

CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE FORMATTING ERRORS

NAVIGATING THE PITFALLS: COMMON CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE FORMATTING ERRORS AND HOW TO AVOID THEM

CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE FORMATTING ERRORS CAN DERAIL EVEN THE MOST METICULOUSLY RESEARCHED AND ELOQUENTLY WRITTEN DOCUMENT. ADHERING TO THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE (CMOS) IS CRUCIAL FOR ACADEMIC PAPERS, SCHOLARLY ARTICLES, AND PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS, ENSURING CLARITY, CONSISTENCY, AND CREDIBILITY. MANY WRITERS, HOWEVER, FIND THEMSELVES GRAPPLING WITH ITS INTRICATE GUIDELINES, LEADING TO UNINTENTIONAL MISTAKES THAT DETRACT FROM THEIR WORK. THIS COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE WILL DISSECT THE MOST PREVALENT FORMATTING ERRORS, OFFERING CLEAR EXPLANATIONS AND PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS TO HELP YOU MASTER CMOS COMPLIANCE. WE WILL EXPLORE COMMON ISSUES IN CITATIONS, PUNCTUATION, CAPITALIZATION, AND MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION, PROVIDING ACTIONABLE ADVICE TO ELEVATE YOUR WRITING AND AVOID COSTLY STYLISTIC BLUNDERS. UNDERSTANDING THESE POTENTIAL PITFALLS IS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD POLISHED, PROFESSIONAL PROSE THAT MEETS THE HIGH STANDARDS SET BY THE CMOS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COMMON CITATION ERRORS IN CHICAGO STYLE
PUNCTUATION PITFALLS AND CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE
CAPITALIZATION CONUNDRUMS AND CMOS
MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION MISTAKES
FORMATTING DIALOGUE AND QUOTATIONS
THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSISTENCY IN CMOS FORMATTING

COMMON CITATION ERRORS IN CHICAGO STYLE

CITATION ERRORS REPRESENT ONE OF THE MOST FREQUENT CATEGORIES OF CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE FORMATTING ERRORS. THE CMOS OFFERS TWO DISTINCT SYSTEMS FOR CITATIONS: THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM AND THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM. BOTH REQUIRE METICULOUS ATTENTION TO DETAIL. A COMMON MISTAKE WITHIN THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM IS INCONSISTENCY IN THE USE OF SUPERSCRIPTS FOR NOTES, OR INCORRECT PLACEMENT OF PUNCTUATION RELATIVE TO THE SUPERSCRIPT. FOR INSTANCE, A COMMA OR PERIOD SHOULD TYPICALLY FOLLOW THE FINAL WORD OF A SENTENCE BEFORE THE SUPERSCRIPTED NOTE NUMBER, NOT PRECEDE IT. ANOTHER FREQUENT ERROR IS THE OMISSION OR MISFORMATTING OF ESSENTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SUCH AS AUTHOR NAMES, TITLES, PUBLICATION DATES, AND PAGE NUMBERS. THE ORDER OF THESE ELEMENTS AND THE SPECIFIC PUNCTUATION USED TO SEPARATE THEM ARE STRICTLY DEFINED BY CMOS, AND DEVIATIONS CAN LEAD TO CONFUSION AND A LACK OF CREDIBILITY.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY MISTAKES

WHEN CONSTRUCTING BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRIES, WRITERS OFTEN STUMBLE OVER THE PRECISE FORMATTING OF AUTHOR NAMES. IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY, THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME IS INVERTED (E.G., SMITH, JOHN), FOLLOWED BY A COMMA AND THEN THE FIRST NAME. FIRST NAMES ARE NOT TYPICALLY ABBREVIATED UNLESS THEY ARE CONSISTENTLY ABBREVIATED THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY. FURTHERMORE, THE CAPITALIZATION OF TITLES CAN BE PROBLEMATIC; CMOS GENERALLY FAVORS TITLE CASE FOR BOOK TITLES AND ARTICLE TITLES WITHIN A LARGER WORK, BUT SPECIFIC RULES APPLY TO ARTICLES, CHAPTERS, AND OTHER SHORTER PIECES. INCORRECT PUNCTUATION, SUCH AS MISPLACING COMMAS, PERIODS, OR COLONS WITHIN AN ENTRY, ALSO CONTRIBUTES SIGNIFICANTLY TO BIBLIOGRAPHY ERRORS.

FOOTNOTE AND ENDNOTE INCONSISTENCIES

IN THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM, FOOTNOTES AND ENDNOTES SERVE AS THE PRIMARY MECHANISM FOR CITING SOURCES. ERRORS HERE OFTEN STEM FROM FAILING TO PROVIDE COMPLETE CITATION INFORMATION ON THE FIRST MENTION OF A SOURCE, RESORTING TO "IBID." (MEANING "IN THE SAME PLACE") TOO LIBERALLY OR INCORRECTLY, OR MISFORMATTING SUBSEQUENT

SHORTENED CITATIONS. A SHORTENED CITATION, USED AFTER THE INITIAL FULL CITATION, REQUIRES THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME, A SHORTENED TITLE OF THE WORK, AND THE PAGE NUMBER. IT IS CRUCIAL TO ENSURE THAT THE SHORTENED TITLE ACCURATELY REFLECTS THE ORIGINAL WORK AND THAT THE PAGE NUMBER IS SPECIFIC TO THE MATERIAL BEING REFERENCED. OMITTING PUBLICATION DETAILS FOR SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS, WHEN THEY ARE NOT IDENTICAL TO THE FIRST, IS ANOTHER COMMON OVERSIGHT.

PUNCTUATION PITFALLS AND CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE

PUNCTUATION PLAYS A VITAL ROLE IN CONVEYING MEANING AND STRUCTURE WITHIN WRITTEN TEXT, AND THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE HAS PRECISE GUIDELINES FOR ITS APPLICATION. FAILING TO ADHERE TO THESE RULES CAN LEAD TO AMBIGUITIES OR GRAMMATICAL ERRORS THAT DETRACT FROM THE OVERALL QUALITY OF THE WRITING. MANY WRITERS STRUGGLE WITH COMMON PUNCTUATION MARKS, LEADING TO FREQUENT CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE FORMATTING ERRORS.

COMMA MISUSE AND OVERUSE

COMMAS ARE ARGUABLY THE MOST MISUSED PUNCTUATION MARK. COMMON ERRORS INCLUDE THE COMMA SPLICE, WHERE TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES ARE JOINED BY ONLY A COMMA. CMOS ADVISES USING A SEMICOLON OR CONJUNCTION IN SUCH CASES. CONVERSELY, THE OMISSION OF NECESSARY COMMAS, SUCH AS IN A SERIES OF THREE OR MORE ITEMS (THE SERIAL COMMA, OR OXFORD COMMA, IS GENERALLY RECOMMENDED BY CMOS), CAN ALSO BE PROBLEMATIC. OTHER FREQUENT MISTAKES INVOLVE INCORRECT PLACEMENT OF COMMAS AROUND INTRODUCTORY PHRASES, NONRESTRICTIVE CLAUSES, AND PARENTHETICAL ELEMENTS. A GOOD RULE OF THUMB IS TO ENSURE THAT EACH COMMA SERVES A CLEAR PURPOSE IN SEPARATING CLAUSES, ITEMS IN A LIST, OR SETTING OFF DESCRIPTIVE PHRASES.

SEMICOLON AND COLON USAGE

SEMICOLONS AND COLONS, WHILE LESS COMMON THAN COMMAS, ARE OFTEN MISUSED. A SEMICOLON IS CORRECTLY EMPLOYED TO CONNECT TWO CLOSELY RELATED INDEPENDENT CLAUSES THAT COULD STAND ALONE AS SENTENCES. ITS MISUSE OFTEN INVOLVES USING IT WHERE A COMMA WOULD BE MORE APPROPRIATE OR TO CONNECT A CLAUSE TO A PHRASE. COLONS, ON THE OTHER HAND, ARE USED TO INTRODUCE LISTS, EXPLANATIONS, OR QUOTATIONS. A COMMON ERROR IS USING A COLON AFTER A VERB OR PREPOSITION WHEN THE INTRODUCTORY ELEMENT IS NOT A COMPLETE SENTENCE. FOR EXAMPLE, ONE WOULD NOT WRITE "THE INGREDIENTS ARE: FLOUR, SUGAR, AND EGGS" BUT RATHER "THE INGREDIENTS ARE FLOUR, SUGAR, AND EGGS" OR "THE FOLLOWING INGREDIENTS ARE NEEDED: FLOUR, SUGAR, AND EGGS."

APOSTROPHE ERRORS

APOSTROPHES ARE USED FOR CONTRACTIONS AND POSSESSIVES. ERRORS IN CONTRACTIONS, SUCH AS CONFUSING "ITS" (POSSESSIVE) WITH "IT'S" (IT IS), ARE WIDESPREAD. FOR POSSESSIVES, THE RULES FOR SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS, ESPECIALLY THOSE ENDING IN "S," CAN BE CONFUSING. CMOS GENERALLY ADVISES ADDING AN APOSTROPHE AND AN "S" TO SINGULAR NOUNS (E.G., "THE CAT'S TOY") AND ONLY AN APOSTROPHE TO PLURAL NOUNS ENDING IN "S" (E.G., "THE CATS' TOYS"). IRREGULAR PLURALS REQUIRE AN APOSTROPHE AND AN "S" (E.G., "CHILDREN'S BOOKS").

CAPITALIZATION CONUNDRUMS AND CMOS

PROPER CAPITALIZATION IS ANOTHER AREA WHERE WRITERS FREQUENTLY ENCOUNTER DIFFICULTIES, LEADING TO CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE FORMATTING ERRORS. CMOS HAS SPECIFIC RULES FOR CAPITALIZING TITLES, PROPER NOUNS, AND THE FIRST WORD OF SENTENCES, BUT NUANCES EXIST THAT CAN TRIP UP EVEN EXPERIENCED WRITERS.

TITLE CAPITALIZATION RULES

CMOS OFFERS TWO PRIMARY STYLES FOR CAPITALIZING TITLES OF BOOKS, ARTICLES, AND OTHER WORKS: TITLE CASE AND SENTENCE CASE. TITLE CASE CAPITALIZES THE FIRST WORD, LAST WORD, AND ALL PRINCIPAL WORDS (NOUNS, PRONOUNS, VERBS, ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, AND SOME CONJUNCTIONS AND PREPOSITIONS). SENTENCE CASE CAPITALIZES ONLY THE FIRST WORD, LAST WORD, AND ANY PROPER NOUNS. THE CHOICE BETWEEN THESE STYLES OFTEN DEPENDS ON THE CONTEXT OF THE PUBLICATION. A COMMON ERROR IS INCONSISTENTLY APPLYING THE CHOSEN STYLE THROUGHOUT A DOCUMENT, OR MISAPPLYING THE RULES FOR PRINCIPAL WORDS, SUCH AS FAILING TO CAPITALIZE ADJECTIVES OR ADVERBS, OR INCORRECTLY CAPITALIZING MINOR PREPOSITIONS OR CONJUNCTIONS.

PROPER NOUNS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES

WHILE THE CONCEPT OF PROPER NOUNS IS STRAIGHTFORWARD (NAMES OF SPECIFIC PEOPLE, PLACES, OR THINGS), THEIR DERIVATIVES AND RELATED TERMS CAN BE TRICKY. FOR INSTANCE, WHILE "AMERICA" IS CAPITALIZED, "AMERICAN" IS ALSO CAPITALIZED. HOWEVER, TERMS DERIVED FROM PROPER NOUNS BUT NO LONGER DENOTING THE SPECIFIC ENTITY (E.G., "FRENCH FRIES" RATHER THAN "FRENCH FRIES") MIGHT NOT BE CAPITALIZED. HISTORICAL PERIODS AND EVENTS ALSO REQUIRE CAREFUL ATTENTION; NAMES OF SPECIFIC HISTORICAL ERAS LIKE THE "RENAISSANCE" ARE CAPITALIZED, BUT GENERAL TERMS LIKE "ANCIENT HISTORY" ARE NOT. BRAND NAMES, OFFICIAL TITLES, AND THE NAMES OF SPECIFIC ORGANIZATIONS OR DEPARTMENTS ARE ALSO PROPER NOUNS AND MUST BE CAPITALIZED CORRECTLY.

MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION MISTAKES

BEYOND THE FINER POINTS OF GRAMMAR AND CITATION, ERRORS IN THE OVERALL MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION CAN SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACT ITS PROFESSIONALISM AND ADHERENCE TO CMOS STANDARDS. THESE MISTAKES OFTEN RELATE TO FORMATTING THE DOCUMENT ITSELF, ENSURING IT IS CLEAN, ORGANIZED, AND READY FOR SUBMISSION OR PUBLICATION.

MARGINS, SPACING, AND FONT USAGE

WHILE CMOS PROVIDES FLEXIBILITY IN CERTAIN ASPECTS OF MANUSCRIPT FORMATTING FOR SUBMISSION, CONSISTENCY IS PARAMOUNT. COMMON ERRORS INCLUDE INCONSISTENT MARGIN SIZES (TYPICALLY 1 INCH ON ALL SIDES), INCORRECT LINE SPACING (USUALLY DOUBLE-SPACING FOR DRAFTS), AND UNUSUAL FONT CHOICES. WHILE CMOS DOES NOT MANDATE A SPECIFIC FONT, IT RECOMMENDS LEGIBLE, STANDARD FONTS LIKE TIMES NEW ROMAN OR ARIAL, TYPICALLY IN 12-POINT SIZE. DEVIATING FROM THESE RECOMMENDATIONS OR FAILING TO MAINTAIN CONSISTENT SPACING WITHIN AND BETWEEN PARAGRAPHS CAN CREATE A DISORGANIZED APPEARANCE.

PAGE NUMBERING AND HEADERS

ACCURATE PAGE NUMBERING IS ESSENTIAL FOR ANY LENGTHY DOCUMENT. ERRORS INCLUDE STARTING PAGE NUMBERING ON THE WRONG PAGE (USUALLY AFTER THE TITLE PAGE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS), INCONSISTENT NUMBERING STYLES (E.G., MIXING ARABIC AND ROMAN NUMERALS INCORRECTLY), OR OMITTING PAGE NUMBERS ALTOGETHER. HEADERS AND FOOTERS, IF USED, ALSO NEED TO BE FORMATTED CONSISTENTLY ACCORDING TO THE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS OF THE PUBLICATION OR INSTRUCTOR. THIS INCLUDES THE PLACEMENT OF PAGE NUMBERS AND ANY RUNNING HEADS, ENSURING THEY ARE PRESENT ON ALL OR DESIGNATED PAGES AS PER THE STYLE GUIDE.

FORMATTING DIALOGUE AND QUOTATIONS

THE PRESENTATION OF DIALOGUE AND DIRECT QUOTATIONS DEMANDS PRECISION TO MAINTAIN CLARITY AND ADHERE TO STYLISTIC CONVENTIONS. CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE FORMATTING ERRORS IN THIS AREA CAN DISRUPT THE READING FLOW AND INDICATE A LACK OF ATTENTION TO DETAIL.

QUOTATION MARK USAGE

CMOS HAS SPECIFIC RULES FOR USING QUOTATION MARKS. FOR EXAMPLE, PERIODS AND COMMAS ARE GENERALLY PLACED INSIDE CLOSING QUOTATION MARKS, REGARDLESS OF THE LOGIC IN OTHER STYLES. SEMICOLONS AND COLONS ARE PLACED OUTSIDE. SINGLE QUOTATION MARKS ARE USED FOR QUOTATIONS WITHIN QUOTATIONS. ERRORS OFTEN ARISE FROM INCONSISTENTLY APPLYING THESE RULES, OR MISPLACING PUNCTUATION RELATIVE TO THE QUOTATION MARKS. THE STYLE FOR LONG QUOTATIONS (BLOCK QUOTES) ALSO DIFFERS; THEY ARE TYPICALLY SET OFF AS A DISTINCT BLOCK OF TEXT, INDENTED FROM THE LEFT MARGIN, AND DO NOT USE QUOTATION MARKS AT THE BEGINNING OR END.

FORMATTING SPOKEN DIALOGUE

WHEN FORMATTING SPOKEN DIALOGUE, EACH NEW SPEAKER SHOULD GENERALLY BEGIN ON A NEW PARAGRAPH. THIS AIDS IN READABILITY AND CLEARLY DISTINGUISHES BETWEEN SPEAKERS. ATTRIBUTION TAGS, SUCH AS "HE SAID" OR "SHE ASKED," SHOULD BE PLACED APPROPRIATELY. IF THE TAG INTERRUPTS THE DIALOGUE, IT IS SET OFF BY COMMAS. IF IT FOLLOWS THE DIALOGUE AND COMPLETES THE SENTENCE, THE PUNCTUATION INSIDE THE QUOTATION MARKS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. ERRORS INCLUDE RUNNING DIALOGUE FROM MULTIPLE SPEAKERS TOGETHER WITHOUT NEW PARAGRAPHS, OR MISPLACING ATTRIBUTION TAGS AND THEIR ACCOMPANYING PUNCTUATION.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSISTENCY IN CMOS FORMATTING

PERHAPS THE MOST OVERARCHING PRINCIPLE IN AVOIDING CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE FORMATTING ERRORS IS THE UNWAVERING COMMITMENT TO CONSISTENCY. ONCE A PARTICULAR STYLE OR FORMATTING CHOICE IS MADE, IT MUST BE APPLIED UNIFORMLY THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT. INCONSISTENCY IS A HALLMARK OF POORLY EDITED WORK AND UNDERMINES THE PROFESSIONAL PRESENTATION OF EVEN THE MOST BRILLIANT CONTENT. WHETHER IT'S THE PLACEMENT OF A COMMA, THE CAPITALIZATION OF A TITLE, OR THE FORMAT OF A CITATION, ADHERENCE TO A SINGLE, ESTABLISHED STANDARD IS CRUCIAL.

THE CMOS PROVIDES A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK, AND ITS STRENGTH LIES IN ITS DETAILED AND SYSTEMATIC APPROACH. BY UNDERSTANDING THE COMMON PITFALLS RELATED TO CITATIONS, PUNCTUATION, CAPITALIZATION, AND MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION, WRITERS CAN PROACTIVELY ADDRESS POTENTIAL ISSUES. REGULARLY CONSULTING THE MANUAL, USING STYLE-CHECKING TOOLS JUDICIOUSLY, AND SEEKING PEER REVIEW CAN FURTHER HELP TO IDENTIFY AND RECTIFY ERRORS. ULTIMATELY, MASTERING CMOS FORMATTING IS NOT MERELY ABOUT FOLLOWING RULES; IT IS ABOUT PRESENTING INFORMATION WITH CLARITY, PRECISION, AND AUTHORITY, ENSURING THAT THE CONTENT, RATHER THAN THE PRESENTATION, COMMANDS THE READER'S ATTENTION.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE FORMATTING ERRORS

Q: WHAT IS THE MOST COMMON MISTAKE IN CHICAGO STYLE CITATIONS?

A: THE MOST COMMON MISTAKE IN CHICAGO STYLE CITATIONS IS INCONSISTENCY IN THE FORMAT OF BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRIES AND FOOTNOTES/ENDNOTES, PARTICULARLY WITH THE ORDER OF ELEMENTS, PUNCTUATION, AND THE CORRECT INVERSION OF AUTHOR NAMES IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Q: HOW DO I AVOID COMMA SPLICES ACCORDING TO THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE?

A: TO AVOID COMMA SPLICES IN CHICAGO STYLE, YOU SHOULD CONNECT TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES WITH EITHER A SEMICOLON, OR A COMMA FOLLOWED BY A COORDINATING CONJUNCTION (SUCH AS "AND," "BUT," OR "OR"). ALTERNATIVELY, YOU CAN MAKE THEM INTO TWO SEPARATE SENTENCES.

Q: IS THE SERIAL COMMA (OXFORD COMMA) REQUIRED IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: YES, THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE GENERALLY RECOMMENDS THE USE OF THE SERIAL COMMA (THE COMMA BEFORE THE FINAL ITEM IN A LIST OF THREE OR MORE). CONSISTENCY IN ITS APPLICATION IS KEY.

Q: WHAT ARE THE MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM AND THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM USES NUMBERED FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY, IDEAL FOR HUMANITIES. THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM USES IN-TEXT PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS (AUTHOR, YEAR) AND A REFERENCE LIST, COMMONLY USED IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND SCIENCES.

Q: HOW SHOULD I CAPITALIZE TITLES OF WORKS IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: CHICAGO STYLE OFFERS TWO OPTIONS: TITLE CASE, WHERE MAJOR WORDS ARE CAPITALIZED, AND SENTENCE CASE, WHERE ONLY THE FIRST WORD AND PROPER NOUNS ARE CAPITALIZED. THE CHOICE DEPENDS ON THE CONTEXT AND THE PUBLICATION'S GUIDELINES, BUT CONSISTENCY WITHIN THE DOCUMENT IS PARAMOUNT.

Q: WHAT ARE TYPICAL ERRORS WHEN FORMATTING LONG QUOTATIONS IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: COMMON ERRORS INCLUDE INCORRECTLY IDENTIFYING WHEN A QUOTATION SHOULD BE A BLOCK QUOTE (USUALLY OVER 5 LINES OF PROSE OR 3 LINES OF POETRY), FAILING TO INDENT THE BLOCK QUOTE PROPERLY, OR UNNECESSARILY USING QUOTATION MARKS AROUND THE ENTIRE BLOCK QUOTE.

Q: HOW DOES CHICAGO STYLE HANDLE POSSESSIVES FOR NAMES ENDING IN 'S'?

A: FOR SINGULAR NOUNS ENDING IN "S," CHICAGO STYLE GENERALLY RECOMMENDS ADDING AN APOSTROPHE AND AN "S" (E.G., "JAMES'S BOOK"). FOR PLURAL NOUNS ENDING IN "S," ONLY AN APOSTROPHE IS ADDED (E.G., "THE STUDENTS' PAPERS").

Q: WHAT IS A COMMON MISTAKE WHEN USING "IBID." IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: A FREQUENT ERROR IS MISUSING "IBID.," WHICH REFERS TO THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING CITATION. IT SHOULD ONLY BE USED WHEN CITING THE EXACT SAME SOURCE AND SAME PAGE AS THE PREVIOUS NOTE. IF THE PAGE NUMBER CHANGES, THE PAGE NUMBER MUST BE INCLUDED AFTER "IBID."

Chicago Manual Of Style Formatting Errors

Chicago Manual Of Style Formatting Errors

Related Articles

- [chicago manual of style formatting assistance](#)
- [chicago manual of style for literary apostrophe](#)
- [chicago manual of style formatting rules](#)

[Back to Home](#)