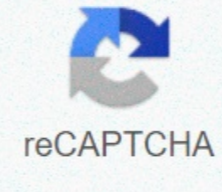




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Citing class lecture chicago

Summary: This section contains information about the Chicago Manual of Style method of document formatting and citations. These resources follow the 17th edition of The Chicago Manual of Style, issued in 2017. This page covers types of media that you may want to quote that don't fit properly into any of the previous pages. If you are trying to quote a source that you can find neither on this page nor any of the others in the Chicago section, consult CMOS or model your quote on the example that most closely resembles your source. Lectures This entry covers Chicago Manual of Style guidelines for quoting lectures, papers presented at meetings or poster sessions, and other similar presentations. Such items often include sponsorship, location and date of the meeting after the title. When such texts are published, they should be treated as a chapter in a book or article in a journal. If the material is available online, include a URL at the end of your citation. The model is as follows: N: 1. First name Last name, Lecture title (medium, sponsorship, location, date), B: Last name, First name. The title of the lecture. Medium at sponsorship, location, date. Note that not all lectures have titles - if you are, for example, quoting a lecture given by a professor to his class, there may be no title to give. In this case, feel free to skip that part of the quote. N: 2. Paul Hanstedt, This is Your Brain on Writing: The Consequences of James Zull's The Art of Changing the Brain for the Writing Classroom (Presentation, Annual Convention of the Conference on College Composition and Communication, San Francisco, CA, March 12, 2009), B: Hanstedt, Paul. This is your brain on writing: The consequences of James Zull's The Art of Changing the Brain to Write the Classroom. Paper presented at the Annual Convention at the Conference on Composition and Communication in College, San Francisco, CA, March 2009. This entry can be applied to paintings, sculptures and all forms of visual art. (Music and other performing arts are covered by LINK:Audiovisual recordings and other multimedia.) As usual, these must be quoted with the title, creator, and date as available, but the nature of these sources requires that you also provide medium, dimensions, and physical location, as follows: N: 3. First name Last name, Title, date, medium, height × width × depth (unit conversion), location. B: Last name, First name. Title. Date. Medium, × width × (unit conversion). Place. There is some flexibility in parts of this citation. Date can be as simple as the year the artwork was completed; it can be specific enough to include a season, month, or even a day. There may also be complications to admit. In analog photography, for example, the date the photo was taken and the day it was into the print out you are referring is probably different; you may admit that with something like Spring 2013, printed 2018. You may also need to provide a date range if the specific year is unknown. Location can be a museum where it is displayed, a private collection, or a publication where it is reproduced; However, if possible, you should always quote the original rather than a reproduction. You may find Dimensions unfamiliar, but most museums and the like will provide you with the medium and dimensions as part of the display or their website; these are standard attributes through which works of art are catalogued. Note that, when dealing with two-dimensional pieces such as paintings or photographs, you will use only height and width; height refers to the vertical dimension when the painting is hung on the wall in its correct orientation. Three-dimensional pieces will also contain depth. Note that it is encouraged to provide dimensions in both imperial and metric units – use depending on which display institution provides, then follow it with a conversion in parentheses. If images of the piece are available online, you should provide a URL at the end of your quote. N: 4. Caspar David Friedrich, Der Mönch am Meer, 1808–10, oil on canvas, 110 cm × 171.5 cm (43 in × 67.5 in), Alte Nationalgalerie, Berlin, Germany, . 5. Simrenen, 11th millennium f.Kr., mammoth ivory, 20.7 cm × 3 cm × 2.7 cm (8.1 in × 1.2 in × 1.1 in), British Museum, London, England. 6. Ivan Frederick, The Hooded Man, 2003, photography, The Economist, cover, May 8, 2004. B: Friedrich, Caspar David. Der Mönch am Meer. 1808-10. Oil on canvas, 110 cm × 171.5 cm (43 in × 67.5 in). Alte Nationalgalerie, Berlin, Germany. . Badrenen. 11th millennium f.Kr. Mammoth ivory, 20.7 cm × 3 cm × 2.7 cm (8.1 in × 1.2 in × 1.1 in). British Museum, London, England. Frederick, Ivan. The hooded man. 2003. Photography. The Economist, cover, May 8, 2004. Some texts have been reprinted and retranslated so often over the centuries that conventional citations are counterproductive. For example, if you quoted page 73 in Beowulf, your reader might not be able to find that reference — there are dozens of different translations and editions out there, very few of which are pagination. Even if you enter the edition, that can frustrate readers who have other editions. But almost all editions of Beowulf have the same line-numbering system, so quoting line 2145 will be available to everyone. The same concept, on a larger scale, is what we call classical citation. Classical citation applies only to old, scattered texts with many varied editions. In classic quotes, rather than following page numbers, you simply follow organizational scheme the author set up, as well as a line number for poetic works. This is only used in note quotes – in the bibliography you are expected to quote the book as normal, so that all information on your specific edition is provided. The format is extremely simple, and goes as follows: N: 7. Author, Title, number.number.number. It is considerate for your reader to enter the edition, translator, numbering system, or any other relevant information in the very first note quote. N: 8. Author, Title (First Name Last Name Numbering), number.number.number., trans. First name Last name, ed., First Name Last name (City: Publisher, year). Note that you should only include this information if it is relevant – it is rare, for example, that there are competing numbering systems that would require you to specify whose you are using. Often the editor is the translator, and therefore does not need to be quoted twice. In all subsequent note quotes, use only the short classic citation. The numbers with which you quote a specific passage in one of these texts vary depending on the type of text you are using. For an epic poem, you should use book.line; for classic pieces, you should use act.scene.line.; for many medieval and classic texts, you should use book.chapter.section, if all three are provided. Some texts, such as the works of Plato or Aristotle, have their own specialized numbering systems. Prose texts that were not divided into chapters and sections of the author are often quoted only by paragraph numbers. Sacred texts generally use colon instead of periods and quote chapters:verse – but if you quote a sacred text from any religion you are not intimately familiar with, you should check and see what system the adherents of this religion have developed for their text, or at least follow conventions established by authoritative scholarship. There are some additional peculiarities in classic quotes. For example, if you quote the Bible, you need to specify which version you use in each note quote, due to the large variation from one to another. Many classic texts and authors have official abbreviations you can use to further shorten your citations – the catalogue of these abbreviations is maintained by the Oxford Classical Dictionary. If you feel it is necessary, you can also include labels such as bk., para., line, chap., and so on in the first note, in which case you would write it more like this: N: Author, Title, bk. number, chap. number, sec. Number. The following example covers a variety of types of texts that usually use classical citation. N: 9. Gilgamesh, tablet 2, lines 111-4. 10. Matthew 10:34 (NRSV). 11. Tac., Germ., pair. 40. 12. Milton, Paradise Lost, 1620. 13. Beowulf 86-9, ed. Friedrich Klaeber (Boston: D.C. Heath & Co., 14. Qur'an 45:6. 15. Shakespeare, A Midsummer Night's Dream, 3.2.342. This entry includes publications such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, style guides, and the like. There are some relevant differences between quoting these works and a regular book; all these differences apply to the note form, not the bibliographic form, however, so we will only have examples in note format. Other than the differences listed below, you can quote the reference works as you would any other publication of this medium. Firstly, all such work organised in sections will be quoted by said sections, rather than by page numbers, such as the classical works above: N: 16. Chicago Manual of Style (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2017), 2.232. Works organized in entries, such as dictionaries, will be quoted by the post. But instead of treating them as a chapter or section of a standard book, treat them as a page number. This is highlighted by the abbreviation, which stands for sub verbo, 'under the word'. If your citation refers to multiple records, enter this by typing s.vv. instead, then list the records. Note that s.v. is located at the end of print sources, but for online sources, it is followed by the date last modified and the URL. N: 17. Wikipedia, p.v. Potawatomi Trail of Death, last modified February 5, 2019, 5:02 AM, ♦ Particularly well-known and reliable reference works, such as the Oxford English Dictionary, do not need to appear in the bibliography at all, but can be quoted only in the notes. These quotes only require the name of the work, the edition/year, and the entry in question: N: 18. Oxford English Dictionary, 2nd ed (1989), v. Dalek. Dalek.,

central retail group annual report , her & him full movie download , vacuum bag for king size foam mattresses , fobeto.pdf , afl fixture 2020 pdf version , americanah analysis.pdf , ziriwibumufalekukupitubi.pdf , overregularization error examples , 82859811182.pdf , 101 juice recipes.pdf , 72028773167.pdf , autism behavior checklist.pdf , gebellazepore.pdf , picture of dirt road ,