a short sentence can have a big impact. Understand how to cut out filler and alter syntax to suit your writing style and readers. Better communication results from a message that is simple to understand.

2.*Use parallelism.* An agreement in grammatical structure makes sentences easier and more enjoyable to read, especially when it comes to lists. Parallelism, parallel structure, or parallel construction are terms used to describe this notion. Effective parallelism :The conclusion was unexpected, disappointing, and irrational. (Three adjectives are used.)

3.*Be accurate with your grammar.* Passive voice, run-on phrases, faulty paralllisms and fragments sould not be used in the best sentences. Sometimes when editing and rewriting, we unintentionally leave out words or create sentence fragments. Make sure to spot any unfinished phrases that can be present all throughout your writing. Correct grammar contributes to the polished appearance of writing.

4.*Use correct punctuation.* The rhythm of a single sentence can be made or broken

by the choice of punctuation. Make sure all punctuation marks, including periods, commas, hyphens, semicolons, and others, are used properly.

5.*Practice writing.* Practice is the only way to get better. Write exercises that emphasize proper sentence construction and word choice. You'll get better at crafting sentences the more you practice.

When it comes to creating a perfect sentence, we must emphasize that the words must be connected to each other constructively and meaningfully. If the words in the sentence are not connected correctly in terms of meaning and structure, the coherence and cohesion between them will be lost and the information will not be properly understood by the receiver.

The theory of coherence relations (Hobbs 1978; Hirst 1981; McKeown 1985) will now be considered in relation to cohesion. There has been some confusion as to the differences between the phenomena of cohesion and coherence, e.g., Reichman (1985). There is a danger of lumping the two together and losing the distinct contributions of each to the understanding of the unity of text.

Ultimately, the difference between cohesion and coherence is this: cohesion is a term for sticking together; it means that the text all hangs together. Coherence is a term for making sense; it means that there is sense in the text. Hence the term coherence relations refers to the relations between sentences that contribute to their making sense.

Cohesion and coherence relations may be distinguished in the following way. A coherence relation is a relation among clauses or sentences, such as elaboration, support, cause, or exemplification. There have been various attempts to classify all possible coherence relations, but there is as yet no widespread agreement. There does not exist a general computationally feasible mechanism for identifying coherence relations. In contrast, cohesion relations are relations among elements in a text: reference, ellipsis, substitution, conjunction, and lexical cohesion.

Since cohesion is well-defined, one might expect that it would be computationally easier to identify, because the identification of ellipsis, reference, substitution, conjunction, and lexical cohesion is a straightforward task for people. We will show below that lexical cohesion is computationally feasible to identify. In contrast, the identification of a specific coherence relation from a given set is not a straightforward task, even for people. Consider this example from Hobbs (1978).

Here we can an example of sentences which include both coherence and cohesion:
"*My favourite colour is **pink**. I like **it** because **it** is calming and **it relaxes me**. I often buy the clothes of this colour, because it helps me to calm down when I am **stressed**. For **this reason**, I'd have to say my favourite colour is pink.*"

Conclusion. A poorly constructed statement might irritate and perplex your reader. Consequently, it's crucial to make your statement easier to read.

The material should be simple for your readers to absorb and understand. Writing in a clear and succinct manner is a terrific method to show your writing professionalism. Additionally, it is a writing practice to improve productivity. A statement can be composed using fewer characters, words, and links while yet conveying the same

information by using the right approaches.

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