

Experienced Writers Work with the Words of Others to Make Their Own Meaning

Experienced writers use the words of others to do specific kinds of work in their own writing; they use the words of others:					
As the object of their analysis to support claims, bring out meaning, reveal assumptions, make connections (Basic)	NY	OK			
To supply <i>relevant</i> and <i>necessary background information</i> (Basic)	NY	OK			
To contribute key concepts or ideas that will give meaning to evidence, information, or facts (Intermediate)	NY	OK	G		
To provide positions or arguments with which to wrestle (Intermediate)	NY	OK	G		
To shift the direction or focus of the conversation (Advanced)	NY	OK	G	EX	
To bring in new perspectives that question or complicate the usual ways of seeing things and enable readers to see things in a different way (Advanced)	NY	OK	G	EX	

Experienced writers responsibly and effectively embed the words of others in their work by:					
Choosing <i>relevant</i> passages that do significant work to advance the project of their writing	NY	OK	G	EX	
Creating a <i>meaningful context for passages</i> (TS/IS - Ch. 3)	NY	OK	G	EX	
Fairly and accurately representing the original meaning and intent of passages borrowed from another source as best as can be determined	NY	OK	G	EX	
Choosing signal phrases that distinguish another writer's words from their own (TS/IS - Ch. 3) and signal verbs that give readers a	NY	OK	G	EX	

sense of their assessment of the other writer's words (TS/IS - Ch. 2; LS - 113)					
Using voice markers that convey their attitudes towards the borrowed words (TS/IS - Ch. 5)	NY	OK	G	EX	
Following (or preceding) borrowed passages with sentences that <i>spotlight, explain, translate, analyze, interpret, apply, build on, question, complicate, criticize,</i> and/or <i>reject</i> another writer's words in an effort to connect their own words to the ones they are borrowing (TS/IS - Ch. 3)	NY	OK	G	EX	
Synthesizing the words of two or more writers by blending their ideas together in such a way that they build on one another or complicate or challenge one another (Barclays)	NY	OK	G	EX	
Embedding the words of others into sentences of their own and blending what other writers say with their own words (TS/IS - Ch. 5)	NY	OK	G	EX	
Using ellipses ... to indicate where words have been omitted and brackets [] to indicate where clarifying words have been inserted (LS - 109-110)	NY	OK	G	EX	
Using block quotes appropriately	NY	OK	G	EX	
Providing readers direct access to sources through <i>quotation</i> and indirect access through <i>summary, paraphrase, parenthetical citation</i> and <i>Works Cited</i> pages	NY	OK	G	EX	

Experienced writers _____ the words of others.

Spotlight | Explain | Translate | Analyze | Interpret | Build on | Apply | Synthesize | Confirm | Question | Challenge | Complicate | Reject