

## Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing involves restating information from the source in your own words and in a sentence structure that is different than the original. Because a paraphrase is a restatement, it is about the same length as the original. You should paraphrase when the source's information or idea is worth using, but the exact wording is unimportant, in other words, when it is not so much how they say it, but what they say that matters. Sometimes a source uses a unique term or phrase that you need to include in your paraphrase, but the rest of the sentence is not worth quoting. In this case, quote the unique language and enclose it in quotation marks but paraphrase the rest of sentence. Regardless of whether you quote or paraphrase, if you borrow someone else's work, including but not limited to language, ideas, information, images, or data, you must always cite where you found the information with both an in-text citation and a works-cited citation because the language, ideas, information, images, data, etc. is not your own work. Use a signal phrase or a parenthetical citation to identify the source, and if the source has numbered pages, include a parenthetical citation with the page number on which you found the information. Add a full source citation to the works-cited page.

### Example 1

Original Quote: In Oleg V. Pavlov and Evangelos Katsamakas's discussion of whether colleges will survive declining enrollments, they find, "One existential threat is the approaching decline in the U.S. college-age population, sometimes referred to as a 'demographic storm'" (1).

Unacceptable Paraphrase: Oleg V. Pavlov and Evangelos Katsamakas suggest that one of the possible threats to colleges is the upcoming decrease in the United States university aged populace, occasionally called the population sector tempest (1).

Acceptable Paraphrase: According to Oleg V. Pavlov and Evangelos Katsamakas, U.S. colleges will soon see declining enrollment numbers because of a "demographic storm," which they explain as the point at which the group most impacted by a population decrease reaches the average age of eighteen to twenty-two (1).

### Example 2

Original Quote: "The prospects are especially dire for tuition-dependent private colleges, and some observers have predicted that half of American colleges and universities will soon perish" (Pavlov and Katsamakas 1).

Unacceptable Paraphrase: The predictions are particularly ominous for private institutions that depend on tuition, and some bystanders foresee 50% of U.S. higher-educational institutions succumbing soon (Pavlov and Katsamakas 1).

Acceptable Paraphrase: Pavlov and Katsamakas find that, because private colleges depend on tuition to keep their doors open, these schools will be among the hardest hit, and so, if, as some suggest, half of America's colleges and institutions will be forced to close, then these private schools will likely make up the majority of that percentage (1).

### Example 3

Original Quote: “Nationwide trends indicate that the college-age population in the U.S. will drop between 13 and 29 percent depending on the state in the next ten years” (Pavlov and Katsamakos 2).

Unacceptable Paraphrase: As Pavlov and Katsamakos report, statistical patterns from across the nation reveal that the population of American college students will plunge 13-29%, state-conditional, in the upcoming decade (2).

Acceptable Paraphrase: Pavlov and Katsamakos predict the development of an alarming situation over the following decade, as trends suggest a population decrease of 13-29% in college-aged young adults (2).

By folding textual evidence into sandwiches, writers can avoid plagiarism, create new meaning, and make their writing more complex and interesting. Here are an example introduction and first body paragraph:

In early 2020, Georgia’s community colleges began to experience a decline in admissions due to a new law that limited the number of dual-enrollment courses the state would cover. Fewer dual-enrolled high school students meant fewer students in the community college classroom. Then, COVID-19 hit, leading the University System of Georgia to suspend their institutional admission reliance on SAT and ACT scores. With one fewer obstacle to UGA, Georgia State, Tech, and Southern, more Georgia juniors and seniors perceived these bigger state schools as a viable option. While some students who would have otherwise attended community college for two years before transferring elected to go straight to UGA, other high school graduates turned away from college in favor of joining the workforce.

This trilogy of hits has been detrimental to community colleges, but now there is a new threat. According to Oleg V. Pavlov and Evangelos Katsamakos, U.S. colleges will soon see declining enrollment numbers because of a “demographic storm,” which they explain as a population decrease of 13-29% in college-aged young adults (1-2). For community colleges that are already facing detrimentally low admissions, this population decline could force some colleges, particularly private colleges, to close. Indeed, Pavlov and Katsamakos find that, because private colleges depend on tuition to keep their doors open, these schools will be among the hardest hit, and so, if, as some suggest, half of America’s colleges and institutions will be forced to close, then these private schools will make up most of that percentage. This prediction indicates an alarming situation for community colleges, but because community colleges are integral to larger networks.