

CHICAGO STYLE RESEARCH PAPER FORMATTING BEST PRACTICES

CHICAGO STYLE RESEARCH PAPER FORMATTING BEST PRACTICES: A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE

CHICAGO STYLE RESEARCH PAPER FORMATTING BEST PRACTICES ARE ESSENTIAL FOR PRESENTING ACADEMIC WORK CLEARLY, CONSISTENTLY, AND PROFESSIONALLY. ADHERING TO THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE (CMOS) ENSURES THAT YOUR RESEARCH IS NOT ONLY WELL-RESEARCHED BUT ALSO METICULOUSLY ORGANIZED AND EASILY DIGESTIBLE FOR YOUR AUDIENCE. THIS GUIDE WILL DELVE INTO THE CORE ELEMENTS OF CHICAGO STYLE, COVERING EVERYTHING FROM GENERAL FORMATTING AND PAGE LAYOUT TO THE INTRICACIES OF CITATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES. MASTERING THESE BEST PRACTICES WILL ELEVATE THE CREDIBILITY AND IMPACT OF YOUR SCHOLARLY ENDEAVORS, WHETHER YOU ARE A STUDENT, RESEARCHER, OR ACADEMIC PROFESSIONAL. WE WILL EXPLORE THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES THAT GOVERN CHICAGO STYLE, ENSURING YOU CAN CONFIDENTLY NAVIGATE ITS REQUIREMENTS FOR ANY RESEARCH PAPER.

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UNDERSTANDING CHICAGO STYLE BASICS

CHICAGO STYLE, FORMALLY KNOWN AS THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE, OFFERS TWO PRIMARY CITATION SYSTEMS: THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM AND THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM. THE CHOICE BETWEEN THESE OFTEN DEPENDS ON THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE OR SPECIFIC INSTRUCTOR GUIDELINES. THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM IS PREVALENT IN THE HUMANITIES, EMPLOYING FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES TO CITE SOURCES AND A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY AT THE END. THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM, COMMON IN THE SCIENCES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, USES PARENTHETICAL IN-TEXT CITATIONS AND A REFERENCE LIST.

REGARDLESS OF THE CHOSEN SYSTEM, CONSISTENCY IS PARAMOUNT IN CHICAGO STYLE. THE MANUAL EMPHASIZES CLARITY AND UNIFORMITY IN PRESENTATION, ALLOWING READERS TO FOCUS ON THE CONTENT OF YOUR RESEARCH RATHER THAN STRUGGLING WITH FORMATTING INCONSISTENCIES. FAMILIARIZING YOURSELF WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF THE CMOS IS CRUCIAL, AS UPDATES PERIODICALLY REFINE GUIDELINES AND INTRODUCE NEW BEST PRACTICES FOR ACADEMIC WRITING.

GENERAL FORMATTING AND PAGE LAYOUT

PROPER PAGE LAYOUT SETS THE STAGE FOR A PROFESSIONAL RESEARCH PAPER. CHICAGO STYLE GENERALLY RECOMMENDS STANDARD MARGINS, FONT CHOICES, AND LINE SPACING TO ENSURE READABILITY AND A CLEAN AESTHETIC. THESE ELEMENTS CONTRIBUTE SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE OVERALL PRESENTATION AND READER EXPERIENCE.

MARGINS AND SPACING

FOR A CHICAGO STYLE RESEARCH PAPER, MAINTAIN ONE-INCH MARGINS ON ALL SIDES OF THE PAGE. THIS PROVIDES AMPLE WHITE SPACE, PREVENTING TEXT FROM APPEARING CRAMPED. LINE SPACING IS TYPICALLY DOUBLE-SPACED THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE

DOCUMENT, INCLUDING BLOCK QUOTATIONS, NOTES, AND THE BIBLIOGRAPHY. HOWEVER, SOME SPECIFIC SECTIONS, LIKE TABLES OR FIGURES, MIGHT HAVE DIFFERENT SPACING REQUIREMENTS AS DICTATED BY THE CONTENT OR SPECIFIC GUIDELINES.

Font Choice and Size

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE RECOMMENDS USING A READABLE, STANDARD FONT SUCH AS TIMES NEW ROMAN OR ARIAL. THE FONT SIZE SHOULD BE 12-POINT FOR THE MAIN BODY OF THE TEXT. THIS ENSURES LEGIBILITY AND A CONSISTENT APPEARANCE ACROSS THE DOCUMENT. AVOID HIGHLY DECORATIVE OR UNUSUAL FONTS THAT CAN DISTRACT FROM YOUR RESEARCH.

Page Numbering

PAGE NUMBERS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR NAVIGATION. IN CHICAGO STYLE, PAGE NUMBERS TYPICALLY APPEAR IN THE UPPER RIGHT-HAND CORNER OF EACH PAGE, STARTING WITH THE FIRST PAGE OF THE MAIN TEXT (AFTER THE TITLE PAGE, IF APPLICABLE). THE TITLE PAGE ITSELF IS USUALLY NOT NUMBERED, BUT IT COUNTS AS PAGE I FOR THE PRELIMINARY PAGES (LIKE THE TABLE OF CONTENTS). SUBSEQUENT PRELIMINARY PAGES ARE ALSO NUMBERED WITH LOWERCASE ROMAN NUMERALS.

Title Page Requirements

WHILE NOT ALWAYS MANDATORY, A TITLE PAGE IS COMMON IN ACADEMIC PAPERS AND FOLLOWS SPECIFIC CHICAGO STYLE CONVENTIONS. IT PROVIDES ESSENTIAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION AT A GLANCE, OFFERING A PROFESSIONAL INTRODUCTION TO YOUR WORK.

Essential Information

A CHICAGO STYLE TITLE PAGE TYPICALLY INCLUDES THE FULL TITLE OF THE PAPER, YOUR NAME, THE COURSE NAME AND NUMBER, THE INSTRUCTOR'S NAME, AND THE DATE OF SUBMISSION. EACH PIECE OF INFORMATION IS USUALLY CENTERED ON ITS OWN LINE. THE TITLE SHOULD BE CLEAR AND DESCRIPTIVE OF YOUR RESEARCH TOPIC. AVOID OVERLY LONG OR COMPLEX TITLES THAT MIGHT OBSCURE THE MAIN SUBJECT.

Formatting the Title

THE MAIN TITLE OF YOUR RESEARCH PAPER SHOULD BE IN ALL CAPITAL LETTERS AND CAN BE BOLDDED FOR EMPHASIS. SUBTITLES, IF ANY, ARE OFTEN PRESENTED ON A NEW LINE, CAPITALIZED AS THEY WOULD NORMALLY APPEAR IN A SENTENCE (SENTENCE CASE), AND MAY BE PRECEDED BY A COLON. THE TITLE SHOULD BE POSITIONED IN THE UPPER HALF OF THE PAGE, CREATING VISUAL BALANCE.

Body Text and Paragraph Formatting

THE STRUCTURE AND PRESENTATION OF YOUR BODY TEXT ARE CRITICAL FOR CONVEYING YOUR RESEARCH EFFECTIVELY. CHICAGO STYLE PROVIDES GUIDELINES TO ENSURE CLARITY, COHERENCE, AND A PROFESSIONAL APPEARANCE FOR YOUR WRITTEN ARGUMENTS.

PARAGRAPH INDENTATION

EACH NEW PARAGRAPH IN CHICAGO STYLE SHOULD BE INDENTED. THE STANDARD INDENTATION IS TYPICALLY ONE-HALF INCH FROM THE LEFT MARGIN. THIS VISUAL CUE HELPS READERS DISTINGUISH BETWEEN PARAGRAPHS AND FOLLOW THE PROGRESSION OF YOUR IDEAS. AVOID LEAVING EXTRA BLANK LINES BETWEEN PARAGRAPHS; THE INDENTATION ALONE SHOULD SUFFICE.

BLOCK QUOTATIONS

LONGER QUOTATIONS (GENERALLY MORE THAN FIVE LINES OF PROSE OR THREE LINES OF POETRY) SHOULD BE FORMATTED AS BLOCK QUOTATIONS. THIS MEANS THEY ARE SET OFF FROM THE MAIN TEXT, TYPICALLY INDENTED ONE-HALF INCH FROM THE LEFT MARGIN, AND DOUBLE-SPACED, JUST LIKE THE REST OF THE BODY TEXT. DO NOT USE QUOTATION MARKS AROUND BLOCK QUOTATIONS. THE CITATION FOR A BLOCK QUOTATION FOLLOWS THE SAME RULES AS OTHER CITATIONS BUT APPEARS AFTER THE CLOSING PUNCTUATION OF THE QUOTATION.

HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS

CHICAGO STYLE DOES NOT MANDATE A SPECIFIC HIERARCHY FOR HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS, BUT CLARITY AND CONSISTENCY ARE KEY. IF YOU CHOOSE TO USE THEM, ENSURE THEY ARE DISTINCT FROM THE MAIN TEXT AND CLEARLY DELINEATE DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF YOUR PAPER. COMMON PRACTICES INCLUDE CENTERING OR LEFT-ALIGNING HEADINGS, CAPITALIZING IMPORTANT WORDS (TITLE CASE), AND SOMETIMES BOLDING THEM. ENSURE A LOGICAL PROGRESSION IN THE STRUCTURE OF YOUR HEADINGS.

TABLES AND FIGURES

VISUAL ELEMENTS LIKE TABLES AND FIGURES CAN GREATLY ENHANCE A RESEARCH PAPER BY PRESENTING DATA AND CONCEPTS EFFICIENTLY. CHICAGO STYLE OFFERS GUIDELINES FOR THEIR PROPER INCLUSION AND LABELING.

PLACEMENT AND NUMBERING

TABLES AND FIGURES SHOULD BE PLACED AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO THEIR FIRST MENTION IN THE TEXT. EACH TABLE AND FIGURE SHOULD BE NUMBERED CONSECUTIVELY IN ARABIC NUMERALS (E.G., TABLE 1, FIGURE 2). THE TITLE OF THE TABLE OR FIGURE SHOULD BE CLEAR, CONCISE, AND DESCRIPTIVE.

CAPTIONS AND NOTES

CAPTIONS FOR FIGURES ARE TYPICALLY PLACED BELOW THE IMAGE, WHILE TABLE TITLES ARE PLACED ABOVE THE TABLE. NOTES FOR TABLES AND FIGURES ARE PLACED BELOW THEM. THESE NOTES CAN EXPLAIN ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, OR PROVIDE SOURCE INFORMATION. ENSURE ALL ELEMENTS OF THE TABLE OR FIGURE ARE LEGIBLE AND WELL-FORMATTED, MAINTAINING THE OVERALL AESTHETIC OF YOUR PAPER.

IN-TEXT CITATIONS: NOTES SYSTEM

THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM, A HALLMARK OF CHICAGO STYLE, USES FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES TO CITE SOURCES. THIS

METHOD ALLOWS FOR DETAILED ANNOTATIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION WITHOUT DISRUPTING THE FLOW OF THE MAIN TEXT.

FOOTNOTES VS. ENDNOTES

FOOTNOTES APPEAR AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE WHERE THE CITATION IS MADE, WHILE ENDNOTES ARE COLLECTED AT THE END OF THE PAPER, PRECEDING THE BIBLIOGRAPHY. BOTH ARE ACCEPTABLE IN CHICAGO STYLE, BUT CONSISTENCY IS VITAL. IF YOUR INSTRUCTOR HAS A PREFERENCE, FOLLOW THAT. FOOTNOTES ARE GENERALLY CONSIDERED MORE CONVENIENT FOR READERS AS THEY ARE IMMEDIATELY ACCESSIBLE.

FIRST REFERENCE VS. SUBSEQUENT REFERENCES

THE FIRST TIME A SOURCE IS CITED, THE NOTE PROVIDES COMPLETE BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION. SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS OF THE SAME SOURCE ARE SHORTENED, TYPICALLY INCLUDING THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME, A SHORTENED TITLE OF THE WORK, AND THE PAGE NUMBER. IF A SOURCE IS CITED CONSECUTIVELY, A SIMPLE "IBID." (MEANING "IN THE SAME PLACE") CAN BE USED, FOLLOWED BY THE PAGE NUMBER IF IT DIFFERS FROM THE PRECEDING NOTE.

FORMATTING NOTES

SUPERSCRIT NUMBERS ARE USED IN THE TEXT TO INDICATE A NOTE. THESE NUMBERS CORRESPOND TO THE NOTES AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE OR AT THE END OF THE DOCUMENT. NOTE THAT THE FIRST WORD OF A NOTE IS CAPITALIZED, AND A PERIOD FOLLOWS THE NOTE. PUNCTUATION WITHIN NOTES (COMMAS, SEMICOLONS) SHOULD BE USED ACCORDING TO STANDARD ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND CMOS GUIDELINES.

IN-TEXT CITATIONS: AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM

THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM IS ANOTHER RECOGNIZED METHOD WITHIN CHICAGO STYLE, OFTEN PREFERRED IN FIELDS WHERE RAPID RETRIEVAL OF SOURCES IS CRUCIAL. IT USES PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS WITHIN THE TEXT AND A CORRESPONDING REFERENCE LIST.

PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS

IN-TEXT CITATIONS INCLUDE THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME AND THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION, FOLLOWED BY THE PAGE NUMBER IF A SPECIFIC PART OF THE SOURCE IS REFERENCED. FOR EXAMPLE, (SMITH 2020, 45). IF THE AUTHOR'S NAME IS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT, ONLY THE YEAR AND PAGE NUMBER ARE NEEDED IN PARENTHESES. IF MULTIPLE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR IN THE SAME YEAR ARE CITED, THEY ARE DISTINGUISHED BY ADDING LETTERS (E.G., SMITH 2020A).

REFERENCE LIST

THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM REQUIRES A REFERENCE LIST AT THE END OF THE PAPER, ALPHABETIZED BY AUTHOR'S LAST NAME. THIS LIST CONTAINS FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC DETAILS FOR EVERY SOURCE CITED IN THE TEXT. THE FORMAT OF EACH ENTRY IN THE REFERENCE LIST CLOSELY MIRRORS THAT OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IN THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM, WITH KEY DIFFERENCES IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCE LIST

BOTH CITATION SYSTEMS IN CHICAGO STYLE CONCLUDE WITH A COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF ALL SOURCES CONSULTED. WHILE THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM USES A "BIBLIOGRAPHY," THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM USES A "REFERENCE LIST." THE CONTENT AND PURPOSE ARE THE SAME: TO ALLOW READERS TO LOCATE THE SOURCES YOU HAVE USED.

FORMATTING ENTRIES

EACH ENTRY IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OR REFERENCE LIST MUST BE COMPLETE AND ACCURATE. KEY ELEMENTS FOR A BOOK INCLUDE AUTHOR'S NAME, TITLE (ITALICIZED), PUBLICATION CITY, PUBLISHER, AND YEAR OF PUBLICATION. FOR ARTICLES, IT INCLUDES AUTHOR, ARTICLE TITLE (IN QUOTATION MARKS), JOURNAL TITLE (ITALICIZED), VOLUME, ISSUE NUMBER, DATE, AND PAGE NUMBERS. PAY METICULOUS ATTENTION TO PUNCTUATION, CAPITALIZATION, AND THE ORDER OF INFORMATION, AS THESE ARE STRICTLY DEFINED BY CMOS.

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

BOTH BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND REFERENCE LISTS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME. IF THERE ARE MULTIPLE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR, THEY ARE LISTED CHRONOLOGICALLY. IF A SOURCE HAS NO AUTHOR, IT IS ALPHABETIZED BY ITS TITLE. CONSISTENT FORMATTING ENSURES THAT READERS CAN EASILY FIND THE SOURCES THEY ARE INTERESTED IN EXPLORING FURTHER.

APPENDICES

APPENDICES ARE USED TO INCLUDE SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL THAT IS TOO EXTENSIVE OR DETAILED TO BE INCLUDED IN THE MAIN BODY OF THE PAPER, SUCH AS RAW DATA, SURVEY INSTRUMENTS, OR LENGTHY CHARTS. THEY ARE PLACED AT THE VERY END OF THE DOCUMENT, AFTER THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OR REFERENCE LIST.

NUMBERING AND LABELING

EACH APPENDIX SHOULD BE LABELED SEQUENTIALLY, STARTING WITH "APPENDIX A," "APPENDIX B," AND SO ON. THE TITLE OF EACH APPENDIX SHOULD BE PLACED ON ITS OWN LINE, CENTERED. WITHIN THE APPENDIX, YOU CAN USE SUBHEADINGS, TABLES, AND FIGURES AS NEEDED, FOLLOWING THE GENERAL FORMATTING GUIDELINES FOR THE REST OF THE PAPER.

REFERENCING IN THE TEXT

WHEN YOU REFER TO MATERIAL WITHIN AN APPENDIX IN YOUR MAIN TEXT, CLEARLY INDICATE WHICH APPENDIX YOU ARE REFERENCING. FOR EXAMPLE, "SEE APPENDIX A FOR THE FULL SURVEY INSTRUMENT" OR "THE DETAILED STATISTICAL RESULTS ARE PRESENTED IN APPENDIX B."

COMMON FORMATTING PITFALLS TO AVOID

NAVIGATING CHICAGO STYLE CAN BE COMPLEX, AND CERTAIN COMMON ERRORS CAN DETRACT FROM THE PROFESSIONALISM OF

YOUR RESEARCH PAPER. BEING AWARE OF THESE PITFALLS CAN HELP YOU AVOID THEM.

INCONSISTENCY

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FORMATTING ERROR IS INCONSISTENCY. WHETHER IT'S IN CITATION STYLE, SPACING, FONT USAGE, OR HEADING FORMATTING, A LACK OF UNIFORMITY IS IMMEDIATELY NOTICEABLE AND UNDERMINES YOUR CREDIBILITY. ALWAYS DOUBLE-CHECK THAT YOU ARE APPLYING THE CHOSEN STYLE CONSISTENTLY THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT.

INCORRECT CITATION DETAILS

MISSING OR INACCURATE INFORMATION IN CITATIONS IS A FREQUENT ISSUE. ENSURE ALL NECESSARY ELEMENTS FOR EACH SOURCE TYPE (AUTHOR, TITLE, PUBLICATION DETAILS, PAGE NUMBERS) ARE PRESENT AND CORRECTLY FORMATTED. THIS APPLIES TO BOTH IN-TEXT CITATIONS AND THE BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCE LIST.

ANOTHER COMMON MISTAKE IS MISINTERPRETING OR MISAPPLYING THE RULES FOR BLOCK QUOTATIONS OR THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS IN THE NOTES SYSTEM. CAREFULLY REVIEW THE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR QUOTING AND CITING SOURCES TO AVOID THESE ERRORS. ATTENTION TO DETAIL IN THESE AREAS IS A HALLMARK OF WELL-CRAFTED ACADEMIC WORK.

FAQ

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

A: THE PRIMARY DIFFERENCE LIES IN HOW SOURCES ARE CITED WITHIN THE TEXT. THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM USES FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES FOR CITATIONS, WHILE THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM USES PARENTHETICAL IN-TEXT CITATIONS (AUTHOR'S LAST NAME AND YEAR). BOTH SYSTEMS CULMINATE IN A COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF SOURCES AT THE END OF THE PAPER, BUT THE TERMINOLOGY DIFFERS: "BIBLIOGRAPHY" FOR THE NOTES SYSTEM AND "REFERENCE LIST" FOR THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM.

Q: HOW SHOULD I FORMAT MY TITLE PAGE IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: A CHICAGO STYLE TITLE PAGE TYPICALLY INCLUDES THE PAPER'S TITLE (CENTERED AND OFTEN IN ALL CAPS OR BOLD), YOUR NAME, THE COURSE NAME AND NUMBER, THE INSTRUCTOR'S NAME, AND THE DATE OF SUBMISSION. EACH ELEMENT IS USUALLY ON ITS OWN LINE AND CENTERED. THE TITLE PAGE ITSELF IS NOT NUMBERED BUT COUNTS AS THE FIRST PAGE OF THE PRELIMINARY MATTER.

Q: CAN I USE DIFFERENT FONTS OR FONT SIZES WITHIN MY CHICAGO STYLE PAPER?

A: GENERALLY, CHICAGO STYLE RECOMMENDS A CONSISTENT, READABLE FONT (LIKE TIMES NEW ROMAN OR ARIAL) IN A 12-POINT SIZE FOR THE ENTIRE BODY OF THE PAPER. WHILE TABLES AND FIGURES MAY HAVE SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT FORMATTING FOR LEGIBILITY, THE MAIN TEXT SHOULD MAINTAIN UNIFORMITY TO ENSURE A PROFESSIONAL AND COHESIVE APPEARANCE. AVOID MIXING MULTIPLE FONTS.

Q: HOW DO I CITE A SOURCE THAT I FOUND ONLINE IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: CITING ONLINE SOURCES FOLLOWS THE SAME PRINCIPLES AS PRINT SOURCES, BUT YOU'LL NEED TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. FOR BOTH THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY AND AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEMS, YOU'LL TYPICALLY INCLUDE THE AUTHOR, TITLE, PUBLICATION INFORMATION (IF AVAILABLE), AND CRUCIALLY, A URL AND THE DATE YOU ACCESSED THE MATERIAL. THE

EXACT FORMAT DEPENDS ON THE TYPE OF ONLINE SOURCE (E.G., WEBSITE, ARTICLE, BLOG POST).

Q: WHAT IS THE STANDARD INDENTATION FOR PARAGRAPHS IN A CHICAGO STYLE RESEARCH PAPER?

A: IN CHICAGO STYLE, EACH NEW PARAGRAPH IS INDENTED ONE-HALF INCH FROM THE LEFT MARGIN. THIS VISUAL CUE HELPS DELINEATE PARAGRAPHS CLEARLY. IT IS IMPORTANT TO USE INDENTATION RATHER THAN EXTRA BLANK LINES BETWEEN PARAGRAPHS, AS THIS MAINTAINS A CLEANER AND MORE CONSISTENT LAYOUT.

Q: HOW DO I HANDLE BLOCK QUOTATIONS IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: BLOCK QUOTATIONS, TYPICALLY THOSE EXCEEDING FOUR OR FIVE LINES OF PROSE, SHOULD BE SET OFF FROM THE MAIN TEXT. THEY ARE USUALLY INDENTED ONE-HALF INCH FROM THE LEFT MARGIN, DOUBLE-SPACED, AND DO NOT USE QUOTATION MARKS. THE CITATION FOLLOWS THE QUOTATION, TYPICALLY AFTER THE CONCLUDING PUNCTUATION.

Q: WHEN SHOULD I USE "IBID." IN MY CHICAGO STYLE FOOTNOTES?

A: "IBID." (AN ABBREVIATION FOR THE LATIN WORD IBIDEM, MEANING "IN THE SAME PLACE") IS USED IN THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM WHEN CITING A SOURCE CONSECUTIVELY. IF YOU CITE THE EXACT SAME SOURCE AND PAGE NUMBER IN TWO CONSECUTIVE NOTES, YOU CAN USE "IBID." IN THE SECOND NOTE. IF THE PAGE NUMBER CHANGES BUT THE SOURCE REMAINS THE SAME, YOU WOULD USE "IBID." FOLLOWED BY THE NEW PAGE NUMBER (E.G., IBID., 15).

Q: DO I NEED TO INCLUDE PAGE NUMBERS IN MY IN-TEXT CITATIONS FOR THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM?

A: YES, WHEN USING THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM FOR IN-TEXT CITATIONS, YOU SHOULD INCLUDE THE PAGE NUMBER IF YOU ARE REFERRING TO A SPECIFIC PART OF A SOURCE. THE FORMAT IS TYPICALLY (AUTHOR LAST NAME YEAR, PAGE NUMBER), FOR EXAMPLE, (SMITH 2020, 45). IF YOU ARE REFERRING TO THE WORK AS A WHOLE, THE PAGE NUMBER MIGHT BE OMITTED.

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