

Integrating and Analyzing Quotes

Why use quotes in an essay?

Whom do you trust?



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When faced with the question, most people choose the doctor as opposed to the clown as someone they trust. Doctors are required to complete years of schooling/training and are required to take an oath.

The white lab coat, the stethoscope, and the posture are symbols that we associate with credibility.

Why use quotes in an essay?

Whom do you trust?



Just as the doctor's attire of a stethoscope and lab coat symbolizes credibility, a writer can use tools such as specific quotes from a text, the format of the paper, and correct punctuation/grammar to help convince the audience (the readers) that he is a credible writer.

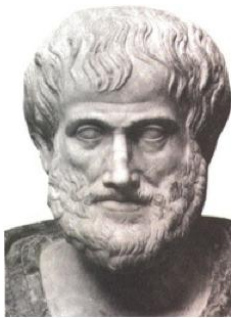
Be careful though!

- Some Doctors or sources can be misleading or false



EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

Ethos: Credibility—Trust



Logos: Logic—Consistency

Pathos: Emotion

The rhetorical triangle represents three important elements of effective argument and communication.

1. **Ethos:** Is the person making the argument credible?
2. **Logos:** Is the argument logical? Does it make sense?
3. **Pathos:** Is the writer/speaker appealing to the emotions of the audience?



I use quotation marks because I'm "smart".



Step 1: Introduce the author and book

Never assume that your audience already knows the work that you referring to even if the audience is your professor. Instead, imagine your audience is anyone on campus who may come across your work.

Dr. Torres explains in his article “Bad Dude Syndrome” that _____.

Writing in the journal *Ethics & Society*, Dr. Torres argues that _____

In his book _____, X explores _____.

Adapted from:

Graff, Gerald And Cathy Birkenstein. *They Say, I Say*. New York: Norton and Company. 2006. Print.

Step 2: Provide a few sentences of background/context leading up to the quote

_____ tend to believe that _____

Conventional wisdom has it that _____

Society often thinks that _____

_____ celebrates the fact that

_____ emphasizes that

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In his book *The Compadre*, Dr. Torres explores the complexities of relationships. He emphasizes that friendships can be very difficult to keep up. Although intentions may be sincere, life can get in the way. One of the challenges can be communication.

Step Three: Chose a meaningful quote and introduce it by using a signal phrase

A signal phrase is group of words that signals that a quote will be introduced

According to Dr. Torres, “ _____ ” (50).

Dr. Torres **states**, “ _____ ” (35).

Dr. Torres complicates matters further when he **writes** that “ _____ ” (56).

The author **demonstrates** this concept “ _____ ” (4).

Notice that the page number goes in parentheses followed by punctuation.

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Graff, Gerald And Cathy Birkenstein. *They Say, I Say*. New York: Norton and Company. 2006. Print.

Choose different signal phrases to add variety

Acknowledges	Defines	Points out
Adds	Delineates	Posits
Admits	Denies	Presents
Advances	Discloses	Proposes
Affirms	Discounts	Purports
Agrees	Disputes	Reasons
Alludes	Documents	Recounts
Argues	Explains	Reflects
Asserts	Expresses	Refutes
Attests	Extrapolates	Reiterates
Characterizes	Grants	Relates
Chronicles	Highlights	Remarks
Claims	Hypothesizes	Replies
Comments	Illustrates	Reports
Compares	Implies	Responds
Concludes	Indicates	Reveals
Concurs	Insists	States
Confirms	Maintains	Submits
Contends	Narrates	Suggests
Contrasts	Negates	Supports
Creates	Notes	Theorizes
Declares	Observes	Writes
Emphasizes	Refers	Verifies

Step Three: Introduce a quote by using a signal phrase

In his book *The Compadre*, Dr. Torres explores the complexities of relationships. He emphasizes that friendships can be very difficult to keep up. Although intentions may be sincere, life can get in the way. One of the challenges can be communication. The author demonstrates this when the character “Joe, in a fit of rage, screams at his friend Sue” (Torres 4).

When to Use Quotations

- Select quotations carefully and purposefully for a research paper or for literary analysis:
 - to illustrate or explain an opinion or idea
 - to assert a fact
 - to provide authority for an assertion you have made
 - to provide a focal point
 - to show many opinions

How to Integrate Quotations

Sprinkle your discussion with key phrases and terms, which should be surrounded with quotations marks.

In *Brown*, Richard Rodriguez claims that this muddied color is “complete freedom of substance and narrative” and serves as “the cement between leaves of paradox” (xi).

How to Integrate Quotations

Use an indirect statement with "that."

Margaret Mead feels that "the use of marriage contracts may reduce the divorce rate" (9).

How to Integrate Quotations

Blend your lead-in and quotation.

Knight views the symbolism in Jones' play as a "creation and destruction pattern" (164).

How to Integrate Quotations

Use a complete sentence lead-in. Follow with a colon and the quotation.

Edith Hamilton describes Hera perfectly: "She was the protector of marriage, and married women were her particular care" (223).

Again the main character hears the words spoken by his grandfather: "I never told you, but our life is a war" (154).

How to Integrate Quotations

Use an introductory phrase or clause.

According to Wally Lamb, “The workshop sessions have been a journey rich with laughter, tears, heart-stopping leaps of faith, and miraculous personal victories” (5).

As Bartholomew’s mother continuously intervenes for her ex-husband, she argues that “maybe it’s not his fault at all. . . . Maybe that old cat’s drugging him” (303).

How to Integrate Quotations

Use the author's name and/or his authority to introduce quotations from secondary sources.

Frank Kermode, a prominent critic, claims that Hamlet "is a delaying revenger" (1138).

Punctuating Quotations

Use a comma for a brief, informal, or grammatically incomplete introduction.

Prufrock thinks, "I am no prophet-- and here's no great matter" (line 37).

Punctuating Quotations

Use a colon to separate your own complete sentence lead-ins from quotations.

Remember that there must be a complete sentence (subject + verb + direct object) on either side of the colon.

Punctuating Quotations

Use an ellipsis [. . .] to indicate material omitted (removed) from the quotation.

Hamlet tells Ophelia, "you jig and amble . . . and make your wantonness your ignorance" (III.i.140-142).

Punctuating Quotations

Use the following to indicate material omitted at the end of your sentence

According to Anne Barton, the last part of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* shows "the relationship between art and life . . ." (219).

Punctuating Quotations

If omitting a whole sentence, use four dots.

Singer writes that, "His thoughts turned to matters of business. . . . It was easier to think about practical matters" (279).

Punctuating Quotations

Use brackets [] to indicate editorial changes that you must make to clarify the quotation or improve the grammatical structure of your sentence.

Flaubert writes, "She looked carefully for the place where [Elizabeth] had entered the garden" (65).

Flaubert says that "she [has] an excess of energy" (97).

Step 4: Provide commentary/analysis after the quote

In other words, _____

To put it another way, _____

_____ is important because _____

Although _____ may seem trivial, it is in fact crucial in terms of today's concern over _____.

Ultimately, what is at stake here is _____

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Step 4: Provide commentary/analysis after the quote

In his book *The Compadre*, Dr. Torres emphasizes the complexities of relationships. He suggests that friendships can be very difficult to keep up. Although intentions may be sincere, life can get in the way. One of the challenges can be communication. The author shows this when the character “Joe, in a fit of rage, screams at his friend Sue” (Torres 4). Ultimately what is at stake here is the relationship. When arguments turn into screaming matches, friendships can be damaged. Rather than screaming, friends should calmly explain their problems, which can perhaps preserve a friendship.

Avoid the following mistakes

- Failing to introduce the title of the work and the author.
- Starting a sentence or (paragraph) with a quote. Remember, you need to introduce the quote using a signal phrase.
- Ending a paragraph with a quote. Remember, you need to follow every quote with some of your own commentary or analysis.

Your essay is YOUR argument.
Using too many quotations can
overpower your writing...so use
quotations sparingly

The limit is two per
paragraph...one from each source