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College Composition 2: The Rhetoric of War, Spring 2007
Introducing Quotations: Examples and Exercises

NEVER use a quotation that is not introduced. **NEVER** end a paragraph with an explained quotation.

Example of what not to do:

In another view it is saying that they will only go to war if it is the lesser evil. “Of the four different images of war considered here the just war image is the only one to uphold the moral limitation of war clearly and consistently” (Coates 4).

- If the word “that” directly proceeds the quotation, **do not use a comma.**
- **All** pieces of punctuation go **outside** the parenthetical notation; the following should **never** happen: “. . . word,” (Author 15). The comma after “word” is not needed.
 - There is no comma between the author’s last name and the page number.
 - When the author’s name appears in the sentence, on the page number goes between the parentheses. The abbreviation “p.” is not used.
- It is very important that each quotation actually fits with what is being discussed at that point in the essay—that is, it must fit with what comes before it and after it.
- You may change the text you are quoting to fit into your sentence, but **you must maintain the original meaning** of the quotation.
 - When removing words in the middle of the quotation, use an ellipsis (. . .) in their place: “There are words . . . removed from this sentence” (3).
 - When adding letters or words, place the new letters or words in square brackets []: “He walk[ed to school] went it [wasn’t] raining” (2).

List of verbs that can help you introduce and incorporate quotes:

adds	declares	observes	thinks
agrees	defends	points out	warns
argues	denies	refuses	writes
asks	disagrees	rejects	considers
asserts	disputes	relates	contends
believes	emphasizes	reports	maintains
claims	explains	responds	notes
comments	finds	reveals	states
compares	holds	says	suggests
concedes	illustrates	sees	
concludes	implies	shows	
condemns	insists	speculates	

Note that all of the verbs are in the **present tense**. Because you are actively engaging with the texts that you have read, you use the present tense.

There are a variety of different ways in which you can incorporate quotations smoothly into the text. Look at the following examples, and come up with your own using Regan and/or the Afghanistan Packet articles as your source. Use the words and rules on the preceding page as guides. Go through your final draft for essay 2 and find instances where each example can be used. Then, re-write your text according to the example. Choose from the list of verbs to help vary your sentences to make them more meaningful. All of the quotations in your essay should be introduced in one of the below ways.

1. Using an introductory phrase with the author's name, a comma, and the complete sentence.

Example:

Richard Regan states, "An unjust enemies armed forces may be justly targeted because they are evidently participating in the enemies wrongdoing against the victim nation" (88).

2. Using an introductory phrase with the author's name, a comma, but not the complete sentence.

The political leaders of the enemy may also be targeted, according to Regan, "since the leadership bears the primary responsibility for the war" (88).

3. Using an introductory phrase with some explanation, a colon, and the complete sentence(s).

Regan defines the final group of people who may be fairly targeted as those civilians who are engaged in war-related activities: "Civilians produce weapons and equipment integral to the waging of modern war, and civilians maintain a modern belligerent's industrial infrastructure, which is also integral to the waging of war" (89).

4. Using an introductory phrase with explanation that is supported by the quote, using no punctuation before the quotation. Most the time, only part of the original sentence is used.

Garrett emphasizes the unethical nature of area bombings because "of the landmark in the evolution of warfare and more particularly the concept of total war" (11).

5. Using one quote but separating it within the sentence. Here, we combine parts of example #4 and example #3, where we have an introductory phrase and later the use of a colon. Note that after the first quotation, a comma is used.

In his interview with Jim Lehrer, Bush plainly states that the "government ought to be involved" (2) with gun control, because it is the government who is in control of gun records: "it's the federal government that issues licenses to gun dealers and therefore has the access to the computer to determine whether or not a citizen is eligible or not eligible to purchase a weapon" (2).

6. Using one author's ideas and language to support or denounce the ideas of another.

Just as Lifton believes the Hiroshima narrative was created as a way to appease the American people, the idea of bombing German cities was "in effect adopted *ex post facto* by the British Government in order to provide a rationale for something the government planned to do anyway, and for perhaps quite different reasons" (Garrett 161).