مقرر كتابة البحث العلمى

إعادة الصياغة والتلخيص

Paraphrasing and Summarizing

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Definitions

Paraphrasing: Using your own words to report someone else's writing, but maintaining an academic style.

Summarizing: Giving a brief account of the main points of some writing.

Note: In both cases it will be necessary to look for topic sentences and keywords in the original texts (the main information).

Paraphrasing

When should I paraphrase?

- When a source's ideas or information, but not its language, are important to your argument.
- When you can state the ideas of a source **more clearly** or concisely than the original.
- When a source uses **technical terms or complex** expressions that are unfamiliar to your readers.
- When you want to change the organization of ideas for emphasis.
- When you use many passages from sources (so that you can avoid having too many quotations).

Steps for Paraphrasing

- 1. Read the text carefully.
- 2. Underline, or note, any important subject-specific words.
- 3. Look up any difficult words, and try to find synonyms for them.
- 4. Try to find **different ways of expressing the** information in the groups of words (phrases).

Steps for Paraphrasing

- 5. Rewrite each sentence. Try to simplify the sentence structure and the vocabulary without changing the meaning.
- 6. Put your text out of sight and write your paraphrase from memory.
- Revise what you have written, comparing it to the original.
 Your paraphrase should clarify the original, but be written clearly in your own words.
- 8. Do not forget to use an in-text reference at the start or end of your paraphrase.

Paraphrasing can be done in several ways:

1. By changing the vocabulary (verbs/ nouns)

(Studies > Research), (Mud > deposits), (Society > civilization)

e.g. She examined the difficulties that ...

= She investigated the problem that ...

Let's Practice!

• A reduced speed limit will result in fewer highway injuries.

يعد التلوث الملحي أحد المشاكل الرئيسية التي تعاني منها مياه شط العرب.

2. By changing the verb form (e.g. from active to passive; this can change the focus or emphasis)

e.g. John (1987) analyzed the students' difficulties and..

«حلّل جون (1987) مشاكل الطلبة و...

= The students' difficulties were analyzed by John (1987) and... «تم تحليل مشاكل الطلبة من قبل جون و..

Note: Using a passive rather than an active verb form here changes the focus from the writer to the research, i.e. the students' difficulties.

Let's Practice!

1. Brown and white (1994) observed the problems caused by seminars ...

2. Goodman (1989) has found a correlation between the increase in agricultural fertility and the shift away from traditional crops.

3. By changing the word class (e.g. from verb to noun phrase)

e.g. The reports were completed in April ...

= The completion of the reports in April ...

Let's Practice!

 "... no Arabic language science journal was consistently covered by the Science Citation Index in the mid-1980s." Najjar (1988)

4. By synthesis: i.e. by combining two or more viewpoints or pieces of information from other writers

Example of a synthesis:

 John and Dudly-Evans (1980) touched on the problems created by the lecturer's use of colloquial words and phrases... This use of informal language was also noted by Jackson and Bilton (1994) who investigated geology lectures given in English... **Structure and Vocabulary Aid** There are many verbs and phrases that can be used to introduce quotations in writing. The following verbs and structures can be used:

	observes points out remarks	
As X	says states	" "
	affirms	
	argues	
	assumes	
X	believes	that " ".
	claims	
	concludes	
	explains	
	finds	
	implies	
	maintains	
	suggests	

Structure and Vocabulary Aid

Examples:

- As X observed/ pointed out/ suggested/ noted/ indicated ".."
- According to X, "..."
- For example, X argue that
- X suggests that "..."
- The need for it is widely recognized: "..."
- To quote X: ". . . "
- Recent research by X shows that "..."

Remember! Whenever paraphrasing, you should be faithful to the meaning of the source.

Example Paraphrase

Original Text (84 words)

Language is the main means of communication between peoples. However, so many languages have developed that language has often been a barrier rather than an aid to understanding among peoples. For many years, people have dreamed of setting up an international universal language which all people could speak and understand. The arguments in favour of a universal language are simple and obvious. If all people spoke the same tongue, cultural and economic ties might be much closer, and good will might increase between countries (Kispert, 2005)

Paraphrase (63 words, slightly shorter than the original)

Humans communicate through language, but because there are so many different languages people around the world have a difficult time understanding one another. Some people have wished for a universal international language that speakers all over the world could understand. Their reasons are straightforward and clear. A universal language would build cultural and economic bonds. It would also create better feelings among countries (Kispert, 2005).

Group Homework

 1. Physics and Chemistry have certain similarities.

 (a) Physics is ...

 (b) Certain ...

 (c) There are ...

2. Very few people live for more than 100 years.
(a) Living ...
(b) The number ...
(c) The human life span...

3. It is many years since the moon landing.
 (a) Since ...
 (b) The last ...
 (c) There has not ...



Paraphrase the following text, making sure to follow the strategies you learnt in this lecture:

As a result of the unsound use of land, deserts are creeping outward in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Worse, the productive capacity of vast dry regions in both rich and poor countries is falling (Byrnes, 2007).

أحتل شط العرب مكاناً بارزاً في العديد من المشاريع والدراسات البحثية لأهميته الكبيرة ، حيث يمثل حداً سياسياً بين العراق وأيران على النطاق الدولي، وعلى النطاق المحلي تعد مياه هذا النهر المصدر الرئيس للأستخدامات البشرية في مدينة البصرة ، وبما أن المياه أحد المكونات الأساسية للبيئة الحيوية ، أصبح تحديد الطبيعة الكيمياوية لهذه المياه أمراً ضرورياً لتحديد صلاحيتها للأستخدام البشري من خلال تحديد كمية ونوعية الأملاح المذابة في هذه المياه التـــي تتعرض بدروها إلى التغيير المستمر نتيجة لأسباب طبيعية أو بشرية.

Summarizing

When should I summarize?

- Again, you will want to paraphrase or summarize when the wording of the source is less important than the meaning of the source.
- to restate an entire argument.
- To condense the material. You may have to condense or to reduce the source material to draw out the points that relate to your paper.
- To omit extras from the material. You may have to omit extra information from the source material to focus on the author's main points.

When should I summarize?

- To simplify the material. You may have to simplify the most important complex arguments, sentences, or vocabulary in the source material.
- When you decide to summarize, avoid keeping the same structure of ideas and/or sentence structure. Also avoid just changing some of the words.
- Note: Be careful not to add your ideas into the summary and to be faithful to the meaning of the source material

Steps for summarizing

- **Read** the original passage or text very carefully.
- Use a pencil to highlight or underline what you take to be the main point of the original text, or make notes in the margins or on another sheet of paper.
- If you're summarizing an entire essay, outline the writer's argument.
- Now tell your audience what the original source argued.

Note: A dictionary of synonyms can be useful at times when paraphrasing and summarizing.

Summarizing Strategy

Use the author's last name as a tag to introduce information:

e.g. "<u>Smith</u> argues that population growth and environmental degradation are causally related."

«يوضح سميث بأن نمو السكان والتدهور البيئي مرتبطان بصورة عفوية»

"<u>Brown</u> notes that education in the U.S. has undergone major revolutions in the past 20 years."

«يذكر براون بأن التعليم في الولايات المتحدة قد مر بالعديد من الثورات خلال العشرون عام الماضية».

Example Summaries

Original Text (84 words)

Language is the main means of communication between peoples. However, so many languages have developed that language has often been a barrier rather than an aid to understanding among peoples. For many years, people have dreamed of setting up an international universal language which all people could speak and understand. The arguments in favour of a universal language are simple and obvious. If all people spoke the same tongue, cultural and economic ties might be much closer, and good will might increase between countries (Kispert, 2005)

Summary (28 words, much shorter)

People communicate through language; however, having different languages creates communication barriers. A universal language could bring countries together culturally and economically as well as increase good feelings among them (Kispert, 2005).

Let's Practice!

أحتل شط العرب مكاناً بارزاً في العديد من المشاريع والدراسات البحثية لأهميته الكبيرة ، حيث يمثل حداً سياسياً بين العراق وأيران على النطاق الدولي، وعلى النطاق المحلي تعد مياه هذا النهر المصدر الرئيس للأستخدامات البشرية في مدينة البصرة ، وبما أن المياه أحد المكونات الأساسية للبيئة الحيوية ، أصبح تحديد الطبيعة الكيمياوية لهذه المياه أمراً ضرورياً لتحديد صلاحيتها للأستخدام البشري من خلال تحديد كمية ونوعية الأملاح المذابة في هذه المياه التي تتعرض بدروها إلى التغيير المستمر نتيجة لأسباب طبيعية أو بشرية.



Summarize the following text, making sure to follow the strategies you learnt in this lecture:

 Statistical analysis of the changes in radiographic parameters of flatfeet at final follow-up demonstrated that the arch improved in each group but that the children who wore special shoes or inserts had no greater improvement than did the control children. We concluded that the natural history of arch development from age one to six years is for significant improvement, but that the amount of improvement is not altered by wearing a corrective shoe or insert.

Source: Wenger, D. R. (1993). Flatfoot and Children's shoes. In D. R. Wenger & M. Rang (eds.). The Art and practice of Children's Orthopaedics. New York: Raven Press.

المقدمة :

أحتل شط العرب مكاناً بارزاً في العديد من المشاريع والدراسات البحثية لأهميته الكبيرة ، حيث يمثل حداً سياسياً بين العراق وأيران على النطاق الدولي، وعلى النطاق المحلي تعد مياه هذا النهر المصدر الرئيس للأستخدامات البشرية في مدينة البصرة ، وبما أن المياه أحد المكونات الأساسية للبيئة الحيوية ، أصبح تحديد الطبيعة الكيمياوية لهذه المياه أمراً ضرورياً لتحديد صلاحيتها للأستخدام البشري من خلال تحديد كمية ونوعية الأملاح المذابة في هذه المياه التي تتعرض بدروها إلى التغيير المستمر نتيجة لأسباب طبيعية أو بشرية.

تعد مياه شط العرب عالية الملوحة عند مقارنتها ببعض مياه الأنهار العالمية، ويتعـرض هذا النهر لخطر التلوث الملحي لأسباب طبيعية وأخرى بشرية الأمر الذي أثر بشكل مباشر على استخدام هذه المياه في عموم المناطق التي يخترقها هذا النهر.

ترجع أسباب اختيار هذا الموضوع وللمدة المحددة ١٩٨٣–١٩٩٤ للى تباين مسببات التلوث الملحي لمياه هذا النهر بوصفها مدة تمثل حقبتين متباينتين من حيث مسببات التلوث الملحي كون المدة الأولى تمتد إلى عام ١٩٨٨ هي تمثل مدة تعرض فيها شط العرب إلى فعاليات بشرية ضخمة تمثلت بالعمليات العسكرية التي حدثت في المنطقة ضمن هذه المدة، والمدة الثانية تمتد من ما ما ما ما ما والتي تميذ من جانب والعمليات الخاصة بالموضوع للمدد المحددة من جانب آخر.

يهدف البحث الحالي إلى دراسة توزيع ملوحة مياه شط العرب جغرافيا وتحديد تأثير العوامل الجغرافية في أحداث هذا التباين الزماني والمكاني لملوحة مياه هذا النهر من خلال مقارنة بين خمسة مناطق على طول مجرى شط العرب خلال المدة التي حددها البحث.

Homework