# DOCUMENTATION

03

ANALOGIES

# IN-TEXT CITATIONS





#### THE RULE:

- **™** With in-text citations, place them after <u>each & every</u> sentence of borrowed information
  - sthere's no such thing as too many
  - sthe sky's the limit
  - True, we want to hear from you, since it is your paper, but the point is that there is no set number of citations allowed in a research paper:

Cite as often as necessary.





#### THE RULE:

○ One student remarked that it's like having too many shoes (women) or baseball hats (guys): there's just no such thing as too many.





Rere's another analogy that seems to get my point across:





#### **THE ANALOGY:**

**○** Adding citations in a paper is like

Repaying for food at a state fair.

EVERY time you borrow, you cite. Cite *immediately*, <u>not</u> eventually





#### **THE ANALOGY:**

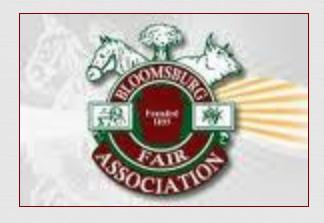
### 

- **S** You leave right after English class
- You drive for 45 minutes to get there, then get stuck in town traffic for another half-hour, and then drive around looking for a parking space for 20 more minutes.
- S Finally, you're there ... and now you're starving!
- All those aromas assault your senses, your stomach growls with impatience, and your mouth wants a little bit of everything.





















#### **THE ANALOGY:**

- So you get a soda at one tent, and you pay there;
- - At each vendor, you order & you pay immediately.









### NOT SUPERMARKETS



- **So, think of citations as fairs** *and not as supermarkets* (where you pay *just* once)
- **And this is what citing sources is like:**

You have to cite (pay) each time you borrow from a source.

- **8** Both state fairs & research papers are the opposite of supermarkets
  - **Supermarkets**: pay once at the end, at the checkout
  - **Fairs & Papers:** pay at each tent, each time you get/use something
    - Rerhaps, then, the negative analogy related to this idea is
    - **shoplifting & plagiarism**



# IN-TEXT CITATIONS

### MUSIC DOWNLOADS





- Wherever you purchase your digital music,
- every time you download, you pay
  - os in this way, borrowing information = downloading a song

borrow : cite :: download : pay





# IN-TEXT CITATIONS

### **COPYRIGHTS**

### 03

#### COPYRIGHT or TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT:

If a company took information, not necessarily something tangible, from another, then they would be sued for theft 

 if they want to borrow, they have to pay so...

#### **Plagiarism = C/T Infringement**

- **Samsung just got sued for over \$1 billion**
- ⇔ by Apple for this exact thing!
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### **COPYRIGHTS**

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#### COPYRIGHT or TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT:

- ™ NB:
  - © Even if you put another's idea
  - into your own words (paraphrasing),
  - **3** you **STILL** have to cite
    - calc just as the co. that only stole an idea



# IN-TEXT CITATIONS

### 03

#### **CR WHY WE CITE:**

- One of the many reasons we cite
- **Solution** Is because we are part of a larger conversation:
  - **We** listen to what others say concerning an issue.
  - <sup>™</sup> We add our proverbial 2 cents to the dialogue.
  - Others hear and react to us and the first speakers.
  - And the web of connections and influences goes on.



### 03

#### **CR WHY WE CITE:**

- we are part of a larger conversation:
  - In research writing, the first speakers are our sources, experts in the field at hand. We read what they have to say, incorporate that data, & draw our own conclusions.
  - Others then read our work and, intrigued, want to know more about those first speakers and <u>our citations</u> provide them with the necessary information to go back to that source.



### 03

#### **WHY WE CITE:**

- CS SO
- We borrow interesting information → we cite, linking our readers to our sources → they go to the source & read the context & beyond → develop their own ideas → the discussion = carried on.



**™ THE ANALOGY:** 



- Have you ever heard a song on TV, liked it, and wanted to hear more by that band?
- How do you find out that band's name? Song title?
   CD title?







#### **○ THE ANALOGY:**

#### **CITATIONS = MUSIC VIDEO CREDITS:**

- Why? Because if you liked the song, you now know the singer, the song title, & the album/CD it appears on.
- Then you can go buy that song and/or album, other songs/albums by that artist, even other similar artists.

**○ THE ANALOGY:** 



#### **MUSIC:**

- Have you ever heard a song on the radio, liked it, and wanted to hear more by that band?
- How do you find out that band's name? Song title?
   CD title?





#### **○ THE ANALOGY:**

#### **CITATIONS = RDS Info:**

- **Radio Data System:** 
  - radios now have the technology to tell listeners the title and artist of each song it airs.
- Why? The same reason as above:
  - **You like the song & you want more**



03

### **SOURCES**

### ONLINE SHOPPING



#### **○ SHOPPING ONLINE**

- **Would you purchase something from this site?**
- Would you give them your credit card information?
- True, they have exactly what you're looking for, in the right size & color <u>BUT</u> can you trust them not to rip you off?
- It's about trust, reliability, honesty, dependability...



## **DATING**

### 03

#### 

- If this source were a person, would you go out on a date with him/her?
- **What kind of reputation does this person have?**
- Sure, they may look good, talk a good game, smell good, wear nice clothes; they're easy & available; and they're saying just what you want to hear
  - **™** BUT what's behind the mask?
  - Are they trustworthy, do they have your best interest at heart, are they trying to take advantage of you, are they truthful, ...?

# **DATING**

03

- The Black Widow: How many horror movies have you seen in which a person (usually a guy) is seduced by some hell-spawn (usually in the guise of a hot chick), based solely on her looks & the promise of sex, and then he's mutilated, eviscerated, and decapitated?
- **™ Joyce Carol Oates'** "Where Are You Going, Where Have You Been?"



### RIDE HOME

### CB

#### **○ RIDE HOME:**

- Would you get in the car with this person?
- As above, it's a matter of trust, reliability, honesty, dependability...





### **HOTELS**

### 03

#### **CA HOTELS:**

- Sure, it's cheap, fast, easy
- Sure, it's right along your way, easy on/easy off
- Sure, you got a great deal from that online site
- **BUT**
- Is it reliable? safe? clean sheets? bed bugs?
- **Will they steal your clothes or property while you're out?**
- Will they add unearned charges to your credit card?
- any deal that seems too good to be true



- This analogy deals with the QUALITY & DEPTH of ANALYSIS of a source:
  - **3** How well does it cover the issue?
    - **™** Is the information reliable, credible?
  - How deeply does it investigate it?
    - **○** Does it cover both sides or all sides, make suggestions, demonstrate no bias,...?



#### THE ANALOGY:

**○○** HOME-COOKED MEALS

ය vs. greasy Fast Food





- $\bowtie \overline{FF}$  = fast & easy, convenient
  - substantial, quality, quantity
  - and costs more in the long run
  - cs makes you fat, lazy thinkers



### 03

#### $\bowtie$ HCM =

- quality of "ingredients"
  - accurate & reliable data
- cs made with "love"
  - concern regarding the topic
- **s** healthy
  - **Reliable** information
- **s** family
  - peers in field, "peer-reviewed"





# **IE-COOKED MEALS**

### CB

#### $\bowtie HCM =$

- can make more than 1 meal with food
  - - more than mere data/factoids
    - but w/analysis, understanding
  - **Factoids vs. Real Information**
  - **References** 
    - research to point readers in more directions
    - **™** to continue "The Conversation"





- ∞ sit down
- *∞* take your time
- **∞** savor the meal
- enjoy the conversation
  - cs quality sources take time to read
  - vou need to invest time, mental energy with these
  - plus, enjoy the conversation of other people who care about this topic

### MERCEDES BLACK

### 03

- Similarly, with regard to quality and in-depth analysis:
- **™** BLACK isn't the same color on every car
  - cs the black paint on a Chevy vs. a Mercedes Benz
  - **MB** = deeper, richer, luxurious
    - ca in-depth analysis of a topic/issue

