University of Anbar

College of Dentistry

Year: First

Course: English Language

Asst. Inst. Noor H. Aljanaby

College of Dentistry

UNIVERSITY OF ANBAR

Integrating a Quotation into an Essay

What is a quote?

- The word **quote** is a short form for **quotation**.

- A **quotation** is a group of words from a text used and repeated by someone other than the original author.

- In the context of "Integrating a Quotation into an Essay," the focus is on how to effectively and meaningfully include a ***borrowed piece of text*** (**the quotation**) within ***your own written argument*** (**the essay**). This involves choosing relevant quotations, introducing them smoothly, analyzing their meaning and significance, and ensuring they seamlessly connect with your overall point.

Types of writing to use quotes

It is important to include quotations in these forms of writings:

- ➢ Informational Essays and Compositions

- ➢ Argument Essays and Compositions

- ➢ Persuasive Essays and Compositions

- ➢ Literary Response and Analysis Essays

- ➢ Research Papers

Why to use a quote?

Properly including quotations in your writing helps **support your ideas** and **improve the quality of your writing**.

➢ You gain credibility as a trusted source.

➢ You provide sufficient and relevant evidence to support and explain your ideas and claims.

➢ You protect yourself from plagiarism accusations.

➢ You demonstrate the ability to include outside sources.

Include quotes when…

➡️ You are providing examples and evidence

Do not include quotes when…

➡️ You are writing your thesis statement

➡️ You are writing your topic sentences

Remember…

- A quotation should never stand alone.

- You should never begin a sentence with a quote.

- A quote should never be used without a citation.

- You should always explain your quote after you properly cite it.

- A quote should not end a paragraph.

Always **ICE** it!

Remember the acronym **I.C.E.** to help you properly and effectively include quotes in your writing.

- **I**ntroduce the quote

- **C**ite the quote

- **E**xplain the quote

Introduce Your Quote

- There are **four** different ways to properly and effectively introduce quotations into your writing:

  - ➢ with a complete sentence
  - ➢ with an explanatory phrase
  - ➢ with only short quotes in your sentence
  - ➢ with part of the quote paraphrased

Introducing a Quote

- To demonstrate how to introduce a quote, we will use an excerpt from Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s *I Have a Dream* speech.

  - Delivered by Martin Luther King Jr.

  - August 28, 1963

"*I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.*"

1. Introduce your quote with a complete sentence

If you introduce your quote with a complete sentence that describes the quotation or provides information about it, you must punctuate it with a ***colon (:)*** before inserting the quote.

➡ **EXAMPLE**

In his *I Have a Dream* speech, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. had a dream**:** "I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

2. Introduce your quote with an explanatory phrase

Begin your sentence with a phrase that introduces the quote, and then punctuate with a **comma (,)** before including the quote.

▶ **EXAMPLE**

In his famous *I Have a Dream* speech, Dr. Martin Luther King

Jr. said**,** "I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

3. Include only short quotes in your sentence

➡ When including short quotations in your own writing, you should stick to just two to four word phrases.

➡ Place quotation marks around the author's original words and punctuate the sentence as you normally would.

➡ **EXAMPLE**

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. dreamed of a day when his children would only be judged by the "content of their character."

4. Introduce your quote by paraphrasing it

Begin your sentence by paraphrasing the quote, and then finish the sentence with the quote.

EXAMPLE

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. dreamed of a day when his four children would "not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

- **Other ways to introduce…**
  - According to Dr. King, "_____" (   ).
  - In his speech, King states, "_____" (   ).
  - King felt strongly that "_____" (   ).

Other ways to introduce a quote:

- According to [Author's name], …

- In [Work's title], [Author's name] states, …

- [Author's name] felt strongly that …

- As [Author's name] wrote, …

- It has been argued by [author's name] that …

- [Author's name] eloquently states …

- [Author's name] argues that …

- [Author's name] claims …

- [Author's name] suggests that …

- In [Work's title], [Author's name] observes, …

CITE the Quote

➤ You must always cite your quote or piece of evidence, even if the information is summarized and isn't directly quoted.

➤ Citations must be placed in TWO places:

➢ In your body paragraph, after the quote/evidence (in-text citation)

➢ In your reference page at the end of your essay

➽Two Major Ways to Cite

Depending on your teacher, professor, or subject area, you will either cite your quotations using MLA or APA format. These are two of the most commonly used citation styles.

- ➢ **MLA** = Modern Language Association

- ➢ **APA** = American Psychological Association

In both styles, a source citation consists of:

- ➢ A brief parenthetical citation in the text

- ➢ A full reference at the end of the paper

However, citations look slightly different in each style, with different rules for things like title capitalization, author names, and placement of the date.

➡**Which style should you use?**

You'll usually be told which citation style you should use in your writing by your department or supervisor. If you're not sure, look up your institution's guidelines or ask directly.

Occasionally, you may be allowed to choose a style yourself. If so, it's best to base your decision on your area of study:

➢ **APA** is used primarily in the (social and behavioral) sciences and in fields related to education.

➢ **MLA** is primarily used in humanities subjects such as languages, literary studies, and media studies.

➡ In-text citations in APA and MLA

An **in-text citation** is a reference to the original author or speaker **embedded in the text** of the paper. In-text citations quickly alert the audience to the original source and make it easy for the audience to find the citation in the References Page.

- ➤ Both MLA and APA use **parenthetical citations** to cite sources in the text. However, they include slightly different information.

- ➤ An **APA** in-text citation **includes the author's last name and the publication year**. If you're quoting or paraphrasing a specific passage, you also **add a page number**.

- ➤ An **MLA** in-text citation includes **the author's last name and a page number—no year**.

- ➤ When there are two authors, **APA** Style separates their names with an **ampersand (&),** while **MLA** uses "**and**." For three or more authors, both styles list the first author followed by **"et al."**

- ➤   **APA**   **MLA**

	APA	MLA
1 author	(Taylor, 2018, p. 23)	(Taylor 23)
2 authors	(Taylor & Kotler, 2018, p. 23)	(Taylor and Kotler 23)
3+ authors	(Taylor et al., 2018, p. 23)	(Taylor et al. 23)

APA reference list vs. MLA Works Cited list

- In both **APA** and **MLA** style, you list full details of all cited sources on a separate page at the end of your paper. In **APA** this is usually called the **References**; in **MLA** it's called the **Works Cited**.

- The formatting of source entries is different in each style.

- Some key differences are summarized in the table below.

APA American Psychological Association	MLA Modern Language Association
In-text citations	
(Smith, 2019, p. 25)	(Smith 25)
Title of reference list	
References	Works Cited
Author names in references	
Smith, A.	Smith, Anna.
Capitalization of source titles	
Citing sources: A quick guide for students	Citing Sources: A Quick Guide for Students
Title page	
Title page required	No title page required

Example of a reference list:

1. Book (print, online)

2. Article in a journal (print, online)

3. Website

4. Article in a newspaper (print, online)

5. Video

6. Word in a dictionary

References

Author's last name, Initial(s). (Year of publication). *Title of the book*. Publisher. https://doi.org/DOI

Author's last name, Initial(s). (Year of publication). Title of the article. *Title of Journal, Volume*(Issue), Pages. https://doi.org/DOI

Author's last name, Initial(s). (Year, Month Day of publication). *Title of the work*. Website. https://URL

Author's last name, Initial(s). (Year, Month Day of publication). Title of the article. *Newspaper*. https://URL

Last name, Initial(s). [Channel]. (Year, Month Day of publication). *Title of the video* [Video]. Website. https://URL

Organization. (Year of publication). Word. In *Dictionary*. Publisher. https://URL

Example of a reference list:

1. Book – 1 author (print)

2. Book – 2 authors (print)

3. Book – 1 author (online)

4. Article in a journal (print, online)

5. Website

6. Article in a newspaper (print)

7. Article in a newspaper (online)

8. Video

9. Word in a dictionary

References

James, Henry. (2009). *The ambassadors*. Serenity Publishers.

Canda, E. R., & Furman, L. D. (2009). *The heart of helping* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.

Stoker, B. (2000). *Dracula*. Dover Publications. https://www.overdrive.com/

Jacoby, W. G. (1994). Public attitudes toward government spending. *American Journal of Political Science, 38*(2), 336-361. https://doi.org/10.2307/2111407

Limer, E. (2013, October 1). *Heck yes! The first free wireless plan is finally here*. Gizmodo. https://gizmodo.com/heck-yes-the-first-free-wireless-plan-is-finally-here

Bowman, L. (1990, March 7). Bills target Lake Erie mussels. *Pittsburgh Press*, p. A4.

Kaplan, K. (2013, October 22). Flu shots may reduce risk of heart attacks, strokes and even death. *Los Angeles Times*. https://www.latimes.com

Fogarty, M. [Grammar Girl]. (2020, April 23). *Why are we overwhelmed and not just whelmed?* [Video]. YouTube. https://youtu.be/zgCjEdVAnaQ

Editors of Merriam-Webster (Ed.). (2013). Abide. In *Webster's all-in-one dictionary & thesaurus* (2nd ed., p. 2). Federal Street Press.

Citing in APA Format

Follow this simple equation to cite your quote in APA format.

Open and close the quote with quotation marks.

Introduce your quote "quote" (citation).

Always introduce your quote. Never start a sentence with a quote.

Set the citation apart with parenthesis.

The period goes after the citation.

Examples:

- A recent study of student plagiarism found that "plagiarism is often a matter of confusion rather than deception" (Horváth & Kovács, 2020, p. 4).

- Horváth and Kovács (2020) argue that "plagiarism is often a matter of confusion rather than deception" (p. 4).

Explain the Quote

- After you introduce and cite the quote, you still need to explain the quote.
- There are many ways to explain quotes:
  - Provide analysis that connects the quote to your main idea and topic sentence
  - Explain why it is important and relevant
  - Make sure the quote supports your topic sentence/main idea/thesis

- Here are some sentence starters to help you explain your quote.
  - *This proves that…*
  - *This illustrates…*
  - *This shows that…*
  - *This highlights the difference between…*

Important Things to remember

➡ Your introduction and the quote must be grammatically consistent.

Example:

In his speech, Dr. King said, "it would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of this moment."

The **introduction** and the **quote** are grammatically consistent in this sentence.

➡ You can change a word in a quote to make it grammatically consistent with your introduction if you place [ ] around the new word.

➡ A quote must be less than (40) words long. Otherwise you will need a block quote.

➡ The quote must support your thesis or topic sentence. Otherwise, it isn't relevant.

➡ Use ellipsis (. . .) to shorten quotations and show omission, and brackets [ ] to clarify quotations:

"When [students] use a quotation . . . it should be surrounded by [their] comments about it" (Ballenger, 2009, p. 211).

(The words inserted in brackets show that the original text was altered . Also, the omitted part of the quote was used to shorten it. Avoid changing the writer's meaning.)

APA block quote example

- **Block format for long quotations:**

  ➤ Long quotations are double-spaced and usually introduced with a complete sentence followed by a colon.

  ➤ Both MLA and APA style guidelines require the quote be "blocked" by indenting it 5 spaces from the left margin, regardless of how it appears in the original source.

  ➤ Quotation marks are omitted, and the citation is placed after the final punctuation.

The reader quickly becomes familiar with Nick Carraway's relationship with Jay Gatsby, as the very first mention of the character illustrates both his admiration and disdain:

> Only Gatsby, the man who gives his name to this book, was exempt from my reaction—Gatsby who represented everything for which I have an unaffected scorn. If personality is an unbroken series of successful gestures, then there was something gorgeous about him, some heightened sensitivity to the promises of life, as if he were related to one of those intricate machines that register earthquakes ten thousand miles away. (Fitzgerald, 1925, p. 4)

Gladwell (2008) argued persuasively that success is more than an individual accomplishment:

> People don't rise from nothing. We do owe something to parentage and patronage. The people who stand before kings may look like they did it all by themselves. But in fact they are invariably the beneficiaries of hidden advantages and extraordinary opportunities and cultural legacies that allow them to learn and work hard and make sense of the world in ways others cannot. (p. 19)

Examples

- According to Jones (1998), "Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time" (p. 199). The quote highlights the common challenge students face when encountering APA style for the first time. APA style can be complex and nuanced, with specific formatting rules for references, citations, and other elements.

- APA style is a crucial tool for academic writing, but it can be a daunting learning curve for many students. As Jones (1998, p. 199) observed, "Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time." This highlights the challenges associated with understanding and applying the complex rules and regulations of APA format.