

chicago manual style parenthetical

The Chicago Manual of Style parenthetical citation is a fundamental element for academic and professional writing, ensuring proper attribution and allowing readers to easily locate source material. Understanding its nuances is crucial for avoiding plagiarism and maintaining scholarly integrity. This comprehensive guide will delve into the intricacies of parenthetical citations according to the Chicago Manual of Style, covering author-date and notes-bibliography systems, common source types, and frequently encountered challenges. Mastering the chicago manual style parenthetical ensures clarity, credibility, and adherence to established academic standards.

Table of Contents

Introduction to Parenthetical Citations in Chicago Style

The Author-Date System

Basic Author-Date Structure

Citing Multiple Authors

Citing Works with No Author

Citing Specific Pages or Passages

The Notes-Bibliography System

Understanding Footnotes and Endnotes

Incorporating Parenthetical Elements in Notes

Shortened Citations in Notes

Common Source Types and Chicago Manual Style Parenthetical
Books

Journal Articles

Websites and Online Content

Other Media

Advanced Chicago Manual Style Parenthetical Considerations

Citing Subsequent Citations

Handling Indirect Sources

Special Cases and Variations

Best Practices for Parenthetical Citation

Introduction to Parenthetical Citations in Chicago Style

Chicago manual style parenthetical citations serve as concise markers within the text of a document, directing readers to the full bibliographic information of the sources consulted. This practice is central to academic honesty, allowing for the seamless integration of borrowed ideas, facts, and direct quotations into one's own work. The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two primary citation systems: the notes-bibliography system and the author-date system, each with its own approach to parenthetical referencing. While the notes-bibliography system primarily relies on footnotes or endnotes for attribution, it often

employs shortened parenthetical references for subsequent citations to avoid redundancy. The author-date system, conversely, integrates parenthetical citations directly within the text, typically at the end of a sentence or clause, immediately following the information being cited.

This article will provide a detailed exploration of both Chicago style systems, emphasizing their respective parenthetical conventions. We will dissect the fundamental structures of each, examine how to handle various source materials, and address common scenarios that writers frequently encounter when implementing Chicago Manual style parenthetical citations. By the end of this guide, readers will possess a robust understanding of how to accurately and effectively employ parenthetical citations, enhancing the credibility and clarity of their written work.

The Author-Date System

The author-date system, often favored in the social sciences and natural sciences, places parenthetical citations directly within the text. This method offers a streamlined approach to acknowledging sources, with the citation appearing immediately after the borrowed material.

Basic Author-Date Structure

The most fundamental form of an author-date parenthetical citation includes the author's last name and the year of publication. This concise tag allows readers to quickly identify the source and its publication date, facilitating a connection to the corresponding entry in the bibliography or reference list.

For example, if you are citing information from a book by John Smith published in 2020, the parenthetical citation would appear as (Smith 2020).

Citing Multiple Authors

When citing a work with multiple authors, the Chicago Manual of Style dictates specific formats for the parenthetical citation, depending on the number of authors. For two authors, both names are included, separated by an ampersand.

For works with three or more authors, only the first author's last name is used, followed by "et al." and the year of publication.

- Two authors: (Jones & Williams 2019)
- Three or more authors: (Davis et al. 2021)

Citing Works with No Author

In cases where a work lacks an author, the parenthetical citation typically uses a shortened version of the title. The first few significant words of the title are employed, italicized or enclosed in quotation marks depending on the type of work, followed by the year.

For a book titled "The Art of Modern Fiction," the citation might be (*Art of Modern Fiction* 2018). For an article titled "Advances in AI," it could be ("Advances in AI" 2022).

Citing Specific Pages or Passages

To direct readers to a precise location within a source, page numbers are included in the parenthetical citation. These are separated from the year by a comma and a space. For quotations, the page number is essential.

Example: (Smith 2020, 45) or (Jones & Williams 2019, 112-115).

The Notes-Bibliography System

The notes-bibliography system, more common in the humanities, uses footnotes or endnotes for citations. While not strictly parenthetical in the same way as the author-date system, it incorporates shortened citation forms that function similarly to parenthetical references for subsequent mentions of the same source.

Understanding Footnotes and Endnotes

In the notes-bibliography system, a superscript Arabic numeral is placed in the text after the quoted or paraphrased material. This numeral corresponds to a note at the bottom of the page (footnote) or at the end of the document (endnote). The first note for a given source provides the full bibliographic details. Subsequent notes for the same source use a shortened format.

Incorporating Parenthetical Elements in Notes

While the initial note contains extensive information, subsequent notes referencing the same source

become concise. This is where the concept of parenthetical elements emerges in the notes-bibliography system, as these shortened notes function to quickly point the reader back to the original, full citation.

Shortened Citations in Notes

For repeated citations of the same work, a shortened format is used. This typically includes the author's last name, a shortened title of the work, and the page number. This convention is crucial for maintaining readability and avoiding excessive repetition of full bibliographic entries.

- First citation: John Smith, *The History of Rome* (New York: Penguin Books, 2018), 75.
- Subsequent citation: Smith, *History of Rome*, 150.

Common Source Types and Chicago Manual Style Parenthetical

The application of the Chicago Manual Style parenthetical can vary slightly depending on the type of source material being cited. Consistency in applying these variations is key to accurate referencing.

Books

For books, the author-date system requires the author's last name and the publication year. If the book has an editor instead of an author, the editor's last name is used. For the notes-bibliography system, the first note includes full details, and subsequent notes use the shortened format as described above.

Journal Articles

When citing journal articles, the author-date system typically includes the author's last name, the year of publication, and the page number(s). For the notes-bibliography system, the first note includes author, article title, journal title, volume, issue, year, and page numbers. Subsequent notes use the shortened format.

Websites and Online Content

Citing online sources in the Chicago Manual Style parenthetical requires careful consideration. For the author-date system, if an author is available, use their last name and the publication or last updated date. If no author is listed, use a shortened version of the page title and the date. For the notes-bibliography system, the first note should include as much information as is available, including author, title, website name, and a stable URL, along with the access date. Subsequent notes would follow the shortened citation pattern.

Other Media

For other media such as films, interviews, or lectures, the Chicago Manual Style parenthetical will adapt to the available information. For the author-date system, this might involve the name of the creator or speaker and the year of creation or delivery. In the notes-bibliography system, the initial note will detail the medium, creator, title, date, and any relevant performance or airing information.

Advanced Chicago Manual Style Parenthetical Considerations

Navigating complex citation scenarios requires a nuanced understanding of the Chicago Manual Style parenthetical. The Chicago Manual of Style provides guidance for a range of less common, yet important, situations.

Citing Subsequent Citations

As detailed earlier, the efficiency of the notes-bibliography system is largely due to its method for handling subsequent citations. By using shortened references, writers avoid cluttering their text with repetitive full bibliographic data, making the reading experience smoother. The author-date system handles this by simply repeating the author-year-page citation as needed.

Handling Indirect Sources

An indirect source is when you cite a source that is mentioned in another source, and you have not seen the original. The Chicago Manual Style parenthetical for indirect sources typically indicates this. In the notes-bibliography system, the note should include the original source followed by the abbreviation "qtd. in" (quoted in) and then the source you actually consulted. In the author-date system, it would look similar,

for example (Smith qtd. in Jones 2021, 55).

Special Cases and Variations

The Chicago Manual of Style accounts for a multitude of special cases, such as citing multivolume works, edited collections, or works with corporate authors. For parenthetical citations, these variations usually involve adjusting the author or title component of the citation to accurately reflect the nature of the authorship or source. It is always best to consult the latest edition of the Chicago Manual of Style for definitive guidance on less common citation needs.

Best Practices for Parenthetical Citation

Regardless of the system employed, consistent application of the Chicago manual style parenthetical is paramount. Ensure that every piece of borrowed information is attributed. Double-check that the information in your parenthetical citations (author, year, page number) precisely matches the corresponding entry in your bibliography or reference list. Accurate parenthetical citations not only prevent plagiarism but also demonstrate a commitment to scholarly rigor and respect for the work of others.

FAQ

Q: What is the primary difference between parenthetical citations in the author-date system and the notes-bibliography system in Chicago style?

A: In the author-date system, parenthetical citations appear directly in the text, usually at the end of a sentence or clause, containing the author's last name and the publication year (e.g., (Smith 2020)). In the notes-bibliography system, full citations are in footnotes or endnotes, and subsequent references to the same source use shortened notes that include the author's last name, a shortened title, and the page number (e.g., Smith, *History of Rome*, 150).

Q: How do I cite a source with no author using a Chicago manual style parenthetical in the author-date system?

A: If a source has no author, you use a shortened version of the title in the parenthetical citation, followed by the year. The title should be italicized for books and enclosed in quotation marks for articles or other

shorter works. For example, (*The Art of Modern Fiction* 2018).

Q: When citing an indirect source in Chicago style, what information should be included in the parenthetical citation?

A: For indirect sources (where you cite a source mentioned in another source you've read), the author-date parenthetical citation should include the author of the original work, the abbreviation "qtd. in" (quoted in), the author of the source you consulted, and the page number. For example: (Smith qtd. in Jones 2021, 55).

Q: How do I handle citing a website with multiple authors in a Chicago manual style parenthetical?

A: For the author-date system with multiple authors of a website, cite the first author's last name followed by "et al." and the publication or last updated date, if available. For example: (Davis et al. 2023).

Q: Can I use "ibid." in Chicago style parenthetical citations?

A: The abbreviation "ibid." (meaning "in the same place") is traditionally used in the notes-bibliography system to refer to the immediately preceding note, not for parenthetical citations within the text of the author-date system. Its use is generally discouraged in favor of shortened notes for clarity.

Q: What is the correct Chicago manual style parenthetical for citing a specific page from a book with one author?

A: In the author-date system, you include the author's last name, the year of publication, and the specific page number, separated by commas. For example: (Smith 2020, 45).

Q: How should I cite a source with an editor but no author in the Chicago manual style parenthetical (author-date system)?

A: When citing a work with an editor but no author in the author-date system, you use the editor's last name followed by "ed." and the year. For example: (Green ed. 2019).

Q: How do I correctly format a parenthetical citation for a journal article in the Chicago author-date style?

A: For a journal article in the author-date system, the parenthetical citation includes the author's last name,

the year of publication, and the specific page number. For example: (Miller 2022, 180).

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