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Summary: This section provides information about the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) method for document formatting and citation. These resources follow the 17th edition of the Chicago Elegant Book (17th Edition), published in 2017. Note that while these resources reflect the latest updates to the Chicago Manual of Style (17th edition) regarding documentation policies, you can view a complete list of usage, technology, professional practices, etc. To see the breast of the three most commonly used citation styles, including a chart of all CMOS citation instructions, see the citation style chart. Introduction The Chicago Elegant Book (CMOS) covers a number of topics, from the preparation and publication of the manuscript to grammar, use and documentation, and as such has been lovingly called the Editor's Bible. The material on this page focuses primarily on one of two CMOS documentation styles: notes-bibliography system (Note), which is used by those working in literature, history and art. Another style of documentation, the Author Date system, is almost identical in content, but slightly different in form, favoured by those working in social sciences. Although both systems transmit all important information from each source, they differ not only in the way they guide readers to these sources, but also in their formatting (e.g. the location of dates in the quotation entry). Examples of how these lending styles work in research papers, see our sample paper: Author-Date Sample Paper NB Sample Paper In addition to students' access to the Chicago Manual of Style (17th edition) for more information, students may also find it useful to review Kate L. Turabian's handbook for authors of research papers, papers, papers and doctoral dissertations (8th edition). This manual, which presents such a well-known Turabian lending style, follows two CMOS documentation models, but offers small changes that fit students' texts. Notes and bibliography (Note) Chicago Notes and Bibliography (NB) is often used in humanity so that authors can refer to their sources using footnotes, endnotes, and bibliography. This provides authors with a flexible lending option and, if necessary, provides an opportunity to comment on these sources. Proper use of Notes and Bibliography increases the author's credibility by demonstrating their responsibility for the source material. In addition, it can protect writers from accusations of plagiarism, which are the intentional or unintentional unspired use of source material created by others. Introduction to annotations In Notes and Bibliography, a note (endnote or footnote) should be included whenever a source is used, either through direct citation, parafara, or summary. 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However, in a job that does not contain a bibliography, it is recommended that you repeat the entire citation when it is first used in a new chapter. Unlike previous versions of CMOS, if you mention the same source two or more times in a row, CMOS recommends using abbreviated citations. In a work with a bibliography, the first reference shall use an abbreviated quotation term containing the author's name, source title and page numbers, as well as sequential references to the same work, may omit the source heading and contain only the author and page number. Although CMOS has discouraged if you mention the same source and page numbers from one source two or more times in a row, it is also possible to use the word *ibid.*, (latin *ibidem*, which means in the same place) as a similar note. If you use the same source but draw from different pages, the corresponding note must use *ibid*, followed by a comma and new page numbers. In Note, a footnote or endnote begins with a suitable full-size number followed by a period and a space. Introduction to bibliography The bibliography the bibliography of the Information System contains an alphabetical list of all sources used for a job. This page, most often named Bibliography, is usually placed at the end of pre-index work. It should include all sources mentioned in the work and may sometimes contain other relevant sources which were not mentioned but which provide additional reading. Although bibliographic entries from different sources can be formatted differently, all the sources involved (books, articles, websites, etc.) are sorted alphabetically by the author's last name. If there is no author or editor in the list, you can use a title or a phrase that describes it as a last resort. Although bibliography is useful, it is not needed in works that provide complete bibliographical information in your notes. 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The Chicago style is a system used by researchers to parse their literary work and references. Other popular systems include the MLA format and APA, and Chicago is simply another style to add to the set. The MLA is often used for language and literary studies, the APA format is widely used by science writers, and Chicago is often the primary choice for those working in history and other social sciences. Many other disciplines use Chicago. If your teacher has asked for Chicago honors in Turabian, don't worry, you've come to the right place. Chicago is a system used by professional researchers and researchers. Kate Turabian is a trainer who created a spin-off style especially for students and others who use style for assignments, not professional publishing. The turabian reference structure is the same as in Chicago. The only difference between the two is that the Turabian Handbook focuses more on the design and structure of the research paper than on the officially published paragraph. 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