



# PARAPHRASING

WEEK 10

IT1080 - ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES  
ELTU – FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND  
SCIENCES

# LEARNING OUTCOMES



Define what  
paraphrasing is



Understand the  
importance of  
paraphrasing



Identify the techniques  
of paraphrasing



Write a paraphrase for a  
given text

# WHAT IS A PARAPHRASE?

- an expression of a statement or text in other words, especially in order to clarify

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/paraphrase>



# **IMPORTANCE OF PARAPHRASING**

To provide justification to your point

To avoid plagiarism without over quoting

Proves a level of understanding of the original text

# TIPS FOR PARAPHRASING

Make sure

- you have not copied any text
- the meaning is the same as the original
- the style of writing is your own
- your paraphrase is the same length as the original
- you acknowledge other people's work through appropriate referencing.

ORIGINAL TEXT (45 words)	ACCEPTABLE PARAPHRASED TEXT (56 words)
<p>Traditionally, in oral and written discourses, the masculine pronoun 'he' was used as a pronoun to refer to a person whose gender was unknown or irrelevant to the context. Recently, this usage has come under criticism for supporting gender-based stereotypes and is increasingly considered inappropriate (Smith, 2010, p. 24).</p>	<p>If the gender of a person was not known or was unimportant to the meaning of oral or written texts, it was customary to use the masculine form of 'he' when a pronoun was required; however, there has been growing concern about this practice in modern usage because it appears to privilege stereotypes based on gender (Smith, 2010, p. 24).</p>

Source:

[https://www.une.edu.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0003/13458/WE\\_Paraphrasing-and-summarising.pdf](https://www.une.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/13458/WE_Paraphrasing-and-summarising.pdf)

<b>The work of X indicates that . . .</b>	<b>X reports that . . .</b>	<b>Research by X suggests that . . .</b>
The work of X reveals that . . .	X concludes that . . .	A study by X shows that . . .
The work of X shows that . . .	X argues that . . .	X discovered that . . .

# PARAPHRASING TECHNIQUES

Use synonyms

Use different parts of speech and different word order

Change the sentence type

Change from Quoted Speech to Indirect Speech

Change active voice to passive voice or vice versa

Interpret Meaning Identify the underlying meaning of a statement.

# USE SYNONYMS

- Using appropriate synonyms is the most important paraphrasing skill.
- Refer to a thesaurus or dictionary but pay attention to usage.
- Not all words that are synonyms are used in the same way or have the same meaning.
- Don't use synonyms for specialist terms (jargons)
  - Central Processing Unit

|      |      |  
Essential treating item 

- The stallion was content with the mare.
- The stallion was happy with the mare.

When You can't find a Synonym ...

Replace the original word with a definition.

The stallion was content with the mare.

The male horse was happy with the female horse.



# USE DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH AND DIFFERENT WORD ORDER

- Consider changing words into different part of speech (e.g. changing nouns into verbs or adjectives into adverbs). Doing so will involve changing the sentence structure.

	<b>Noun</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
Increase	Increase	Increase	Increasing / increased	increasingly
Management	management	manage	managed / managerial	

# EXAMPLE

- Angela is an accurate typist. Adjective
- Angela types accurately. Adverb

# CHANGE THE SENTENCE TYPE

- Sentences can be changed by altering:
  - word order
  - the number of clauses in a sentence
  - the kind of clauses in a sentence
  - the kind of linking words used

- After he ate lunch, Sean took a nap.
  - After eating lunch, Sean took a nap.
- 
- The house that is across the street is old.
  - The house across the street is old.
- 
- Although it was raining, Vincy walked to work.
  - It was raining, **but** Vincy walked to work.
  - It was raining; **however**, Vincy walked to work.

# **CHANGE FROM QUOTED SPEECH TO INDIRECT SPEECH**

- Mrs. Mamac, “I am ready for lunch.”
- Mrs. Mamac said she was ready for lunch.

# CHANGE ACTIVE VOICE TO PASSIVE VOICE OR VICE VERSA

- Active voice = subject + verb

Students organized a debating competition in 2019.

S      V      O



- Passive voice = to be + past participle

A debating competition was organized by the students in 2019.

by

- A hotel employee will carry your bags.
- Your bags will be carried by a hotel employee.

- The report was presented by her.
- She presented the report.

# INTERPRET MEANING IDENTIFY THE UNDERLYING MEANING OF A STATEMENT.

- Anna, “I am ready for lunch.”
- Anna **complained about being hungry.**



# **DECIDE WHICH PARAPHRASE IS BETTER.**

- Adverts are a major part of everyday life.
- Paraphrase 1
- Advertising is an important feature of daily life.
- Paraphrase 2
- The influence of adverts can be felt in all aspects of our lives.

# DECIDE WHICH PARAPHRASE IS BETTER.

- Adverts for the soft drink, Tango, have recently been banned for possibly encouraging playground bullying.

## Paraphrase 1

- Advertising for the fizzy drink, Tango, have been disallowed recently for potentially leading to school bullying.

## Paraphrase 2

- A ban on Tango adverts has been implemented recently, as some felt the content could encourage school bullies.

# DECIDE WHICH PARAPHRASE IS BETTER.

Opinion is divided over what impact, if any, advertising has on children. What is beyond question is that many people, parents in particular are worried about its effects. 88% of Swedes supported their government's ban on children's TV adverts in 1991 (Willows, 2009) while 36% of adults in the UK thought that advertising was damaging to their children (Sidle, 2011).

There is little agreement on the effect of advertising on children, though it is undoubtedly a concern, especially for parents. When Sweden banned children's TV adverts in 1991, 88% of the population supported the decision (Willows, 2009), while in the UK, over a third of adults thought advertising could damage their children (Sidle, 2011).

Views vary on what possible effect advertising can have on the young. What is without doubt is that most people, especially parents, are concerned about the impact. 88% of Swedish people were in favour of their government's ban on advertising on children's television (Willows, 2009), and in the UK, 36% of adults believed adverts were harmful to their offspring (Sidle, 2011).

## LET'S PRACTICE.

- Paraphrase each part of this sentence in three different ways.

It is not illegal in some cultures to be married to more than one woman, but the monogamous relationship is the most common.

## LET'S PRACTICE.

- Paraphrase each part of this sentence in three different ways.

Some 10 million girls a year are married off before the age of 18 across the world, according to a UNICEF report released this year.

# REFERENCES

- Gillett, A. (2009). Using English for Academic Purposes. Retrieved from <http://www.uefap.net/>
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# THANK YOU!