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English Department



Writing Research Paper
Using Research Material
Third Year

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Chapter Six: Using Research Material

Quoting is to repeat or copy (words from a source such as a book) usually with acknowledgment of the source quoted lines from Shakespeare in his lecture to repeat or copy the words of (a person or a book or other source), likes to quote Shakespeare when giving advice.

A quotation is the repetition of a sentence, phrase, or passage from speech or text that someone has said or written that is introduced by quotation marker.

As a general rule, quote only when you have a good reason to do so. Use summaries and paraphrases the rest of the time. Because paraphrases and summaries are in the writer's own words, they draw less attention to themselves and interrupt the flow of the paper less.

Types of quotes

There are three important types:

- 1-An in-text quote is a short quote that fits in-text quotes.
- 2-An indirect quote is when you paraphrase indirect quotes ideas from a source.
- 3-A direct quote is when you take text directly direct quotes from a source without changing anything.

When to quote?

- a- When you want to add the power of an author's words to support your argument.
- b- When you want to disagree with an authors' argument.
- c- When you want to highlight particularly eloquent or powerful phrases or passages.

Q2: Criteria for quoting (Selecting quotations can be the most effective parts of your paper?)

- 1-When the original material is worked especially well, when not just the content but the style, too, is worth retaining.
- 2- When the exact words are worth retaining because the writer has written very clearly. This can be important when you are trying to express a somewhat complicated process or

technique and you know that a paraphrase or summary would be a poor cousin to the original.

3- When you want to take advantage of the words of an authority.

4- When you are using primary source material. A primary source is the origin of basic facts on your subject, whereas a secondary source use primary sources or other secondary sources as its basis.

Q3: How much to Quote?

In addition to quoting too often, beginning writers also tend to quote too much . They will quote an entire paragraph when a sentence or two will do, and they will quote a sentence when a phrase will do. One result is that readers have to read more than is necessary. But more important, the effect of the quotation is diluted by the unnecessary words. Your task then, is to take a hard look at a passage you plan to quote and decide just how much you really need to illustrate your point.

How much quotation is acceptable in an original paper?

The original passage probably only about 10 % of your final manuscript should appear as directly quoted matter. Therefore, you should strive to limit the amount of exact transcribing of source materials while taking notes.

How much quoting is too much?

There are no official limits to quotation length, though any quotations that are more than four lines should be formatted as a separate block quote. However, it is generally better to paraphrase the sources you cite rather than use direct quotations.

Integrating Quotations, Paraphrases, and Summaries

There are two objectives of Integrating Quotations, Paraphrases, and Summaries:

- 1-clearly distinguishing between your words and ideas and those from research sources,
- 2-at the same time blending research material smoothly into your paper.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is a form of dishonesty, presenting someone else's words or ideas without giving credit for them. You avoid plagiarism by documenting the words and ideas of others when you use them in your writing. Plagiarism is presenting someone else work or ideas as your own, with or without their consent, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgment.

The most obvious form of plagiarism is direct plagiarism. The words are directly copied without any text citations or credit to the original source. Paraphrasing without citation is the most common type of plagiarism. Paraphrasing itself is not plagiarism so long as properly cite your sources.

Types of plagiarism

-Direct plagiarism

-Mosaic plagiarism

-Self- plagiarism

-Accidental plagiarism

Here are errors you want to avoid:

1-presenting someone else's idea but not documenting it(so the idea seems to be yours).

2--presenting someone else's words without documenting them (so they seem to be part of your writing).

3-Quoting someone else's words-phrases even documenting them-but failing to use quotation marks (even with a note, readers still will think the words are yours unless you use quotation marks).

What amount of plagiarism is allowed?

There is a lack of clear-cut rules on what percentage of plagiarism is acceptable in a manuscript. Going by the convention, usually a text similarity below 15% is acceptable by the journals and a similarity of 25% is considered as high percentage of plagiarism.

What is counted as plagiarism?

- 1-Submitting a paper written by someone else.
- 2-Using words and phrases from the source text and patching them together in new sentence.
- 3-Failing to acknowledge the sources of words or information.
- 4-Not providing quotation marks around a direct quotation.