

chicago manual of style quoting examples

chicago manual of style quoting examples are crucial for academic and professional writers to ensure proper attribution and avoid plagiarism. The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) provides a comprehensive guide for various citation styles, but understanding how to correctly quote and cite can still be a complex undertaking. This article delves into the nuances of incorporating quotations effectively, covering both in-text citations and bibliographical entries according to CMOS guidelines. We will explore how to present direct quotations, paraphrased ideas, and indirect sources, offering practical examples for each scenario. Furthermore, we will address specific challenges such as quoting from different types of sources, including books, articles, and digital media, providing clear, actionable advice. Mastering these Chicago Manual of Style quoting examples will significantly enhance the credibility and clarity of your written work.

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Introduction to Quoting in CMOS

Accurately quoting sources is fundamental to scholarly and professional writing, and the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers detailed guidelines to achieve this. Proper citation not only gives credit to the original authors but also allows your readers to locate and verify the information you present. Understanding the intricacies of CMOS quoting examples empowers you to build a robust and credible argument, demonstrating your engagement with existing scholarship. This section will lay the groundwork for understanding the core principles of incorporating borrowed text into your own work, setting the stage for more specific examples.

Understanding Direct Quotations

Direct quotations involve using the exact words from a source. They are powerful tools for supporting your claims with authoritative voices or for analyzing specific phrasing. However, they must be used judiciously and integrated smoothly into your own prose. The CMOS provides distinct formatting rules depending on the length of the quotation.

Quoting Short Passages

Short quotations, typically those running up to four lines of prose, are integrated directly into your text, enclosed in quotation marks. It is crucial to introduce these quotations naturally, ensuring they flow logically from your preceding sentence. The attribution follows immediately after the quoted material, either as a parenthetical citation or a footnote/endnote reference, depending on your chosen CMOS system (notes and bibliography, or author-date).

For instance, if you are discussing a particular author's definition of a concept, you might write:

"The concept of 'cultural relativism,' as defined by Benedict, emphasizes understanding beliefs and practices within their own cultural context" (Benedict 1934, 15).

Or, using the notes and bibliography system:

"The concept of 'cultural relativism,' as defined by Benedict, emphasizes understanding beliefs and practices within their own cultural context."¹

The citation provides the necessary details for the reader to locate the source. The number of lines considered "short" can vary slightly depending on the formatting of the original text (prose vs. poetry), but four lines of prose is a common guideline.

Quoting Long Passages (Block Quotations)

Quotations of five or more lines of prose are typically presented as block quotations, also known as displayed quotations. This formatting sets them apart from your main text, signaling their distinct origin. Block quotations are not enclosed in quotation marks and are indented from the left margin. The line spacing is usually single, and the citation appears after the final punctuation mark of the quotation.

Consider this example from a historical document:

The Declaration of Independence famously states:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed...

This block quotation clearly separates the historical words from the author's analysis, enhancing readability and emphasizing the source material.

Integrating Quotations Seamlessly

Effective integration of quotations is as important as their correct formatting. An introduced quotation should feel like a natural extension of your own argument, not an abrupt interruption. This often involves using introductory phrases that signal the source or the nature of the quotation.

You might use phrases like:

- According to Smith...
- As Jones argues...
- In her seminal work, Professor Lee states...
- The passage continues:

Consider how a quotation can be introduced to explain a particular point you are making:

Explaining the challenges of digital archiving, author David Chen notes the inherent ephemerality of online content: "The very nature of digital information, its susceptibility to deletion, corruption, or obsolescence, presents a unique obstacle to long-term preservation efforts."²

Here, the introductory phrase "Explaining the challenges of digital archiving" sets the context, and the quotation directly illustrates the point being made.

Quoting from Different Source Types

The specific details required for a citation in Chicago style can vary significantly depending on the type of source material you are quoting. Whether it's a physical book, a scholarly journal article, or a webpage, each has its own set of conventions.

Quoting Books

When quoting from a book, you will typically need to include the author's name, the title of the book, publication information (place, publisher, year), and the page number(s) where the quotation can be found.

Example in-text citation (author-date):

"The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence demands careful ethical consideration," writes Sarah Miller in her 2022 book, *AI and Society* (Miller 2022, 45).

Example footnote/endnote citation:

"The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence demands careful ethical consideration."³

The corresponding bibliography entry would provide the full details: Miller, Sarah. *AI and Society*. New York: Academic Press, 2022.

Quoting Journal Articles

Citing journal articles requires specific information such as the author(s), article title, journal title, volume and issue numbers, publication year, and page numbers.

Example in-text citation (author-date):

Research indicates that "early childhood intervention programs show significant long-term benefits for cognitive development" (Garcia and Kim 2021, 112).

Example footnote/endnote citation:

Research indicates that "early childhood intervention programs show significant long-term benefits for cognitive development."⁴

The bibliography entry would look something like this: Garcia, Maria, and David Kim. "The Impact of Early Childhood Education on Cognitive Growth." *Journal of Developmental Psychology* 25, no. 2 (2021): 105-120.

Quoting Websites and Online Content

Quoting from websites can be challenging due to the potential for frequent updates or lack of stable page numbers. CMOS guidelines emphasize providing as much identifying information as possible. This often includes the author (if available), the title of the specific page or article, the name of the

website, and the date of publication or last update, along with a URL and access date.

Example in-text citation (author-date):

The report highlights that "consumer confidence remains strong despite economic uncertainties" (Economic Insights Blog 2023).

Example footnote/endnote citation:

The report highlights that "consumer confidence remains strong despite economic uncertainties."⁵

The corresponding bibliography entry might be: "Consumer Confidence Remains Strong." Economic Insights Blog, September 15, 2023.

<https://www.economicinsights.com/reports/consumer-confidence-2023>.

Quoting Indirect Sources

An indirect source is one you have not read directly but is cited in a source you have read. CMOS advises against quoting indirect sources whenever possible, recommending that you try to find and cite the original work. However, if that's not feasible, you must indicate that you are quoting an indirect source.

The common phrase used for this is "as quoted in."

Example in-text citation (author-date):

According to a contemporary critique, Shakespeare's Hamlet "struggles with inaction and existential dread," a sentiment echoed by later scholars (Johnson 1998, as quoted in Davies 2005, 78).

Example footnote/endnote citation:

According to a contemporary critique, Shakespeare's Hamlet "struggles with inaction and existential dread," a sentiment echoed by later scholars.⁶

In this scenario, the primary source is Johnson, but you have encountered it through Davies' work. The citation reflects this layered attribution.

Paraphrasing and Summarizing

While this article focuses on quoting examples, it's important to remember that CMOS also requires citation for paraphrased or summarized ideas, even when you use your own words. You are still borrowing the intellectual property of another author.

The citation format for paraphrases is the same as for direct quotations, whether using parenthetical citations or footnotes/endnotes. The key difference is that no quotation marks are used.

Example of paraphrasing with citation (notes and bibliography):

Scholars have long debated the motivations behind the American Revolution, with some arguing for economic factors and others for ideological ones.⁷

This sentence, even in your own words, needs a citation to indicate the source of the information about the debate.

Quoting Spoken Words or Personal Communications

Quoting directly from lectures, interviews, or personal correspondence requires careful consideration. CMOS generally treats these as unpublished sources.

For spoken words in a public forum (like a lecture), you would cite the speaker, the title of the lecture (if applicable), the venue, and the date. For personal communications (emails, private conversations), you typically cite the person and the date of the communication. These are usually handled solely through footnotes or endnotes, as they may not be part of a formal bibliography.

Example footnote/endnote citation:

In a recent address, Dr. Anya Sharma emphasized the critical role of interdisciplinary research in addressing climate change.⁸

And for personal communication:

Personal email to the author, March 10, 2024.

Note that personal communications are generally not included in the bibliography.

Punctuation and Formatting for Quotations

Correct punctuation is vital for ensuring clarity and adhering to CMOS guidelines. The placement of commas, periods, and other punctuation marks in relation to quotation marks can be nuanced.

Using Quotation Marks

In CMOS, periods and commas generally go inside the closing quotation mark. Semicolons and colons

go outside.

Example with comma:

"This is a crucial point," she stated.

Example with period:

He concluded, "The experiment was a success."

Example with semicolon (less common within quotations):

The research explored "the economic impact; the social ramifications were also considered."

Example with colon (usually introduces a quotation that becomes part of the sentence structure):

The speaker outlined three main areas: "funding, research, and implementation."

Employing Parenthetical Citations

Parenthetical citations, used in the author-date system, typically include the author's last name, the year of publication, and the page number(s).

The format is: (Author Year, PageNumber).

For example: (Smith 2019, 123).

If citing multiple sources, they are listed in alphabetical order within the parentheses, separated by semicolons.

Multiple sources can also be cited within a single parenthetical note, for instance: (Jones 2018; Williams 2020).

Footnotes and Endnotes: A CMOS Staple

The notes and bibliography system, prevalent in many academic disciplines, relies on footnotes (appearing at the bottom of the page) or endnotes (appearing at the end of the document). Footnotes and endnotes provide a cleaner textual flow by not interrupting the prose with parenthetical citations. The first citation to a source is full, while subsequent citations are shortened.

Examples of CMOS Footnote/Endnote Citations

First note for a book:

1. Eleanor Vance, *Theories of Perception* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2015), 78.

Subsequent note for the same book:

2. Vance, *Theories of Perception*, 95.

First note for a journal article:

3. Michael Chen, "The Evolution of Urban Planning," *Journal of City Studies* 40, no. 3 (2019): 310.

Subsequent note for the same article:

4. Chen, "Urban Planning," 315.

These examples illustrate how CMOS provides a structured and consistent method for referencing sources, whether through parenthetical mentions or detailed notes.

Advanced Quoting Scenarios

Certain types of sources, like poetry and plays, have specific conventions for quotation that deviate from standard prose.

Quoting Poetry

When quoting poetry, you aim to preserve the line breaks and stanza structure as much as possible. Short quotations of poetry are integrated into the text and are set off by a slash with a space on either side to indicate line breaks.

Example:

Robert Frost's reflective lines, "Whose woods these are I think I know. / His house is in the village though," capture a sense of peaceful isolation (Frost 1916, 1).

Longer quotations of poetry are usually presented as block quotations, maintaining the original line breaks and indentation. Page numbers are typically cited.

Quoting Plays

For plays, quotations should include act, scene, and line numbers, which are often cited parenthetically within the text itself, rather than solely relying on page numbers. For block quotations of dialogue, act, scene, and line numbers are provided, usually after the quotation.

Example of dialogue within text:

Hamlet famously questions existence: "To be, or not to be: that is the question" (Shakespeare, 3.1.55).

When quoting extended dialogue as a block quotation, the citation follows the final line of the passage.

The Importance of Accuracy in CMOS Quoting

The meticulous adherence to CMOS quoting examples is not merely about following a style guide; it is about upholding academic integrity and ensuring the clarity and trustworthiness of your research. Every quotation, paraphrase, and summary demands accurate representation of the original source. Any deviation, whether accidental or intentional, can lead to misinterpretation, accusations of plagiarism, and damage to your credibility. By understanding and diligently applying the principles of CMOS quoting, you demonstrate a commitment to scholarly rigor and respect for intellectual property.

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

A: In Chicago style, a short quotation, typically four lines of prose or less, is integrated into your main text and enclosed in quotation marks. A block quotation, for five or more lines of prose, is set apart from the main text by indenting it and is not enclosed in quotation marks.

Q: Where do I place punctuation with quotation marks in Chicago style?

A: Generally, periods and commas are placed inside the closing quotation mark. Semicolons and colons are placed outside the closing quotation mark.

Q: How do I cite a source that I found quoted in another source (an indirect source) using Chicago style?

A: When citing an indirect source, you should use the phrase "as quoted in" in your citation. For example, (Johnson 1998, as quoted in Davies 2005, 78) in the author-date system, or a footnote indicating the original source and then noting "as quoted in" the secondary source.

Q: Do I need to cite paraphrased material in Chicago style?

A: Yes, absolutely. Even when you rephrase an author's ideas in your own words (paraphrasing or summarizing), you are still borrowing their intellectual property and must provide a citation according to Chicago Manual of Style quoting examples.

Q: How do I cite poetry in Chicago style?

A: For short quotations of poetry, use slashes with spaces (/) to indicate line breaks when integrated into your text. For longer passages, use block quotations, preserving the original line breaks and stanza structure.

Q: Are personal communications cited in the bibliography in Chicago style?

A: No, personal communications such as emails or private conversations are typically not included in the bibliography. They are usually cited only in footnotes or endnotes.

Q: What is the purpose of the notes and bibliography system in Chicago style?

A: The notes and bibliography system, with its use of footnotes or endnotes, allows for cleaner text flow by keeping detailed citation information separate from the main body of the writing. The first note provides full citation details, while subsequent notes use shortened forms.

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