

chicago manual of style examples

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) is a cornerstone for writers, editors, and publishers aiming for clarity, consistency, and professionalism in their work. Understanding and applying its principles can significantly elevate the quality of any written document, from academic papers to published books. This comprehensive guide explores common Chicago Manual of Style examples across various crucial areas, offering practical insights and clear illustrations. We will delve into essential formatting conventions, citation methods (both notes-and-bibliography and author-date), and punctuation rules, providing concrete examples to demystify the often-complex guidelines of CMOS. By mastering these elements, you can ensure your writing adheres to one of the most respected style guides in the industry, enhancing credibility and readability for your audience.

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Understanding Chicago Style Basics

The Chicago Manual of Style is renowned for its comprehensive approach to manuscript preparation, encompassing everything from grammar and punctuation to citation and indexing. It is particularly favored in the humanities and social sciences, and widely adopted by academic presses and trade publishers. Understanding its core philosophy of providing clear, consistent, and accurate guidance is the first step to mastering its application.

This style guide offers two primary systems for acknowledging sources: the notes-and-bibliography system and the author-date system. The choice between them often depends on the discipline or publisher's preference. The notes-and-bibliography system uses footnotes or endnotes for citations and a bibliography at the end of the work. The author-date system, more common in the sciences, uses parenthetical citations in the text and a reference list.

Punctuation Examples in Chicago Style

Punctuation is a critical component of clear writing, and Chicago Manual of Style provides

detailed rules to ensure consistency and prevent ambiguity. Mastering these rules is essential for professional presentation.

Commas in Compound Sentences

When two independent clauses are joined by a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so), a comma should precede the conjunction. For example:

The author meticulously researched the historical period, and she presented her findings in a compelling narrative.

However, if the clauses are short and closely related, or if the second clause doesn't have its own subject, the comma may be omitted. For instance:

He wrote the article and submitted it by the deadline.

Commas in Series

Chicago style advocates for the serial comma (or Oxford comma), which is a comma placed before the final item in a list of three or more items. This practice helps to clarify meaning and avoid potential confusion. Here's an example:

The research involved surveys, interviews, and archival documents.

Without the serial comma, the sentence could be interpreted differently:

The research involved surveys, interviews and archival documents.

The inclusion of the serial comma ensures that "archival documents" is treated as a distinct item in the list.

Colons for Introduction

Colons are frequently used to introduce lists, explanations, or quotations. The element preceding the colon must be an independent clause.

The presenter outlined three key areas of focus: economic policy, social reform, and educational initiatives.

Semicolons for Connecting Related Independent Clauses

Semicolons can be used to join two closely related independent clauses that are not joined by a coordinating conjunction. This creates a stronger connection than a period but less of a pause than a semicolon.

The novel explores themes of identity and belonging; the protagonist grapples with his place in a new society.

Capitalization and Titles in Chicago Style

Proper capitalization and title treatment are crucial for maintaining a professional look, particularly in academic and published works. Chicago style offers specific guidelines for book titles, article titles, and other proper nouns.

Titles of Books and Articles

Chicago style uses title case for the titles of books, journals, and other major works, capitalizing all principal words. For articles, short stories, poems, and chapters within larger works, it uses sentence case, capitalizing only the first word and any proper nouns or words that would normally be capitalized.

Book Title Example:

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

Article/Chapter Title Example:

"An Analysis of Climate Change Data"

Capitalization of Proper Nouns

Proper nouns, including names of people, places, organizations, and specific historical periods, are always capitalized according to Chicago style. However, common nouns are generally not capitalized unless they begin a sentence or are part of a proper name.

Example:

The historian from the University of Chicago examined the records from the Edo period.

Numbers and Dates Formatting in Chicago Style

Consistent formatting of numbers and dates contributes significantly to the clarity and readability of a text. Chicago style provides specific rules for when to spell out numbers and how to format dates.

Spelling Out Numbers

Generally, Chicago style dictates spelling out numbers from one to ninety-nine. Numbers one hundred and above are typically written as numerals.

- Example: He read **five** chapters.
- Example: The collection contained **over one hundred** manuscripts.

There are exceptions, such as when dealing with statistics, measurements, or when numerals are used in close proximity to spelled-out numbers for comparison.

Formatting Dates

Dates in Chicago style are typically formatted as month day, year. The comma is placed after the day.

Example: The conference was held on **June 15, 2023**.

When referring to a century, Chicago style uses an ordinal number followed by "century."

Example: The novel reflects the sentiments of the **eighteenth century**.

Citation Styles: Notes-and-Bibliography Examples

The notes-and-bibliography system is a popular method in Chicago style, especially for academic writing. It uses numbered footnotes or endnotes to cite sources and a bibliography to list them all.

Footnote/Endnote Examples

Here are examples of how different types of sources might appear in footnotes or endnotes:

- Book: **1.** Michael Pollan, *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals* (New York: Penguin Press, 2006), 99.
- Journal Article: **2.** Sarah K. Johnson, "The Impact of Social Media on Political Discourse," *Journal of Communication Studies* 45, no. 2 (2018): 112.
- Website: **3.** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, "Mars Exploration," accessed August 21, 2023, <https://mars.nasa.gov/missions/>.

Subsequent references to the same source are typically shortened.

Shortened Note Example:

- 4.** Pollan, *Omnivore's Dilemma*, 150.

Bibliography Entries

The bibliography includes all sources cited in the notes, providing full publication details. The order is typically alphabetical by author's last name.

- Book: Pollan, Michael. *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals*. New York: Penguin Press, 2006.
- Journal Article: Johnson, Sarah K. "The Impact of Social Media on Political Discourse." *Journal of Communication Studies* 45, no. 2 (2018): 110-25.
- Website: National Aeronautics and Space Administration. "Mars Exploration." Accessed August 21, 2023. <https://mars.nasa.gov/missions/>.

Citation Styles: Author-Date Examples

The author-date system is another option within Chicago style, often preferred in scientific and social science disciplines. It uses parenthetical citations within the text and a reference list at the end.

In-Text Citations

In-text citations typically include the author's last name and the year of publication, often followed by a page number for direct quotations.

Example for a general reference:

This phenomenon has been widely studied (Smith 2019).

Example for a direct quotation:

The findings indicated a significant correlation: "the observed trend was statistically significant" (Jones 2020, 45).

Reference List Entries

The reference list contains full details for all sources cited in the text, arranged alphabetically by author's last name.

- Book: Smith, John. 2019. *The Psychology of Decision Making*. London: Academic Press.
- Journal Article: Jones, Emily. 2020. "Cognitive Biases in Financial Markets." *Economics Quarterly* 18, no. 3: 40-55.
- Website: World Health Organization. 2022. "Global Health Statistics." <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/global-health-statistics>.

Footnotes and Endnotes Formatting

When using the notes-and-bibliography system, the correct formatting of footnotes and endnotes is essential for clear attribution. Chicago style provides specific guidelines for their appearance.

Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page where the citation is made, while endnotes are compiled at the end of the chapter or the entire work. Both are numbered consecutively throughout the text, with the number appearing as a superscript in the text and as a regular numeral at the beginning of the note.

Formatting nuances include the use of commas, periods, and the arrangement of author

names and titles. For example, the author's first name typically precedes their last name in notes but not in bibliographical entries.

Example of a footnote for a book:

1. Eleanor Vance, *A History of Medieval Art* (New York: Sterling Publishing, 2015), 78.

This detailed approach ensures that readers can easily locate the source of the information and verify its origin.

Bibliographies and Reference Lists

Both the notes-and-bibliography and author-date systems require a concluding list of sources. The specific format differs slightly between the two, but the purpose remains the same: to provide complete bibliographic information for every source cited.

A bibliography, used with the notes-and-bibliography system, lists all consulted sources, whether cited or not, providing a comprehensive overview of the research undertaken. A reference list, used with the author-date system, typically includes only the sources that were actually cited in the text.

Key formatting elements in these lists include:

- Alphabetical order by author's last name.
- Full author names, with the last name typically appearing first for the primary author.
- Complete titles of works, italicized for books and journal titles.
- Publication information (city, publisher, year) for books.
- Journal volume, issue number, and page range for articles.
- URLs and access dates for online sources.

Quoting and Paraphrasing with Chicago Style

Accurate and ethical use of source material is a hallmark of scholarly writing. Chicago style offers guidance on how to effectively integrate direct quotations and paraphrased information into your text.

Integrating Direct Quotations

Short quotations (generally up to five lines of prose or three lines of verse) are typically incorporated into the text and enclosed in quotation marks. Longer quotations, known as block quotations, are set off from the main text by indenting them and omitting quotation marks.

Example of a short quotation:

The author argues that "language is the very fabric of thought" (Lee 2021, 34). This perspective highlights the deep connection between linguistic expression and cognitive processes.

Example of a block quotation:

The historical account describes the scene vividly:

The marketplace buzzed with activity, a cacophony of voices and the scent of exotic spices. Merchants hawked their wares, their calls mingling with the distant clang of blacksmiths' hammers.

The citation follows the quotation, either in a footnote/endnote or parenthetically, depending on the chosen system.

Paraphrasing and Summarizing

When paraphrasing or summarizing an author's ideas in your own words, you must still attribute the information to the original source. This is crucial to avoid plagiarism.

Example of a paraphrase:

According to Lee (2021), the relationship between language and cognition is so profound that language can be considered the fundamental basis of thought. This emphasizes how our ability to think is intrinsically linked to our capacity for expression.

The citation confirms that the idea originates from Lee's work, even though the wording is different.

Common Chicago Manual of Style Pitfalls and Solutions

Navigating the intricacies of the Chicago Manual of Style can sometimes lead to errors. Awareness of common pitfalls can help writers avoid them and ensure their work adheres to the highest standards.

Inconsistent Citation Practices

One frequent issue is inconsistency in applying either the notes-and-bibliography or author-date system. This can manifest as using different formats for similar sources or mixing elements from both systems. The solution is to meticulously choose one system and apply its rules uniformly throughout the manuscript.

Incorrect Use of Apostrophes

Apostrophes are often misused, particularly in possessives and contractions. For example, confusing "its" (possessive) with "it's" (it is) is a common error. Chicago style also has specific rules for possessives of nouns ending in "s."

Overuse or Misuse of Commas

While commas are essential for clarity, their overuse or incorrect placement can create awkward sentences. For instance, placing a comma between a subject and its verb is generally incorrect. Careful review and understanding of comma rules, especially concerning introductory phrases, clauses, and lists, are vital.

Formatting of Titles and Subtitles

Distinguishing between italicizing and using quotation marks for titles, and correctly applying title case versus sentence case, can be challenging. Always refer to the specific guidelines for the type of work being cited or discussed.

Incorrect Handling of Numbers

Deciding when to spell out numbers and when to use numerals requires careful attention to Chicago's rules, particularly for numbers below one hundred. Consistent application prevents a disjointed appearance.

By familiarizing yourself with these common issues and their resolutions, you can significantly improve the accuracy and professionalism of your writing according to Chicago Manual of Style examples.

Q: What is the main difference between the notes-and-bibliography and author-date systems in Chicago style?

A: The primary difference lies in how sources are cited within the text and listed at the end. The notes-and-bibliography system uses numbered footnotes or endnotes for citations and a comprehensive bibliography at the end. The author-date system uses parenthetical in-text citations (e.g., Smith 2023, 45) and a reference list containing only the cited sources.

Q: When should I use italics for titles in Chicago style?

A: You should use italics for the titles of major standalone works such as books, journals, newspapers, magazines, websites, and databases. For shorter works or parts of larger works, like articles, essays, poems, chapters, or individual web pages within a site, you typically use quotation marks.

Q: Does the Chicago Manual of Style require a serial comma (Oxford comma)?

A: Yes, the Chicago Manual of Style strongly recommends and generally requires the use of the serial comma before the final item in a list of three or more items. This practice enhances clarity and avoids potential ambiguity.

Q: How do I cite a website in Chicago style if it doesn't have an author or publication date?

A: If a website lacks an author, you can use the name of the organization or company responsible for the site as the author. If there is no publication date, you can use "n.d." (for no date) in place of the year in an author-date citation, or omit the date from a note or bibliography entry and include the access date.

Q: What is the correct way to format a direct quotation that is longer than four Chicago lines of text?

A: Longer quotations are treated as block quotations. You should set them off from the main text by indenting the entire block of text (typically by 0.5 inches or one tab stop) and omit the quotation marks. The citation follows the block quotation.

Q: How do I handle multiple authors in Chicago style citations?

A: For two authors, list both names in notes and bibliographies (e.g., John Smith and Jane Doe). In the author-date system, list both in the in-text citation (Smith and Doe 2023). For three or more authors, list the first author's name followed by "et al." (and others) in all

instances (notes, bibliography, and author-date citations).

Q: What are the basic rules for spelling out numbers versus using numerals in Chicago style?

A: Generally, Chicago style requires spelling out numbers one through ninety-nine and using numerals for 100 and above. However, there are exceptions, such as when dealing with statistics, measurements, dates, or when numerals are used in close proximity to spelled-out numbers for comparison.

Q: How should I cite a source that I found referenced in another source (a secondary source)?

A: In the notes-and-bibliography system, you cite the original source but indicate that you consulted it through a secondary source. For example: "John Williams, *The History of Things* (1990), quoted in Sarah Lee, *Modern Discoveries* (2015), 55." In the bibliography, you would typically only list the secondary source you consulted. In the author-date system, it would be similar, with the in-text citation referencing the secondary source, and potentially a note explaining it.

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