

chicago style for scholarly dissertations

The Cambridge Manual of Style for Scholarly Dissertations

Understanding Chicago Style for Scholarly Dissertations

Chicago style for scholarly dissertations is a comprehensive and widely adopted citation and formatting system that provides a rigorous framework for academic research. Adhering to Chicago style ensures clarity, consistency, and credibility in your scholarly work, particularly when navigating the complex requirements of graduate-level writing. This guide will delve into the essential elements of Chicago style, covering everything from basic citation principles to the nuances of manuscript preparation. Mastering these guidelines is crucial for any student undertaking a dissertation, thesis, or lengthy academic paper. We will explore the distinct approaches to citation, the intricacies of formatting, and best practices for presenting your research in a manner that aligns with academic integrity and scholarly communication standards.

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The Two Systems: Notes-Bibliography vs. Author-Date

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two primary citation systems: the Notes-Bibliography system and the Author-Date system. Each serves different academic disciplines and preferences. Understanding which system is appropriate for your field and institution is the first critical step in correctly implementing Chicago style for your scholarly dissertation.

The Notes-Bibliography System

The Notes-Bibliography system is favored in many humanities and some social science disciplines. It uses footnotes or endnotes to cite sources within the text, followed by a comprehensive bibliography at the end of the work. This system allows for extensive commentary or digression within the notes, which can be particularly useful for historical or literary analysis where additional context might be beneficial. The primary purpose of the notes is to provide the reader with precise source information and the page number for direct quotations or paraphrased ideas.

The Author-Date System

The Author-Date system is more commonly used in the social sciences and natural sciences. Instead of footnotes or endnotes, brief parenthetical citations are embedded directly within the text, typically including the author's last name and the publication year, often with a page number. This system is followed by a reference list at the end of the document, which includes full bibliographic details for all sources cited. The Author-Date system emphasizes the date of publication, which is crucial in fields where the timeliness of research is paramount.

Key Elements of Chicago Style Formatting

Beyond citation methods, Chicago style dictates specific formatting rules for your manuscript. These conventions ensure a professional and consistent presentation, making your dissertation easier for readers, editors, and reviewers to navigate. Adhering to these details demonstrates attention to scholarly precision.

Manuscript Margins and Spacing

Standard formatting guidelines for dissertations typically require one-inch margins on all sides of the page. Double-spacing is generally the norm for the main body text, including block quotations, although some institutions may have specific requirements for single-spacing certain elements. Line spacing in notes and bibliography entries may vary, but consistency is key. Always consult your institution's specific dissertation guidelines for any deviations from these general rules.

Font and Typeface

Chicago style generally recommends a readable, standard typeface such as Times New Roman, Arial, or Garamond. The font size is typically 12-point for the main body of the text. Consistency in typeface and size throughout the document is crucial for a polished presentation. Headings and subheadings should be clearly distinguished, often through variations in font weight or size, but without resorting to overly decorative styles.

Page Numbering

Page numbering in a Chicago-style dissertation follows a specific convention. Preliminary pages, such

as the title page, abstract, table of contents, and lists of figures and tables, are typically numbered with lowercase Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, etc.). The main body of the dissertation, however, begins with Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.) starting with the first page of the introduction or the first chapter. The title page itself is usually unnumbered but counts as page i.

Citing Sources in the Notes-Bibliography System

The Notes-Bibliography system requires meticulous attention to detail in both the notes and the bibliography. The goal is to provide enough information for a reader to locate the source easily while also allowing for supplementary commentary.

Footnotes and Endnotes

Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page where the citation occurs, while endnotes are collected at the end of the chapter or the entire document. Each note is keyed to a superscript number in the text that corresponds to the note number. The first time a source is cited, the note includes full bibliographic information. Subsequent citations of the same source are typically shortened to include the author's last name, a shortened title, and the page number.

The Bibliography

The bibliography, or works cited, lists all the sources that were consulted and cited in the dissertation. It is arranged alphabetically by the author's last name. The format for each entry in the bibliography mirrors the full citation used in the first note for that source, but with specific formatting conventions, such as indenting the second and subsequent lines of each entry (hanging indent).

Citing Sources in the Author-Date System

The Author-Date system prioritizes conciseness in the text, deferring full source details to the reference list. This method is favored in disciplines where quick verification of source date is important for understanding the evolution of ideas.

In-Text Citations

In-text citations are embedded directly into the text, typically appearing at the end of a sentence or clause where a piece of information from a source is introduced. A common format is (Author Last Name Year, Page Number), for example, (Smith 2022, 45). If the author's name is mentioned in the sentence, only the year and page number are needed in parentheses, e.g., Smith (2022) argues that... (45). Shortened titles might be included if citing multiple works by the same author in the same year.

The Reference List

The reference list, like the bibliography, is an alphabetical list of all sources cited in the dissertation. Each entry provides complete bibliographic information necessary for retrieval. The structure of entries in the reference list is similar to that of the full notes in the Notes-Bibliography system but formatted specifically for the Author-Date approach, with the author's name followed by the year of publication.

Formatting the Manuscript

Beyond the citation style, the overall manuscript formatting for a dissertation adheres to established academic standards. These guidelines ensure that your work is presented in a clear, organized, and professional manner.

Title Page and Abstract

The title page is the first page of your dissertation and should include the full title of the work, your name, your advisor's name, the department, the university, and the date of submission. The abstract, typically following the title page, is a concise summary of your dissertation (usually 150–300 words) that outlines your research question, methodology, key findings, and conclusions. It is crucial for providing readers with a quick overview of your work.

Chapter Structure and Headings

Dissertations are typically divided into chapters, with each chapter addressing a specific aspect of your research. Clear headings and subheadings are essential for organizing your content and guiding the reader. Chicago style offers flexibility in heading formats, but consistency and logical hierarchy are paramount. Use a consistent numbering system or style for headings and subheadings throughout the manuscript.

Creating Tables and Figures

Visual elements like tables and figures can significantly enhance your dissertation by presenting complex data or information clearly. Chicago style provides guidelines for their formatting and citation.

Table Formatting

Tables should be clearly labeled with a title and number (e.g., Table 1. Demographics of Study Participants). The table itself should be easy to read, with clear column and row headings. Any notes or explanations specific to the table should be placed below it. If data is sourced from elsewhere, it must be cited appropriately.

Figure Formatting

Figures, which include graphs, charts, images, and illustrations, are also numbered sequentially and given descriptive titles (e.g., Figure 1. Correlation between Variables). Ensure that figures are legible and that all axes and elements are clearly labeled. Like tables, figures must be accompanied by source citations if the content is not original.

Bibliographies and Reference Lists

The final sections of your dissertation, the bibliography (for Notes-Bibliography system) or reference list (for Author-Date system), are critical for acknowledging your sources and allowing readers to verify your research. These lists are meticulously organized and formatted.

Alphabetical Order and Hanging Indents

Both bibliographies and reference lists are alphabetized by the author's last name. A common formatting convention is the hanging indent, where the first line of each entry begins at the left margin, and all subsequent lines are indented. This visual cue helps distinguish individual entries in a long list.

Consistency in Entry Formatting

Each bibliographic entry must contain all necessary information for locating the source: author, title, publication information (publisher, date, journal volume, etc.), and page numbers where applicable. Consistency in the punctuation and order of elements within each entry type (book, journal article, website, etc.) is crucial for professionalism. For example, the placement of the publication year differs significantly between the two Chicago systems.

Common Pitfalls and How to Avoid Them

Navigating the intricacies of Chicago style can be challenging. Being aware of common errors can help you avoid them and ensure a polished, accurate dissertation.

- **Inconsistent citation formatting:** Ensure that all citations of the same source type (e.g., all book citations) follow the exact same format, both in notes/in-text citations and the bibliography/reference list.
- **Incorrect page numbering:** Double-check that preliminary pages use Roman numerals and the main text uses Arabic numerals, with the correct starting point for each.
- **Missing or incomplete source information:** Verify that every source cited in your text is present in your bibliography/reference list, and that each entry is complete and accurate.
- **Failure to follow institutional guidelines:** Always cross-reference CMOS guidelines with your

university's specific dissertation formatting requirements, as they may have unique stipulations.

- Over-reliance on quotation: While direct quotes are important, ensure you are also engaging with sources through paraphrase and analysis, citing them appropriately.

Resources for Further Assistance

While this guide provides a comprehensive overview, the Chicago Manual of Style itself is the definitive authority. It is highly recommended to consult the latest edition of the manual for precise rules and examples. Additionally, many universities offer writing centers or librarians who can provide expert assistance with citation and formatting questions related to Chicago style. Online resources and style guides can also be helpful, but always prioritize the official CMOS and your institution's specific requirements.

FAQ about Chicago Style for Scholarly Dissertations

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

A: The primary difference lies in how sources are cited within the text. The Notes-Bibliography system uses footnotes or endnotes, while the Author-Date system uses parenthetical citations (author, year, page number) directly in the text. The Notes-Bibliography system is typically favored in the humanities, while the Author-Date system is more common in the sciences and social sciences.

Q: Do I need to include every source I read in my bibliography or reference list?

A: No, you should only include sources that you have actually cited within your dissertation. Your bibliography or reference list is a record of the works that directly informed your research and writing, not a comprehensive list of everything you consulted during the research process.

Q: How should I format my title page according to Chicago style for a dissertation?

A: The title page typically includes the full title of the dissertation, your name, your advisor's name, the department, the university, and the date of submission. While it's the first page, it is usually unnumbered but counts as the first preliminary page. Always check your institution's specific requirements for the title page.

Q: What is a hanging indent and why is it used in bibliographies/reference lists?

A: A hanging indent means that the first line of each bibliographic entry begins at the left margin, and all subsequent lines of that entry are indented. This formatting convention makes it easier for readers to distinguish individual entries in a long list and quickly scan for authors' names.

Q: Can I use a combination of footnotes and endnotes in my dissertation?

A: Generally, Chicago style dictates that you choose one method—either footnotes or endnotes—and use it consistently throughout your entire dissertation. Mixing them is not advisable and will likely be flagged by editors or reviewers.

Q: What are the typical margin requirements for a Chicago-

style dissertation?

A: Standard margin requirements for a Chicago-style dissertation are usually one inch on all four sides of the page (top, bottom, left, and right). However, it is essential to confirm this with your specific university's dissertation formatting guidelines, as they may have slight variations.

Q: How do I cite a source that has no author?

A: When a source has no author, you typically begin the citation with the title of the work. In the Notes-Bibliography system, this would appear in the note and bibliography. In the Author-Date system, the title would be used in the in-text citation and at the beginning of the reference list entry.

Q: Is there a specific font size and typeface recommended by Chicago style?

A: While Chicago style allows for some flexibility, it generally recommends a readable, 12-point font. Common and widely accepted typefaces include Times New Roman, Arial, and Garamond. Consistency in font choice throughout the document is key.

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