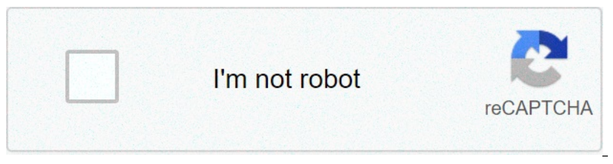

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How to write two different quotes in one sentence

In an interview article, it is important that readers never be in any doubt about who said what: is the interviewer (or narrator) talk, or are these the words of the interviewed? And the problem of course becomes more complex if different people are interviewed. One of the subtlest ways writers in English drive their readers through an interview is using punctuation. In this article, we explain and exemplify what to do if a passage that mentions the interview extends over a paragraph. It is a rule that many native speakers are not consciously aware of, but of which journalists, publishers and publishers know and apply regularly. When you mention someone in an article, it is normal to put the quotation marks at the beginning and end of the remarks mentioned. But what do we do when quotation extends over two (or more) paragraphs? For the sake of illustration, we assume that we are interviewing someone called Fred about dealing with long quotes. Fred reveals everything “In English”, says Fred, “a paragraph limit is a substantial break. It often indicates a change of topic, and is visually shown by an empty line or a break and indentation line. It is at a time like this that a new speaker might well come in the photo, or that the narrator might resume the story. “Is it therefore important that readers do not confuse on who speaks in the new paragraph – the original speaker, someone new or the narrator? “To solve this problem, both the United Kingdom and the American English have adopted the following technique. To indicate that the original speaker is still talking, the first paragraph is open: the closing quote marks are not placed. To indicate that we still have to deal with the material cited rather than with the narrator's prose, the citation marks are placed at the beginning of the second paragraph. “In other words,These quotes extend over more than one paragraph, it is necessary to place quotation marks at the beginning of theevery paragraph but at the end only of the final one". The use of quotes, also called inverted commas, is very slightly complicated by the fact that there are two types: single quotes (` ') and double quotes (" "). As a rule, British use has in the past usually preferred individual quotes for ordinary use, but double quotes are now increasingly common; American use has always preferred double quotes. As we will see below, the use of double quotes in fact offers several advantages, and this is the use I recommend here. The main use of quotation marks is easy enough to understand: a couple of quotation marks enclose a direct quotation — i.e. a repetition of the exact words of someone. Here are some examples: President Kennedy exclaimed famous "Ich bin ein Berliner!" Madonna loves to declare "I'm not ashamed of anything". "The only emperor," writes Wallace Stevens, "is the ice cream emperor." Look carefully at these examples. Note before what is enclosed in quotes must be the exact words of the person who is mentioned. All that is not part of those exact words must be placed outside the quotations, although, as in the last example, this means using two sets of quotes because the quote has been interrupted. Consequently, the following example is wrong: *Thomas Edison said that "Genius was a percent inspiration and a percent perspiration of ninety-nine percent." Here the passage within the quotations in a transparent way does not reproduce the exact words of Edison. There are three ways to solve this problem. First, drop quotes: Thomas Edison stated that the genius was an inspiration for a hundred and ninety-nine percent perspiration. Second, rewrite the sentence so you can use the exact words of Edison: According to Thomas Edison, "Genius is a per cent inspiration and a ninety-nine per cent transpiration." Inplace, move quotes so that they only enclose the exact words of Edison: Thomas Edison stated that the genius was "an inspiration for one hundred and ninety-nine percent"All three are perfect, because only the exact words of Edison are enclosed in quotations. Now you can see another thing that is very important: a quotation is set by the quotation marks and nothing else. A phrase containing a quote is punctuated exactly like any other phrase apart from adding quotation marks. You do not have to enter additional punctuation marks in the sentence simply to warn the reader that a quote is going up: that is why they are the citation marks. So the first two of these are bad style, and the third is wrong: President Nixon said: "I'm not a con artist." President Nixon said: "I'm not a con artist." * President Nixon said:- "I'm not a fraud." The comma and the colon in the first two are completely useless, while the starting arsenal of punctuation in the third is grotesque. (Remember, a colon can never be followed by a hyphen or a hyphen.) Here is the phrase with a correct punctuation: President Nixon said: "I'm not a con artist." Adding more points and squiggle to this perfectly clear phrase would absolutely nothing to improve it. No punctuation sign should be used if it is not necessary. On the other hand, the presence of quotation marks does not eliminate the need to use other punctuations that are required for independent reasons. See these examples again: According to Thomas Edison, "Genius is a per cent inspiration and a ninety-nine per cent transpiration." "The only emperor," writes Wallace Stevens, "is the ice cream emperor." The commas here are supportive commas, used as usual to turn off weak interruptions; their presence has nothing to do with the presence of a quotation, which is in itself well bound by the signs of quotation. Here is another example: Mae West had a golden rule to handle men: "Tell the cute onesand tell the smart ones that are beautiful." The colon here is not used only because it follows a quote. Instead, he's doing what colonistsdo: it is introducing an explanation of what comes before the colon. It's just a coincidence that what follows the colon is a quote. This last example illustrates another point on quotes: citation within the citation marks begins with a capital letter if it is a complete sentence, but not otherwise. Look again at two versions of Edison: According to Thomas Edison, "Genius is a per cent inspiration and a ninety-nine per cent transpiration." Thomas Edison stated that the genius was "a per cent inspiration and a ninety-nine per cent transpiration." The first quote is a complete sentence and then gets a initial capital letter; the second is not a complete sentence and therefore does not receive capital. There is a situation where the use of individual quotes instead of double quotes can be quite a nuisance. This is the time when the quote contains an apostrophe, especially near the end: Stalin announced defiantly `the invasion of Hitler of Russia will no longer be success than that of Napoleon'. Since an apostle is usually indistinguishable from a closing quote mark, the reader can be momentarily tricked into thinking that he came to the end of the quote when he does not. This is a reason why I personally prefer to use double quotes: Stalin has announced with defiance "the invasion of Hitler of Russia will not be more successful than that of Napoleon." With double quotes, the problem goes away. Things can become a bit complicated when you mention a quote that has another quote within it. In this rare circumstance, the rule is to exclude internal quotation with the other type of quotes. So, if you're using double quotes: The Secretary for the Shadow said: "Describing unemployment data as "disappointing" is an insult to the British people." And if you're using singlesThe Secretary for the Shadow said: "Describing unemployment data as "disappointing" is an insult to the British people. 'You'll wonder what you should do if you have a quote within a quotation within a quotation. My answer: you should rewrite the sentence. Otherwise, you simply lose the reader in a maze of quotation marks. If you have a long quote you want to view indented in the middle of the page, you do not need to insert quotes around it, although you should make sure to explicitly identify it as a quote in the main text. Here is an example quoted by G. V. Carey's famous punctuation book Mind the Stop (Carey 1958): I have to define punctuation as regulated two-thirds by rule and a third for personal taste. I do not want to emphasize the first to the exclusion of the latter, but I will not hold on to those who, apparently, declare themselves free to do what they want in this matter. It would not be wrong to close this passage in quotations, but there is no need, since I clearly identified it as a quote, which is exactly what the quotation marks normally do. No punctuation should be used if you are not doing any work. Occasionally you may find it necessary to interrupt a quote that you are quoting to clarify something. To do this you enclose your observations in square brackets (but brackets). Suppose I want to quote a famous passage from the 18th century French writer Alexis de Tocqueville: These two nations [America and Russia] seem willing to wipe out the destinies of the mid-world. The passage from which this phrase was taken had previously said that two nations the author was talking. My quote, however, does not make it clear, and so I have inserted the necessary information enclosed in square brackets. Some authors, when they do, have the habit of entering their initials within the square brackets, preceded by a hyphen. So, my examplebe like this: These two nations [America and Russia — RLT] seem to be intent on sweeping away the destinies of mid-world. This is notbut it is never necessary, since square brackets already make it clear what is happening. There is a special interruption whose use you should be familiar with. This happens when the passage you are quoting contains some kind of error, and you want to make it clear to the reader that the error is contained in the original passage, and it was not introduced by you. To do this, you use the Latin word sic, which means "yes", again enclosed in square brackets and immediately after the error. The error can be of any type: an error of spelling, a grammatical error, the use of the wrong word, or even a statement that is obviously wrong or foolish. Here are some examples, all intended to be direct quotes: We didn't withdraw your letter. The number of students is bigger than usual. All Blacks won the game with a fortuito [sic] try in the last minute. The last dinosaurs died about 60,000 years ago. (The word received is misspelled; the form was used where it is required; the fortuitous word, which means "accidental", was used where fortune was destined; the last statement is grotesquely false.) Note that the word sic is commonly italicized, if courses are available. And note also that sic is not used simply to emphasize part of a quote: is used only to draw attention to a mistake. If you want to underline a part of a quote, you do it by putting that part in a lane, but you have to prove that you're doing this. Here's a quote from Steven Pinker's book The Language Instinct: Many prescriptive rules of grammar are simply stupid and need to be eliminated by usage manuals [emphasis added]. Here my comment in square brackets shows that the lanes were not present in the original but that I added them to attract attention to this part of the quote. We shall considerof courses of improvement. If you want to mention parts of a passage during the departure of somebits, you do so by inserting a suspension (...) to represent a missing section of a quote. If, consequently, you need to provide one or two extra words to connect the pieces of the quote, you put those extra words within square brackets to prove that they are not part of the quote. If you need to change a small letter to a capital, put that capital in square brackets. Here is an example, quoted by my book Language: The Basics (Trask 1995): Chelsea was born almost deaf, but... was disastrously misdiagnosed as mentally retarded when she did not learn to speak....[S] was raised by a loving family...[but] only when she had thirty-one did a doctor denied. ..prescribe for her an acoustic hearing aid. He can hear the speech at the end, he started learning English. Note that after the word speak online two, there are four points. The reason for this is that the suspension follows a complete stop. Under this circumstance, British use usually favors writing four points, while American use commonly prefers to write only three. You are free to choose, but, as always, be consistent. Of course, when using a suspension, be careful not to misrepresent the meaning of the original passage. Finally, it remains the problem if to put other punctuation marks inside or outside the quotation marks. There are two schools of thought on this, which I will call logical vision and conventional vision. The logical point of view believes that the only punctuation marks that should be placed within the quotation marks are those that are part of the quotation, while all others must be placed outside. The conventional vision, on the contrary, insists on placing most other punctuation marks within a closing quote, regardless ofthat they are part of the quotation. Here are two phrases punctuated according to logic: "The only thing we have to fear," said Franklin Roosevelt, "is fear itself." The Prime Minister condemned what he called "simplely" "simplely"and here are dotted according to the conventional vision: "the only thing we must fear," said franklin roosevelt, "is fear itself." the prime minister condemned what he called "simple solutions." note the entry of the comma after fear in the first example and the final stop in the second. These are not part of their quotations, and therefore logical vision puts them outside of the citation signs, while conventional vision places them inside, on the theory that a closing quote should always follow another punctuation sign. What vision should we prefer? I certainly prefer the logical vision, and in a perfect world, I simply recommend you to stick to this view. However, it is a fact that many people were taught the conventional vision and adhere to it strictly. Many of these people occupy influential positions — for example, some of them are copy-publishers for big publishers. Therefore, if you try to adhere to the logical vision, it is likely that you will encounter a good amount of resistance. the linguist geoff pullum, a fervent supporter of logical vision, once he got angry with copy-punctuation publishers who insisted on rishuffling his carefully positioned punctuation that wrote an article called 'punctuation and human freedom' (pullum 1984.) here is one of his examples, first with logical punctuation: The play of shaker richard ii contains the line "now is the winter of our discontent." Now try it with conventional punctuation: the play of shakespeare richard ii contains the line "now is the winter of our dissatisfaction." this is absolutely false, since the line in question is only the first of two lines that make up a complete sentence, and therefore does not end in a complete stop, as apparently suggested by conventional punctuation: now is the winter of our discontent made the summerfrom this sun of York. The same point arises in the general example Sedgwick: the last words of General Sedgwick to his concerned staff were "Don't worry, boys; they willhit an elephant in this dist—." Here, putting complete rest within the closing quotations, as required by the conventionalists, would produce an idiot result, since the whole point of the quote is that the complained general did not live long enough to finish it. You can follow your preference in this matter until you are consistent. If you opt for logical punctuation, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are on the side of the angels, but you should also expect some grim opposition on the other side. Copyright © Larry Trask, 1997 Conservato da Dipartimento di Informatica, Università del Sussex how to write two quotes in one sentence. how do you put two quotes in one sentence. how to have two quotes in one sentence. how to use two different quotes in one sentence

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