**Lecture Two: Techniques of Using Materials (quoting)**

**1.3. Types of quotations**

Quotes can be short or long, direct or indirect.

*6.2.1.3.1. Short quotations*.Theseare generally less than five lines long. They are not separated from the researcher’s text. Alone the quotation marks show where the borrowed words begin and where they end.

**Example:**

Neman (1995) argues that writing can be learned and improved and he defines writing as “a craft, an artistic process with techniques and conventions that can be learned, employing skills that can be improved” (p. 4).

*6.2.1.3.2. Long quotations*.They are more than five lines long. They are set off as a block with no quotation marks around the text and with a colon to introduce the text. They are indented half-inch to the left, without indenting the right margin.

**Example:**

Brown (2001) explains the nature of writing in terms of written products which:

are often the result of thinking, drafting, and revising procedures that require specialized skills…the compositional nature of writing has produced writing pedagogy that focuses students on how to generate ideas, how to organize them cohesively into a written text, how to revise text for clearer meaning, how to edit text for appropriate grammar, and how to produce a final product. (p.335)