

Incorporating Quotes in Research Papers

First Time a Source is Used:

When you are using a source for the **first time**, you have to properly introduce the source in order to make the information clear to the reader, avoid plagiarism and develop your own credibility (ethos). Here is a check list to help you do that.

To correctly incorporate a quote, you must:

___ **state the author's name**

___ **establish the author's credibility**

___ **name the title of the author's text**

___ **include a completed sentence telling readers what the author is doing**

___ **In a new sentence, use a verb to lead into the quoted passage**

___ **After the close of the quote, put the page number the quote was founded on in parenthesis.**

EXAMPLE:

In her article "Warfare Is Only an Invention--Not a Biological Necessity," Margaret Mead, the famous American cultural anthropologist, makes an assertion about warfare. She claims, "there are peoples even today who have no warfare" (417).

Consecutive Times a Source is Used:

Once you have introduced your source the first time, you do not need to include the full introduction when using information from that same source. All you need to do is name the author's last name and provide the page number.

EXAMPLE:

Mead attempted to raise "liberated, nonviolent sons whose aggressive tendencies would be mollified by a sensitivity and compassion" (17).

If you choose not to name the author in the beginning of the sentence, you need to provide his/her last name in the parenthesis along with the page number.

EXAMPLE:

One of the major causes of abuse is the use of alcohol or drugs. In fact, “Alcohol is almost always involved in family violence. Up to 80% of all cases involve drinking, whether before, during or after the critical incident” (Somers 310).

Use these methods *only* after you have already identified the author, author’s credibility, and his or her text earlier in your paper.

Verbs to Help you When Incorporating Quotes

Note the present tense. Be sure you know the meaning of the word before using it.

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