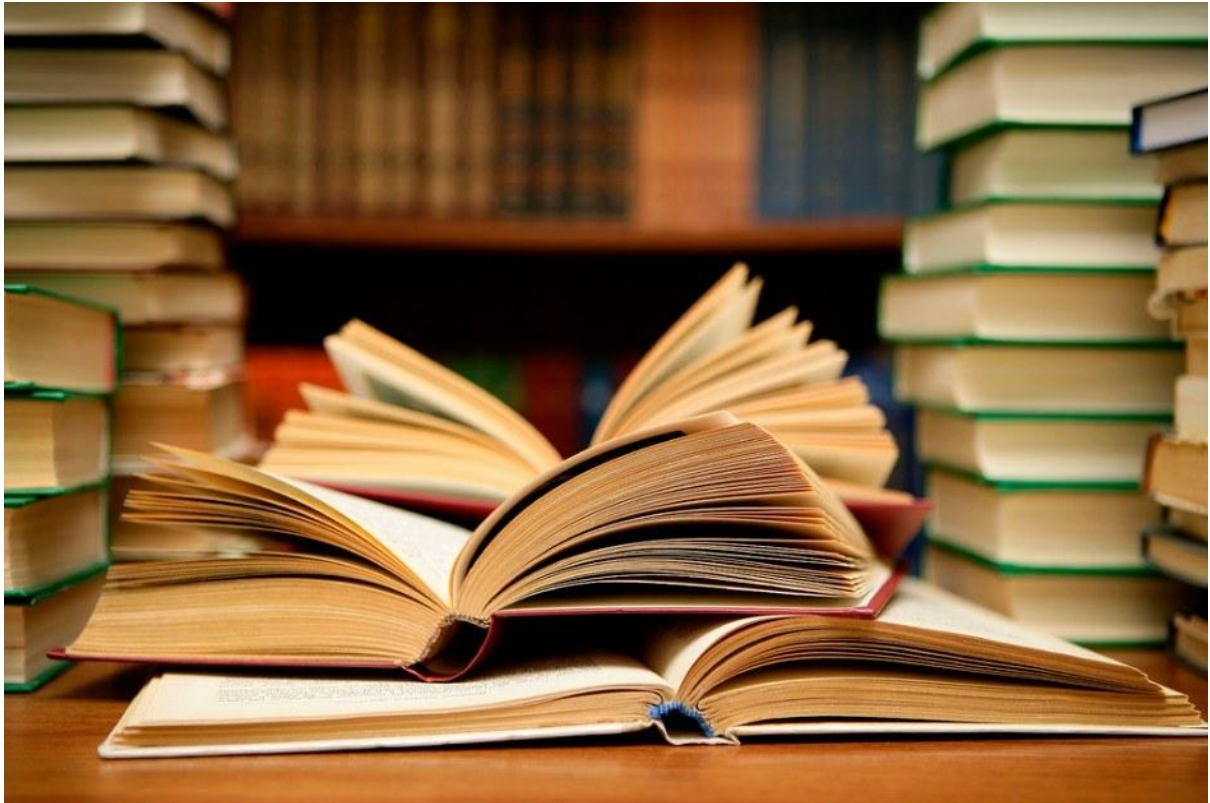




Quoting

Quoting means using the specific words from a source in your own writing.

Use quotes sparingly: they are there to support your own writing, not replace it.

Key principles for quoting

Remember that the quote is there to support your argument. When including quotes in your writing, avoid starting or ending a paragraph with a quote: always frame your research with your own voice.

Keep these three key features in mind:

1. **Introduce:** Give some context to each quote.
2. **Integrate:** Make sure each quote fits into your own writing in a grammatically correct way.*
3. **Expand:** Follow each quote with discussion, explanation or critique.

* It is acceptable to make changes to the quote for this purpose, as long as you use [square brackets] to indicate any changes you have made to the original text and do not alter the meaning of the quote. For instructions on how to use [square brackets] in quotes, refer to the formatting tips at the end of this guide.

The purpose of academic writing is to put forward your own argument or interpretation, so **contextualise** each quote with that in mind. Below are three examples of how to use quotes to support your argument.

Example 1: Gender and coaching in sport

The original source:

Dadswell, K., Hanlon, C., & Sambol, S. (2024). Most kids are only coached by men in junior sport – women need to be part of the picture, too. *The Conversation* 29 April 2024. <https://theconversation.com/most-kids-are-only-coached-by-men-in-junior-sport-women-need-to-be-part-of-the-picture-too-228397>

Dadswell et al.: "With men over-represented in coaching roles, it is no wonder children learn to associate men with coaching. This ultimately reinforces the dominant societal view that men are more suited to these roles. This is a real problem, as girls may internalise a belief that there is no place for them in sport leadership, or worse, toxic ideas that underpin violence against women may persist."

Gender and coaching in sport analysis:

[1 - Introduce] [2 - Integrate] [3 - Expand]

[1] In an article published in *The Conversation*, Kara Dadswell (2024) argues that the lack of visibility of women in leadership in sport is a self-perpetuating problem, [2] as female athletes can come to believe "there is no place for them" in the field to begin with. [3] Our study will explore the impact coaching programs that have been specifically designed for girls and young women have on the participants' interest in pursuing careers in sport.

Example 2: Microplastic pollution

The original sources:

Monira, S., et al. (2023). Nano and microplastics occurrence in wastewater treatment plants: A comprehensive understanding of microplastics fragmentation and their removal. *Chemosphere* 334 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2023.139011>

Talvitie, J., et al. (2017). Solutions to microplastic pollution – Removal of microplastics from wastewater effluent with advanced wastewater treatment technologies. *Water research* vol.123, 401-407. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2017.07.005>

Monira et al.: "PET is a commonly used plastic that finds applications in manufacturing drinking bottles and synthetic clothes. Unfortunately, these products often end up as litter in the aquatic environment due to improper recycling procedures (Monira et al., 2021)."

Talvitie et al.: "Given the large volumes of effluents constantly discharged into the aquatic environments, microplastic pollution [MP] should be taken into consideration, when designing advanced final-stage wastewater treatment

technologies and applying them into [waste water treatment plants]. The treatments also removed all size fractions and shapes of MPs. The smallest size fraction (20–100 µm) and textile fibers were the most common MP types before and after the final treatment stages. This highlights the need for final-stage technologies to remove particularly small size and fiber-like MPs from effluents."

Microplastic pollution analysis:

[1 - Introduce] [2 - Integrate] [3 - Expand]

Synthetic clothing is a significant source of microplastics. **[1]** For example, Talvitie et al. (2017) have identified textile fibres as among the most common to persist in waste water through multiple treatment stages. **[2]** Based on their analysis, Talvitie et al. argue that "final-stage technologies" ought to be developed further in order to more effectively remove microplastics from water.

However, it is important to recognise that one of the most effective ways to reduce the ecological impact of synthetic clothing is to prevent it from ending up in the environment to begin with. **[1]** Notably, Monira et al (2023) **[2]** argue that "improper recycling procedures" are at the root of the problem. **[3]** Ultimately, multiple types of mitigation and prevention measures from responsible disposal to microplastic-specific filtration systems should be in place to minimise the damage to aquatic environments resulting from the use and disposal of synthetic clothing.

Note: quoting is uncommon in scientific writing. Consider paraphrasing your research instead.

Example 3: Climate change and social justice

The original sources:

Clark, C. & Goldblatt, B. (2023). The right to a healthy environment and social and economic rights—responding to climate change in Australia. *Australian Journal of Human Rights* 29 (1), 65–83. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1323238X.2023.2204419>

Godden, N.J., Wijekoon, D. & Wrigley, K. (2022). Social (In)justice, climate change and climate policy in Western Australia. *Environmental Sociology* 8(4), 377–387. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23251042.2022.2069216>

Godden et al.: "Across Australia, evidence suggests that climate change entrenches gender inequality and traditional gender roles."

Clark and Goldblatt: "Despite these problems, the international human rights framework is important and influential in shaping (and being shaped by) the laws and jurisprudence of many countries."

Climate change and social justice analysis:

[1 - Introduce] [2 - Integrate] [3 - Expand]

[1] According to Godden et al. (2022) [2], "climate change entrenches gender inequality". [3] As climate change has a gendered impact, mitigation and prevention measures must be informed by an understanding of gender dynamics on both a personal and societal level.

[1] In considering climate change from a human rights law perspective, Clark and Goldblatt (2023) note that [2] "[d]espite [its] problems, the international human rights framework [influences] the laws [...] of many countries." [3] While it is easy to be discouraged by the slow pace of human rights-informed legislative change on a national level, it is important to recognise that the relevant legislation has not remained stagnant, either.

Note: if you find you have to make many changes [in square brackets] to a quote to make it fit in with your writing, that might be a sign that you should paraphrase the source instead.

Tips for formatting quotes

- Enclose short quotes in inverted commas ("..." or '...').
- Indent & single space long quotes.
- Place punctuation marks outside the inverted commas, except if the punctuation is part of the original quote.
- Use square brackets to make edits:
 - A single letter in [s]quare brackets means it is in a different case in the original - for example, the word was the start of a sentence in the original, but not in yours.
 - A [word] in square brackets means it is either paraphrased, a clarification, or the person/tense has been changed.
 - An ellipsis [...] in square brackets means words were removed from the middle of a sentence.
 - If there is a mistake in the original text, add [sic] to indicate you know it is an error.

See examples below from articles on "[c]hance interaction among diverse strangers" in Norway (Bjerkeset 2025), urban green space in Sweden (Hanson et al 2021), airport access by public transport in China (Liu 2019), the gentrification of urban space post-pandemic (Alexandri et al 2021) and investment by local governments in Western Europe (Hasenberger 2024).

'All the time', a regular responded with reference to casual interactions. A companion with which he shared table on the terrace, also he a white Norwegian male in his 60s, concurred: 'All the time [...] because here you can talk to those at the next table, it's not like at Espresso House [a major coffee chain], where you just sit with your laptop. Here people come to talk or get to know people'.

Bjerkeset, S. (2025). Hello, stranger? How attraction trumps interaction in 'new' public space. *Urban Studies* 62(8), 1601-1629.

Many respondents (74 %) made statements about (3) 'nature experiences'. Some described the feeling of freedom and satisfaction gained from being in the garden. "It means a place to find yourself [...] I do it [gardening] by myself and that gives an inner satisfaction (man, 49 years old).

Hanson, H., Eckberg, E., Widenberg, M., Alkan Olsson, J. (2021) Gardens' contribution to people and urban green space. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening* 63 (2021) 127198

For example, Murakami et al. (2016: 89) observe that 'ground transportation between airport terminals and cities are [sic] sometimes more burdensome for travelers ... than line-haul air transportation between airports'. Furthermore, recent academic and policy debates have highlighted the importance of landside airport access by public transport, often citing its positive economic and environmental effects.

Liu, X. (2019). Assessing airport ground access by public transport in Chinese cities. *Urban Studies* 57(2). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098019828178>

As Bantman-Masum (2019) argues, tourism and transnational gentrification develop following state interventions aiming to expedite markets for transient and highly mobile people. The need for rapid capital turnovers explains why the recreation of space focuses mainly on the 'outsider, the investor, the developer businessman [sic] or tourist' (Swyngedouw et al., 2002: 454).

Alexandri, G. & Janoschka, M. (2020). 'Post-pandemic' transnational gentrifications: A critical outlook. *Urban Studies* 57(15). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098020946453>

Moreover, some local governments are investing in financial assets. Mirroring processes in the national state, these local governments are turning into 'financial market player[s], seeking returns from financial assets' (Karwowski, 2019: 1002).

Hasenberger, H. (2024). What is local government financialisation? Four empirical channels to clarify the roles of local government. *Urban Studies* 61(11) <https://doi.org/10.1177/00420980231222133>

Referencing

Remember to cite your sources.

Key points on referencing

- Disciplines, journals and Unit Coordinators have preferred referencing styles, so make sure to read the instructions carefully.

- If a citation style has not been specified, pick one and use it consistently (we've used APA here).
- If you would like help with referencing, contact the [UWA India Library](#) to get started.

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