

chicago citation examples for titles with subtitles

chicago citation examples for titles with subtitles are crucial for academic and professional writing, ensuring clarity and accuracy in referencing sources. Navigating the complexities of the Chicago Manual of Style can be challenging, especially when dealing with various publication types and their specific formatting requirements for titles. This comprehensive guide delves into the intricacies of citing titles with subtitles in Chicago style, covering both footnotes/endnotes and the bibliography. We will explore how to correctly punctuate and format these elements for books, articles, and other common source materials, providing clear examples to demystify the process. Understanding these nuances is vital for avoiding plagiarism and allowing readers to easily locate your sources, thereby strengthening the credibility of your work.

Table of Contents

Understanding Titles and Subtitles in Chicago Style

Citing Books with Subtitles

Citing Journal Articles with Subtitles

Citing Magazine and Newspaper Articles with Subtitles

Citing Chapters or Essays in Edited Books with Subtitles

Citing Websites and Web Pages with Subtitles

Special Considerations for Titles with Subtitles

Consistency in Formatting Chicago Citation Examples for Titles with Subtitles

Understanding Titles and Subtitles in Chicago Style

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) provides a detailed framework for academic and professional writing, with specific guidelines for how to present titles and subtitles. A subtitle is a secondary title that further clarifies or expands upon the main title of a work. In Chicago style, the relationship between a main title and its subtitle is visually indicated through punctuation and capitalization, ensuring that readers can easily distinguish between the two components. Properly handling these elements is fundamental to accurate citation and a polished presentation of your research.

The key principle in Chicago style for titles and subtitles is that they are treated as integral parts of the work's identity. When citing a source, both the main title and the subtitle must be included as they appear on the original publication. The punctuation that separates them, typically a colon, is also an important element that needs to be reproduced correctly in your citations. This attention to detail is what distinguishes professional academic work and aids in the traceability of information.

The Role of the Colon in Separating Titles and Subtitles

In Chicago style, a colon is the standard punctuation mark used to separate the main title from its subtitle. This colon is followed by a space, and then the subtitle begins. Both the main title and the subtitle are italicized for books, and placed in quotation marks for shorter works like articles or essays. Understanding this convention is the first step in correctly formatting any title that includes a secondary descriptor.

For example, a book titled "The Rise of Cities: A History of Urban Development" would have "The Rise of Cities" as the main title and "A History of Urban Development" as its subtitle. The colon effectively links these two parts, indicating that the subtitle provides further specification or context for the main title. This grammatical structure is consistently applied across different types of media when Chicago style is used.

Capitalization Rules for Titles and Subtitles

Chicago style generally follows title case capitalization for titles and subtitles in citations, meaning that all major words (nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and some prepositions and conjunctions) are capitalized. Minor words such as articles (a, an, the), prepositions with fewer than four letters, and conjunctions with fewer than four letters are typically lowercase unless they are the first or last word of the title or subtitle. This rule applies to both the main title and the subtitle, ensuring uniformity.

For instance, in the title "The Power of Habit: Why We Do What We Do in Life and Business," the main title's significant words are capitalized, and the subtitle also follows the same convention. Adhering to these capitalization rules is essential for maintaining consistency and professionalism in academic writing. Deviations can make citations appear less authoritative and can sometimes lead to ambiguity.

Citing Books with Subtitles

Citing books with subtitles in Chicago style requires careful attention to punctuation and italics. The main title and subtitle are treated as a single unit, separated by a colon, and the entire title (including the subtitle) is italicized. This format is consistent for both footnotes/endnotes and the bibliography, though the placement and surrounding punctuation might vary.

Footnote/Endnote Examples for Books with Subtitles

In a footnote or endnote, the citation begins with the author's first name and last name, followed by the title of the book (main title and subtitle italicized, separated by a colon), publication information (city, publisher, year), and page number(s). The structure is designed to provide immediate, direct access to the specific information being referenced.

Here is a typical format:

- Author's First Name Last Name, *Main Title: Subtitle* (City: Publisher, Year), page number.

For example:

- Sarah Vowell, *Assassination Vacation: Myths of the Presidential Holidays* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2005), 45.

When citing the same source multiple times consecutively, a shortened form can be used for subsequent citations, typically consisting of the author's last name and the italicized title (or a shortened version of it).

Bibliography Examples for Books with Subtitles

The bibliography entry for a book with a subtitle is similar to the footnote/endnote but omits the page number (unless it's a specific section being referenced) and uses a slightly different order for author and title information. The author's last name comes first, followed by their first name. The entire title, including the subtitle and the colon separating them, is italicized.

The standard format for a bibliography entry is:

- Author's Last Name, First Name. *Main Title: Subtitle*. City: Publisher, Year.

Using the previous example, the bibliography entry would look like this:

- Vowell, Sarah. *Assassination Vacation: Myths of the Presidential Holidays*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2005.

This consistency between footnotes/endnotes and the bibliography is a hallmark of Chicago style, facilitating easy cross-referencing for the reader. The emphasis on italicizing the entire title, including the subtitle, ensures that the full identity of the work is preserved.

Citing Journal Articles with Subtitles

Journal articles, like books, frequently employ subtitles to provide more specific context or to delineate subtopics within the main focus of the article. Chicago style dictates how these are formatted to maintain clarity and allow for accurate identification of the source.

Footnote/Endnote Examples for Journal Articles with Subtitles

When citing a journal article with a subtitle in a footnote or endnote, the author's name is followed by the article title in quotation marks. The main title and subtitle of the article are separated by a colon, and both are capitalized according to title case rules. Following the article title, the journal title is italicized, along with the volume number, issue number (if applicable), publication year, and specific page range of the article.

The general structure is:

- Author's First Name Last Name, "Main Title: Subtitle," *Journal Title* Volume, no. Issue (Year): page number.

Here's a concrete example:

- Michael Pollan, "The Botany of Desire: A Plant's-Eye View of the World," *Gastronomica* 3, no. 2 (2003): 25.

Note that the colon is used between the main title and subtitle, and this entire string is enclosed in quotation marks. The journal title is then italicized.

Bibliography Examples for Journal Articles with Subtitles

In the bibliography, the format for citing journal articles with subtitles is

similar, but the author's last name precedes their first name. The article title, including the subtitle and colon, remains in quotation marks. The journal title is italicized, and the publication details follow. Page numbers are typically presented as a range for the entire article.

The bibliography format is:

- Author's Last Name, First Name. "Main Title: Subtitle." *Journal Title* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page range.

The bibliography entry for the above example would be:

- Pollan, Michael. "The Botany of Desire: A Plant's-Eye View of the World." *Gastronomica* 3, no. 2 (2003): 24–32.

This meticulous formatting ensures that all essential information is present and easily discernible, aiding researchers in locating the original article efficiently.

Citing Magazine and Newspaper Articles with Subtitles

Magazines and newspapers also frequently feature articles with subtitles that help to further define their content. Chicago style provides specific guidelines for these types of publications to ensure consistency in academic writing.

Footnote/Endnote Examples for Magazine and Newspaper Articles with Subtitles

For magazine and newspaper articles, the author's name is followed by the article title in quotation marks, including the colon and subtitle. The magazine or newspaper title is italicized, followed by the date of publication and the specific page number(s) where the article can be found. For newspapers, the date includes the day, month, and year.

The general footnote/endnote structure for magazines is:

- Author's First Name Last Name, "Main Title: Subtitle," *Magazine Title* Month Day, Year, page number.

And for newspapers:

- Author's First Name Last Name, "Main Title: Subtitle," *Newspaper Title* Month Day, Year, page number.

Here are examples:

- Roxane Gay, "The Price of Self-Care: What Happens When Pampering Becomes a Chore," *The New York Times Magazine*, October 25, 2019, 28.
- David Remnick, "The Oracle: How the New Saudi Arabia Operates," *The New Yorker*, December 11, 2017, 45.

Notice the inclusion of the full date for magazines and newspapers, which is a key distinction from journal citations.

Bibliography Examples for Magazine and Newspaper Articles with Subtitles

Bibliography entries for magazine and newspaper articles follow a similar pattern but with the author's last name first. The article title with its subtitle remains in quotation marks, and the publication title is italicized. The date and page numbers are included as in the footnote/endnote, but the page range might be used if the article spans multiple pages and is presented as a continuous block.

The bibliography format for magazines is:

- Author's Last Name, First Name. "Main Title: Subtitle." *Magazine Title* Month Day, Year. Page number(s).

And for newspapers:

- Author's Last Name, First Name. "Main Title: Subtitle." *Newspaper Title* Month Day, Year. Page number(s).

The corresponding bibliography entries would be:

- Gay, Roxane. "The Price of Self-Care: What Happens When Pampering

Becomes a Chore." *The New York Times Magazine*, October 25, 2019. 28.

- Remnick, David. "The Oracle: How the New Saudi Arabia Operates." *The New Yorker*, December 11, 2017. 45.

These examples illustrate how to correctly format citations for shorter-form periodicals, ensuring all critical identification details are present.

Citing Chapters or Essays in Edited Books with Subtitles

When referencing a specific chapter or essay within a larger edited collection, the title of that specific piece, if it has a subtitle, must be cited correctly. This requires distinguishing between the title of the chapter/essay and the title of the entire book.

Footnote/Endnote Examples for Chapters/Essays with Subtitles

In a footnote or endnote, the chapter or essay title, including its subtitle and colon, is enclosed in quotation marks. Following this, the word "in" is used, followed by the italicized title of the edited book (main title and subtitle, if present), then the editor(s)' names, and finally the publication details and page number(s) for that specific chapter/essay.

The standard format is:

- Author's First Name Last Name, "Chapter/Essay Main Title: Chapter/Essay Subtitle," in *Book Main Title: Book Subtitle*, ed. Editor's First Name Last Name (City: Publisher, Year), page number.

A practical example:

- Judith Butler, "Imitation and Gender Insubordination," in *The Essential Judith Butler: Critical Studies of Gender and Identity*, ed. Judith Roof and Robyn Wiegman (Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing, 2000), 14.

This structure clearly delineates the specific work being cited from the larger collection it belongs to.

Bibliography Examples for Chapters/Essays with Subtitles

The bibliography entry for a chapter or essay with a subtitle follows the same principle of distinguishing the individual piece from the collection. The author's last name precedes their first name. The chapter/essay title, with its subtitle, is in quotation marks. Then comes "in," followed by the italicized title of the edited book, the editor(s)' names, publication details, and the page range for the chapter/essay.

The bibliography format is:

- Author's Last Name, First Name. "Chapter/Essay Main Title: Chapter/Essay Subtitle." In *Book Main Title: Book Subtitle*, ed. Editor's First Name Last Name. City: Publisher, Year. Page range.

The bibliography entry for the example above would be:

- Butler, Judith. "Imitation and Gender Insubordination." In *The Essential Judith Butler: Critical Studies of Gender and Identity*, ed. Judith Roof and Robyn Wiegman. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing, 2000. 14–23.

This precise formatting ensures that readers can easily locate the specific chapter or essay within the broader edited volume.

Citing Websites and Web Pages with Subtitles

The digital realm also presents content with titles and subtitles, and Chicago style offers guidance for citing these online resources accurately.

Footnote/Endnote Examples for Websites/Web Pages with Subtitles

When citing a specific web page with a subtitle, the author (if known) is followed by the page title in quotation marks, including the colon and subtitle. The website name is italicized, followed by the URL and the date of access. If a publication date is available, it should also be included.

A common format is:

- Author's First Name Last Name, "Web Page Main Title: Web Page Subtitle," *Website Name*, publication date (if available), accessed Month Day, Year, URL.

Here is an example:

- Susan Wojcicki, "The Future of Advertising: Google's Role," *Google Blog*, May 10, 2012, accessed October 27, 2023, <https://blog.google/products/ads/the-future-of-advertising-googles-role/>.

If the author is not known, the citation begins directly with the title in quotation marks.

Bibliography Examples for Websites/Web Pages with Subtitles

In the bibliography, the author's last name comes first. The web page title, with its subtitle, is in quotation marks. The website name is italicized, followed by the URL and the date of access. Including a publication date, if available, is also recommended.

The bibliography format is:

- Author's Last Name, First Name. "Web Page Main Title: Web Page Subtitle." *Website Name*. Publication date (if available). Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

The corresponding bibliography entry would be:

- Wojcicki, Susan. "The Future of Advertising: Google's Role." *Google Blog*. May 10, 2012. Accessed October 27, 2023. <https://blog.google/products/ads/the-future-of-advertising-googles-role/>.

Navigating online citations can be complex due to the varying nature of web content, but adhering to these guidelines helps maintain academic rigor.

Special Considerations for Titles with Subtitles

While the core rules for citing titles with subtitles in Chicago style are straightforward, several special considerations can arise, impacting how these citations are presented.

Handling Titles with Multiple Colons or Unusual Punctuation

Occasionally, a title might contain more than one colon or other unusual punctuation. In such cases, the standard practice is to reproduce the title exactly as it appears in the original source. If the first colon clearly separates the main title from its subtitle, subsequent colons are treated as part of the subtitle itself. However, if the punctuation is genuinely ambiguous or deviates significantly from typical patterns, it may be prudent to consult the latest edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style* or seek guidance from your instructor or editor.

For example, a title like "Art History: A New Perspective: Understanding Modern Movements" would be cited with both colons preserved as part of the title string. The key is fidelity to the source material.

Shortened Titles in Subsequent Citations

As mentioned previously, when a source is cited multiple times consecutively in footnotes or endnotes, Chicago style allows for the use of shortened titles. This applies to titles with subtitles as well. The shortened title typically includes the author's last name and a concise version of the main title. If the subtitle is essential for distinguishing the work from others by the same author, it may be included in a shortened form.

If the full title was "The Rise of Cities: A History of Urban Development," a shortened footnote might appear as:

- Vowell, *Assassination Vacation*, 62.

The goal of shortened titles is to provide enough information for identification without being overly verbose.

Consistency is Key

Regardless of the specific type of source material, the most critical aspect of citing titles with subtitles in Chicago style is maintaining consistency throughout your document. If you choose to abbreviate a particular type of publication detail, do so uniformly. Similarly, ensure that capitalization and punctuation for titles and subtitles are applied consistently across all citations.

This consistency not only adheres to the rules of Chicago style but also enhances the readability and professionalism of your work. Readers can rely on your citation format to be predictable, which aids them in navigating your bibliography and footnotes more effectively. A consistent approach demonstrates a thorough understanding of citation conventions and a commitment to accurate scholarship.

Consistency in Formatting Chicago Citation Examples for Titles with Subtitles

The overarching principle that underpins all Chicago citation styles, including those involving titles with subtitles, is the imperative of consistency. Whether you are meticulously crafting footnotes, endnotes, or bibliography entries, adhering to the established patterns ensures that your work is both credible and professional. The precise application of punctuation, italics, and quotation marks for titles and their subtitles is not merely a stylistic choice; it is a fundamental element that aids readers in locating and verifying your sources.

By carefully following the guidelines for books, articles, and online resources, you create a cohesive and navigable reference system. This attention to detail contributes significantly to the overall quality of your research and demonstrates a commitment to academic integrity. Practicing these examples will build confidence and proficiency in handling even the most complex citation scenarios.

Ultimately, mastering the art of citing Chicago citation examples for titles with subtitles is an investment in the clarity and authority of your writing. It ensures that your intellectual contributions are presented with the rigor and precision that your research deserves.

FAQ

Q: How do I handle a title that has a colon but it's not a subtitle?

A: If a colon appears within a title but does not function to separate a main title from a subtitle (e.g., it's part of a specific phrase or designation), you should reproduce the title exactly as it appears in the source, including the colon. Chicago style prioritizes fidelity to the original text.

Q: Should I italicize the subtitle of a book in Chicago style?

A: Yes, in Chicago style, both the main title and the subtitle of a book are italicized and treated as a single unit, separated by a colon.

Q: What punctuation separates the main title and subtitle in Chicago style?

A: A colon (:) is used to separate the main title from its subtitle in Chicago style. It is followed by a space.

Q: How do I cite a book with a subtitle in the bibliography if I only read an excerpt?

A: If you are citing only an excerpt, you would still cite the full book title with subtitle in the bibliography. For the footnote or endnote, you would provide the page number(s) of the excerpt. The bibliography entry itself typically lists the entire work.

Q: Are there different rules for titles with subtitles in Chicago Notes and Bibliography style versus Author-Date style?

A: Yes, there are differences. In Notes and Bibliography, titles are often italicized for books and in quotation marks for articles, with specific punctuation for subtitles. In Author-Date, titles of books are italicized, and article titles are in quotation marks, but the overall structure and the inclusion of page numbers in the bibliography entry differ significantly from Notes and Bibliography. The use of the colon between main title and subtitle remains consistent.

Q: What if a website title has a subtitle? How is it

formatted in Chicago style?

A: Similar to other works, if a website or web page has a subtitle, it is generally included after the main title, separated by a colon. The entire title (main title and subtitle) is typically enclosed in quotation marks for a web page or article, or italicized for the website name itself, depending on the context of the citation.

Q: Do I need to include the publisher's location when citing a book with a subtitle in Chicago style?

A: Yes, when citing books in Chicago style, the publisher's location (city) is generally included in both footnote/endnote and bibliography entries, following the publisher's name.

Q: How do I handle capitalization for subtitles in Chicago style?

A: Subtitles in Chicago style follow the same capitalization rules as main titles, typically using title case where major words are capitalized and minor words (articles, short prepositions, short conjunctions) are lowercase unless they are the first or last word of the title or subtitle.

[Chicago Citation Examples For Titles With Subtitles](#)

Chicago Citation Examples For Titles With Subtitles

Related Articles

- [chicago manual citation political science](#)
- [chicago manual formatting quick guide](#)
- [chicago manual of style 17th edition university press](#)

[Back to Home](#)