

¿Qué es el *rephrasing*?: 12 consejos prácticos

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El *rephrasing*, también conocido como **parafraseo o reformulación**, es el **proceso de expresar una idea utilizando palabras diferentes, pero manteniendo el mismo significado que el texto original**. Es una habilidad importante en el mundo del contenido en línea, ya que **permite evitar el plagio y crear contenido único y original**. El *rephrasing* no solo implica cambiar palabras por sinónimos, sino también **reestructurar oraciones y párrafos para ofrecer una nueva perspectiva sobre el tema**.

Nos podemos encontrar distintos tipos de rephrasings/transformations, dependiendo de las cosas que tengamos que cambiar en la oración:

1. Cambiar adjetivos de significado opuesto.

He is happy (NOT)

He is not sad.

2. Cambiar verbos de afirmativa a negativa:

She hates me (DOESN'T)

She doesn't love me.

3. Cambiar una estructura comparativa por otra:

Anna is way younger than Carlo. (AS)

Carlo is not as young as Anna.

ESTRUCTURAS COMPARATIVAS
Superioridad: Mary is taller than Peter.
Inferioridad: This book is less interesting than that one.
Igualdad: Peter is as tall as Tom.
Expresión con comparativos: The + adjetivo comparativo, the better. En transformation: If the food is spicier, it is better. - The spicier the food, the better .

4. Cambiar el tiempo: *Present perfect vs. Past simple*

They moved to Paris 10 years ago (FOR)

They have lived in Paris for 10 years.

5. Utilizar y cambiar palabras de significado similar como: *Some / Any / Much / Many / Few / Little / Too / Enough*

Ejemplo:

There are some apples in the basket = There aren't many apples.

Hay algunas manzanas en la cesta = No hay muchas manzanas.

6. Utilizar *Would rather / prefer*

I like staying at home more than going to a party.

I would rather stay at home than going to a party.

7. Usar un verbo modal o modal perfecto.

I recommend you going to a doctor (SHOULD)

You should go a to a doctor.

Perhaps she is gone to stay with her mother (HAVE)

She may have gone to stay with her mother.

8. Transformar una frase activa a pasiva o viceversa:

The cat chased the mouse. (BY)

The mouse was chased by the cat.

9. Transformar una frase a condicional:

I didn't get good grades because I was distracted (IF)

If I hadn't been distracted, I would have gotten good grades.

Is it really worth upgrading to the new smartphone? (WHETHER)

I'd like to know whether upgrading to a new smartphone is worth it or not.

10. Cambiar *relative clauses*:

There's the dog! its owner has been looking for it! (WHOSE)

There's the dog whose owner has been looking for!

11. Transformar oraciones de estilo directo a indirecto (*reported speech*):

"I am going to the store to buy some groceries", she said (WAS)

She said that she was going to buy some groceries.

12. Cambiar *linking words (conectores)*, especialmente de contraste:

Although the weather was rainy, they decided to go for a hike (SPITE)

In spite of the rainy weather, they decided to go for a hike.

LINKING WORD	ESTRUCTURA
In spite of, Despite	verb-ing noun clause
Although, even though, though	clause (subject + verb + compl)

Despite being innocent, he was sent to prison (ALTHOUGH)

Although he was innocent, he was sent to prison.

John won the race. Nevertheless, he didn't feel happy (DESPITE)

Despite winning the race, John didn't feel happy.

John won the race. Nevertheless, he didn't feel happy. (ALTHOUGH)

He didn't feel happy although he won the race.

Una vez que hayas completado el *rephrasing*, tómate el **tiempo para revisar y editar tu texto**. Asegúrate de que la **redacción sea clara y coherente**, y **de que no hayas perdido el significado original del texto**.

TRANSFORMATIONS ACTIVITIES

I won't go to Rio unless I find a cheap flight. (IF)

I...

She wanted to buy that picture, but she didn't have enough money. (WOULD)

If...

Whenever I make a promise, I keep it. (WILL)

If...

We didn't pick you up at the station because you didn't phone us. (HAVE)

We...

We didn't see The Two Towers because the cinema was closed. (HAD)

If...

It's possible that Mr Smith committed a crime. (MAY)

Mr Smith ...

I know that isn't Janet-She's in America.(CAN'T)

She...

I'm sure they'll be home by now. (MUST)

They ...

It isn't necessary for you to take a jacket. (DON'T)

You...

He had permission to go to the party. (ALLOWED)

He...

You didn't write as many words as possible. (SHOULD)

You...

She has plenty of money, but she is very mean.

Although...

I didn't buy the car, even though I had the money.

Despite...

Our couch didn't arrive late, even though the traffic was terrible.

Although...

I met Mary two weeks ago (FOR)

I ...

Shakespeare has been dead for over 400 years. (AGO)

Shakespeare...

I began studying computer technology last year. I'm still studying it now (SINCE)

I...

The thief escaped and then the police arrived (HAD)

By the time...

We got married three years ago. (FOR)

We...

If you revise more, your results will improve. (BETTER)

The...