

chicago manual of style 17th edition spelling

chicago manual of style 17th edition spelling guidelines are a cornerstone for academic, professional, and literary writing, ensuring clarity, consistency, and adherence to established conventions. This comprehensive guide delves deep into the intricacies of the 17th edition's approach to spelling, offering detailed explanations and practical advice for writers aiming for accuracy. We will explore the fundamental principles, address common challenges, and highlight the manual's recommendations for handling diverse spelling scenarios. Understanding these nuances is crucial for any serious writer seeking to produce polished and credible work. This article serves as an in-depth resource, demystifying the 17th edition's approach to spelling, from standard American English preferences to specific exceptions and style considerations.

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Core Principles of Chicago Spelling

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS), 17th edition, generally adheres to standard American English spelling. This means that unless a specific reason dictates otherwise, writers should default to the spellings found in reputable American English dictionaries. The manual emphasizes consistency above all else; once a spelling is chosen, it should be used uniformly throughout a document. This principle extends to both common words and specialized terminology. The goal is to create a seamless reading experience where the reader's attention is not drawn to inconsistencies in spelling. Adherence to these core principles forms the foundation for clear and professional written communication.

Beyond simply following a dictionary, CMOS encourages writers to be mindful of their target audience and publication. While American English is the default, certain publications or academic fields might have their own established spelling preferences. The manual provides guidance on when it's appropriate to deviate from the standard and how to do so gracefully. The ultimate aim is to ensure that the spelling choices enhance, rather than detract from, the overall message and credibility of the work. Consistency ensures that the reader can focus on the content, not on minor variations that might be perceived as errors.

American vs. British English Spelling Conventions

A significant aspect of Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition spelling involves its stance on the divergence between American and British English. CMOS unequivocally favors American English

spelling as its default. This means that words commonly spelled differently in the two dialects should be rendered according to American conventions. For instance, words ending in "-or" in American English (e.g., color, favor, labor) should be spelled with "-our" in British English (colour, favour, labour). Similarly, words ending in "-ize" in American English (e.g., organize, analyze, recognize) are often spelled with "-ise" in British English (organise, analyse, recognise).

However, CMOS acknowledges that some words have acceptable variant spellings, and consistency is key. For example, "defense" (American) and "defence" (British) are both understood, but the manual insists on selecting one and sticking with it throughout the text. The 17th edition provides a clear directive: if the work is intended for an American audience or adheres to standard American usage, then American spellings are preferred. Conversely, if the work is specifically for a British audience or by authorial choice, then British spellings may be used, but this decision must be applied consistently.

When to Use British Spellings

While American English is the default, there are specific instances where adopting British spellings might be appropriate according to the Chicago Manual of Style. This primarily occurs when the author's background or the intended readership strongly aligns with British conventions. For instance, if a scholar from the United Kingdom is publishing a work for a predominantly British academic journal, they might opt for British spellings to resonate more directly with their audience. Similarly, an author writing a historical novel set in Britain might choose British spellings to enhance the period's authenticity.

It is crucial to note that the decision to use British spellings should be a deliberate one, made at the outset of a project. Once the choice is made, it must be applied rigorously. The manual provides examples of common variations, such as "programme" vs. "program" (for computer programs, American is standard; for other uses, British might apply), and "grey" vs. "gray." The key takeaway is that the selection should serve the project's overall coherence and purpose, not be a haphazard application of different styles within the same document. This thoughtful approach to spelling conventions demonstrates a professional and considered writing practice.

Handling Specific Spelling Challenges

The Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition spelling addresses numerous specific challenges that writers frequently encounter. One common area is the handling of proper nouns, including names of people, places, and organizations. The general rule is to spell these exactly as they are officially or conventionally known. For example, if a company spells its name as "Smithe International," it should be written that way, not as "Smith International," even if the latter is the more common surname. This meticulous attention to detail is vital for accuracy and professional presentation.

Another significant challenge lies in the spelling of foreign words or phrases that have been incorporated into English. CMOS recommends either italicizing such words and retaining their original spelling or anglicizing them if they have become fully assimilated into English. For instance, a well-known foreign term like "zeitgeist" is generally written without italics and with its standard

English spelling. However, less common foreign terms might retain their italics and original spelling to signal their foreign origin. The manual provides guidance on determining when a word is considered assimilated and therefore no longer requires special treatment.

Plurals and Possessives

When it comes to plurals and possessives, the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition spelling offers clear guidance to ensure consistency and correctness. For most nouns, the plural is formed by adding "-s" or "-es." However, there are irregular plurals that require careful attention. For instance, the plural of "child" is "children," not "childs," and the plural of "mouse" is "mice," not "mouses." The manual advises consulting a dictionary for any doubts regarding irregular plurals. The same principle applies to possessives; the general rule is to add an apostrophe and "s" to singular nouns and only an apostrophe to plural nouns ending in "s."

Possessive forms of proper nouns can sometimes be tricky, especially those ending in "s" or "z." For singular proper nouns ending in "s," CMOS generally recommends adding an apostrophe and "s" (e.g., James's book, Charles's reign). However, it acknowledges that styles can vary, and for names ending in a prominent "s" sound (like "Jesus" or "Moses"), some may opt to add only an apostrophe (Jesus' teachings, Moses' laws). The key is to choose one style and apply it consistently. For plural proper nouns ending in "s," the possessive is formed by adding only an apostrophe (e.g., the Smiths' house, the Joneses' car). This meticulous attention to the rules of plurals and possessives contributes to the overall professionalism of the writing.

Compound Words

The spelling of compound words presents a dynamic challenge, as their form—whether open (two words), hyphenated (joined by a hyphen), or closed (one word)—can shift over time and context. The Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition spelling advises that there is no single, simple rule governing all compound words. Instead, it emphasizes the importance of consulting a good dictionary and, crucially, maintaining consistency within a single document. For example, words like "email" were once hyphenated ("e-mail") or two words ("e mail") but are now widely accepted as a closed compound word. The manual encourages writers to follow current usage as reflected in authoritative dictionaries.

When a compound word is first entering common usage, it often begins as two words, then becomes hyphenated, and finally, if it gains widespread acceptance, it may evolve into a closed compound. CMOS provides guidance on how to handle these transitions, suggesting that if a compound is not yet established in a closed or hyphenated form, it is often best to use two words. However, it strongly reiterates that consistency is paramount. If a writer chooses to use "state-of-the-art," they should continue to use that form throughout their text, rather than switching to "state of the art" or "stateoftheart." The manual also offers specific advice on compound adjectives before a noun, which are generally hyphenated (e.g., a well-known author, a long-term plan), but these rules have their own nuances and exceptions.

The Role of Dictionaries and Other Resources

Central to following the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition spelling is the judicious use of authoritative dictionaries. CMOS does not dictate every spelling but rather provides a framework and directs writers to reliable resources. Reputable American English dictionaries such as Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary and The American Heritage Dictionary are generally considered authoritative for the purposes of Chicago style. When encountering an unfamiliar word or a word with multiple accepted spellings, consulting one of these dictionaries is the primary recommended action. The manual advocates for choosing the spelling that is most current and widely accepted within the field or context of the writing.

Beyond dictionaries, other resources can be invaluable. For specialized fields, the glossaries or style guides specific to that discipline may offer definitive spellings for technical terms. For example, a medical journal will have its own conventions for medical terminology that might differ from a general dictionary. The Chicago Manual of Style itself, in its extensive index and text, often provides guidance on specific words or categories of words. When in doubt, cross-referencing multiple reputable sources can help writers make an informed decision. The consistent application of these resources ensures accuracy and adherence to established linguistic norms.

Choosing an Authoritative Dictionary

When employing the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition spelling, the selection of an authoritative dictionary is a critical first step. The manual generally recommends using major desk dictionaries of American English. Prominent examples include Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, which is updated regularly and reflects current usage, and The American Heritage Dictionary, known for its etymological information and usage notes. These dictionaries provide a baseline for spelling, pronunciation, and definitions, making them indispensable tools for writers seeking accuracy and adherence to standard American English.

It is important for writers to be aware that dictionaries do not always present a single "correct" spelling. They often list variant spellings, and CMOS advises choosing the primary spelling listed or the one that is most commonly used in contemporary American English. For instance, if a dictionary lists both "judgment" and "judgement," the 17th edition would typically favor "judgment" as the more common American spelling. The key is to make a choice based on the dictionary's recommendation and then apply that chosen spelling consistently throughout the document. This deliberate selection process, informed by authoritative resources, upholds the principles of clarity and professionalism central to Chicago style.

Common Spelling Pitfalls and How to Avoid Them

Writers using the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition spelling often encounter recurring pitfalls that can undermine the clarity and credibility of their work. One of the most frequent issues is the confusion between commonly misused homophones—words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings. Examples include "there," "their," and "they're," or "affect" and "effect." The

manual implicitly encourages careful proofreading and a strong understanding of grammatical context to differentiate these words correctly. A thorough review process that specifically targets homophones can significantly reduce these errors.

Another common pitfall relates to words with silent letters or tricky vowel combinations. Words like "knowledge," "rhythm," and "receive" can be easily misspelled. Consistent practice, careful reading, and the use of spell-check tools (though these are not infallible) can help. However, the ultimate responsibility lies with the writer to develop an awareness of common spelling patterns and exceptions. Many of these errors stem from phonetic guesswork rather than established spelling rules. Investing time in learning common spelling patterns and consulting a dictionary when in doubt are the most effective strategies for avoiding these persistent mistakes.

Proofreading for Spelling Errors

Effective proofreading is the final and arguably most crucial step in ensuring adherence to the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition spelling. Even the most skilled writers can make typographical errors or overlook subtle misspellings. The manual implicitly advocates for a multi-pass proofreading strategy, where each pass focuses on specific types of errors. One pass might be dedicated solely to spelling, another to grammar, and another to punctuation. This focused approach allows the writer to concentrate on particular aspects of the text without being overwhelmed.

When proofreading for spelling, it is often beneficial to read the text aloud or backwards, word by word. Reading aloud can help catch errors that the eye might skim over, while reading backwards forces the reader to consider each word in isolation, making it harder to anticipate and gloss over mistakes. Additionally, using the spell-check function in word processing software is a helpful initial step, but it should never be relied upon entirely. Spell checkers do not recognize context and will not flag correctly spelled but misused words (homophones) or proper nouns that are not in their dictionary. Therefore, a meticulous human review remains indispensable for achieving impeccable spelling according to CMOS standards.

Style Considerations Beyond Basic Spelling

The Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition spelling extends beyond simply presenting words correctly; it also encompasses broader stylistic considerations that influence how spelling choices contribute to the overall tone and professionalism of a document. This includes decisions about the consistency of capitalization, the use of hyphens and apostrophes in specific contexts, and the preferred spelling of proper nouns. The manual emphasizes that these choices are not arbitrary but should serve the purpose of clarity, readability, and adherence to established conventions within a particular field or publication.

Furthermore, CMOS provides guidance on handling neologisms (newly coined words) and archaic spellings. While the general preference is for current and standard usage, there are instances where older spellings might be retained for specific stylistic effects, such as in historical quotations or when referencing historical documents. The key principle remains consistency and a clear rationale behind any deviation from standard spelling practices. The manual acts as a comprehensive guide,

empowering writers to make informed decisions that uphold the integrity and polish of their written work.

Capitalization and Its Impact

While not strictly a spelling issue, capitalization plays a significant role in the overall presentation and often intersects with how words are perceived and used according to the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition. CMOS has specific guidelines for capitalizing titles of works, headings, and proper nouns. For example, in title case, major words are capitalized, while in sentence case, only the first word and proper nouns are capitalized. The choice of capitalization style can significantly affect the tone and readability of a document. Consistent application of these rules is crucial for maintaining a professional appearance.

The manual also addresses the capitalization of common nouns that function as proper nouns in specific contexts, such as in institutional names or historical events. For instance, "the president" is a common noun, but "the President" might refer to a specific individual holding that office. Similarly, "the war" is general, but "the War" might refer to a specific historical conflict. Understanding these nuances and applying them consistently is part of adhering to the spirit of Chicago style, which prioritizes clarity and precision. These capitalization choices, like spelling, contribute to the overall professional impression of the text.

Hyphenation and Compound Modifiers

The rules for hyphenation, particularly concerning compound modifiers, are an integral part of Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition spelling and style. Compound modifiers are two or more words that function together as a single adjective to describe a noun. Generally, when such a modifier precedes the noun it modifies, it should be hyphenated to avoid ambiguity. For example, "a well-known author" is clear, whereas "a well known author" could be misinterpreted. However, if the modifier follows the noun, it is usually not hyphenated (e.g., "the author is well known").

The Chicago Manual of Style provides extensive guidance on specific cases, including adverbs ending in "-ly" which are typically not hyphenated when they form part of a compound modifier (e.g., "a highly successful project"). It also addresses compound numbers from twenty-one to ninety-nine. The core principle is to use hyphens to clarify meaning and prevent misreading. When in doubt, consulting a dictionary or the manual itself is recommended, and as with all stylistic choices, consistency is paramount. The correct and consistent application of hyphenation rules contributes significantly to the readability and professional polish of a written work, reinforcing the overall standards of the 17th edition.

Proper Nouns and Their Consistency

Maintaining consistency with proper nouns is a critical aspect of Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition spelling. This applies not only to names of people and places but also to the names of

organizations, publications, and brands. The general rule is to use the official or widely accepted spelling of a proper noun. For instance, if a company spells its product "MegaWidget," it should be written as such, not "Mega-Widget" or "Mega widget," unless the official spelling dictates otherwise. This meticulous attention to detail lends credibility and professionalism to the writing.

When dealing with foreign proper nouns, CMOS advises retaining their original spelling and diacritical marks unless there is a widely accepted anglicized spelling. For example, the French city "Cologne" is the anglicized form of "Köln." The manual suggests choosing the most appropriate form based on the context and audience. Furthermore, consistency is paramount when a proper noun has variant spellings. If an author consistently refers to a historical figure by a particular spelling of their name, they should adhere to that spelling throughout the text, even if other spellings exist. This ensures clarity and avoids confusing the reader, upholding the core principles of the Chicago Manual of Style.

FAQ

Q: What is the primary spelling convention recommended by the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition?

A: The Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition, primarily recommends standard American English spelling. Writers should default to spellings found in reputable American English dictionaries, such as Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary or The American Heritage Dictionary, unless there is a specific reason to deviate.

Q: Does the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition allow for British English spellings?

A: Yes, the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition acknowledges that British English spellings may be used, particularly if the author's background or the intended audience is British. However, the manual strongly emphasizes that once a choice is made between American and British spellings, it must be applied consistently throughout the entire document.

Q: How does the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition handle words with variable spellings, such as "judgment" vs. "judgement"?

A: For words with variable spellings, the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition generally advises writers to choose the primary spelling listed in authoritative American English dictionaries and to maintain that choice consistently. For example, "judgment" is typically preferred over "judgement" in American English.

Q: What is the recommended approach for spelling compound words in the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition?

A: The Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition suggests that the spelling of compound words (open, hyphenated, or closed) can evolve. Writers should consult a dictionary for current usage and, most importantly, maintain consistency with their chosen form throughout the text. For instance, if "email" is used as one word, it should consistently appear as such.

Q: How should foreign words and phrases be handled regarding spelling in the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition?

A: The Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition recommends either italicizing foreign words and retaining their original spelling or anglicizing them if they have become fully assimilated into English. The decision often depends on the degree of common usage and the intended audience, with consistency being a key factor.

Q: What role do dictionaries play in adhering to Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition spelling?

A: Dictionaries are indispensable resources for following the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition spelling. They provide the authoritative basis for correct spellings, and writers are directed to consult them for unfamiliar words or when encountering variant spellings. The manual emphasizes using major desk dictionaries of American English.

Q: Are there specific rules for plural and possessive spellings in the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition?

A: Yes, the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition provides clear guidelines for forming plurals and possessives. For irregular plurals, writers should consult a dictionary. For possessives, the general rule is to add an apostrophe and "s" to singular nouns and only an apostrophe to plural nouns ending in "s." Consistency is crucial, especially with proper nouns.

Q: How does the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition address the spelling of proper nouns?

A: The Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition dictates that proper nouns should be spelled exactly as they are officially or conventionally known. This includes names of people, places, organizations, and brands. Consistency in spelling proper nouns is vital for accuracy and credibility.

Q: What is the general approach to capitalization of words that

might also be considered spelling variations in the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition?

A: While capitalization is distinct from spelling, the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition emphasizes consistent and correct capitalization of titles, headings, and proper nouns. The manual provides specific rules for different styles of capitalization, and adherence to these rules contributes to the overall professionalism and clarity of the text.

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