

chicago style citation linguistics

Title: Mastering Chicago Style Citation for Linguistic Research

The Importance of Chicago Style Citation in Linguistics

Chicago style citation linguistics is a fundamental aspect of scholarly communication within the field of linguistics, providing a standardized framework for acknowledging sources and ensuring academic integrity. For linguists, meticulous citation is not merely a stylistic preference but a critical requirement for building upon existing research, demonstrating scholarly rigor, and enabling readers to locate original materials. The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two distinct systems, the Notes-Bibliography system and the Author-Date system, both of which are extensively used and understood by academics. Understanding the nuances of both is paramount for producing clear, credible, and easily verifiable linguistic research, whether you are analyzing phonological patterns, historical language change, or sociolinguistic phenomena.

This comprehensive guide delves into the intricacies of applying Chicago style to linguistic research, covering everything from basic principles to specific examples. We will explore the core components of both citation systems, highlighting how they are adapted to the unique demands of linguistic scholarship. Proper citation in linguistics ensures that the theoretical underpinnings and empirical evidence presented in a study are appropriately attributed, fostering a transparent and collaborative research environment. The ability to correctly cite diverse linguistic materials, such as primary texts, grammars, dictionaries, fieldwork notes, and digital corpora, is essential for any serious scholar in the field.

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Understanding the Two Chicago Style Systems

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) provides two primary citation systems: the Notes-Bibliography system and the Author-Date system. Each system has its own strengths and is favored in different academic disciplines. For linguistics, both are frequently encountered, making familiarity with both crucial for researchers and readers alike.

The Notes-Bibliography System

The Notes-Bibliography system, often preferred in the humanities and some social sciences, utilizes numbered footnotes or endnotes to cite sources within the text. Each note provides full bibliographic information for a source the first time it is cited, and subsequent citations are shortened. The system concludes with a comprehensive bibliography that lists all sources consulted, alphabetized by author's last name. This method allows for the integration of supplementary information or lengthy quotations within the notes without disrupting the flow of the main text, which can be particularly useful for detailed linguistic analyses or historical digressions.

The Author-Date System

The Author-Date system, more common in the sciences and some social sciences, places brief parenthetical citations within the text, consisting of the author's last name and the publication year, often followed by a page number. A full reference list (sometimes called a bibliography) at the end of the document provides complete bibliographic details for all cited works, alphabetized by author. This system is generally considered more efficient for quickly identifying the source of a claim and is well-suited for fields where frequent citations are necessary and a more streamlined in-text reference is preferred.

Key Components of Chicago Style Citations in Linguistics

Regardless of the chosen system, certain core components are essential for constructing accurate Chicago-style citations. These elements ensure that readers can precisely identify and locate the source material. For linguistic research, these components are often adapted to account for the specific types of sources commonly used in the field.

Essential Bibliographic Elements

The foundational elements required for any citation include the author(s), title of the work, publication information (publisher, place of publication, year), and specific locational information (page numbers, volume, issue). For linguistic works, this might also include specific editions of dictionaries, dialectal information, or recording details for auditory data.

Handling Different Source Types in Linguistics

Linguistic research draws from a diverse array of sources, each requiring specific handling within Chicago style. This includes scholarly books, journal articles, conference proceedings, dissertations, unpublished manuscripts, fieldwork recordings, corpora, and online resources. Adapting standard citation formats to these unique materials is a crucial skill for linguists.

Applying the Notes-Bibliography System to Linguistic Sources

The Notes-Bibliography system offers a flexible approach, allowing for detailed annotations alongside citations. This can be particularly beneficial when discussing complex linguistic concepts or providing extensive contextual information.

Citing Books in Linguistics

For books, a typical footnote or endnote citation would include the author's name, the title of the book (italicized), publication details, and the specific page number(s) referenced. For example:

- 1. William Labov, *Sociolinguistic Patterns* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1972), 215.

The corresponding bibliography entry would be:

- Labov, William. *Sociolinguistic Patterns*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1972.

Citing Journal Articles in Linguistics

Journal articles are frequently cited in linguistic research. The format typically includes the author, article title (in quotation marks), journal title (italicized), volume and issue numbers, publication year, and page numbers.

- 2. Charles A. Ferguson, "Diglossia," *Word* 15, no. 3 (1959): 325-340.

The bibliography entry:

- Ferguson, Charles A. "Diglossia." *Word* 15, no. 3 (1959): 325-340.

Citing Online Linguistic Resources and Corpora

With the rise of digital linguistics, citing online databases, corpora, and digital publications is commonplace. The citation should include author (if applicable), title of the resource, version or date accessed, and URL. For corpora, specific access dates and accession numbers may be important.

- 3. "The Spoken BNC2014: A New Corpus of British English Conversation," accessed July 20, 2023, <https://www.english-corpora.org/bnc2014/>.

Bibliography entry:

- "The Spoken BNC2014: A New Corpus of British English Conversation." Accessed July 20, 2023. <https://www.english-corpora.org/bnc2014/>.

Applying the Author-Date System to Linguistic Sources

The Author-Date system offers a more concise in-text citation, which can streamline the reading experience for those focused on the analytical content rather than the bibliographic details.

Citing Books in Linguistics (Author-Date)

In the Author-Date system, in-text citations are brief. A citation might look like this:

(Labov 1972, 215)

The reference list entry would be identical to the bibliography entry in the Notes-Bibliography system:

- Labov, William. 1972. *Sociolinguistic Patterns*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

Citing Journal Articles in Linguistics (Author-Date)

Similarly, journal articles are cited concisely in the text:

(Ferguson 1959, 330)

The reference list entry remains consistent:

- Ferguson, Charles A. 1959. "Diglossia." *Word* 15 (3): 325-340.

Citing Unpublished Fieldwork or Personal Communications

For unpublished data or personal communications, the Notes-Bibliography system typically uses notes, while the Author-Date system might rely on in-text mentions and a more detailed description in the reference list if permissible or necessary.

- Note: For unpublished fieldwork data, a detailed description might be provided in a note or within the text itself, with the note serving as the primary citation.

Example of a note citation for unpublished data:

- 4. Author's Field Notes, East London dialect study, 2020, tape 3, segment 2, p. 4.

Common Challenges in Chicago Style Citation for Linguistics

Linguistic research presents unique citation challenges due to the nature of its source materials and the complex theoretical frameworks employed.

Handling Dialectal Variations and Non-Standard Orthographies

Linguists often cite data from specific dialects or languages that may not have standardized orthographies. This requires careful transcription and consistent representation, which should be explained in the methodology section and reflected accurately in citations.

Citing Multilingual or Code-Switched Data

When analyzing texts or recordings that involve multiple languages or code-switching, citations must clearly indicate the source of each linguistic segment and its language. This can involve detailed descriptions in notes or specific conventions agreed upon within research communities.

Referencing Primary Linguistic Texts and Historical Documents

Citing historical grammars, early texts, or manuscripts demands attention to original publication details, editions, and manuscript references to ensure accuracy and allow for verification by scholars of historical linguistics.

Best Practices for Linguistic Citation

Adhering to best practices ensures clarity, consistency, and academic rigor in your linguistic research.

Consistency is Key

Choose one Chicago style system (Notes-Bibliography or Author-Date) and apply it consistently throughout your entire work. Maintain consistency in how you format specific source types and how you present data.

Be Precise with Page Numbers

Whenever possible, provide specific page numbers or even line numbers for direct quotes or specific paraphrased ideas. For cited passages of linguistic data, precision is paramount.

Explain Your Citation Conventions

If your research involves non-standard source types or complex linguistic data, briefly explain your citation conventions in a footnote, endnote, or within the methodology section of your paper. This aids reader comprehension.

Advanced Citation Considerations for Linguists

Beyond the standard elements, certain advanced considerations are vital for linguists navigating the complexities of source attribution.

Citing Datasets and Software

As computational linguistics and corpus studies grow, citing datasets and linguistic analysis software becomes increasingly important. Treat software and large datasets as you would other published works, providing authoring information, version numbers, and access details.

- Example:
 - Software: Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK), version 3.7, Python 3.9, developed by Steven Bird, Ewan Klein, and Edward Loper, 2022, <https://www.nltk.org/>.
 - Dataset: Penn Treebank, version 3, Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania, 2003.

Referencing Oral Presentations and Unpublished Work

Citing conference presentations, workshops, or personal communications requires careful attention to detail, including speaker names, presentation titles, event details, and dates, to ensure proper attribution.

Conclusion: Upholding Scholarly Standards in Linguistics

Mastering Chicago style citation for linguistics is an ongoing process that requires diligence and attention to detail. By understanding the fundamental principles of both the Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date systems, and by diligently applying them to the diverse array of sources encountered in linguistic research, scholars can ensure the integrity and clarity of their work. Adhering to these standards not only facilitates the replication and verification of research but also contributes to the collective knowledge base of the field. Consistent, accurate, and transparent citation practices are the bedrock of credible linguistic scholarship, empowering future research and fostering a robust academic dialogue.

FAQ

Q: What is the main difference between the Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date systems in Chicago style for linguistics?

A: The primary difference lies in how citations are presented within the text. The Notes-Bibliography system uses numbered footnotes or endnotes, while the Author-Date system uses brief parenthetical citations (author's last name, year, page number) within the main text. Both systems conclude with a comprehensive list of all sources cited.

Q: How should I cite a specific dialect sample in Chicago style for linguistic research?

A: When citing a specific dialect sample, it is crucial to be as precise as possible. This often involves identifying the speaker, location, date of recording (if applicable), and the specific utterance or passage. The exact format will depend on whether you are using the Notes-Bibliography or Author-Date system, but generally, it will involve noting the source of the data, such as fieldwork notes or a transcribed corpus, along with precise locational information within that source.

Q: What is the best way to cite a linguistic corpus in Chicago style?

A: Citing a linguistic corpus typically requires identifying the name of the corpus, its developer or publisher, the version number (if applicable), the year of publication or release, and the access method (e.g., URL if online). For example, in the Notes-Bibliography system, a note might include

detailed access information and a corresponding entry in the bibliography.

Q: Do I need to include publisher location for book citations in linguistics?

A: Yes, in the Chicago Manual of Style, the place of publication is generally a required element for book citations in both the Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date systems. This helps readers identify specific editions and locate published works.

Q: How do I cite a phonetic transcription using IPA symbols in a Chicago style citation?

A: When citing a phonetic transcription using IPA symbols, ensure that the transcription is presented accurately and clearly within your text or notes. The citation itself should point to the source of that transcription. If the transcription is your own, indicate it as such. If it is from a published source, cite that source with page numbers. Consistency in representing IPA symbols is also important.

Q: Is it permissible to use abbreviations for common linguistic terms or journals in my Chicago style citations?

A: While abbreviations can sometimes save space, Chicago style generally advises against abbreviations in citations unless they are standard and widely understood within the field (e.g., common journal abbreviations if explicitly defined). It is usually best practice to spell out terms and journal titles in full for clarity and to avoid ambiguity.

Q: What if the linguistic source I am citing is in a language other than English?

A: When citing sources in languages other than English, you should provide the original title and publication information. If you are quoting or referring to specific content, it is good practice to provide a translation in your text or in a footnote/endnote, clearly indicating that it is your translation.

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