

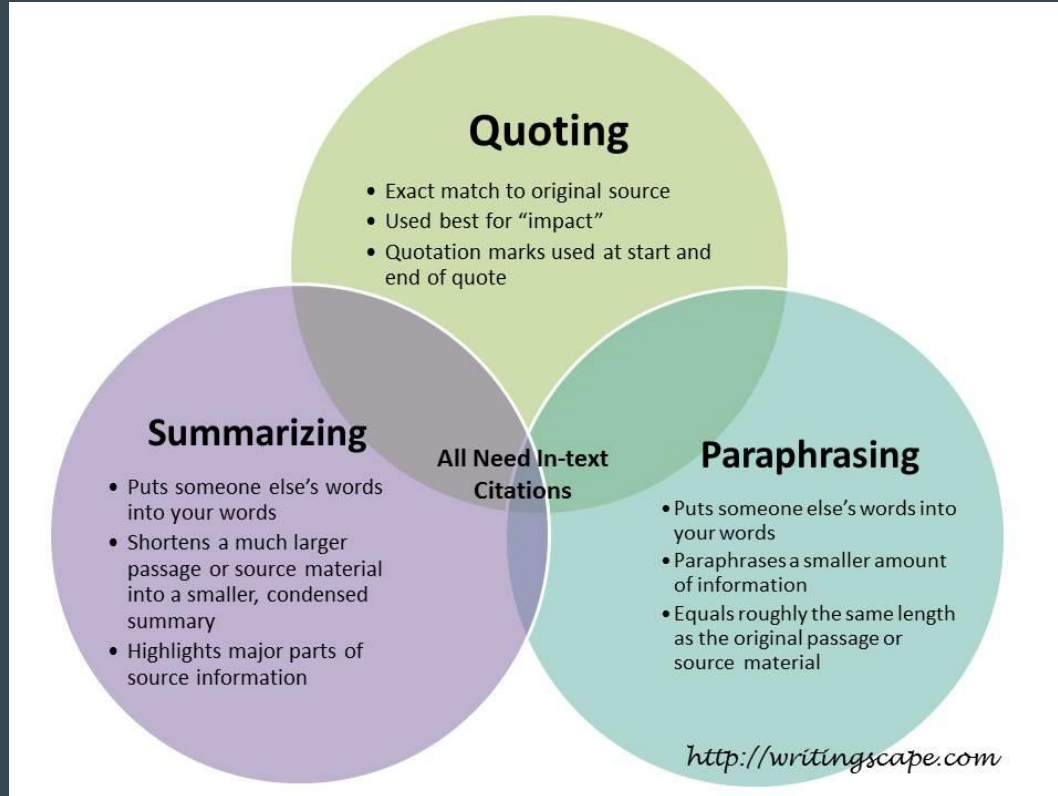
Integrating Sources Workshop

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Goals of This Workshop

- Learn different techniques to include sources in academic writing
- Identify common mistakes when integrating sources and how to avoid them
- Practice integrating sources through examples

Types of Sources



Why These Techniques Matter

- Importance of sources in academic writing
 - Credibility and authority building
- Finding sources that are valid
 - Importance of good sources
- Supporting arguments and claims
- Avoiding the use of personal opinions and pronouns in academic writing
- Avoiding plagiarism and associated consequences

Currency

timeliness of the information

Relevance

how the information fits your needs

Authority

the source of the information

Accuracy

reliability and correctness of the information

Purpose

the reason the information exists

Quoting

“**Quotations** must be identical to the original, using a narrow segment of the source. They must match the source document word for word and must be attributed to the original author.”

- When to use quotes
 - Think about if the specific wording from the author is important
- Quotation marks and citation format
 - “For quotations fewer than 40 words, add quotation marks around the words” (APA Style, 2022).
- Use quotations only when necessary

Block Quotes

- Block quotes are used for quotations from sources that are over 40 words
- The format includes:
 - Starting the quote on a new line
 - Indenting each line 0.5 inches
 - An in-text citation
- The paragraph continues as normal following the block quote, with no new indentation

The Word gives form to each part and shapes them together into one "very good" whole. In each act of the Word giving itself to what is unformed, it is not as if what is pure and good is separated from what is unclean and evil, like we might otherwise fantasize the gift of redemption to be. Rather, it is the ordering of the whole, eliciting form out of formlessness, purpose out of purposelessness, meaning out of cacophony (chaos). To make this point, Augustine continues his commentary later with a precise, completely un-Manichean, rhetorical question followed by a confirming point about the Word who gives "light":

Is the division of the light from the darkness indeed the distinction of the formed from the formless thing, while the calling of them day and night suggests their ordered succession, to indicate that God leaves nothing unordered and unregulated, and that the very formlessness through which things change from species to species by a kind of transition is not something uncatered for, and that the retreats and advances registered in creation, by which time-bound things follow one another in turn, have their contribution to add to the splendor of the universe? Night, after all, is regulated, ordered darkness (*Gn. litt.* 1.34).

The ordering of each part is directed to the splendor of the whole, like the enunciation of a syllable is ordered to the fullness of a word. Creation itself, which falls into incoherence as it turns away from the One who spoke it into existence, is formed into a new coherence through the Word it receives. Day by day, each syllable is drawn into union with every other syllable. What was bound to the abyss of meaninglessness into which the stream of unredeemed time flows becomes, by the gift of the Word, a single word spoken to God. And all rests.

Paraphrasing

“**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.”

- Why paraphrasing is important
 - Shows understanding of material being referenced
- Avoiding close paraphrasing
 - Changing only a few words in each sentence
 - Instead, paraphrase to encompass more general concepts and themes
- Why the information being paraphrased is important
 - Follow up sentences with author's voice

Paraphrasing

Original Text

Why did the baby boom happen? A likely explanation is that during those 20 years, Canadians knew they could afford large families. The postwar economy was robust, the future seemed full of promise, and young couples wanted to share that bright future with a big family. A second reason was the high immigration levels that prevailed during the 1950s.

PATCHWRITING = PLAGIARISM

Foot and Stoffman (1996) theorize that a likely reason for the baby boom is that Canadians knew they were able to afford large families. Because the economy was healthy, young people saw a lot of promise in their future, which they desired to share with a large family. Another reason was the high number of immigrants.

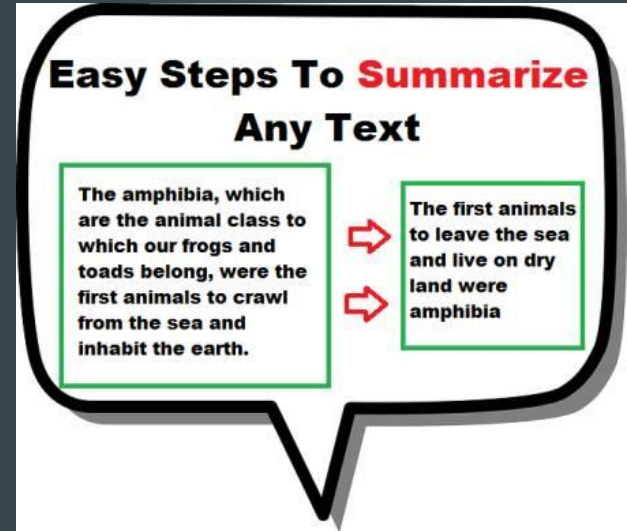
PROPER PARAPHRASE

Foot and Stoffman (1996) theorize that there were two main reasons behind the baby boom, namely immigration that remained consistently high and a thriving economy that made young Canadians feel optimistic and gave them the confidence that they would have the means to support the large family they desired.

Summarizing

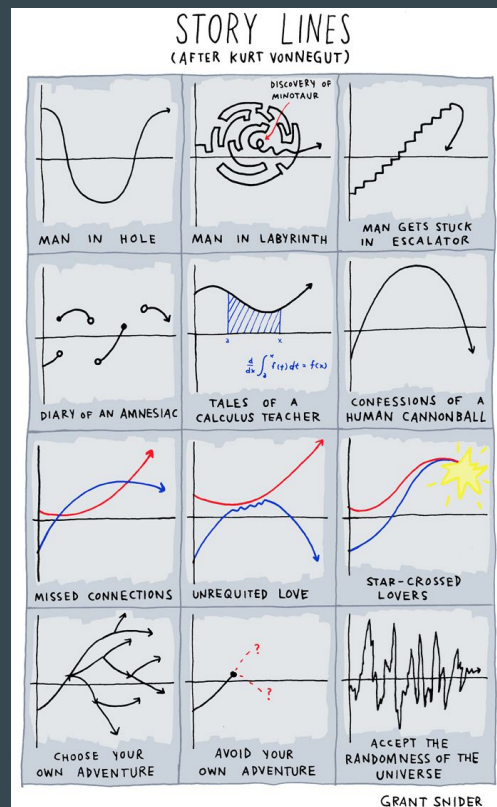
“**Summarizing** involves putting the main idea(s) into your own words, including only the main point(s). Once again, it is necessary to attribute summarized ideas to the original source. Summaries are significantly shorter than the original and take a broad overview of the source material.”

- When to use summaries
 - The goal is to cover the broad points of an author rather than restate their ideas to the same level of detail
- Focusing on the main idea



Combining Different Types of Source Integration

- Using a mix of quoting, paraphrasing, and summarizing
 - Mixing use shows understanding of concepts, and ability to put your own ideas into your writing
- Maintaining flow throughout paper
 - Treat essay writing as if you are writing a story; make sure there is an overarching narrative and logical organization
- Balancing writers voice with sources information
 - Use your own thoughts after using sourced information
 - Why does the information you use matter?



How to Integrate Sources

- Citing sources correctly in APA format
 - Refresh your knowledge of APA citations and references with our APA Formatting video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DnWNXQ0-wb8>
- Maintain a clear flow and structure
 - One sentence source, one or more sentences writers voice
- Use transitions for new paragraphs and sentences

How to Integrate Sources - Paragraph Structure

- Topic Sentence
 - Introduces theme of body paragraph
 - Paragraph structure matches essay structure
 - Topic sentence is to body paragraph what thesis statement is to full essay
- Claim
 - Mini-argument related to the “proving” thesis statement
 - Assists with organizing the topic of the body paragraph
- Signal Phrase (highlighted in yellow)
 - Paired with action verb (highlighted in blue)
 - Vonnegut stated “Those who believe in telekinetics, raise my hand.” (Violini, 2009, p. 56).
 - Mix up the action verbs used throughout - there are lots of options

How to Integrate Sources - Paragraph Structure

- Source Material and Citation
 - Use of mixed source material presentation; quotes, paraphrasing, or summarization
 - Quotations generally used when the specific wording matters
 - Make sure to correctly cite the information
- Analysis
 - Explain how the information presented supports the paper's claim
 - "Johnson's argument illustrates ..."
 - "This quotation shows ..."
- Concluding Sentence
 - Summarize main idea of paragraph
 - Bookends the information presented in the body paragraph with topic sentence
 - Refers back to topic sentence theme
 - Transition to new paragraph topic when applicable

Avoiding Plagiarism

- What is plagiarism?

Presenting work or ideas from another source as your own, with or without consent of the original author, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgement. All published and unpublished material, whether in manuscript, printed or electronic form, is covered under this definition, as is the use of material generated wholly or in part through use of artificial intelligence” (University of Oxford, n.d.)

- Plagiarism and Use of AI
- Consequences of plagiarism
- Citing sources properly
 - Include in-text citations for all information that is not yours
 - Each in-text cited source should have a matching reference at the end of the paper
- Academic Honesty Policy

Resources and Guides

Thesis Development: <https://libguides.nl.edu/c.php?g=356434&p=9495301>

Source Integration Steps: <https://libguides.nl.edu/c.php?g=965683&p=6976732>

Recording of APA Workshop Pt 1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DnWNXQ0-wb8>

Citing and Plagiarism: <https://libguides.nl.edu/c.php?g=356397&p=9708665>

FREE Grammarly Premium for NLU Students:

[https://nl.edu/media/nledu/content-assets/documents/learning-support/Grammarly--NLU-Activation-Instructions-\(1\).pdf](https://nl.edu/media/nledu/content-assets/documents/learning-support/Grammarly--NLU-Activation-Instructions-(1).pdf)

Citation Generators:

- Scribbr - <https://www.scribbr.com/citation/generator/>
- Purdue Owl - https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/resources.html
- Google Doc Citation Manager - <https://www.loom.com/share/222428311d324cd49fa2a24266729b0e> (Guide)

Questions?

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