

chicago manual of style citation examples

bibliography

Mastering Chicago Manual of Style Citation Examples and Bibliography

chicago manual of style citation examples bibliography are essential tools for academic and professional writers aiming for clarity, consistency, and credibility in their work. Understanding how to properly format citations and construct a comprehensive bibliography according to The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) is crucial for avoiding plagiarism and allowing readers to easily locate your sources. This guide provides detailed explanations and examples for various source types, helping you navigate the complexities of CMOS citation. We will explore the nuances of both the Notes-Bibliography system and the Author-Date system, covering common source materials like books, journal articles, websites, and more, ensuring your research is presented with the highest scholarly standards.

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Introduction to CMOS Citation

Proper citation is the bedrock of scholarly communication, and The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers a robust framework for achieving this. This comprehensive guide delves into the intricacies of CMOS citation, specifically focusing on generating accurate citation examples and constructing effective

bibliographies. Whether you're a student, researcher, or professional author, mastering these elements is paramount for academic integrity and the credibility of your work. We will dissect the fundamental principles of CMOS, illustrating how to cite a wide array of source materials, from classic books to contemporary digital content. By the end of this article, you will possess the knowledge to confidently create well-formatted bibliographies and in-text citations that adhere to CMOS standards.

Understanding the Two CMOS Citation Systems

The Chicago Manual of Style provides writers with two distinct citation systems, each suited to different academic disciplines and publication preferences. Understanding the core differences between the Notes-Bibliography system and the Author-Date system is the first step in correctly applying CMOS.

The Notes-Bibliography System

This system is prevalent in the humanities, including literature, history, and the arts. It employs footnotes or endnotes for in-text citations and a comprehensive bibliography at the end of the work. The notes provide detailed citation information for each specific reference, while the bibliography offers a consolidated list of all sources consulted.

The Author-Date System

Commonly used in the social sciences and natural sciences, this system uses parenthetical in-text citations that include the author's last name and the publication year. A corresponding reference list, alphabetized by author's last name, appears at the end of the document, providing full publication details.

Notes-Bibliography System: In-Text Citations

In the Notes-Bibliography system, citations are typically handled through footnotes or endnotes. These notes appear numerically throughout the text, corresponding to a numbered list at the bottom of the page (footnotes) or at the end of the document (endnotes).

First Reference Note

The first time a source is cited, the note will contain complete bibliographic information. This allows readers to immediately identify and locate the source.

Subsequent Reference Notes

For subsequent references to the same source, a shortened note 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." can be used for consecutive references to the same source and page, though its usage is becoming less common in favor of shortened notes for clarity.

Notes-Bibliography System: Bibliography Entries

The bibliography is an alphabetical list of all sources cited in the text. It serves as a comprehensive guide for readers to find the original materials used in your research. The formatting of each entry is precise, reflecting the source type.

Structure of a Bibliography Entry

Each entry typically includes the author's name, the title of the work, and publication information. The specific details vary significantly based on whether the source is a book, article, website, or another medium.

Key Formatting Elements

Author's last name followed by first name.

Title of the work, italicized for books and articles, or in quotation marks for shorter pieces like chapters or essays.

Publication details, including place of publication, publisher, and year.

Author-Date System: In-Text Citations

The Author-Date system provides a more concise method for in-text referencing, allowing readers to quickly see the author and year of publication for any given piece of information.

Parenthetical Citations

A typical parenthetical citation includes the author's last name and the year of publication, for example, (Smith 2020). If a specific page number is being referenced, it is included after the year, such as (Smith 2020, 15).

Integrating Citations into the Text

Citations can be integrated smoothly into the sentence. For instance, "As Smith (2020) argues, the impact of this decision was profound..." or "The results of the study indicated a significant trend (Jones 2019, 42)."

Author-Date System: Reference List Entries

The reference list, appearing at the end of the document, provides full bibliographic details for every source cited in the text. It is arranged alphabetically by the author's last name.

Essential Components of a Reference List Entry

Similar to the bibliography in the Notes-Bibliography system, each entry requires specific information

depending on the source type. However, the overall structure and detail level are tailored for quick identification based on author and year.

Differences from Bibliography Entries

While both systems aim to identify sources, the Author-Date reference list entry often prioritizes the author and year prominently at the beginning, reflecting its in-text citation style.

Common Source Types and CMOS Citation Examples

Mastering the nuances of citing different types of sources is crucial for a comprehensive and accurate bibliography. The following examples illustrate common source types according to The Chicago Manual of Style.

Books

Citing books is fundamental, and the specific details will vary slightly for single-author, multiple-author, and edited volumes.

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Single-Author Book:

Author Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Example (Notes-Bibliography):

1. Jane Doe, *The History of Citation Practices* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2021), 45.

Example (Bibliography):

Doe, Jane. *The History of Citation Practices*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2021.

Example (Author-Date):

(Doe 2021, 45)

Doe 2021, 45.

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Two or Three Authors:

Author Last Name, First Name, Author Last Name, First Name, and Author Last Name, First Name.
Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Example (Bibliography):

Smith, John, Alice Brown, and Robert Green. *Modern Research Methods*. New York: Academic Press, 2022.

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Four or More Authors:

Author Last Name, First Name, et al. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Example (Bibliography):

Williams, Carol, et al. *The Science of Data Analysis*. London: Oxford University Press, 2023.

Journal Articles

Citing journal articles requires including details about the journal itself, such as its title, volume, and issue number.

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Journal Article:

Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page Numbers.

Example (Notes-Bibliography):

2. Emily Carter, "The Evolution of Digital Archiving," *Journal of Information Science* 45, no. 3 (2023): 210.

Example (Bibliography):

Carter, Emily. "The Evolution of Digital Archiving." *Journal of Information Science* 45, no. 3 (2023): 205-225.

Example (Author-Date):

(Carter 2023, 210)

Carter 2023, 210.

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Article with DOI:

Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page Numbers. DOI: [DOI Number].

Example (Bibliography):

Davis, Michael. "AI in Scientific Discovery." *Nature Communications* 12, no. 1 (2021): 1-8. DOI: 10.1038/s41467-021-21028-x.

Websites and Online Resources

Citing online content requires careful attention to authorship, publication dates, and the URL.

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Website Page:

Author Last Name, First Name (if available). "Title of Page." Name of Website. Last modified Date (if available). Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

Example (Notes-Bibliography):

3. "Guide to CMOS Formatting," Purdue Online Writing Lab, accessed October 26, 2023, https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/chicago_17th_edition/chicago_manual_of_style_17th_edition.html.

Example (Bibliography):

"Guide to CMOS Formatting." Purdue Online Writing Lab. Accessed October 26, 2023. https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/chicago_17th_edition/chicago_manual_of_style_17th_edition.html.

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Online Article with Author:

Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." Name of Website, Month Day, Year. URL.

Example (Bibliography):

Garcia, Maria. "The Future of Remote Work." *Business Insider*, July 15, 2023.
<https://www.businessinsider.com/future-of-remote-work>.

Audiovisual Materials

This category includes films, television episodes, podcasts, and music, each with its specific citation requirements.

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Film:

Title of Film. Directed by Director Name. Country: Production Company, Year. Medium (e.g., DVD, Streaming).

Example (Bibliography):

Parasite. Directed by Bong Joon-ho. South Korea: Barunson E&A, 2019. Streaming Video.

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Podcast Episode:

Host Last Name, Host First Name, host. "Title of Episode." *Title of Podcast*, Season, Episode Number, Production Company, Month Day, Year. Medium (e.g., Audio file).

Example (Bibliography):

Lee, Sarah, host. "The Psychology of Habits." *Mind Matters*, season 3, episode 12, Audible Productions, October 10, 2022. Audio file.

Chapter in an Edited Book

When referencing a specific chapter within a larger edited work, you must cite both the chapter and the overall book.

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Chapter Citation:

Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Chapter." In *Title of Book*, edited by Editor Last Name, First Name, Chapter Page Numbers. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Example (Notes-Bibliography):

4. Robert Johnson, "Early American Trade Routes," in *Foundations of Colonial Economies*, ed. Eleanor Vance, 55-78. New York: Longman, 2018.

Example (Bibliography):

Johnson, Robert. "Early American Trade Routes." In *Foundations of Colonial Economies*, edited by Eleanor Vance, 55-78. New York: Longman, 2018.

Example (Author-Date):

(Johnson 2018, 60)

Johnson 2018, 60.

Dissertations and Theses

Academic research repositories often house dissertations and theses, which require specific citation details.

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Dissertation or Thesis:

Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Dissertation/Thesis." PhD diss., University Name, Year. (Or Master's thesis).

Example (Bibliography):

Chen, Li. "The Impact of Urbanization on Biodiversity." PhD diss., Stanford University, 2022.

Secondary Sources

Using a secondary source, where an author discusses or analyzes the work of another author, requires careful attribution.

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Citing a Work Quoted in Another Work:

Author of Original Work Last Name, First Name. "Title of Original Work." In *Title of Secondary Work*, edited by Editor Last Name, First Name, Chapter Page Numbers. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year. (Original work published Year).

Example (Notes-Bibliography):

5. John Adams, "Letters from the Frontier," quoted in *Historical Diaries of the West*, ed. Sarah Miller, 112. Boston: Colonial Press, 2019. (Original work published 1785).

Example (Bibliography):

Adams, John. "Letters from the Frontier." In *Historical Diaries of the West*, edited by Sarah Miller, 112. Boston: Colonial Press, 2019. (Original work published 1785).

Example (Author-Date):

(Adams 1785, quoted in Miller 2019, 112)

Adams 1785, quoted in Miller 2019, 112.

Formatting Your Bibliography or Reference List

Beyond accurately citing individual sources, the overall presentation of your bibliography or reference list is critical for professionalism and adherence to CMOS standards. Proper formatting ensures readability and

allows for quick navigation by your readers.

Alphabetical Order

Both bibliographies and reference lists are arranged alphabetically by the author's last name. If a source has no author, it is alphabetized by the first significant word of the title (ignoring articles like "A," "An," and "The").

Indentation and Spacing

CMOS specifies a "hanging indent" for bibliographies and reference lists. This means the first line of each entry is flush with the left margin, and all subsequent lines of that entry are indented. Standard paragraph spacing (single-spaced within entries, double-spaced between entries) is typically used.

Handling Multiple Works by the Same Author

When an author has multiple works in your bibliography, they are listed chronologically by publication year. For works by the same author published in the same year, use lowercase letters (a, b, c) after the year and ensure the entries are alphabetized by title. In the bibliography, when listing multiple works by the same author, you can replace the author's name with an em dash (—) after the first entry for that author. This is a stylistic choice, and repeating the name is also acceptable.

When to Consult the Official CMOS Guide

While this article provides comprehensive examples for common source types, The Chicago Manual of Style is an extensive and detailed guide. For less common source types, complex situations, or to ensure absolute accuracy, it is always advisable to consult the latest edition of the official CMOS manual or its accompanying online resources. Publishers and academic institutions may also have specific stylistic preferences that build upon CMOS guidelines.

Q: What is the main difference between the Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date systems in Chicago style?

A: The main difference lies in how in-text citations are presented. The Notes-Bibliography system uses footnotes or endnotes, while the Author-Date system uses parenthetical citations that include the author's last name and the publication year. Both systems require a comprehensive list of sources at the end of the document (a bibliography for the former, a reference list for the latter).

Q: How do I format a bibliography entry for a website in Chicago style?

A: For a website page, you generally include the author's name (if available), the title of the page in quotation marks, the name of the website, the date of modification (if available), the access date, and the URL. If there is no author, you start with the title of the page.

Q: What is a "hanging indent" in the context of a Chicago style bibliography?

A: A hanging indent is a formatting style where the first line of each bibliography entry begins at the left margin, and all subsequent lines of that entry are indented. This makes it easier for readers to scan the list and locate specific authors.

Q: How should I cite a source that I found quoted within another source in Chicago style?

A: When citing a work quoted in another work, you typically cite the original author and work in your bibliography, noting that it was "quoted in" the secondary source you consulted. The note might show the original author and year, followed by the secondary source details, while the bibliography would list the secondary source as the primary source you consulted.

Q: Do I need to include page numbers in my bibliography entries in the Notes-Bibliography system?

A: Page numbers are not typically included in the bibliography entry itself for books or articles, unless it's a chapter or a specific section that is being cited. However, for the initial note in the Notes-Bibliography system, the page number from which the information was taken is crucial.

Q: How do I handle multiple works by the same author in my Chicago style bibliography?

A: In a Chicago style bibliography, works by the same author are listed alphabetically by title. If multiple works were published in the same year, they are distinguished by adding lowercase letters (a, b, c) after the year. After the first entry for an author, you can replace their name with an em dash (—) for subsequent entries.

Q: What is the purpose of the "et al." in Chicago style citations?

A: "Et al." is Latin for "and others." It is used in citations when there are four or more authors for a work. Instead of listing all authors in the citation, you list the first author followed by "et al." This is done in both notes and the bibliography/reference list for consistency.

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