

There are three basic rules to follow when choosing quotations:

(Note: a quotation is not just when you quote a character—it is also when you quote text)

- 1. Use quotations when another writer's words are memorable and will make your paper more interesting.
- 2. Use quotations when another writer's words can say something better than you.
- 3. Use quotations when you want add authority to your paper. Basically, you are providing proof that what you are arguing is true.

Once you've selected the passage you want to quote, work the material into your paper in as naturally as you can. You don't want to to just drop quotes into the middle of you paper without any kind of "set up."

- According to Gene, "It was a night made for hard thoughts" (93).
- "It was," asserted Gene, "a night made for hard thoughts" (93).

Use ellipsis (...) marks when you want to quote the beginning and end of a passage but not its middle.

• The war was not immediate to the boys. "Bombs in Central Europe," said Gene, "were completely unreal to us here...because our place here was too fair for us to accept something like that" (23).

If you begin your quotation in the middle of a sentence, you need not indicate deleted words with an ellipsis:

• Proclaiming the friendship "wonderful," Gene was confident it would continue (40).

Other examples:

 Morrison points out that social context prevented the authors of slave narratives "from dwelling too long or too carefully on the more sordid details of the experience" (109). o The social context prevented the authors of slave narratives "from dwelling too long or too carefully on the more sordid details of the experience" (Morrison 109).

In most cases a quotation or paraphrase is immediately followed by only the author's last name and page numbers enclosed in parentheses. Example: (Jen 65)

Quick Tip: You want to stay away from statements like "On page 24, the narrator says...." OR "In Chapter 3, this quote says...." You will want to stay within the context of the text.

INTEGRATING YOUR OWN QUOTES

Directions: Practice integrating quotes using the three basic methods of quote integration.

Example:

Idea: Paul's mother in "The Rocking Horse Winner" doesn't love her children.

Quote: "when her children were present, she always felt the centre of her heart go hard."

THREE TYPES OF QUOTE INTEGRATION:

- **1. Begin with explanation**: Even though Mrs. Wilmot appears to love her children to the rest of the world, "when her children were present, she always felt the center of her heart go hard" (120).
- **2. Begin with quote**: "She always felt the center of her heart go hard" demonstrates how Mrs. Wilmot appears a loving mother to the rest of the world, while inwardly feeling little for her children (120).
- **3. Quote is inserted in the middle**: Mrs. Wilmot "always felt the center of heart go hard" when her children were present, but to the rest of the world, she appears to be a loving mother.

Now you practice!!!

Idea: Doodle is a sick individual.
Quote : Page 2 "The doctor said that he mustn't get too excited, too hot, too cold, or too tired and that he must always be treated gently."
Integrating the Quote: (integrate with the explanation in the beginning)
Idea: Doodle is a sick individual.
Quote: Page 2 "The doctor said that he mustn't get too excited, too hot, too cold, or too tired and that he must always be treated gently."
Integrating the Quote: (integrate with the explanation at the end)
Idea: Doodle is a sick individual.
Quote: Page 2 "The doctor said that he mustn't get too excited, too hot, too cold, or too tired and that he must always be treated gently."
Integrating the Quote: (integrate with the quote in the middle)

In your Scarlet Ibis argumentative paper—choose the quotes you have selected, and integrate them into a sentence. Be sure to practice using ALL THREE types of quote integration.

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