EXAMPLES OF IMPROPER AND PROPER INTEGRATION OF SOURCES IN CHICAGO STYLE FORMAT

Original Source:

"Academic arguments are marked by the conviction that reason ought to take priority over emotion."

From: (bibliographic entry example)

Clark, Suzanne. "Rhetoric, Social Construction, and Gender: Is It Bad to Be Sentimental?" In *Writing Theory and Critical Theory*. Edited by John Clifford and John Schilb, 96-108. New York: The Modern Language Association of America, 1994.

<u>Plagiarized Version (1):</u>

Academic arguments are marked by the conviction that reason ought to take priority over emotion.

This is plagiarized because the writer took every word from the original source and presented them as his/her own without quoting and citing the source in any way.

<u>Plagiarized Version (2):</u>

Academic arguments are characterized by the certainty that reason ought to take precedence over emotion.

This is plagiarized because the writer used several original phrases (underlined) without quotes and a footnote. The paraphrased parts are also unacceptable because they follow the exact same order of the original text.

Correct Paraphrase:

It is the use of rationality and not one's feelings, many assert, that should characterize scholarly claims.¹

This is an acceptable paraphrase because the writer did not use any original phrasing and changed the order of the way in which the ideas were presented. There is also a properly formatted footnote at the bottom of the page to give credit to the author of the idea.

Correct Quote:

It has been stated that "academic arguments are marked by the conviction that reason ought to take priority over emotion." 2

This is an acceptable integration of a quote because the writer introduced it with his/her own words, properly inserted quotation marks around the words and phrasing that were not his/her own, and provided a properly formatted footnote.

^{1.} Suzanne Clark, "Rhetoric, Social Construction, and Gender: Is It Bad to Be Sentimental?" in *Writing Theory and Critical Theory*, ed. John Clifford and John Schilb (New York: The Modern Language Association of America, 1994), 96.

^{2.} Suzanne Clark, "Rhetoric, Social Construction, and Gender: Is It Bad to Be Sentimental?" in *Writing Theory and Critical Theory*, ed. John Clifford and John Schilb (New York: The Modern Language Association of America, 1994), 96.