

CITATION + WEAVING *examples*

① Even in his rise to expectations, along comes money. Pip is isolated by money. Pip's first night in his rise to expectations he describes as the "first night of [his] bright fortunes [and]... the loneliest [he] had ever known" (Dickens 161). As Pip and Herbert enjoy the gentlemen life, they accumulate a large amount of debt. Pip's lavish habits soon led Herbert into "expenses that he could not afford" (Dickens 302). Pip is again isolated by money when Herbert parts ways with Pip for his partnership. He expresses this when he describes going to his "lonely home - if it deserved the name" (Dickens 500).

proper use of brackets

②

One example of how money brings out the worst in people is the greedy nature of Miss Havisham's relatives. "They [are] all toadies and humbugs" who continually attempt to ingratiate themselves to Miss Havisham in an attempt to inherit a part of her fortune (Dickens 92). All of them are jealous of Pip, and treat him with the "utmost contempt" because they fear Miss Havisham favors him over them (Dickens 93). Though Miss Havisham's relations share a common goal and sometimes visit her together, their greed causes them to view each other as rivals and obstacles to her fortune. When Miss Havisham is dismissive toward one relative, the others "[brighten] when [she is] met with this rebuff" (Dickens 97).

proper citation format and placement

③

Estella had always been desirable though she was "so much more womanly...and [had an] inaccessibility...about her" (Dickens 184). Pip remembered almost every little thing about Estella though she brushed off memories, and acted as if Pip were still a mere child, making him "cry again, inwardly" as a boy once more (Dickens 186). To add to his despair he had nothing to fall back on, for he was "fit for nothing" and could not find a place in her upper class world (Dickens 267).

proper use of an ellipsis

When you integrate quoted evidence into your writing — especially analysis — you'll need to make it a natural part of your own thinking, not an awkward add on. Likewise, you want your citations to not disrupt the flow of your language. Look over these guidelines and examples; then give it a try with your own work.

① Use brackets [] around a word you've had to change in order to make the quote fit in more smoothly with your language.

② Always place the citation immediately before the period and outside of quotation marks in this exact format.

③ If you need to remove words from a quote, use an ellipsis ... to make quote fit in more smoothly with your own writing.

④

nice use of a short quote

As an example, when Pip first met her, she had called him "a common labouring-boy" which changed how he thought of himself (Dickens 57).

⑤

great use of brackets

When Estella insults Pip's clothing and appearance, "[his] opinion of those accessories" changes, and he becomes disgusted with them and himself (Dickens 71). Once Pip is apprenticed to Joe, he becomes upset because, although "[he] had liked it once," he now has greater ambitions (Dickens 119). Pip becomes "ashamed of home" (Dickens 120). Guilt and the knowledge that his ambitions will not be fulfilled make him unhappy.

⑥

Pip's hopeless, romantic relationship with Estella motivated him to become a gentleman and try to be worthy of her status. He knew "[his] society was less open to her reproach," meaning that her society wasn't accepting of Pip's lifestyle (Dickens 121). Pip had even admitted that "[he wanted] to be a gentleman on her account" (Dickens 142). His wanting to change happened early in their relationship when Estella complained of Pip being "a common laboring boy" and having "course hands" and "thick boots" (Dickens 66).

⑦

This is expressed when Joe visits and Pip states that "if [he] could have kept [Joe] away by paying him money, [Pip] certainly would have" (Dickens 241).

④

Using short quotes is an excellent strategy since they are so easy to weave into your sentences without sounding the least bit awkward.

⑤

Good weaving isn't just "nice" - it's essential! When reading your paragraph outloud, it should flow smoothly. If it doesn't - it's not woven, and the quote will not count.

⑥

This is a model paragraph. All three quotes are well-woven, properly cited, and add to the overall argument present in the topic paragraph. None of the quotes are too long or too short, and brackets have been properly implemented.

⑦

When you weave quotes, be sure that they remain specific. If you need to, use brackets to change pronouns (I, he, him, her, it) to clearer terms.

Decide what kind of moves the author is making, and choose a fitting verb:

- Represent ? —————> presents, portrays, depicts, characterizes, dramatizes
- Draw attention ? —————> emphasizes, highlights, underscores, foregrounds, stresses
- Reveal or hint ? —————> shows, reveals, exposes, suggests, implies
- Set relationships ? —————> contrasts, juxtaposes, parallels, connects, distinguishes
- Challenge assumptions ? —————> questions, challenges, critiques, satirizes, undermines
- Add complexity ? —————> complicates, qualifies, reframes, subverts, destabilizes
- Guide readers' responses ? —————> invites, encourages, prompts, positions, distances

Try these
sentence
frames as
you get
started!

START HERE

- [Author] **presents** [character / place / situation] as [description].
- [Author] **shows** that [character / society] is [description].
- [Author] **emphasizes** [idea or quality] through [specific detail].

CONNECT CHOICE TO MEANING

- By [describing / repeating / contrasting] [detail], [author] **highlights** [idea].
- [Author] **contrasts** [X] with [Y] to **reveal** [important difference].
- Through [image / symbol / narrative choice], [author] **suggests** that [interpretive claim].

HANDLE COMPLEXITY

- Although [character / situation] initially appears [X], [author] **reveals** [Y], complicating the idea that [claim].
- By juxtaposing [X] with [Y], [author] **exposes** a tension between [value] and [behavior].
- [Author] **positions** readers to [initial response] before [detail / shift] **prompts** them to reconsider [assumption].