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Bluebook block quote formatting

What's included | [Index](#) | [Previous](#) | [Next](#) new law students face many complications when incorporative summons from other sources of their own work. These fall into three general categories: creating a grammatically incorrect sentence that includes the quoted material; using brackets correctly; and using the ellips carefully. In addition, new students are law (and many practicing lawyers) tend to cite far too often. This guide contains separate sections about using brackets, ellipses, and quotation marks. Be sure to review these sections carefully because the restraint of the rules does not come naturally to most legal writers. This section focuses on creating appropriate phrases when incorporating citation, on certain technical rules for quoting, and on avoiding citation when possible. 1. Be careful to avoid quoting too much; paraphrase whenever possible. Students of new law sometimes believe, wrongly, that they should always cite the judge's words. After all, the thought goes, the judge must know the best way to express the law. However, overuse citation is a poor replacement for analysis. Your job as a lawyer is to analyze precedent, not just repeat it. So your writing should explain your readers why and how a precedent is important to your customer. You cannot accomplish that important interpreter function simply by string quotes simultaneously. Moreover, string summons simultaneously from cases and secondary sources tend to produce an echoppy, incoherent text. It is generally best to use your own words so that the text you write will have a logical progression and consistent style from sentence sentence. One paraphrase is another's idea expression in one's own words. You can paraphrase existing material as long as you provide a proper quotation after the parafranz. You should not place quotations around the material parafrazes. The citation indicates that the ideas come from another source; lack of the quotation mark indicates that the words selected to express these ideas are your own. Material paraphrase assets will change the majority of the keywords from the original source. If your parafranz holds words of special meaning from the original source, place citation around the words only. Series of quotations that may not be unavoidable: The question in each case is whether words are used in such circumstances and are of such nature as creating a clear and presenting danger that they will carry on the substantial evil that Congress has a right to prevent. Schenck v Usa, 249 UNITED STATES, 52 (1919). One cannot advise or advise others to violate the law as it stands. The casualties are not only the keys of persuasion, but the trigger in action, and those who have no purpo but advise violations of law cannot by any latitude of interpretation be a part of this public opinion that is the ultimate source of government in a democratic state. Masses Published Co.v. Patten, 244 F.535, 545 (S.D.N.Y. 1917)(Hand, J.). parafranz /summary with the keywords quoted: Congress can monitor speech if this speech would create a clear and present danger to specific damages against which Congress can legislators. Schenck v Usa, 249 UNITED STATES, 52 (1919). Thus, it is illegal to encourage others to commit crimes, and the fact that speech involves does not render Congress powerless. The public debate that the Framers were seeking to promote the first amendments does not include the scheme to break the law. Masses Publishing Co.v. Patten, 244 F.535, ___ (S.D.N.Y. 1917)(Hand, J.). Explanation: The second example is much more desirable because it makes the point substantial and much less word. In addition, a too much reliance on citation from older sources can produce a similar purchase text. 2. If you make quote, avoid free quotation. As a general rule, it's best when citing incorporative that quotation of a sentence of your own, rather than citing an entire sentence of a case. Consider the following. Left, Freestanding Quote: A racial classification, regardless of purpote motivation, is supposedly invalid and can be accepted only on an extraordinary justification. Massachusetts VCs personal administrator. Feeney, 442 UNITED STATES, 272 (1979). Best Combination of Paraphrasing and Quoting: Legislation that distinguishes among citizens on the basis of race are supposedly invalid and can be overwhelming only on an extraordinary justification. Massachusetts VCs personal administrator. Feeney, 442 UNITED STATES, 272 (1979). The second example is preferable because the writing is written specifically on the racial classifications contained in legislation, and thus tailored the sentence of addressing a specific type of classification. Letting the citation freetan on its own doesn't accomplish that end. 3. Make quote words of special meaning or particular eloquence. Occasionally, one comes across a sentence or sentence so well written that his parafranz would be almost criminal. Other phrases may become part of the legal writing, and in the reader's knowledge a parafranz would seem ludicrous. These phrases are rare, but when you find them, feel free to quote them. They can be particularly effective in a memorandum or brief prepared for a court. Sometimes, someone would lose efficiency in the quote unless it's left spilt. In this case, one should respect the general rule against free citation. The following are some examples. But in view of the Constitution, in the eyes of the law, there in this country is no superior, dominant, running class of citizens. There's no cassers here. Our Constitution is color-blind. . . . Crazy VCs. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537, 559 (1896) (Harlan, J., intense). He revolted for no better reason for a rule of law than what he laid down at the time of IV Henry IV. It still has more revolation if landslide is questioned And the rule simply persists from blind imitation in the past. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., The Way of Law, 10 Harv. L. Rev. 457, 469 (1897), was quoted in Bowers v. Hardwick, 478 UNITED STATES 186, 199 (1986) (Blackmun, J., j., spread). The musicians in our Constitution . . . conferred, as against the government, the right to be left alone -- the most understandable rights and rights of the most valued by civilized persons. To protect this right, every intrusion unwarranted by the government on the privacy of the person, regardless of the hiring means, must be deemed a violation of the Fourth Amendments. Olmstead v. U.S., 277 U.S. 438, 478 (1928)(Brandeis, J., j., intense). It is not unusual that the authors of these famous words are Justice Harlan, Holmes, and Brandeis. Along with Justice Kadozo, Chief Justice Marshall, and perhaps some others, they are considered legendary in American legal history. In persuasive writing, he never injury cited a legend. 4. Do not use quotation marks around the theme art. A term of art is a phrase that has become so well accepted and pervasive in a particular field that it is not regarded as proprietary given its original author. These terms have the meaning of well-known practices in the fields in which they are used. You do not need to place quotation marks around a term of art, nor do you need to quote from a source, although you may want to assign a quote in order to boost the point you are evaluating. The following are some examples. Beyond a reasonable doubt Burden of evidence may at first clear impression and convince evidence and convince evidence due to Reasonable Law Process pudent Right to first refuse you will find more advice on the use of art terms in the section of this guide on Legalese. 5. Try to avoid using block quotes in 50 or longer words. Many readers skip over block quotes because they're looking for the law's explanation, rather than simple reproducible. Do not use block quotes unless (i) there is simply no other way to write what you intend to understand (very rare) or (ii) the words are so eloquent that parafrazes would seriously be under the persuasion of your text. 6. If you must use block quotes, make sure you faint with single space. The citation of 50 words or longer should be independent at both the left and right margins by roughly one-half inches in each case. They should be typed in single-space format, and the quotation for the quote should be placed two lines down at the end of the quote and at the original left margin. By assigning citation around like a quote: The reader will know it is a quote because you've ended it. However, if there is citation in the blocked quote, then use citation around these internal quotations. The following is an example of a well blocked quotation of 50 words or more. Enabling discrimination based on the contagious effects of a physical problem should be consistent with the basic 504 Sec. 504, which is

ensuring that disabled people don't refuse jobs or other benefits because of their prejudice attitude or ignorance of others. Not to amend the definition of disabled people include not only those who actually have problems physically, but also those who are regarded as problems and who, as a result, are substantially limited to a larger life activity, the Congress acknowledged that the myths accumulate society and fears about disability and their disability as disabilities as they are the physical limitations that flow from current problems. Board of Nassau County v. Arline, 480 UNITED STATES 273, 284 (1987). Note that Justice Brennan has used the Sec. abbreviation of the opinion extracted above. but however, it should spell the word section. (See section of the following text about abbreviations.) 7. Use a comma after told, declare, exclaim, and similar terms when introducing a quote; in other cases, add the word that and use no comma. It is sometimes difficult, as with words made in the second example below, to determine whether it is acceptable to use an introductory term with a comma (as said,) instead of an introductory theme with the word of God that (like writing that). When in doubt, use the letter option (designed which, wrote that, found that, concludes that). This is the most widely accepted option. Correct: The Supreme Court declares a free speech function under our government system is to invite discussion. It can indeed serve its high purposes when it indicates a condition of hustle, create diseases and conditions as they are, or even stir those who get stuck. Teminello v. Chicago, 337 U.S. 1, 4 (1949). Correct: The Supreme Court declares: A free speech function under our government system is to invite discussion. It can indeed serve its high purposes when it indicates a condition of hustle, create diseases and conditions as they are, or even stir those who get stuck. Teminello v. Chicago, 337 U.S. 1, 4 (1949). Also Incorrect: The Supreme Court declares that [a] free speech function under our government system is inviting disputes. It can indeed serve its high purposes when it indicates a condition of hustle, create diseases and conditions as they are, or even stir those who get stuck. Teminello v. Chicago, 337 U.S. 1, 4 (1949). Correct: The Supreme Court has conducted, A free speech function under our government system is to invite discussion. It can indeed serve its high purposes when it indicates a condition of hustle, create diseases and conditions as they are, or even stir those who get stuck. Teminello v. Chicago, 337 U.S. 1, 4 (1949). Correct: The Supreme Court has conducted that [a] free speech function under our government system is to invite discussion. It can indeed serve its high purpose by indicateing a condition of hustle, creating dissatisfaction or even stir those who are angry. Teminello v. Chicago, 337 U.S. 1, 4 (1949). Note that in example three and five above, the brackets hang around the item. That is because they use a letter above the case - in the middle of a sentence -- might be inelropriate. Your sentence, even if it includes a citation of it, must always satisfy all the rules of a traditional phrase. Brackets indicate the reader that you have changed an upper-case A in the lower case. 8. When you incorporate material quotes in your own sentence, make sure that the result is a grammatically incorrect sentence. When you add another word of your own to create a phrase, the combined product must be grammatically incorrect. In determining whether the phrase is grammatically incorrect, momentarily ignoring the quotation marks and asking yourself whether all of the words were your own, the sentence would be incorrect. If not, you need to either recruit the portion of the phrase you created or drop the quoted material and use a parafraz. 9. Avoid introducing quotation with a column. The use of a column presents an appropriate citation only when the words that follow the column are really moments. Instead, try incorporring part of the quote into a sentence of your own. (See article two in this section.) Cross Reference: Brackets, Ellipses, Quotation marks in your browser complete the exercise. Exercise.

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