

Chicago & Turabian Formatting



Citing sources properly is an essential writing skill that helps you demonstrate credibility to other scholars and directs your readers to your sources. Chicago style is used for both academic and professional publications. Turabian style is a modified version of Chicago style, designed specifically for students and collegiate writing. This handout follows guidelines from the Turabian manual, but remember to always tailor your work for your specific audience and assignment. For each topic, the corresponding section in the Turabian manual, *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations, 8th Edition*, is listed in parentheses.

General Format (A.1)

Font (A.1.2): Readable, standard size (e.g., Times New Roman or Helvetica, 12 pt. font)

Line Spacing (A.1.3): Double spaced throughout, except block quotes, tables/figures, and appendix lists

Margins (A.1.1): 1-inch margins on all sides

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In *Democracy and Other Neoliberal Fantasies*, Jodi Dean argues that “imagining a rhizome might be nice, but rhizomes don’t describe the underlying structure of real networks,”¹ rejecting the idea that there is such a thing as a nonhierarchical interconnectedness that structures our contemporary world and means of communication. Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri, on the other hand, argue that the Internet is an exemplar of the rhizome: a nonhierarchical, noncentered network—a democratic network with “an indeterminate and potentially unlimited number of interconnected nodes [that] communicate with no central point of control.”² What is at stake in settling this dispute? Being. And, knowledge and power in that being. More specifically, this paper explores how a theory of social ontology has evolved to theories of social ontologies, how the modernist notion of global understanding of individuals working toward a common (rationalized and objectively knowable) goal became pluralistic postmodern theories embracing the idea of local networks. Furthermore, what this summary journey of theoretical evolution allows for is a consideration of why understandings of a world comprising emergent networks need be of concern to composition instructors and their practical activities in the classroom: networks produce knowledge.

Our journey begins with early modernism, and if early modernism had a theme, it was oneness. This focus on oneness or unity, on the whole rather than on individual parts, derived from Enlightenment thinking: “The project [of modernity] amounted to an extraordinary intellectual

1. Jodi Dean, *Democracy and Other Neoliberal Fantasies: Communicative Capitalism and Left Politics* (Durham: Duke University Press, 2009), 30.
2. Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri, “Postmodernization, or the Informatization of Production,” in *Empire* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2000), 299.

Header (A.1.4): Include a page number for each page except the title page. Put the number in the top right corner, or centered at the bottom of the page.

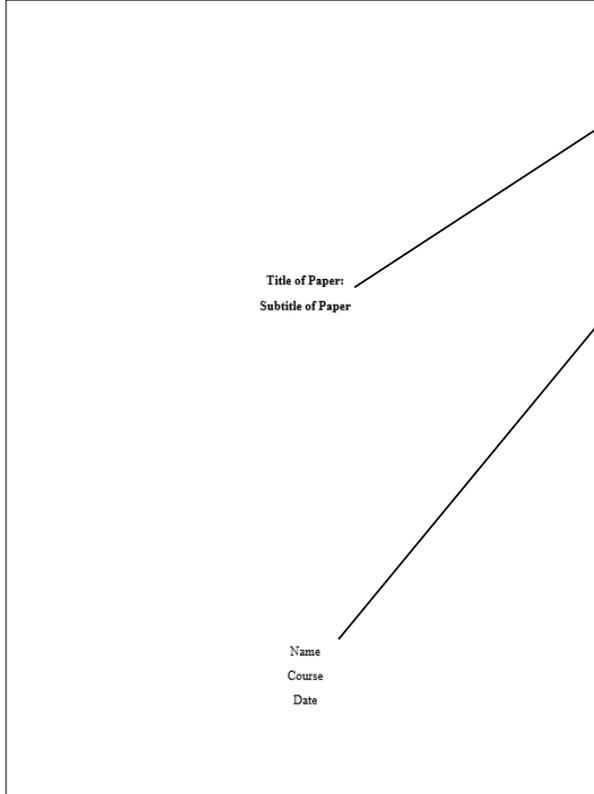
In-Text Citations (15.3.1 & 15.3.2): If using bibliography style citations (shown), include superscript numbers at the end of sentences in which a source is used. Each superscript number corresponds to a footnote (shown) or endnote (not shown).

If using author-date style citations (not shown), include author, date, and page information for your source that corresponds to a more detailed entry in your reference list.

Footnotes (16.3.4.1): Footnotes should begin with the superscript number that matches the one used in text. The footnote will include a more detailed citation for the source. Footnotes should be single spaced.

Title Page (A.2.1.2)

The title page introduces key information about your work: your topic, the title of your work, your name, course information or other affiliations, and the date.



Title (A.1.5): The title should be 1/3 of the way down the page. If title has a colon and subtitle, put those on a second line. Unless your instructor says otherwise, the title should appear in boldface with each element centered.

Additional Information (A.2.1.2): Include your name along with any other information requested by your instructor, such as the course title and the date.

Two Citation Styles (15.3)

In Chicago and Turabian format, there are two common citation styles: bibliography style and author-date style. Bibliographic style, also known as note-bibliography style, employs footnotes or endnotes and is typically used in humanities and some social sciences. Author-date style, also known as parenthetical reference style, is used in most social sciences and natural and physical sciences).

To determine which citation style to use, consult with your instructor or consult publications in your field. Whichever style you use, remember to be consistent with your citation style throughout your text.

Bibliography Style Citations (15.3.1)

In bibliographic style, citations in the text require superscripts, which is a small number placed at the end of the sentence. This number corresponds to a full citation of the work, either listed at the bottom of the page (footnotes), or at the end of each chapter or the entire paper (endnotes).

Example (in-text): According to one scholar, “The railroads had made Chicago the most important meeting place between East and West.”⁴

Example (footnote or endnote): 4. William Cronon, *Nature’s Metropolis: Chicago and the Great West* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1991), 92-93.

Bibliography Style Citations (continued)

Book with One Author (17.1)

Include: Superscript Number. Author's First name and Last name, *Title of Book* (Publishing city: Publisher, year of publication), page numbers referenced.

Example: 4. Cormac McCarthy, *Blood Meridian: Or Evening Redness in the West* (New York: Random House, 1985), 64-65.

Book with Two or More Authors (17.1)

Include: Superscript Number. Author's First name and Last name, and second First name Last name, *Title of Book* (Publishing city: Publisher, year of publication), page numbers referenced.

Example: 7. Peter Morey and Amina Yaqin, *Framing Muslims: Stereotyping and Representation after 9/11* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2011), 52.

Scholarly Journal Article (17.2)

Include: Superscript Number. Author's First name and Last name, "Title of Article," *Title of Journal* issue number, volume number (issue year): page numbers.

Example: 2. Dennis R. Cutchins, "Adaptations in the Classroom," *Literature Film Quarterly* 31, no. 4 (Fall 2003): 295.

Online Scholarly Journal Article (17.2)

Include: Superscript Number. Author's First name and Last name, "Title of Article," *Title of Journal* issue number, volume number (issue year): page numbers, Access Date, URL.

Example: 12. Saskia E. Wieringa, "Portrait of a Women's Marriage: Navigating between Lesbophobia and Islamophobia," *Signs* 36, no. 4 (Summer 2011): 785-86, accessed February 15, 2012, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1-86/658500>.

Internet Sources (17.7)

Include: Superscript Number. Author's First name and Last name, "Title of Webpage," Organization, date of publication, date of access, website URL.

Example: 6. Susannah Brooks, "Longtime Library Director Reflects on a Career at the Crossroads," University of Wisconsin-Madison News, September 1, 2011, accessed March 22, 2012, <http://www.news.wisc.edu/19704>.

Author-Date Style Citations (18.3.1)

The author-date style requires parenthetical citations in the text, which includes the author's last name, the date of the publication, and the page number(s). These citations are typically placed at the end of the sentence or clause. However, if the author's name is used in the text, the remaining citation information should be directly after the author's name.

Example (in-text citation): According to one scholar, "The railroads had made Chicago the most important meeting place between East and West" (Cronon 1991, 131).

Example (in-text citation): According to William Cronon (1991, 131), "The railroads had made Chicago the most important meeting place between East and West."

Author-Date Style Reference List Entries

Book with One Author (19.1)

Include: Last name, First name. Year. *Title of Book*. Publishing city: Publisher.

Example: Bloom, Harold. 1994. *The Western Canon: The Books and School of the Ages*. New York: Harcourt Brace.

Journal Article (19.2)

Include: Last name, First name. Year. "Title of Article." Title of Journal, Volume, Issue Number (Additional Date Info): page numbers.

Example: Christiansen, Nancy. 1997. "Rhetoric as Character-Fashioning." *Rhetorica: A Journal of the History of Rhetoric*, 15, no. 2 (Summer): 297-334.

Note: Include the access date and URL if accessed online

Website (19.7.1)

Include: (If no author is given, the name of the organization should be placed first): Last name, First name. Year. "Title of Webpage." Organization, Date of publication. Date of access. Website URL.

Example: Brooks, Susannah. 2011. "Longtime Library Director Reflects on a Career at the Crossroads." University of Wisconsin-Madison News, September 1. Accessed March 22, 2012. <http://www.news.wisc.edu/19704>.

Bibliography (16.2) or Reference List Format (18.2)

If you are using author-date style, you will need to include a reference list, and though not always required for bibliography style, it is strongly recommended and often expected. There are various kinds of bibliographies (e.g., selected, annotated, single-author, etc.), but the most common or standard bibliography or reference list includes all sources used within your work. You may also choose to include sources that strongly influenced your work, though not directly used within your text.

Listing Entries (Bibliography, 16.2.2.1; Reference List, 1.8.2.1.1): List sources alphabetically by last name. If using more than one work by an author, list additional entries alphabetically by title of work (bibliography style) or chronologically (author-date/reference list style).

Bibliography

Bloom, Harold. 1994. *The Western Canon: The Books and School of the Ages*. New York: Harcourt Brace.

Brooks, Susannah. 2011. "Longtime Library Director Reflects on a Career at the Crossroads." University of Wisconsin-Madison News, September 1. Accessed March 22, 2012. <http://www.news.wisc.edu/19704>.

Christiansen, Nancy. 1997. "Rhetoric as Character-Fashioning." *Rhetorica: A Journal of the History of Rhetoric*, 15, no. 2 (Summer): 297-334.

Title (16.2.1): Center the title (Bibliography or Reference List) and format as the body of your paper. Include two lines between the title and the entries.

Spacing (A.1.3): Single space all entries, but leave one blank line between entries.

Hanging Indent (16.1.7): Set a 0.5-inch indent for citations that extend more than one line.