

chicago manual of style quoting articles

Chicago Manual of Style Quoting Articles: A Comprehensive Guide

chicago manual of style quoting articles requires precision and adherence to specific formatting guidelines to ensure academic integrity and clarity. Whether you are a student, researcher, or professional writer, understanding how to correctly cite and integrate material from articles is crucial. This comprehensive guide will delve into the nuances of quoting from various types of articles, covering both footnote/endnote (Notes-Bibliography) and author-date citation systems as outlined by the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS). We will explore the intricacies of block quotations, in-text citations, and bibliography entries, providing detailed explanations and practical examples to help you master the art of academic referencing. Mastering these elements will not only enhance the credibility of your work but also assist your readers in locating the sources you've consulted.

Table of Contents

- Understanding Citation Systems in CMOS
- Quoting Short Passages from Articles
- Using Block Quotations from Articles
- Citing Articles in Notes-Bibliography System
- Citing Articles in Author-Date System
- Common Article Types and Their Specifics
- Quoting Articles with Multiple Authors
- Quoting Articles from Online Sources
- Best Practices for Quoting Articles

Understanding Citation Systems in CMOS

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two primary systems for citing sources: the Notes-Bibliography system and the Author-Date system. Both are designed to provide clear attribution and allow readers to trace the origin of information. The Notes-Bibliography system, often favored in the humanities, uses numbered footnotes or endnotes for citations and a bibliography at the end of the work. The Author-Date system, more common in the social sciences and natural sciences, employs parenthetical in-text citations (author, year, page) and a reference list.

Choosing the appropriate system often depends on the conventions of your field or the specific requirements of your publisher or institution. While the formats for quoting articles may differ slightly between the two systems, the underlying principles of accurate attribution remain the same. Understanding these foundational differences is the first step toward

correctly quoting articles in any academic or professional context governed by Chicago style.

Quoting Short Passages from Articles

When quoting short passages from an article, typically fewer than five lines of text, the quotation is incorporated directly into your own prose. This method is used to weave concise pieces of information or impactful phrasing into your argument seamlessly. The quotation is enclosed in double quotation marks, and the citation follows immediately, usually with a page number. This ensures that the reader knows precisely where the quoted material originates within the source article.

Integrating Quotations Smoothly

The key to effectively quoting short passages is to introduce them smoothly into your text. Avoid simply dropping a quotation without any context. Instead, use introductory phrases that signal the quotation and explain its relevance to your argument. For example, you might write, "As Smith argues, 'the implications of this finding are far-reaching' (Smith 2023, 15)." This contextualization not only improves readability but also demonstrates your critical engagement with the source material.

Punctuation and Quotation Marks

According to CMOS, punctuation that is not part of the quoted material should generally be placed outside the closing quotation mark. However, periods and commas that are part of the original quotation should be retained within the quotation marks. For example, if the original text ends with a period and the quote is the end of your sentence, the period goes inside: "This is a direct quote." If the quote is integrated mid-sentence, the comma follows the closing quotation mark: "this is a mid-sentence quote," she explained.

Using Block Quotations from Articles

For longer quotations, generally five or more lines of prose or three or more lines of poetry, CMOS requires the use of a block quotation. This formatting distinguishes extended passages from the main text, making them easier to read and identify as borrowed material. Block quotations are set off from the main text by indenting the entire passage a half-inch from the left margin. They are not enclosed in quotation marks, and the parenthetical citation

typically follows the final punctuation of the quotation.

Formatting Block Quotations

When creating a block quotation, begin the quoted material on a new line, following your introductory sentence, which should end with a colon. The entire block of text should be indented. The line spacing within the block quotation is usually the same as the rest of your document, though some style guides may suggest single spacing for block quotes if the main text is double-spaced. Always consult your specific style guide or publisher's requirements for definitive formatting.

Introducing and Attributing Block Quotations

An introductory phrase or sentence is crucial for block quotations, just as it is for shorter ones. This introduction should clearly state the source of the quote and explain its significance. For instance, "In his seminal work, Jones elaborates on the societal shifts: 'The digital revolution has fundamentally altered the nature of community engagement, fostering new forms of social interaction and challenging traditional notions of belonging.' (Jones 2021, 78)." The citation placed after the final period of the quotation provides the necessary source information.

Citing Articles in Notes-Bibliography System

In the Notes-Bibliography system, citations for articles appear first as numbered notes (footnotes or endnotes) within the text and then in a cumulative bibliography at the end of the document. The first note for a source provides full publication details, while subsequent notes use a shortened format. The bibliography entry offers a complete bibliographic record for each source used.

Footnote/Endnote Format for Articles

A typical first footnote or endnote for a journal article includes the author's full name, the title of the article in quotation marks, the title of the journal in italics, the volume and issue numbers, the publication year, and the specific page number(s) cited. For example: 1. Eleanor Vance, "The Evolution of Urban Landscapes," *Journal of Modern Geography* 45, no. 2 (2022): 112. Subsequent notes for the same source would be shortened, such as: 5. Vance, "Urban Landscapes," 115.

Bibliography Entry Format for Articles

The bibliography entry for a journal article follows a similar structure but with key differences in punctuation and order. The author's last name comes first, followed by a comma and their first name. The article title is in quotation marks, and the journal title is in italics. The volume and issue numbers, publication year, and page range for the entire article (not just the cited pages) are then provided. Example: Vance, Eleanor. "The Evolution of Urban Landscapes." *Journal of Modern Geography* 45, no. 2 (2022): 108–25.

Citing Articles in Author-Date System

The Author-Date system simplifies in-text citations by using parenthetical references that include the author's last name and the year of publication, along with page numbers for direct quotations. A corresponding reference list at the end of the work provides full bibliographic details for all sources cited.

In-Text Citations for Articles

When quoting directly, the in-text citation includes the author's last name, the year of publication, and the page number(s) in parentheses. For example: The study found significant trends in consumer behavior (Johnson 2020, 55). If the author's name is mentioned in the text, only the year and page number are needed in the parentheses: Johnson (2020) observed that the trends were significant (55).

Reference List Format for Articles

The reference list compiles all sources cited in the text alphabetically by author's last name. For a journal article, the format is similar to the CMOS Notes-Bibliography system's bibliography entry, but it is often more concise and omits issue numbers unless pagination restarts with each issue. Example: Johnson, Robert. 2020. "Consumer Behavior in the Digital Age." *Marketing Today* 30 (1): 50–65. The key is to provide enough information for the reader to easily locate the source.

Common Article Types and Their Specifics

Chicago style offers guidance for various types of articles, including those

from academic journals, magazines, newspapers, and even unpublished or online-only articles. Each type may have slight variations in how it is cited, particularly concerning publication details like volume numbers, issue numbers, or the absence of print-specific information for online sources.

Journal Articles

Academic journal articles are perhaps the most common type of article cited. They typically have a volume and issue number, as well as a publication date and a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if available online. Ensuring all these details are correctly presented is crucial for accurate referencing. For online journal articles with a DOI, it is generally preferred over a URL.

Magazine and Newspaper Articles

Articles from magazines and newspapers are usually cited with the author's name (if available), the article title in quotation marks, the publication title in italics, the date of publication (including month and day for newspapers), and page numbers or section. For online magazine or newspaper articles, provide the publication date and the URL. Magazine articles often do not have volume or issue numbers.

Online-Only Articles

For articles published exclusively online without a print counterpart, the citation should include the author's name, the article title, the name of the website or publication in italics, the publication date, and a URL. It is also good practice to include an access date if the content is likely to change. Example: Miller, Sarah. "The Future of Artificial Intelligence." *Tech Insights Online*, July 15, 2023. <https://www.techinsights.com/ai-future>.

Quoting Articles with Multiple Authors

Handling articles with multiple authors requires specific attention in CMOS. The way multiple authors are listed and cited can differ slightly between the Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date systems.

Two Authors

For articles with two authors, both names are typically listed in the first note or bibliography entry, connected by "and." In subsequent notes, the first author's last name is used, followed by "and," and then the second author's last name. In the Author-Date system, both names appear in the in-text citation, and both are listed in the reference list.

Three or More Authors

When an article has three or more authors, CMOS generally recommends listing the first author's name followed by "et al." (an abbreviation of the Latin "et alia," meaning "and others") in both notes and the bibliography (Notes-Bibliography system). In the Author-Date system, "et al." is used in the in-text citation after the first author's name, and the reference list also uses "et al." after the first author's name.

Quoting Articles from Online Sources

Citing articles from online sources, such as academic databases, websites, or digital archives, is a common practice today. CMOS provides clear guidelines to ensure these digital resources are properly credited.

DOIs and URLs

When citing an online journal article that has a DOI (Digital Object Identifier), the DOI should be included in the citation. DOIs are persistent identifiers that are more reliable than URLs. If a DOI is not available, but the article is accessible online, a URL should be provided. For website articles, the URL is the primary locator.

Access Dates

For online sources, especially those that may be subject to change or are not part of a stable archive, including an access date is recommended. This tells the reader when you last viewed the material, which is helpful if the content has been updated or removed since your consultation. The access date is usually placed after the URL.

Best Practices for Quoting Articles

Beyond the specific formatting rules, several best practices can elevate the quality and credibility of your work when quoting articles. These practices focus on ethical sourcing, clear integration, and accurate representation of the original material.

- Always ensure you are quoting accurately, without altering the original meaning or wording unless you clearly indicate omissions or changes with ellipses (...) or brackets ([]).
- Introduce your quotations thoughtfully, explaining their relevance to your argument before or after they appear.
- Vary your sentence structure when integrating quotations to avoid a monotonous reading experience.
- Use quotations judiciously; not every piece of information needs to be quoted directly. Paraphrasing and summarizing are also valuable tools.
- Double-check all citations against the original source and your chosen CMOS style guide to catch any errors.
- When possible, use the latest edition of The Chicago Manual of Style for the most up-to-date guidelines.

Maintaining Academic Integrity

The core principle behind any citation style, including Chicago, is maintaining academic integrity. This means giving credit where credit is due and allowing your readers to verify the information you present. Proper quoting and citation are fundamental to avoiding plagiarism and building trust with your audience. Every detail, from punctuation to the inclusion of page numbers, contributes to this integrity.

Proofreading Your Citations

Thorough proofreading is essential. Errors in quotation marks, punctuation, or citation details can detract from the professionalism of your work and, in the worst case, lead to accusations of sloppiness or even plagiarism. Reading your citations aloud or having someone else review them can help catch subtle mistakes.

FAQ

Q: What is the primary difference between citing articles in the Notes-Bibliography system versus the Author-Date system in CMOS?

A: In the Notes-Bibliography system, citations appear as numbered footnotes or endnotes within the text and are fully detailed in a bibliography at the end. The Author-Date system uses parenthetical in-text citations (author, year, page) and a reference list at the end.

Q: How do I format a block quotation from an article in Chicago style?

A: A block quotation, typically five or more lines, is set off from the main text by indenting the entire passage a half-inch from the left margin. It is not enclosed in quotation marks, and the citation follows the final punctuation of the quotation.

Q: When should I use "et al." when quoting articles with multiple authors in Chicago style?

A: In Chicago style, "et al." is used for articles with three or more authors. It follows the first author's last name in both notes/in-text citations and the bibliography/reference list.

Q: What information is essential for citing a journal article in Chicago style?

A: Essential information includes the author's name(s), the article title, the journal title, volume and issue numbers, the publication year, and specific page numbers for notes/in-text citations, and the full page range for bibliography/reference list entries.

Q: How do I cite an online article that does not have a DOI?

A: If an online article lacks a DOI but is accessible online, you should include the URL in your citation. It is also recommended to include the access date for online sources that may change.

Q: Should I include the issue number when citing an online journal article in Chicago style?

A: Generally, yes, if the issue number is available and relevant for locating the article. However, CMOS may sometimes omit issue numbers if pagination restarts with each volume. Always refer to the specific edition of CMOS and your publisher's guidelines.

Q: What are the rules for incorporating short quotations into my text according to CMOS?

A: Short quotations, usually fewer than five lines, are integrated into your prose and enclosed in double quotation marks. They are followed by an in-text citation (or footnote/endnote number) with the page number, and punctuation is handled according to CMOS rules.

Q: How does Chicago style handle quoting articles from magazines or newspapers differently from academic journals?

A: Magazine and newspaper articles typically include the author's name, article title, publication name, date of publication (including month and day for newspapers), and page numbers. They usually do not have volume or issue numbers, unlike academic journals.

Q: Is it always necessary to include a page number when quoting an article?

A: Yes, for direct quotations, a page number is almost always required to indicate the precise location of the quoted material within the source. For paraphrased or summarized material, page numbers are often optional but recommended for clarity.

Q: What is the primary purpose of the bibliography or reference list in Chicago style?

A: The bibliography or reference list provides a comprehensive list of all sources cited in the work, allowing readers to locate and consult these sources themselves, thereby supporting the integrity and verifiability of the research.

Chicago Manual Of Style Quoting Articles

Chicago Manual Of Style Quoting Articles

Related Articles

- [chicago manual of style title page punctuation](#)
- [chicago manual paraphrase citation examples](#)
- [chicago manual of style notes bibliography examples journal](#)

[Back to Home](#)