

chicago style citation

chicago style citation is a widely adopted academic and professional documentation system, offering two distinct but complementary approaches: notes and bibliography, and author-date. Understanding its intricacies is crucial for students, researchers, and writers aiming to present their work with clarity, credibility, and academic integrity. This comprehensive guide will delve into the core principles of Chicago style, detailing its application for various source types in both major systems. We will explore how to correctly format in-text citations, create robust bibliographies and reference lists, and navigate common challenges encountered when citing sources. Whether you're a novice or seeking a refresher, this article provides detailed instructions and practical advice for mastering Chicago style citation.

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Understanding the Two Chicago Style Systems

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two primary citation systems, each suited to different academic disciplines and publication types. The choice between these systems often depends on the field of study, the requirements of a specific journal or publisher, or the preferences of an instructor. Both systems aim to provide a clear and consistent method for acknowledging the sources of information used in a written work, thereby preventing plagiarism and allowing readers to locate the original material.

The fundamental difference lies in how sources are acknowledged within the text. One system relies on numbered footnotes or endnotes, while the other utilizes parenthetical author-date citations. Despite this difference, both systems require a comprehensive list of all cited sources at the end of the document. Familiarity with both is beneficial, as you may encounter assignments or publication guidelines that mandate one over the other.

The Notes and Bibliography System

The Notes and Bibliography system, often favored in the humanities, uses superscript numbers embedded within the text to refer to corresponding notes at the bottom of the page (footnotes) or at the end of the document (endnotes). These notes provide the full citation information for the first mention of a source, and subsequent mentions can be shortened. This system allows for more detailed commentary or tangential information within the notes without disrupting the flow of the main text.

Footnotes and Endnotes

When a piece of information or a direct quotation is drawn from a source, a superscript number is placed immediately after the relevant punctuation. For example: "The theory was first proposed in 1955.¹" At the bottom of the page or at the end of the paper, a corresponding note with the number "1." would appear. The first time a source is cited, the note includes complete bibliographic details. Subsequent citations of the same source are typically shortened, often using the author's last name, a shortened title, and the page number.

The Bibliography

A bibliography is a comprehensive, alphabetized list of all sources consulted and cited in the notes. It appears at the end of the work. Unlike a reference list in the author-date system, the bibliography in the notes and bibliography system may include sources that were consulted but not directly cited in the text, if the author deems them relevant to the reader's understanding of the topic. The formatting of entries in the bibliography closely mirrors the details found in the initial note citations, but with a distinct order for author names and publication details.

The Author-Date System

The Author-Date system, commonly used in the social sciences and natural sciences, employs parenthetical citations within the text. This method is generally considered more concise for in-text referencing. Instead of numbered notes, a brief citation, usually consisting of the author's last name and the year of publication, along with the page number if applicable, is placed in parentheses directly after the borrowed material.

In-Text Citations

When using the author-date system, an in-text citation typically appears as (AuthorLastName Year, PageNumber). For example: "Research indicates a significant correlation (Smith 2020, 45)." If the author's name is mentioned in the sentence itself, only the year and page number are needed: "Smith (2020) found a significant correlation (45)." This system allows readers to immediately identify the source and year of publication of the information being presented.

The Reference List

The author-date system requires a reference list, which is an alphabetized compilation of all sources cited in the text. Every source cited in the text must appear in the reference list, and conversely, every entry in the reference list must be cited in the text. The formatting of entries in the reference list is designed for quick retrieval of publication details, with the author's name and year of publication being prominent.

General Principles of Chicago Style Citation

Regardless of which of the two systems you employ, certain fundamental principles govern Chicago style. Consistency is paramount; once you choose a system and a formatting style for a particular element, you must apply it uniformly throughout your work. Punctuation, capitalization, and the order of information are meticulously defined to ensure clarity and ease of use for both the writer and the reader.

Key elements that require careful attention include the use of italics for titles of books and periodicals, quotation marks for titles of articles and chapters, and the precise placement of commas and periods. When citing multiple authors or works by the same author, specific rules apply to maintain order and avoid ambiguity. Understanding these general principles forms the bedrock of accurate Chicago style citation.

Citing Books

Books are foundational sources for many academic works, and Chicago style provides detailed guidelines for their citation. The specific format will vary slightly between the notes and bibliography system and the author-date system, as well as depending on whether you are citing the entire book or a specific chapter.

Books in the Notes and Bibliography System

For a book cited in a note, the format is typically: Author First Name Last Name, Title of Book (City of Publication: Publisher, Year), Page Number. For example: John Smith, *The History of Ideas* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2018), 123. In the bibliography, the format is reversed for the author's name: Smith, John. Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Books in the Author-Date System

In the author-date system, the in-text citation for a book would be (AuthorLastName Year, PageNumber), e.g., (Smith 2018, 123). The reference list entry for a book is formatted as: AuthorLastName, FirstName. Year. Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher.

Edited and Translated Books

When citing books with editors or translators, their roles must be clearly indicated. For edited books in the notes and bibliography system, the editor is listed first. For example: Mary Jones, ed., *Readings in Philosophy* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2019). In the bibliography, this would appear as: Jones, Mary, ed. *Readings in Philosophy*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2019. Similar adjustments are made for translated works, noting the translator's name and often the original author.

Citing Journal Articles

Journal articles are critical for contemporary research. Chicago style specifies how to cite these articles accurately in both its citation systems, ensuring proper attribution of scholarly work.

Journal Articles in the Notes and Bibliography System

A note citation for a journal article generally includes: Author First Name Last Name, "Title of Article," Title of Journal Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page Number(s). For example: Emily Carter, "The Impact of Digitalization on Modern Media," *Journal of Communication Studies* 15, no. 2 (2021): 55. The bibliography entry would be: Carter, Emily. "Title of Article." Title of

Journal Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page Number(s).

Journal Articles in the Author-Date System

For the author-date system, the in-text citation is (AuthorLastName Year, PageNumber), e.g., (Carter 2021, 55). The reference list entry is: AuthorLastName, FirstName. Year. "Title of Article." Title of Journal Volume, no. Issue: Page Number(s).

Articles from Online Databases

When citing journal articles accessed through online databases like JSTOR or Project MUSE, you typically include a stable URL or DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if available, especially if the article is not likely to be found in print. The specific formatting will depend on whether the database provides a stable link.

Citing Websites and Online Resources

The digital landscape presents unique challenges for citation. Chicago style offers guidelines for citing various online materials, from web pages to online news articles, ensuring these contemporary sources are properly acknowledged.

Web Pages in the Notes and Bibliography System

A note citation for a web page might include: Author First Name Last Name (if known), "Title of Page/Article," Title of Website, publication date or last updated date, accessed Month Day, Year, URL. For example: "The Future of Artificial Intelligence," TechToday, updated March 15, 2023, accessed October 26, 2023, <https://www.techtoday.com/ai-future>. If no author is listed, the title of the page is used.

Web Pages in the Author-Date System

In the author-date system, an in-text citation might be (AuthorLastName Year) or (TitleofWebsite Year) if no author is available. The reference list entry would follow a similar structure to the note citation, omitting the page numbers and focusing on providing access information.

Online News Articles and Blog Posts

These sources are cited similarly to web pages, with emphasis on the publication date and the website or blog name. For a news article, the reporter's name would be used as the author if available. For blog posts, the author of the post is credited.

Citing Other Common Source Types

Beyond books and journal articles, academic research often draws from a variety of other sources, each requiring specific citation conventions within Chicago style.

Citing Dissertations and Theses

When referencing a dissertation or thesis, it's important to indicate its status (e.g., PhD dissertation, Master's thesis) and the institution granting the degree. In the notes and bibliography system, this would include the author's name, the title, the degree sought, the university, and the year. For the author-date system, the reference list entry would be structured to include these details.

Citing Government Documents

Government documents, such as reports, laws, or official publications, have their own citation formats. The specific format can depend on the type of document and whether it is authored by a specific agency or person. Generally, it includes the authoring body, the title, and publication details.

Citing Interviews

For interviews that are part of your research, whether conducted by you or obtained from an archive, you need to provide information that allows readers to understand the context. This typically includes the interviewee's name, the date of the interview, and the method of access (e.g., "private collection," "archival material").

Building Your Bibliography or Reference List

The bibliography (for the notes and bibliography system) or reference list (for the author-date system) is a crucial component of your work, providing a complete record of your sources. Proper formatting and alphabetization are key to its effectiveness.

- **Alphabetical Order:** Entries are listed alphabetically by the author's last name. If no author is listed, the entry is alphabetized by the first significant word in the title.
- **Consistency:** Maintain the exact formatting style for each type of source throughout the entire list.
- **Indentation:** Hanging indents are commonly used. The first line of each entry is flush with the left margin, and subsequent lines are indented.
- **Completeness:** Ensure every source cited in the text is included in the list, and vice versa.

The goal is to create a resource that is both accurate and easily navigable for your readers, allowing them to verify your information and explore the topics further.

Common Citation Errors and How to Avoid Them

Even with careful attention, citation errors can occur. Being aware of these common pitfalls can help you ensure accuracy and maintain the credibility of your work.

- **Inconsistent Formatting:** The most frequent error is not maintaining consistent formatting for similar source types or for punctuation within entries.
- **Missing Information:** Omitting essential details such as publication dates, page numbers, or URLs can render a citation incomplete and unusable.
- **Incorrect Order of Elements:** Swapping author names, titles, or publication details is a common mistake, especially when transitioning between systems or source types.
- **Incorrectly Cited Works:** Citing a source without full attribution or

misattributing authorship can lead to serious academic integrity issues.

- **Plagiarism:** Failing to cite sources at all, or improperly citing them, is a form of plagiarism. This includes not only direct quotes but also paraphrased ideas and data.

Regularly reviewing your citations against the Chicago Manual of Style guidelines and using citation management tools can significantly reduce the likelihood of these errors. Proofreading your bibliography or reference list meticulously is an essential final step.

FAQ

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

A: The primary difference lies in how sources are indicated within the text. The Notes and Bibliography system uses superscript numbers that correspond to footnotes or endnotes, while the Author-Date system uses parenthetical citations containing the author's last name and the year of publication.

Q: When should I choose the Notes and Bibliography system over the Author-Date system?

A: The Notes and Bibliography system is generally preferred in fields like literature, history, and art history, where extensive notes might be used for commentary or elaboration. The Author-Date system is more common in the social sciences and natural sciences, where quick in-text referencing is prioritized.

Q: Do I need to include a page number in every Chicago style citation?

A: Page numbers are mandatory when citing a direct quotation or when referring to a specific piece of information that can be located on a particular page. For sources that do not have page numbers (like some websites), you would omit them or use alternative locators if available.

Q: How do I cite a source with no author in Chicago

style?

A: If a source has no author, you generally begin the citation with the title of the work. In the Notes and Bibliography system, the title will appear first in the note and bibliography entry. In the Author-Date system, the title will be used for alphabetization in the reference list and may appear in the in-text citation if no other identifying information is present.

Q: What is the correct way to format a book title in Chicago style?

A: Book titles should always be italicized in Chicago style, whether they appear in notes, bibliographies, reference lists, or in-text references where the title is mentioned.

Q: How should I cite a journal article accessed through an online database?

A: When citing a journal article from an online database, you should include the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if one is available, as it provides a stable link to the article. If a DOI is not available, a stable URL for the article is typically provided. The format will depend on whether you are using the Notes and Bibliography or Author-Date system.

Q: Is it acceptable to include sources in my bibliography that I did not directly cite in the text?

A: In the Notes and Bibliography system, the bibliography may include works that were consulted but not directly cited, if they are deemed relevant to the reader's understanding of the topic. However, in the Author-Date system, the reference list only includes sources that have been cited in the text.

Q: What is a hanging indent and why is it important for Chicago style bibliographies/reference lists?

A: A hanging indent is a formatting style where the first line of each citation entry begins at the left margin, and all subsequent lines of that entry are indented. This convention makes it easier for readers to scan the list and locate individual entries, especially in longer bibliographies or reference lists.

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