The Master Sword

This is it– this is our chance. The Codex Rhetorica sitting in our hands. But how can we use its power? How can we bend it against the hunger of the fog? We've no choice now… we have to try!

1. Read [“Issue 3: Writing Identities” in Understanding Rhetoric.](#)

2. Read the short guide I'm giving you on Summary vs. Quoting vs. Paraphrase (see next page). This is meant to be a toolkit for you, as you begin working with an utilizing sources. This first game counts as a source!
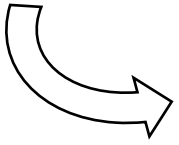
Note: There is no Mission Log Entry this week, as you have a Boss Fight to submit!

Completing this Main Quest earns you 50 NAPS.

Don't Forget:

Boss Fight: The Games We Play is due on
Saturday, September 21ˢᵗ at 11:59pm to your Mission Log!

QUOTING

To **quote** someone is to use **their own words, verbatim**. This works best when you want the author's own words on the page, available for impact, dissection, analysis, or counterpoint. Quote when you are going to <u>disagree</u> with the person. Quote when you're going to be looking at the author's <u>specific language</u>.
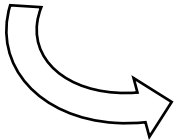
Example:
Peter said in class "Quoting works best when the language you're taking directly isn't just informative, but *well said*" (Berge, emphasis added).

When quoting, ask yourself:
- Could I say this better myself? (If so: use another method!)
- Am I spending at least as much time analyzing the quote as I am quoting the source?
- Does the <u>specific language</u> here matter? Have I made that clear?

PARAPHRASE
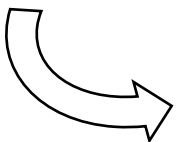
When paraphrasing, ask yourself:
- Am I just rearranging the author's words? (This is not paraphrasing!)
- Do I like the author's point, but not how they phrased something? (This is a good time to paraphrase!)
- Have I made it clear that this is my original language, but the author's original ideas?

To **paraphrase** is to **give a detailed account of another's points, using your own words.** Think of this as the equivalent of giving your friend a 'play-by-play' of a show you're binging. Use paraphrase when <u>all the information is important</u>. Use paraphrase when <u>you can say it better</u>. Use paraphrase to <u>break up blocks of quoting</u>.

Example:
In the next section, Peter goes on to discuss paraphrasing, and how its distinguishable from summary and quoting (Berge, 140).

SUMMARY

Summary is the most efficient option at your disposal. To summarize is to boil down what's been said elsewhere into a <u>highly condensed description</u>. Think of this as Tweeting your opinion about a movie you just saw. Often, when we're referencing something, we can summarize its main point briefly, without the play-by-play or quoting or paraphrase. Remember, the point of summary is to <u>boil it down</u> so that your audience doesn't have to do the work of figuring out what's important.

Example:
In his book on summarizing, Peter discusses the efficiency of using summary at length (Berge).

When summarizing, ask yourself:
- What information does my reader <u>absolutely need</u>?
- Have I accidently slipped into paraphrasing or quoting this?
- Have I accurately boiled this down to its core idea?
- Have I made it clear what's borrowed and what's mine?

**Remember, regardless of the approach you take,
it's a good idea to cite your sources! ☺**