Embedding Quotations

Embedding a quotation means that the quotation is included in a single sentence with many of your own words and commentary. The most sophisticated embedded quotations have commentary before and after the words you are quoting (see example #3).

When choosing a quotation to include in your writing, select only the words that help make your point. You do not need to choose an entire sentence when a portion of the sentence will do.

Following are some examples of quotations that are not embedded. After each is the same quotation shortened and embedded in the writer's own words or embedded in the writer's commentary.

#1

Not embedded:	Charles Dickens wrote during the eighteenth century, "It was the best of times and the worst of times" (Smith 35).
Embedded:	For Charles Dickens, the eighteenth century was both "the best of times" and "the worst of times" (Smith 35).

#2

Not embedded:	The Puritan community admired Arthur Dimmesdale. "He was the mouthpiece of heaven's messages of wisdom" (Lee 139).
Embedded:	The Puritans admire Dimmesdale because he is "the mouthpiece [for] heaven's messages of wisdom" (Lee 139).

#3

Not embedded:	The citizens of Thebes view Creon as prideful. "Do you want me to show myself weak before the people?" (Jones 960).
Embedded:	Creon's fear of appearing "weak before the people" causes him to stubbornly adhere to Antigone's death sentence (Jones 960). What Creon thinks is strong leadership has the opposite effect on the citizens of Thebes who now have little respect for this prideful king.

#4

Not embedded:	He hoped to move somewhere better. "One day, a miracle happened. My dad obtained a substitute teaching job at a high school; he bought a house and furniture" (Johnson 31).
Embedded:	The promise of a better life dawned when his father got "a substitute teaching job at a high school" (Johnson 31).

Sometimes a sentence is more effective by embedding a single quoted word rather than using several words. Using more of your own words and less of the quotation creates the opportunity for better commentary and thus, a more meaningful statement. Example:

#5

Not embedded:	"Your pleasure with her would soon grow cold… and then you'd have a hellcat in bed and elsewhere" (Jones 960).

Embedded: According to Creon, Princess Antigone is not good enough for his son because she is only a woman and a "hellcat" that will bring him nothing but trouble (Jones 960).

*When a quote is longer than three lines, be sure that you separate the quote from the paragraph, indent, and double space it. For example (example is single-spaced to save space):

Paine examines the need of separation from Great Britain throughout his works, stating that "America would have flourished as much, and probably much more, had no European power taken any notice of her" (Paine 139). He says that:

> We have boasted the protection of Great Britain, without considering, that her motive was *interest*, not *attachment*; and that she did not protect us from *our enemies* on our account; but from *her enemies* on her account, from those who had no quarrel with us on any other account, and who will always be our enemies [now] on the same account. (Paine 140)

This statement empowers the United States to break free from the hold Great Britain has, and become a separate nation.

Citations in Text (examples are single-spaced to conserve paper)
One author's name in reference
This research has been validated within the past decade (Wallace 52-57).

One author's name in text
Wallace states that this research has been validated within the past decade (52-57).

Two authors' names in reference
Much argument has surrounded the presentation of this theory (Rich and Stone 304).

Two authors' names in text
Rich and Stone express dismay about the controversy surrounding the theory (304).

Three or more authors' names in reference
Professionals from the fields of business and education addressed questions about Japan's national identity (Carlisle et al. 42-45).

Three or more authors' names in text
Carlisle, Sharma, and Kaiser discussed questions about Japan's national identity (42-45).

The Works Cited List
The Works Cited list is an alphabetically arranged list (by author name) that provides bibliographic information about sources cited in your paper. It is placed at the end of your research paper. Begin the Works Cited list on a new page, continuing the page number sequence of your paper. **Underline book and periodical titles in Works Cited entries.**

Begin the list by centering the title Works Cited an inch from the top of the page. Each entry starts flush left, with subsequent lines indented five spaces. **The entire list is double-spaced, both between and within entries.**

For Example (examples are single-spaced to save space):

Works Cited

Forner, Phillip.,ed. *The Complete Writings of Thomas Paine.* New York: Citadel Press,

    1945.

Kelly, D.G. *Race Rebels.* New York: New Press, 1994.

Kennedy, Randall. *Boy*. New York: Pantheon Books, 2002.

Lighter, J.E.,ed. *Random House Dictionary of American Slang.* New York, New London

    Printing, 1997.

Paine, Thomas. *Common Sense. American Poetry and Prose 5th ed.* Foerster, Garbo., ed.

    New York: Houghton, 1970.

Singer, Bennett., ed. *Growing Up Gay / Growing Up Lesbian.* New York: New Press,

    1994.

Woodwrad, W.E.. *Thomas Paine. New* York: E.P. Dutton & Company, 1945.

Works Cited Page Helpful Hints:

- *Works cited page is the last page of the research paper.*

- *Type your last name and the page number at top right of page (½ inch from top edge). Using a "header" is the easiest way to do this.*

- *"Works Cited" appears 1 inch from the top edge, entered horizontally.*

- *Everything is double-spaced with no extra spaces between entries.*

- *First line of each entry is against the left margin; all other lines of the entry are indented five spaces; this is called a "Hanging indent."*

- *Most entries contain author name, title, and publishing information in that order.*

- *If a work lacks something (e.g. author's name), write the information that does appear.*

- *The works cited page is alphabetized according to the first word of each entry (typically the author); this word must appear in the references within the text of the research paper.*

- *Refer to the <u>MLA Handbook</u> or <u>OWL PURDUE ONLINE</u> when one of your references doesn't fit with the following samples.*

<u>DEAD WORD LIST</u>

Here lie words that have been used to death. May they rest in peace!!!!

SO, DO NOT EVER USE THEM…

Stuff	sad	kind of	that
Think	like	sort of	this shows that
A lot	anyway	lots	there is
Nice	nowadays	tons	there are
Good	guy	got	bad
I	okay	mad	you
Someone	something	anything	everything
Anybody	it is	it was	should of
Could of	would of	went	caring
No one	nobody	happy	there were
We	have	had	like
Really	thing	me	has
Due to	could	would	should

Transitions

Continuation signals (Warning—there are more ideas to come):

and	again	a final reason	last of all
moreover	other	too	also
and finally	furthermore	likewise	next
secondly	with	another reason	first of all
in addition	more	one reason	similarly

Change-of-direction signals (Watch out—we're doubling back):

although	despite	however	in spite of
the opposite	rather	while	but
different from	in contrast	nevertheless	on the contrary
still	though	conversely	even though
instead of	otherwise	on the other hand	yet

Sequence signals (There is an order to these ideas):

first, second, third	into (far into the night)	then	since
after	later	last	for one thing
next	now	while	until
during	always	before	earlier
in the first place			

Illustrations signals (Here's what the principle means in reality):

for example	for instance	such as	in the same way as
specifically	to illustrate	much like	similar to

Emphasis signals (This is important):

major development	the chief outcome	the basic concern
key features	significant factor	the principal item
central issue	major event	primary concern
especially important	distinctive quality	above all
important to note	especially relevant	most of all
most noteworthy	it all boils down to	pay particular attention to
remember that	more than anything else	the crux of the matter
the main value	should be noted	

Conclusion signals (This ends the discussion and may have special importance):

as a result	from this the reader can see	hence	consequently
last of all	finally	in summary	therefore

Cause, condition, or result signals (Condition or modification coming):

because	for	while	that
as	so that	yet	resulting from
if	from	then	until
whether	therefore	thus	consequently
of	so	but	since
in order that	unless	due to	

Comparison-contrast signals (We will now compare idea A with idea B):

And	too	either	more than
even	much as	but	yet
opposite	though	or	best
less	same	then	like
different from	however	rather	also
most	less than	better	while
still	although		

Recognizing and Writing About Tone

Tone: The writer's or speakers attitude toward his subject his audience or himself: the emotional coloring or emotional meaning of a work.

Examples of tone:

Calm	Happy	Innocent	Agreeable	Romantic
Complacent	Playful	Aggressive	Amiable	Formal
Shocked	Flirtatious	Benevolent	Patronizing	Informal
Confused	Coy	Giddy	Humorous	Classical
Baffled	Seductive	Disheartened	Authoritative	Lofty
Explosive	Sexy	Audacious	Bleak	
Confident	Inviting	Presumptuous	Threatening	
Jealous	Elated	Passionate	Embarrassed	
Angry	Euphoric	Impassioned	Chauvinistic	
Boring	Zealous	Contended	Sexiest	
Bored				

*And many, many more…