

chicago style legal citations for interviews

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) is a widely respected authority on matters of style and grammar, and its guidance extends to the precise formatting of legal citations, particularly when referencing interviews. Properly citing an interview is crucial for academic integrity, allowing readers to locate and verify your sources. This article will comprehensively explore how to correctly format Chicago style legal citations for interviews, covering both notes and bibliography entries. We will delve into the specific elements required, variations based on the type of interview, and common pitfalls to avoid when citing these valuable primary sources. Understanding these guidelines ensures clarity and credibility in your legal research and writing.

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Understanding the Importance of Citing Interviews

Interviews serve as a rich source of primary data, offering direct insights, personal experiences, and nuanced perspectives that are often unavailable in published materials. In legal scholarship, firsthand accounts from individuals involved in or knowledgeable about a case, legal practice, or historical event can provide invaluable context and evidence. Properly citing these interviews is not merely a matter of adhering to a style guide; it is a fundamental aspect of academic honesty and transparency.

When you cite an interview, you are acknowledging the source of your information, giving credit to the interviewee, and enabling your readers to follow your research trail. This allows them to independently verify the information you present, assess its reliability, and delve deeper into the subject matter if they wish. A well-formatted citation demonstrates diligence and respect for the interviewee's contribution, bolstering the credibility of your own work. The Chicago Manual of Style provides a standardized framework for this essential practice, ensuring consistency across scholarly publications.

Key Components of a Chicago Style Interview Citation

Regardless of whether the interview is conducted in person, over the phone, or via video conference, certain core pieces of information are essential for a complete Chicago style citation. These components help the reader identify the specific interview and understand its context. Accuracy in gathering and presenting these details is paramount.

The fundamental elements typically include the name of the interviewee, the type of interview (e.g., personal interview, telephone interview), the date the interview took place, and the location or means by which the interview was conducted (e.g., city and state, online platform). If the interview is unpublished, it is crucial to note this. For interviews that have been recorded or transcribed, details about the recording or transcription should also be included.

Here is a breakdown of the typical components:

- Interviewee's Full Name
- Type of Interview (e.g., Personal Interview, Telephone Interview, Email Interview, Video Interview)
- Date of the Interview (Month Day, Year)
- Location or Medium of the Interview (e.g., City, State; Zoom; Email)
- Descriptor such as "unpublished interview" or "personal communication"
- Your role or relationship to the source, if relevant for context (e.g., interviewer)
- Information about recording or transcription, if applicable

Citing Interviews in Footnotes and Endnotes

Chicago style utilizes a dual citation system: footnotes or endnotes for the first mention of a source and subsequent shortened references, and a bibliography for a comprehensive list of all sources cited. When citing an interview in a note, the information is presented in a specific order, designed for immediate clarity. The initial citation in a note should be as complete as possible, providing all necessary identifying details.

The structure for an initial note citation generally follows this pattern: Interviewee's First Name Interviewee's Last Name, type of interview, [description of how conducted], Month Day, Year. If you were the interviewer, you would typically indicate this. For instance, if you

interviewed John Smith by phone on January 15, 2023, the note would begin to reflect this information.

Following the initial full note, subsequent references to the same interview can be abbreviated. This is a common practice in academic writing to avoid unnecessary repetition. The abbreviated note typically includes the Interviewee's Last Name followed by a shortened description, such as "Personal Interview," and the date. This ensures that the reader can still easily identify the source without needing to refer back to the initial, longer citation every time.

Here are examples of footnote/endnote formats:

- **First mention:** Jane Doe, personal interview by author, Los Angeles, CA, March 10, 2023.
- **Subsequent mentions:** Doe, personal interview.
- **If recorded/transcribed:** John Smith, telephone interview, recorded by author, October 20, 2022, transcript available.
- **Subsequent mention (recorded):** Smith, telephone interview.

Citing Interviews in the Bibliography

The bibliography is a crucial component of a Chicago style document, providing an alphabetical listing of all sources consulted. Unlike notes, bibliography entries are typically presented with the interviewee's last name first, followed by their first name. This arrangement facilitates easy alphabetization. The goal of the bibliography entry is to provide enough information for a reader to locate the source themselves, even if they don't have access to your personal notes or recordings.

The format for a bibliography entry for an interview closely mirrors the full note citation but with specific punctuation and ordering conventions. The emphasis is on providing a concise yet complete reference. Ensure that the interviewee's name is spelled correctly and that the date and location are accurate.

The general structure for a bibliography entry for an interview is: Interviewee's Last Name, First Name. Type of interview. [Description of how conducted]. Month Day, Year. If the interview is unpublished and held privately, this should be explicitly stated. If a transcript or recording is available and accessible, information on how to access it should be included, though for purely personal interviews, this might not be applicable or necessary.

Examples of bibliography entries:

- Doe, Jane. Personal interview. Los Angeles, CA. March 10, 2023.

- Smith, John. Telephone interview. Recorded by author. October 20, 2022.
- Miller, Sarah. Email interview. October 5, 2022.

Variations in Citing Different Types of Interviews

The specific details required for citing an interview can vary depending on the medium and circumstances of the interview. For instance, an email interview will have slightly different descriptive elements than a face-to-face interview. Recognizing these nuances is key to accurate citation.

For email interviews, the "location" is often less critical than the fact that it was conducted via email. The transcript or the actual email exchange serves as the primary record. Similarly, video interviews conducted via platforms like Zoom or Skype will note the platform as the medium. The key is to provide enough information for the reader to understand how the information was exchanged.

Consider these variations:

- **Email Interview:** Interviewee's Last Name, First Name. Email interview with [Your Name/Interviewer's Name]. Month Day, Year.
- **Video Interview:** Interviewee's Last Name, First Name. Video interview. Conducted via [Platform, e.g., Zoom]. Month Day, Year.
- **Interview Published in a Collection:** If an interview has been published as part of a book or article, it should be cited as a published work, referencing the publication rather than the original interview as a personal communication.

Common Mistakes in Chicago Style Interview Citations

Despite the clear guidelines provided by the Chicago Manual of Style, several common errors can arise when citing interviews. These mistakes can range from minor inaccuracies in dates and names to more significant omissions of crucial information, all of which can detract from the credibility of your work. Being aware of these pitfalls can help you avoid them.

One frequent error is inconsistent formatting between notes and the bibliography. For example, using the interviewee's full name in the note but only their last name in the

bibliography without proper inversion. Another common mistake is failing to specify the type of interview or the method of communication, leaving the reader unsure of the context. Omitting the date or providing an incorrect date is also a pervasive issue.

Other typical mistakes include:

- Failing to include your role as the interviewer, if applicable.
- Not indicating if the interview was recorded or transcribed, especially if the recording/transcript is a key part of the source.
- Inconsistent punctuation, such as the placement of commas and periods.
- Confusing personal interviews with published interviews or other forms of communication.
- Not making it clear whether the interview is unpublished and therefore held privately.

Best Practices for Citing Interview Sources

To ensure your Chicago style legal citations for interviews are accurate, clear, and compliant, adhering to a few best practices can make a significant difference. These practices are designed to enhance the precision of your citations and the overall scholarly quality of your work. Diligence at the outset of your research can save considerable time and effort later.

Always double-check the spelling of names and the accuracy of dates and locations immediately after conducting or receiving interview information. It is advisable to create a dedicated system for tracking interview details as you collect them. If possible, confirm with the interviewee any details you are unsure about. For unpublished interviews, maintain a reliable record of the interview, whether through notes, recordings, or transcripts, and clearly indicate its availability (or lack thereof) in your citation.

Here are some recommended best practices:

- Maintain a detailed log of all interview data immediately upon collection.
- When possible, have the interviewee confirm key details for accuracy.
- Clearly distinguish between personal communications and published materials.
- If you are the interviewer, explicitly state this in your citation.
- When citing a recorded or transcribed interview, note its existence and where it can be found or accessed.

- Consult the latest edition of the Chicago Manual of Style for any updates or specific nuances not covered here.

FAQ Section

Q: What is the fundamental difference between citing an interview in a Chicago style note versus the bibliography?

A: The primary difference lies in the inversion of the name and the intended purpose. In notes, the interviewee's first name usually comes first, followed by their last name, and the citation is designed for immediate context within the text. In the bibliography, the interviewee's last name is inverted (Last Name, First Name), and the entry is alphabetized for a comprehensive list of all sources.

Q: Do I need to include the exact location of a personal interview if it was conducted at the interviewee's home?

A: For a personal interview conducted at a private residence, it is generally sufficient to include the city and state where the interview took place (e.g., Chicago, IL). Specific street addresses are typically omitted for privacy reasons unless there's a compelling academic justification for their inclusion, which is rare.

Q: How do I cite an interview that was conducted via social media direct message?

A: For interviews conducted through direct messages on social media platforms, you would treat it as a form of personal communication. The citation would include the interviewee's name, the platform used (e.g., Twitter direct message, Facebook Messenger), the date of the exchange, and potentially a brief description of the interaction (e.g., "interview via direct message").

Q: What if the interview was conducted in a language other than English?

A: If the interview was conducted in a language other than English, you should note the language of the interview in your citation. For example, you might add "(in Spanish)" after the date or description of the interview to inform the reader of the original language.

Q: Should I include my role as the interviewer in every citation?

A: It is generally good practice to indicate your role as the interviewer, especially in the initial note citation, to provide context. For example, "Jane Doe, personal interview by author, Chicago, IL, April 5, 2023." In the bibliography, this might be less crucial as the context is often implied by your authorship of the work.

Q: What if the interview was recorded but not transcribed?

A: If an interview was recorded but not transcribed, you should note this in your citation. For instance, "John Smith, telephone interview, recorded by author, October 20, 2022," would be appropriate for a note, and "Smith, John. Telephone interview. Recorded by author. October 20, 2022." for the bibliography.

Q: How do I cite an interview that is part of an archival collection?

A: If an interview is part of a larger archival collection, you would cite it by referencing the collection itself, including the name of the archive, the collection title, and the specific item or interview within that collection. The interview itself might be considered a primary source within the larger archival context.

Q: Can I cite an interview as "personal communication" in Chicago style?

A: Yes, interviews can be considered a form of personal communication, especially if they are unpublished and not readily accessible to others. However, Chicago style guidelines often prefer a more specific description, such as "personal interview" or "telephone interview," to provide more detail about the nature of the communication. The term "personal communication" is often reserved for more ephemeral exchanges like phone calls or emails that aren't formal interviews.

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