Direct Quoting & Paraphrasing: Effectively Integrating Sources into your Papers

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Scholarship as Communication

One-Way Communication

• As a beginning college student, you learn to synthesize other scholar’s research and use it to support your own ideas.
Scholarship: Two Way Communication

• As a more advanced college/university student (e.g. last year of college, or as a Master’s student; PhD candidate) the conversation becomes fully interactive when you learn the facets of your field, explore varying scholarly perspectives, and integrate other scholarly research into your own original work.
One-Way Communication

1) Learn how to locate, evaluate and cite information.
2) Learn how to synthesize other scholar’s research and use it to support your own ideas (one-way communication).
Three Ways to Integrate Sources into Writing

• Direct Quoting

• Paraphrasing

A paraphrase is when you write the idea of any writer in your personal words without altering the original sense. It is usually about the same size as the main article. It is essential that the sentence arrangement and the vocabulary are not excessively similar to the original.

• Summarizing
Today’s Focus

- Today we’ll focus on Direct Quotes and Paraphrasing
- Rule of Thumb:
- Use a Direct Quote when you cannot say it any better than the author has said it.
- Be careful not to use too many Direct Quotes in your paper.
Direct Quotes

- Paraphrasing is generally preferred to quoting. Use Direct Quotes when exact wording is important.
- Quotes are meant to function as supporting evidence and not replace the writer’s own words. Whether it is paraphrasing or quoting, you must acknowledge sources within your paper through “In-text citations”. Quotes should be introduced with an introduction or signal phrases and analyzed afterwards.
- Stand alone quotes or “dropped quotes” are improper use of quotes.
In-Text or Parenthetical Citation

- Be sure to put the author’s name and the page number into parentheses at the end of a direct quote (e.g. Smith 15).
- If you use the author’s name in your sentence, for example:
  According to James Smith, “Happiness is also a form of flourishing”
then all you need at the end of the sentence is the page number (15).
  According to James Smith, “Happiness is also a form of flourishing” (15).

Note: **Do not list as p.15.**

Note where the period goes!
“Several lines of evidence suggest that abscisic acid is involved in the regulation of glucose metabolism in humans” (Magnone et al 4783).

Much new research has been done linking a diet of certain plants to human health: (introduction or signal phrase)

“As researchers have noted, there are strong indicators that abscisic acid from plants, specifically apricots, improves glucose tolerance in humans. This presents a major breakthrough for pre-diabetics and those who suffer from diabetics. (analysis)
Formula to Remember

• Introduction  I
• Direct Quote  Q
• Analysis  A

• I + Q + A = complete integration of a quote into your paper
Exercise #1

Use the handout (Exercise #1) to create the three part formula (Introduction, Quote, Analysis) to integrate a quote into your paper.
Learning How to Paraphrase

• Research shows that students often prefer quoting to paraphrasing because they are not sure how to paraphrase (Radcliff and Wong 3).

• So, let’s look at how to construct a paraphrase!
Things to Keep In Mind...

- Paraphrasing can be tricky. You need to make sure that you don't copy the original author's style or wording. Even if you have a citation, such borrowing would be considered plagiarism. Paraphrases should sound like you, using vocabulary and sentence structures that your reader would recognize as your work.

- 1) To make sure you are not plagiarizing unintentionally, think about and jot down the source's main points.

- 2) Then, write your paraphrase without looking at the original. When you have finished, compare your paraphrase with the original: Have you simply changed a few words to synonyms? Try again. Being handy with a thesaurus is not enough to make the sentence yours.
Always cite your source, even when you paraphrase

- Always include an in-text citation in your paper to give attribution/credit to the original source, even if you put the information into your own words.
- If you refer to the author in the paraphrase, all you need is the page number at the end of the paraphrase e.g. (35).
- If you do not use the author’s name in the paraphrase, then include the author at the end of the paraphrase e.g. (Brown 35).
Examples of Effective Paraphrases

Original
• To the extent that a woman's self-image is challenged or threatened by an unattainable ideal of an impossibly thin female physique, she may well become susceptible to disruption of her self-regard, and may be more likely to exhibit disordered eating patterns.

Main points
thinness as an ideal (per popular media)
threat to woman’s self-esteem, therefore
may lead to developing eating disorder

Examples of Effective Paraphrases

**Original**

- To the extent that a woman's self-image is challenged or threatened by an unattainable ideal of an impossibly thin female physique, she may well become susceptible to disruption of her self-regard, and may be more likely to exhibit disordered eating patterns.

**Paraphrase**

If a woman interprets the media's representation of thinness as the ideal she must achieve, her sense of self-esteem might be threatened and even damaged, making her more likely to develop an eating disorder (Polivy & Herman 2).

Another Example

Original
Thanks to the ubiquity of text on the Internet, not to mention the popularity of text-messaging on cell phones, we may well be reading more today than we did in the 1970s or 1980s, when television was our medium of choice. But it’s a different kind of reading, and behind it lies a different kind of thinking – perhaps even a new sense of self.

Main Ideas
Today’s generation reads text messages and internet articles
More reading than 1970’s and 1980’s television generation
Different type of reading/thinking than traditionally?
Possibly leads to different sense of self?

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Exercise #2 (from page 157 of book below)

Original:
The blogosphere may, in fact, be the least veiled of any forum in which a writer dares to express himself. Even the most careful and self-aware blogger will reveal more about himself than he wants to in a few unguarded sentences and publish them before he has the sense to hit Delete. Therefore blogging is rich in personality.


• Your Paraphrase:
Integrate the paraphrase into your paper

- Introduction I
- Paraphrase P
- Analysis A

I + P + A = complete integration of a paraphrase into your paper

(note: to help remember IPA, think of India Pale Ale)

Remembering back to how we integrated a quote into our paper, let’s make sure we have the necessary transitions to enter a paraphrase into our paper.
Today’s generation, who read text messages and Internet articles, may read more than the television generation of the 1970s and 80’s. However, it may not be equivalent reading in the traditional sense, because it involves changes in thinking patterns, and possibly even new ways of viewing the self (Carr 611).

Many recent articles in the social science literature focus upon electronic media usage among Generation X (Introduction/signal phrase). It may well be true, as Nicholas Carr has noted, that electronic media changes our thinking patterns, going as far as to assert that it changes how we perceive ourselves. This finding, if true, poses some important questions about the brain. (Analysis)
Review - Main Points to Remember

• Whenever you use material from another author, you must cite the source.
• Your options are to directly quote that author; or to paraphrase what they said. In both cases, you need to use in-text citation e.g. (Carr 611).
• Paraphrasing requires you to put the original paragraph into your own sentence structure and use your own words.
• Whether direct quoting or paraphrasing, always start with an introduction and end with an analysis e.g. IQA IPA
Final Assessment

• Directions:
• Read the background information provided.
• Read the original paragraph and paraphrase it. Use in-text citation to give credit to the original author (Thomas).
• Once you have paraphrased it, provide an introduction and an analysis. In order to help you to provide an introduction and analysis, refer back to the background information provided.
References

• Radcliff, Sharon and Elise Y. Wong. “English Composition Students: How Are They Using Their Sources?”