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Regarding Quotations: Examples and APA Parenthetical Citation

NEVER use a quotation that is not introduced.

Example of what **not to do**:

Nancy Baym (2010) has expressed concern with how we talk about **technology**.
“**If we want** to build a rich understanding of how media influence personal connections, we need to stop talking about media in overly simplistic terms” (Baym, p. 6).

- If the word “that” directly precedes the quotation, **do not use a comma**.
- **All** pieces of punctuation go **outside** the parenthetical notation; the following should **never** happen: “. . . word,” (author, p. 15). The comma after “word” is not needed.
 - There is a comma between the author’s last name and the p. before the page number.
 - When the author’s name appears in the sentence, only the p. and page number goes between the parentheses.
- 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” (p. 3).
 - When adding letters or words, place the new letters or words in square brackets []: “He **walk[ed to school] when it [wasn’t]** raining” (p. 2).

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

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| added | declared | observed | thought |
| agreed | defended | pointed out | warned |
| argued | denied | refused | wrote |
| asked | disagreed | rejected | considered |
| asserted | disputed | related | contended |
| believed | emphasized | reported | maintained |
| claimed | explained | responded | noted |
| commented | found | revealed | stated |
| compared | held | said | suggested |
| conceded | illustrated | saw | |
| concluded | implied | showed | |
| condemned | insisted | speculated | |

APA style requires authors to use the **past tense or present perfect tense** when using signal phrases to describe earlier research, for example, **Baym (2010) found** or **Baym (2010) has found**.

There are a variety of different ways one can incorporate quotations smoothly into the text. Look at the following examples, and try to replicate as many as you can. Use the words and rules on the preceding page as guides.

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

Example:

Nancy Baym (2010) has stated, "If we want to build a rich understanding of how media influence personal connections, we need to stop talking about media in overly simplistic terms" (p. 6).

Note the placement of the publication year after the author's name and the page number at the end of the sentence. Use the author's full name for the first mention only. After that, only the last name. Only add the publication year after the first use of the author.

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

When writing about technology, we must remember that each technology, according to Baym, "offers unique affordances, or packages of potentials and constraints, for communication" (p. 17).

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

Baym has considered the complicating effects of new media communication technologies: "One of the defining qualities of communication technologies is that they rupture the otherwise-mandatory connection between message delivery and shared space" (p. 92).

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.

Baym highlights the dissociative properties of social media, which tends to lead to "disembodied identities that exist only in actions and words" (p. 105).

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.

While discussing how "people are adaptive, innovative, and influential" when selecting how technologies will be adopted, Baym (2010) highlights individual over corporate influences: "developers redesign and innovate to provide people with better ways to do the things they didn't expect us to do" (p. 151).

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

Just as Jenkins (1992) has described the interactive practices of fans, others who use social media communication technologies to write, such as marketers, travelers, and fitness enthusiasts similarly "see digital connections as part and parcel of our everyday lives and social contexts" (Baym, p. 153).