

Incorporating Your Research: Effective Paraphrase & Summary

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Agenda



**Strategies for Effective
Paraphrase & Summary
[30 mins]**



**Cirillo's Pomodoro Technique
[10 mins]**



POM Exercise [30 mins]



STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE PARAPHRASE & SUMMARY

What is the difference between paraphrase, summary, and quotation?

Summary	Paraphrase	Quotation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce to key points & put in own words	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Put in own words	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exact language used by author
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To explain key points of a text so reader can understand your argument	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To give same level of detail of a text to support your argument	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To show readers exact language used by author
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Provide context in your introduction</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Provide analysis and depth in your argument</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Provide evidence for qualitative data</i>

Level of detail compared with original source

Less detail

Same detail

Exact detail

Summary

Paraphrase

Quotation



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Two measures to evaluate a paraphrase and summary

1. Appropriation



2. Accuracy



Exercise: Evaluating Paraphrase Examples

- Using the measures of appropriation and accuracy, evaluate the paraphrase examples on the handout by identifying the strengths/weaknesses of each and discussing strategies to improve each example.

1. Appropriation



2. Accuracy



Exercise: Evaluating Paraphrase

- Using the measures of appropriation and accuracy, evaluate the following paraphrase example by identifying the strengths/weaknesses of each and discussing strategies to improve each example.

“If a drug does not expose an athlete to excessive risk, we should allow it even if it enhances performance”
(Savulescu et al., 2004, p. 670).

Appropriation:

1 2 3 4 5
Verbatim Own words

Accuracy:

1 2 3 4 5
Inaccurate Accurate

Example #1

Appropriation:				
1	2	3	4	5
Verbatim		Own words		

Accuracy:				
1	2	3	4	5
Inaccurate			Accurate	

“If a drug does not expose an athlete to excessive risk, we should allow it even if it enhances performance” (Savulescu et al., 2004, p. 670).



If a medication does not put an athlete in extreme danger, we should permit the medication even if it increases performance (Savulescu et al., 2004).

If a medication does not put an athlete in extreme danger, we should permit the medication even if it increases performance (Savulescu et al., 2004).

- ✗ Substitutes words
- ✗ 60% of words used appear in original text
- ✗ Uses same sentence structure as original

Example #2

Appropriation:				
1	2	3	4	5
Verbatim		Own words		

Accuracy:				
1	2	3	4	5
Inaccurate			Accurate	

“If a drug does not expose an athlete to excessive risk, we should allow it even if it enhances performance” (Savulescu et al., 2004, p. 670).



An athlete should be allowed to use drugs that may enhance performance especially when they do not expose them to excessive injury risk (Savulescu et al., 2004).

An athlete should be allowed to use drugs that may enhance **performance** especially when they do **not expose** them to excessive injury risk (Savulescu et al., 2004).

- ✗ Some words appear in original text
- ✗ Original text does not specify excessive injury risk
- ✓ Sentence structure is modified

Example #3

Appropriation:					Accuracy:				
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Verbatim Own words					Inaccurate Accurate				

“If a drug does not expose an athlete to excessive risk, we should allow it even if it enhances performance” (Savulescu et al., 2004, p. 670).



Athletes should be allowed to take drugs that may enhance performance despite potential risks to their health and well-being (Savulescu et al., 2004).

Athletes should be allowed to take drugs that may enhance **performance** despite potential risks to their health and well-being (Savulescu et al., 2004).

- ✗ One word appears in original text
- ✗ Original text does not compare to potential risks to their health and well-being
- ✓ Sentence structure is modified

Example #4

Appropriation:

1 2 3 4 5

Verbatim Own words

5

Accuracy:

1 2 3 4 5

Inaccurate

Accurate

5

“If a drug does not expose an athlete to excessive risk, we should allow it even if it enhances performance” (Savulescu et al., 2004, p. 670).



Athletes should be allowed to take a medication that may enhance their capabilities if it is not overly dangerous (Savulescu et al., 2004).

Athletes should be allowed to take a medication that may enhance their capabilities if it is not overly dangerous (Savulescu et al., 2004).

- ✓ Sentence structure is modified
- ✓ No words appear in original text
- ✓ Ideas are represented accurately

Integrate evidence in your writing by signaling a paraphrase is coming



Lead with author's name:
According to Milner et al. (2017),



Use signal or reporting verb:
Clinicians have greater access
to treatment options for DTS,
due to new treatment guidelines.

Use signal verbs with the appropriate connotation

Positive	Negative	Neutral
finds	claims	states
shows	implies	reports
demonstrates	assumes	studies

Signal verbs can indicate what YOU think about the information, arguments, or research

Savulescu and colleagues (2004) **claim** that athletes should be allowed to take a medication that may enhance their capabilities if it is not overly dangerous.

OR

Savulescu and colleagues (2004) **demonstrate** that athletes should be allowed to take a medication that may enhance their capabilities if it is not overly dangerous.

Identifying the connotations of signal verbs

Verb	Objective	Evaluative
describe		
recommend		
claim		
assume		
contend		
propose		
theorize		
support		
examine		

Identifying the connotations of signal verbs

Verb	Objective	Evaluative
describe	X	
recommend	X	
claim		X
assume		X
contend		X
propose	X	
theorize	X	
support	X	
examine	X	

Tips for paraphrasing correctly

- Learn/know the key ideas & YOUR purpose
- Reorder sentences
- Shorten sentences for conciseness
- Expand sentences for clarity
- Write draft from memory
- Find synonyms (use thesaurus with caution)

THE POMODORO TECHNIQUE

Francesco Cirillo



The basics

- A pomodoro (or pom) is 25 minutes of uninterrupted work time
- A 5-minute break of non-work activity follows a pom
- A longer break of 15-30 minutes follows four poms



Goals

- Alleviate anxiety linked to becoming
- Enhance focus and concentration
- Cut down on interruptions
- Boost motivation and keep it constant
- Bolster the determination to achieve your goals
- Refine the estimation process

(Cirillo, 2007, p.3)

Urgent and unplanned interruptions

- Note it with an apostrophe
- Write it down at the bottom of the page

	To do today	January 11, 2017
	Review instructions for CanLit Guides submission	' ' X X X
	-----	-----
	Send email to editor	
	Confirm room booking for Dissertation Boot Camp	

(Cirillo, 2007, p.9-12)

Your turn to try a POM!



References

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