

chicago manual indirect citation format

The chicago manual indirect citation format is a crucial aspect of academic and professional writing, ensuring proper attribution and avoiding plagiarism. Understanding how to correctly implement indirect citations within the Chicago style framework is essential for researchers, students, and anyone engaged in scholarly work. This comprehensive guide will delve into the intricacies of indirect citations, covering their purpose, the two primary Chicago citation systems, and the specific mechanics of in-text citations and the corresponding bibliography entries. We will explore common challenges and best practices to empower you to confidently navigate the Chicago manual indirect citation format, leading to clearer, more credible scholarship.

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Understanding Indirect Citations

Indirect citations, also known as paraphrases or summaries, are statements that convey information from a source in your own words. Unlike direct quotations, which reproduce the original text verbatim, indirect citations require you to synthesize and rephrase the author's ideas. The fundamental purpose of any citation, direct or indirect, is to give credit to the original source of the information, acknowledging their intellectual contribution and allowing your readers to locate the source themselves. Failing to do so, even with paraphrased material, constitutes plagiarism.

In essence, an indirect citation is a signal to your reader that the idea or fact you are presenting did not originate with you. It is a cornerstone of academic integrity, building trust and transparency in your research. The Chicago Manual of Style recognizes the importance of these citations and provides detailed guidelines for their proper application, ensuring consistency and clarity across different disciplines and publication types.

The Two Chicago Citation Systems

The Chicago Manual of Style offers two distinct citation systems, and the approach to indirect citations differs slightly between them. Both systems aim for clarity and accuracy but cater to different scholarly traditions and preferences. Understanding which system your field or publication requires is the first step in correctly applying its rules.

The two systems are:

- The Notes-Bibliography System (NB): This system is prevalent in the humanities, including literature, history, and the arts. It relies on numbered footnotes or endnotes for in-text citations, with a comprehensive bibliography at the end of the work.
- The Author-Date System (AD): This system is more common in the social sciences and natural sciences. It uses parenthetical in-text citations that include the author's last name and the year of publication, followed by a reference list at the end.

Notes-Bibliography System: Indirect Citations

Within the Notes-Bibliography system, indirect citations are handled through superscripts that correspond to numbered notes at the bottom of the page (footnotes) or at the end of the chapter or document (endnotes). When you paraphrase or summarize information from a source, you will place a superscript number immediately after the paraphrased sentence or clause. This number then links to a corresponding note that provides the full bibliographic information for the source.

Formatting Indirect Citations in Notes

The first time a particular source is cited in your notes, the note should include full bibliographic details, similar to an entry in the bibliography. Subsequent citations of the same source can be shortened using the author's last name, a shortened title (if necessary to distinguish from other works by the same author), and the page number(s) where the information can be found. For indirect citations, it is customary and good practice to include the specific page number from which the paraphrased idea was drawn, even though it's not a direct quote.

An example of a first-time note for an indirect citation might look like this:

1. Jane Doe, *The Art of Citation* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2020), 45.

A subsequent note for the same source would be abbreviated:

2. Doe, *Art of Citation*, 45.

If the source is a journal article, the note format would adapt accordingly, including the journal title, volume, issue, year, and page numbers. The key is to provide enough information for the reader to locate the original material accurately.

Author-Date System: Indirect Citations

The Author-Date system provides a more concise in-text citation. For indirect citations, you will place a parenthetical citation directly within the text, usually at the end of the paraphrased sentence or clause. This parenthetical citation typically includes the author's last name and the year of publication. While the page number is not always mandatory for indirect citations in the Author-Date system, it is strongly recommended by the Chicago Manual of Style, especially when dealing with lengthy or complex texts, as it aids the reader in pinpointing the origin of the idea.

Formatting Indirect Citations In-Text

The standard format for an indirect citation in the Author-Date system is (Author Last Name Year). For example, if you paraphrase a point from a book by John Smith published in 2019, your in-text citation would appear as (Smith 2019).

Including the page number enhances clarity:

(Smith 2019, 78)

This parenthetical information directly corresponds to an entry in your reference list, which contains the full bibliographic details of all sources cited in the text. The reference list is alphabetized by author's last name.

The Reference List in Author-Date

The reference list is crucial for the Author-Date system. Each indirect citation in the text must have a corresponding entry in the reference list. The format of the reference list entry will depend on the type of source (book, journal article, website, etc.), but it will always include the

author's name, publication year, title, and publication information necessary for retrieval.

A typical reference list entry for a book might look like this:

Doe, Jane. 2020. *The Art of Citation*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Common Indirect Citation Scenarios

Several common scenarios require careful attention when applying the Chicago manual indirect citation format. These include citing multiple authors, citing an organization as an author, and referencing sources with no publication date or author.

Citing Works by Multiple Authors

When citing works with multiple authors, the Chicago Manual of Style has specific rules depending on the number of authors and the citation system used.

- **Two Authors:** In the Notes-Bibliography system, both authors are listed in the note and bibliography. In the Author-Date system, both are listed in the in-text citation and reference list.
- **Three or More Authors:** In the Notes-Bibliography system, list all authors in the first note and bibliography entry. Subsequent notes may use the first author's last name followed by "et al." In the Author-Date system, list all authors in the reference list. In-text citations for three or more authors typically use the first author's last name followed by "et al." and the year (e.g., Smith et al. 2021).

Citing an Organization as an Author

When a work is authored by a corporate body or organization rather than an individual, that organization's name serves as the author. The full name of the organization should be used in both the in-text citation and the bibliography/reference list.

Citing Sources with No Date or Author

For sources lacking a publication date, the Chicago Manual of Style suggests using "n.d." (no date) in place of the year in citations and reference list entries (e.g., Doe, Art of Citation, n.d. or (Doe, Art of Citation, n.d.)). If a source has neither an author nor a clear organizational author, you typically use a shortened version of the title in place of the author's name in the citation and the reference list entry. The title is usually italicized if it's a standalone work like a book or italicized and in quotation marks if it's part of a larger work like an article.

Best Practices for Chicago Manual Indirect Citation Format

Adhering to best practices ensures that your indirect citations are not only correct according to the Chicago Manual of Style but also contribute to the overall clarity and credibility of your work. Consistency is paramount; once you choose a system, stick to it throughout your document.

Key best practices include:

- **Accurate Paraphrasing:** Ensure that your rephrased content accurately reflects the original author's meaning without introducing your own interpretations or biases. Avoid simply rearranging words or substituting synonyms.
- **Page Number Inclusion:** Even when paraphrasing, including the specific page number(s) from which the information was drawn is highly recommended. This shows a greater level of precision and facilitates easier source verification for your readers.
- **Clear Signal Phrases:** While not strictly a formatting rule, using clear signal phrases can improve the flow of your writing and make it obvious when you are introducing information from an external source. Examples include "According to Smith..." or "As noted by Doe..."
- **Thorough Bibliography/Reference List:** Double-check that every source cited in your text, whether directly or indirectly, has a complete and accurately formatted entry in your bibliography or reference list.
- **Consult the Manual:** For any specific or complex citation needs, always refer to the latest edition of The Chicago Manual of Style. It is the definitive resource for all citation-related questions.

By diligently applying these practices, you can confidently and effectively use indirect citations, strengthening your academic arguments and upholding the principles of scholarly integrity. The goal is always to guide your reader smoothly and accurately to the sources that informed your work.

FAQ

Q: What is the primary difference between a direct and an indirect citation in Chicago style?

A: A direct citation uses the exact wording from a source, enclosed in quotation marks, while an indirect citation (paraphrase or summary) conveys the source's idea in your own words. Both require attribution.

Q: When should I use the Notes-Bibliography system versus the Author-Date system for indirect citations?

A: The Notes-Bibliography system is typically used in the humanities, employing numbered notes. The Author-Date system is common in the sciences and social sciences, using parenthetical in-text citations. Choose the system appropriate for your field or publication.

Q: Is it always necessary to include a page number for indirect citations in Chicago style?

A: While not strictly mandatory for indirect citations in the Author-Date system, the Chicago Manual of Style strongly recommends including page numbers for indirect citations in both systems whenever possible. This aids reader navigation and demonstrates precision.

Q: How do I cite multiple authors when paraphrasing in the Author-Date system?

A: For two authors, list both separated by "and" (e.g., Smith and Jones 2020). For three or more authors, list the first author's last name followed by "et al." and the year (e.g., Smith et al. 2020).

Q: What is the correct way to handle an indirect citation from a source with no publication date in

Chicago style?

A: Use "n.d." (no date) in place of the publication year in both the in-text citation and the corresponding bibliography or reference list entry.

Q: If I paraphrase an entire chapter, do I still need to cite it indirectly?

A: Yes, absolutely. Even if you are paraphrasing a substantial portion or an entire chapter, you must provide an indirect citation to acknowledge the original author's work. It is advisable to cite the specific page range if the paraphrase covers a significant section.

Q: How does the Chicago Manual of Style treat paraphrasing versus summarizing for indirect citations?

A: Both paraphrasing (rephrasing a specific idea) and summarizing (condensing a larger section or work) require indirect citations. The formatting for the citation itself is generally the same, but the extent of the original material being covered might influence the precision of the page number reference.

Q: Can I use an indirect citation if I only change a few words from the original source?

A: No. If you change only a few words or rearrange the sentence structure without substantially rephrasing the idea in your own voice, it is considered plagiarism, even with a citation. You must genuinely restate the idea in your own words.

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