

CHICAGO STYLE EXAMPLES FOR QUOTATIONS

UNDERSTANDING CHICAGO STYLE FOR QUOTATIONS

CHICAGO STYLE EXAMPLES FOR QUOTATIONS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND CLEAR COMMUNICATION IN SCHOLARLY WRITING. THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE (CMOS) PROVIDES A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATING AND CITING SOURCES, ENSURING THAT YOUR BORROWED IDEAS ARE PROPERLY ATTRIBUTED. MASTERING THESE CONVENTIONS IS NOT MERELY ABOUT FOLLOWING RULES; IT'S ABOUT DEMONSTRATING RESPECT FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND ENABLING YOUR READERS TO TRACE YOUR RESEARCH. THIS ARTICLE WILL DELVE INTO THE NUANCES OF INCORPORATING DIRECT QUOTATIONS, PARAPHRASED MATERIAL, AND INDIRECT SOURCES, OFFERING CLEAR EXAMPLES AND EXPLANATIONS. WE WILL EXPLORE THE DISTINCT APPROACHES FOR NOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY, AS WELL AS FOR PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS, AND CLARIFY COMMON CHALLENGES FACED BY WRITERS.

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CHICAGO STYLE QUOTATION INTEGRATION: KEY PRINCIPLES

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE OUTLINES TWO PRIMARY CITATION SYSTEMS: THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM AND THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM. BOTH SYSTEMS REQUIRE METICULOUS ATTENTION TO DETAIL WHEN INTEGRATING AND CITING QUOTATIONS. THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE IS TO INTRODUCE QUOTATIONS SMOOTHLY INTO YOUR OWN PROSE, PROVIDING CONTEXT AND SIGNALING TO THE READER WHERE YOUR WORDS END AND THE SOURCE'S WORDS BEGIN. THIS NOT ONLY PREVENTS PLAGIARISM BUT ALSO ENHANCES THE CREDIBILITY OF YOUR ARGUMENTS BY GROUNDING THEM IN ESTABLISHED SCHOLARSHIP. UNDERSTANDING THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN INTEGRATING SHORT AND LONG QUOTATIONS IS ALSO PARAMOUNT.

DIRECT QUOTATIONS IN CHICAGO STYLE

WHEN INCORPORATING DIRECT QUOTATIONS, THE GOAL IS TO PRESENT THE EXACT WORDS FROM THE SOURCE. THIS MEANS PRESERVING THE ORIGINAL SPELLING, PUNCTUATION, AND CAPITALIZATION UNLESS SPECIFIC EDITORIAL CHANGES ARE NECESSARY AND CLEARLY INDICATED. CHICAGO STYLE OFFERS SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR HOW TO EMBED THESE QUOTATIONS WITHIN YOUR TEXT, DEPENDING ON THEIR LENGTH AND THE NATURE OF THE SOURCE MATERIAL.

SHORT QUOTATIONS (UNDER FOUR LINES)

FOR SHORT QUOTATIONS, TYPICALLY FEWER THAN FOUR LINES OF PROSE, CHICAGO STYLE DICTATES THAT THEY BE INCORPORATED DIRECTLY INTO THE TEXT, ENCLOSED IN QUOTATION MARKS. YOU SHOULD INTRODUCE THESE QUOTATIONS WITH YOUR OWN WORDS, CREATING A SEAMLESS FLOW. THE CITATION FOLLOWS THE QUOTATION, USUALLY PLACED WITHIN THE SENTENCE OR AT THE END, DEPENDING ON THE CHOSEN CITATION SYSTEM.

FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOU ARE QUOTING A SENTENCE FROM A BOOK, IT WOULD APPEAR LIKE THIS:

AS SMITH ARGUES, "THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON SOCIETY IS UNDENIABLE AND CONTINUES TO SHAPE OUR DAILY LIVES" (SMITH 2023, 15). THIS STATEMENT HIGHLIGHTS THE PERVASIVE INFLUENCE OF MODERN ADVANCEMENTS.

IF USING THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM, THE NOTE WOULD APPEAR HERE:

1. JOHN SMITH, *THE DIGITAL AGE* (NEW YORK: PUBLISHER, 2023), 15.

LONG QUOTATIONS (BLOCK QUOTES)

WHEN A QUOTATION EXCEEDS FOUR LINES OF PROSE OR TEN LINES OF POETRY, CHICAGO STYLE REQUIRES IT TO BE FORMATTED AS A BLOCK QUOTE. THIS MEANS THE QUOTATION IS INDENTED FROM THE LEFT MARGIN, WITHOUT QUOTATION MARKS, AND PRESENTED AS A SEPARATE BLOCK OF TEXT. THE CITATION TYPICALLY FOLLOWS THE FINAL PUNCTUATION MARK OF THE QUOTATION, WITH A PERIOD PRECEDING THE NOTE OR PARENTHETICAL INFORMATION.

HERE IS AN EXAMPLE OF A BLOCK QUOTE:

IN HIS SEMINAL WORK, JONES EXPLORED THE INTRICATE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT:

THE WILDERNESS, UNTAMED AND VAST, SERVED NOT MERELY AS A BACKDROP FOR HUMAN ENDEAVOR BUT AS AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT IN SHAPING CULTURAL NARRATIVES AND INDIVIDUAL PSYCHES. ITS RUGGED BEAUTY AND INHERENT DANGERS FOSTERED RESILIENCE, INNOVATION, AND A PROFOUND SENSE OF RESPECT FOR THE NATURAL WORLD THAT MODERN SOCIETY OFTEN OVERLOOKS.

(JONES 2020, 45)

FOR THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM, THE CORRESPONDING NOTE WOULD BE:

2. SARAH JONES, *ECHOES OF THE WILD* (LONDON: ACADEMIC PRESS, 2020), 45.

QUOTING DIALOGUE AND PLAYS

WHEN QUOTING DIALOGUE FROM A NOVEL OR A PLAY, CHICAGO STYLE GENERALLY TREATS IT AS PROSE, FOLLOWING THE RULES FOR SHORT OR LONG QUOTATIONS. HOWEVER, IF YOU ARE QUOTING EXTENSIVELY FROM A PLAY AND WISH TO INDICATE CHARACTER NAMES, SPECIFIC FORMATTING MIGHT BE EMPLOYED, THOUGH STANDARD PROSE INTEGRATION IS MORE COMMON FOR SHORTER EXCERPTS.

CONSIDER THIS EXAMPLE FROM A FICTIONAL PLAY:

THE PROTAGONIST EXPRESSED HER FRUSTRATION DIRECTLY: "I CANNOT BEAR THIS WAITING ANY LONGER! THE SUSPENSE IS SLOWLY CONSUMING ME." (MILLER 1998, 22).

THE CORRESPONDING NOTE FOR THIS WOULD BE:

3. ARTHUR MILLER, *THE WAITING GAME* (NEW YORK: DRAMATISTS PUBLISHING, 1998), 22.

QUOTING POETRY

QUOTING POETRY REQUIRES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO LINE BREAKS AND STANZA DIVISIONS. SHORT QUOTATIONS OF POETRY ARE INTEGRATED INTO THE TEXT, WITH A SLASH (/) FOLLOWED BY A SPACE SEPARATING LINES OF POETRY. LONGER QUOTATIONS OF POETRY ARE FORMATTED AS BLOCK QUOTES, PRESERVING THEIR ORIGINAL LINEATION.

A SHORT POETIC EXCERPT MIGHT LOOK LIKE THIS:

THE POET BEAUTIFULLY CAPTURED THE ESSENCE OF SOLITUDE WITH LINES LIKE "THE MOON, A PALE ORB / CASTING SHADOWS LONG" (ELIOT 1955, 34). THE IMAGERY EVOKES A SENSE OF QUIET CONTEMPLATION.

THE NOTE FOR THIS WOULD BE:

4. T.S. ELIOT, *COLLECTED POEMS* (NEW YORK: HARCOURT, BRACE, 1955), 34.

PARAPHRASED AND SUMMARIZED MATERIAL IN CHICAGO STYLE

EVEN WHEN YOU ARE NOT QUOTING DIRECTLY, BUT RATHER PARAPHRASING OR SUMMARIZING AN AUTHOR'S IDEAS IN YOUR OWN WORDS, CHICAGO STYLE STILL REQUIRES A CITATION. THIS ENSURES THAT THE READER KNOWS THE ORIGIN OF THE IDEAS, EVEN IF THE EXACT WORDING IS DIFFERENT. THE CITATION FORMAT FOR PARAPHRASED MATERIAL IS GENERALLY THE SAME AS FOR DIRECT QUOTATIONS, APPEARING AT THE END OF THE SENTENCE OR CLAUSE CONTAINING THE PARAPHRASED INFORMATION.

FOR INSTANCE, IF YOU ARE EXPLAINING AN IDEA FROM A SOURCE WITHOUT USING ITS EXACT WORDS:

SMITH'S RESEARCH INDICATES THAT THE PROLIFERATION OF DIGITAL MEDIA HAS FUNDAMENTALLY ALTERED HOW INDIVIDUALS INTERACT AND PERCEIVE INFORMATION, A TREND THAT SHOWS NO SIGNS OF ABATING (SMITH 2023, 18-19). THIS SHIFT NECESSITATES A REEVALUATION OF TRADITIONAL COMMUNICATION MODELS.

THE CORRESPONDING NOTE HERE WOULD BE:

5. SMITH, *THE DIGITAL AGE*, 18-19.

INDIRECT SOURCES (QUOTING SOMEONE QUOTED ELSEWHERE)

AN INDIRECT SOURCE, ALSO KNOWN AS A SECOND-HAND SOURCE, OCCURS WHEN YOU CITE A WORK THAT QUOTES OR MENTIONS ANOTHER SOURCE, AND YOU YOURSELF HAVE NOT CONSULTED THE ORIGINAL. CHICAGO STYLE GENERALLY ADVISES AGAINST USING INDIRECT SOURCES WHENEVER POSSIBLE, ENCOURAGING YOU TO FIND AND CITE THE ORIGINAL MATERIAL. HOWEVER, WHEN UNAVOIDABLE, YOU MUST CLEARLY INDICATE THAT THE INFORMATION COMES FROM AN INDIRECT SOURCE.

YOU WOULD TYPICALLY CITE THE SECONDARY SOURCE AND THEN NOTE THAT YOU ARE QUOTING IT FOR THE ORIGINAL AUTHOR'S WORDS:

ACCORDING TO HISTORIAN DAVID LEE, WHO CITES AN EARLIER WORK BY JOHNSON, "THE ECONOMIC POLICIES OF THE ERA WERE REMARKABLY SHORT-SIGHTED" (JOHNSON, QUOTED IN LEE 2018, 78). THIS ASSESSMENT PROVIDES A CRITICAL PERSPECTIVE ON HISTORICAL ECONOMIC DECISIONS.

THE NOTE WOULD REFLECT THIS STRUCTURE:

6. QUOTED IN DAVID LEE, *ECONOMIC LEGACIES* (CHICAGO: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 2018), 78.

PUNCTUATION AND PLACEMENT OF QUOTATIONS

THE PLACEMENT OF PUNCTUATION RELATIVE TO QUOTATION MARKS AND CITATIONS IS A COMMON AREA OF CONFUSION IN CHICAGO STYLE. GENERALLY, COMMAS AND PERIODS THAT ARE PART OF THE ORIGINAL TEXT SHOULD BE PLACED INSIDE THE CLOSING QUOTATION MARKS. OTHER PUNCTUATION MARKS, SUCH AS QUESTION MARKS AND EXCLAMATION POINTS, ARE PLACED INSIDE THE QUOTATION MARKS IF THEY ARE PART OF THE QUOTED MATERIAL AND OUTSIDE IF THEY ARE PART OF YOUR OWN SENTENCE.

HERE'S AN EXAMPLE DEMONSTRATING PUNCTUATION PLACEMENT:

THE RESEARCHER ASKED, "WHAT ARE THE PRIMARY DRIVERS OF THIS PHENOMENON?" (CHEN 2021, 55). HER INQUIRY LED TO SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS.

IN THIS CASE, THE QUESTION MARK BELONGS TO THE QUOTED MATERIAL, SO IT IS INSIDE THE QUOTATION MARKS.

CONSIDER ANOTHER SCENARIO:

DID THE AUTHOR TRULY BELIEVE THAT "THE OUTCOME WAS INEVITABLE" (GARCIA 2019, 112)? THIS QUESTION LINGERS IN THE READER'S MIND.

HERE, THE QUESTION MARK AT THE END OF THE SENTENCE IS PART OF YOUR OWN SENTENCE, NOT THE QUOTATION, SO IT IS PLACED OUTSIDE THE QUOTATION MARKS.

THE ROLE OF NOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY IN CHICAGO STYLE CITATIONS

THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM IS A CORNERSTONE OF HISTORICAL AND HUMANITIES RESEARCH. IT INVOLVES USING SUPERScript NUMBERS IN THE TEXT TO REFER TO DETAILED NOTES, TYPICALLY PLACED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE OR AT THE END OF THE DOCUMENT. A BIBLIOGRAPHY, LISTING ALL CITED SOURCES ALPHABETICALLY, APPEARS AT THE END OF THE WORK.

NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM EXAMPLES

THE NOTES PROVIDE FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR THE FIRST CITATION OF A SOURCE, WITH SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS USING A SHORTENED FORM.

FIRST NOTE FOR A BOOK:

1. ELEANOR VANCE, *THE ART OF INTERPRETATION* (BOSTON: BEACON PRESS, 2022), 78.

SUBSEQUENT NOTE FOR THE SAME BOOK:

2. VANCE, *ART OF INTERPRETATION*, 92.

FIRST NOTE FOR A JOURNAL ARTICLE:

3. MARCUS BELLWEATHER, "URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION," JOURNAL OF URBAN STUDIES 45, no. 3 (2021): 345. [HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1080/12345678.2021.987654](https://doi.org/10.1080/12345678.2021.987654).

SUBSEQUENT NOTE FOR THE SAME ARTICLE:

4. BELLWEATHER, "URBAN DEVELOPMENT," 350.

BIBLIOGRAPHY EXAMPLES

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL SOURCES CITED IN THE NOTES, FORMATTED FOR EASE OF REFERENCE.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY FOR A BOOK:

VANCE, ELEANOR. THE ART OF INTERPRETATION. BOSTON: BEACON PRESS, 2022.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY FOR A JOURNAL ARTICLE:

BELLWEATHER, MARCUS. "URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION." JOURNAL OF URBAN STUDIES 45, no. 3 (2021): 340-360. [HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1080/12345678.2021.987654](https://doi.org/10.1080/12345678.2021.987654).

BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY FOR A WEBSITE:

NATIONAL ARCHIVES. "FOUNDING DOCUMENTS." ACCESSED OCTOBER 26, 2023.
[HTTPS://WWW.ARCHIVES.GOV/FOUNDING-DOCS](https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs).

AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM EXAMPLES

THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM, MORE COMMON IN SOCIAL SCIENCES, USES IN-TEXT PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS CONSISTING OF THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME AND THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION, ALONG WITH PAGE NUMBERS WHEN NECESSARY. A REFERENCE LIST AT THE END OF THE DOCUMENT PROVIDES FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC DETAILS FOR ALL CITED SOURCES.

AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM EXAMPLES

IN-TEXT CITATION FOR A BOOK:

THE ANALYSIS REVEALS A SIGNIFICANT CORRELATION BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND ECONOMIC MOBILITY (SMITH 2023, 55).

REFERENCE LIST ENTRY FOR THE SAME BOOK:

SMITH, JOHN. 2023. THE DIGITAL AGE. NEW YORK: PUBLISHER.

IN-TEXT CITATION FOR A JOURNAL ARTICLE:

PREVIOUS STUDIES HAVE DEMONSTRATED A COMPLEX INTERPLAY BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND HUMAN HEALTH (JONES AND BROWN 2020, 122).

REFERENCE LIST ENTRY FOR THE SAME JOURNAL ARTICLE:

JONES, SARAH, AND ROBERT BROWN. 2020. "ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH." PUBLIC HEALTH QUARTERLY 30, no. 2: 115-130.

COMMON PITFALLS IN CHICAGO STYLE QUOTATIONS

WRITERS OFTEN ENCOUNTER CHALLENGES WHEN IMPLEMENTING CHICAGO STYLE FOR QUOTATIONS. ONE COMMON ISSUE IS THE IMPROPER INTEGRATION OF QUOTATIONS, LEADING TO CHOPPY SENTENCES OR AWKWARD PHRASING. ANOTHER IS INCORRECT PUNCTUATION, PARTICULARLY AROUND QUOTATION MARKS AND CITATION ELEMENTS. OVER-RELIANCE ON BLOCK QUOTES OR, CONVERSELY, FAILING TO USE THEM WHEN APPROPRIATE, ALSO PRESENTS PROBLEMS. ENSURING CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF EITHER THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY OR AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM THROUGHOUT A DOCUMENT IS CRUCIAL.

HERE ARE SOME FREQUENT ERRORS TO AVOID:

- FAILING TO INTRODUCE QUOTATIONS SMOOTHLY INTO YOUR OWN PROSE.
- INCORRECTLY PLACING PUNCTUATION WITH QUOTATION MARKS AND CITATION DETAILS.
- USING BLOCK QUOTES FOR VERY SHORT PASSAGES OR OMITTING THEM FOR LONG PASSAGES.
- OMITTING NECESSARY CITATION INFORMATION, SUCH AS AUTHOR, YEAR, OR PAGE NUMBER.
- INCONSISTENT FORMATTING BETWEEN NOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OR REFERENCE LIST.

CONCLUSION: MASTERING CHICAGO STYLE FOR EFFECTIVE SCHOLARSHIP

ADHERING TO CHICAGO STYLE EXAMPLES FOR QUOTATIONS IS FUNDAMENTAL FOR PRODUCING CREDIBLE AND PROFESSIONAL ACADEMIC WORK. BY UNDERSTANDING THE PRINCIPLES OF INTEGRATING DIRECT QUOTES, PARAPHRASED IDEAS, AND MANAGING INDIRECT SOURCES, WRITERS CAN ENSURE CLARITY AND ACCURACY. WHETHER EMPLOYING THE DETAILED NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM OR THE CONCISE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM, PRECISION IN PUNCTUATION, FORMATTING, AND CITATION DETAILS IS KEY. CONSISTENT PRACTICE AND CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE GUIDELINES WITHIN THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE WILL EQUIP YOU TO EFFECTIVELY INCORPORATE SOURCES AND STRENGTHEN YOUR SCHOLARLY CONTRIBUTIONS.

FAQ

Q: HOW DO I FORMAT A QUOTATION THAT IS LONGER THAN FOUR LINES IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: IN CHICAGO STYLE, QUOTATIONS EXCEEDING FOUR LINES OF PROSE ARE FORMATTED AS BLOCK QUOTES. THIS MEANS THE ENTIRE QUOTATION IS INDENTED FROM THE LEFT MARGIN, TYPICALLY BY HALF AN INCH, AND IS PRESENTED WITHOUT QUOTATION MARKS. THE CITATION FOLLOWS THE FINAL PUNCTUATION OF THE BLOCK QUOTE.

Q: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY AND AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEMS IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM USES NUMBERED FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES TO CITE SOURCES, WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHY AT THE END. THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM USES IN-TEXT PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS (AUTHOR YEAR, PAGE) AND A REFERENCE LIST AT THE END OF THE DOCUMENT. THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM IS MORE COMMON IN THE HUMANITIES, WHILE AUTHOR-DATE IS PREVALENT IN SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Q: How should I punctuate a quotation that ends with a question mark?

A: If the question mark is part of the original quoted material, it should be placed inside the closing quotation marks. If your own sentence is a question and the quotation within it is not, then the question mark belongs outside the quotation marks.

Q: Can I use an indirect source if I cannot find the original material?

A: Chicago style advises against using indirect sources whenever possible. However, if you must use one, you should cite the secondary source that contains the quotation and clearly indicate that you are quoting someone quoted elsewhere, for example, by using "quoted in" or "cited in" in your note.

Q: What is the correct way to cite a website in Chicago style?

A: Citing a website in Chicago style involves providing the author (if known), title of the page or article, name of the website, publication date (if available), and the URL. For the notes-bibliography system, you also include an access date. For the author-date system, you would include the year in your in-text citation and reference list.

Q: How do I handle ellipses when quoting in Chicago style?

A: When omitting words from a quotation, use three spaced periods (. . .) to indicate the omission. If the omission occurs at the end of a sentence, you would use four periods: the period of the original sentence followed by three spaced periods for the ellipsis. Always ensure the ellipsis accurately reflects the original text.

Q: Do I need to cite paraphrased material in Chicago style?

A: Yes, absolutely. Even when you are paraphrasing or summarizing an author's ideas in your own words, you must still provide a citation to give credit to the original source. The citation format for paraphrased material is the same as for direct quotations.

Q: What are block quotes, and when should I use them?

A: Block quotes are long quotations (four or more lines of prose, or ten or more lines of poetry) that are set apart from the main text by indenting them and omitting quotation marks. They are used to highlight extended passages from a source and should be introduced with a colon or a transitional phrase.

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