

CHICAGO STYLE FOR PARAPHRASING SOURCES

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE IS A WIDELY RESPECTED AND COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE FOR ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL WRITING. WHEN IT COMES TO CITING SOURCES, UNDERSTANDING HOW TO PROPERLY PARAPHRASE IS CRUCIAL FOR ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND AVOIDING PLAGIARISM. THIS ARTICLE DELVES DEEP INTO THE NUANCES OF CHICAGO STYLE FOR PARAPHRASING SOURCES, COVERING EVERYTHING FROM THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES TO SPECIFIC FORMATTING REQUIREMENTS FOR BOTH PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS AND ENDNOTES. WE WILL EXPLORE WHY PARAPHRASING IS IMPORTANT, THE KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PARAPHRASING AND QUOTING, AND THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS THAT MUST BE INCLUDED IN ANY CHICAGO-STYLE PARAPHRASE CITATION. FURTHERMORE, WE WILL EXAMINE THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THESE RULES, PROVIDING CLEAR EXAMPLES AND BEST PRACTICES TO ENSURE YOUR PARAPHRASED MATERIAL IS CORRECTLY ATTRIBUTED.

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UNDERSTANDING PARAPHRASING IN ACADEMIC WRITING

PARAPHRASING IS A FUNDAMENTAL SKILL IN ACADEMIC WRITING, ALLOWING WRITERS TO SYNTHESIZE INFORMATION FROM VARIOUS SOURCES INTO THEIR OWN WORDS AND SENTENCE STRUCTURES. IT DEMONSTRATES COMPREHENSION OF THE ORIGINAL MATERIAL AND INTEGRATES IT SMOOTHLY INTO THE WRITER'S ARGUMENT. UNLIKE DIRECT QUOTATION, WHICH PRESENTS THE SOURCE'S EXACT WORDING, PARAPHRASING REQUIRES A DEEPER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE TEXT, EXTRACTING THE CORE IDEAS AND RE-EXPRESSING THEM CONCISELY AND ACCURATELY. EFFECTIVE PARAPHRASING IS ESSENTIAL FOR BUILDING A COHERENT NARRATIVE, SUPPORTING CLAIMS WITH EVIDENCE, AND AVOIDING THE REPETITIVE NATURE OF EXTENSIVE DIRECT QUOTING.

THE PRIMARY GOAL OF PARAPHRASING IS TO CONVEY THE MEANING OF THE ORIGINAL TEXT WITHOUT LIFTING PHRASES OR SENTENCES VERBATIM. THIS PROCESS NOT ONLY HELPS IN AVOIDING PLAGIARISM BUT ALSO STRENGTHENS THE WRITER'S OWN VOICE AND ANALYTICAL ABILITIES. BY REPHRASING IDEAS, YOU ARE ACTIVELY PROCESSING THEM, WHICH CAN LEAD TO A MORE PROFOUND UNDERSTANDING AND A MORE ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE DISCOURSE. IT'S ABOUT DEMONSTRATING THAT YOU HAVE GRASPED THE ESSENCE OF THE SOURCE MATERIAL AND CAN ARTICULATE IT IN A WAY THAT FITS SEAMLESSLY WITHIN YOUR OWN WORK.

THE CORE PRINCIPLES OF CHICAGO STYLE FOR PARAPHRASING

CHICAGO STYLE, MUCH LIKE OTHER CITATION SYSTEMS, EMPHASIZES ATTRIBUTION. THE CARDINAL RULE FOR PARAPHRASING IN CHICAGO STYLE IS THAT YOU MUST GIVE CREDIT TO THE ORIGINAL AUTHOR FOR THEIR IDEAS, EVEN WHEN YOU HAVE REPHRASED THEM IN YOUR OWN WORDS. FAILING TO DO SO CONSTITUTES PLAGIARISM, A SERIOUS ACADEMIC OFFENSE. THE STYLE PROVIDES TWO PRIMARY SYSTEMS FOR CITATION: THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM (USING FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES) AND THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM (USING IN-TEXT PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS). BOTH SYSTEMS AIM TO PROVIDE READERS WITH ENOUGH INFORMATION TO LOCATE THE ORIGINAL SOURCE EASILY.

KEY TO CHICAGO STYLE FOR PARAPHRASING IS THE PRINCIPLE OF TRANSPARENCY. READERS SHOULD BE ABLE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN YOUR ORIGINAL THOUGHTS AND THE IDEAS YOU HAVE BORROWED FROM OTHERS. THIS IS ACHIEVED THROUGH CONSISTENT AND ACCURATE CITATION PRACTICES. WHETHER YOU ARE SUMMARIZING A CHAPTER, A PARAGRAPH, OR A SINGLE SENTENCE, IF THE INFORMATION ORIGINATES FROM A SOURCE, IT REQUIRES ACKNOWLEDGMENT. THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE OFFERS DETAILED GUIDELINES ON HOW TO FORMAT THESE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO ENSURE CLARITY AND SCHOLARLY INTEGRITY.

DISTINGUISHING PARAPHRASING FROM QUOTING

IT IS VITAL TO UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PARAPHRASING AND DIRECT QUOTING. A DIRECT QUOTE USES THE EXACT WORDS OF THE ORIGINAL SOURCE, ENCLOSED IN QUOTATION MARKS. PARAPHRASING, CONVERSELY, INVOLVES RESTATING THE SOURCE'S IDEAS IN YOUR OWN WORDS AND SENTENCE STRUCTURE. WHILE BOTH REQUIRE CITATION, THE METHOD OF PRESENTATION DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY. OVER-RELIANCE ON DIRECT QUOTES CAN MAKE YOUR WRITING SEEM LIKE A PATCHWORK OF OTHER PEOPLE'S WORK, WHEREAS EFFECTIVE PARAPHRASING ALLOWS YOUR OWN VOICE TO DOMINATE WHILE STILL INCORPORATING THE INSIGHTS OF OTHERS.

WHEN YOU PARAPHRASE, YOU ARE NOT SIMPLY CHANGING A FEW WORDS. THE ENTIRE SENTENCE STRUCTURE AND VOCABULARY SHOULD BE ALTERED TO REFLECT YOUR UNIQUE WAY OF EXPRESSING THE IDEA. THIS PROCESS REQUIRES CAREFUL ATTENTION TO AVOID ACCIDENTALLY RETAINING THE ORIGINAL PHRASING. THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE PROVIDES GUIDANCE ON WHEN EACH METHOD IS MOST APPROPRIATE. GENERALLY, PARAPHRASING IS PREFERRED FOR CONVEYING GENERAL IDEAS OR ARGUMENTS, WHILE DIRECT QUOTES ARE BEST RESERVED FOR PARTICULARLY STRIKING LANGUAGE, ESSENTIAL DEFINITIONS, OR WHEN THE PRECISE WORDING IS CRITICAL TO YOUR ANALYSIS.

IDENTIFYING SOURCE INFORMATION FOR CHICAGO STYLE CITATIONS

BEFORE YOU CAN CITE A SOURCE IN CHICAGO STYLE, WHETHER FOR A QUOTE OR A PARAPHRASE, YOU NEED TO GATHER ALL THE NECESSARY BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION. THIS TYPICALLY INCLUDES THE AUTHOR'S FULL NAME, THE TITLE OF THE WORK, THE PUBLICATION INFORMATION (PUBLISHER, PLACE OF PUBLICATION, AND YEAR), AND PAGE NUMBERS. FOR ARTICLES, YOU'LL NEED THE JOURNAL TITLE, VOLUME AND ISSUE NUMBERS, AND THE PUBLICATION DATE, ALONG WITH PAGE NUMBERS. THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED CAN VARY SLIGHTLY DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF SOURCE (BOOK, ARTICLE, WEBSITE, ETC.).

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE OFFERS EXTENSIVE APPENDICES DETAILING THE CORRECT FORMAT FOR VARIOUS SOURCE TYPES. METICULOUSLY RECORDING THIS INFORMATION AS YOU RESEARCH IS A CRUCIAL STEP. FOR PARAPHRASING, THE PAGE NUMBER IS OFTEN STILL NECESSARY, ESPECIALLY IF YOU ARE DRAWING FROM A SPECIFIC SECTION OR ARGUMENT WITHIN A LARGER WORK. THIS ALLOWS YOUR READER TO PINPOINT THE EXACT LOCATION WHERE THE PARAPHRASED IDEA IS DISCUSSED IN THE ORIGINAL SOURCE, AIDING THEIR OWN RESEARCH AND VERIFICATION.

CRAFTING EFFECTIVE PARAPHRASES IN CHICAGO STYLE

THE PROCESS OF EFFECTIVE PARAPHRASING BEGINS WITH READING THE SOURCE MATERIAL CAREFULLY TO ENSURE A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING OF ITS MEANING. ONCE UNDERSTOOD, SET THE ORIGINAL TEXT ASIDE AND TRY TO EXPLAIN THE IDEA IN YOUR OWN WORDS. THEN, COMPARE YOUR PARAPHRASE TO THE ORIGINAL TO ENSURE ACCURACY AND THAT YOU HAVEN'T INADVERTENTLY USED TOO MUCH OF THE ORIGINAL PHRASING. FINALLY, YOU MUST CITE THE SOURCE ACCORDING TO CHICAGO STYLE GUIDELINES.

WHEN WRITING YOUR PARAPHRASE, FOCUS ON CLARITY AND CONCISENESS. AVOID JARGON WHERE POSSIBLE, UNLESS IT IS ESSENTIAL TO THE CONCEPT BEING DISCUSSED. ENSURE THAT YOUR PARAPHRASE ACCURATELY REFLECTS THE AUTHOR'S INTENT AND DOES NOT DISTORT THEIR MEANING. IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO REPRESENT THE SOURCE MATERIAL FAITHFULLY. THE GOAL IS NOT TO SIMPLIFY THE ORIGINAL IDEA TO THE POINT OF LOSING ITS NUANCE, BUT TO RE-EXPRESS IT IN A WAY THAT IS ACCESSIBLE AND INTEGRATED INTO YOUR OWN WRITING.

PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS IN CHICAGO STYLE FOR PARAPHRASED CONTENT

IN THE CHICAGO AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM, PARAPHRASED MATERIAL IS TYPICALLY CITED USING PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS. THESE BRIEF NOTATIONS APPEAR DIRECTLY WITHIN THE TEXT, USUALLY AT THE END OF THE SENTENCE OR CLAUSE CONTAINING

THE PARAPHRASED INFORMATION. THE STANDARD FORMAT INCLUDES THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME AND THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION. IF YOU ARE REFERENCING A SPECIFIC PART OF THE WORK, A PAGE NUMBER IS ALSO INCLUDED.

FOR INSTANCE, IF YOU ARE PARAPHRASING AN IDEA FROM A BOOK BY JANE DOE PUBLISHED IN 2023, AND THE IDEA IS FOUND ON PAGE 45, THE PARENTHETICAL CITATION WOULD LOOK LIKE THIS: (DOE 2023, 45). IF THE AUTHOR'S NAME IS ALREADY MENTIONED IN THE SENTENCE, YOU ONLY NEED TO INCLUDE THE YEAR: AS DOE (2023) ARGUES, THE CONCEPT OF... (DOE 2023, 45). THE CORRESPONDING FULL CITATION WILL APPEAR IN YOUR BIBLIOGRAPHY AT THE END OF THE PAPER. THE KEY IS TO PROVIDE ENOUGH INFORMATION FOR YOUR READER TO EASILY FIND THE COMPLETE REFERENCE.

ENDNOTES AND FOOTNOTES FOR PARAPHRASED MATERIAL IN CHICAGO STYLE

THE CHICAGO NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM USES FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES FOR CITATIONS. WHEN PARAPHRASING, A SUPERScript ARABIC NUMERAL IS PLACED IN THE TEXT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE PARAPHRASED MATERIAL. THIS NUMBER CORRESPONDS TO A NOTE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE (FOOTNOTE) OR AT THE END OF THE DOCUMENT (ENDNOTE). THE NOTE ITSELF CONTAINS THE FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR THE SOURCE, OFTEN IN A SHORTENED FORM FOR SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS OF THE SAME SOURCE.

THE FIRST TIME A SOURCE IS CITED, THE NOTE WILL INCLUDE ALL NECESSARY DETAILS. FOR EXAMPLE, A FIRST NOTE FOR A BOOK MIGHT LOOK LIKE: JANE DOE, *THE ART OF PARAPHRASING* (CHICAGO: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 2023), 45. SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS OF THE SAME SOURCE WILL USE A SHORTENED FORM, TYPICALLY THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME, A SHORTENED TITLE IF NECESSARY, AND THE PAGE NUMBER: DOE, *ART OF PARAPHRASING*, 62. IF YOU ARE PARAPHRASING MULTIPLE IDEAS FROM THE SAME PAGE, YOU MAY ONLY NEED ONE CITATION FOR THAT PAGE, PROVIDED IT CLEARLY ENCOMPASSES ALL THE BORROWED IDEAS. HOWEVER, IT IS GENERALLY GOOD PRACTICE TO CITE SPECIFIC POINTS IF THEY ARE DISTINCT ARGUMENTS.

INCLUDING PAGE NUMBERS IN NOTES

EVEN WHEN PARAPHRASING, INCLUDING A PAGE NUMBER IN YOUR FOOTNOTE OR ENDNOTE IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE. THIS PRACTICE SIGNIFICANTLY ENHANCES THE READER'S ABILITY TO LOCATE THE ORIGINAL SOURCE OF THE IDEA YOU HAVE DISCUSSED. WHILE PARAPHRASING REQUIRES YOU TO REPHRASE THE CONTENT, THE ORIGINAL ARGUMENT OR DATA OFTEN RESIDES IN A SPECIFIC SECTION OR ON A PARTICULAR PAGE. PROVIDING THIS LOCATOR IS A SIGN OF THOROUGH SCHOLARSHIP AND RESPECTS THE EFFORT OF THE ORIGINAL AUTHOR.

WHEN CITING A PARAPHRASE IN A NOTE, THE PAGE NUMBER FUNCTIONS AS A LOCATOR FOR THE SPECIFIC IDEA OR ARGUMENT BEING REFERENCED, EVEN THOUGH THE WORDING IS YOUR OWN. IT IS NOT ABOUT QUOTING DIRECTLY, BUT ABOUT INDICATING WHERE THE FOUNDATIONAL CONCEPT ORIGINATED. THIS ATTENTION TO DETAIL DISTINGUISHES ROBUST ACADEMIC WORK FROM SUPERFICIAL SUMMARIZATION.

COMMON PITFALLS TO AVOID WHEN PARAPHRASING IN CHICAGO STYLE

ONE OF THE MOST COMMON MISTAKES IS FAILING TO CITE THE SOURCE AT ALL, WHICH IS PLAGIARISM. ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT ERROR IS "PATCHWRITING," WHERE A WRITER CHANGES ONLY A FEW WORDS OR THE SENTENCE ORDER OF THE ORIGINAL TEXT WITHOUT TRULY REPHRASING THE IDEA IN THEIR OWN VOICE. THIS IS STILL CONSIDERED PLAGIARISM BECAUSE THE ORIGINAL STRUCTURE AND CORE PHRASING REMAIN TOO SIMILAR. READERS OF YOUR WORK SHOULD NOT BE ABLE TO EASILY TRACE YOUR SENTENCES BACK TO THE ORIGINAL SOURCE THROUGH WORD-FOR-WORD SIMILARITY.

ANOTHER PITFALL IS MISREPRESENTING THE AUTHOR'S MEANING. WHEN PARAPHRASING, IT IS CRUCIAL TO UNDERSTAND THE ORIGINAL TEXT THOROUGHLY. IF YOU MISUNDERSTAND THE SOURCE, YOUR PARAPHRASE WILL BE INACCURATE, WHICH CAN LEAD TO THE DISSEMINATION OF INCORRECT INFORMATION AND UNDERMINE YOUR CREDIBILITY. ALWAYS ENSURE YOUR PARAPHRASE IS A FAITHFUL REPRESENTATION OF THE ORIGINAL AUTHOR'S INTENT. FINALLY, INCONSISTENT CITATION PRACTICES, WHETHER USING

PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS OR NOTES, CAN CONFUSE READERS AND LEAD TO ACCUSATIONS OF SLOPPINESS, IF NOT OUTRIGHT ACADEMIC DISHONESTY.

ADVANCED CHICAGO STYLE PARAPHRASING SCENARIOS

PARAPHRASING COMPLEX IDEAS OR DATA REQUIRES CAREFUL ATTENTION. WHEN DEALING WITH STATISTICAL DATA, SCIENTIFIC FINDINGS, OR INTRICATE THEORETICAL CONCEPTS, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO BREAK DOWN THE INFORMATION INTO UNDERSTANDABLE COMPONENTS WHILE MAINTAINING ACCURACY. ENSURE THAT THE QUANTITATIVE DATA OR QUALITATIVE FINDINGS ARE PRESENTED PRECISELY AS THEY APPEAR IN THE SOURCE, EVEN IF THE SURROUNDING SENTENCE STRUCTURE IS ENTIRELY YOUR OWN. THE NUMERICAL VALUES AND SPECIFIC TERMINOLOGY ARE OFTEN CRUCIAL AND CANNOT BE ARBITRARILY ALTERED.

WHEN PARAPHRASING FROM MULTIPLE SOURCES ON A SIMILAR TOPIC, IT IS IMPORTANT TO CLEARLY ATTRIBUTE EACH IDEA TO ITS ORIGINAL AUTHOR. AVOID SYNTHESIZING INFORMATION FROM SEVERAL SOURCES INTO A SINGLE PARAPHRASE WITHOUT DISTINGUISHING WHO CONTRIBUTED WHICH SPECIFIC POINT. EACH DISTINCT IDEA OR PIECE OF EVIDENCE BORROWED FROM A SOURCE REQUIRES ITS OWN CITATION. THIS ALLOWS READERS TO FOLLOW YOUR LINE OF REASONING AND TO EXPLORE THE ORIGINAL SOURCES THEMSELVES, WHICH IS A CORNERSTONE OF GOOD ACADEMIC PRACTICE AND ETHICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

FINALLY, PARAPHRASING DIALOGUES OR ANECDOTAL EVIDENCE ALSO FOLLOWS THE SAME PRINCIPLES. WHILE THE SPOKEN WORD OR PERSONAL NARRATIVE MIGHT SEEM MORE FLUID, ANY INFORMATION PRESENTED AS FACT OR PERSONAL EXPERIENCE FROM A SOURCE MUST BE ATTRIBUTED. ENSURE THE CONTEXT AND INTENT OF THE DIALOGUE OR ANECDOTE ARE PRESERVED IN YOUR PARAPHRASE, AND ALWAYS PROVIDE THE NECESSARY CITATION DETAILS. THIS ENSURES THAT THE ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTOR RECEIVES CREDIT FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTION, REGARDLESS OF THE FORMAT OF THE SOURCE MATERIAL.

FAQ SECTION

Q: HOW IS PARAPHRASING DIFFERENT FROM SUMMARIZING IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: IN CHICAGO STYLE, BOTH PARAPHRASING AND SUMMARIZING REQUIRE CITATION. PARAPHRASING RESTATES A SPECIFIC IDEA OR PASSAGE FROM A SOURCE IN YOUR OWN WORDS, USUALLY ABOUT THE SAME LENGTH AS THE ORIGINAL PASSAGE. SUMMARIZING, ON THE OTHER HAND, CONDENSES THE MAIN POINTS OF A LARGER WORK (LIKE A CHAPTER OR AN ENTIRE BOOK) INTO A MUCH SHORTER FORM. BOTH MUST BE ACCURATELY CITED ACCORDING TO CHICAGO STYLE CONVENTIONS.

Q: DO I NEED TO INCLUDE PAGE NUMBERS WHEN PARAPHRASING IN CHICAGO STYLE FOOTNOTES/ENDNOTES?

A: YES, CHICAGO STYLE STRONGLY RECOMMENDS INCLUDING PAGE NUMBERS IN FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES WHEN PARAPHRASING, EVEN THOUGH YOU ARE NOT QUOTING DIRECTLY. THE PAGE NUMBER HELPS READERS LOCATE THE ORIGINAL SOURCE OF THE IDEA, WHICH IS CRUCIAL FOR ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND VERIFICATION.

Q: WHAT IF I'M PARAPHRASING AN IDEA THAT SPANS MULTIPLE PAGES IN A BOOK ACCORDING TO CHICAGO STYLE?

A: IF AN IDEA OR ARGUMENT SPANS MULTIPLE PAGES, CHICAGO STYLE GENERALLY ADVISES CITING THE FIRST PAGE WHERE THE IDEA BEGINS. HOWEVER, IF THE IDEA IS DEVELOPED ACROSS DISTINCT SECTIONS ON DIFFERENT PAGES, YOU MIGHT CONSIDER CITING EACH RELEVANT PAGE OR PROVIDING A BROADER RANGE (E.G., PP. 45–48) IF THE DEVELOPMENT IS CONTINUOUS. ALWAYS ERR ON THE SIDE OF PROVIDING CLARITY FOR YOUR READER.

Q: HOW DO I CITE A WEBSITE WHEN PARAPHRASING IN CHICAGO STYLE'S AUTHOR-

DATE SYSTEM?

A: FOR WEBSITES WITHOUT CLEAR PAGE NUMBERS, CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS TYPICALLY INCLUDE THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME AND THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION, OR THE ORGANIZATION'S NAME IF NO INDIVIDUAL AUTHOR IS LISTED. IF THERE'S NO PUBLICATION DATE, YOU MAY USE "N.D." FOR "NO DATE." THE CORRESPONDING FULL CITATION IN YOUR BIBLIOGRAPHY WILL INCLUDE THE URL AND ACCESS DATE.

Q: WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT CITING A PARAPHRASE CORRECTLY IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: FAILING TO CITE A PARAPHRASE CORRECTLY IN CHICAGO STYLE IS CONSIDERED PLAGIARISM. THE CONSEQUENCES CAN RANGE FROM A FAILING GRADE ON AN ASSIGNMENT TO MORE SEVERE ACADEMIC PENALTIES, SUCH AS SUSPENSION OR EXPULSION FROM AN INSTITUTION. IT ALSO DAMAGES YOUR ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL REPUTATION.

Q: CAN I PARAPHRASE A STATISTIC OR A FACT IN CHICAGO STYLE WITHOUT CITING IT?

A: NO, IN CHICAGO STYLE, YOU MUST CITE ANY SPECIFIC STATISTIC, FACT, OR PIECE OF DATA THAT IS NOT COMMON KNOWLEDGE, EVEN IF YOU PARAPHRASE IT. THIS ENSURES THAT THE READER KNOWS THE ORIGIN OF THE INFORMATION AND CAN VERIFY ITS ACCURACY.

Q: HOW DO I CITE A PARAPHRASE FROM A SECONDARY SOURCE QUOTING A PRIMARY SOURCE IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: WHEN CITING A PARAPHRASE OF A PRIMARY SOURCE THAT YOU ENCOUNTERED IN A SECONDARY SOURCE (A "QUOTE WITHIN A QUOTE"), CHICAGO STYLE RECOMMENDS CITING BOTH SOURCES. IN THE TEXT, YOU MIGHT MENTION THE SECONDARY AUTHOR AND INDICATE THAT THEY WERE QUOTING THE PRIMARY AUTHOR, AND THEN CITE THE SECONDARY SOURCE. YOUR BIBLIOGRAPHY WILL LIST THE SECONDARY SOURCE. SOME GUIDES SUGGEST AN ABBREVIATION LIKE "AS QUOTED IN" IN THE NOTE, BUT THE EXACT FORMAT CAN BE NUANCED AND IS DETAILED IN THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE ITSELF.

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