



Quotation Integration

Quotation "Dos"	Quotation "Don'ts"
<p>Do try to work quoted material into your sentence. At this moment, Whitney knew she was "destined for greatness"(54).</p>	<p>Don't "announce" quoted material. This quote shows that... This means that... On page 43 it says ... In chapter five the author says...</p>
<p>Do eliminate irrelevant material using an ellipsis. <u>Original:</u> The girl, the one with very brown hair, will be delivering the speech. <u>Modified:</u> Matt declared that "The girl...will be delivering the speech"(447).</p>	<p>Don't make quoted material its own sentence. All quotes must have <u>lead-ins</u>. Wrong: They were all shocked. "The windmill was in ruins"(71). <u>At this moment, Whitney knew that "she was destined for greatness" (54).</u></p>
<p>Do use brackets to indicate changes you made to make the sentence clear. <u>Original:</u> He demonstrated his anger toward the city council. <u>Modified:</u> "[Mayor George Smith] demonstrated his anger toward the city council"(33).</p>	<p>Don't use quotes to merely repeat and support plot points or just for the sake of having a quote; the quotes should support an <i>analysis</i>. Piggy gives him the glasses to "light the fire"(17). Piggy showed that others were coming by saying, "There's one!"(14).</p>
<p>Do use a colon to separate your <i>complete sentence lead-ins</i> from quoted material. Mollie shows her disdain for the new state of things: "She refused to learn any but the six letters which spelled her own name"(40).</p>	<p>Don't combine <i>complete sentence lead-ins</i> and <i>complete sentence quotes</i> with only a comma; it creates a comma splice. Jack represents malevolence and maliciousness throughout the novel, "You're talking too much...Shut up, Fatty"(18).</p>
<p>Do use a comma for brief introductions. As the animals recall, "there was a definite ruling against beds"(79).</p>	<p>Don't create fragments. Your quote, with its lead-in, must be a grammatically correct sentence. <u>Wrong:</u> Terence says, "And I myself a sterling lad"(34). <u>Right:</u> Terence calls himself "s sterling lad"(34).</p>

Do remember to correctly cite quoted material.. See Below....

1. Always end your exact words with a page number.
"exact words" (3).
2. If a quote ends with a question mark or exclamation point, then put that punctuation before the quotation marks, to make sure the intended emotion is retained.
During their phone conversation, Toby's father tries to win Toby over by saying, "I've made some mistakes We all have. But that's behind us. Right, Tober?" (211).
3. If there is a quote within the quote you are using, then use single quotation marks to set off the inner quote.
When Lena shows Ying-Ying around her new house, Ying-Ying complains that "the slant of the floor makes her feel as if she is 'running down'" (Tan 163).
4. When quoting poetry, cite line numbers, not page numbers. Also, use a slash mark (/) to designate line break..
"Anglelou's call "Shine on me, sunshine / Rain on me, rain / Fall softly, dewdrops"(15-17) conveys her desire to shift away from the monotony of housework.

Think about the statement you're trying to make.

- *Use evidence from the text (exact words).*
- Explain how they prove your topic sentence/thesis statement.

Example #1:

At first, Juliet had doubts about their future. She tells Romeo that the marriage is "too rash, too unadvised, too sudden" (645). Juliet's hesitation illustrates her impressive foresight; she is able to see the possible consequences to their hasty actions.

Example #2:

Terence, in an effort to counter his friend's complaint about the mournful nature of his poetry, reminds him, "There's brisker pipes than poetry"(16). His ironic suggestion to turn to liquor suggests his attitude that people look to both poetry and alcohol for the wrong reasons.

Verbs to use when analyzing a text (literature)

Illustrates, Demonstrates, Explains, Reveals, Describes, Depicts, Expresses, Conveys, Establishes, Portrays, Represents, Characterizes, Suggests, Indicates, Signifies, Proves, Clarifies, Exemplifies

Try to use one or more of these words in your essay:

Miss Brill ritualistically removes her Fox from its box, **conveying** that the fox is more than just a fur; it is symbolic of

The protagonist's idyllic memories of childhood, of a world full of "Acts of faith," (**indicate, suggest, reveal**).....

Transition Words

Transition words show the relationship between ideas, within a sentence or between sentences and paragraphs.

Common transition word categories

Similarity/Addition

Adds information that agrees with, reinforces, or contributes to a previous idea.

<i>likewise</i>	<i>also</i>
<i>furthermore</i>	<i>as well</i>
<i>moreover</i>	<i>similarly</i>
<i>further</i>	<i>in fact</i>
<i>additionally</i>	<i>again</i>
<i>equally important</i>	<i>indeed</i>
<i>in the same way</i>	<i>in addition</i>

Qualification

Adds a condition to the idea; sets limits or boundaries for the idea; considers possible opposition

<i>for the most part</i>	<i>sometimes</i>
<i>generally</i>	<i>granted</i>
<i>often</i>	<i>considering</i>
<i>ordinarily</i>	<i>of course</i>
<i>usually</i>	<i>admittedly</i>
<i>rarely</i>	<i>unfortunately</i>
<i>occasionally</i>	<i>fortunately</i>

Introduction

Brings an idea into the discussion.

<i>firstly</i>	<i>with regard to</i>
<i>to begin</i>	<i>primarily</i>
<i>in the first place</i>	<i>similarly</i>
<i>initially</i>	<i>regarding</i>
<i>as for</i>	<i>concerning</i>
<i>in the case of</i>	<i>when it comes to</i>

Emphasis

Places more importance on the idea, drawing the reader's focus.

<i>notably</i>	<i>in fact</i>
<i>most significantly</i>	<i>specifically</i>
<i>primarily</i>	<i>in particular</i>
<i>particularly</i>	<i>most importantly</i>
<i>above all</i>	<i>essentially</i>
<i>most of all</i>	<i>certainly</i>

Contrast

Establishes an opposition between ideas; often leads to a conclusion or decision between them.

<i>although</i>	<i>despite</i>
<i>conversely</i>	<i>however</i>
<i>even so</i>	<i>instead</i>
<i>even if</i>	<i>though</i>
<i>irrespective</i>	<i>whereas</i>
<i>nevertheless</i>	<i>while</i>
<i>notwithstanding</i>	<i>still</i>
<i>on the contrary</i>	<i>yet</i>
<i>regardless</i>	<i>rather</i>
<i>on the one hand</i>	<i>on the other hand</i>

Sequence and causation

Establishes an order for ideas; shows how one idea follows from another.

<i>first</i>	<i>thus</i>
<i>second</i>	<i>therefore</i>
<i>third</i>	<i>then</i>
<i>consequently</i>	<i>hence</i>
<i>subsequently</i>	<i>next</i>
<i>as a result</i>	<i>before</i>
<i>accordingly</i>	<i>for this reason</i>
<i>since</i>	<i>because</i>

Conclusion

Shows that the discussion of an idea is complete.

<i>finally</i>	<i>to conclude</i>
<i>ultimately</i>	<i>in conclusion</i>
<i>in the end</i>	<i>in summary</i>
<i>in any case</i>	<i>to sum up</i>
<i>therefore</i>	<i>without a doubt</i>
<i>thus</i>	<i>regardless</i>

Exemplification

Introduces an example of a previous idea.

<i>to illustrate</i>	<i>take a look at</i>
<i>for instance</i>	<i>such as</i>
<i>for example</i>	<i>one such</i>
<i>an example would be</i>	<i>to demonstrate</i>
<i>in one such case</i>	<i>in this case</i>

Choosing transition words

- Think about the relationship you want to convey.
 - What is the connection between this sentence and the sentence or paragraph before it?
 - What do you want the reader to understand about the relationship between them?
- Select a category and a word within that category which best conveys that information.
 - If the relationship is too complex to explain with just one word, try using a whole phrase or even a whole sentence.
 - Avoid repetition; use different transition words in the same category if necessary.
- Remember that transition words can change the whole meaning of a sentence.
 - The wrong transition word can make a sentence confusing or even nonsensical.

Placing transition words

There are three options for placing transition words:

- The beginning of a sentence
 - This emphasizes the relationship between the ideas, by making the transition word the focus for the reader.
- The middle of a sentence (after a particular word or idea)
 - Emphasizes the preceding idea or word.
 - Useful when introducing an idea for the first time.
- The end of a sentence.
 - De-emphasizes the relationship and emphasizes the preceding idea.
 - Least common placement for transition words; use carefully.

Example (with transitions):

*When it comes to tech support, there is **often** a script that employees follow to deal with common problems. **First**, they suggest that you turn your device off and **then** turn it back on; **finally**, if the problem is still there, they will actually try to solve it.*

***In fact**, this does **usually** solve the problem, **although** it can be frustrating if you know there's a real issue - **for example**, if you've already tried restarting your device, and it didn't work. **Above all**, try to remember that tech support is **ultimately** just as frustrating for the support staff on the other end of the phone as it is for you!*

Example (with no transitions):

There is a script that tech support employees follow to deal with common problems. They suggest that you turn your device off and turn it back on. If the problem is still there, they will actually try to solve it.

This does solve the problem. It can be frustrating if you know there's a real issue - if you've already tried restarting your device and it didn't work. Try to remember that tech support is just as frustrating for the support staff on the other end of the phone as it is for you!