"PLAGIARISM
- THE PRESENTATION
OF THE WORK OF
ANOTHER PERSON
AS ONE'S OWN OR
WITHOUT PROPER
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT."

—Article 16a - Academic Code of Conduct, 2008

LINKS FOR PARAPHRASING INFO

The Owl at Purdue

owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/619/01

The University of Wisconsin-Madison

writing.wisc.edu/Handbook/QPA_paraphrase.html

INQUIRIES

For more information, please contact or visit:

Student Advocate Program

Advocacy and Support Services
Concordia University
SGW Campus, H-645
Tel: 514-848-2424 ext. 3992/3536
Email: studentadvocates@concordia.ca
concordia.ca/offices/advocate-program

HELPFUL CONCORDIA LINKS

Academic Integrity Website

concordia.ca/students/academic-integrity

Student Learning Services

Counselling and Development SGW: H-440, Loyola: AD-103 concordia.ca/offices/cdev

Concordia University Libraries

SGW Webster Library LB-220 Loyola Vanier Library VL-103 library.concordia.ca library.concordia.ca/help/howto/ citations.html



Updated April 2014





WHAT YOU MUST KNOW



...about PARAPHRASING





WHAT IS PARAPHRASING?

PARAPHRASING IS TAKING
SOMEONE ELSE'S IDEAS,
UNDERSTANDING
THEM AND THEN
PUTTING THEM INTO
YOUR OWN
WORDS.

If paraphrasing is done incorrectly it may be considered PLAGIARISM.

6 STEPS TO EFFECTIVE PARAPHRASING

- 1. Reread the original passage until you understand its full meaning.
- 2. Set the original aside, and write your paraphrase on a note card.
- 3. Jot down a few words below your paraphrase to remind you later how you envision using this material. At the top of the note card, write a key word or phrase to indicate the subject of your paraphrase.
- 4. Check your rendition with the original to make sure that your version accurately expresses all the essential information in a new form.
- 5. Use quotation marks to identify any unique term or phraseology you have borrowed exactly from the source.
- Record the source (including the page) on your note card so that you can credit it easily if you decide to incorporate the material into your paper.
- Owl at Purdue, Purdue University.
 Online Writing Lab owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/619/01
 February 25, 2014

PARAPHRASING PITFALLS

- No in-text reference at the end of your paraphrase.
- Writing your paraphrase while looking at the original source.
- Flipping only a few words of the original source.
- Building a paper only with paraphrases.
- Believing that changing some words makes it your own!
- Cutting and pasting text from the web to an assignment before paraphrasing.
- Forgetting *all* the elements needed for referencing a paraphrase.