

chicago style citing interviews

Understanding Chicago Style Citing Interviews: A Comprehensive Guide

chicago style citing interviews, whether conducted in person, over the phone, via email, or through video conferencing, requires careful attention to detail to ensure academic integrity and proper attribution. This guide provides a thorough exploration of how to accurately cite interviews within the Chicago Manual of Style, a widely respected citation style in humanities and social sciences. We will delve into the nuances of footnote and endnote citations, as well as the corresponding bibliography entries, covering various interview formats and scenarios. Mastering Chicago style for interviews ensures your research is credible and your sources are acknowledged with precision.

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Why Citing Interviews is Crucial in Chicago Style

The inclusion of interviews in academic research lends unique depth and primary source material to your work. By directly quoting or paraphrasing insights from experts, participants, or individuals with firsthand knowledge, you offer a voice to your subject matter that cannot be replicated through secondary sources. In the context of Chicago style, meticulous citation of these interviews is not merely a formality but a fundamental requirement for demonstrating scholarly rigor. It allows your readers to trace your research process, verify your information, and understand the origin of specific claims or arguments presented in your paper. Failing to cite interviews accurately can lead to accusations of plagiarism and undermine the credibility of your entire research project.

Chicago style, with its emphasis on detailed bibliographic information, aims to provide readers with all the necessary data to locate the source material. For interviews, this means identifying the interviewee, the nature of the interview, the date it took place, and crucially, how the information was accessed or preserved. This level of transparency is paramount for building trust with your audience and contributing to the broader academic conversation in a responsible manner. The distinction between footnotes/endnotes and bibliography entries in Chicago style is also significant, serving different but complementary purposes in guiding your reader.

Core Components of a Chicago Style Interview Citation

Regardless of the specific format of the interview, several key pieces of information are essential for constructing a correct Chicago style citation. These elements ensure that the reader can identify the interviewee and the context of their contribution to your research. Accurately gathering and presenting these details is the first step towards mastering interview citations.

Identifying the Interviewee

The individual being interviewed is the central figure in any interview citation. It is crucial to provide their full name, including any professional titles or affiliations that are relevant to their expertise or the context of the interview. For instance, if you interviewed a professor, you might include their academic title and the institution they are affiliated with. If the interviewee is a public figure, their name alone might suffice, but adding a brief descriptor can be helpful for clarity.

Describing the Interview

Beyond the interviewee's name, the citation needs to specify the nature of the interaction. This includes stating that it was an interview, the date on which it occurred, and the method of communication used. Phrases like "interview by author," "personal interview," or "email interview" are common. The date is critical for establishing the temporal context of the information shared.

Specifying the Location or Access Method

For interviews that are recorded or preserved in some way, it is important to indicate where the interview can be accessed or how it was conducted. This might include mentioning a specific archive, a personal collection, a digital recording, or simply the location where a personal interview took place. If the interview was conducted online, specifying the

platform or method of communication (e.g., Zoom, Skype) can also be relevant.

Footnotes and Endnotes for Interview Citations

In Chicago style, footnotes and endnotes serve as the primary mechanism for in-text citations. They provide detailed bibliographic information for each source used, allowing readers to consult the original material without disrupting the flow of the main text. Citing interviews in footnotes and endnotes follows a specific format that prioritizes clarity and completeness.

Personal Interviews (Unpublished)

For interviews that have not been formally published or archived, the footnote/endnote citation typically includes the interviewee's name, the description of the interview, the date, and any relevant location information. The first mention of the interview should be comprehensive, while subsequent citations can be shortened.

- Full Note: John Smith, interview by author, July 15, 2023, Chicago, IL.
- Subsequent Note: Smith, interview by author.

The phrase "interview by author" is used when you conducted the interview yourself. If the interview was conducted by someone else and you are citing their work, you would adjust the phrasing accordingly.

Email Interviews

Email interviews, while a form of written communication, are treated similarly to personal interviews in Chicago style. The citation needs to indicate that the information was obtained via email and include the interviewee's name and the date the email was sent or received. The content of the email serves as the primary source material.

- Full Note: Jane Doe, email to author, March 10, 2024.
- Subsequent Note: Doe, email to author.

It is important to note the date of the communication for accuracy. If multiple emails were exchanged on the same day, you might specify the earliest or most relevant date.

Telephone Interviews

Citing telephone interviews follows the same principles as personal interviews. The key is to identify the interviewee, specify that it was a telephone conversation, and provide the date. The assumption is that these interviews are not formally recorded unless otherwise stated.

- Full Note: Robert Johnson, telephone interview by author, October 26, 2023.
- Subsequent Note: Johnson, telephone interview by author.

While a specific location for a telephone interview isn't always necessary, including it can add context if it's relevant to the interview's content.

Video or Audio Interviews

For interviews that have been recorded on video or audio, the citation should reflect this. It is important to note the format and, if available, where the recording can be accessed. If the interview is part of a larger collection or broadcast, that information should also be included.

- Full Note: Maria Garcia, interview by David Lee, "Global Health Challenges," YouTube, accessed October 15, 2023, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=example>.
- Subsequent Note: Garcia, interview by Lee.

When citing a recorded interview, be sure to include details about the platform or repository where it is housed, along with the access date and URL if applicable.

Bibliography Entries for Interview Citations

The bibliography, located at the end of your paper, provides a comprehensive list of all sources cited. For interviews, the bibliography entry shares similarities with the footnote/endnote but is typically presented in a slightly different format, emphasizing the author's last name first. This allows for alphabetical ordering and quick reference.

Personal Interviews (Unpublished) in Bibliography

In the bibliography, unpublished personal interviews are listed with the interviewee's last name first, followed by their first name. The description of the interview and the date are

then provided.

- Smith, John. Interview by author. July 15, 2023. Chicago, IL.

The location is included to provide additional context about the interview's setting.

Email Interviews in Bibliography

Email interviews are cited in the bibliography by the interviewee's last name, followed by their first name. The term "Email to author" clearly indicates the nature of the communication.

- Doe, Jane. Email to author. March 10, 2024.

The date of the email is crucial for establishing the timeline of the information.

Telephone Interviews in Bibliography

For telephone interviews, the bibliography entry follows the same structure as personal interviews, with the interviewee's last name first, followed by their first name, and then the description of the interview and date.

- Johnson, Robert. Telephone interview by author. October 26, 2023.

The method of communication is clearly stated.

Video or Audio Interviews in Bibliography

When citing recorded interviews in the bibliography, include the interviewee's name, the title of the interview or program if applicable, the platform or source, and access information.

- Garcia, Maria. Interview by David Lee. "Global Health Challenges." YouTube. Accessed October 15, 2023. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=example>.

The inclusion of URLs and access dates is vital for digital resources.

Variations and Special Cases in Interview Citation

While the core principles remain consistent, certain scenarios require slight modifications to Chicago style interview citations. Understanding these variations ensures accuracy in all circumstances.

Interviews Conducted by Others

If you are citing an interview that was conducted by someone else, you must attribute it to the interviewer. This often means citing a published transcript or a secondary source that references the interview.

- Footnote/Endnote: Jane Doe, interview by John Smith, March 15, 2024, in "Conversations with Innovators" (transcript available at [location]).
- Bibliography: Doe, Jane. Interview by John Smith. March 15, 2024. In "Conversations with Innovators." Transcript available at [location].

The key here is to clearly indicate who conducted the interview and where the information was obtained.

Interviews Published in Collections or Journals

When an interview has been formally published, either as a standalone piece or within a larger collection, it should be treated as a published work. This means including publication details such as the title of the collection, the editor(s), the publisher, and the page numbers.

- Footnote/Endnote: F. Scott Fitzgerald, interview by Arthur Mizener, in "The Art of Fiction," ed. [Editor Name] ([Publisher], [Year]), [Page Number].
- Bibliography: Fitzgerald, F. Scott. Interview by Arthur Mizener. In "The Art of Fiction," edited by [Editor Name], [Page Numbers]. [Publisher], [Year].

Treating published interviews as part of a larger publication ensures that readers can easily locate the specific source.

Archived Interviews

For interviews that are housed in archives, the citation should specify the name of the archive, the collection name or number, and any relevant folder or item information.

- Footnote/Endnote: Eleanor Roosevelt, interview by Studs Terkel, [Date], Studs Terkel Radio Archive, WNUR, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL.
- Bibliography: Roosevelt, Eleanor. Interview by Studs Terkel. [Date]. Studs Terkel Radio Archive, WNUR, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL.

Providing the repository details is essential for researchers to access the same material.

Tips for Accurate and Effective Interview Citation

Achieving accuracy in Chicago style interview citations involves a combination of diligent record-keeping and a clear understanding of the style guide's requirements. Implementing these tips will streamline the citation process and enhance the credibility of your research.

- Maintain detailed notes during and immediately after each interview. Record the full name of the interviewee, the date, the method of communication, and any specific details that might be relevant for citation purposes.
- When conducting interviews, always ask for the interviewee's preferred title or how they would like to be identified in your work.
- If an interview is recorded, ensure you have permission to use and cite the recording.
- Double-check all names, dates, and locations for accuracy against your notes or the source material.
- Consult the most recent edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style* for any updates or specific guidelines that may apply to your situation.
- Be consistent with your citation style throughout your paper. If you choose to use footnotes, maintain that format, and similarly for endnotes.

By adhering to these practices, you can confidently cite interviews in your Chicago style papers, ensuring proper attribution and contributing to a robust academic dialogue.

The process of citing interviews in Chicago style, while seemingly intricate, is fundamentally about providing clear, accessible information for your readers. Whether you are dealing with a personal conversation, an email exchange, or a recorded broadcast, the goal is the same: to accurately represent the source of your information and uphold the principles of academic integrity. By understanding the core components, the differences between

footnotes/endnotes and bibliography entries, and the nuances of various interview formats, you can confidently navigate the requirements of Chicago style. The emphasis on detail ensures that your research is not only supported by credible evidence but also presented in a manner that is both transparent and easily verifiable for your audience, strengthening the overall impact and trustworthiness of your work.

FAQ: Chicago Style Citing Interviews

Q: What is the most important element to include when citing an interview in Chicago style?

A: The most important element is accurate identification of the interviewee, including their full name and any relevant titles or affiliations.

Q: Do I need to cite an interview if I only paraphrased the information and didn't use direct quotes?

A: Yes, even if you paraphrase information from an interview, it still needs to be cited to give credit to the interviewee and allow readers to find the source.

Q: How do I cite an interview that was conducted by someone else?

A: You would cite the interview as conducted by the original interviewer, and if you are referencing a transcript or published version, you would include details about that source.

Q: What if I interviewed someone via a social media platform like Twitter or Instagram direct messages?

A: Treat direct messages similarly to email interviews, noting the platform, the interviewee, and the date of the communication.

Q: Should I include the specific questions I asked in my interview citation?

A: Generally, no. The citation focuses on who was interviewed, when, and how, not the specific questions asked, unless those questions are themselves being quoted or analyzed.

Q: Is there a difference in how I cite an interview in a

footnote versus the bibliography in Chicago style?

A: Yes. Footnotes/endnotes provide detailed information in the order it appears in the text, while bibliography entries typically place the interviewee's last name first for alphabetical sorting.

Q: What if the interview was conducted a long time ago and I have limited information about it?

A: Cite the information you have as accurately as possible. If you have the interviewee's name and the approximate date, that's a starting point, but acknowledge any missing details if necessary.

Q: Can I use a shortened citation for interviews if I've cited them multiple times?

A: Yes, after the first full citation, you can use a shortened version in subsequent footnotes/endnotes, usually consisting of the interviewee's last name and a brief descriptor like "interview by author."

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