

chicago style paraphrase citation examples

The Importance of Chicago Style Paraphrase Citation Examples for Academic Integrity

chicago style paraphrase citation examples are crucial for any student, researcher, or writer engaging with academic or scholarly work. Properly citing paraphrased material ensures that you give credit where it is due, avoiding plagiarism and demonstrating your commitment to academic honesty. The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers a robust framework for managing citations, and understanding its nuances for paraphrased content is paramount. This guide will delve into the intricacies of Chicago style paraphrasing, providing clear examples and explanations to help you navigate this essential aspect of scholarly writing, covering both the author-date and notes-bibliography systems.

Table of Contents

Understanding Paraphrasing in Chicago Style

The Author-Date System: Paraphrase Citation Examples

The Notes-Bibliography System: Paraphrase Citation Examples

Key Elements of Chicago Style Paraphrase Citations

Common Pitfalls in Chicago Style Paraphrasing

Best Practices for Paraphrasing and Citing

Understanding Paraphrasing in Chicago Style

Paraphrasing involves restating information from a source in your own words and sentence structure, while retaining the original meaning. It is not merely changing a few words; it requires a deep comprehension of the source material. In Chicago style, whether you are using the author-date system or the notes-bibliography system, the core principle of attribution remains the same: acknowledge the original author's contribution to your work. This is vital for maintaining academic integrity and allowing your readers to trace your research back to its origins.

The Author-Date System: Paraphrase Citation Examples

The author-date system in Chicago style is often favored in the social sciences and sciences. It requires an in-text citation that typically includes the author's last name, the year of publication, and, for paraphrases, the page number from which the information was drawn. This system is concise and allows readers to quickly identify the source and publication date.

Basic Paraphrase Citation in Author-Date

When you paraphrase an idea or information from a source, you need to include a parenthetical citation. This citation should appear at the end of the sentence or clause containing the paraphrased material, before the period.

For example, if you are paraphrasing a point made by a scholar named Jane Doe in her 2020 book on urban planning, and the idea is found on page 45, your in-text citation would look like this:

Urban development often faces significant community opposition due to perceived disruptions to existing lifestyles (Doe 2020, 45).

Paraphrasing Multiple Sources

If your paraphrase synthesizes information from multiple sources, you can include multiple citations within the same parenthetical reference, separated by semicolons.

The challenges of sustainable urban growth are multifaceted, encompassing environmental concerns, social equity, and economic viability (Smith 2018, 112; Doe 2020, 45; Lee 2022, 78).

Paraphrasing an Entire Work or Chapter

While it is best practice to cite specific pages for paraphrased ideas, sometimes you might be referencing a broader concept or argument from a particular work or chapter. In such cases, you can omit the page number if the source is relatively short or the entire work is dedicated to that concept. However, it is still highly recommended to provide page numbers whenever possible.

The foundational principles of urban community engagement have been thoroughly explored in recent sociological studies (Doe 2020).

Citing with Multiple Works by the Same Author in the Same Year

If an author has published multiple works in the same year, you will need to distinguish them by adding a lowercase letter (a, b, c, etc.) to the year in both the in-text citation and the bibliography. This distinction begins with the first such work alphabetically by title.

Research indicates that proactive policy implementation can mitigate the negative impacts of gentrification (Doe 2020a, 18).

The Notes-Bibliography System: Paraphrase Citation Examples

The notes-bibliography system is common in the humanities. It uses numbered notes (footnotes or endnotes) to cite sources and a bibliography at the end of the work. For paraphrased material, you will use a numbered note.

Basic Paraphrase Citation in Notes-Bibliography

When you paraphrase, you will insert a superscript number at the end of the sentence or clause containing the paraphrased material. This number corresponds to a note (either a footnote at the bottom of the page or an endnote at the end of the chapter or document) that contains the full citation information.

Urban development often faces significant community opposition due to perceived disruptions to existing lifestyles.¹

The corresponding footnote or endnote would provide the citation details. For a book by Jane Doe published in 2020 on page 45, the first note might look like this:

Note:

1. Jane Doe, *The Evolving City: Community and Planning* (New York: Urban Press, 2020), 45.

Subsequent Notes for the Same Source

For subsequent references to the same source, you can use a shortened note format. This makes the notes more concise and easier to read.

Note:

2. Doe, *Evolving City*, 62.

Paraphrasing from Different Pages of the Same Source

If you are paraphrasing from different pages of the same source within a short span of text, you will need to cite each instance. However, if the paraphrased ideas are close together and from the same work, you can sometimes group them in a single note if it enhances readability, but generally, each distinct piece of information needs its own citation.

The challenges of sustainable urban growth are multifaceted, encompassing environmental concerns, social equity, and economic viability.³ The importance of community input in policy making cannot be overstated.⁴

Corresponding notes:

3. Smith, Urban Futures, 112.

4. Doe, Evolving City, 45.

Key Elements of Chicago Style Paraphrase Citations

Regardless of the system used, certain key elements are consistently required for proper Chicago style paraphrase citations. These elements ensure that your readers can locate the original source accurately.

Author's Name

This is the primary identifier of the source. In author-date, it's typically last name first. In notes-bibliography, it's typically first name last name in the notes and last name first name in the bibliography.

Publication Year

Crucial for the author-date system, and included in the notes-bibliography system. It helps distinguish between different editions or publications by the same author.

Page Numbers

Essential for paraphrased material, as it pinpoints the exact location of the idea or information you are referencing. Omitting page numbers for paraphrases is generally discouraged.

Source Title

The title of the work (book, article, etc.) from which the information is drawn.

Common Pitfalls in Chicago Style Paraphrasing

Writers often encounter challenges when paraphrasing and citing. Being aware of these common mistakes can help you avoid them.

- Incorrectly attributing the source: Failing to cite paraphrased material is plagiarism.
- Patchwriting: Changing only a few words or rearranging sentence structure without significantly altering the original text. This is still considered plagiarism.
- Citing the wrong page number: Double-check that the page number corresponds to the actual location of the paraphrased information.
- Inconsistent citation style: Ensure you consistently use either the author-date or notes-bibliography system throughout your work.
- Missing essential citation elements: Always include the author, year, and page number (for paraphrases) as appropriate for your chosen system.

Best Practices for Paraphrasing and Citing

Adopting these best practices will significantly improve the quality and academic integrity of your writing when using Chicago style.

- Read and understand the source thoroughly before attempting to paraphrase.
- Write the paraphrase in your own words, focusing on conveying the meaning, not just substituting synonyms.
- Always cite your paraphrased material immediately after the paraphrased content.
- Consult the latest edition of The Chicago Manual of Style for the most up-to-date guidelines.
- Use citation management software if you are working with a large number of sources, but always double-check its output.
- Keep meticulous records of your sources and the page numbers from which you draw information.

FAQ Section

Q: What is the main difference between paraphrasing and quoting in Chicago style?

A: Paraphrasing involves restating an idea in your own words and sentence structure, while a direct quote involves using the exact wording from the source, enclosed in quotation marks. Both require citation, but paraphrases typically include a page number in

Chicago style to indicate the source of the idea.

Q: Do I always need a page number when paraphrasing in Chicago style?

A: Yes, for paraphrased material, it is highly recommended and often required by instructors to include the specific page number from which the information was drawn. This allows readers to easily locate the original idea.

Q: How do I cite a source with no author in Chicago style when paraphrasing?

A: If a source has no author, you typically use a shortened version of the title in place of the author's name in your in-text citation (author-date system) or in the note (notes-bibliography system). For example, instead of (Doe 2020, 45), it might be ("Evolving City" 2020, 45) or a note referencing the shortened title.

Q: What if I paraphrase from an online source without page numbers?

A: For online sources without page numbers, Chicago style suggests using other locators if available, such as paragraph numbers (par. 15) or section headings. If no such locator exists, you may sometimes omit the page number, but it's best to check your instructor's or publisher's guidelines.

Q: Can I paraphrase from multiple sources and cite them together?

A: Yes, when a single sentence or idea synthesizes information from multiple sources, you can list multiple citations within the same parentheses or note, separated by semicolons. Ensure you accurately attribute each piece of information.

Q: How do I ensure I am truly paraphrasing and not plagiarizing?

A: True paraphrasing involves understanding the original text, then explaining it in your own words and sentence structure. Avoid simply rearranging words or using synonyms for every word. Always cite the original source, even when paraphrasing, to give credit and avoid plagiarism.

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