



Week 8

References, quotations, and summaries



Week 8 Overview

- First draft of research paper
- Schedule change
- Quotes, paraphrases, summaries
- Academic references
- Avoiding plagiarism
- Writing workshop: Favorite science researcher or innovator

First Research Paper Draft

FIRST DRAFT OF PAPER

- First draft of research paper
- **DUE MAY 17**
- I will look over your paper as much as possible and give you feedback
- Feedback will be GENERAL
- It can be in a DRAFT format
 - Sections may be missing or incomplete
- STRUCTURE should be there
- If it is NOT acceptable to review, I will let you know
- **We will do PEER EDITING OF THESE IN CLASS IN WEEK 9 or 10**
- **Questions?**

Due

MAY 17

This may overlap with some other
assessments that will be do

Schedule change:
Consultations to
week 9

Schedule change

WEEK 9 = CONSULTATIONS

May 3 and May 10 will be consultations with me about your research papers

Each of you will get a specific time

This can be on Zoom or in person

You do NOT have to come to these

WEEK 10 = Peer-editing and reviews

Consultations

- IF you want to come, please send me your draft and questions BEFOREHAND
- This will allow me to maximize the time we utilize
- Please come with specific questions as much as possible
- Preference: Zoom or in person?

- May 3

- 권다영 1330-1340
- 김소희 1340-1350
- 김재훈 1350-1400
- 김종훈 1400-1410
- 김현중 1410-1420
- 박연우 1420-1430
- 브이황트란 1430-1440

- May 10

- 손나민 1330-1340
- 이기용 1340-1350
- 이용건 1350-1400
- 이지민 1400-1410
- 이태홍 1410-1420
- 장영석 1420-1430
- 최윤주 1430-1440

Questions or concerns?

Quotes,
paraphrasing, and
summaries

Discuss: Quotes, paraphrases, and summaries?

What are the differences between quotes, summaries, and paraphrases?

When would it be best to use each of these?

Try to give examples

Quotes, paraphrases, summaries

- Quotes: a direct statement from another writer or group of writers
- Paraphrases: a restatement of a quotation in different language
- Summaries: a shortened version of a longer set of text that restates the main point of a subject in different language

Question

If you use a paraphrase, do you need an academic citation?

Quotes

- Directly writing what another has written
- Usually come in the MIDDLE of a paragraph
 - You usually do not start or end paragraphs with quotations
 - Thus, they are often used to provide SUPPORTING EVIDENCE to the main ideas of paragraphs
- In academic writing, these are accompanied by page number and year for references (discussed later)
- What is the difference between: “ ” vs ‘ ’

When to quote (from SFU Library)

According to Jerry Plotnick (2002, Director of the University College Writing Workshop) using a quotation is appropriate in the following situations:

1. The **language** of the passage is **particularly elegant, powerful, or memorable**.
2. You wish to **confirm the credibility** of your argument by enlisting the support of an authority on your topic.
3. The passage is **worthy of further analysis**.
4. You wish to **argue with someone else's position** in considerable detail

Examples

According to Capobianco (2019, 222) it is “a major challenge for Japan to better integrate refugees due to language, cultural, and structural barriers.”

According to Capobianco (2019, 222) it is “a ‘major challenge’ for Japan to better integrate refugees due to language, cultural, and structural barriers.”

Jones has explained that “there are many economic issues...that need attention in the current day” (Jones 2013, 222).

[Question: why the ...?]

Questions or comments?

Paraphrasing

- Rewriting something in a different way
- A short summarization of the main points of a quotation or idea
- You summarize the writers' arguments in your own language
- Do NOT copy it or merely replace a few words
- You need to reword it substantially
- You should include the referenced text in the paraphrased portion

Example

Main text:

“To deal with the city’s population issues, the government needs to take several actions. These actions should include economic, medical, and social resolutions, and the city’s leaders should abandon their plan for more business infrastructure until these issues are resolved.” - Jones 2015

Paraphrase:

“According to Jones (2015), the city needs to take steps in several ways to solve the pressing issues concerning population growth in the city. Specifically, Jones argues that “economic, medical, and social resolutions” need to be adopted first and foremost. She also suggests that the people in charge of running the city forgo their business infrastructure plan until the population issues are resolved.”

Example

“To deal with the city’s population issues, the government needs to take several actions. These actions should include economic, medical, and social resolutions, and the city’s leaders should abandon their plan for more business infrastructure until these issues are resolved.” - Jones 2015

“According to Jones (2015), the city needs to take steps in several ways to solve the pressing issues concerning population growth in the city. Specifically, Jones argues that “economic, medical, and social resolutions” need to be adopted first and foremost. She also suggests that the people in charge of running the city forgo their business infrastructure plan until the population issues are resolved.”

Source text	Paraphrase
<p>While many governments have taken steps to implement privatisation programmes, progress has been slower than was anticipated in the early 1980's.</p>	<p>According to Bayliss (2003), although the implementation of privatisation programmes has been a priority for many governments, progress in the area has not been as rapid as expected in the early 1980's.</p>

Paraphrase vs Quote

Paraphrase	Direct Quote
In his 2012 study, Miller discusses recent innovations in interferon drugs. He writes that increasing levels of tumor hypoxia significantly reduced the uptake of Regorafenib (Miller, 2012).	As Miller (2012) notes , "uptake of 300cc injected Regorafenib was reduced by one-third for each .05% of increased hypoxia in the tumored organ."

Activity

- Look through an article in your field and see if direct quotations are used
 - Pay attention to WHEN these quotes are used (if at all)
- Then compare that to the amount of times paraphrases are used
- Compare the difference

Activity

In a group, select ONE paragraph from a relevant paper that you all understand.

Paraphrase the paragraph individually and then compare what you wrote.

Summaries

- Summaries are shorter written explanations of a larger piece of writing
- *'An academic summary is a concise representation of an academic text. The purpose of a summary is to enable the reader to determine, in a limited amount of time, if and why a paper, chapter or book is worth reading. An academic summary is different from an abstract'*
- You identify the key points of the writer and highlight them in less sentences
- The purpose of your summary will determine its content
- These can be as long as necessary and unique to the activity and goal
- This is what you are doing in the annotated bibliography

Purposes of summaries

- Explaining a text: intended to explore the text type, the main themes, and the theoretical framework; focuses on the general content (annotated bibliography).
- Replacing a text: extracts the most important (sub)themes of a text based on a well-considered selection (extract, exam preparation, reading report)
- Discussing a text: a *critical* report with an substantiated final conclusion (review, essay, final paper, preparation for a group discussion)

Examples

The Nelson et al. article discusses the link between diet, molecular composition, and prostate cancer. The authors try to establish a connection between diet and prostate cancer that also considers the role of the GSTP1 enzyme.

The Angelidou article uses case studies of 15 smart cities to establish a more precise definition of 'smart cities' and shows what characteristics make them 'smart'. She identifies 11 different features of 'smart cities' and uses the case studies to highlight the ways these cities succeed or fail.

The Chen et al. article compares the situation of renewable energy in Taiwan, Japan, and Korea. The authors use a SWOT analysis to hypothesize where opportunities for more renewable energy may exist in the future.

Critical summary for a journal article *

Previous research has shown that genetics plays a considerable role in the development of prostate cancer [1] [2]. For example, Kim et al. [3] identified two particular genes and two enzymes that are thought to be responsible for over 50% of new prostate cancer cases. Jones et al. [4] [5] [6] have shown the link between genetic mutations of these genes and increased prevalence of cancer in North American men. While these studies have been informative, none of these studies, as well as several others [7] [8] [9] ignore the possibility of diets in causing these mutations.

Writing activity

Write a short paragraph summary that is CRITICAL of an article that you recently read.

CRITICAL means taking issue with it and CRITIQUING it.

You are somewhat NEGATIVELY evaluating it.

ACADEMIC REFERENCES

Academic references

- What are academic references?
- What are some reasons why they are used?
- Is it always good to have as many references as possible in an academic paper?
- What are some problems that might emerge with using references?

Academic references

- A standardized way to recognize the work of others
- Using quotes, paraphrases, footnotes, endnotes, bibliographic references, etc.
- **Used to avoid plagiarism**
- Used to reference other studies and demonstrate your knowledge of concepts and a particular subject area

1. Is this plagiarism?

Original source

In order to communicate effectively with other people, one must have a reasonably accurate idea of what they do and do not know that is pertinent to the communication. Treating people as though they have knowledge that they do not have can result in miscommunication and perhaps embarrassment.

Nickerson, R. S. (1999). How we know - and sometimes misjudge - what others know: Imputing one's own knowledge to others. *Psychological Bulletin*, 125(6), 737-759.

Student's own work

Effective communication depends on a generally accurate knowledge of what the audience knows. If a speaker assumes too much knowledge about the subject, the audience will either misunderstand or be bewildered.

Avoid plagiarism and referencing

- You should add a reference ANY TIME that you use a quote, idea, or concept from another writer
- Any time you reference previous research, studies, or theories
- You USUALLY do NOT need these for things that are common knowledge
 - “Global warming is considered to be one of the largest problems facing our society.”
 - “Joe Biden won the US Presidential election in 2020.”
 - “Kimchi and kimbab are commonly eaten Koreans foods.”

References

- References should be provided to show where ideas came from
- Science writing typically uses both in-text and bibliographic citations
 - In-text citations: (Capobianco 2014; Jones 2022)
 - Bibliographic:
 - Capobianco, P. 2014. *Book Title Here*. New York: Routledge.
 - Jones, A. 2022. Journal Article Title Here. *Journal Name* 1(1): 1-44.
- Different fields and journals require different types of references and reference styles (MLA, Chicago, Harvard, APA, etc.)
 - Following these guidelines is tedious and annoying, but it is very important
- Some fields (history) don't use in-text citations
- You should know the conventions of your own field

Video



References activity

- Go to the TWO LEADING journals in your field or research areas
- How do they use references? In-text? Bibliographic? Etc.
- Compare them to papers in other fields

Questions?

Writing Workshop

Writing workshop: Favorite science researcher or innovator

- Write 1-2 paragraphs about your favorite science researcher or innovator
- Be sure to use 1 reference, 1 quotation, and 1 summary

We will read these to our groups. When reading them, consider:

1. Does the reader use a reference or quotation?
2. Does the reader include a summary of something?

Homework

- First draft of paper
- No reading this week

Lecture resources

[citing and referencing \(powerpoint\) \(lse.ac.uk\)](#)

[Examples of Paraphrasing Without Plagiarizing \(yourdictionary.com\)](#)

[Academic Summary - Writer's Manual - LibGuides at Utrecht University \(uu.nl\)](#)