How to Reference:

Turabian Style Guide
How to Reference: Turabian Style

Referencing styles vary across institutions. At Alphacrucis College the Turabian Style of referencing is used. The Turabian style cites reference material in footnotes, including all relevant bibliographic information. The footnotes provide the immediate details of a source from which the information has been acquired. Secondly, the Turabian style includes all the bibliographic information in a bibliography at the end of the paper. Except for a few minor differences, the Turabian style is very similar to ‘The Chicago Manual of Style.’ However, the Turabian Style is very different to the Harvard, MLA (Modern Language Association of America) or APA (American Psychological Association) styles which are endorsed in other academic institutions.

More information on the Turabian style can be found by referring to:
OR http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/instruct/guides/chicago-turabianstyle.pdf

When using the Turabian style, every time you refer to information from a source you need to footnote the details. The first time a work is mentioned, the footnote should include the complete bibliographic information. Thereafter it may be abbreviated (see Subsequent Referencing). There is a particular order that you need to conform to in writing the bibliographic details of your citations. The following paragraphs provide you with information about how to cite different sources in your paper; whether it is a book, journal, or online reference.

SECTION A

1. Books
For books, the full reference must include the following information in the order shown:
   - Name of author(s)
   - Title and (if any) subtitle
   - Name of editor, compiler or translator (if any)
   - Number or edition, if other than the first
   - Facts of Publication
   - Place of Publication
   - Name of Publisher
   - Date of Publisher
   - Page numbers (only in footnotes)

a. One to three authors
The most common reference you will cite is a book with one to three authors.

i. First citation in the footnotes:

ii. Subsequent citations in the footnotes:
1. Grey, 45.
Or
1. Grey, Them, Us and Me, 45.

Note: You should use the second option if you are citing numerous texts written by Grey.

2. Ormerod and Clifton, 4.
Or

Alternatively
If you are referencing the exact same text as the footnote immediately prior to the one you are currently inserting then you can use “Ibid,” meaning “in the same place.” However, depending on whether the page number of your current reference is the same as or different to the reference immediately prior, you will either write:

1. Ibid.
Or
1. Ibid., 47.

iii. In the bibliography:


Note:
- Any designations such as Dr, Professor, Mrs, or academic qualifications etc., are omitted from your citation of the author
- The Title of the book is italicised
- The Title of the Book retains the original spelling
- The Title of the Book should be capitalised except for the articles, prepositions and coordinating conjunctions (For example the words: ‘the’, ‘and’, ‘for’, ‘but’, ‘or’, ‘it’, ‘a’, ‘is’, etc., are not capitalised within the title unless it is the first word of the title. See Jacqueline Grey example above)
- The ‘Facts of Publication’ ARE put in parentheses or brackets in the footnotes but NOT in the bibliography!
- The author’s name is in a different order in the footnotes compared to the bibliography. (In the bibliography the author’s surname comes first, in the footnotes the author’s given name goes first)
- The footnotes include page numbers. However, this is NOT included in the bibliography (except, as will be noted later, for journal articles and chapters in a book.)
- Do not include ISBN numbers, postcodes or copyright symbols etc

b. Three or more authors
If the work has more than three authors it is normal to cite the first author, and to follow it with the Latin term ‘et al.’ (meaning “and others”).
i. First citation in the footnotes:

ii. Subsequent citations in the footnotes:
1. Greenberger et al., 54.
Or

Alternatively
If you are referencing the exact same text as the footnote *immediately prior* to the one you are currently inserting then you can use “Ibid,” meaning “in the same place.” However, depending on whether the page number of your current reference is the same as or different to the reference immediately prior, you will either write:

1. Ibid.
Or
1. Ibid., 62.

iii. In the bibliography:

c. Author Plus Editor
If the book has an author as well as an editor or editors, you need to indicate this with the abbreviation “ed.”

i. First citation in the footnotes:

ii. Subsequent citations in the footnotes:
Or

Alternatively
If you are referencing the exact same text as the footnote *immediately prior* to the one you are currently inserting then you can use “Ibid,” meaning “in the same place.” However, depending on whether the page number of your current reference is the same as or different to the reference immediately prior, you will either write:

1. Ibid.
Or
1. Ibid., 30.
iii. In the bibliography:

d. No given author
When there are no identifiable authors or editors the citation is as follows.

i. In the footnotes and bibliography:

*Note: In the bibliography, a source with no author is inserted where it fits alphabetically, according to the first letter of the title.*

c. Chapter in a Book
When a book is a collection of essays or chapters, written by different authors and compiled by an editor or editors, reference it as follows.

i. First citation in the footnotes:

ii. Subsequent citations in the footnotes:

*Alternatively*  
If you are referencing the exact same text as the footnote *immediately prior* to the one you are currently inserting then you can use “Ibid,” meaning “in the same place.” However, depending on whether the page number of your current reference is the same as or different to the reference immediately prior, you will either write:

1. Ibid.  
Or  
1. Ibid., 240.

iii. In the bibliography:

*Note: You include the page numbers of the whole chapter cited in the bibliography.*

f. Book with a Translator

i. First citation in the footnotes:

**ii. Subsequent citations in the footnotes:**
1. Pannenberg, 11–12.
Or

**Alternatively**

If you are referencing the exact same text as the footnote *immediately prior* to the one you are currently inserting then you can use “Ibid,” meaning “in the same place.” However, depending on whether the page number of your current reference is the same as or different to the reference immediately prior, you will either write:

1. Ibid.
Or
1. Ibid., 20.

**iii. In the bibliography:**

2. **Dictionaries/Encyclopaedias**

Dictionary and encyclopaedia articles can either be signed or unsigned, and are generally treated the same as citing chapters in a book. For example:

i (a). If *signed*, include the author as follows in the footnotes:

i (b). If this source was *unsigned* it would be cited as:

**ii. Subsequent citations in the footnotes:**
Or

**Alternatively**

If you are referencing the exact same text as the footnote *immediately prior* to the one you are currently inserting then you can use “Ibid,” meaning “in the same place.” However, depending on whether the page number of your current reference is the same as or different to the reference immediately prior, you will either write:

1. Ibid.
Or
1. Ibid., 506.

iii. In the bibliography:


Note: The unsigned source goes in alphabetical order by the first letter in the title of the chapter.

3. Journals
For journals, the full reference should include the following information in the order shown in accordance to the general principles noted above:
- Author(s)
- Title of the article - in inverted commas
- Title of the Periodical or Journal - in italics
- Volume or issue number (or both)
- Publication date - in brackets
- Page numbers

i. First citation in the footnotes:


ii. Subsequent citations in the footnotes:


Alternatively
If you are referencing the exact same text as the footnote immediately prior to the one you are currently inserting then you can use “Ibid,” meaning “in the same place.”
However, depending on whether the page number of your current reference is the same as or different to the reference immediately prior, you will either write:

1. Ibid.
Or
1. Ibid., 20.

iii. In the bibliography:


*Note: Within journal citations the title of the article is in “inverted commas,” and the title of the journal is italicised.*

4. Unpublished Material
For papers presented at conferences or personal communications the citation is as follows.

i. First citation in the footnotes:


ii. Subsequent citations in the footnotes:
As above

Alternatively
If you are referencing the exact same text as the footnote immediately prior to the one you are currently inserting then you can use “Ibid,” meaning “in the same place.”

1. Ibid.

iii. In the bibliography:

5. **Online Sources**

Today there are a lot more references available online. When citing these sources the general principles noted above apply. However, you also need to include the URL and the date of access.

*Note:* Be careful which websites you choose to reference. Make sure it is a credible source. Do NOT reference wikipedia as the content on the site can be edited by anyone.

### i. First citation in the footnotes:


### ii. Subsequent citations in the footnotes:

As above

*Alternatively*

If you are referencing the exact same text as the footnote *immediately prior* to the one you are currently inserting then you can use “Ibid,” meaning “in the same place.”

1. Ibid.

### iii. In the bibliography:


Del Nevo, Matthew. “Parameters of Pentecostal Aesthetics.” *Cyberjournal*...
for Pentecostal-Charismatic Research 18 (January 2009).

Note: Be aware of online sources and make sure they are of reputable quality before including them in your papers.

Many of us now prefer to read via electronic readers such as Kindles. When citing these sources the general principles noted above apply. However, when there are no page numbers indicated, you need to refer to the Kindle Location number (or equivalent) at the bottom of the screen.

   i. **First citation in the footnotes:**

   iii. **In the bibliography:**

7. **Films**
Occasionally you may want to reference a film, for subjects such as *Theology and Film* or *Cultural Hermeneutics*. The way to do this is as follows:

   i. **First citation in the footnotes:**
   *Jesus of Montreal*, DVD, directed by Denys Arcand (Canada: Centre National de la Cinématographie (CNC), 1989).

   ii. **Subsequent citations in the footnotes:**
   As above

   Alternatively
   If you are referencing the exact same text as the footnote *immediately prior* to the one you are currently inserting then you can use “Ibid,” meaning “in the same place.”

   iii. **In the bibliography:**

8. **Referencing an Author Cited in a Secondary text**
Finally, you may want to insert a quote or summarise the view of a particular scholar found in a text not written by that particular person. For example, you might come across Walter Kasper quoted in Shane Clifton’s text *Pentecostal Churches in Transition: Analysing the Developing
Ecclesiology of the Assemblies of God in Australia, and may want to use Kasper’s quote, which reads: “All dialogues define the visible unity of all Christians as communion-unity, and agree in understanding it, in analogy with the original Trinitarian model, not as uniformity but as unity in diversity and diversity in unity.” In this case, the citation should be referenced as follows:

i. First citation in the footnotes:

*Note:* Do NOT look up Clifton’s reference of Kasper and insert a footnote which looks as if you have cited Kasper’s text itself.

ii. Subsequent citations in the footnotes:
   1. Walter Kasper as cited in Clifton, 10-11.
   Or

*Alternatively*
If you are referencing the exact same text as the footnote immediately prior to the one you are currently inserting then you can use “Ibid,” meaning “in the same place.”

1. Ibid.

iii. In the bibliography:
SECTION B
Putting it all together - An Example Bibliography:

A bibliography is the final list of all the sources referred to in your paper. The information is ordered in alphabetical order by surname (or title if there is no author). The other general principles of citations remain the same. Furthermore, in a bibliography no page numbers are required unless you are citing a journal article or a separately authored chapter within a book. There should be no more than one or two texts in the bibliography that are not directly referred to in the body of your paper. The rest of the references in the bibliography will be those specifically cited in your paper. For a 2000 word paper you should have at least 10 references in the bibliography (i.e. approx 1 reference per 200 words of assignment word count).

Bibliography


**Note:**
- The list is ordered in alphabetical order by surname
- The title of the book is italicised
- The facts of publication are NOT in parentheses or brackets
- The author's name is in a different order to the footnotes. (In the bibliography the surname comes first, in the footnotes the given name is first)
- When there are multiple authors, only the first author is put in Surname-First Name order, the other authors are kept in First Name-Surname order.
- The bibliography does not include page numbers, except when citing journal articles or a chapter/s in an edited book.

**SECTION C: Additional Information**

**Referencing the Bible:**

When referring to a Bible verse you only need to give the Scripture reference and translation, you do not need to quote the whole verse. However, there are times when quoting a verse is relevant to the paper.

For example: Paul is continually encouraging the early believers to stand firm in the faith.1

1 Cor. 16:13; Gal. 5:1; Eph. 6:14; & 2 Thess 2:15 TNIV (Today's New International Version).

The accepted abbreviations for the books of the bible are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Testament</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genesis</td>
<td>Gen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exodus</td>
<td>Ex or Exod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leviticus</td>
<td>Lev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>Num</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deuteronomy</td>
<td>Dt or Deut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua</td>
<td>Josh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judges</td>
<td>Judg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>Ruth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &amp; 2 Samuel</td>
<td>1 &amp; 2 Sam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &amp; 2 Kings</td>
<td>1 &amp; 2 Kings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &amp; 2 Chronicles</td>
<td>1 &amp; 2 Chron or Chr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezra</td>
<td>Ezra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nehemiah</td>
<td>Neh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esther</td>
<td>Esther or Est</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job</td>
<td>Job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psalms</td>
<td>Ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proverbs</td>
<td>Pr or Prov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Testament</td>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesiastes</td>
<td>Eccl or Eccles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song of Songs</td>
<td>S of S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaiah</td>
<td>Is or Isa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremiah</td>
<td>Jer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamentations</td>
<td>Lam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezekiel</td>
<td>Ezek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel</td>
<td>Dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosea</td>
<td>Hos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel</td>
<td>Joel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amos</td>
<td>Am or Amos</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obadiah</td>
<td>Obad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonah</td>
<td>Jon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Micah</td>
<td>Mic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nahum</td>
<td>Nah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habakkuk</td>
<td>Hab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zephaniah</td>
<td>Zep</td>
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<td>Haggai</td>
<td>Hag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zechariah</td>
<td>Zec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malachi</td>
<td>Mal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Testament</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matthew</td>
<td>Matt or Mt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>Mk or Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luke</td>
<td>Lk or Luke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>John or Jn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acts</td>
<td>Acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romans</td>
<td>Rom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &amp; 2 Corinthians</td>
<td>1 &amp; 2 Cor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galatians</td>
<td>Gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephesians</td>
<td>Eph</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippians</td>
<td>Phil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colossians</td>
<td>Col</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &amp; 2 Thessalonians</td>
<td>1 &amp; 2 Thess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &amp; 2 Timothy</td>
<td>1 &amp; 2 Tim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titus</td>
<td>Tit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philemon</td>
<td>Philem or Phlm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrews</td>
<td>Heb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>Jas or James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &amp; 2 Peter</td>
<td>1 &amp; 2 Pet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &amp; 2 &amp; 3 John</td>
<td>1 &amp; 2 &amp; 3 Jn or John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jude</td>
<td>Jude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelation</td>
<td>Rev</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Footnoting Tools:**

There are tools in your Word processing software to make footnoting easier.

In Microsoft Word:
- Place your cursor where you want your footnote to go, (usually this should be at the end of your sentence).
- Go to the “Insert” menu
- Scroll down and click on “References”
- Choose “Footnote”
- Click “Insert”

You will then find that a superscript number has been inserted in your text, and that you can write in the footer of your document the citation details.

This tool is very easy to use. Another feature of this tool is that if you cut and paste a sentence within your paper which has a footnote citation, it will automatically cut the footnote and paste it in the footer with the sentence. It will even re-order the superscript numbers for you and put the citation in the correct placement in the footer.

**Zotero**
An additional research tool is known as Zotero. Zotero is a free tool that helps you to collect, organise and cite your research sources.

See [www.zotero.com](http://www.zotero.com) for more information.