

chicago style citation examples dissertation

Understanding Chicago Style Citation Examples for Your Dissertation

chicago style citation examples dissertation is a critical aspect of academic integrity and a fundamental requirement for scholarly work. Crafting a dissertation involves meticulous research, rigorous analysis, and precise documentation. The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two distinct citation systems: the Notes-Bibliography (NB) system and the Author-Date (AD) system. Both are widely accepted in various academic disciplines, but understanding their nuances and specific application to dissertation elements is crucial. This comprehensive guide will delve into detailed *chicago style citation examples dissertation*, covering common source types, in-text citations, footnotes/endnotes, and the bibliography or reference list. We aim to equip you with the knowledge to confidently cite your sources and avoid common pitfalls, ensuring your dissertation adheres to the highest academic standards.

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The Chicago Manual of Style: An Overview for Dissertations

The Chicago Manual of Style is a widely respected style guide that provides comprehensive instructions on writing, citing, and formatting. For dissertations, adhering to CMOS ensures clarity, consistency, and credibility. The manual offers two primary citation methods, each with its own set of rules and conventions. Choosing the correct system is often dictated by departmental or disciplinary guidelines, so it's essential to confirm the preferred method before you begin. Both systems aim to

give credit to original authors and allow readers to locate the source material.

Choosing Between Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date

The decision between the Notes-Bibliography (NB) and Author-Date (AD) systems is paramount. The NB system utilizes footnotes or endnotes for citations, with a comprehensive bibliography at the end of the work. This system is often favored in humanities and arts disciplines, allowing for extensive commentary and digressions within the notes themselves. The AD system, conversely, uses parenthetical in-text citations and a reference list. This method is more common in the social sciences and natural sciences, providing a more concise approach to source attribution within the main text.

Chicago Style Notes-Bibliography (NB) System for Dissertations

The Notes-Bibliography (NB) system is characterized by its use of numbered footnotes or endnotes. Each citation appears as a note, usually in the page footer or at the end of the chapter, corresponding to a superscript number within the text. The first citation of a source in the notes is typically full, while subsequent citations are shortened. This system can be particularly useful for dissertations where detailed explanations or supplementary information are often included in notes.

Footnotes in the Notes-Bibliography System

Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page where the reference is made. When citing a source for the first time, the footnote will include all necessary bibliographic information. For example, a book would be cited with author's full name, title, publication details, and page number(s). Subsequent citations to the same source are abbreviated, often using the author's last name, a shortened title, and the page number.

Endnotes in the Notes-Bibliography System

Endnotes are compiled at the end of the dissertation or a chapter. Their formatting is identical to footnotes, but they are grouped together by chapter or at the conclusion of the entire document. The numbering of endnotes directly corresponds to the superscript numbers in the main body of the text.

The Bibliography in the Notes-Bibliography System

The bibliography is an alphabetical list of all sources cited in the dissertation. It appears at the end of the document and provides full bibliographic information for each entry. This allows readers to easily locate and consult the original sources. Entries in the bibliography are formatted differently than in the notes, with the author's last name appearing first.

Chicago Style Author-Date (AD) System for Dissertations

The Author-Date (AD) system offers a more streamlined approach to citation, integrating source information directly into the text. Parenthetical citations in the body of the dissertation provide the author's last name and the year of publication, along with specific page numbers if a direct quote or paraphrase is used. This system is often preferred for its brevity and the direct link it provides between the text and its source.

In-Text Citations in the Author-Date System

In-text citations using the Author-Date system are enclosed in parentheses and placed within the narrative. For example, a citation might appear as (Smith 2020, 45). If the author's name is already mentioned in the sentence, only the year and page number are needed in parentheses, such as Smith (2020) argues that... This method ensures that readers can quickly identify the origin of information without interrupting the flow of reading with extensive footnotes.

The Reference List in the Author-Date System

A reference list, also known as a works cited list, accompanies the dissertation when using the Author-Date system. This list appears at the end of the document and alphabetically organizes all sources cited within the text. Each entry provides full bibliographic details, allowing readers to retrieve the original works. The formatting for each source type in the reference list will mirror that of the bibliography in the NB system, with the author's last name preceding the first name.

Common Source Types and Their Chicago Style Citation Examples for Dissertations

Accurately citing a variety of source materials is crucial for any dissertation. The Chicago Manual of Style provides specific guidelines for each type of source. Mastering these examples will significantly enhance the professionalism and academic rigor of your dissertation.

Books

For a book in the Notes-Bibliography system, a full note would look like this:

Author First Name Last Name, Title of Book (City of Publication: Publisher, Year), Page Number(s).

Example:

Jane Doe, *Theories of Historical Change* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2018), 75.

For a subsequent note:

Doe, *Theories of Historical Change*, 120.

In the Author-Date system, the in-text citation would be (Doe 2018, 75) and the reference list entry:
Doe, Jane. 2018. *Theories of Historical Change*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Journal Articles

For a journal article in the Notes-Bibliography system, a full note would look like this:
Author First Name Last Name, "Title of Article," Title of Journal Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page Number(s).

Example:

John Smith, "The Evolution of Urban Planning," *Journal of Urban Studies* 45, no. 2 (2021): 112.

For a subsequent note:

Smith, "Evolution of Urban Planning," 115.

In the Author-Date system, the in-text citation would be (Smith 2021, 112) and the reference list entry:

Smith, John. 2021. "The Evolution of Urban Planning." *Journal of Urban Studies* 45 (2): 112–30.

Websites and Online Sources

Citing online materials requires careful attention to accessible information. For a webpage in the Notes-Bibliography system:

Author First Name Last Name (if available), "Title of Webpage," Name of Website, Publication Date (if available), accessed Month Day, Year, URL.

Example:

National Archives, "Magna Carta," The National Archives, last modified May 10, 2023, accessed October 26, 2023, <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/magna-carta/>.

In the Author-Date system, the in-text citation would be (National Archives n.d.) if no publication date is available, and the reference list entry:

National Archives. "Magna Carta." The National Archives. Last modified May 10, 2023. Accessed October 26, 2023. <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/magna-carta/>.

In-Text Citations in Chicago Style for Dissertations

Effective in-text citation is crucial for maintaining academic integrity and guiding your reader. Whether you are using the Notes-Bibliography or Author-Date system, the goal is to provide sufficient information for your reader to locate the source without disrupting the flow of your prose.

Paraphrasing and Summarizing

When paraphrasing or summarizing information from a source, you still need to attribute the idea to the original author. In the Notes-Bibliography system, this requires a footnote or endnote. In the Author-Date system, a parenthetical citation with the author and year is sufficient. Page numbers are often recommended but not always strictly required for paraphrases, depending on the complexity of the ideas.

Direct Quotations

Direct quotations demand precise citation. In both systems, the page number from which the quote is taken is essential. For longer quotations (typically over four lines), Chicago style requires them to be set off from the main text as block quotes, indented and without quotation marks. This formatting applies to both NB and AD systems.

Footnotes and Endnotes in Chicago Style for Dissertations

Footnotes and endnotes are the hallmark of the Notes-Bibliography system. They serve not only as citation markers but also as a space for supplementary commentary, definitions, or digressions that might interrupt the main text. Proper formatting of these notes is key to a well-organized dissertation.

Formatting Footnotes and Endnotes

Each note begins with a superscript Arabic numeral corresponding to the number in the text. The first sentence of a note begins with a capital letter. Punctuation within notes follows standard grammar rules. The first citation of a source is full, and subsequent citations are abbreviated.

Shortened Citations in Notes

To avoid redundancy, subsequent citations to the same source are shortened. This typically includes the author's last name, a shortened title of the work, and the page number(s). For example, if you've already provided the full citation for a book, a later reference to it would appear as: Doe, *Theories of Historical Change*, 98. This convention keeps the notes concise and easy to read.

The Bibliography/Reference List in Chicago Style for Dissertations

The bibliography or reference list is the concluding section that alphabetically enumerates all sources

consulted and cited within your dissertation. This list is a critical component for scholarly research, providing readers with the necessary details to verify your work and explore your sources further.

Formatting Bibliography Entries

Each entry in the bibliography or reference list begins with the author's last name, followed by their first name. Titles of books and journals are italicized. Articles and chapters are enclosed in quotation marks. All publication information is included. The formatting nuances for different source types, such as edited volumes, dissertations, and government documents, are detailed in the Chicago Manual of Style itself.

Alphabetical Order

Entries in both the bibliography and reference list must be arranged in alphabetical order by the author's last name. If a source has no author, it is alphabetized by the first significant word of the title. This systematic organization ensures that readers can quickly locate specific sources without having to scan the entire list.

Special Considerations for Dissertation Citations in Chicago Style

Dissertations often contain unique elements that require specific citation practices. Understanding these particularities is essential for comprehensive and accurate referencing.

Citing Unpublished Works

Unpublished materials, such as personal correspondence, interviews, or drafts, require careful citation. The format will vary depending on the nature of the unpublished work, but it should include enough detail for the reader to understand what is being cited and potentially locate it. For interviews, this would include the interviewee's name, the date and location of the interview, and any pertinent descriptive details.

Using Primary and Secondary Sources

It is vital to clearly distinguish between primary and secondary sources in your citations. Primary sources are the original materials you are analyzing (e.g., historical documents, literary works), while secondary sources are analyses or interpretations of those primary materials (e.g., scholarly articles, critical books). Your citation style should accurately reflect the nature of each source.

Digital and Multimedia Sources

As digital resources become more prevalent, citing them correctly is crucial. This includes citing online journals, e-books, websites, and multimedia content. The Chicago Manual of Style provides guidance on how to handle various digital formats, emphasizing the inclusion of URLs and access dates for online resources.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What is the primary difference between Chicago style for dissertations and for other academic papers?

A: While the core principles of Chicago style remain consistent, dissertations often require more detailed citation practices, especially for unpublished materials, extensive bibliographies, and adherence to specific departmental formatting guidelines that might dictate a preference between the Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date systems.

Q: Can I use both Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date systems within the same dissertation?

A: No, you must choose one system and use it consistently throughout your entire dissertation. The choice is typically determined by your academic department or field of study.

Q: How do I cite a dissertation I found online in Chicago style?

A: For a dissertation found online, you would typically cite it as you would any other book or journal article, but include the URL and access date. If it's a published dissertation, treat it as a book; if it's an unpublished dissertation from a university repository, follow the guidelines for unpublished works.

Q: What is the correct way to abbreviate frequently cited sources in Chicago style Notes-Bibliography for a dissertation?

A: After the first full citation, subsequent citations are shortened. For books, use the author's last name, a shortened title (italicized), and the page number. For journal articles, use the author's last name, a shortened article title (in quotation marks), and the page number.

Q: How should I handle direct quotes longer than four lines in my dissertation using Chicago style?

A: Longer direct quotes should be presented as block quotations. This means indenting the entire quote from the left margin, omitting quotation marks, and placing the citation immediately after the

final punctuation of the quote.

Q: Is it necessary to include all sources consulted in my dissertation's bibliography, even if not directly cited?

A: Chicago style generally requires a bibliography to list only the sources that have been cited within the text. However, some departments may request a "Works Consulted" or "Bibliography" that includes all materials reviewed, regardless of direct citation. Always check your specific guidelines.

Q: How do I cite a chapter from an edited book in Chicago style for my dissertation?

A: In the Notes-Bibliography system, the note would include the chapter author, chapter title, then the book editor, book title, publication details, and page numbers. In the Author-Date system, the reference list entry would follow a similar structure.

Q: What are the key elements of a Chicago style citation for a government document in a dissertation?

A: Government documents are often cited by their issuing agency and title. The specific format will depend on whether it's a report, law, or other type of document, but will generally include the agency, title, date, and publication information, along with page numbers where applicable.

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