

Using Quotations

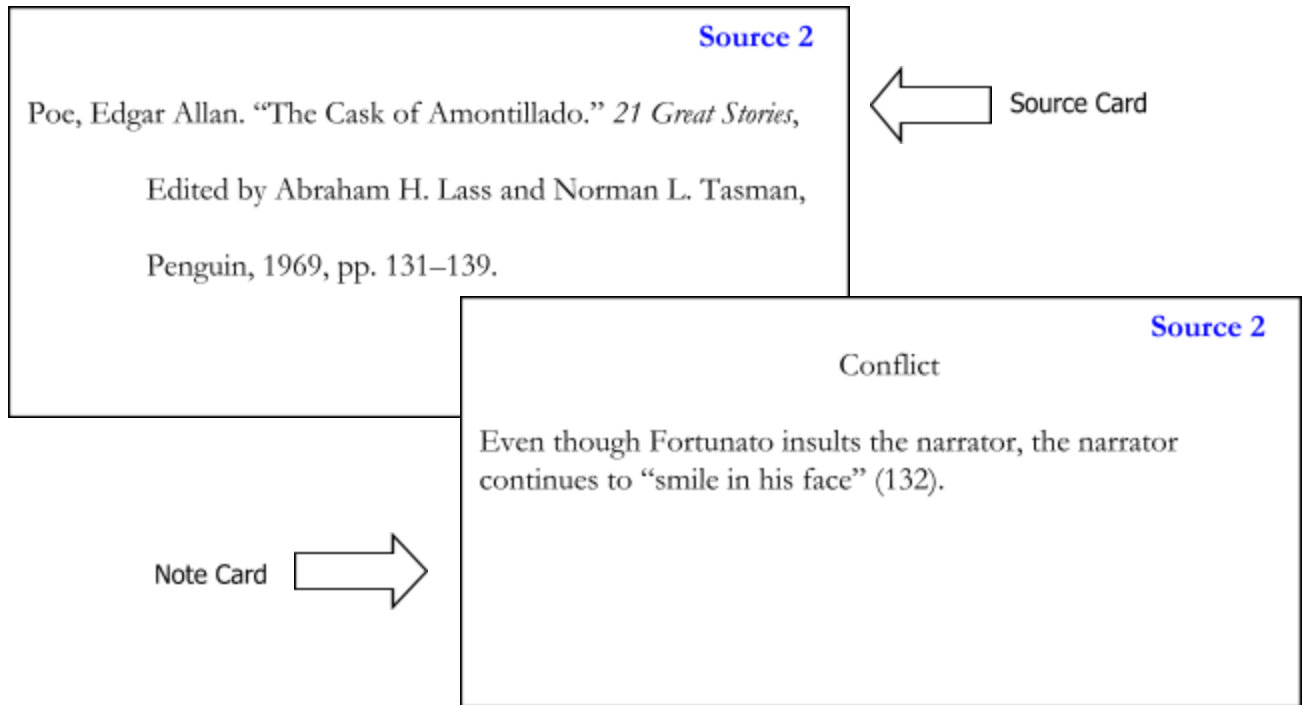
There are different rules for formatting when you quote prose and verse. Use page numbers for quotations from **prose** and line numbers for quotations from **verse**. **Verse** is poetry or song lyrics, and **prose** is any piece of writing that is not verse.

The best way to include a quotation in your paper is by choosing a very short excerpt and weaving it smoothly into your own sentence.

Quotations of Prose

Short quotations: quotations that take up **no more than four** typed lines of **your** paper:

- Introduce your quotation.
- Insert the quotation into your paper using quotation marks, eliminating the punctuation mark at the end.
- Place the parenthetical citation after the quotation with end punctuation following the closing parenthesis.

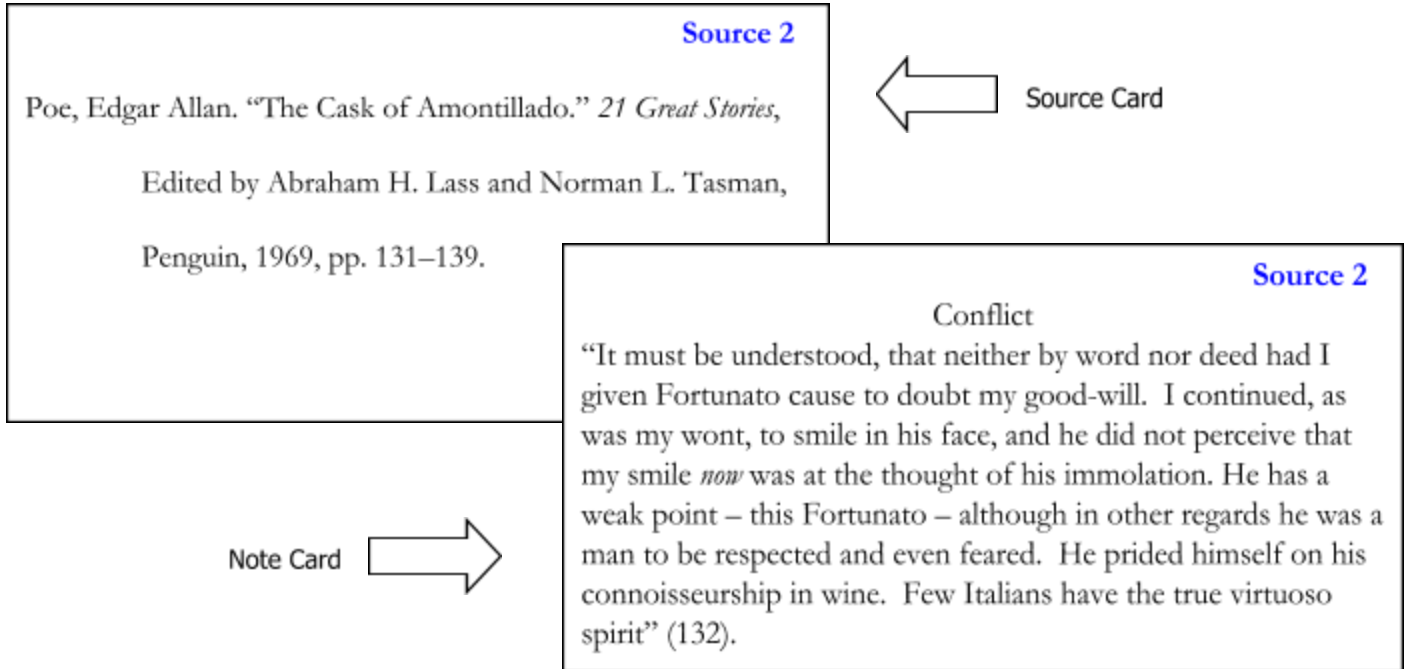


In your paper:

The narrator of "Cask of Amontillado" introduces the man v. man conflict from the very beginning of the short story. He informs the reader that Fortunato's insult will not outwardly affect him, as the narrator continues to "smile in his face" (Poe 132).

Block Quotations: quotations of **more than four** typed lines of **your** paper:

- Introduce your quotation followed by a colon.
- Indent each line of the quotation ½ an inch (1 tab).
- At the end of the quotation place a period.
- Place the parenthetical citation after the period.
- Double-space the quotation.
- Do not use quotation marks



In your paper:

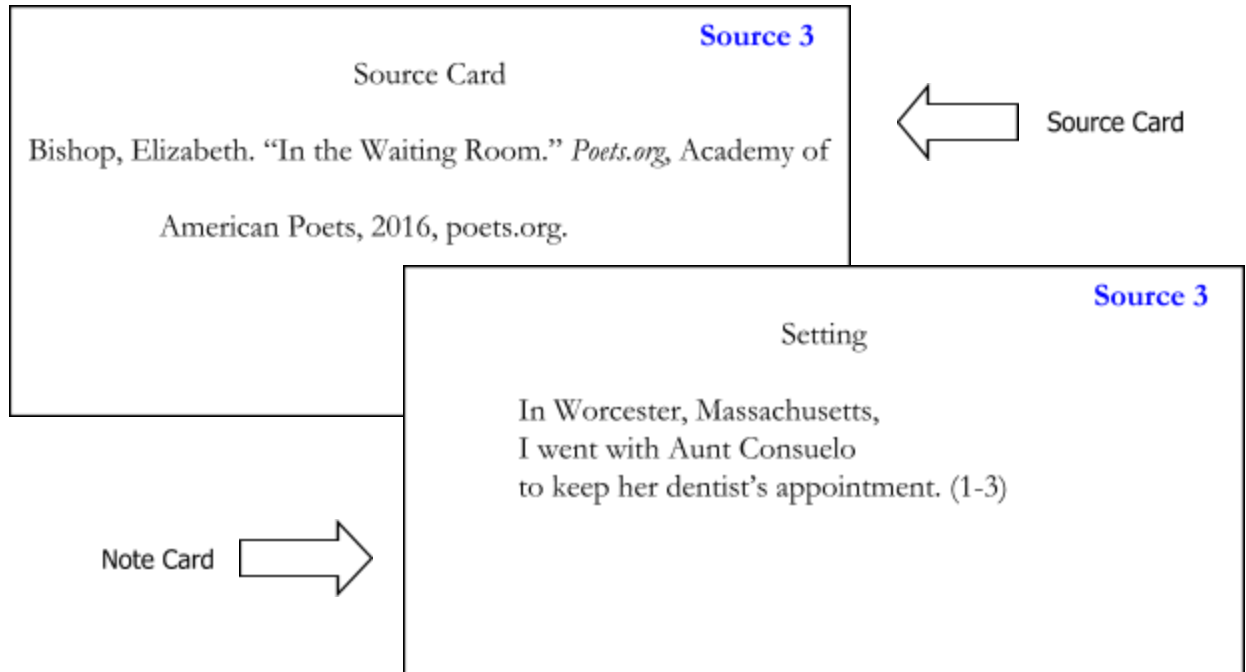
The narrator of “The Cask of Amontillado” introduces the man v. man conflict from the very beginning of the short story. He informs the reader:

It must be understood, that neither by word nor deed had I given Fortunato cause to doubt my good-will. I continued, as was my wont, to smile in his face, and he did not perceive that my smile *now* was at the thought of his immolation. He has a weak point – this Fortunato – although in other regards he was a man to be respected and even feared. He prided himself on his connoisseurship in wine. Few Italians have the true virtuoso spirit.
(Poe 132)

This discrepancy between appearance and reality makes it impossible for Fortunato to grasp the narrator’s true motives.

Quotations of Verse

Short quotations: quotations of **no more than three lines** of verse.



- Introduce the quotation.
- Insert the quotation into your paper using quotation marks, eliminating the punctuation mark at the end.
- Use a forward slash "/" to indicate a line break.
- Use two forward slashes "/" to indicate a stanza break.
- Place the parenthetical citation after the quotation with a period following the closing parenthesis. Remember to use **line numbers** not page numbers. Continue writing on the same line.

In your paper:

The speaker establishes the setting: "In Worcester, Massachusetts, / I went with Aunt Consuelo / to keep her dentist's appointment" (Bishop 1-3).

Long quotations: quotations of **more than three lines** of verse:

<p>Source Card</p> <p>Bishop, Elizabeth. "In the Waiting Room." <i>Poets.org</i>, Academy of American Poets, 2016, poets.org.</p>	<p>Source 3</p>
	<p>Setting</p> <p>In Worcester, Massachusetts, I went with Aunt Consuelo to keep her dentist's appointment and sat and waited for her in the dentist's waiting room. (1-5)</p>

- Write a proper introduction followed by a **colon**.
- Indent each line of the quotation one inch (10 spaces or 2 tab keys).
- At the end of the quotation place a period.
- Place the parenthetical citation after the period.
- Double-space the quotation.
- Do not use quotation marks.
- Do not use / marks to indicate a break in lines. Instead, copy the lines exactly as you see them in the poem or play.

In your paper:

Through description of the setting, the speaker creates an anticipatory mood:

In Worcester, Massachusetts,
I went with Aunt Consuelo
to keep her dentist's appointment
and sat and waited for her
in the dentist's waiting room. (Bishop 1-5)

The repetition of the word "wait" leads the reader to experience the tension brought on by the "waiting room."