

## Body Paragraph – Introducing & Analyzing Quotations

1. Context – where this example/argument fits within the context of your paper or what happened in the text right before this part
2. Punctuation – colon, comma, or nothing?
3. Quotation – focus only on words that you are going to analyze/explain. Extra words need to be cut or you will lose points in your paper

Jordan goes to Daisy's room thirty minutes before the wedding rehearsal dinner and finds Daisy inebriated and distressed at the thought of marrying Tom:

She groped around in a waste-basket she had with her on the bed and pulled out the string of pearls. "Take 'em downstairs and give 'em back to whoever they belong to. Tell 'em all Daisy's change' her mine. Say 'Daisy's change' her mine!" (Fitzgerald 81)

Despite Daisy's clear demands to help her end the marriage, Jordan gets the maid:

We locked the door and got her into a cold bath. . . she didn't say another word. We gave her spirits of ammonia and put ice on her forehead and hooked her back into her dress and half an hour later when we walked out of the room the pearls were around her neck and the incident was over. (Fitzgerald 81)

Fitzgerald highlights women's disempowerment when entering into their marriage by showing how Daisy expressed clear discontent for her impending wedding, yet gets forced into the marriage anyway. This clear disregard for her wishes is shown when Jordan recounts the past relationship of Daisy and Gatsby. Jordan remembers that thirty minutes before the wedding rehearsal dinner, she saw Daisy "grop[ing] around in a waste-basket . . . and pull[ing] out the string of pearls (Fitzgerald 81), showing Daisy's clear devaluation of the gift that her fiancée gave her before the wedding, and ultimately their relationship – as though it is worthless and should be discarded. Not only do her actions indicate her desire to separate herself from this marriage and lifestyle, but she also verbally expresses her desire to avoid the union by asking Jordan to "give 'em back to whoever they belong to," (81) further disassociating herself with Tom by acting like she doesn't even know who owns the expensive jewelry, as though they are foreign to her. Daisy strengthens her conviction of

leaving Tom by repeating “Daisy’s change’ her mine” (81) – a clear, concise refusal of Tom’s proposal. Without taking a moment to pause or wait for a response, Daisy refutes the impending marriage four times through her physical actions and verbal commands. But, after hearing Daisy’s distinct refusal to end the relationship, Jordan and the maid invalidate Daisy’s feelings by ignoring her claims and forcing her abandon this decision: “We locked the door, and got her in a cold bath” (81), literally trapping Daisy until she is ready to go to the dinner. By hiding her disheveled appearance and trying to clean her up, they prevent others from seeing Daisy’s reaction, allowing them to maintain Daisy’s social appearance. As they get her ready for the rehearsal dinner, they “gave her spirits of ammonia”, as though to rouse her from an unconscious state, as though she had no control and was not acting like herself. Then they take the initiative to finalize her elegant, celebratory façade when they “hooked her back into her dress,” securing her into the woman’s role. Daisy’s clear and vocal desire to end her relationship with Tom fails, because society forces her to stay in this relationship, ultimately maintaining social appearances.

### Integrating Lit Criticism

1. Match literary criticism up with each body paragraph
  - a. Identify topic of each lit criticism
  - b. See if lit criticism topic is similar to any of the topics of your body paragraphs
  - c. Copy and paste lit criticism under that topic sentence
  
2. Determine how the literary criticism fits within your argument
  - a. Is the lit criticism a claim?
    - Something that you will prove or disprove with examples from the text?
  - b. Is the lit criticism evidence?
    - Part of an analysis that you will include after a quotation from your novel?

If the literary criticism is a claim, it goes early in the paragraph – if the literary criticism is evidence, it goes later in the paragraph

3. Think about the relationship between your literary criticism, quotation from the text, and analysis – explain that relationship, transition through your ideas by clearly explaining how all of the ideas are related. There is a good chance that you won't work on the transitioning of ideas until after you have written a rough draft of your paragraph. Once the draft is written, you should check your work sentence by sentence to make sure that you explain how each sentence and idea is connected.

Outline of Paragraph: Fitzgerald highlights women's disempowerment when entering into their marriage by showing how Daisy expressed clear discontent for her impending wedding, yet gets forced into the marriage anyway.

- Throwing away pearl necklace (Fitzgerald 81)
- Getting locked in the room until she is presentable (Fitzgerald 81)
- "She may have the respectability of having a husband, but she is then trapped within the confines of marriage in which her husband has the power" (Cornish 48)
- "Daisy did not have to marry Tom; marriage is not the only alternative" (Froehlich 96)

Paragraph Rough Draft:

Despite theorists' claims that "Daisy did not have to marry Tom" (Froehlich 96), Fitzgerald exposes women's disempowerment when entering into their marriage by showing how Daisy expressed clear discontent for her impending wedding, yet gets forced into the marriage anyway. This clear disregard for her wishes is shown when Jordan recounts the past relationship of Daisy and Gatsby. Jordan remembers that thirty minutes before the wedding rehearsal dinner, she saw Daisy "grop[ing] around in a wastebasket . . . and pull[ing] out the string of pearls (Fitzgerald 81), showing Daisy's clear devaluation of the gift that her fiancée gave her before the wedding, and ultimately their relationship – as though it is worthless and should be discarded. Not only do her actions indicate her desire to separate herself from this marriage and lifestyle, but she also verbally expresses her desire to avoid the union by asking Jordan to "give 'em back to whoever they belong to," (81) further disassociating herself with Tom by acting like she doesn't even know who owns the expensive jewelry, as though they are foreign to her. Daisy strengthens her conviction of leaving Tom by repeating "Daisy's change' her mine" (81) – a clear, concise refusal of Tom's proposal. Without taking a moment to pause or wait for a response, Daisy refutes the impending marriage four times through her physical actions and verbal commands. But, after hearing Daisy's distinct refusal to end the relationship, Jordan and the maid invalidate Daisy's feelings by ignoring her claims and forcing her abandon this decision: "We locked the door, and got her in a cold bath" (81), literally trapping Daisy until she is ready to go to the dinner. By hiding her disheveled appearance and trying to clean her up, they prevent others from seeing Daisy's reaction, allowing them to maintain Daisy's social appearance. As they get her ready for the rehearsal dinner, they "gave her spirits of ammonia", as though to rouse her from an unconscious state, as though she had no control and was not acting like herself. Then they take the initiative to finalize her elegant, celebratory façade when they "hooked her back into her dress," securing her into the woman's role. Daisy's clear and vocal desire to end her relationship with Tom fails, because society forces her to stay in this relationship, ultimately maintaining social appearances.