

## Introducing Quotes with Interesting Verbs

Verbs can be used to introduce summaries, paraphrases, and quotations that indicate the author’s point of view on the topic, thus adding to the writer’s rhetorical power.

In the sentence “Smith \_\_\_\_\_ that the flood might have been disastrous,” filling in the blank with observes, finds, or insists would create different meanings.

Author is neutral	Author implies or suggests	Author argues claims	Author is uneasy or disagrees	Author agrees
comments	analyzes	contends	disparages	admits
describes	asks	defends	belittles	agrees
explains	assesses	disagrees	bemoans	concedes
illustrates	concludes	holds	complains	concur
notes	finds	insists	condemns	grants
observes	predicts	maintains	deplores	
points out	proposes		deprecates	
records	reveals		derides	
relates	shows		laments	
reports	speculates		warns	
says	suggests			
sees	supposes			
thinks				
writes				

### Documentation Checklist

1. Are the name, title, and page headers and numbers formatted properly?
2. Does each direct quotation have quotation marks around it?
3. Is the author’s name included in the text or parenthetical citation for each summary, paraphrase, or quotation?
4. Is the page number included in the parenthetical cite, if available?
5. Is the author referred to by his/her last name in the text?
6. Is the end punctuation placed outside the parenthetical citations (remember to keep any exclamatory punctuation in the quotation and place the period outside of the citation)?
7. Are long quotes used sparingly?
8. Are long quotes blocked and punctuated correctly according to the appropriate style manual’s rules?
9. Are quotations introduced by the writer or simply dropped in?
10. Are quotations introduced with meaningful verbs and followed up with relevant commentary of your own?
11. Is the sentence structure containing quotations varied?
12. Have you avoided beginning or ending paragraphs with quotations?

Source: University Writing Center, University of Houston Clear Lake