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Direct and indirect quotation in academic writing pdf

Why are quotations important? It is important to quote the sources you consult when writing a paper. You must give credit to the authors whose works you have used, whether you quote them or not. By referring to your sources, you provide evidence for your research and, more importantly, the pathway others can use to find the materials you consulted. Properly quoting materials will help you avoid plagiarizing. What is the difference between a direct quote and an indirect quote? A direct quotation (or direct quotation) is the exact words taken from the original source and used in the second write. An indirect quote (or indirect quote) is an idea or fact taken from an external source that is used in another write. The student uses his or her words, but the idea or facts come from the original source. For example: The original, from the 1858 version of the Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx: The history of all the existing society's history is the history of class struggles. Direct citrate: As Karl Marx wrote: The history of all the societies that still have been in the world is the history of class fights. This shows that the Orthodox Communists believe that the conflict between rich and poor is the driving force behind the history of the world. Implicit quote: As Marx explained in his 1848 book, all human history can explain the conflict between rich and poor. Both direct and indirect quotes shall use the information obtained from the original; A direct quotation also uses accurate words, while the indirect quote does not do so. Both direct and indirect quotation marks must be quoted in the text and listed on the Works Referenced /References page. What is paraphrase? Paraphrase and implicit quote are the same thing. They contain information or ideas from another author, expressed in their own words. You must refer to the paraphrase/indirect quote. Do I have to paraphrase? Do I have to refer to implicit quotations? You must refer to direct and indirect offers. For example, imagine that you are reading this sentence in an article in the Guardian (British newspaper), written by journalist Rebecca Tavender: Analysts fear that the advent of nanotechnology could cause an increase in certain types of cancer. You can paraphrase that information like this: Nanotechnology has potential drawbacks. Some experts fear that an increase in nanotechnology could lead to an increase in certain types of cancer (Tavender). You didn't use the exact words in the Guardian article, but you used the idea, so you have to quote it. All you have to do is put the author's name in the text, then list the article on your Works Referenced page. Indirect offers, also called indirect discourse or indirect speech, are a nice shortcut if you wear something that someone said. They provide a summary and allow you to paraphrase instead of giving a literal retelling that may not add anything to your writing. For example, quote would look like this: Lexi said: It's time to eat! An implicit quote would look like this: Lexi announced it was time to eat. In this example there would be little reason to use a direct quote, you will not lose any word meaning by quoting it indirectly. If you feel like your essay or speech is a difficult direct offer, turn things up with an indirect offer. Indirect quotations help strengthen your own perspective by enabling your knowledge or knowledge to shine through. They don't overshadow what you need to bring to the table. Rather, they support their point by preserving the original author's meaning. The good news is that you only need the statutes that you would use with implicit citations in any sentence. You don't have to worry about what's going inside or outside the quotes. For example: James made a good point that preparation is the key to success. When it comes to creativity, I believe, like Maya Angelou, that you can't use it up. I was skeptical when my doctor told me to try yoga for my back pain, but it has really helped. Do you see how it serves to paraphrase the purpose? A direct quote can sometimes stop the flow of your writing. With an indirect offer, your sentence moves forward, preserving the integrity of the speaker's meaning without using precise words, and providing specific information to support your argument. Although indirect offers are slightly less formal and stylized than direct quotes, it is still important to attribute words. You usually see a lead in a quote. For example: According to Albert Einstein, life is like a bicycle. You have to move on. Albert Einstein observed that life was like a bicycle. You have to move on. According to our beloved Albert Einstein, life is like a bicycle. You have to move on. When you provide information about a source, words used in a lead can also indicate what you think about the author or quote. In the examples above, the use of a loved one is very positive, while the observed and accordingly are neutral. To show disagreement you can use claims or claims that would be prepared by readers for your counter-argument. In a situation like this where you refer to a popular quote, you don't have to worry about APA or MLA quotes. However, if you refer to a specific part of an article or textbook, you want to use the correct quotations. To keep your writing interesting and diverse, you can throw in mixed quotes. You guessed this, mixed offers combine direct and indirect offers. Here's a basic example that helps you see what mixed quotes embody: All her boyfriends have told me she's really sweet. A

direct quote would read this way: All her boyfriends said: She's really sweet. An implicit quote would read this way: Her boyfriends always say that very sweet. Mixed offers almost created by the reader for an indirect quote and then add quotation marks around the sections that are truly literal. Here's a longer example: Military relations with China are also tough, said U.S. Navy Admiral William Fallon, commander of U.S. Pacific Command. He said he called his Chinese counterparts to discuss North Korea's missile tests. (Alwyn Scott, U.S. May slap China suit intellectual property dispute. Seattle Times, July 10, 2006) Do you see how direct and indirect quotes can blend together nicely? To some extent, how to quote from your sources is up to you. The point is, if you're probably taking information from someone else's job, you need to give credit where credit is needed. Otherwise, you're going to change the lanes for plagiarization, and we all know how it ends. Quotes are always useful for essays and speeches. They give credibility to your statements, show that you engaged in research and even support the emotions you might try to evoke. As long as you choose to wisely and properly introduce your quote, you will do yourself a favor by strengthening up your writing with these solid reinforcements. When your punctuation is under control, you'll get your way to a thoughtful piece! M.A. Education Summary: Overview of general rules, when and where to use quotation marks. The primary task of quotation marks is to turn off and represent the exact (either spoken or written) language that comes from someone else. The quotation mark is also used to mark speech acts in fiction and sometimes in poetry. Since you most often use them when working with external sources, the successful use of quotation marks is a practical protection against casual plagiarism and excellent practice of academic honesty. In the United States, the standard has the following rules for the use of quotation marks, although there may be an interest that the rules for using its punctuation are different in other countries. The following includes the main use of quotation marks. For more detailed information and exceptions, see the separate parts of this guide. Direct Quotes Direct Offers include adding specific words from another person to your own writing. Quotes always come in pairs. Do not open the offer and do not close it at the end of the quoted material. Capitalize the first letter of the direct quote if the quoted material is a full sentence. Mr. Johnson, who was working in his field that morning, said: 'The alien spacecraft appeared right in front of my own eyes. Do not use uppercase if the quoted material is a fragment or only a piece of original material throughout the sentence. While Mr. Johnson has seen a strange happening on the farm, he noted that the spacecraft certainly takes the cake when it comes to unexplained activity. If a direct quotation is interrupted in the middle of a sentence, do not capitalization of the second part of the offer. I didn't see the real alien, said Mr. Johnson, but I wish I had. In all of the above examples, indicate how period or comma punctuation always before the last quotation mark. It is also important to understand that if you use MLA or other documentation, this punctuation rule may change. If you quote text with a spelling or grammar error, you should transcribe the error in your text. However, also add the term sic italia immediately after the error, and add it to brackets. Sic is latin and translates like this, so, or just like that. The word tells the reader that your quote is an accurate reproduction of what you found, and the error is not your own. Mr Johnson says the experience, It has made me look around at the existence of extraterrestials [sic]. Quotes are most effective if you use them sparingly and keep them relatively short. Too many quotes from the scientific paper will get you accused of not producing the original idea or material (they may also be bore by a reader who wants to know mainly what you have to say on the subject). Indirect offers Indirect offers are not precise wordings, but rather a reformword or summaries of another person's words. In this case, quotation marks are not required. However, indirect quotations require a proper quote, and you commit to plagiarism if you do not. Mr. Johnson, a local farmer, announced last night that he saw an alien spaceship on his property. Many writers struggle to use direct quotations versus indirect offers. Use the following tips to guide you of your choice: Use direct offers if the source material uses a particularly prominent or remarkable language. Don't rob such language of your power by changing it. Martin Luther King Jr. believed that the end of slavery was important and hoped that millions of slaves did terribly wrong. The above should never stand: Martin Luther King Jr. said of the Emancipation Proclamation, This compelling decree came in a great beacon of light the hope of millions of Negro slaves who were burned to the flames of nervous injustice. Use an indirect bid (or paraphrase) if you just need to summa the basic cases or details of the text. Use direct offers if the quoting author has invented a term that is unique to him and relevant to your own newspaper. If you use direct quotes versus indirect quotes is ultimately the choice you will learn from the feeling of experience. However, always try to have a sense of why you have chosen your quote. In other words, never put quotes on your paper just because your teacher says: You have to use quotes. Quotes.

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