**­Differences between quoting and paraphrasing and when to use each**

| **Quotation** | **Paraphrase** |
| --- | --- |
| The borrowing must be identical to the original, comprising a narrow segment of the source. The quoted material must match the source document word for word and must be attributed to the original author. | The idea or concept borrowed from a passage is rephrased in your own words. A paraphrase must be attributed to the original source. Paraphrased material may (or may not) be shorter than the original passage, depending on the text. If any language used is the same as the language of the original source, then you are quoting, not paraphrasing. It is sometimes necessary in a paraphrase to use words directly from the borrowed material to account for technical or discipline-specific language. In such instances, place the directly quoted words within quotation marks. |
| **Use a quotation …**   * to support your definition of a new or unfamiliar term or phrase * when you want to distance yourself from the original source by quoting it to make clear that the statement is not your own * to show that an expert or authority supports your position * to provide factual evidence for a claim * to include historically significant language * when a source presents an idea in a particularly striking, moving, or unique way * to serve as a passage for analysis, comment, or critique; for example, to set out a position with which you intend to agree or disagree | **Use a paraphrase …**   * if a quotation would break the flow of your paper (Too many quotations can make an essay sound choppy and difficult to follow.) * to communicate statistics and numerical data * when combining information from a source with your own analysis or other data (synthesizing) * when what you want from your source is the idea**,** not the language that expresses it * if you can state the point of the material more succinctly by eliminating irrelevant information and not alter the meaning of the passage * to explain or simplify a passage that may be difficult to understand |

**When to quote and when to paraphrase**

Although quoting can be more straightforward, consider these suggestions when paraphrasing:

* Focus on ideas and on understanding the paper or passage as a whole rather than skimming for specific phrases.
* Put the original text aside when you write so that it doesn’t overly influence you.
* Restructure the idea to reflect the way *your* brain works.
* Change the words so that the paraphrase reflects your language and tone. Think about how you would explain the idea to someone unfamiliar with your subject (your mother, your roommate, your sister).

Here is an example of how a student combines paraphrase and quotation:

Food systems are threatened by climate change because farmers depend on relatively stable climate systems to plan for production and harvest. Yet food production is responsible for up to 30 percent of greenhouse gas emissions (Barnard). While soil can be a highly effective means of carbon sequestration, agricultural soils have lost much of their effectiveness from overgrazing, erosion, overuse of chemical fertilizer, and excess tilling. Hamilton reports that the world’s cultivated and grazed soils have lost 50 to 70 percent of their ability to accumulate and store carbon. As a result, “billions of tons of carbon have been released into the atmosphere.”

For more information on quoting, summarizing, and paraphrasing, visit the Purdue Owl

GOOD EXAMPLE:

A sophomore from Miami Charter Arts High School tells NPR: “It was really concerning to me

how many kids have had panic attacks or cried in the bathroom because they don’t have pads and none of their friends have pads on them.”

ORIGINAL

In the 2016 novel, *The Gender Wage Gap* summarizes the salary inequality that women around the world experience compared to men, however, race plays a role too, “the pay gap among women of color…Hispanic women, who earned 54 percent of what white men earned. American Indian women earned 59 percent, Native Hawaiians earned 62 percent, and African American women earned 63 percent of white men’s earnings.” (Higgins, 12).

In the 2016 novel, *The Gender Wage Gap* summarizes the salary inequality that women around

REVISION

the world experience compared to men; however, race plays a role too, AS HIGGINS ARGUES, “The pay gap among women of color…Hispanic women, who earned 54 percent of what white men earned. American Indian women earned 59 percent, Native Hawaiians earned 62 percent, and African American women earned 63 percent of white men’s earnings” (12).

**Using Sources**

**Original**:

Psychology is recognized as having been founded in the 1830s and 1840s by two men – William James in North America and Wilhem Wundt in Germany (1).

**Revision**:

According to Jhangiani in the *Introduction to Psychology*, psychology is recognized as having been founded in the 1830s and 1840s by two men – William James in North America and Wilhem Wundt in Germany.

**OR**

Psychology is recognized as having been founded in the 1830s and 1840s by two men – William James in North America and Wilhem Wundt in Germany (Jhangiani).

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**Works Cited**

[https://pressbooks.bccampus.ca/kpupsyc1100/chapter/history-of-psychology/#:~:text=Tw](https://pressbooks.bccampus.ca/kpupsyc1100/chapter/history-of-psychology/#:~:text=Tw ) [o%20men%2C%20working%20in%20the,Wilhelm%20Wundt%20and%20](https://pressbooks.bccampus.ca/kpupsyc1100/chapter/history-of-psychology/#:~:text=Two%20men%2C%20working%20in%20the,Wilhelm%20Wundt%20and%20William%20James) [William%20 James](https://pressbooks.bccampus.ca/kpupsyc1100/chapter/history-of-psychology/#:~:text=Two%20men%2C%20working%20in%20the,Wilhelm%20Wundt%20and%20William%20James)

* Author and/or editor names (if available); last names first.
* "Article name in quotation marks."
* *Title of the website, project, or book in italics.*
* Any version numbers available, including editions (ed.), revisions, posting dates, volumes (vol.), or issue numbers (no.).
* Publisher information, including the publisher name and publishing date.
* Take note of any page numbers (p. or pp.) or paragraph numbers (par. or pars.).
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