

Research Concepts & Practice

Paraphrasing & Summarizing Information

Paraphrasing means taking your source material and putting it your own words. Paraphrased information is usually the same length or little shorter than the original material. Summarizing means communicating only the main idea of your source material using your own words. Summarized information is significantly shorter than the original material. Both paraphrased and summarized information needs to be cited.

Research Question: Do different types of music affect people in different ways?

Source One:

Salamone, Frank A. "Music." *Encyclopedia of Human Emotions*. New York: Macmillan, 1999. Print.

Answering question using a direct quote from source:

In terms of music and emotions, "psychologist Julian Thayer notes certain universal elements in musical sounds that convey similar emotions to people no matter what their backgrounds may be. High-pitched music, for example, is generally viewed to be happy, while low-pitched music is not. Similar universal responses to fast, slow, and moderate tempos have been noted" (qtd. in Salamone 469).

Answering the question by paraphrasing the source:

Psychologist Julian Thayer's theories on music and emotion are offered as testimony not only to the variety of emotional responses music can elicit, but to the universality of these responses. There are elements relating to the pitch and tempo of music that make all people feel a certain way, no matter who and where they are (qtd. in Salamone 469).

Source Two:

Sloboda, John. "Psychology of Music: Affect." *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. 2nd ed. Vol. 20. New York: Grove, 2001. Print.

Answering question using a direct quote from source:

According to Sloboda, there exists:

two distinct types of relationships between musical structures and emotional responses; these may be called iconic and symbolic. Iconic relationships come about through some formal resemblance between a musical structure and some event or agent carrying emotional "tone". For instance, loud, fast music shares features with events of high energy and so suggests a high-energy emotion such as excitement. (545)

Answering the question by summarizing the source:

Research suggests there is a relationship between different types of music and specific musical responses. For instance, fast, intense music can illicit fast, intense emotions (Sloboda 545).