**ЛЕКЦІЯ 4**

**PARAPHRASING**

**ПЛАН**

**1. Original Source**

**2**. **Plagiarism**

**3. Paraphrase**

**4. Quoting**

**5. Verbs and phrases used to introduce the quotations**

 **PARAPHRASING**

Another important technique in summary writing is paraphrasing. Paraphrasing is an important technique in summary writing. Paraphrasing is restating or rewriting in your own words the essential ideas of another writer. Because the paraphrase does not quote the source word by word, quotation marks are not necessary. Furthermore, it is not enough just to change a few words. Neither it is not enough to rearrange a few sentences. Both practices can result in plagiarism (Rozakis, 2007).

Study the following examples:

**Example 1**

**Original Source**

William Dean Howells (1837-1920) was the most important literary figure in his time. In addition to championing many American writers such as Edith Wharton and Emily Dickinson, Howells promoted Ivan Turgenev, Leo Tolstoy, Henrik Ibsen, Emile Zola, George Eliot, and Thomas Hardy. (Goldsmith 98)

**Plagiarism**

William Dean Howells (1837-1920) was the top literary person in his time. In addition to advancing the career of American writers like Edith Wharton and Emily Dickinson, Howells championed the writing of non-Americans such as Ivan Turgenev, Leo Tolstoy, Henrik Ibsen, Emile Zola, George Eliot, and Thomas Hardy.

**Paraphrase**

William Dean Howells (1837-1920) was the single most significant editor of his day. Howells helped the careers of Ivan Turgenev, Leo Tolstoy, Henrik Ibsen, Emile Zola, George Eliot, and Thomas Hardy as well as those of Edith Wharton and Emily Dickinson. (Goldsmith 98)

**Example 2**

**(1) Original text**

When the rights of students collide with the will of school officials, it’s up to the courts to decide where to draw the line.

**Paraphrased version**

Courts must decide cases where students rights conflict with school policies.

**(2) Original text**

The problem, he says, has been 98 percent solved by the cameras, all placed on the outside of the school and facing outwards.

**Paraphrased version**

Outside cameras almost completely fixed the problem, he says.

**RULES FOR PARAPHRASING:**

* Simplify vocabulary.

Use synonyms whenever possible.

Don't change technological or scientific words, names of geographical places, parts of government, fields of study, or other types of specific or technical words.

* Change the grammar or sentence structure to make sentences easier

to understand.

Change word forms such as a noun form to an adjective form.

Make verbs simpler, for example, *is done* to *do.*

Change transition words and sentence connectors such as on *the other hand* to *but.*

Change voice: Active –Passive, Passive - Active

* Use appropriate punctuation and source identification.

Do not overuse quotation marks. Enclose the exact words of a source in quotes only if the words are special or memorable.

Instead, put the author's ideas into your own words.

Add phrases that identify the source, such as *the author said,* each time you present a new idea from the text.

**Exercise 1.** *Paraphrase the following sentences from the text “Prying Eyes”.*

1. … according to civil liberties groups the rights of students are under attack as never before.

2. School officials are in a tough position. They are directed not only to educate their students but also to ensure their safety and maintain an atmosphere where learning can take place.

**Exercise 2.** ***Evaluate*** *the summarized passages according to the described above rules. What would you improve?*

**1. Original Passage:**“They desire, for example, virtue and the absence of vice, no less really than pleasure and the absence of pain.”

*Source: Mill, John Stuart. “Utilitarianism.” On Liberty and Other Essays. New York: Oxford University Press, 1998. Quote is from page 169.*

**Paraphrase:**People want morality just as much as they want happiness.

**2. Original Passage:**“To the young American architects who made the pilgrimage, the most dazzling figure of all was Walter Gropius, founder of the Bauhaus School. Gropius opened the Bauhaus in Weimar, the German capital, in 1919. It was more than a school; it was a commune, a spiritual movement, a radical approach to art in all its forms, a philosophical center comparable to the Garden of Epicurus.”

*Source: Wolfe, Tom. From Bauhaus to Our House. New York: Farrar Straus Giroux, 1981. Quote is from page 10.*

**Paraphrase:**As Tom Wolfe notes, to young American architects who went to Germany, the most dazzling figure was Walter Gropius, founder of the Bauhaus School (10). Gropius opened the Bauhaus in the German capital of Weimar in 1919. It was, however, more than a school; it was a commune, a spiritual movement, a philosophical center like the Garden of Epicurus.

**3. Original Passage:**“The Republican Convention of 1860, which adopted planks calling for a tariff, internal improvements, a Pacific railroad and a homestead law, is sometimes seen as a symbol of Whig triumph within the party. A closer look, however, indicates that the Whig’s triumph within the party was of a very tentative nature.”

*Source: Foner, Eric. Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men: The Ideology of the Republican Party Before the Civil War. New York: Oxford University Press, 1970. Quote is from page 175.*

**Paraphrase:**Contrary to many historians, Eric Foner argues that the Republican platform of 1860 should not be understood as an indication of Whig dominance of the party (175).

(*From http://www.utexas.edu/depts/dos/sjs/academicintegrity.html)*

**Exercise 3. *Paraphrase*** *the sentences using the* ***Rules for Paraphrasing*** *techniques.*

1. "The Antarctic is the vast source of cold on our planet, just as the sun is the source of our heat, and it exerts tremendous control on our climate," [Jacques] Cousteau told the camera. "The cold ocean water around Antarctica flows north to mix with warmer water from the tropics, and its upwellings help to cool both the surface water and our atmosphere. Yet the fragility of this regulating system is now threatened by human activity." From "Captain Cousteau," Audubon (May 1990).

2. "The twenties were the years when drinking was against the law, and the law was a bad joke because everyone knew of a local bar where liquor could be had. They were the years when organized crime ruled the cities, and the police seemed powerless to do anything against it. Classical music was forgotten while jazz spread throughout the land, and men like Bix Beiderbecke, Louis Armstrong, and Count Basie became the heroes of the young. The flapper was born in the twenties, and with her bobbed hair and short skirts, she symbolized, perhaps more than anyone or anything else, America's break with the past." From Kathleen Yancey, English 102 Supplemental Guide (1989).

3. "Of the more than 1000 bicycling deaths each year, three-fourths are caused by head injuries. Half of those killed are school-age children. One study concluded that wearing a bike helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by 85 percent. In an accident, a bike helmet absorbs the shock and cushions the head." From "Bike Helmets: Unused Lifesavers," Consumer Reports (May 1990).

4. "Matisse is the best painter ever at putting the viewer at the scene. He's the most realistic of all modern artists, if you admit the feel of the breeze as necessary to a landscape and the smell of oranges as essential to a still life. "The Casbah Gate" depicts the well-known gateway Bab el Aassa, which pierces the southern wall of the city near the sultan's palace. With scrubby coats of ivory, aqua, blue, and rose delicately fenced by the liveliest gray outline in art history, Matisse gets the essence of a Tangier afternoon, including the subtle presence of the bowaab, the sentry who sits and surveys those who pass through the gate." From Peter Plagens, "Bright Lights." Newsweek (26 March 1990).

5. "While the Sears Tower is arguably the greatest achievement in skyscraper engineering so far, it's unlikely that architects and engineers have abandoned the quest for the world's tallest building. The question is: Just how high can a building go? Structural engineer William LeMessurier has designed a skyscraper nearly one-half mile high, twice as tall as the Sears Tower. And architect Robert Sobel claims that existing technology could produce a 500-story building." From Ron Bachman, "Reaching for the Sky." Dial (May 1990).

*(From* [*http://owl.english.purdue.edu*](http://owl.english.purdue.edu)*)*

**Important Notes for Paraphrasing**

**How does a Paraphrase Differ from a Summary?**

* A summary is an abridged version of the original text.
* A paraphrase can be shorter or longer than the original text.
* A summary eliminates details, examples, and supporting points.
* A paraphrase describes the original text in different words. It does not omit details.

 **QUOTING**

Citing sources is very important in academic writing because it helps readers by telling them where to find additional information about the topic. It is also important because using the ideas of other writers without acknowledging them is a crime known as plagiarism. Acknowledging other authors whose words or ideas were used is required by law. The work of other authors is used in two ways: these may be in the form of a paraphrase or a **direct quotation**.

Whenever possible, you should paraphrase rather than directly quote from your sources. The number of quotations in you essay should be limited so that the writing has your voice and not the many voices of the authors whom you quote.

A writer presents the words or sentences exactly as they originally appeared in the published source. You quote other authors directly for several reasons:

1. If the other author’s words would add emphasis to your own writing, you may decide to quote the words or phrases directly rather than paraphrase them.

2. If you feel that paraphrasing another author’s words would greatly change the effect of the words, then you may choose to quote.

3. You quote directly if the word of phrase is a special term or one that you adopt as a special term in your text (Hall and Jung, 2000).

**There are several ways of using direct quotations:**

**1**. An author’s words are enclosed in quotation marks and separate from the rest of the sentence by a comma or colon. This is usually common for **short quotations**, e.g.:

*The lawyer assumed, “The numbers of persons seeking asylum in Ukraine are still relatively small, but on the rise”.*

 *“The numbers of persons seeking asylum in Ukraine are still relatively small, but on the rise”, the lawyer assumed.*

**2.** When a quotation is **longer**, it can be divided into two parts, and quotation marks are used around each part of the quotation, e.g.:

*“On international level”, he stated, “local know-how will become more important for attracting international clients”.*

**3.** Sometimes it is not necessary to quote full sentences from a source. You can **integrate a phrase from a source** into your own sentence structure, e.g.:

*As the general manager points out, attracting young legal talent is a “key competitive element for law firms”.*

**4.** In order to keep quoted material to a minimum, you may **delete or omit a part of quotation** by using the ellipsis mark (three periods, with spaces between), e.g.:

 *Michael Watts, a director of the Center for Economic Education, explains that “market economies have been periodically afflicted by periods of rapidly rising price levels [. . . ] or by periods with both high rates of inflation and unemployment”.*

**5.** When it is necessary to **insert a comment** within quoted material, use brackets, e.g.:

*“ The industry is an integrated system that serves an extensive [geographic] area, with divisions existing as islands within the larger system’s sphere of influence”.*

**6.** Quotations which consist of more than four lines is usually set off from the body of the text (**block quotation)**. Quotation marks are often omitted, e.g.:

*Having analyzed the tendency in the food market, analysts came to the conclusion that companies which meet consumer needs in healthy foods are getting profit.*

*Growing demand for healthier kinds of foods and drinks is not a fashion, but a long-term trend that increasingly affects corporate profits. Companies which benefit are those that already produce the kinds of products consumers want, or companies that are taking steps to adapt existing products.*

**VERBS AND PHRASES USED TO INTRODUCE THE QUOTATIONS**

Familiarize yourself with the various verbs commonly used to introduce quotations. Here is a partial list:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| argues | writes | points out | concludes | comments | notes |
| maintains | suggests | insists | observes | counters | asserts |
| states | claims | demonstrates | says | explains | reveals |

Each verb has its own nuance. Make sure that the nuance matches your specific aims in introducing the quotation.

There are other ways to begin quotations. Here are three common phrasings:

*In the words of X,  .  .  .*

*According to X,  .  .  .*

*In X's view,  .  . .*

*As X noted, . . .*

Vary the way you introduce quotations to avoid sounding monotonous. But never sacrifice precision of phrasing for the sake of variety.

**Note: Quotations** must be identical to the original, using a narrow segment of the source. They must match the source document word for word and must be attributed to the original author.

**Paraphrasing** involves putting a passage from source material into your own words. A paraphrase must also be attributed to the original source. Paraphrased material is usually shorter than the original passage, taking a somewhat broader segment of the source and condensing it slightly.

**Summarizing** involves putting the main idea(s) into your own words, including only the main point(s). Once again, it is necessary to attribute summarized ideas to the original source. Summaries are significantly shorter than the original and take a broad overview of the source material.