

Using Quotation Marks

A speaker's exact words are called a **direct quotation**. Use **quotation marks** before and after a direct quotation.

Sometimes the words that identify the speaker come before the quotation. Use a comma after them. Then use opening quotation marks and a capital letter to begin the quotation. After the quotation, put the correct end punctuation followed by closing quotation marks.

Example:

Mr. Brodsky said, "We will read three plays this semester."

Sometimes the words that identify the speaker come after the quotation. Use a comma, a question mark, or an exclamation point to separate the quotation from the rest of the sentence.

Example:

"Quiet, everyone!" shouted Mr. Brodsky.

Do not use quotation marks if a statement does not show a speaker's exact words.

Example:

Mr. Brodsky asked which plays the students wanted to read.



Vocabulary Power

playwright

[plá'ráit] *n.* A person who writes plays.

Guided Practice

A. Tell how to correct the punctuation and capitalization in each sentence.

Example: "Sophocles was an important writer of plays in ancient times" said Luisa.
add comma after times but before quotation marks

1. "The Greeks performed plays in large outdoor theaters called amphitheaters said Tom.
2. "We should put on a play this spring" said Yasmine.
3. "Let's make the audience laugh", said Emily.
4. "We could write the parts ourselves, she continued.
5. Yasmine said "this book can help us with ideas for costumes."

Independent Practice

B. Write each sentence. Correct any capitalization and punctuation errors. If a sentence needs no corrections, write *correct*.

Example: "Which plays would you like to read" asked Mr. Brodsky?

"Which plays would you like to read?" asked Mr. Brodsky.

- Acting was once considered a man's job only, so boys played the women's roles," Mr. Brodsky explained.
- Tino said Women have sometimes played male roles, too."
- "Did you know that a person who writes plays is called a playwright, Yasmine asked.
- henrik Ibsen was a playwright who wrote great parts for women," said Luisa.
- Nora is one of Ibsen's great characters. Can anyone name another playwright," asked Mr. Brodsky.
- "George Bernard Shaw wrote plays," stated Trina.
- he was born in Ireland," said Mr. Brodsky.
- He went on, has anyone seen a musical play"
- "I saw *Annie* at the high school, said Emily.
- Musical plays are the main American gift to theater, said Mr. Brodsky.
- He asked who can name some American musicals?"
- We performed *Oklahoma* at drama camp" Tino replied.
- "My brother and I liked *Cats* very much," said Tom.
- Mr. Brodsky reminded him that *Cats* is not an American musical.
- "*Cats* is a British play" agreed Jo.



Remember

that quotation marks appear not just at the start of a speaker's exact words, but also at the end. Be sure to capitalize and to place commas and end marks correctly.

Writing Connection

Writer's Journal

Writer's Journal: Specific Verbs Make a list of verbs that could be used instead of *said* in dialogue—for example, *yelled*, *cried*, *whispered*, *pointed out*. Then write two sentences that you or someone you know might say. Use two of the less common verbs from your list to help tell how the speaker spoke.



More About Quotation Marks

A quotation is sometimes interrupted by words that are not part of the quotation. This is called a **divided quotation**. Place **quotation marks** around the quoted words only.

If a divided quotation is all one sentence, use another comma after the speaker's name. If a divided quotation is two sentences, use a period after the words that interrupt.

Examples:

"Tell me what plays you want to read," said Mr. Brodsky, "and I'll list them on the board."

"I want to read *Julius Caesar*," said Rebecca. "We're studying him in history class."

Begin a new paragraph every time the speaker changes.

Example:

"After we read the plays," said Mr. Brodsky, "we'll choose one to perform for the school."

"Let's perform a comedy," said Teresa.



Guided Practice

A. Tell how to punctuate each sentence. Be ready to explain your answers.

Example: Will you tell us asked Ben which plays we will read?
"Will you tell us," asked Ben, "which plays we will read?"

1. I think answered Mr. Brodsky that we will read three plays
2. We would probably enjoy reading more he continued but there is not enough time.
3. There is one play he said that I know you will like.
4. Are you going to make us sing asked Arthur.
5. Don't worry said Mr. Brodsky you will not have to sing.

Independent Practice

B. Write each sentence, using correct punctuation.

6. William Shakespeare Mr. Brodsky said wrote many powerful plays.
7. Did you know Jo asked that most movies and books about Shakespeare are not true stories?
8. They are only some writers' ideas she continued of some things that might have happened.
9. Shakespeare's Globe Theatre explained Mr. Brodsky was rebuilt in London in the 1990s.
10. *Hamlet* is one of Shakespeare's most famous plays Trina said. What a long play it is!

C. Write each direct quotation as a divided quotation.

Example: "I'll bet that most people don't know where plays were first shown," said Luisa.

"I'll bet," said Luisa, "that most people don't know where plays were first shown."

11. "I know. The first plays were staged in Greece," said Tom.
12. Emily pointed out, "The Romans also enjoyed plays, and many Roman plays were based on Greek plays."
13. "During the Middle Ages, theater was very informal," said Tino.
14. He explained, "Actors traveled from town to town. They carried costumes and props with them."
15. Mr. Brodsky asked, "Do you know how they earned money? They performed at fairs and festivals."

Writing Connection

Writer's Craft: Vivid Adverbs Sometimes the words that identify the speaker, or speaker's tags, include adverbs to tell how the speaker spoke. Work with a partner to write "Tom Swifties"—speaker's tags with adverbs that make puns. Here is an example: "*I want to be a real boy,*" Pinocchio said **woodenly**. You might start by making a list of vivid adverbs, such as *icily*, *hotly*, and *stonily*. Use one divided quotation.

Remember

to set off interruptions to direct quotations with correct punctuation marks. The interruptions themselves should not have quotation marks around them.



Colons

Use a **colon** before a list of items, especially after expressions such as *the following* and *as follows*. Use a colon between the hour and the minutes when writing the time in numerals. Use a colon after the last word in the greeting of a business letter.

When a colon introduces a list, the list always appears at the end of the sentence. The colon should not come after a verb.

A Colon in a Business Letter

Dear Mr. Brodsky:
To Whom It May
Concern:

Examples:

Incorrect: The students who helped with the costumes were: Shirley, Barry, and Eva.

Correct: The students who helped with the costumes were Shirley, Barry, and Eva.

Correct: These students helped with the costumes: Shirley, Barry, and Eva.

Guided Practice

A. Tell whether each sentence is punctuated correctly or needs a colon. If the punctuation is incorrect, tell how you would correct the sentence.

Example: Next week, the students will rehearse on the following afternoons, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
incorrect; Change the comma after afternoons to a colon.

1. Mr. Brodsky asked the cast to meet at 320.
2. Mr. Brodsky began, "Here are the things we need to do today, rehearse Scene 1, read through Scene 2, and make a list of props."
3. "Mr. Brodsky," Luisa asked, "will all our performances be at 8:00?"
4. "Yes," he replied. "Before we start, though, I have the following three surprises a snack, an announcement, and a letter."
5. Emily read, "Dear Mr. Brodsky and Students, We are happy to loan you the costumes for your play."

Independent Practice

B. Write this business letter. Use colons where needed.

(6) Dear Ms. Andrews,

Since you direct our community children's theater group, I am writing to ask whether I may interview you. (7) I hope to write about the following, how your theater group began, how you choose your plays, and how you choose your actors. (8) We might also discuss these productions *Annie*, *Tom Sawyer*, and *A Christmas Carol*. (9) I thought we could meet at 3:30 on Friday afternoon for two hours. (10) Another possible time is Thursday at 4:15.

Sincerely,

Yasmine Davis

C. Write each sentence, using colons correctly. If a sentence does not need to be changed, write *correct*.

Example: The first three oral presentations were given by these students, Tino, Ben, and Yasmine.
The first three oral presentations were given by these students: Tino, Ben, and Yasmine.

11. Tino wrote the following titles on the board *Oklahoma*, *The King and I*, and *West Side Story*.
12. Tom thought, "I bet he won't finish until 4,30."
13. "It's almost 400," pointed out Mr. Brodsky.
14. Ben spoke about theater in three Asian nations: India, China, and Japan.
15. When Ben finished, Mr. Brodsky said, "Tomorrow we will hear from the following students Luisa, Jo, and Emily."

Writing Connection

Real-Life Writing: Business Letter Write a short business letter to the owner of a local theater. Ask about bringing your class to see a performance or dress rehearsal of a play that this theater is staging. Suggest a time at which you, your teacher, and the owner can meet to work out the details for the class trip. Be sure to use colons correctly in your letter.



Remember

to use a colon before a list of items in a sentence, between the hour and the minutes when writing the time, and after the last word in the greeting of a business letter.

Extra Practice

A. Write each sentence, punctuating each direct quotation correctly. *pages 390–393*

Example: I can't remember my lines Emily complained.
"I can't remember my lines," Emily complained.

1. You have to remember your lines Jo objected. You have the first speech.
2. I know the lines, but I get scared when I am on stage said Emily.
3. Mr. Brodsky said That's called stage fright, and it's very common.
4. He went on Many actors have had stage fright for their whole careers.
5. How can I get over it? I don't want to ruin the play said Emily.
6. Tell yourself that there's nothing to be scared of Tom suggested. Then you won't be scared.
7. Whenever I had stage fright, I told myself how much fun it was to be an actor said Mr. Brodsky.
8. Ben said When I get scared backstage, I tell jokes.
9. I stretch and exercise to calm down said Jo.
10. Emily said I'll try all those ideas!

B. Punctuate each divided quotation correctly.

pages 392–393

11. As you heard in Ben's report Mr. Brodsky said dramas in Asia are different from dramas in the United States.
12. Traditional Asian actors he said must be singers and dancers.
13. That's interesting Trina remarked because I like to do both of those things.
14. In Asian drama Mr. Brodsky told her the costumes are very formal.
15. The colors and designs he continued have special meanings to the audience.

 Remember

that quotation marks are placed before and after a speaker's exact words. A divided quotation has interrupting words that are outside the quotation marks.

DID YOU KNOW?

The word *drama* comes from ancient Greece, where it meant "deed" or "action." Many plays are about action, or doing. Other plays focus on characters. What stories have you seen acted on stage or in a movie? Which do you like better, those about action or those about characters?



For more activities on punctuating dialogue, visit *The Learning Site:*

www.harcourtschool.com

C. Write each sentence, using colons correctly. If a sentence needs no changes, write *correct*. pages 394–395

Example: The play will be performed on the following dates
April 9, 10, 16, and 17.
*The play will be performed on the following dates:
April 9, 10, 16, and 17.*

16. "It's 2.30," Mr. Brodsky announced. "Let's talk about the play."
17. Emily said, "The following stores have promised to display our poster: McCloskey's, Hobby Hut, and Lane Flowers."
18. "Great!" exclaimed Tino. "I got the same promise from these stores Burger Barn, The Hattery, and King Jewelers."
19. "Let's try to get those posters up by 500 this Friday," Mr. Brodsky suggested.
20. "These are some other places that might display a poster for us card shops, supermarkets, and pizza parlors."
21. "If we're finished here by 400," said Luisa, "Jo and I will try a few more stores today."
22. Ben said, "We need to talk about a few important things, printing programs, taking tickets, and providing refreshments."
23. "Right!" replied Mr. Brodsky. "Tickets will be on sale on: Monday."
24. Ben said, "Anyone who wants to talk about programs or refreshments, see me tomorrow at 250."
25. He added, "The following students volunteered to take tickets Tino, Tom, and Yasmine."

Writing Connection

Technology With a partner, find a dialogue between two characters in a story or invent your own. Input the dialogue into a computer. Use quotation marks around the words spoken. Start a new paragraph when the speaker changes, and omit speakers' tags. Then use the computer's text-to-speech feature to try out different voices for the characters. How accurately does the feature read? How do the different voices affect your impression of a character?



Chapter Review

Look for mistakes in punctuation in the sentences below. When you find a mistake, write the letter of the part containing the mistake. Some sentences do not have any mistakes at all. If there is no mistake, choose the letter beside *No mistakes*.

**STANDARDIZED
TEST PREP**

TIP Don't forget that in tests like these, some of the examples may be correct as written. For these, choose the letter for *No mistakes*.

- 1 **A** "Well," said Mr.
B Brodsky, I think Ben
C read that very well."
D (*No mistakes*)
- 2 **J** May I go next?"
K pleaded Yasmine.
"I'm afraid
L I'll forget my lines!"
M (*No mistakes*)
- 3 **A** "Yes, but then we
need to hear
B from these people Jo,
Emily,
C and Tino," said Mr.
Brodsky.
D (*No mistakes*)
- 4 **J** "Once I lived in a
castle,
K Yasmine began,
L "with beautiful
gardens."
M (*No mistakes*)
- 5 **A** "That was just great!"
cried
B Tino. He looked at his
watch and
C saw that the time was
4.10.
D (*No mistakes*)
- 6 **J** "Let's hear Tino next,"
K said Mr. Brodsky,
"since his
L speech is from the
same play."
M (*No mistakes*)
- 7 **A** "Don't applaud,"
pleaded
B Tino as he sat down,
because
C I read that terribly!"
D (*No mistakes*)
- 8 **J** "You remembered
every
K word correctly, and
that's
L better than I did, said
Ben."
M (*No mistakes*)
- 9 **A** "I think Tino did a
great
B job," agreed Jo. Didn't
C he, Mr. Brodsky?"
D (*No mistakes*)
- 10 **J** "You did just fine, Mr.
K Brodsky told Tino.
"Much better
L than I did at your age!"
M (*No mistakes*)



For additional test
preparation, visit
The Learning Site:

www.harcourtschool.com

Words from Many Languages

Look at these words: *kimono*, *sauerkraut*, *pirouette*, *wigwam*. Can you guess what they all have in common? Each word is from a language other than English. *Pirouette*, for example, is a French word whose French and English meanings are the same — “a spin or turn.” *Kimono* is a Japanese word for a long, loose robe fastened with a sash.

These and many other words have been adopted into the English language, but some of the words have changed. For example, the English word *cypress* (a kind of tree) comes from the Greek name for the same tree, *kyparissos*.

Some people in the United States can trace their family histories to other countries. People who settled in the United States often spoke the languages and cooked the foods of their countries of origin. Many words from other languages are food words. The chart below shows some of these words and the countries from which they came.

China	Greece	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Germany
chow mein	gyro	spaghetti lasagna	sushi	burrito enchilada	sauerbraten

YOUR TURN

RESEARCHING Almost every culture has its own history and traditions of drama. In English there are many words about theater from other languages. Here is a short list:

ballet	kabuki	masque
aria	libretto	opera

Work with a partner to find out about these words. First, define as many as you can from your own knowledge. Then look in a dictionary to learn the meanings of the words you don't know. A good dictionary will give more than a word's definition and pronunciation. It will also tell you from what language the word came. Work with your partner to make a poster illustrating one of the words from the list. The poster should show the meaning of the word and its original language.

TIP You don't have to speak a foreign language to know a foreign word. You can sometimes figure out the meaning by thinking about the sentence in which the word appears. Nearby sentences may give clues, too.

VOCABULARY