Guidelines for Writing Narrative Dialogue

Dialogue is conversation in writing. Having characters talk to one another makes a story more believable. (Note: Rules for writing dialogue can vary greatly. For the purposes of this course, we will follow the rules outlined below.)

- Every time you change speakers, start a new paragraph.
 - When starting a new paragraph to show a change of speaker, the first sentence of the new paragraph should contain the dialogue.
- Identify the speaker only when it is otherwise confusing.
 - When identifying the speaker, do so as early as possible in the paragraph.
- Use realistic dialogue which suits the character saying the words. For example, your character may use very informal language which may feature slang and contractions.
- A quoted line of dialogue can be its own sentence inside a larger sentence with a capital letter at the beginning and a comma, a period, an exclamation mark, or a question mark at the end.

Example 1 - Comma: "I'm planning a trip to Australia," said John.

Example 2 - Period: John said, "I'm planning a trip to Australia."

Example 3 - Exclamation Mark: John yelled, "I'm planning a trip to Australia!"

Example 4 - Question Mark: John asked, "Are you planning a trip to Australia?"

• Quoted dialogue can contain more than one sentence.

Example: "I'm really tired," mumbled Tony. "I think I'm gonna go to bed as soon as

this movie is over. What time is it, anyway?"

Common Mistakes

- Using a comma where a period is required:
 - Frank smiled as he spoke to Alice, "You look very happy today." (INCORRECT comma after Alice should be a period.)
- Placing commas outside the quotation:
 - "It's breakfast time", yelled Mom.
- Placing periods outside the quotation:
 - George said, "You need to pay attention".
- Using inappropriate words to introduce or describe dialogue:
 - a. Angus questioned, "Are you okay?" (questioned is wrong asked is correct)
 - b. "Do you have any water?" said Billy. (said is wrong asked is correct)