

# Paraphrasing, Summarizing Citation and Abstract

# What for?

- Formal paper such as academic essay or report usually has supporting writing resources
- Avoiding plagiarism
- Copyright

# Paraphrasing

- Paraphrasing is a writing skill in which information from published sources is written in different word (rephrased) without changing its original meaning
- Often used in place of directly quoting what a writer has said
- Is used to rewrite short selection, such as sentences, a series of sentences or paragraphs
- Usually as long as the original text in order to communicate its full meaning

# How to Paraphrase

- Use synonyms wherever possible
- Change active to passive sentences
- Change direct quotations to indirect quotations
- Read → find synonym → brief outline → write paraphrase

# Ex:

- Original → Roger Sipher makes his case for getting rid of compulsory-attendance laws in primary and secondary schools with six arguments. These fall into three groups —first that education is for those who want to learn and by including those that don't want to learn, everyone suffers. Second, that grades would be reflective of effort and elementary school teachers wouldn't feel compelled to pass failing students. Third, that schools would both save money and save face with the elimination of compulsory-attendance laws. Use synonyms wherever possible

- Paraphrase → Roger Sipher concludes his essay by insisting that schools have failed to fulfill their primary duty of education because they try to fill multiple social functions

# Ex:

- [http://semanticweb.com/manage-structured-data-and-reap-the-benefits\\_b23040](http://semanticweb.com/manage-structured-data-and-reap-the-benefits_b23040)
- Paraphrase → Mark Montgomery, the founder of Kyiled said that managing of organization's data will, even recently, become important variable of evaluating the organization's performance. Its because data can has equally hidden meaning of a whole organization's side. If the data is structured-semantics, its easier to built the intelligent data brain of the organization. The modul of ....

# Summarizing

- Summary is similar to a paraphrase except that a summary is usually shorter
- Compress large amount information into the fewest possible sentences
- Only the main points and main supporting point, leaving out the detail
- How to → same as paraphrase



# Ex:

- Essay → At a typical football match we are likely to see players committing deliberate fouls, often behind the referee's back. They might try to take a throw-in or a free kick from an incorrect but more advantageous positions in defiance of the clearly stated rules of the game. They sometimes challenge the rulings of the referee or linesmen in an offensive way which often deserves exemplary punishment or even sending off. No wonder spectators fight amongst themselves, damage stadiums, or take the law into their own hands by invading the pitch in the hope of affecting the outcome of the match.
- Summary → Unsportsmanlike behaviour by footballers may cause hooliganism among spectators

## Ex:

- [http://semanticweb.com/manage-structured-data-and-reap-the-benefits\\_b23040](http://semanticweb.com/manage-structured-data-and-reap-the-benefits_b23040)
- Summary → Managing of organization's data will, become important variable of evaluating the organization's performance. Structured data makes semantic approach can be used. Mark Montgomery, the founder of Kyield has an idea to create a modul and it will become the brains for structured data for the entire organization.

# Citation

- In formal paper or report usually need to seek the source of information such as library research
- Take someone else's side or work, must acknowledge the source of borrowed material, generally by using footnote
- Information is not common information
- Opinions, theories or statement of other writer in direct or indirect.
- Statistic, graph, figures
- Several acceptable style of footnote

# Ex:

- Jack Canfield, et al., Chicken Soup for the Kid's Soul: 101 Stories of Courage, Hope and Laughter (Deerfield Beach, FL:Health Communications, 1998) 68
- Data, especially big data, today's blessing and curse has to be structured to be managed [1]

[1] Zaino.J, Manage Structured Data and Reap the Benefits, September 12nd 2011,  
<http://semanticweb.com..>, had been accessed  
October 1<sup>st</sup> 2011.

- Several ways to cite

# Abstract

- The main point to remember is that it must be short, because it should give a summary of your research (more in idea/ novelty/ motivation)
- In fact, not only are abstracts short, they must almost always be a certain, specified length.
- It is essential that your abstract includes all the keywords of your research, as it will be enabled on databases which other researchers will search