

List of effective verbs to introduce a quote

- Adds
- Comments
- Explains
- Writes
- Argues
- Notes
- Observes
- Remarks
- Suggests
- States
- Proposes
- Acknowledges
- Believes
- Denies
- Claims
- Demonstrates
- Insists
- Questions
- Refutes
- Urges
- Complicates
- Concedes
- Agrees
- Questions

Quotation Guide

Adapted in part from the UNC Chapel Hill Writing Center Guide

When and why should you use quotations?

- **Why**
 - provide evidence and support points
 - represent your sources
 - space for analysis and critique
- **When**
 - To discuss a specific argument or idea
 - Add emphasis from an authoritative source
 - Analyze other's language
 - Add variety to your prose

How should you set up quotations?

1. **Provide context**
 - a. Who? When? Where? Why?
2. **Tell your reader who is speaking**
 - a. Refer to list of effective "attribution" words on the back of this sheet
3. **Explain its significance**
 - a. Tell your reader *why* you included this quote
4. **Provide a citation**
 - a. Place parenthetical reference at the quotation marks at the end of the sentence, before your punctuation

How can you incorporate your quote into a sentence?

- **Lead in with a colon**
 - Hamlet denies Rosencrantz's claim that thwarted ambition caused his depression: "I could be bounded in a nutshell and count myself a king of infinite space" (Hamlet 2.2).
- **Introduce or conclude a quote with an attribution**
 - When faced with a twelve-foot mountain troll, Ron gathers his courage, shouting, "Wingardium Leviosa!" (Rowling 176).
 - Note: use a comma after the verb that introduces the quote
- **Interrupt the quote with an attribution**
 - "There is nothing either good or bad," Hamlet argues, "but thinking makes it so" (Hamlet 2.2).
- **Use the quoted words in your own sentence**
 - When Hamlet tells Rosencrantz that he "could be bounded in a nutshell and count [him]self a king of infinite space" (Hamlet 2.2), he implies that thwarted ambition did not **cause his depression.**