

# chicago style film notes bibliography citation

**chicago style film notes bibliography citation** plays a crucial role in academic and research writing when referencing cinematic works. Properly formatting these citations ensures that your work is credible and that your readers can easily locate the sources you have consulted. This comprehensive guide will delve into the intricacies of creating accurate Chicago style film notes and bibliography entries, covering various types of film resources and common citation scenarios. We will explore the foundational principles of Chicago style for audiovisual materials, detailing the specific elements required for both footnotes/endnotes and the final bibliography. Understanding these nuances is essential for any student or scholar working with films as primary or secondary sources, ensuring adherence to academic integrity and scholarly standards.

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## Understanding Chicago Style for Audiovisual Materials

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) provides a robust framework for citing a wide array of sources, including those that are not purely textual. When it comes to audiovisual materials, particularly films, CMOS offers specific guidelines to maintain consistency and clarity. The fundamental principle is to provide enough information for a reader to locate and identify the exact work being referenced. This involves identifying key creators, production details, and release information. Adhering to these principles is paramount for academic rigor.

## The Notes-Bibliography System Explained

Chicago style primarily operates under two systems: the Notes-Bibliography system and the Author-Date system. For film citations, the Notes-Bibliography system is generally preferred, especially in the humanities, where detailed contextual information is often valued. This system involves using numbered

footnotes or endnotes for initial citations and subsequent references, followed by a comprehensive bibliography at the end of the work.

### **Key Differences Between Notes and Bibliography Entries**

While both notes and bibliography entries serve to cite a source, they differ in their presentation and purpose. Notes are more concise and appear within the text itself, while bibliography entries are more detailed and appear in a separate, alphabetized list. This distinction allows for immediate reference within the body of your work and a consolidated overview of all consulted sources.

## **Core Components of a Chicago Style Film Citation**

Regardless of whether you are creating a note or a bibliography entry, certain core pieces of information are essential for citing a film accurately in Chicago style. These elements provide the necessary context for identifying the specific film and its creators.

### **Essential Information for Film Citations**

The following components are typically included in a Chicago style film citation:

- Title of the film (*italicized*).
- Director(s) name(s), preceded by “directed by.”
- Producer(s) name(s), preceded by “produced by.”
- Production company(ies).
- Country of origin.
- Year of release.
- Distributor (if relevant, especially for older or less widely known films).
- Format or medium (e.g., DVD, Blu-ray, streaming service).
- Specific scene or timestamp (for citing particular moments).

## Importance of Accuracy and Completeness

Ensuring the accuracy and completeness of each element is vital. Misspelled names, incorrect release years, or missing production companies can hinder a reader's ability to find the film. Taking the time to verify these details enhances the credibility of your research.

## Citing Films in Footnotes/Endnotes (Notes-Bibliography System)

When using the Notes-Bibliography system, your first citation of a film in a footnote or endnote will be more detailed than subsequent citations. This initial note provides all the necessary information for the reader to identify the film.

### First Citation Format for Films

The standard format for the first note citation of a film is as follows:

Title of Film, directed by Director's Name, produced by Producer's Name, Production Company, Year of Release.

For example:

1. *Citizen Kane*, directed by Orson Welles, produced by John Houseman, Mercury Theatre, 1941.

### Subsequent Citation Format

After the first full citation, subsequent references to the same film can be shortened. You typically include the film's title and the director's name, along with any specific scene or timestamp if you are referencing a particular part of the film.

For example:

2. *Citizen Kane*, directed by Welles.

3. *Citizen Kane*, directed by Welles, scene 2, 00:15:30.

## Citing Specific Scenes or Moments

When you need to reference a particular scene, dialogue, or visual element

within a film, it is crucial to indicate the exact location. This can be done by referencing the scene number if available, or more commonly, by providing a timestamp.

For example:

4. *Casablanca*, directed by Michael Curtiz, Warner Bros., 1942, 00:58:10–00:59:30.

## Citing Films in the Bibliography

The bibliography is an alphabetized list of all sources consulted for your paper. Film entries in the bibliography generally follow a slightly different, often more detailed, format than the initial footnote citation.

### Bibliography Entry Format

The typical format for a bibliography entry for a film is:

Last Name, First Name of Director, dir. Title of Film. Produced by Producer's Name. Production Company, Year of Release.

For example:

Welles, Orson, dir. *Citizen Kane*. Produced by John Houseman. Mercury Theatre, 1941.

### Variations for Different Media

The bibliography entry might be adjusted slightly depending on the medium through which you accessed the film. For instance, if you viewed the film via a streaming service, you would include details about the service.

### Including Distributor and Release Information

While the producer and production company are always important, the distributor and original release year are also key identifying factors, especially for historical or lesser-known films. This information helps pinpoint the specific version or release of the film.

# Variations in Film Citation

The fundamental rules for citing films can be adapted to suit different types of audiovisual content and the specific details available about them. Understanding these variations ensures accurate representation of your sources.

## Citing Documentaries

Documentaries are cited much like feature films, with a focus on the director and production details.

Format:

Last Name, First Name of Director, dir. Title of Documentary. Production Company, Year of Release.

Example:

Attenborough, David, dir. *Planet Earth II*. BBC Earth, 2016.

## Citing Short Films

Short films may have different production contexts. If the short film is part of a larger anthology or collection, this information should be included.

Format:

Title of Short Film. Directed by Director's Name. Production Company, Year of Release. If part of a collection: Title of Collection. Edited by Editor's Name. Distributor, Year of Release.

Example:

*The Present*. Directed by Jacob Frey. Walt Disney Animation Studios, 2014.

## Citing Films from Streaming Services

When citing a film accessed via a streaming platform, the platform and access date are crucial.

Format:

Title of Film. Directed by Director's Name. Production Company, Year of

Release. Accessed Month Day, Year. Streaming Service Name. URL (if stable and accessible).

Example:

*Parasite*. Directed by Bong Joon-ho. Barunson E&A, 2019. Accessed October 26, 2023. Netflix. <https://www.netflix.com/title/80991221>

## Citing Specific Types of Audiovisual Content

Beyond traditional feature films, Chicago style also provides guidelines for citing other forms of audiovisual media that may be incorporated into research.

### Citing Television Series Episodes

When referencing a specific episode of a television series, you need to include details about the episode title, series title, and broadcast information.

Format:

Title of Episode. Directed by Director's Name. Written by Writer's Name. Television Series Title, Season Number, Episode Number. Network, Broadcast Date.

Example:

"The Constant." Directed by Alan Taylor. Written by Damon Lindelof and Carlton Cuse. *Lost*, season 5, episode 4. ABC, February 11, 2009.

### Citing Archived Films or Footage

For films or footage found in archives, it is important to identify the archive and any accession numbers or collection details.

Format:

Title of Film/Footage. Date of Creation/Filming. Description of Content. Collection Name, Archive Name, Location. Accession Number (if applicable).

Example:

Early Chicago Street Scenes. 1920s. Black and white silent footage of Michigan Avenue. Chicago Historical Society Film Collection, Chicago History

Museum, Chicago, IL.

## **Citing Films Based on Books**

When a film is an adaptation of a book, you may need to reference both to provide full context, especially if your analysis draws heavily from the source material.

Format:

Title of Film, directed by Director's Name. Based on the book by Author's Name. Production Company, Year of Release.

Example:

*The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*, directed by Peter Jackson. Based on the book by J.R.R. Tolkien. New Line Cinema, 2001.

## **Ensuring Clarity and Consistency**

The overarching goal in all Chicago style citations for films is to provide clarity and consistency. By meticulously following these guidelines, researchers can ensure their work is both academically sound and easily navigable for their audience.

## **FAQ**

### **Q: What is the most critical piece of information for a Chicago style film citation?**

A: The most critical piece of information for a Chicago style film citation is the full title of the film, as it uniquely identifies the work being referenced.

### **Q: Do I need to include the actors' names in a Chicago style film citation?**

A: Typically, actors' names are not required for basic Chicago style film citations unless they are also serving as directors or producers, or if your analysis specifically focuses on a particular actor's performance and their role is central to your argument.

**Q: How do I cite a film that has multiple directors?**

A: If a film has multiple directors, you should list all of them, usually in the order they are credited. For notes, use "directed by Director A and Director B." For the bibliography, use "Director A and Director B, dirs."

**Q: What if I can't find the producer's name for an older film?**

A: If you cannot find the producer's name, you can omit it. However, strive to include as much identifying information as possible from the core components.

**Q: Should I include the runtime of the film in my citation?**

A: The runtime of the film is generally not included in a standard Chicago style film citation unless it is relevant to your specific analysis, such as comparing different cuts of a film.

**Q: How do I cite a specific scene if the film doesn't have numbered scenes?**

A: If the film lacks numbered scenes, use timestamps. For example, "00:15:30–00:17:00" to indicate the start and end of the segment you are referencing.

**Q: Is it necessary to include the URL for films viewed online?**

A: Including the URL is recommended for films viewed online, especially if the availability might be limited or if it helps the reader locate the specific version you accessed. Ensure the URL is stable.

**Q: How do I differentiate between original theatrical releases and later home video releases in Chicago style?**

A: For older films, mentioning the original distributor and year of release is usually sufficient. If you are referencing a specific restored or edited version available on DVD or Blu-ray, you can include the release information for that edition.

## **Q: What if I am citing a foreign film with translated subtitles?**

A: If you are referencing a foreign film with subtitles, you generally do not need to explicitly state "subtitled" unless your analysis specifically involves the quality or content of the translation. The original title and country of origin should be clear.

## **Q: Can I use the director's last name in subsequent notes?**

A: Yes, in subsequent notes, after the first full citation, you can use a shortened form. Typically, this involves the italicized title and the director's last name, for example: *Citizen Kane*, directed by Welles.

## **[Chicago Style Film Notes Bibliography Citation](#)**

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