PLAGIARISM

When you use the words or original ideas of another person, you must cite that person’s work in your essay. If you use the exact words from another person, you must use quotation marks to indicate that those words are not your own in addition to citing them. While paraphrasing or rewording another work in your essay does not require quotation marks, a citation is still necessary. Failure to cite information is PLAGIARISM.

The Chicago Manual of Style (16th edition) uses many different citation systems, all of which can be modified to suit the individual preferences of the professor. For this reason, be sure to follow the instructions provided by your professor or instructor. This handout is a basic guideline to The Chicago Manual of Style’s author-date system and may not match the exact specifications of your professor.

AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM IN CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE

The author-date system is recommended for works in the physical, natural, and social sciences. In this system sources are cited parenthetically in the text of a document by the author’s surname, followed by the publication date of the source and a page number when necessary. A source’s full publication information is provided in a reference list usually titled “References” or “Works Cited.” A reference list entry begins with the author’s name, followed by the source’s publication date.

IN-TEXT CITATIONS

In-text citations comprise the first two elements in a source’s reference list entry. Usually, the first two elements are the author’s name and the work’s publication date; however, these two elements are not separated by punctuation. Page numbers can be included when necessary and are preceded by a comma after the publication date. After an in-text citation, the source is usually given after the closing quotation mark, followed by the rest of the sentence (including comma, semicolon, colon, or dash) or the final punctuation of that sentence.

EX:  (Author’s last name, year, page number).

(Hemingway 1926, 91).

REFERENCE LIST

The elements of a reference list citation are listed alphabetically and are separated by periods. The first element is the author’s name (last name first, first name last) followed by the publication date. Titles are capitalized in headline style. Larger works like books and academic journals are italicized, while smaller works, such as journal articles, are enclosed in quotation marks. Noun forms such as editor, translator, volume, and edition are abbreviated, but verb forms such as edited by and translated by are spelled out. No page numbers are given for books; however, the beginning and ending pages of journal articles and chapters are provided. Entries with the same author(s) should be ordered chronologically. To avoid repetition, a 3-em dash replaces the name of the author(s) for successive entries of the same author (see section 15.6 of the 16th edition of the The Chicago Manual of Style).

EX:  Last name, first name. Year. Title. City of publication: Publishing company.

Hemingway, Ernest. 1926. The Sun Also Rises. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons.
REFERENCE EXAMPLES

The following citation examples are only a few basic reference list entries. Please consult the 16th edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style* for more specific citation information.

BOOK WITH SINGLE AUTHOR OR EDITOR

Last name, first name. Year. *Title*. City of publication: Publishing company.


(Franklin 1985, 99-100).

BOOK WITH MULTIPLE AUTHORS

Last name, first name, and 2nd author’s name. Year. *Title*. City of publication: Publishing company.


(Eyerman and Jamison 1998).

BOOK WITH AUTHOR AND EDITOR/TRANSLATOR

Last name, first name. Year. *Title*. Translated by/Edited by (editor/translator). City of publication: Publishing company.


(Braun 1987).

CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK


(Coon 2009, 368).

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Last name, first name. Year. “Article Title.” *Title of journal*. Volume (issue number): page numbers.


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