

chicago manual of style quotation examples

The Chicago Manual of Style quotation examples are essential for anyone engaging in academic writing, publishing, or any professional endeavor that requires precise attribution and clear integration of source material. Understanding how to correctly incorporate quotations, whether short or long, direct or indirect, is fundamental to maintaining academic integrity and enhancing the credibility of your work. This article provides a comprehensive guide to Chicago style quotation examples, covering various scenarios and offering detailed explanations to help you master this crucial aspect of scholarly communication. We will explore the nuances of integrating direct quotes, paraphrasing effectively, handling block quotations, and punctuating them correctly according to the latest edition of the Chicago Manual of Style.

Table of Contents

Understanding Direct Quotations in Chicago Style

Short Quotations: Integration and Punctuation

Block Quotations: Formatting and Usage

Indirect Quotations and Paraphrasing

Citing Quotations: Footnotes and Endnotes

Special Cases in Quotations

Frequently Asked Questions about Chicago Manual of Style Quotation Examples

Understanding Direct Quotations in Chicago Style

Understanding Direct Quotations in Chicago Style

Direct quotations are verbatim reproductions of text from a source. In the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS), the primary goal is to integrate these borrowed words seamlessly into your own prose. This involves not only correct punctuation but also careful attention to how the quote functions within your sentence. CMOS emphasizes that quotations should serve a purpose, whether to provide evidence, illustrate a point, or offer a unique perspective. Simply dropping a quote into your text without context or explanation is a common pitfall to avoid. Proper integration demonstrates your understanding of the source material and its relevance to your argument.

The two main systems of citation in Chicago style are notes-bibliography and

author-date. While the basic principles of quotation integration remain consistent, the specific citation format will differ between these systems. This guide will focus on the principles of quotation integration, assuming the use of the notes-bibliography system for specific examples, as it is more common in humanities disciplines. However, the principles of embedding and punctuation apply universally within Chicago style.

Short Quotations: Integration and Punctuation

Short quotations, typically defined as those fewer than five lines of prose (or less than three lines of poetry), should be enclosed in quotation marks and incorporated directly into the body of your text. The key is to make the quotation flow grammatically and logically. You can introduce a short quotation with a signal phrase that identifies the source or introduces the context. For example, "According to Smith, 'the findings were inconclusive'" or "The author states, 'the findings were inconclusive.'"

Punctuation, especially commas and periods, is critical when integrating short quotes. Periods and commas generally go inside the closing quotation marks. If the quotation ends your sentence, the period goes inside. If your sentence continues after the quotation, and the quotation itself doesn't end with a mark that would necessitate a different placement (like a question mark or exclamation point), the period follows the closing quotation mark. However, if the quotation is followed by an explanatory parenthetical citation, the period comes after the citation.

Consider these examples:

- "The data suggest a significant trend," reported the researchers.
- The study concluded that "further investigation is warranted."
- The phrase "a leap of faith" encapsulates her argument.

When using a quotation that is not a complete sentence, or when your sentence structure dictates it, you might place punctuation differently. For instance, if you are using a part of a sentence as a quote and your own sentence structure requires a comma to connect it, the comma would follow the closing quotation mark if the quote doesn't naturally end with punctuation. However, CMOS generally prefers that periods and commas precede the closing quotation mark for stylistic clarity and consistency when the quote forms the end of the sentence.

Block Quotations: Formatting and Usage

Quotations of five or more lines of prose (or four or more lines of poetry) are typically formatted as block quotations. This means they are set off from the main text without quotation marks, usually indented from the left margin. The indentation signals that the following text is a direct quotation. In Chicago style, the standard indentation for a block quote is generally 0.5 inches (or one tab stop). The entire block quote is typically double-spaced, just like the rest of the paper.

The introduction to a block quotation usually ends with a colon, especially if the introductory phrase is a complete independent clause. However, if the introduction can be grammatically integrated into the start of the quote, a colon may not be necessary. For example, "In his seminal work, Johnson argued the following:" followed by the block quote. Or, if the introduction flows naturally: "Johnson's argument can be summarized as follows, emphasizing that..." followed by the block quote.

Here's how a block quotation would look:

In his analysis of societal changes, Dubois (1998) observed:

The very fabric of social interaction began to shift as individuals found themselves increasingly isolated by the burgeoning technologies. This isolation, paradoxically, fostered a new kind of connection, one mediated by screens and abstract communication, leading to a profound redefinition of community and belonging. The implications for future generations were, at that moment, largely unforeseen.

Note that the period at the end of the block quote precedes the parenthetical citation if one is used. If you are using footnotes or endnotes, the citation would appear in the note. The formatting of block quotes ensures that longer passages are clearly distinguished from the author's own text, improving readability and emphasizing the source material's significance.

Indirect Quotations and Paraphrasing

Indirect quotations, also known as paraphrases, involve restating someone else's ideas or information in your own words. While you don't use quotation marks for paraphrases, you must still cite the original source. This is crucial for avoiding plagiarism and giving credit to the original author. Paraphrasing requires you to not only rephrase the text but also to understand and convey its meaning accurately.

CMOS emphasizes that paraphrases should be significantly different from the original text in both wording and sentence structure. Simply changing a few words or rearranging the sentence order is not sufficient. The goal is to

integrate the idea into your own writing style. When paraphrasing, you are essentially summarizing or explaining the source's point from your perspective.

For example, if the original text states: "The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence poses significant ethical dilemmas regarding data privacy and algorithmic bias."

A good paraphrase might be:

- Researchers have identified critical ethical challenges associated with the swift development of artificial intelligence, particularly concerning the safeguarding of personal data and the potential for inherent biases in algorithms (Smith 2020, 45).
- According to Smith (2020), the quick progress in AI technology brings forth substantial ethical quandaries about how private information is handled and the presence of prejudice within AI systems.

In both paraphrasing examples, the source is cited. The first example uses a parenthetical citation common in author-date style, while the second demonstrates integration with a signal phrase and a parenthetical citation. For the notes-bibliography system, a footnote or endnote would be used instead of a parenthetical citation for the first mention of the source.

It is important to distinguish between paraphrasing and quoting directly. Paraphrasing allows for more flexibility in weaving source material into your own narrative, but it requires careful attention to ensure that the original author's intent is preserved and that the source is properly attributed. Over-reliance on paraphrasing without original analysis can also weaken your own voice, so a balance between direct quotes and paraphrases is often ideal.

Citing Quotations: Footnotes and Endnotes

In the notes-bibliography system of Chicago style, citations for both direct quotations and paraphrases are primarily handled through footnotes or endnotes. When you use a quotation, whether it's a short in-text quote or a block quote, you will typically place a superscript number at the end of the sentence or clause containing the quote. This number corresponds to a note (either a footnote at the bottom of the page or an endnote at the end of the document) that provides the full bibliographic information for the source.

The first time a source is cited, the note includes full publication details. Subsequent citations of the same source can be shortened, often using just

the author's last name, a shortened title, and the page number. The Chicago Manual of Style provides detailed guidelines for the formatting of these notes, including the placement of punctuation and the order of bibliographic elements.

Consider a direct quotation integrated into a sentence:

The author argued that "the digital divide exacerbates existing social inequalities."¹

The corresponding footnote would look something like this:

1. Evelyn Reed, *The Digital Divide and Its Societal Impact* (New York: Academic Press, 2018), 78.

For block quotations, the superscript number is usually placed after the final punctuation of the quote itself. The content of the note remains the same as for short quotations. The clarity and precision of these notes are paramount for readers who wish to consult the original source.

The bibliography at the end of the document lists all sources cited in the paper, alphabetized by author's last name. The formatting in the bibliography is similar to that in the first note but follows a slightly different order and punctuation convention. Mastering the correct formatting of notes and bibliography entries is a cornerstone of adhering to Chicago style.

Special Cases in Quotations

Chicago style also offers guidance for handling special cases involving quotations, such as ellipses, brackets, and quoted material within quoted material. These conventions ensure that alterations to the original text are clear and that the source remains accurately represented.

Ellipses are used to indicate that material has been omitted from the original quotation. An ellipsis is typically represented by three periods, often with spaces around them (. . .), or by four periods if the omission occurs at the end of a sentence (. . . .). For example, if you are quoting a sentence but omitting a phrase in the middle, you would insert an ellipsis: "The research indicated . . . a statistically significant correlation."

Brackets are used to add explanatory material, clarify a pronoun, or make minor grammatical changes to a quotation to fit it into your sentence smoothly. For instance, if the original text says "He argued," but you need to specify who "He" is, you could write: "The author argued [John Smith] that..." The use of brackets signals that these additions are yours, not part of the original text.

When quoting material that itself contains quotations, you should use double quotation marks for the main quotation and single quotation marks for the quotation within it. For example:

- The critic noted, "The author's central thesis is that 'literature reflects societal anxieties.'"

These specific rules ensure that the integrity of the original source is maintained while allowing for necessary modifications and clarifications within your own work, contributing to the overall clarity and professionalism of your writing.

Frequently Asked Questions about Chicago Manual of Style Quotation Examples

Q: How do I punctuate a quotation when it ends a sentence in Chicago style?

A: When a direct quotation ends a sentence, the period generally goes inside the closing quotation mark. For example: The report concluded, "the experiment was a success." If the quotation includes a parenthetical citation, the period comes after the citation: The report concluded, "the experiment was a success" (Jones 2022, 55).

Q: What is the rule for indenting block quotations in Chicago style?

A: Block quotations, typically defined as five or more lines of prose, are set off from the main text by indenting them 0.5 inches (or one tab) from the left margin. They do not use quotation marks and are usually double-spaced, just like the rest of the text.

Q: Can I change words within a direct quotation in Chicago style?

A: Yes, but only sparingly and with proper indication. You can use brackets to add clarifying words or phrases (e.g., "[the data]"), or to indicate a necessary grammatical change. Ellipses (...) are used to show omitted words. Any alteration should not change the original meaning of the quote.

Q: When do I use single quotation marks versus double quotation marks in Chicago style?

A: Double quotation marks are used for direct quotations. Single quotation marks are used for quotations within quotations. For example: She recalled, "The professor insisted, 'this approach is flawed.'"

Q: How do I cite a paraphrased idea in Chicago style?

A: Even though you are not using direct words, you must cite paraphrased ideas. In the notes-bibliography system, this is done with a footnote or endnote. In the author-date system, a parenthetical citation is used. The citation should include the author's name and page number (if applicable).

Q: What is the difference between a block quotation and a short quotation in Chicago style?

A: The primary difference is length. Short quotations (fewer than five lines of prose) are integrated into the text and enclosed in quotation marks. Block quotations (five or more lines of prose) are set apart from the text, indented, and do not use quotation marks.

Q: How should I handle a quotation that is grammatically incorrect or contains a typo?

A: If the original quotation contains an error, you may choose to quote it as is, but you can also use the Latin term sic (meaning "thus" or "so") enclosed in brackets immediately after the error to indicate that the error is in the original source and not your own mistake. For example: "Their was [sic] many participants."

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