

chicago citation examples for quoting

The Chicago citation examples for quoting are essential for academic and professional writing, ensuring proper attribution and avoiding plagiarism. Understanding how to accurately cite sources when directly quoting material is a cornerstone of credible research. This guide will delve into the nuances of the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS), providing clear examples for various source types. We will cover the fundamental differences between notes-bibliography and author-date systems and illustrate how to integrate quotes seamlessly into your text while adhering to the specific formatting requirements for both in-text citations and bibliography entries. Mastering these Chicago citation examples for quoting will elevate your writing's clarity and scholarly integrity.

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Understanding Chicago Style: Notes-Bibliography vs. Author-Date

The Chicago Manual of Style offers two distinct citation systems: the notes-bibliography system and the author-date system. The choice between these systems often depends on the academic discipline or the specific publication's requirements. Understanding their fundamental differences is the first step to correctly applying Chicago citation examples for quoting.

The Notes-Bibliography System

In the notes-bibliography system, information about sources is provided through numbered footnotes or endnotes that correspond to superscripts in the text. A full bibliography listing all consulted sources is

typically included at the end of the work. This system is widely used in history, literature, and the arts. When quoting, the superscript number directs the reader to a note containing the source details, often including page numbers.

The Author-Date System

The author-date system uses parenthetical in-text citations that include the author's last name and the year of publication, followed by a page number if directly quoting. A reference list, alphabetized by author's last name, appears at the end of the work. This system is more common in the social sciences and natural sciences.

Quoting Principles in Chicago Style

Regardless of the system used, Chicago style emphasizes accuracy and clarity when incorporating direct quotations. The goal is to integrate the borrowed text smoothly into your own prose, providing all necessary information for your reader to locate the original source. Proper punctuation and formatting are crucial for maintaining the integrity of your citations.

Integrating Quotes

Quotes should be introduced with a signal phrase that identifies the source or the speaker. For shorter quotations (fewer than five lines of text), they are typically incorporated directly into the body of your paragraph, enclosed in double quotation marks. Longer quotations, known as block quotes, are set apart from the main text.

Punctuation with Quotations

The placement of punctuation marks in relation to quotation marks follows specific rules. Periods and commas generally go inside the closing quotation mark. Semicolons and colons go outside. Question marks and exclamation points can go inside or outside, depending on whether they are part of the quoted material or your own sentence.

In-Text Citations for Quotes

The method of in-text citation varies significantly between the two Chicago style systems when quoting material. Both aim to give credit and allow readers to find the source.

In-Text Citations in Notes-Bibliography

In the notes-bibliography system, the in-text citation for a quote is a superscript Arabic numeral placed after the quotation and any accompanying punctuation. This numeral corresponds to a footnote or endnote number.

In-Text Citations in Author-Date

For the author-date system, the in-text citation is a parenthetical reference. It includes the author's last name, the year of publication, and the page number from which the quote is taken. For example: (Smith 2020, 45). If the author's name is already mentioned in the sentence, only the year and page number are needed: (2020, 45).

Footnotes and Endnotes for Quotes

Footnotes and endnotes are the primary method of citation in the notes-bibliography system. They provide detailed information about the source of the quote.

First Reference Notes

The first time a source is cited in a note, the entry is complete, including author's full name, title of the work, publication information, and the specific page number of the quote. Subsequent references to the same source are often shortened.

Subsequent Reference Notes

For subsequent citations of the same source, a shortened note format is used, typically including the author's

last name, a shortened title (if necessary to distinguish from other works by the same author), and the page number. The term "Ibid." (meaning "in the same place") can be used for consecutive references to the same source and page number.

Bibliography Entries for Quoted Material

The bibliography or reference list provides a comprehensive list of all sources cited in your work. The format of these entries will differ slightly depending on the source type.

Bibliography in Notes-Bibliography System

Entries in the bibliography for the notes-bibliography system are arranged alphabetically by the author's last name. The author's first name comes first, followed by the title of the work in italics, publication details, and so on. These entries provide the full publication details that may have been abbreviated in the notes.

Reference List in Author-Date System

The reference list in the author-date system is also alphabetized by author's last name. Each entry includes the author's last name, followed by their first initial(s), the year of publication in parentheses, the title of the work, and publication details. The in-text citation (Author Year, Page) directly corresponds to an entry in this list.

Common Source Types and Their Citation Examples

Understanding how to cite different types of sources is crucial. The following examples illustrate Chicago citation examples for quoting from various common materials.

Books

Citing a book involves providing author information, title, publisher, and publication year. For quotes, the specific page number is essential.

Notes-Bibliography Example (Book)

Footnote/Endnote:

1. Michael Pollan, *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals* (New York: Penguin Press, 2006), 99.

Bibliography Entry:

Pollan, Michael. *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals*. New York: Penguin Press, 2006.

Author-Date Example (Book)

In-text Citation:

(Pollan 2006, 99)

Reference List Entry:

Pollan, M. 2006. *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals*. New York: Penguin Press.

Journal Articles

Journal articles require author, article title, journal title, volume, issue, and page numbers. DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is often included if available.

Notes-Bibliography Example (Journal Article)

Footnote/Endnote:

2. Sarah I. Williams, "The Impact of Social Media on Political Discourse," *Journal of Communication Studies* 35, no. 2 (2019): 152.

Bibliography Entry:

Williams, Sarah I. "The Impact of Social Media on Political Discourse." *Journal of Communication Studies* 35, no. 2 (2019): 150–165.

Author-Date Example (Journal Article)

In-text Citation:

(Williams 2019, 152)

Reference List Entry:

Williams, S. I. 2019. "The Impact of Social Media on Political Discourse." *Journal of Communication Studies* 35 (2): 150–165.

Websites

Citing web content can be more challenging due to the dynamic nature of the internet. Key elements include author (if available), title of the page, website name, and retrieval date.

Notes-Bibliography Example (Website)

Footnote/Endnote:

3. "Climate Change Facts," National Aeronautics and Space Administration, accessed October 26, 2023, <https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/>.

Bibliography Entry:

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. "Climate Change Facts." Accessed October 26, 2023. <https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/>.

Author-Date Example (Website)

In-text Citation:

(National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2023)

Reference List Entry:

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. 2023. "Climate Change Facts." Accessed October 26, 2023. <https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/>.

Note: For websites without a clear publication date, the access date is crucial, and the year might be omitted or indicated as "n.d." (no date).

Other Sources

Chicago style provides guidelines for a wide array of sources, including interviews, lectures, films, and artwork. The core principle remains to provide enough information for the reader to identify and locate the original material.

Interview Example (Notes-Bibliography)

Footnote/Endnote:

4. Jane Doe, interview by author, July 15, 2022, Chicago, IL.

Bibliography Entry:

Doe, Jane. Interview by author. July 15, 2022. Chicago, IL.

Lecture Example (Author-Date)

In-text Citation:

(Smith 2021)

Reference List Entry:

Smith, John. 2021. "Introduction to Modern History." Lecture, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, September 10, 2021.

Advanced Quoting Techniques and Chicago Style

Beyond basic quoting, Chicago style offers specific conventions for handling omissions, additions, and alterations within quotations. These techniques ensure that the integrity of the original source is maintained while adapting the quote to fit your text.

Omissions (Ellipses)

When you omit words or phrases from a quotation, use an ellipsis (three periods) to indicate the omission. If the omission occurs at the end of a sentence, four periods are used (the period of the sentence plus the ellipsis).

Additions and Internal Punctuation

If you need to add explanatory words or phrases within a quotation, enclose them in square brackets. For example: "He stated that the project was completed, [but] faced unforeseen delays." This clearly distinguishes your additions from the original author's words.

Block Quotes

Quotations of five or more lines of text are generally formatted as block quotes. This means they are set off from the main text by being indented from the left margin. They do not use quotation marks. The citation follows the block quote.

Quoting Poetry and Dialogue

Special considerations apply to quoting poetry, where line breaks are important, and dialogue, where quotation marks are used for each speaker. Chicago style provides specific formatting rules for these instances to preserve their original structure.

Q: What is the main difference between Chicago notes-bibliography and author-date systems for quoting?

A: The primary difference lies in where the citation information appears. In the notes-bibliography system, detailed source information is in footnotes or endnotes, linked by superscript numbers in the text. In the author-date system, brief in-text citations (Author Year, Page) are used, with full details in a reference list at the end.

Q: How do I cite a quote from a book using Chicago style?

A: For quoting a book in Chicago style, you'll use either a footnote/endnote (notes-bibliography) or an in-text parenthetical citation (author-date), both including the specific page number of the quote. The bibliography/reference list will contain the full publication details of the book.

Q: What is the correct way to format a block quote in Chicago style when quoting?

A: A block quote, typically for five or more lines of text, is set off from the main text by indenting it from the left margin. It does not use quotation marks. The citation follows the block quote, either as a footnote/endnote or parenthetically, depending on the system.

Q: How should I handle omissions within a quotation in Chicago style?

A: Omissions within a quotation are indicated by an ellipsis (three periods). If the omission occurs at the end of a sentence, use four periods (the sentence's period plus the ellipsis).

Q: What do I do if I need to add my own words to a quotation in Chicago

style?

A: If you need to add your own words for clarity or context within a quotation, enclose those additions in square brackets []. This clearly distinguishes your insertion from the original text.

Q: When should I use the term "Ibid." in Chicago notes-bibliography for quotes?

A: "Ibid." is used to refer to the immediately preceding footnote or endnote. If the quote is from the same page as the previous note, you simply use "Ibid." If it's from a different page of the same source, you would use "Ibid." followed by the new page number (e.g., "Ibid., 55").

Q: How do I cite a website quote in Chicago style?

A: Citing website quotes involves providing author (if available), title of the page, website name, and often an access date. In the notes-bibliography system, this appears in a footnote/endnote and bibliography. In the author-date system, it's an in-text citation and a reference list entry.

Q: What is the purpose of a bibliography in Chicago citation examples for quoting?

A: The bibliography (or reference list) serves as a comprehensive list of all sources consulted and cited in your work. It provides full publication details, allowing readers to easily locate the original material for further research.

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