

chicago citation examples for recurring sources

The Chicago citation style, renowned for its flexibility and comprehensiveness, requires particular attention when dealing with recurring sources. Understanding chicago citation examples for recurring sources is crucial for academic integrity and for clearly attributing information that appears multiple times within a single work. Whether you are citing a frequently consulted journal article, a foundational book, or an ongoing online resource, consistent and accurate citation is paramount. This article will delve into the intricacies of citing recurring sources in Chicago style, covering both footnote/endnote and author-date formats. We will explore how to manage different types of recurring materials, from repeatedly referencing the same edition of a book to citing an online series or a collection of primary documents that are consulted multiple times. Mastering these examples will ensure your bibliography is both accurate and easy for your readers to navigate.

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Understanding Recurring Sources in Chicago Style

Recurring sources are any materials that you consult and cite more than once within your academic paper or research project. In the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS), the method of citation for these sources depends on whether you are using the notes-bibliography system or the author-date system. Both systems aim to provide your reader with enough information to locate the original source, but they do so in different ways. For recurring sources, the key is to avoid redundancy in your citations while ensuring clarity and completeness. This might involve using shortened forms in footnotes or endnotes, or ensuring that your bibliography entries are sufficiently detailed to cover multiple references to the same work.

The distinction between recurring and non-recurring sources primarily impacts the way you present information within the body of your text and in your reference lists or bibliographies. For recurring sources, the goal is to be efficient without sacrificing accuracy. This is especially important for lengthy works or for sources that are central to your argument. Effective management of recurring sources can significantly streamline your writing process and enhance the overall professionalism of your research presentation. This section lays the groundwork for understanding why specific citation practices are employed for materials you revisit frequently.

Footnote/Endnote Citations for Recurring Sources

The notes-bibliography system, commonly used in the humanities, employs footnotes or endnotes for citations. When a source is cited multiple times, Chicago style offers specific conventions to manage these recurring citations effectively, preventing your notes from becoming excessively long and repetitive. This system requires a full citation the first time a source is mentioned, followed by

shortened versions for subsequent citations.

Citing the Same Source Multiple Times in Footnotes/Endnotes

The fundamental principle for recurring sources in the footnote/endnote system is to provide a full bibliographic entry the first time a source is cited. Subsequent citations of the same source should then use a shortened note format. This shortened format typically includes the author's last name, a shortened title of the work (if the title is long), and the page number(s).

For example, the first citation of a book might look like this:

- 1. Michel Foucault, *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*, trans. Alan Sheridan (New York: Vintage Books, 1995), 17.

Subsequent citations of the same book would then be shortened:

- 2. Foucault, *Discipline and Punish*, 45.
- 3. Foucault, 58. (If context makes it absolutely clear which work by Foucault is being referenced).

Shortened Notes for Recurring Sources

The purpose of shortened notes is to provide enough information for the reader to identify the source without needing to refer back to the full citation every time. The exact components of a shortened note can vary slightly depending on the type of source (book, article, etc.) and its complexity. However, the core elements remain consistent: author, shortened title, and page number.

When using a shortened title, it should be italicized and generally no longer than four words. If the original title is short, you might use the entire title. The key is to ensure it is distinct enough to avoid confusion with other sources by the same author.

Recurring Books

Citing a book multiple times is a very common scenario. The initial citation will be a full bibliographic entry. For subsequent notes, you will use the author's last name, the shortened title (or full title if short), and the relevant page number. If you are citing multiple works by the same author, it is crucial that your shortened titles are distinct.

Consider this scenario for a recurring book:

- Initial Citation: 5. Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice* (London: T. Egerton, 1813), 112.
- Subsequent Citation: 6. Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*, 150.
- Another Subsequent Citation: 7. Austen, 175. (If only one work by Austen is cited in the entire paper).

Recurring Journal Articles

Journal articles are frequently referenced repeatedly in academic work, especially when building a scholarly argument. The first citation requires the author, article title, journal title, volume, issue, date, and page numbers. Subsequent citations are shortened.

Example of recurring journal article citations:

- First Citation: 8. John Smith, "The Evolution of Digital Media," *Journal of Communication Studies* 45, no. 2 (2022): 210.
- Subsequent Citation: 9. Smith, "Digital Media," 215.
- Further Subsequent Citation: 10. Smith, 220. (If only one article by Smith is cited).

If the article has a very short title, you might not need to shorten it at all. For instance, if the title was simply "The Impact," the shortened note would be "Smith, The Impact, 215."

Recurring Websites or Online Resources

Citing online sources that are updated or accessed multiple times requires careful attention. For recurring online resources, the initial note should include as much identifying information as possible, including the author (if known), title of the specific page or article, name of the website, and the URL. However, for recurring online sources, especially those that are stable (like an online encyclopedia entry that is unlikely to change significantly), you may simplify subsequent citations.

Example for a recurring online resource:

- First Citation: 11. "The History of Artificial Intelligence," *AI Ethics Institute*, accessed October 26, 2023, <https://www.aiethicsinstitute.org/history>.
- Subsequent Citation: 12. "AI Ethics Institute," <https://www.aiethicsinstitute.org/history>. (If the content is stable and well-identified).

For dynamic online content, it is generally advisable to include more identifying information in each note, even if it is recurring, to account for potential changes.

Author-Date Citations for Recurring Sources

The author-date system, prevalent in the sciences and social sciences, uses in-text parenthetical citations and a comprehensive reference list at the end of the work. For recurring sources, the in-text citations remain consistent, and the bibliography entry provides all necessary details to identify the source.

In-Text Citations for Recurring Sources

In the author-date system, in-text citations typically consist of the author's last name and the year of publication, followed by page numbers if a specific passage is being referenced. These citations are generally short and remain consistent regardless of how many times a source is cited.

For example:

- (Smith 2022, 210)
- (Austen 1813, 112)

When you cite the same source multiple times within a single paragraph or in close proximity, you generally do not need to repeat the year if it is clear which source is being referenced. However, for clarity, it is often best practice to include the year and page number each time you refer to a specific idea or quote.

Recurring Books in the Bibliography

In the bibliography for the author-date system, each source is listed once. For recurring books, the bibliography entry will be a complete bibliographic record. There is no concept of a "shortened" bibliography entry for recurring sources in this system; the goal is to provide enough information for identification and retrieval.

A typical bibliography entry for a recurring book would be:

- Austen, Jane. 1813. *Pride and Prejudice*. London: T. Egerton.

The in-text citation (Austen 1813, 112) would then direct the reader to this entry.

Recurring Journal Articles in the Bibliography

Similar to books, recurring journal articles are listed once in the bibliography with a full citation. The in-text citations will direct the reader to this entry.

A typical bibliography entry for a recurring journal article:

- Smith, John. 2022. "The Evolution of Digital Media." *Journal of Communication Studies* 45, no. 2: 205–25.

The in-text citation (Smith 2022, 215) would point to this complete record.

Recurring Websites or Online Resources in the Bibliography

Online resources are cited in the bibliography in a manner similar to print sources, with a complete entry. For recurring online sources, it's important to include the date of access and a stable URL if possible. However, the bibliography entry itself is not shortened for recurring use.

Example of a recurring online resource in the bibliography:

- "The History of Artificial Intelligence." AI Ethics Institute. Accessed October 26, 2023.
<https://www.aiethicsinstitute.org/history>.

The in-text citation would look something like ("AI Ethics Institute" n.d.) if no author or specific date is available, or if the entry is generally referred to without a specific article title.

Specific Scenarios and Best Practices

Navigating recurring sources can sometimes involve nuanced situations that require careful adherence to Chicago style guidelines. Understanding how to handle different types of recurring materials ensures both accuracy and reader comprehension.

Citing Editions of the Same Work

When you cite different editions of the same work repeatedly, it's crucial to distinguish between them. In the notes-bibliography system, the first citation of each edition should be complete, including the edition information. Subsequent shortened notes should clearly indicate which edition is being referenced, especially if you are quoting from different editions.

If you are primarily using one edition and only occasionally referencing another, the most common practice is to cite the primary edition fully on its first mention and then use shortened notes for it. If you frequently cite multiple editions, you may need to include the edition number in your shortened notes to avoid confusion.

In the author-date system, the publication year of the edition you are using is critical. If you are using multiple editions of the same work, your bibliography entries will distinguish them by year, and your in-text citations will include the specific year of the edition cited.

Citing a Collection of Primary Sources

Collections of primary sources, such as letters, diaries, or official documents, often are consulted multiple times. When citing from a compiled collection, treat the collection itself as a source. The initial citation should identify the compiler or editor, the title of the collection, and the specific document or excerpt being cited, along with its original location if known.

For recurring citations of the same primary source within a collection, you can use shortened notes that reference the compiler/editor, the collection title, and the specific document or page number. If the collection is referred to multiple times, ensure your shortened notes are unambiguous.

Dealing with Newly Published Recurring Information

Online sources, such as news articles or blog posts, can be updated or expanded upon. When citing such recurring online information, it's important to note the date of access and, if available, the most recent update date. For subsequent citations, if the content remains substantially the same and is likely to be stable, you might be able to use a shortened note. However, if the content has changed significantly, or if the source is highly dynamic, you may need to provide more specific identifiers in each citation to reflect the updated information.

The primary principle in Chicago citation examples for recurring sources, whether online or in print, is clarity and traceability for the reader. Always err on the side of providing more information if there's any potential for ambiguity.

FAQ

Q: What is the primary difference in citing recurring sources between the notes–bibliography system and the author–date system in Chicago style?

A: The primary difference lies in how subsequent citations are handled. In the notes-bibliography system, recurring sources use shortened footnotes or endnotes. In the author-date system, in-text citations remain consistent, and the full details for recurring sources are provided only once in the bibliography.

Q: How do I shorten a title for a recurring source in a Chicago style footnote?

A: For recurring sources in footnotes, you shorten the title to a few key words (often four or fewer) and italicize it. This shortened title, along with the author's last name and page number, forms the shortened note. Ensure the shortened title is distinct enough to avoid confusion with other works by the same author.

Q: What if I'm citing multiple works by the same author and they have similar titles?

A: If you are citing multiple works by the same author, and especially if their titles are similar, you must ensure your shortened titles in footnotes or endnotes are distinct enough to prevent confusion. Adding a few more identifying words or using the full title if it is short and unique are good strategies.

Q: Is it necessary to include the year in shortened Chicago style notes for recurring sources?

A: No, the year is typically not included in shortened footnotes or endnotes. The author's last name, a shortened title, and the page number are the essential components. The year is primarily for the full

citation and the author-date system.

Q: How should I cite a recurring online article if it's frequently updated?

A: For frequently updated online articles, it's best to include the date of access and, if possible, the most recent update date in your initial citation. For subsequent citations, if the content has changed significantly, you may need to provide more specific identifiers in each note, rather than relying on a standard shortened note, to reflect the evolving information.

Q: Can I use "Ibid." for recurring sources in Chicago style?

A: Yes, "Ibid." (meaning "in the same place") can be used in the notes-bibliography system to refer to the immediately preceding citation, whether it's for a recurring source or not. However, if the page number changes, you would note that: Ibid., 45. "Ibid." is generally used for consecutive citations, not for sources that appear non-consecutively.

Q: What is the purpose of a bibliography entry for a recurring source in the author-date system?

A: In the author-date system, the bibliography entry serves as the definitive, complete record for every source cited. For recurring sources, this entry is crucial because it's the only place the reader finds all the necessary bibliographic details to locate the source, as the in-text citations only provide author and year/page numbers.

Q: Should I list a recurring source multiple times in the bibliography for

the author-date system?

A: No, in the author-date system, each source is listed only once in the bibliography, regardless of how many times it is cited in the text. The single, complete bibliography entry is designed to cover all references to that source.

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