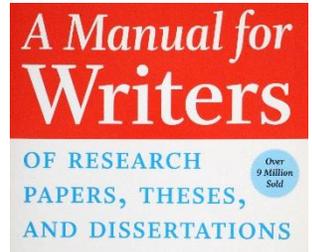# DOCUMENTING TURABIAN (AUTHOR-DATE) STYLE

Overview of Chicago style

Where is it used? – Turabian (Author-Date) style is an adapted version of Chicago style. It is usually used at the dissertation level. At Tyndale, it is primarily used by the Doctor of Ministry program.

What is unique about this citation style? – Turabian (Author-Date) uses parenthetical citations that include the author's surname, the year of publication, and the page range of the information referenced. Sources must also be listed in a "Reference List" section at the end of the document.

Can I use headings in Chicago? – Turabian (Author-Date) recommends headings in papers of six pages or longer. Before and after each heading, leave **two** blank single-spaced lines. Use the heading formatting as listed below.

Should I include a title page? – Turabian (Author-Date) requires a title page for all assignments. You should include the name of your school, your paper's title and subtitle, the phrase "An assignment in partial fulfillment of [Course Name]", "Tyndale Seminary", the name of your professor, your name, city, and due date. Please see the sample on the right side of this page or section 5.1.1 of the "DMin Handbook."

> CHAPTER I:
>
> CENTERED, ALL CAPITALIZED LETTERING
>
> **Level 1: Centred, Bold, Title-Style Capitalization**
> Level 2: Centred, Regular Font, Title-Style Capitalization
> **Level 3: Flush Left, Bold, Title-Style Capitalization**
> Level 4: Flush Left, Regular Font, Title-Style Capitalization
> Level 5: **Indented to start with paragraph.** No blank line after, bold or italics, sentence style capitalization, end with period.

Other formatting tips

- Include a page number centred in the footer of all pages. Do not number title pages, approval pages, or copyright pages. Front matter (if applicable) uses lowercase Roman numerals, while the main body of your content uses Arabic numbers, with page 1 being the first page of your Introduction.
- Double-space all paragraphs and indent the first line of each paragraph by half an inch. Do **not** leave a blank line between paragraphs.

Citing Paraphrases and Summaries

Every time you paraphrase or summarize someone else's idea, you must credit the author for their research and ideas. You should always introduce a paraphrase or summary with your own words – either with a signal phrase (e.g., Author believes), or as a natural outflowing of your sentence – followed by an in-text parenthetical citation.

> In the Colossians 1 hymn, Bevere (2003, 127) points out that the character, markers, and treasures applied to wisdom in the Old Testament were now being applied to Christ.

Citing Direct Quotations and Block Quotes

When you borrow a source's exact words, enclose them in quotation marks (for quotations of 4 lines or fewer). Include in your citation the author's surname, the year of publication, and the page reference. The citation will either come at the end of the sentence with all three details present or immediately after the author's surname if you are using a signal phrase.

Directly quoting as part of your sentence:	Directly quoting with a signal phrase:
Although concise writing is often preferred, "in the interest of clarity, emphasis, or beauty, repetition is sometimes a wise choice" (Bacon 2009, 59).	Piper (1992, 34) claims, "The strength of patience hangs on our capacity to believe that God is up to something good for us in all our delays and detours."

Quotations of 5 or more lines of prose (in-text) require block quote formatting. Introduce the quotation with a signal phrase and a colon. Forgo quotation marks (except to note quotations within the quotation) and set off the quoted material with an indentation of 1 inch from the left margin. Note that for block quotations, punctuation comes *before* the in-text citation.

> Pentecostals recognize that there is a "paradox" in how God is depicted in Scripture, but it does not bother them:
>
> > The absolute, immutable, changeless, timeless, impassible God is also the personal God who answers prayer and seemingly changes his mind. For Pentecostal thinking, the paradox contained in biblical descriptions of God does not pose any problems because they experience God in dynamic, personal terms as the unknowable God who in his greatness, might and majesty as Master of the universe falls outside the frame of reference of human beings, who are the works of his hands. (Nel 2017, 5)

Sample References (see Chapter 19 in the Turabian Manual for more information)

Basic Book (19.1.1)	Bruce, F. F. 1988. *The Canon of Scripture.* Downer's Grove, IL: Inter-Varsity Press.
eBook (19.1.10)	Bevere, Allan R. 2003. *Sharing in the Inheritance: Identity and the Moral Life in Colossians*. London: Sheffield Academic Press, https://ezproxy.mytyndale.ca:2443/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?Direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=378257&site=ehost-live&scope=site&ebv=EB&ppid=pp_Cover. **Note: Include book's format (i.e., Adobe Digital Editions PDF, Kindle, etc.) instead of a URL if applicable (see next entry).**
Theses and dissertations (19.7.1)	Wilson, Stephen G. 1994. "1 Peter 2:9: Christian Witness in the World." Master's thesis, Catholic Theological Union. PDF.
Edited/ translated work (19.1.1.1)	Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. 2010. *The Science of Logic.* Edited and translated by George di Giovanni. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. **Note: If your editor and translators are different people, include them as separate sentences.**
Chapter/work in an anthology or edited volume (19.1.9.2)	Binkley, Cameron. 2011. "Saving Redwoods: Clubwomen and Conservation, 1900-1925." In *California Women and Politics: From the Gold Rush to the Great Depression*, edited by Robert W. Cherny, Mary Ann Irwin, and Ann Marie Wilson, 151-74. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press. **Note: Before the publishing city is the page range of the chapter/work. You may use full or abbreviated (shown) ranges.**
The Bible	Biblical references are placed as in-text parenthetical citations e.g., (Rom. 8:28). See chapter 24.6 in *A Manual for Writers* for biblical abbreviations in Turabian. Include the translation following your first Scripture reference only: e.g., (Gen. 12:1-3 ESV). The Bible and other sacred texts are not normally listed in your references list.
Biblical commentaries in a series (19.1.6)	Enns, Peter. 2000. *Exodus*. The NIV Application Commentary Series. Edited by Terry Muck. Grand Rapids: Zondervan. **Note: If you are citing a chapter in an Edited/Multi-Volume Work that is *NOT* part of a series, cite it like a work in an anthology (see above).**
Journal article (electronic) (19.2)	Nel, Marius. 2017. "Pentecostal Talk about God: Attempting to Speak from Experience." *Hervormde Teologiese Studies*, 73, no. 3: 1-8. https://search.proquest.com/docview/1898601853?accountid=43682. **Note: If available, include the URL listed with the article (i.e., Permalink), not the URL in your search bar. If a DOI is listed, append the DOI to "https://doi.org/" to form the URL (see next entry).**
Two or Three authors (19.1.1)	In text citation: (Keng, Lin, and Orazem 2017, 22) Keng, Shao-Hsun, Chun-Hung Lin, and Peter F. Orazem. 2017. "Expanding College Access in Taiwan, 1978–2014: Effects on Graduate Quality and Income Inequality." *Journal of Human Capital* 11, no. 1 (Spring): 1–34. https://doi.org/10.1086/690235.
Four or more authors (18.1.1)	In-text citation: (Weber et al. 2017, 45) Weber, Jesse N., Martin Kalbe, Kum Chuan Shim, Noémie I. Erin, Natalie C. Steinel, Lei Ma, and Daniel I. Bolnick. 2017. "Resist Globally, Infect Locally: A Transcontinental Test of Adaptation by Stickleback and Their Tapeworm Parasite." *American Naturalist* 189, no. 1 (January): 43–57. https://doi.org/10.1086/689597. **Note: For in-text citations with 4+ authors, only list the first author's surname, but include all authors in your reference list. If your work has more than 10 authors, list only the first 7 in your reference list followed by et al.**
Short work from a website (19.5.1)	With a given author: (Higgins 2016). Note that there is usually no page number for website references. Higgins, Susan B. 2016. "High School Students Explore Key Issues Facing American Indian Communities." News at Princeton, Princeton University, June 23, 2016. https://www.princeton.edu/main/news/archive/S46/66/o2A46/. When there is no specific author, use the owner or sponsor of the site: (Alliance for Linguistic Diversity n.d.). Alliance for Linguistic Diversity. n.d. "Balkan Romani." Endangered Languages. Accessed June 10, 2016. http://www.endangeredlanguages.com/lang/5342. **Note: List the title of the website in regular font after the page name. For dates, list the publishing year after the author's name if available. If unavailable, write "n.d." after the author's name as well as "Accessed" and the date following the website title. Include "Last modified" after the website title if applicable.**
Entry from a reference work (19.9.1)	• Well known reference works (i.e., major dictionaries or encyclopaedias) are usually cited in-text only, not in your references list. For example: (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, s.v. "Dame Margaret Drabble," accessed June 26, 2016, http://www.britannica.com/biography/Margaret-Drabble). • For more specialized reference works (i.e. concordances, Bible dictionaries, etc.), cite them like a normal book or online source (see earlier entries). **Note: "s.v." means "sub verbo," or "under the word." This refers to the term you have looked up.**
Lecture (19.7.2)	Farrell, Margaret. 2009. "Revising the Essay." Lecture, Queen's University, Kingston, ON, October 16, 2009.
Citing something someone else cited (19.9.3)	In-text citation: (Zukofsky 1981, 269) - **Note: Only cite the original source in the brackets, not the source you got it from.** Zukofsky, Louis. 1931. "Sincerity and Objectification." *Poetry* 37 (February): 269. Quoted in Bonnie Costello, *Marianne Moore: Imaginary Possessions* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1981).