**Follow the rules below to change the quote mechanics.**

**Change the in-text citations to the “Word” MLA formatting.**

**Add a Works Cited at the end for practice.**

1. **Rules: If the word just before the quotation is a verb indicating someone uttering the quoted words, use a comma. Examples include the words "says," "said," "states," "asks," and "yells."**

**Capitalize the first letter of the quote.**

***Eg. Someone says, "Quotation"(last name, page #). Explain relevance.***

Firstly, in the novel *Indian Horse*, Saul is taken away to St. Jerome’s Residential School, where a nun claims “at St. Jerome’s we work to remove the Indian from our children so that the blessings of the Lord may be evidenced upon them,” (Richard Wagamese, 46-47). Saul was beaten and abused by the priests and nuns, and witnesses other kids killing themselves or going insane by the trauma and racist mistreatment of the kids.

**Exception: If the word just before the quotation is “that” then you do not have a comma.**

Harper Lee shows the growth of the protagonist and the loss of innocence when Scout states that, "I was born good but had grown progressively worse every year” (Lee, 67).

1. **Rules: When quoting multiple speakers in less than four lines, put the quote in double quotation marks, then single. Think of the whole quote hugging the little quote** 😊

**Capitalize the first letter of the quote.**

The St. Jerome’s team plays another town team, but when the First Nations kids step on the ice, they are greeted with mockery and because Saul was so small, the other team yelled “the Indian school brought their mascot!” “It’s he a squirt? Nah. He’s a dribble!” (75). This racism makes Saul determined to play better than the white team.

1. **Rule: If you use a complete sentence to introduce a quotation, use a colon (:) just before the quotation.**

**Capitalize the quote.**

***Eg. Complete sentence: "Quotation" (Author’s last name, page #). Explain relevance.***

Saul turns to drinking to numb the pain of his hurting “You drink down beyond thinking, beyond emotion. You drink down to where you can’t hear voices anymore, can’t see faces, can’t touch anything, can’t feel” (Wagamese,). The Residential school and the other hockey teams made him feel ashamed of his skin, and he wanted to shrink into nothing and disappear.

1. **Rule: If you are quoting more than four lines, use block quotations that are indented and no quotation marks. Always begin with a colon and cite the page number at the end.**

Saul arrives at St. Jerome’s Indian Residential School after a long journey only to be greeted by a priest

“…and ordered to strip and climb into the tubs of nearly scalding water…the priest made us stand and threw handfuls of delousing powder over us…Then the pair of nuns scrubbed us with stiff-bristled brushes. The soap was harsh. They rubbed us nearly raw. It felt like they were trying to remove more than grime or odour. It felt like they were trying to remove our skin…we sat in the chairs with towels around our shoulders while nuns shaved our hair down to nubby crew-cuts with electric clippers. I watched my long, straight hair land on the floor, and when I looked at the other boy he was crying. Huge silent tears. (Wagamese, 44-45)”

This is the first sign of the torture and hardship that was to come for Saul; the first sign of unstoppable change.