

Effective Verbs for Introducing Quotations

Oftentimes in academic writing, you decide to use outside sources to enhance your argument and make it credible. It can be a challenge to insert these sources smoothly without taking away from your voice as a writer. However, if you keep your audience in mind when introducing these references, you'll be able to integrate the outside information with your analysis more effectively.

There are several rules you should follow when incorporating quotations into a paper. When you incorporate a text, you should have a reason for the quoted material's inclusion: is it reflecting the opinion of an important scholar or expert on your topic?; is it clarifying a new insight?; is it supporting one of your points? By introducing the quotation carefully, you can let your reader know both where the quotation is coming from, by including the author and the page number (if available), but also give your readers a sense of how the original author feels about his/her own material.

Examples:

Stephen King *emphasizes* that "once your basic story is on paper, you need to think about what it means and enrich your following drafts with your conclusions" (208).

William Zinsser correctly *believes*, "you have to strip your writing down before you can build it back up" (19).

These are just two examples of verbs you can use to introduce your quotations, portraying both the original author's view as well as (in the second example) hinting at your own reaction to that view. Below is an expanded list of effective verbs for integrating quoted material into your paper. Not every verb will carry the same meaning, so be wise in your selection!

acknowledges	cites	denies	finds	presents	says
addresses	claims	describes	identifies	proposes	shows
adds	compares	determines	inquires	proves	states
admits	concludes	discovers	insists	questions	stipulates
agrees	concur	emphasizes	investigates	rationalizes	stresses
analyzes	confirms	envisions	lists	refers to	suggests
answers	considers	evaluates	makes the	refutes	summarizes
argues	contends	examines	case	rejects	surveys
asks	critiques	explains	measures	remarks	synthesizes
asserts	declares	explicates	notes	replies	traces
assesses	defines	explores	observes	reports	views
believes	delineates	expounds on	points out	responds	warns
categorizes	demonstrates	furnishes	postulates	reviews	writes