



برنامج مهارات البحث العلمي التاسع

The basic steps in paraphrasing when writing Thesis and Research articles

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Outline of the Presentation

- ▶ Academic Writing
- ▶ Paraphrasing
- ▶ What is paraphrasing?
- ▶ Why is it necessary to paraphrase?
- ▶ Paraphrasing techniques
- ▶ Examples of paraphrasing
- ▶ Exercises in paraphrasing—

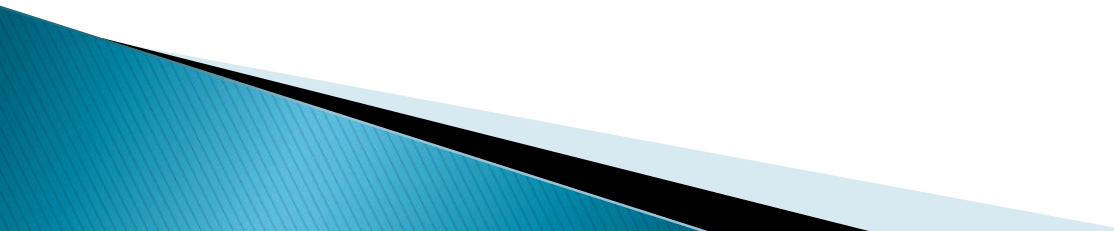


paraphrase

Academic Writing

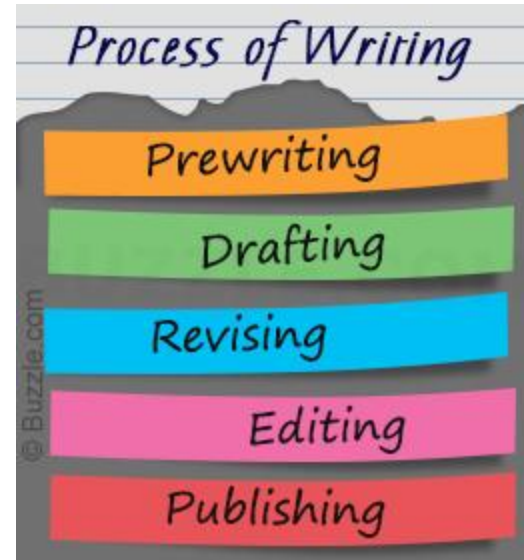
- ▶ Important for **written communication**.
- ▶ A **skill** that is required in many context throughout life
- ▶ The better you are in writing, the more you **progress**
- ▶ **Formal** writing.
- ▶ May be in the form of:
 - Books
 - Short essays
 - Report
 - Research proposal
 - Research manuscript
 - Research Article
 - Poster
 - Thesis
 - Assignments

Academic Writing

- ▶ All students and academicians must develop **writing skills**
 - ▶ As writing improves, logical thinking improves
 - ▶ Grades improve
 - ▶ Communication improves.
 - ▶ Publications improve
 - ▶ Status improves
- 

Essential Elements of Academic Writing

- ▶ Some of the essential elements in Academic writing are:
 - Reading
 - Prewriting
 - Paraphrasing
 - Quoting and Referring
 - Revising
 - Editing
 - Publishing



<http://www.buzzle.com/img/articleImages/220715-46619-24.jpg>

Paraphrase: Write It in Your Own Words



A word cloud featuring various synonyms for 'paraphrase'. The words are arranged in a cluster, with 'paraphrase' being the largest and most central. Other prominent words include 'rephrase', 'restate', 'reiterate', 'reword', 'retell', 'repeat', 'ingeminate', 'iterate', and 'tell'. The words are in different colors and orientations, creating a dynamic visual effect.

ingeminate
paraphrase
rephrase
restate
reiterate
reword
retell
repeat
iterate
tell

A paraphrase is...

- ▶ Our own version of what someone else has written or their ideas

e.g. *Mona: I cannot teach today as I am not well.*

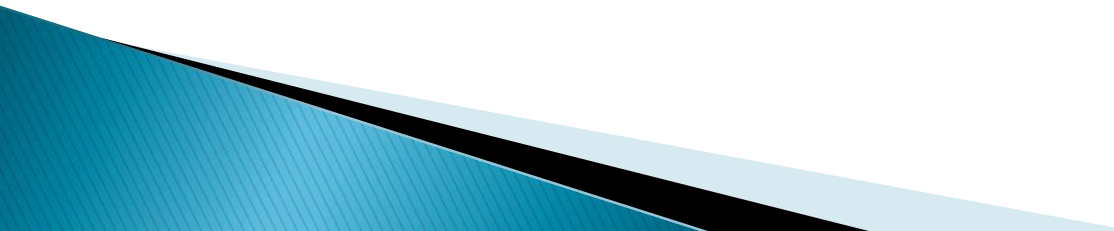
Paraphrased: As Mona is not feeling well today she is unable to teach

- ▶ Appropriate way (when accompanied by reference) to **borrow from a source** [meaning must not change]
- ▶ A more **detailed restatement** and **not just a summary** of what others have written, which focuses concisely on a single main idea.

Para

- ▶ ‘Para’ is a **prefix** appearing in loanwords from Greek, most often attached to verbs and verbal derivatives [**para**trooper; **para**professional]
- ▶ with the meanings
 - “**at or to one side of, beside, side by side**” (*paragraph; parallel; paralysis, paraphrase*),
 - “**beyond, past, by**” (*paradox*)
 - (*paralegal; paralibrarian; parapolice; paraplusia, parafilm*)

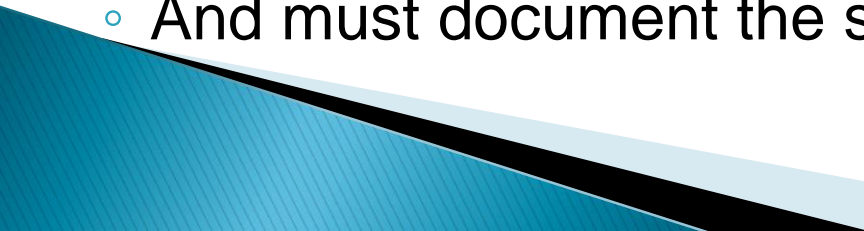
PARAphrase

- ▶ *P*utting the text in our own word.
 - ▶ *A*voiding copy/pasting the text.
 - ▶ *R*earranging the text.
 - ▶ *A*sking ourselves if we have included all the essential points and information.
- 

Phrase

- ▶ A phrase is a small group of words that adds meaning to a sentence.
- ▶ A phrase is not a sentence because it is not a complete idea with a subject, verb and a predicate.
- ▶ In English there are five different kinds of phrases, one for each of the main parts of speech.
 - too **slowly** — Adverb phrase (AdvP); the head is an adverb
 - very **happy** — Adjective phrase (AP); the head is an adjective
 - the massive **dinosaur** — Noun phrase (NP); the head is a noun
 - **at** lunch — Preposition phrase (PP); the head is a preposition
 - **watch** TV — Verb phrase (VP); the head is a verb

To know how to paraphrase is very essential. Why?

- ▶ If we do not paraphrase and just copy and paste—we **plagiarize**
 - If we use **three words in the same sequence as the original** author's, we have plagiarized
 - ▶ Plagiarism is a serious matter.
 - ▶ Plagiarism can get us low grade, an F, expulsion from course, semester or University.
 - ▶ We must be good at paraphrasing.
 - Must use our own words
 - And must document the source of your information.
- 

Paraphrasing is not summarizing

- ▶ By paraphrasing or summarizing one is “quoting directly” one’s interpretation of an author’s ideas and is integrating this information more appropriately into the structure of our writing.
- ▶ “Summarizing” is generally used when we wish to refer to ideas contained in a long text. Summarizing enables us to reduce the author’s ideas by omitting unnecessary details and examples.
- ▶ For both: summaries or paraphrasing one has to include a reference citing the source of the ideas.

Remember

- ▶ *Paraphrasing* is:
 - writing down an author's ideas in our own words.
 - not simply substituting the author's exact words with **synonyms** (alternate words).
 - different from the original text in vocabulary and style but still **contains the author's main ideas**.
 - is **NOT** a direct copy of the text.
- ▶ If one directly copies the text without including a citation-this is ***PLAGIARIZING***.

The guide to paraphrase

5C rule

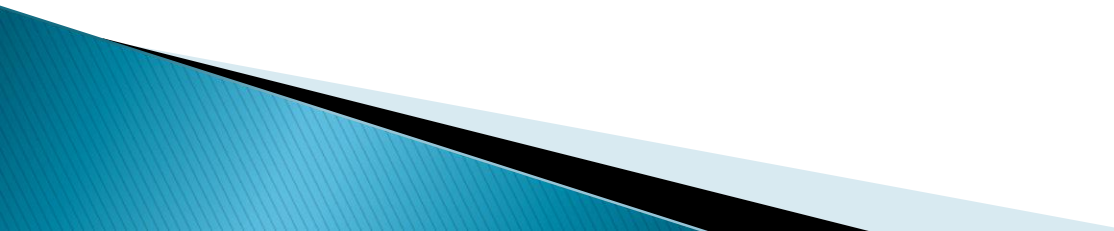
- ▶ Rule 1: *Comprehend*- understand the text
- ▶ Rule 2: *Change*- change the words and the structure of the sentence
- ▶ Rule3: *Combine*: combine ideas
- ▶ Rule 4: *Check*: check if the meaning has not changed
- ▶ Rule 5: *Cite*: cite the reference/source of the information.

If one cuts and pastes as it is from several sources and does not change what is written, then it is plagiarism

Paraphrasing is not copying!!



Paraphrasing is a valuable skill because...

- ▶ it is better than “quoting information”.
 - ▶ it helps you to understand what the author has written.
 - ▶ it helps to improve your writing skills.
 - ▶ it helps you to use alternative words (different words)
 - ▶ prevents copy/pasting habit.
- 

Steps to Effective Paraphrasing

Step 1

- ▶ Read the original process
- ▶ Reread the original passage until you understand its full meaning.

Step 2

- ▶ Set the original aside, and write your paraphrase on a note card or paper.

Step 3

- ▶ Jot down a few words below your paraphrase to remind you later how you envision using this material. At the top of the note card, write a **key word or phrase** to indicate the subject of your paraphrase.

Step 4

- ▶ Check your version with the original to make sure that your version accurately expresses all the essential information in a new form.

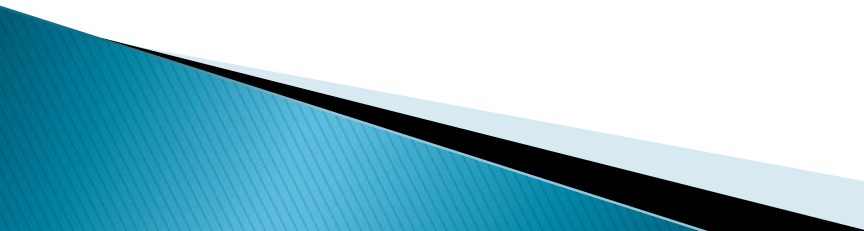
Step 5:

- ▶ Use quotation marks to identify any unique term or phraseology you have borrowed exactly from the source.

Step 6:

- ▶ Record the source (including the page) on your note card so that you can credit it easily if you decide to incorporate the material into your paper.

Techniques in Paraphrasing

- 1- Use Different Vocabulary with the Same Meaning (**synonyms**: a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another in the language)
 - 2- Change the **Order of Words**
 - 3- Use **Different Grammar**
 - 4- Change from a **Clause to a Phrase** (or vice versa)
 - 5- Change from **Quoted Speech to Indirect Speech** (or vice versa)
 - 6- Change from **Active Voice to Passive Voice** (or vice versa)
 - 7- Change **Word Forms**
 - 8- Combine Techniques Change to a phrase & add synonyms or definitions
 - 9- Interpret Meaning.....Identify the underlying meaning of a statement.
 - 10-Change transitions and change word forms
- 

1 - Use Different Vocabulary with the Same Meaning (synonyms)

- Synonyms are words which are different from the original but have the same meaning.
- The major difficulty with this method is that
 - there may not be a synonym for the word we want to change or
 - the meaning may not be the correct one for the sentence.

Vacation

holiday

Angry

annoyed mad

Went

go

Hard

durable tough unbreakable

Ensure

make sure

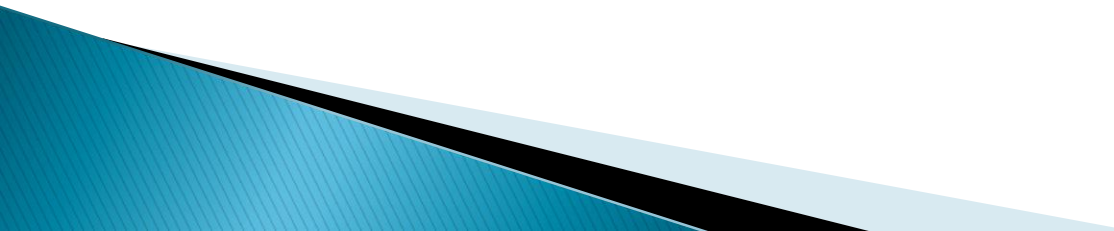
Examples

- KSU **encourage** the **employees** to conduct research in their respected field
- The **people working** at KSU are **persuaded** to conduct their research in their respected fields

- The KSU employees live in the University staff housing
- The KSU employees reside in the Housing of KSU.
- The University staff housing is for the for the KSU employees to reside.

- Mona traveled to Jeddah for the holidays
- Mona went to Jeddah for her vacations
- Mona will be spending her holidays in Jeddah

2 - *Change the Order of Words*

- ▶ Changing the word order of a phrase or sentence is usually safer than using synonyms as the words are the same, so the meaning must be the same.
 - ▶ However, it is not always easy to decide which words to move or to decide to which position the words should be moved.
 - ▶ Also, when we move a word we might need to change some other words, add some other words or cut some other words to **ensure** that the new sentence is grammatically correct.
- 

a. If the original sentence has two or more clauses, change the order of the clauses (a group of words, consisting of a subject and a finite form of a verb) .

- . "If they have some help, most people can paraphrase effectively. However, practice is Important because paraphrasing is difficult."
- . "Most people can paraphrase effectively, if they have some help. Paraphrasing is difficult, however, so practice is important."

"I can't cook very well but I make quite good pancakes".


"I make good pancakes though I don't cook very well"

b. If the original sentence has an adjective and noun, change the adjective into a relative clause.

"Writing essays can be a challenging task."

"Writing essays can be a task which is challenging."

3 - Use Different Grammar

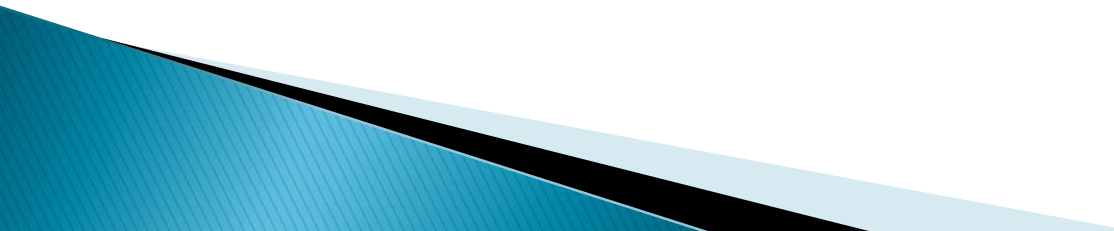
- ▶ To use different grammar seems to be very difficult, but actually it is easier than changing vocabulary.
 - ▶ In addition, if while changing the grammar one makes an error, usually the reader will understand the meaning. However, if the one changes the vocabulary and makes an error, often the reader will not understand what one means.
 - ▶ So, although changing the grammar has some advantages, it is still not easy and one should practice it as often as possible
- 

Examples

1. "The most effective way to build your English skill is to study regularly."
2. "The most effective way of building your English skill is to do studying on a regular basis."

4 - Change from a Clause to a Phrase (or vice versa)

- After she studied, Mona took a nap.
 - After studying, Mona took a nap.

 - ◆ The house across the street is new.
 - ◆ The house that is across the street is new.
- 

5 - Change from Quoted Speech to Indirect Speech (or vice versa)

- ▶ Dr Abeer said “I am busy, don’t disturb me”
- ▶ Dr Abeer said she is busy and not to be disturbed

- The prevalence of cousin marriages is over 50% in Saudi Arabia (Warsy et al 2014)
- Warsy and coworkers reported that the prevalence of cousin marriages is more than 50% in Saudi Arabia.

6 - Change from Active Voice to Passive Voice (or vice versa)

- ▶ The M.Sc student will conduct the experiment
- ▶ The experiment will be conducted by the M.Sc student

7 - Change Word Forms

- ▶ Use an adverb instead of an adjective
- ▶ Use a verb to replace a noun.

- Ms Jane is an accurate typist.
- Ms Jane types accurately.

8 - Combined Techniques *Change to a phrase & add synonyms or definitions*

- ▶ After she ate lunch, Ms Jane took a nap.
- ▶ After eating lunch, Ms Jane slept a little.

Combine d Techniques Change to a phrase & add synonyms or definitions

- ▶ The house that is across the street is old.
- ▶ The house **across the street** is old.
- ▶ The house **on the other side of the street** is old.
- ▶ The **dwelling on the other side of the road** is **ancient**.

9 - Interpret Meaning..... Identify the underlying meaning of a statement.

The wolf said, “I am ready for lunch.” The sheep looked very worried.

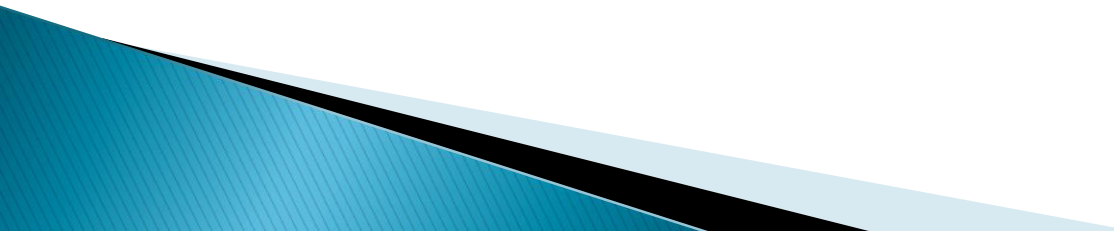
The wolf complained about being hungry which made the sheep extremely anxious.



10-Change transitions

- ▶ Although it was raining, Mona walked to work.
- ▶ It was raining, but Mona walked to work.
- ▶ It was raining; however, Mona walked to work.

..... *and change word forms*

- ▶ Although it was raining, Mona walked to work.
 - ▶ It was raining, but Mona walked to work.
 - ▶ It was raining; however, Mona walked to work.
 - ▶ Despite the rain, Mona went to work on foot.
- 

Is consanguinity prevalence decreasing in Saudis?: a study in two generations

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*African Health
Sciences 2014;
14(2):314-321*

Original:

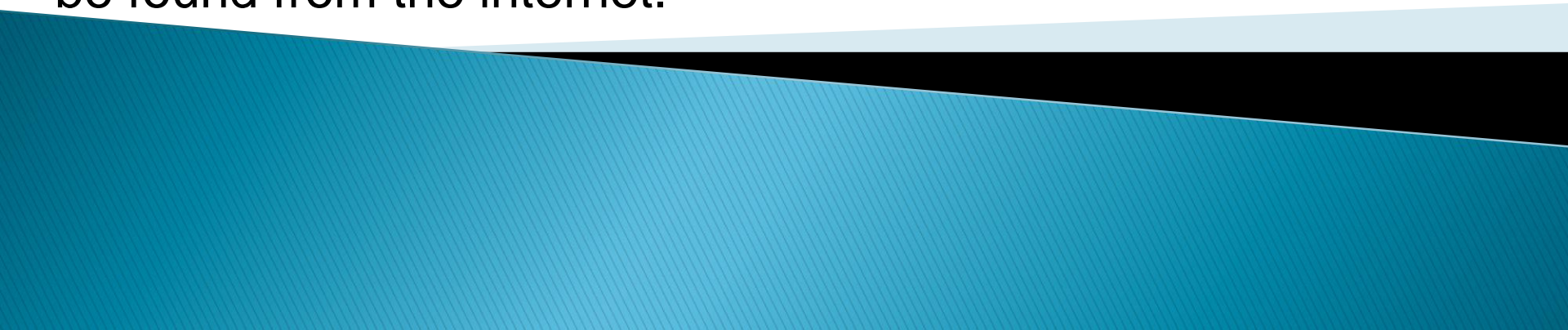
There is a need for more active awareness programs in Saudi Arabia, to inform the general public about the **advantages and disadvantage** of consanguineous **mating**, in an attempt to reduce the prevalence of consanguinity in a population where great preference is given to **family traditions and values**.

Paraphrased:

Traditionally, consanguinity is frequently encountered in Saudis. Since there is great regard for **family traditions and values**, programs to increase the awareness of general Saudi population about the **rewards and detrimental effects** of consanguineous **marriages** are required in an attempt to reduce the prevalence of consanguinity (Warsy et al 2014)

Your Turn

Paraphrase the following:

- Today, people are worried about internet security.
 - Internet tracking is believed to help marketers to understand what people want.
 - People who oppose internet tracking believe that it is an invasion of privacy.
 - This information age will cause more and more people to become concerned with the level of personal detail that can be found from the internet.
- 

More paraphrasing- lets do it together

- ▶ Recurrent spontaneous abortion (RSA) and preterm delivery (PTD) occur at a high prevalence among the Saudi women (ZB, MA:personal observation), though the exact prevalence rates have not been reported. Spontaneous abortion is defined as “a pregnancy loss before the 20th week of gestation”. Recurrent pregnancy loss (RPL) or habitual abortion refers to three or more consecutive pregnancy losses (before 20th week of gestation)(WHO 2012).

- ▶ In Saudi Arabia, El-Hazmi and co-workers [1996] investigated consanguinity in a household survey conducted throughout the country and reported 60.8%, 52.1%, 67.7%, 54.2% and 59.1% consanguinity in the central, northern, north-western, south-western and eastern provinces of Saudi Arabia, respectively. They also showed that first-cousin marriages were the most frequent, followed by second cousin marriages [El-Hazmi et al 1996]. Other more recent investigations also highlighted the differences in rates of consanguineous mating in different regions of Saudi Arabia [34]. In a community-based cross-sectional study, El-Mouzan et al [2012] showed a close association between consanguinity and major genetic disorders in Saudi children.

Practice Paraphrasing

