

HOW TO INTEGRATE QUOTES

Adapted from *They Say/I Say: The Moves that Matter in Academic Writing*, by Gerald Graff and Cathy Birkenstein. W.W. Norton & Company: New York, 2006.

INTRODUCING WHAT “THEY SAY”

- A number of sociologists have recently suggested that X’s work has several fundamental problems.
- In their recent work, Y and Z have offered harsh critiques of Dr. X for _____.

INTRODUCING SOMETHING IMPLIED OR ASSUMED

- Although Shakespeare does not explicitly state it, he often gives the impression that _____.
- One implication of Shakespeare’s treatment of loyalty is that _____.
- Although Shakespeare does not say so directly, he assumes that _____.

INTRODUCING AN ONGOING DEBATE

- In discussions of X, one issue is _____.
- On the one hand, X argues _____. On the other hand, Y contends _____. Other even maintain _____.
- When it comes to the issue of _____, most will readily agree that _____.
- Where this agreement usually ends, however, is on the question of _____.
- Whereas some are convinced that _____, others maintain that _____.

CAPTURING AUTHORIAL ACTION

- X acknowledges that _____.
- X agrees that _____.
- X argues that _____.
- X believes that _____.
- X denies/does not deny that _____.
- X claims that _____.
- X complains that _____.
- X concedes that _____.
- X demonstrates that _____.
- X celebrates the fact that _____.
- X emphasizes that _____.
- X insists that _____.
- X observes that _____.
- X questions that _____.
- X suggests that _____.

INTRODUCING QUOTATIONS

- X states, “ _____ ” ().
- X writes, “ _____ ” ().
- As the prominent philosopher X puts it, “ _____ ” ().
- According to X, “ _____ ” ().
- In *Macbeth*, Shakespeare maintains that “ _____ ” ().
- In X’s view, “ _____ ” ().
- X agrees/disagrees when she writes, “ _____ ” ().

EXPLAINING QUOTATIONS

- X is saying _____.
- X argues _____.
- In other words, X believes _____.
- According to both X and Y, _____.
- X is insisting that _____.
- X’s point is that _____.
- The essence of X’s position is that _____.
- _____ is arguably the most significant factor because _____.
- This passage challenges the common assumption that _____.
- At first glance, the passage may appear to _____, but on closer inspection _____.

AGREE

- X is correct about _____ because recent studies have shown that _____.
- X’s theory of _____ is extremely useful because it sheds insight on the problem of _____.
- X’s argument is persuasive because _____.
- X’s evidence is persuasive because _____.

AGREE/DISAGREE SIMULTANEOUSLY

- Although X is correct up to a point, his overall conclusion fails to _____.
- Whereas X provides ample evidence that _____, Y and Z’s research on _____ and _____ are more convincing because _____.
- X is right that _____, but her argument is less convincing when she claims that _____.
- Popular belief may hold that _____, yet a sober analysis of the issue reveals _____.

DISAGREE

- X is mistaken because she overlooks _____.
- X's claim that _____ rests upon the questionable assumption that _____.
- By focusing on _____, X overlooks the deeper problem of _____.
- X may not realize _____.
- X is wrong because _____.
- Nevertheless, new research shows _____.
- X overlooks an important point about _____.

CONCESSIONS

- Some may challenge the view that _____. After all, many believe _____. However, that argument ignores _____ and _____.
- Many may disagree with the assertion that _____, but _____.
- Many opponents would object that _____.
- Opponents may want to dispute the claim that _____.
- Historians are so diverse in their views that it is hard to generalize because _____.
- Proponents of X are right to argue that _____, but they exaggerate when they claim that _____.
- While it is true that _____, it does not necessarily follow that _____.
- If sports enthusiasts stopped to consider their argument, many of them might simply assume that _____. However, research shows that _____.

ESTABLISHING WHY YOUR CLAIMS MATTER

- X is important because _____.
- These findings have important consequences for the broader domain of _____.
- The point of _____ is to address the larger matter of _____.
- Although X may seem of concern to only a small group of _____ during this time, it has greater implications _____.

TRANSITIONS

FOR ADDING IDEAS

also *another* *in fact* *equally important* *moreover*
furthermore *additionally* *indeed* *in addition*

FOR MAKING A CONTRAST

however *nevertheless* *although* *conversely*
on the contrary *notwithstanding* *even though* *all the same*
on the other hand *by contrast* *nonetheless*

FOR COMPARING

likewise *equally* *along the same lines*
similarly *in comparison* *in the same way*

FOR CITING AN EXAMPLE

for example *in other words* *in fact* *as an illustration*
for instance *specifically* *after all* *consider*

FOR SHOWING RESULTS

accordingly *hence* *consequently*
as a result *thus* *therefore*

FOR REINFORCING AN IDEA

above all *most noteworthy* *especially important*
a significant factor *most of all* *especially relevant*

FOR ELABORATING (EXPANDING UPON A POINT)

actually *by extension* *to put it another way*
to put it bluntly *in short* *to put it succinctly*
in other words *ultimately* *basically*

FOR CONCEDEDING A POINT

admittedly *of course* *although it is true that*
naturally *granted* *to be sure*

FOR CONCLUDING

clearly *hence* *consequently* *in short*
obviously *therefore* *thus* *all in all*