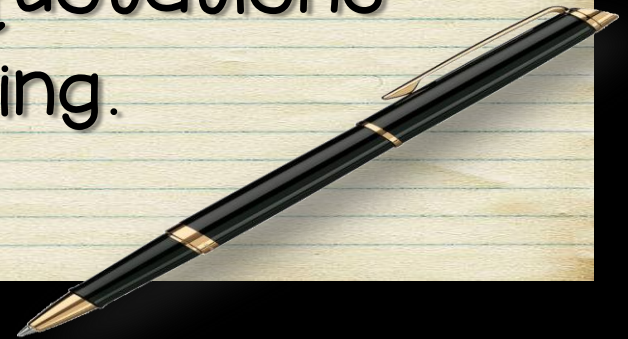


Embedding Quotations

Handouts and exercises to help students integrate quotations into their writing.



Created by Room 213

Why do you use
**quotations in
your writing?**



You use quotations to:

- Support points that you have made
- Lend credibility to your arguments

For example:

If you make the point that **texting and driving is dangerous**, the following quote will not only support that point, but also lend credibility to your argument:

According to *The Virginia Tech Transportation Institute*, “text messaging creates a crash risk 23 times worse than driving while not distracted.”

How do you use
**quotations in
your writing?**



First, you need to make a

POINT

POINT

**What is it that
you are trying
to prove?**

Then, you need to supply some

PROOF

PROOF

What evidence
will you use to
prove your
point?

Finally, you need to give an

EXPLANATION

EXPLANATION

**Why/how is the
proof you
provide
significant?**

POINT Topic Sentence

PROOF Quotation/Paraphrase

EXPLANATION Analysis

POINT Topic Sentence

Texting and driving is a dangerous practice.

PROOF Quotation/Paraphrase

According to *The Virginia Tech Transportation Institute*, "text messaging creates a crash risk 23 times worse than driving while not distracted."

EXPLANATION Analysis

This statistic makes it clear that texting behind the wheel is a crazy idea.

You also need to provide some context:

Give the reader enough information for the quote to make sense.

Yusufali says " the issue at hand is more than a mere piece of cloth" (193).

Yusufali says her hijab empowers her and asks "what kind of depth can there be in a world like this?" (194).

She is upset with her husband, and says he "ploughs them like a plot of land" (Kingsolver 303).

These make little sense as no context has been provided. When done properly, the sentence should make sense, even if you haven't read the text.

Provide some context:

See what happens when some context is given:

Yusufali says " the issue at hand is more than a mere piece of cloth" (193).

with context:

Yusufali explains the prejudice she incurs because she wears a hijab, but acknowledges that " the issue at hand is more than a mere piece of cloth" (193).

Provide some context:

See what happens when some context is given:

Yusufali asks "what kind of depth can there be in a world like this?" (194).

with context:

Yusufali points out that most North American women are constantly judged by their looks and asks "what kind of depth can there be in a world like this?" (194).

Provide some context:

See what happens when some context is given:

She is upset with her husband, and says he "ploughs them like a plot of land" (Kingsolver 303).

with context:

Orleanna's disillusionment with Nathan is clear. What bothers her the most, however, is what he has done to their daughters. She observes that he has ploughed "them like a plot of land". Her simile illustrates not only Nathan's controlling nature, but also the feeling of ownership he has over his daughters (Kingsolver 303).

Explain the Significance:

This is the **E** part of **PPE**

P

North Americans must change their eating habits before it's too late. *The New England Journal of Medicine*

P

reported in 2005 that "because of obesity, Americans for the first time in centuries, are projected to have a shorter life expectancy"(Shroeder). This

E

frightening statistic should be enough for parents to think twice about what they feed their children.

Embedding
**quotations in
your writing**



Embedding your quotation:

Every time you do so, follow this simple “formula”:

Your words + the quotation = a complete sentence (in-text citation).

Note where the period goes



Embedding your quotation:

Your words + **the quotation** = **a complete sentence.**

Atticus says "and walk around in it" (103).

Is this correct?

Embedding your quotation:

Your words + **the quotation** = **a complete sentence.**

Atticus says "and walk around in it" (103).

Not a sentence!

Embedding your quotation:

Your words + the quotation = a complete sentence.

Atticus tells Scout that in order to understand someone, she must "Climb into his skin and walk around in it"(103).

Is this correct?

Embedding your quotation:

Your words + the quotation = a complete sentence.

Atticus tells Scout that in order to understand someone, she must "Climb into his skin and walk around in it"(103).



Embedding your quotation when citing authority:

Authority's name + strong verb + the quotation = a complete sentence (in-text citation) .

Embedding your quotation when citing authority:

Authority's name + strong verb + the quotation = a complete sentence.

In his speech at the 9/11 Museum dedication, President Obama declared that “nothing can change who we are as Americans” (Baker and Farrell).

Things you need to know about

embedding quotations



Embedding your quotation:

The grammatical construction in the quote must match your own:

Atticus tells Scout that in order to understand people, she must "Climb into his skin and walk around in it"(103).



This doesn't match
with writer's intro-why?

Embedding your quotation:

The grammatical construction in the quote must match your own:

Atticus tells Scout that in order to understand people, she must "Climb into his skin and walk around in it"(103).



People is plural but
his is singular

Embedding your quotation:

Atticus tells Scout that in order to understand someone, she must "Climb into his skin and walk around in it" (103).

This time it works:
both pronouns are
singular

Embedding your quotation:

If you need to change a word to make it work, use [] around the word you have to change.

Original: "I love learning to use quotations properly."

Becomes: One of my students exclaimed that he "love[s] learning to use quotations properly."

Embedding your quotation:

If you need to change a word to make it work, use [] around the word you have to change.

Original: "Choosing to do it while driving is a crazy idea."

Becomes: "Choosing to [text] while driving is a crazy idea."

Embedding your quotation:

If you need to change a word to make it work, use [] around the word you have to change.

Original: Atticus tells Scout that in order to understand people, she must "Climb into his skin and walk around in it" (103).

Changed: Atticus tells Scout that in order to understand people, she must "Climb into [their] skin and walk around in it" (103).

Embedding your quotation:

If you don't feel like you need all of the quotation to make your point, use an ellipse ...

Original: "I'm not telling you to do anything" he said softly, "only asking you" (MacLeod 188).

Changed: His father simply states "I'm not telling you to do anything...only asking you" (MacLeod 188).



The writer does not need the omitted parts to make the point. With the ellipse, it is still a complete sentence.

Embedding your quotation:

If the quotation takes up more than four lines, you need a block quotation:

1. Introduce the quotation as you normally would.
2. Skip a line.
3. Indent the whole quotation 4-5 space from the left-hand margin.
4. End each line 4-5 spaces before the right-hand margin.
5. DO NOT use quotation marks.

Embedding your quotation:

If the quotation takes up more than four lines, you need a block quotation:

Atticus tells his children,

As you grow older, you'll see white men cheat black men every day of your life, but let me tell you something and don't you forget it - whenever a white man does that to a black man, no matter who he is, how rich he is, or how fine a family he comes from, he is trash (286).

These wise words from their father help them in their quest to understand what it means to be part of a group called "fine folks".

Using the best words to

**introduce your
quotations**



There are so many ways to say “said”:

Said

Blurted

Whispered

Interjected

Revealed

Expressed

Exclaimed

Sighed

There are so many ways to say
“said”:

Said

Blurted

Whispered

Interjected

Revealed

Expressed

Exclaimed

Sighed

Brainstorm more...

Said

Blurted

Whispered

Interjected

Revealed

Expressed

Exclaimed

Sighed

Told

Stated

Concurred

Shouted

Yelled

Called

Shrieked

Complained

Declared

Laughed

Muttered

Answered

Remarked

Sobbed

Wailed

Sobbed

Gasped

Pronounced

Mentioned

Bragged

There are so many ways to say “said” when using “expert” opinion:

Said

Contends

According to

Purports

Suggests

Believes

States

Admits

**There are so many ways to say
“said” when using “expert”
opinion:**

Dr. Price of Oberlin College contends that...

Opponents of the proposal suggest ...

Ninety percent of respondents believe...

**There are so many ways to say
“said” when using “expert”
opinion:**

Said

Contends

According to

Purports

Suggests

Believes

States

Admits

Brainstorm more...

Said

Contends

According to

Purports

Suggests

Believes

States

Admits

Comments

Expresses

Insists

Affirms

Contests

Declares

Proposes

Acknowledges

Reveals

Writes

Speculates

Answers

Remarked

Explains

Defends

Asks

Claims

Criticizes

Points out

Considers