

chicago style bibliography examples for scholarly articles

chicago style bibliography examples for scholarly articles are a cornerstone of academic integrity and effective research communication. Understanding how to properly format these entries is crucial for scholars across disciplines to avoid plagiarism and allow readers to locate sources with ease. This comprehensive guide delves into the nuances of creating bibliographical entries in Chicago style, specifically for scholarly articles. We will explore the foundational principles, examine common scenarios, and provide clear, actionable examples to demystify the process. Whether you're citing a journal article, a chapter in an edited book, or an article from an online database, mastering these examples will elevate the quality and credibility of your academic work.

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Understanding the Basics of Chicago Style Bibliographies

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two primary citation systems: Notes and Bibliography, and Author-Date. This article focuses on the Notes and Bibliography system, which is prevalent in the humanities and some social sciences. A bibliography, in this system, is an alphabetized list of all sources consulted and cited in a work, appearing at the end of the document. Unlike a works cited page in MLA, a bibliography is meant to be more comprehensive, often including sources that were consulted but not directly quoted or paraphrased. The primary goal of a Chicago style bibliography is to provide readers with enough information to identify and locate each source precisely.

The fundamental components of a bibliography entry for a scholarly article typically include the author's name, the title of the article, the title of the journal or book it appears in, publication details such as volume and issue numbers, and page numbers. For online sources, additional information like a DOI or URL and access dates may be required. Consistency in formatting, including punctuation and capitalization, is paramount. Adhering strictly to the guidelines ensures clarity and professionalism, demonstrating a commitment to scholarly rigor.

Formatting Scholarly Journal Articles

Citing scholarly journal articles is a frequent requirement for academic writing. The standard format in Chicago style for a journal article involves listing the author's last name first, followed by their first name. The title of the article is enclosed in quotation marks, and the journal title is italicized. Volume and issue numbers are crucial for identifying specific editions, as are the year of publication and the page range of the article. The DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is increasingly important for online journal

articles, providing a stable, permanent link to the source.

When constructing the entry, begin with the author's name. For a single author, it's "Last Name, First Name." If there are two authors, both are listed, with the first in the "Last Name, First Name" format and the second as "First Name Last Name." For three or more authors, the first author is listed as usual, followed by "et al." The article title is placed in double quotation marks, and this is followed by a comma. The journal title, in italics, comes next, followed by the volume number, issue number, publication date (usually the year in parentheses), and finally, the page range of the article. A period concludes the entry.

Single Author Journal Article

This is the most straightforward scenario. Ensure all elements are present and correctly punctuated. The use of commas and periods is highly specific and must be followed precisely.

- Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page numbers.

Journal Article with Two Authors

When there are two authors, the order and formatting of their names are specific. The first author follows the standard format, while the second author is listed in the conventional "First Name Last Name" order. This distinction helps differentiate the primary author from collaborators.

- Author 1 Last Name, First Name, and Author 2 First Name Last Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page numbers.

Journal Article with Three or More Authors

For articles with a larger number of contributors, Chicago style simplifies the entry by listing only the first author followed by "et al." This practice maintains readability and conciseness without sacrificing essential attribution. The full list of authors can be found in the footnotes or endnotes if necessary.

- Author 1 Last Name, First Name, et al. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page numbers.

Citing Articles from Edited Books

Scholarly articles can also appear as chapters within edited books. In such cases, the citation needs to acknowledge both the author of the specific chapter and the editors of the book, along with the book's publication details. This requires a slightly different structure than citing a standalone journal article.

The entry begins with the author of the chapter, followed by the chapter title in quotation marks. Then, you include "in," followed by the book title in italics. Next, you list the editor(s) using the format "ed. First Name Last Name" or "eds. First Name Last Name, First Name Last Name." This is followed by the page range of the chapter within the book, the city of publication, the publisher, and the year of publication. This detailed approach ensures that readers can find the specific contribution within the broader collection.

Chapter in an Edited Book

This format is essential for works where individual pieces are compiled into a larger volume. The key is to clearly delineate the individual contribution from the overall work.

- Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Chapter." In *Title of Book*, edited by Editor First Name Last Name, Page numbers. City of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Chapter with Multiple Editors

When a book has multiple editors, all their names should be included to provide complete attribution. The formatting for listing editors follows a specific pattern, ensuring clarity and adherence to Chicago style guidelines.

- Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Chapter." In *Title of Book*, edited by Editor 1 First Name Last Name and Editor 2 First Name Last Name, Page numbers. City of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Referencing Online Journal Articles and Databases

The proliferation of online scholarly resources necessitates specific guidelines for citing articles accessed digitally. These often include a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) or a URL, and sometimes an access date. The DOI is the preferred method for locating online scholarly articles because it is a persistent identifier that will not change, even if the original URL does.

When citing an online journal article, follow the standard journal article format, but append the DOI at the end. If a DOI is not available, but the article is available online through a stable link, provide the URL. It is also good practice to include the date you accessed the article, especially if the content might be subject to change. This provides a point of reference for your consultation of the material.

Online Journal Article with DOI

The DOI is a standardized, unique identifier for electronic documents. Its inclusion greatly enhances the retrievability of the source for your readers.

- Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page

numbers. DOI: [DOI Number].

Online Journal Article without DOI (using URL)

If a DOI is unavailable, a stable URL should be provided to guide readers to the source. Always ensure the URL is current and leads directly to the article.

- Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page numbers. Accessed Month Day, Year. [URL].

Article from an Online Database

When retrieving an article from a specific academic database (e.g., JSTOR, Project MUSE), you should indicate the database name, and if available, the DOI or URL. This context helps readers understand the origin of the digital source.

- Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page numbers. Accessed Month Day, Year. Database Name. [URL or DOI if available].

Common Variations and Special Cases

Beyond the standard formats, Chicago style accommodates various other situations that scholars might encounter. These can include articles published in special issues, articles that have been translated, or articles that have been retracted or superseded. Familiarity with these variations ensures that your bibliography is both accurate and complete, reflecting the full context of your research.

For instance, if an article is part of a special issue dedicated to a specific theme, you might include the name of the special issue editor and its title within the citation. Similarly, if you are referencing a translated article, you will need to include the translator's name. Recognizing and correctly formatting these less common scenarios demonstrates a nuanced understanding of Chicago style and contributes to the overall professionalism of your academic work.

Article in a Special Issue

Special issues are often guest-edited and focus on a particular topic. Including this information provides valuable context for the article.

- Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page numbers. Special issue title, edited by Special Issue Editor First Name Last Name.

Translated Article

When citing a translated work, it is crucial to credit the translator. This acknowledges their contribution to making the work accessible in another language.

- Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page numbers. Translated by Translator First Name Last Name.

Article with Retraction or Correction

If an article has been retracted or corrected, it is important to note this in the bibliography for transparency and accuracy. This alerts readers to potential issues with the original publication.

- Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page numbers. Retracted [or Corrected] in [Journal Name] Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page numbers.

Building Your Chicago Style Bibliography Effectively

Creating a robust and accurate Chicago style bibliography is an ongoing process that begins at the start of your research. It's not a task to be left until the last minute. Employing a citation management tool can be incredibly beneficial, helping to keep your sources organized and allowing you to export them in the correct format. However, it's essential to understand the underlying principles to ensure that the tool is used correctly and that you can manually adjust entries when needed.

Regularly updating your bibliography as you find and use sources will save significant time and reduce errors. Double-checking each entry against your source material and against the Chicago Manual of Style guidelines is a critical final step. A well-formatted bibliography not only fulfills academic requirements but also enhances the reader's experience, making your research more accessible and credible. It is a testament to your diligent scholarship and your respect for the academic community.

FAQ

Q: What is the primary difference between a Chicago style bibliography and a works cited page?

A: A Chicago style bibliography, typically used with the Notes and Bibliography system, is an alphabetized list of all sources consulted and cited in a work. It aims to be comprehensive, sometimes including sources that informed the research but weren't directly quoted. A "works cited" page, common in MLA style, only lists sources that are directly quoted, paraphrased, or referenced in the text.

Q: How do I format the author's name in a Chicago style bibliography for a scholarly article?

A: For a single author, the format is "Last Name, First Name." For two authors, it's "Author 1 Last Name, First Name, and Author 2 First Name Last Name." For three or more authors, you list the first author as "Last Name, First Name," followed by "et al."

Q: When should I include a DOI in a Chicago style bibliography entry for a scholarly article?

A: You should include a DOI whenever it is available for an online scholarly article. The DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is a persistent, unique identifier for electronic documents and is the preferred method for locating online sources, as it is more stable than a URL.

Q: What information is essential when citing an article from an edited book in Chicago style?

A: When citing an article from an edited book, you need to include the author of the article, the title of the article (in quotation marks), the title of the book (in italics), the name(s) of the editor(s), the page range of the article within the book, the city of publication, the publisher, and the year of publication.

Q: Is it necessary to include the access date for online journal articles in a Chicago style bibliography?

A: Including the access date for online journal articles is generally recommended, especially if the content might be subject to change or if a DOI is not available. It provides a point of reference for when you accessed the material, which can be important for readers trying to verify the source.

Q: How do I cite a scholarly article with multiple authors in Chicago style if there are more than three?

A: For articles with three or more authors, Chicago style uses an abbreviated format in the bibliography. You list the first author's name in "Last Name, First Name" format, followed by "et al." The full list of authors can typically be found in the footnotes or endnotes of your paper.

Q: What is the punctuation like for the title of a scholarly article in a Chicago style bibliography?

A: The title of a scholarly article in a Chicago style bibliography is enclosed in double quotation marks. A comma follows the closing quotation mark before the next element of the citation, such as the journal title.

Chicago Style Bibliography Examples For Scholarly Articles

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