





PARAPHRASING



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- In research papers students often quote excessively, failing to keep quoted material down to a desirable level. Since the problem usually originates during note taking, it is essential to minimize the material recorded verbatim.
 - Students should take just a few notes in direct quotation from sources to help minimize the amount of quoted material in a research paper
 - Students often use too many direct quotations when they take notes, resulting in too many of them in the final research paper. In fact, probably only about 10% of the final copy should consist of directly quoted material. So it is important to limit the amount of source material copied while taking notes.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN S. & P.?

Summarizing

- ❑ Putting main ideas in your own words
- ❑ Must attribute source
- ❑ Shorter than original source

Paraphrasing

- ❑ Putting source material in your own words
- ❑ Must attribute source
- ❑ Not concerned with length



WHAT IS PARAPHRASING


HOW DO YOU PARAPHRASE

1. Read the original piece
2. Outline its main points
3. Write your own version of the original text
4. Compare paraphrased text to the original text
5. Repair the paraphrased version of the text if needed (include source and cite)

1. Around 30,000 children may be helped by the proposed “free lunch” program.
2. All of the people in class studied hard. The effect was a big increase in test scores.
3. If you use cheap paper and discount ink, the quality of your printed documents will suffer. This situation can be avoided by switching to high quality products.
4. The weather forecast says it will be mostly windy and rainy over the next few days. In addition, a strong typhoon is expected to hammer the coast next Wednesday.
5. A science teacher caught two high school students smoking outside the school cafeteria. This action forced the principle to expel them for violating the school’s no smoking policy.
6. The engineer must judge how much dynamite to use according to the quantity of material to be removed from the tunnel.
7. Skateboarding is a fun way to exercise, meet people and look cool. It is a popular sport with around 10 million skaters worldwide. Based on this information, skateboard companies work hard to develop new products for this large group of consumers.

TYPES OF PARAPHRASING

- Direct paraphrasing
- Indirect paraphrasing
- Summary paraphrasing
- Transformation paraphrasing
- Adaptation paraphrasing
- Paraphrasing by synonyms



This involves rephrasing the original text word-for-word, while also changing the sentence structure. In this type of paraphrasing, no additional detail is added and no changes are made to the context.

Original text: "The cat jumped over the fence."

Direct paraphrase: "The feline leaped above the barrier."

Original text: "I will be there at 8 o'clock."

Direct paraphrase: "I shall arrive at 8 o'clock."

Original text: "She is a very talented singer."

Direct paraphrase: "She possesses a great deal of skill as a vocalist."

In each of these examples, the sentence structure and words have been changed, but the meaning of the original text remains the same.

INDIRECT

This involves rephrasing the original text in your own words, but maintaining the same meaning and context as the original.

- Original text: "The cat jumped over the fence."
 - Indirect paraphrase: "The cat cleared the fence with a leap."
 - Original text: "I will be there at 8 o'clock."
 - Indirect paraphrase: "I will arrive precisely at 8."
 - Original text: "She is a very talented singer."
 - Indirect paraphrase: "She has an incredible singing ability."
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- However, since this is indirect paraphrasing, the additional words were incorporated in the paraphrased version.

SUMMARY

- This involves condensing the original text into a shorter version, while still maintaining the main ideas and arguments.
- Original text: "The cat jumped over the fence and landed in the neighbor's yard. The neighbor saw the cat and called animal control. The cat was eventually returned to its owner."
- Summary paraphrase: "The cat jumped the fence and was found by a neighbor who called animal control. The cat was returned to its owner."
- Original text: "I will be there at 8 o'clock. I will bring my laptop and some documents to show you. I will also bring some snacks for us to eat."
- Summary paraphrase: "I will arrive at 8 with my laptop and documents, and snacks."
- Original text: "She is a very talented singer. She has won many awards for her singing and has even released her own album. She is also a songwriter and has written many hit songs for other artists."
- Summary paraphrase: "She is an accomplished singer, and songwriter and has released her own album and written hit songs for other artists."
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TRANSFORMATION

- This involves changing the form of the original text, such as turning a sentence into a question or vice versa. This can also involve re-arranging the grammatical components of the text, such as switching the places of the object and subject, etc.
- **Examples:**
- Original text: "The cat jumped over the fence."
- Transformation paraphrase: "Did the cat jump over the fence?"
- Original text: "I will be there at 8 o'clock."
- Transformation paraphrase: "At 8 o'clock, I will be there."
- Original text: "She is a very talented singer."
- Transformation paraphrase: "A very talented singer, she is."
- The original text has been transformed into a different grammatical form (question or a statement beginning with the subject).

ADAPTATION

- This involves taking key information from the original text and incorporating it into a new context or format.
- This can be done for the purpose of improving the clarity of the text or for providing a better explanation.
- **Examples:**
- Original text: "The cat jumped over the fence."
- Adaptation paraphrase: "The cat's agility allowed it to clear the fence with a single leap."
- Original text: "I will be there at 8 o'clock."
- Adaptation paraphrase: "I will make sure to arrive punctually at 8."
- Original text: "She is a very talented singer."
- Adaptation paraphrase: "Her singing abilities are truly remarkable."
- So, in all the above three examples, the text has been adapted by adding more information or context, to give a more detailed explanation of the main idea.

SYNONYMS

- This involves replacing the original words/phrases with synonyms but maintaining the same meaning. This type of paraphrasing is also known as the *word changer technique*.

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Examples:

Original text: "The cat jumped over the fence."

- Paraphrasing by Synonyms: "The feline leaped over the barrier."

- Original text: "I will be there at 8 o'clock."

- Paraphrasing by Synonyms: "I shall be present at 8 o'clock."

- Original text: "She is a very talented singer."

- Paraphrasing by Synonyms: "She is a highly skilled vocalist."

- In each of these examples, the original text has been rephrased by replacing the keywords with synonyms. For all types of paraphrasing, it is important to cite the sources to avoid plagiarism.



Use Synonyms to Replace Words

- The most basic technique of rewriting is *synonym replacement*. In this method, the writer goes over the sentences and replaces some words with their contextually correct synonyms.

2. Change Active to Passive Voice and Vice Versa

- Active and passive voices are used to describe how something was said or done. But the way they do it is completely different.
- In active voice, the subject is followed by the verb, and the emphasis is put on “who” is doing the action. While in passive voice, the “object” on which the action is being done is more important.
- An example of a sentence in active voice is as follows:
- ***“He poured the water into a glass.”***
- Note that “he” is the subject, and it is directly followed by the verb “poured”. The reader realizes that the action is done by whoever is “he”. Now, rewriting it in passive voice will change it, and it becomes as follows:
- ***“The water was poured into the glass.”***
- Note that the subject is gone in the rewritten version, and the emphasis has shifted to the object which is “water.” Both sentences describe the same action but they place importance on different parts of speech. We can also see that the sentences look quite different from each other.

3. Change Word Forms

- A great way to rewrite sentences correctly is to change the forms of words used in them. What do we mean by changing word forms? Well, you may know that certain words that are nouns also have verb forms as well. A common example is that of the verb “consume.”
- “Consume” is a verb that means “to eat” or “to use up” some kind of resource. However, it also has a noun form. The noun form is “consumption.” To change word forms you also have to modify other parts of the sentences. Let’s take an example of changing word forms for rewriting a sentence.
- ***“His car consumes an absurd amount of fuel.”***

If we change the “consume” to “consumption” we will get this:

- ***“The fuel consumption of his car is absurd.”***

the sentence was also changed from active to passive voice.

4. Change the Word Order

- Word order is one of the most important aspects of rewriting. In English, the word order can alter the meaning of a sentence significantly. So, even though we can use this technique for rewriting we have to do it in a way that the meaning remains unchanged. That is why this is an advanced technique of rewriting.
- Rewriting tools are very adept at using this method as well. Let's see how you can rewrite a sentence by changing the word order.
- We will take the sentence in our first example again.
- ***"Rewriting sentences correctly is a useful skill for all writers."***
- This can be rewritten as:
- ***"A useful skill for all writers is rewriting sentences correctly."***
- the words "useful skill" were moved from the second half of the sentence to the first half. The "rewriting sentences correctly" was moved all the way to the end.

■ 5. Change the Sentence Structure

- Basically, changing the sentence structure means moving the parts of speech such as nouns, pronouns, verbs, and adjectives from their places in the sentence.
- Do keep in mind that changing voices may require changing sentence structure, but they are still two different techniques.

Now, we will check out some examples of changing the sentence structure for rewriting.

- ***“He worked on for hours on end in the rain”***

This can be changed to:

- ***“In the rain, he worked for hours on end”***

moved the noun “rain” and its descriptive parts “in the” to the beginning of the sentence. This is called a “noun clause opener”.

- Another example is where an opening adverb clause is replaced with a normal opening, as is shown below:
- ***“He whipped his head back and dodged the stray ball”***

“Whipped” is an adverb as it defines “moving/turning quickly”. This is an adverb opening clause. We can change the sentence structure as shown below:

- ***“As he whipped his head back, he dodged the stray ball”***

In this example “and” was removed. Although the change wasn’t that significant, it still counts as altering the sentence structure.

