

Here is a quote from the great novel *The Catcher in the Rye*. It was written by J.D. Salinger and the author uses a 16-year-old boy, named Holden Caulfield to tell the story.

The writer's name would go in the reference, and the character's name would go in the tag. There are pages, so the page number accompanies the author's surname.

THE CATCHER IN THE RYE (main character is Holden Caulfield)

by J.D. Salinger

(excerpt)

Where I want to start telling is the day I left Pencey Prep. Pencey Prep is this school that's in Agerstown, Pennsylvania. You probably heard of it. You've probably seen the ads, anyway. **They advertise in about a thousand magazines, always showing some hotshot guy on a horse jumping over a fence.** Like as if all you ever did at Pencey was play polo all the time. I never even once saw a horse anywhere near the place. And underneath the guy on the horse's picture, it always says: "Since 1888 we have been molding boys into splendid, clear-thinking young men." Strictly for the birds. They don't do any damn more molding at Pencey than they do at any other school. And I didn't know anybody there that was splendid and clear-thinking and all. Maybe two guys. If that many. And they probably came to Pencey that way.

(above is from page two)

As you can see, Holden uses slang and his style is easy to read. He is criticizing the prep school he attends.

If you were to quote the highlighted line using Method A, it may look like this:

Holden says, "They advertise in about a thousand magazines, always showing some hotshot guy on a horse jumping over a fence" (Salinger 2).

Fine, but what if you wanted to explain the quote more clearly?

Some words really do not work. Who are "They"? Isn't "about a thousand magazines" an exaggeration (called hyperbole)? Who says "hotshot" in 2021?

Now, when you change words you no longer need quote marks, but how does your reader know where your words end and the other person's thoughts begin?

That means you must have the tag before the paraphrase, and the end reference shows where the paraphrase ended. NOTE: IF YOU OMIT QUOTES, YOU DO NOT USE THE SEPARATING COMMA. IT IS SUGGESTED TO ADD THE WORD "that" BEFORE THE PARAPHRASE.

Method D Paraphrasing

Holden says that his prep school advertises in many magazines showing a snobbish young student jumping over a fence on a horse (Salinger 2).

Note: you have retained the essence of what he said, but used your own wording, changing as many words as you can.

Try this now using one of the direct quotes from above:

One writer explains, "The very basic limitation of books, the inability to show you everything in the story in all its detail, is also its principal strength" **(Sherber)**.

Please paraphrase. Remember: change words,

Retain the ideas,

Do not use quote marks,

Follow the tag with "that" rather than a separating comma.

Please submit your paraphrase on OpenLab today.