

In-Text Attribution Quick Reference Guide

Giving Credit to Your Sources (How NOT to plagiarize)

Adapted from Geoffrey Woolf

Whether you are summarizing, paraphrasing, or quoting your sources, it is important to give credit where credit is due!

ALWAYS

- ✓ Use the author's first and last name (and middle initial or any titles he/she may include).
- ✓ Use the author's relevant qualifications.

SOMETIMES

- ✓ Use the title of the book or periodical if you have no other information about the author.
- ✓ Include the year of publication if the date of publication affects the quality of the information you are using.

NEVER

- 🔑 Introduce the author by first name only (After you have introduced the author the first time, you may refer to him/her by his/her last name).
 - 🔑 Understate the author's credentials. Make sure the credentials make him/her an expert in your topic. If you are unclear on the author's credentials, use the book title.
 - 🔑 Mention the title of the article. Article titles are long and don't provide the same credentials as book titles. Use the title of the periodical instead.
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Since the reader of your essay has not read the entire book or article that you are using as a source, you have the important job of showing the reader that you are aware of the tone and intentions of the original source. That is, what is the original context of each quote or idea that you use? Use better verbs in order to be more specific:

analyze	complain	find	offer	show
argue	concede	illustrate	point out	speculate
ask	conclude	insist	report	suggest
assert	consider	maintain	reveal	suppose
claim	describe	note	say	think
comment	explain	observe	see	write

What is Plagiarism?

“Using another person's ideas or expressions in your writing without acknowledging the source constitutes plagiarism.... [T]o plagiarize is to give the impression that you wrote or thought something that you in fact borrowed from someone, and to do so is a violation of professional ethics.... Forms of plagiarism include

- 1.) the failure to give appropriate acknowledgment when repeating another's wording or particularly apt phrase,
- 2.) paraphrasing another's argument, and
- 3.) presenting another's line of thinking"

What is Common Knowledge?

Information that is so widely known or broadly accepted that it can't be traced to a particular writer. Facts that you can find in multiple sources—the date of a historic event, the population of a major city—do not need to be credited as long as you state them in your own words.

Let's Talk About How to Avoid (Somewhat Unintentional) Plagiarism

Source

Morris, Desmond. *Manwatching*. New York: Abrams, 1977. 131.

Original:

Unfortunately, different countries have different ideas about exactly how close is close. It is easy enough to test your own "space reaction": when you are talking to someone in the street or in any open space, reach out with your arm and see where the nearest point on his body comes. If you hail from western Europe, you will find that he is at roughly fingertip distance from you. In other words, as you reach out, your fingertips will just about make contact with his shoulder. If you come from eastern Europe, you will find that you are standing at "wrist distance". If you come from the Mediterranean region, you will find that you are much closer to your companion, at little more than "elbow distance".

What is summarizing?

Writing a condensed statement, *in your own words*, of the main meaning of a work.

Summaries don't include supporting details / examples; they focus on the author's original thesis.

Unacceptable Summary: PLAGIARIZED

Different countries have different ideas about exactly how close is close. West Europeans prefer to be at arms' length from the person they are talking to while east Europeans prefer **wrist distance** and the Mediterranean like **elbow distance** (Morris 131).

Acceptable Summary: 😊

According to Desmond Morris, expected amounts of space between people when they are talking differ among cultures: in general, people from western Europe prefer fingertip to shoulder distance, from eastern Europe wrist to shoulder, and from the Mediterranean elbow to shoulder (Morris 131).

What is paraphrasing?

Restating, again *in your own words*, a short passage from another writer's work. Paraphrasing lets you incorporate important details that support your own main idea.

A paraphrase is about the same length as the original, but it does not use any of the other writer's unique words, phrasings, or sentence structures. *Simply replacing a few words with synonyms won't work, either; in fact, that counts as plagiarism.*

Unacceptable Paraphrase: PLAGIARISM

Regrettably, different nations think differently about exactly how close is close. Test yourself: **When you are talking to someone in the street or in any open space**, stretch out your arm to measure how close that person is to you. If you are from western Europe, you will find that **your fingertips will just about make contact with the person's shoulder**. If you are from eastern Europe, your wrist will reach the person's shoulder. If you are **from the Mediterranean region, you will find that you are much closer to your companion**, when your elbow will reach that person's shoulder (Morris 131).

Acceptable Paraphrase: 😊

According to Desmond Morris people from different nations think that "close" means different things. You can easily see what your reaction is to how close to you people stand by reaching out the length of your arm to measure how close someone is as the two of you talk. When people from western Europe stand on the street and talk together, the space between them is the distance it would take one person's fingertips to reach to the other person's shoulder. People from eastern Europe converse at a wrist-to-shoulder distance. People from the Mediterranean, however, prefer an elbow-to-shoulder distance (131).

What is quoting?

Using a writer's exact words to make a point / support a claim that will make a strong impression on a reader.

How do I quote?

Choose a quote that is of particular importance.
Copy the original words and punctuation exactly.

Then, ACE it:

Attribute: Tell the name of the speaker / organization; use a signal phrase, like "According to..."

Cite: Put quotation marks around the quote, then give the author's last name and page number in parentheses after the quote.

Explain: Show the importance of the quote by connecting it to your argument.

Example:

Important Quote:

out, your fingertips will just about make contact with his shoulder. If you come from eastern Europe, you will find that you are standing at "wrist distance". If you come from the Mediterranean region, you will find that you are much closer to your companion, at little more than "elbow distance".

Important Quote ACE'd:

According to Desmond Morris, author of *Manwatching*, people who "come from the Mediterranean region...find that [they] are much closer to [their] companion[s]...at little more than 'elbow distance'" (Morris 131).

Northrup Frye and Satire

Northrup Frye is one of the foremost 20th century literary critics. Much of what he wrote helped shaped how we approach literary analysis. Below are some points he makes about the how's, what's, and why's of satire. Review the following concepts that we studied in September before you complete the attached worksheet.

We need satire because of shifting ambiguities in a world of unrealized idealism.

Romance is one of the best structures, BUT must make certain that realize romance is merely the structure – with satire we have a parody of romance.

Don Quixote asserts that no one ever asks who pays for the hero. The inference that we can draw from Frye's reference to Cervantes is that satiric romance makes us ask those kinds of questions.

“Satire is militant irony: its moral norms are relatively clear, and it assumes standards against which the grotesque and absurd are measured.” People must accept society's warrants to find satire correcting [mine]

Satire must have a degree of fantasy [because the author is selecting the absurdities to satirize, the realism is distorted. If irony is portrayed in a totally plausible way, we have tragedy]. The grotesque items an author chooses reflects his or her moral judgment and contains the satire.

“Satire breaks down when the irony is too oppressively real to main fantasy.”

Satire is structurally close to comedy – contains one normal and one grotesque society.

“Irony with little satire is the non heroic residue of tragedy, centering on a theme of puzzled defeat.” [much of the post modern???

2 essential of SATIRE:

- 1. wit or humor founded on fantasy or a sense of the absurd /grotesque**
- 2. an object of attack**

Have to reach some level of impersonal attack hence adhering the attacker to a high degree of moral standard.

Humor is based on an understanding that a certain convention is funny within the group.

Satire is bounded by two extremes: pure invective and romance – when the satire moves to the romance end, it must be pulled back by certain literary devices – Frye maintains that most often the device is allegory that has a “mythos” to it....

Works Cited Citation

McFarlan, Rebecca. “Northrup Frye and Satire.” *Wooster A.P. Summer Institute 2012 Wiki Page*. 25 June 2012. Web. 21 January 2014.