

Chicago Style: Turabian



What is Turabian Style?

The Chicago style is used mainly in the disciplines of history, literature, art, the social sciences, and the natural sciences. *The Chicago Manual of Style* is intended primarily for works that are going to be published. Turabian style follows the general format of Chicago style but is designed for materials that are not intended for publication, particularly student assignments.

Kate L. Turabian's *Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations* presents two basic documentation systems: notes-bibliography style (used widely in literature, history, and the arts) and the more concise parenthetical citations-reference list style (used in the physical, natural, and social sciences). Be careful not to mix elements from the two styles. Although bibliographies and reference lists are very similar, they follow different formats.

NOTE: With all citation styles, please check with your professor about the particular format you should use. Because Chicago style is so complex, there are numerous ways of adapting it to student

Footnotes-Bibliography Style: NOTE: This is one of two Turabian formats, used mainly in literature, history, and the arts. If you have footnotes, you will use this format; if not, you will want to use the parenthetical-citations format on the next page.

Footnotes

- Both Chicago and Turabian styles recommend footnotes over endnotes. In Turabian, use superscript numbers (¹) and number citations sequentially. In Chicago, however, regular numbers followed by a period (2.) are preferred.
- Type superscript *after* all punctuation except the dash, and leave no space.
Example: Sweig argues that Castro and Che Guevara were not the only key players.¹
- Single space footnotes with a blank line between each entry.

Book Format:

Author's First name Last name, *Title* (Place of publication: Publisher, date), Page Number.

Example: Julia Sweig, *Inside the Cuban Revolution* (London: Harvard University Press, 2002), 9.

Journal Article Format (with consecutively numbered papers throughout volume):

Author's First name Last name, "Article Title." *Journal Title*. Issue Number (Year): Page numbers.

Example: Holly McCammon, "The Changing Tactics of the U.S. Women's Suffrage Movements," *Social Forces* 81 (2003): 787-818.

Journal Article (pagination restarts with each issue within a volume):

Author's First name Last name, "Article Title," *Journal Title*. Volume Number, Issue Number, (Year): Page Numbers.

Example: Don Mitchell, "Free Speech and the Politics of Homelessness," *Political Geography* 11, no.2 (1992): 152-169.

Online Source:

Author's First name Last name, "Article Title," *Title of Web Site*, date. <http:// web address> (date accessed).

Example: Eric Boehlert, "Watch Your Mouth," *Salon*, March 19, 2004, <http://www.salon.com> (accessed March 22, 2004).

Bibliographies (to be used with footnotes according to notes-bibliography style, not to be confused with the reference list of the parenthetical citation-reference list style)

- Entries must be in alphabetical order by author's last name.
- Single space entries with hanging tabs; include a blank line between entries.
- If there is more than one author, only the first name is inverted. Place a period at the end of each main entry.

Book Format:

Author's last name, Author's first name. Title. Place of Publication: Publisher, Date.

Example: Butler, Rhett. *How to Offend the Southern Gentry with Only Minimal Effort*. Atlanta: Tara Publishers, 1861.

Journal Article Format (with consecutively numbered papers throughout volume):

Author's Last name, First name. "Article Title." *Journal Title*. Issue Number (Year): Page numbers.

Example: McCammon, Holly. "The Changing Tactics of the U.S. Women's Suffrage Movements." *Social Forces* 81 (2003): 787-818.

Journal Article (pagination restarts with each issue within a volume):

Author's Last name, First name. "Article Title." *Journal Title*. Volume Number, Issue Number, (Year): Page Numbers.

Example: Mitchell, Don. "Free Speech and the Politics of Homelessness." *Political Geography* 11, no.2 (1992): 152-169.

Internet source:

Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Page or Publication*, Date of last update or publication.. <http://web address>. (date accessed).

Example: Boehlert, Eric. "Watch Your Mouth." *Salon*, March 19, 2004, <http://www.salon.com> (accessed March 22, 2004).

Parenthetical Citations-Reference List Style: This is second of the two Turabian styles, used mainly in the physical, natural, and social sciences.

Parenthetical Citations

Parenthetical citations provide the author's name and date

- The parenthetical reference is placed before the end-punctuation.
Example: The war was about to start (Butler 1861).
- If work is unpublished, such as a collection of personal letters, write it out in the text.
- Format: (Author date) with no comma. If there is no author, use the first words of the title as the first element in the citation. Add commas for extra information, such as page number or numbers you are referring to.

Example: Your own writing (Nelson and Smith 1993, 54).

Reference List Entry (to be used with parenthetical citations)

- Except as noted here, reference lists are organized following the same rules as bibliographies.
- The beginning of each reference list entry must correspond to the first name or title word used in your in-text citations. This is to permit your reader to quickly find each matching complete reference in the list.
- The year of publication follows the author(s) or title (only if no author), and must match the year used in parenthetical references. The year is not repeated later in the reference.
- In titles and subtitles of works, capitalize only the first letter and proper names. In journal articles, capitalize all significant words.

Book Format:

Author's last name, Author's first name. Date. *Title*. Place of publication: Publisher.

Example: Nelson, Burton. 1994. *Sexism and the American culture of sports*. New York: Harcourt Brace.

Periodical Format:

Author's last name, Author's first name. Date. "Title of article." *Journal*. Issue number (Season): page numbers.

Example: Hines, Laurie. 2003. "When parallel paths cross: Competition and the elimination of sex segregation in the education fraternities, 1969-1974." *History of Education Quarterly* 43 (Summer): 196-223.

Online Article Format:

Author's last name, Author's first name. Date of publication. "Title of article." *Title of Publication*. Date of Publication. Website (Date Accessed).

Example: Boehlert, Eric. 2004. "Watch your mouth." *Salon*, March 19, <http://.salon.com/news/> (accessed March 22, 2004).

For more information on Chicago/Turabian see

OWL at Purdue: owl.english.purdue.edu

Berkley Library: www.lib.berkeley.edu/instruct/guides/chicago-turabianstyle.pdf

NOTE: ONCE AGAIN, DON'T FORGET TO ASK YOUR INSTRUCTOR FOR SPECIFIC GUIDELINES. CHICAGO/TURABIAN IS QUITE COMPLICATED.