Quotation, summary and paraphrase all require documentation of sources. You must use the author’s name and the page number of the information to identify the citation.

**Quote:** “When seen at all, mothers are presented without a hint of ethnicity, regional affiliation, color, or economics” (Lippi-Green 424).

**Paraphrase:** If they are in the films at all, mother characters in Disney movies are given no ethnicity, color or economic class at all (Lippi-Green 424).

**Summary:** Disney movies promote stereotypical views of marginalized groups when they use accents as a shortcut to characterization (Lippi-Green 424).

**THE “QUOTE SANDWICH”**

The basic way to integrate quotes in your paper is a three step process:

1) Introduce of the quote
2) Add the quote and its citation
3) Explain of the quote

This three-part structure (intro, quote, explanation) is sometimes called a “quote sandwich” because the quote is “sandwiched” between an intro and an explanation.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE QUOTE**

There are many different methods for introducing quoted material into your paper. Generally, one uses an identifying tag such as “In her article, Samuelson finds...” / “Takaki notes that...” / “Writing on The Lion King, Joseph explains...”, etc.

The following verbs will help you introduce quotes:

acknowledges, suggests, concludes, insists, predicts, reports, warns, admits, observes, believes, explains, summarizes, finds, concurs, affirms, implies, notes, comments, claims, illustrates, proposes, speculates, indicates

* All citations here are in MLA formatting.
* Lippi-Green and Loewen are names of authors who wrote articles about Disney characters.

California Lutheran University
The Writing Center
These verbs all have different meanings and different connotations. For instance, “Rogers reports...” sounds much more authoritative than “Rogers speculates...” Try to use the most appropriate introductory word for your project.

Also note that you can vary the placement of the identifying tag when you introduce a quote:

• According to Lippi-Green, “When seen at all, mothers are presented without a hint of ethnicity” (424).
• “When seen at all, mothers are presented without a hint of ethnicity,” according to Lippi-Green (424).
• “When seen at all,” Lippi-Green notes, “mothers are presented without a hint of ethnicity,” (424).

**QUOTE**

When you use a quote, it is important to integrate it smoothly and grammatically into your writing. Examples of good and bad:

- **Good integration:** Lippi-Green notices that mother characters “are presented without a hint of ethnicity” in Disney animated films (424).

- **Not so good integration:** Lippi-Green discusses mother characters in her essay. "When seen at all, mothers are presented without a hint of ethnicity" (424).

**EXPLANATION OF THE QUOTE AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE**

After you have introduced and placed your quote, you will need to explain its significance and address its relevance to your argument. For instance, having quoted the passage above, I might conclude that feminine characters in these films are heroified:

**Example:**

Lippi-Green notices that “when seen at all, mothers are presented without a hint of ethnicity, regional affiliation, color, or economics” (Lippi-Green 424). James Loewen calls this kind of glossing over of fact to convey a positive stereotype “heroification” in his article “Handicapped by History” (12). Feminine characters, especially mother figures, in Disney movies are wiped clean of anything remotely threatening to white, middle-class sensibilities so that the portrayal of women is as “bland” and unproblematic as the “heroes” in Loewen’s history textbooks (Loewen 13).

* All citations here are in MLA formatting.
* Lippi-Green and Loewen are names of authors who wrote articles about Disney characters.