

chicago manual paraphrasing citation examples

Mastering the Chicago Manual Paraphrasing Citation: Examples and Best Practices

chicago manual paraphrasing citation examples are crucial for academic integrity and clear communication, ensuring that borrowed ideas are properly attributed. When you paraphrase, you rephrase someone else's ideas in your own words, but the original source must still be acknowledged. This article provides a comprehensive guide to understanding and implementing Chicago style paraphrasing citations, offering detailed explanations and practical examples. We will delve into the nuances of in-text citations and corresponding bibliography entries, helping you navigate the complexities of this widely respected citation system. Mastering these elements is key to avoiding plagiarism and strengthening your scholarly work.

Table of Contents

Understanding Paraphrasing in Chicago Style

In-Text Citations for Paraphrased Material

Creating Bibliography Entries for Paraphrased Sources

Common Scenarios and Chicago Style Paraphrasing Citation Examples

When to Cite When Paraphrasing

Key Differences: Quoting vs. Paraphrasing in Chicago Style

Tips for Effective Chicago Style Paraphrasing Citations

Understanding Paraphrasing in Chicago Style

Paraphrasing is a fundamental skill in academic writing, allowing you to integrate external ideas into your own work without directly quoting. In Chicago style, the core principle remains the same: respect for intellectual property. This means that even when you use your own words to express another

author's concept, you are obligated to provide a citation. This acknowledgment serves multiple purposes: it lends credibility to your arguments by showing you've engaged with existing scholarship, it allows your readers to locate the original source for further information, and most importantly, it prevents plagiarism by giving credit where credit is due.

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two primary citation systems: the Notes and Bibliography system and the Author-Date system. While this article focuses on paraphrasing, it's important to be aware that the specific format of your citations will depend on which system your institution or publication requires. Both systems, however, demand that paraphrased content be attributed to its original author and source.

In-Text Citations for Paraphrased Material

In Chicago style, in-text citations for paraphrased material are generally concise, directing the reader to the full bibliographic entry. The method of in-text citation depends on whether you are using the Notes and Bibliography system or the Author-Date system.

Notes and Bibliography System: Parenthetical Citations

When using the Notes and Bibliography system, the most common method for in-text citation of paraphrased material is a parenthetical citation. This typically includes the author's last name and the page number where the paraphrased idea can be found in the original source. If you are citing a work without page numbers, such as some online articles or multimedia, you may omit the page number or use other identifying information like a paragraph number or chapter title, if available and appropriate.

For example, if you paraphrase an idea from page 45 of a book by Jane Doe, your parenthetical citation would look like this:

(Doe 45)

If the author's name is already mentioned in your sentence, you can often omit it from the parenthetical citation, as long as it doesn't create ambiguity. In such cases, only the page number is needed:

As Jane Doe argues, the economic impact was significant (45).

Notes and Bibliography System: Footnotes and Endnotes

While parenthetical citations are common for paraphrases, the Notes and Bibliography system also allows for the use of footnotes or endnotes. For a paraphrase, the first time you refer to a particular source, the corresponding note will contain full bibliographic information, similar to a bibliography entry but often including more detail like the specific page number(s) consulted. Subsequent references to the same source will use a shortened note format, 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.

Example of a first note for a paraphrase:

1. Jane Doe, *The Economic Landscape of the 21st Century* (New York: Academic Press, 2020), 45.

Example of a subsequent note for a paraphrase:

2. Doe, *Economic Landscape*, 45.

Author-Date System: Parenthetical Citations

The Author-Date system is more akin to what you might see in scientific fields. In-text citations consist of the author's last name, the year of publication, and the page number. This format is more direct in

indicating when the source was published, which can be important for tracking the development of ideas.

For a paraphrase using the Author-Date system:

(Doe 2020, 45)

Similar to the Notes and Bibliography system, if the author's name is in your text, you can omit it from the parenthesis:

According to Doe, the economic impact was significant (2020, 45).

Creating Bibliography Entries for Paraphrased Sources

Every source cited in your text, whether directly quoted or paraphrased, must appear in your bibliography (or reference list, depending on the chosen system). The bibliography provides a complete and organized list of all the works you consulted and referenced in your paper. The formatting of these entries is crucial for Chicago style, ensuring that readers can easily locate the original material.

Bibliography Entries in the Notes and Bibliography System

For the Notes and Bibliography system, your bibliography will contain full entries for each source. The order is alphabetical by the author's last name. The format of a book entry, for example, typically includes the author's name (last name first), the full title of the book (*italicized*), publication information (city, publisher, year), and page number(s) consulted. For paraphrased material, it is good practice to include the specific page number(s) where the idea was found, although sometimes the entire work is considered to have contributed to your understanding.

Example of a book entry in the Notes and Bibliography system:

Doe, Jane. *The Economic Landscape of the 21st Century*. New York: Academic Press, 2020.

Example of a journal article entry:

Smith, John, and Emily Jones. "Impact of Technology on Education." *Journal of Modern Learning* 15, no. 2 (2021): 112-130.

Bibliography Entries in the Author-Date System

In the Author-Date system, the bibliography (often called a reference list) is also alphabetized by author's last name. However, the format of each entry differs. The author's last name comes first, followed by their first name or initial. The year of publication is placed immediately after the author's name, enclosed in parentheses. The rest of the bibliographic information, such as the title and publication details, follows, with titles of books and journals still italicized.

Example of a book entry in the Author-Date system:

Doe, Jane. 2020. *The Economic Landscape of the 21st Century*. New York: Academic Press.

Example of a journal article entry in the Author-Date system:

Smith, John, and Emily Jones. 2021. "Impact of Technology on Education." *Journal of Modern Learning* 15 (2): 112-130.

Common Scenarios and Chicago Style Paraphrasing Citation Examples

Navigating paraphrasing citations can involve various source types and situations. Here are some

common scenarios with practical examples using the Notes and Bibliography system, which is more widely used in humanities and some social sciences.

Paraphrasing from a Book

When you take an idea or argument from a book and rephrase it in your own words, you need to cite the author and the specific page number(s) of the original text. This is essential for academic honesty.

Original Text Example: "The pervasive influence of social media has fundamentally altered interpersonal communication patterns, leading to both increased connectivity and a potential decline in deep, meaningful engagement." (Doe 45)

Paraphrased Version: Social media's widespread impact has significantly changed how people interact, fostering greater connection while possibly reducing the depth of their relationships.

In-text Citation: (Doe 45)

Bibliography Entry: Doe, Jane. *The Economic Landscape of the 21st Century*. New York: Academic Press, 2020.

Paraphrasing from a Journal Article

Journal articles often contain highly specific research findings and arguments. When paraphrasing these, ensure you accurately represent the authors' ideas and provide the necessary citation details.

Original Text Example: "Our study found a statistically significant correlation between increased screen time and reduced attention spans in early adolescents, suggesting a need for parental intervention." (Smith and Jones 115)

Paraphrased Version: Research indicates a strong link between prolonged screen usage and a diminished ability to concentrate in younger teenagers, underscoring the importance of parental guidance.

In-text Citation: (Smith and Jones 115)

Bibliography Entry: Smith, John, and Emily Jones. "Impact of Technology on Education." *Journal of Modern Learning* 15, no. 2 (2021): 112-130.

Paraphrasing from a Website or Online Source

Citing online sources can sometimes be trickier due to the lack of consistent pagination. Chicago style provides guidelines for these situations.

Original Text Example (from an online article): "The city's commitment to renewable energy sources is evident in its ambitious solar panel installation targets and the significant investment in wind farm development." (City of Chicago Official Website, "Green Initiatives," 2023)

Paraphrased Version: Chicago is demonstrating its dedication to sustainable energy through its ambitious goals for fitting solar panels and substantial funding for wind power projects.

In-text Citation: (City of Chicago Official Website, "Green Initiatives," 2023)

Bibliography Entry: City of Chicago. "Green Initiatives." City of Chicago Official Website. Accessed October 26, 2023. <https://www.chicago.gov/greeninitiatives>.

Note: For online sources without page numbers, citing the website name and a relevant title or date is common. If paragraph numbers are available, they can also be used.

When to Cite When Paraphrasing

The rule of thumb for citing when paraphrasing is simple: if the idea or information did not originate with you, and it is not common knowledge, you must cite it. This includes:

- Specific theories or concepts developed by another author.
- Data, statistics, or findings from a study.

- Arguments or opinions presented by an expert.
- Any information that is not widely known or easily verifiable through general knowledge.

You do not need to cite information that is considered common knowledge. For example, the fact that Chicago is located in Illinois, or that water boils at 100 degrees Celsius at sea level, would generally not require citation unless you were discussing the historical discovery or specific scientific context of these facts.

Key Differences: Quoting vs. Paraphrasing in Chicago Style

While both quoting and paraphrasing require citation, they serve different purposes and have distinct formatting requirements in Chicago style.

Quoting

Quoting involves using the exact words of the original author. When you quote, you must enclose the borrowed text in quotation marks and provide an in-text citation, usually including the page number(s) where the quote appears. The quote should be integrated smoothly into your own sentence structure.

Example of a quote: "The unprecedented acceleration of technological change necessitates a paradigm shift in educational pedagogy," according to Dr. Anya Sharma (2022, 78).

Bibliography Entry: Sharma, Anya. *Education in the Digital Age*. London: Penguin Books, 2022.

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing, as discussed, is restating an idea in your own words. While it also requires a citation, the goal is to convey the essence of the original idea without using the author's precise language. This demonstrates your understanding of the material and your ability to synthesize information.

Example of paraphrasing: Dr. Anya Sharma suggests that the rapid advancements in technology require a fundamental change in how we approach teaching methods (2022, 78).

Bibliography Entry: Sharma, Anya. *Education in the Digital Age*. London: Penguin Books, 2022.

The primary difference lies in the presentation of the borrowed material. Quotes are verbatim, while paraphrases are reworded. Both, however, are equally subject to citation requirements to avoid plagiarism.

Tips for Effective Chicago Style Paraphrasing Citations

Adhering to Chicago Manual paraphrasing citation examples requires attention to detail and consistent practice. Here are some tips to ensure accuracy and clarity in your academic work:

- **Understand Your Source:** Before you can paraphrase effectively, you must thoroughly understand the original text. Read it carefully, identify the main points, and grasp the author's intent.
- **Use Your Own Words and Sentence Structure:** Simply changing a few words in the original text is not paraphrasing; it is patchwriting and still constitutes plagiarism. Focus on conveying the meaning using your unique vocabulary and grammatical structures.
- **Keep Track of Your Sources:** As you research, maintain a detailed list of all your sources, including author, title, publication details, and page numbers. This will greatly simplify the process of creating your bibliography and in-text citations.

- **Be Consistent with Your Citation Style:** Whether you are using the Notes and Bibliography system or the Author-Date system, stick to the chosen style throughout your paper. Inconsistency can confuse your readers and detract from your professionalism.
- **Check for Ambiguity:** Reread your paraphrased sentences and their corresponding citations. Ensure that it is clear which original source each piece of information comes from.
- **Consult the Latest Edition of the Chicago Manual of Style:** Citation styles can evolve. Always refer to the most current edition of the CMOS for the most accurate and up-to-date guidelines.
- **Utilize Citation Management Tools (Carefully):** Software like Zotero or Mendeley can help organize your sources and generate bibliographies. However, always review the output for accuracy, as these tools are not infallible.

By incorporating these practices, you can confidently and correctly implement Chicago manual paraphrasing citation examples, enhancing the credibility and integrity of your scholarly writing.

Q: What is the primary difference between quoting and paraphrasing in Chicago style?

A: The primary difference lies in the presentation of the original author's material. Quoting uses the exact words of the source, enclosed in quotation marks. Paraphrasing rephrases the original idea in your own words and sentence structure. Both require proper citation.

Q: Do I need to cite every sentence when paraphrasing from a single source?

A: You need to cite each distinct idea or piece of information that you have borrowed from a source. If you are paraphrasing multiple sentences that all convey the same core idea from a single page, one citation at the end of that paraphrased section is usually sufficient, provided it is clear. However, if distinct ideas are presented in different parts of a source, or across multiple pages, you must cite them accordingly.

Q: How do I cite a source with multiple authors for a paraphrase in Chicago style?

A: In the Notes and Bibliography system, for two authors, list both names (e.g., "Smith and Jones"). For three or more authors, list only the first author followed by "et al." (e.g., "Smith et al."). The Author-Date system follows similar conventions. Always check the specific edition of the Chicago Manual of Style for precise guidelines on multiple authors.

Q: What if the source I'm paraphrasing has no page numbers, like a webpage?

A: For online sources without page numbers, Chicago style often recommends citing the author and a shortened title, or the author and the year. If paragraph numbers are available, they can be used. For the bibliography entry, include the URL and the date of access.

Q: Can I paraphrase from a source I only skimmed?

A: No, it is crucial to understand the source thoroughly before paraphrasing. Skimming can lead to misinterpretations or misrepresentations of the author's ideas, which is academically dishonest. Always read and comprehend the source material thoroughly.

Q: What is the purpose of providing a bibliography entry when I've already used an in-text citation for a paraphrase?

A: The in-text citation serves as a brief pointer to the source within your text. The bibliography entry provides the complete, detailed information about the source, allowing your readers to locate and consult the original material themselves. It is a comprehensive list of all referenced works.

Q: Is it necessary to cite common knowledge in Chicago style paraphrasing?

A: No, common knowledge does not require citation. Common knowledge includes facts that are widely known and easily accessible through general sources (e.g., "Paris is the capital of France"). However, if a fact is specific to a particular discipline or context, or if you are unsure, it is always safer to cite.

[Chicago Manual Paraphrasing Citation Examples](#)

Chicago Manual Paraphrasing Citation Examples

Related Articles

- [chicago manual of style online access registration](#)
- [chicago manual of style paper formatting pdf](#)
- [chicago manual of style spelling of file names](#)

[Back to Home](#)