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**** What is syntheses??**

Synthesis means to combine a number of different pieces into a whole. Synthesis is about concisely summarizing and linking different sources in order to review the literature on a topic, make recommendations, and connect your practice to the research. Synthesis usually goes together with analysis because you break down a concept or idea into its important parts or points (analysis), so we can draw useful conclusions or make decisions about the topic or problem (synthesis).

Features of a Synthesis

1. It analyzes information from the sources using a variety of evidence from both sources in each body paragraph;
2. It is organized in such a way that readers can immediately see where the information from the sources overlap;
3. It makes sense of how the sources speak to one another and helps the reader understand them in greater depth.

Preparing to Write your Synthesis Essay

The writing prompt *should* direct you to what sort of themes or traits you should look for in your synthesis. You may be assigned two or more sources for synthesizing. In such cases you need to formulate your own purpose, and develop your own perspectives and interpretations.

A systematic preliminary comparison will help. Begin by summarizing briefly the points, themes, or traits that the texts have in common (you might find summary-outline notes useful here).

Explore different ways to organize the information depending on what you find or what you want to demonstrate. You might find it helpful to make different outlines or plans before you decide which to use.

Writing the Synthesis Essay

Your synthesis should be organized so that others can understand the sources and evaluate your comprehension of them and their presentation of specific data, themes, etc.

Structure

a. The introduction:

Write a one-sentence statement that sums up the focus of your synthesis.

- i) Introduce the texts to be synthesized;
- ii) Give the title of each source
- iii) Provide the name of each author for each source;



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iv) Provide pertinent background information about the authors, about the texts to be summarized, and about the general topic from which the texts are drawn.

b. The body:

Your organization will be determined by the assignment or by the patterns you see in the material you are synthesizing (theme, point, similarity, or aspect of the topic). The organization is the most important part of a synthesis, so choose the most effective format for your topic.

Be sure that each paragraph:

- (i) Begins with a sentence or phrase that informs readers of the topic of the paragraph;
- (ii) Include information from more than one source;
- (iii) Clearly indicate which material comes from which source using transitions and topic sentences, and in-text citations.

[Beware of plagiarism: Accidental plagiarism most often occurs when students are synthesizing sources and do not indicate where the synthesis ends and their own comments begin or vice versa.]

(iv) Show the similarities or differences between the different sources in ways that make the paper as informative as possible;

Represent the texts fairly--even if that seems to weaken the paper! Look upon yourself as a synthesizing machine; you are simply repeating what the source says in fewer words and in your own words. The fact that you are using your own words does not mean that you are in anyway changing what the source says.

c. Conclusion:

When you have finished your paper, write a conclusion reminding readers of the most significant themes you have found and the ways they connect to the overall topic. You may also want to suggest further research or comment on things that it was not possible for you to discuss in the paper. If you are writing a background synthesis, in some cases it may be appropriate for you to offer an interpretation of the material or take a position (thesis). Check this option with your instructor before you write the final draft of your paper.

Checking your own writing and that of your peers

Read a peer's synthesis and then answer the following questions:

- i) Is it clear what is being synthesized? (i.e.: Did your peer list the source(s), and cite it/them correctly?)
- ii) Is it always clear which source your peer is talking about at any given moment?
- iii) Is the thesis of each original text clear in the synthesis? (Write out what you think each thesis is.)
- iv) If you have read the original sources, did you identify the same theses? (If not, how do they differ?)
- v) Does it seem like any key points are missing from the synthesis? (If so, what are they?)
- vi) Did your peer include opinions in his or her synthesis? (If so, what are they?)



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**** What is analysis in composition??

In composition, *analysis* is a form of expository writing in which the writer separates a subject into its elements or parts. When applied to a literary work (such as a poem, short story, or essay), analysis involves a careful examination and evaluation of details in the text, such as in a critical essay. Maybe you'll discuss theme, symbolism, effectiveness of the work as a whole, or character development. You'll use a formal writing style and a third-person point of view to present your argument.

As the writer, you will come up with a topic to analyze the work of literature around and then find supporting evidence in the story and research in journal articles, for example, to make the case behind your argument. For example, maybe you want to discuss the theme of freedom vs. "civilization" in "Huckleberry Finn," analyze the effectiveness of satirist Jonathan Swift's criticisms of government at the time, or criticize Ernest Hemmingway's lack of depth in his female characters. You'll formulate your thesis statement (what you want to prove), start gathering your evidence and research, and then begin weaving together your argument.

Comparison between Analysis and Synthesis

Parameters of Comparison	Analysis	Synthesis
Definition	The analysis is a method of fragmenting an intricate concept into the micro sections to acquire more comprehension from it.	Synthesis is a method of collecting the micro sections and connecting them together, in conjunction, to acquire an overview of the theory.



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Approach	It is a Micro approach in research.	It is a Macro approach to the research.
Correlation	Without Synthesis, Analysis will not get justified.	Without Analysis, Synthesis will not take place.
Key Feature	It involves the studies and theories of resources available.	It involves practical experiments and outcomes that are new and are freshly available.
Study Procedure	It studies the individual parts by segregating.	It entirely studies the overall concept.
Impact	It is easy to understand and execute.	It is complex to understand and execute.
Dependency	The analysis is an independent process.	The synthesis process is dependent on Analysis.
Methods Applied in Research	An analysis is applied after the collection of data to sort it out.	Synthesis is applied after the analysis is done to interpret the concept.
Process	It is the process of thinking, observing, and then trying.	It is the process that includes applying, experimenting, and then studying the outline.
Advantage	It provides a detailed study of specific topics.	It provides an abstract study of the whole topic.
Disadvantage	Focuses too much on smaller theories, results in ignoring the large ones.	Focuses on wide theories, results in missing the small details.
Types	Qualitative, Quantitative, Predictive, Descriptive, Prescriptive, and Diagnostic are the different types of Analysis.	Sample-Based, Vector, Frequency Modulation, Granular, Wavetable, Additive, Subtractive, Physical Modelling, Spectral, and West Coast are the different types of Synthesis.