



The Research Process Continued...

Avoiding Plagiarism:
Paraphrasing and
Summarizing

Let's revisit your assignment...

Key skills

- Locating and documenting sources
- Organizing information
- Comprehending research
- Analyzing and synthesizing information
- Writing cohesively
- **PARAPHRASING, SUMMARIZING, and
USING CITATIONS EFFECTIVELY**

Plagiarism Defined

- “the uncredited use (both intentional **and** **unintentional**) of somebody else's words or ideas.”
- Council of Writing Program Administrators (WPA)

Choosing When to Give Credit

Need to Document



When you are using or referring to somebody else's words or ideas from ANY medium or situation.

NO Need to Document

- Your own experiences and thoughts
- Common knowledge within a field or culture
- Generally accepted facts

When is information common knowledge?

- Found it in five credible sources
- Information readers most likely know
- Information found in general reference sources

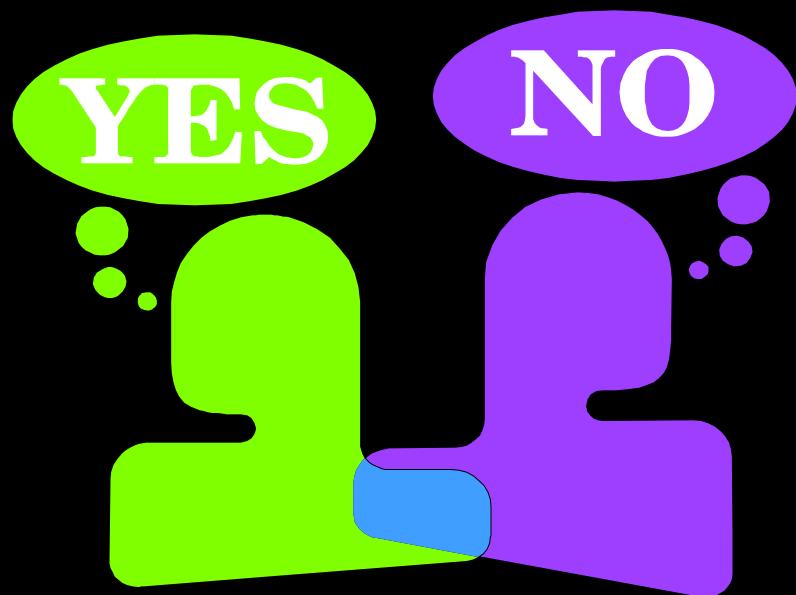
When in doubt, CITE IT!

It's common knowledge... Now what?

**You STILL need to put the information
in your own words.**

**Do NOT copy from one of the five
sources in which you found the
information.**

Is It Plagiarism?



WHY?

Practice 1

Original Passage:

At the start of the Great Depression, many Americans wanted to believe that the hard times would be only temporary.

Plagiarism or Not?

At the beginning of the Great Depression, a lot of Americans wanted to think that the hard times would be only temporary.

Practice 2

Original Passage:

Devices in the iPod range are primarily digital audio players, designed around a central click wheel — although the iPod shuffle has buttons also.

Plagiarism or Not?

An iPod is an MP3 player that lets you choose and play songs to listen to using a click wheel (or on older versions, buttons).

Practice 3

Original Passage:

He was a very silent man by custom.

Plagiarism or Not?

He was usually a quiet person.

Writers' Challenges

- Assimilating others' words accurately
- Documenting others' words
- Taking careful, fully-documented notes



I get
direct
quotes ,
but.....



*What is the
difference
between
paraphrasing
and
summarizing?*



The Purdue OWL Says...

Paraphrasing

- ...involves putting a passage from source material into your own words. A paraphrase must also be attributed to the original source. Paraphrased material is usually shorter than the original passage, taking a somewhat broader segment of the source and condensing it slightly.

Summarizing

- ...involves putting the main idea(s) into your own words, including only the main point(s). It is necessary to attribute summarized ideas to the original source. Summaries are significantly shorter than the original and take a broad overview of the source material.

Hints for Paraphrasing and Summarizing

Consider the following advice from Laura Hennessey DeSena's book Preventing Plagiarism: Tips and Techniques:

- After reading, put the text aside for a few minutes.
- Try to remember what the writer said – the ideas and insights.
- Write down these ideas.
- Compare your writing to the original text. The ideas must remain similar. If you change the ideas, you need to try again.
- If you unintentionally use the exact language of the author, you need to try again.
- If you are unable to get the main ideas down, re-read and try again!
- Make sure to put the main points in your own words and adjust the sentence structure, word choices, and diction, if necessary.

Paraphrasing Practice

- Preparations for the ceremony were elaborate.

Think Time

<http://www.online-stopwatch.com/candle-timer/full-screen/>

Paraphrasing Practice

- o 1.01 Misuse of Psychologists' Work

If psychologists learn of misuse of or misrepresentation of their work, they take reasonable steps to correct or minimize the misuse or misrepresentation.

Think Time

<http://www.online-stopwatch.com/candle-timer/full-screen/>

Two Possibilities

- It took great effort to coordinate the festive event.
- Psychologists try to minimize abuse of their work when it is discovered.

Summarizing Practice

- **1.05 Reporting Ethical Violations**

If an apparent ethical violation has substantially harmed or is likely to substantially harm a person or organization and is not appropriate for informal resolution under Standard 1.04, Informal Resolution of Ethical Violations, or is not resolved properly in that fashion, psychologists take further action appropriate to the situation. Such action might include referral to state or national committees on professional ethics, to state licensing boards, or to the appropriate institutional authorities. This standard does not apply when an intervention would violate confidentiality rights or when psychologists have been retained to review the work of another psychologist whose professional conduct is in question. (See also Standard 1.02, Conflicts Between Ethics and Law, Regulations, or Other Governing Legal Authority.)

One Possibility

- Psychologists should report ethics violations to the appropriate boards when doing so does not violate confidentiality of the participants or if reviewing the ethically questionable research of colleagues for review. This should be done whenever harm to an individual or institution is likely.

Questions?

Next time don't miss...

PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS!