Combine, Compare, Connect- Synthesizing in Academic Writing

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Synthesis is the process of combining information from multiple sources to form a cohesive
understanding, argument, or conclusion. It goes beyond summarizing—synthesis requires you to
compare, contrast, and connect ideas.

- 1. Read with Purpose
- ✓ Identify the main ideas of each source.
- ✓ Ask yourself: What is the author's argument or purpose?
- ✓ Highlight key points, evidence, and perspectives.
- 2. Look for Patterns
- ✓ Group sources by theme, perspective, or methodology.
- ✓ Note similarities and differences.
- ✓ Identify any trends, contradictions, or gaps in the research.
- 3. Create a Synthesis Matrix (Optional Tool)

Theme/Topic Source A Source B Source C

Key Argument

Evidence

Implications

4. Use Synthesis Verbs

Use these verbs to help you compare and contrast:

• Agrees with / Supports

- Challenges / Contradicts
- Extends / Builds on
- Emphasizes / Highlights
- Suggests / Proposes

5. Integrate Smoothly

- ✓ Blend ideas from different authors using your own voice.
- ✓ Avoid a "source-by-source" structure—combine ideas by topic instead.
- ✓ Use transition phrases like:
 - "While Smith (2021) argues that..., Johnson (2020) counters by..."
 - "Several researchers agree that..., yet others point out..."

6. Maintain Your Voice

- ✓ Your analysis should guide the reader.
- ✓ Don't let the sources take over—your synthesis is the focus.
- ✓ Always interpret and comment on what the sources mean for your argument.

7. Cite Appropriately

- ✓ Always cite your sources clearly to avoid plagiarism.
- ✓ Follow APA, MLA, or the required citation style.

Final Tips

- Plan before writing—outline themes first.
- Revise for clarity—make sure your synthesis flows logically.
- Ask: How do these sources work together to support my point?

References:

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