Integrating Quotations into a Research Paper  
**Directions:** Use the information below to help you integrate your quotes.

I. Dropped Quotation *(INCORRECT FORMAT)*

“Nowhere else in the house is there even a glimpse of nature, and, in contrast to the open window, the front door is locked; only Brently Mallard has the key” (Rosenblum 3909).

II. Partially integrate quote with signal phrase (you can use this *if* it is necessary to include the **whole quote**):

*One critic points out that,* “[nowhere] else in the house is there even a glimpse of nature, and, in contrast to the open window, the front door is locked; only Brently Mallard has the key” (Rosenblum 3909).

To avoid monotony, try to vary your signal phrases. The following models suggest a range of possibilities:

*In the words of researcher Hebert Terrance, “. . .”*

*As Flora Davis has noted, “. . .”*

*Jim Standsky, a literary critic, points out that “. . .”*

*Terrance answers this question with the following analysis, “. . .”*

III. Fully integrated quote (this is the *RECOMMENDED* version of integrating quotations):

It is not always necessary to quote full sentences from a source. At times you may wish to borrow only a phrase and weave it into your own sentence structure. Use “popcorn” integration when you want to weave your words with a critic(s) and/or with the text itself. Be careful to use correct grammar and sentence structure. Use brackets to change such thinks as verb tense to make the sentence complete and grammatically correct.

Example:

Joseph Rosenblum points out that the clouds “cast shadows on her happiness” while the blue sky beyond those clouds symbolize that “the horizon of her life is clearing” (3908).

**Make sure to:**

* 1. Use active verbs (sample verbs):

acknowledges comments endorses reasons

adds compares grants refutes

admits confirms illustrates rejects

agrees contends implies reports

argues declares insists responds

asserts denies notes suggests

believes disputes observes thinks

claims emphasizes points out writes

* 1. Cite the author’s last name and page number of the source in parentheses:

Example: (Smith 3).

- Notice punctuation *after* parentheses

- If there is an exclamation point or question mark in the quote you do the following:

! (Smith 3). Or ? (Smith 3).

* Do NOT use abbreviation of pages (no pp. or p.)
  1. If you use the author’s last name in the sentence, you only have to put page number at end

Example:

*Rosenblum points out that,* “[nowhere] else in the house is there even a glimpse of nature, and, in contrast to the open window, the front door is locked; only Brently Mallard has the key” (3909).

*Using Long Quotations: Long quotations (more than 4 typed lines) are not recommended for this paper, unless you want to use it for the introduction or conclusion… see me for approval for all long quotations!!!*