Adding dialogue to your personal narrative:

You don't have to answer that question! I'll answer the question. You want answers? I think I'm entitled to them. You want answers? I want the truth! You can't handle the truth!

Here we don't know anything about this conversation; who is talking, and when? How many people are talking? Who are they talking to? How and with what intents are the words being spoken? In fact, we can't even be sure that this is a conversation.
RULE #1: Use quotation marks to indicate words which are spoken by characters.

"You don't have to answer that question!" "I'll answer the question. You want answers?" "I think I'm entitled to them." "You want answers?" "I want the truth!" "You can't handle the truth!"

Now we know that these words are spoken, but by whom? Before we can answer that, we have to make this look right by putting each line and speaker in its own paragraph.
RULE #2: Always start a new paragraph when changing speakers. You cannot have two people speaking in the same paragraph.

"You don't have to answer that question!"
"I'll answer the question. You want answers?"
"I think I'm entitled to them."
"You want answers?"
"I want the truth!"
"You can't handle the truth!"

Now we can identify who is speaking. The most obvious way to do that is with a speech tag, i.e., placing a phrase like John said, "... at the beginning of the quotation or ...," said John at the end. There are other ways to write and place speech tags, as we shall see. You don't need a speech tag for every line of dialogue, and there are situations where a speech tag should not be used. The important thing is that the reader is always intuitively aware of who is speaking.
RULE #3: Make sure the reader knows who is speaking.
RULE #4: Use correct punctuation, capitalization, and spacing.

"You don't have to answer that question!" said the Judge.
"I'll answer the question. You want answers?" said Jessop.
"I think I'm entitled to them," said Kaffee.
"You want answers?" said Jessop.
"I want the truth!" said Kaffee.
"You can't handle the truth!" said Jessop.

OK, this is grammatically correct, but what's the trouble with it? There's not much to it, obviously; we hear what the characters are saying, but that's all. Consider the following example:

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The Judge turned swiftly toward the witness and declared, "You don't have to answer that question!"

"I'll answer the question," Jessop said coldly, fixing his eyes on Kaffee. He asked the defense attorney, "You want answers?"

"I think I'm entitled to them," Kaffee replied.

Jessop asked again, more forcefully, as if scolding an errant recruit, "You want answers?"

"I want the truth!" Kaffee shouted, banging his fist on the counsel table in defiance of Jessop's intimidating presence. The court members sat in stunned silence.

The colonel leaned forward, rising to his feet, and thundered, "You can't handle the truth!"
Dialogue: Punctuation, Capitalization, and Spacing

The following sentences illustrate the punctuation and capitalization rules for dialogue and speech tags.

1. Stan said good morning

2. Good morning said Kyle

3. Kenny said good morning or something like it

4. Forget you guys said Eric I'm going home