Paraphrasing self-check

Paraphrasing is an important aspect of academic writing. Using an academic writing style and paraphrasing appropriately will enable you to use your own expression to represent others' ideas.

Using Turnitin to self-check paraphrasing



It is acceptable to use Turnitin externally to your usual EITONLINE courses to check your paraphrasing. Material submitted will not be saved to the Turnitin repository and will therefore not impact on the Turnitin report you receive when you submit your work for marking within your EITONLINE course.

- Complete assignment
- · Part of an assignment
- Copy of a discussion forum post,
 e-portfolio work, or any other material
 written for your course
- Passages you have written to practise paraphrasing



What can I check using Turnitin?

While Turnitin does not check how well you have paraphrased, it does match the work you submit to existing student assignments and original sources worldwide and gives you a percentage that represents how much of your work is matched to these existing sources. Refer to the <u>Using Turnitin</u> study guide for more information and examples.

Using Turnitin to Self-Check Paraphrasing

- 1. Go to EITONLINE.
- 2. Search for the course titled **Paraphrasing** and click **Go**.
- 3. Click on the tab of the current month.
- 4. Select the first **drop box** if this is your first submission for that month, and the second if this is the second submission, and so on. NB. There is a limit of 6 submissions per month.
- Click Add submission, upload your file to the submission area and click Save Changes.
- 6. Once TURNITIN has processed the submission it will produce a percentage result. **Click on the percentage** result to view the Turnitin report.

Where to find paraphrasing help



- Refer to the Quoting, Paraphrasing, and Summarising and the Developmental Stages in the Integration of Literature into Academic Writing Skills study guide.
- Make an appointment with a <u>Learning Adviso</u> for one-to-one paraphrasing advice.

Using online paraphrasing tools is not recommended. These tools tend to replace words with synonyms, creating a paraphrase that may be inadequate, and there is no guarantee that the paraphrase is appropriate for academic writing. Also, using a paraphrase from such a tool may be considered an act of plagiarism as the paraphrase was not written by you, the student.



A caution on paraphrasing tools

Paraphrasing example

The text in the first box below has many phrases matched to the original article. These have been highlighted in different colours and identified with a number by Turnitin. Turnitin uses the number to identify the source the text is matched to, and provides a list of these sources in the Turnitin report.

Murray et al. (2018) found that those with developmental prosopagnosia have limited insight into their difficulties, and that there are several factors that impact on the likelihood of, and age at which, insight is gained. Self-awareness of these difficulties often does not occur until adulthood, and the age of recognising one's own difficulties varies widely. However, the symptoms can be evident in childhood, even in those as young as 2 to 3 years of age, and spotted by others if provided with an appropriate symptom checklist.

Reference

Murray, E., Hills, P. J., Bennetts, R. J., & Bate, S. (2018). Identifying hallmark symptoms of developmental prosopagnosia for non-exerpts. *Scientific Reports*, *8*(1690). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-20089-7

This text shows an acceptable paraphrase where the idea has been re-presented in the student's own words. Note that the acceptable paraphrase uses different vocabulary and sentence structure, yet captures the main points.

Murray et al. (2018) found that recognition of one's own developmental prosopagnosia usually occurs in adulthood, yet symptoms are evident from early childhood and recognisable by others. While many factors influence the age of this self-awareness, Murray et al. believe a list of symptoms can aid early diagnosis.