

Turabian Style: Parenthetical Citations

See Chapter 18, “The Basic Form,” and 19, “Types of Sources,” for “Parenthetical Citation-Reference List Style” in *A Manual for Writers* (8th ed.) or the University Writing Center for additional help.

Turabian documentation style is essentially the same as the Chicago style with a few slight modifications that focus on student research papers rather than material for publishing. For example, access dates are used more often than in comparable Chicago style entries. The Turabian style offers two citation methods, Notes-Bibliography and Parenthetical Citations-Reference List. This handout outlines the latter. Parenthetical Citations-Reference List (or reference list style or author-date style) is used most frequently in social sciences and natural and physical sciences.

To begin, a citation is necessary when you have used a direct quotation as well as when you have paraphrased another’s work. In Parenthetical Citations-Reference List style, you indicate that you have used a source by placing a parenthetical citation next to your reference to that source.

It may be possible to attach a biodegradable digital device onto pills that can be digested while the device transmits information back to the patient’s iPhone (Mullin 2012).

At the end of the paper, you list all sources that were cited in the text in a reference list.

Mullin, Rick. 2012. Odd Couplings. *Chemical and Engineering News* 90, no. 7 (February). <http://0-cen.acs.org.bianca.penlib.du.edu/articles/90/i7/Odd-Couplings.html> (accessed July 7, 2012).

Parenthetical Citations

Parenthetical citations should include enough information to allow readers to find the full citation in your reference list—usually the author’s name, date of publication, and if you are citing a specific passage, a page number. Parenthetical citation format varies slightly among types of sources. XX stands in for page numbers here.

Book: (Author’s Last Name Date of Publication, XX-XX)

Book with two authors: [Author #1’s Last Name and Author #2’s Last Name Date of Publication, XX-XX]

Online journal article: (Author’s Last Name Date of Publication, XX)

For a direct quotation (in-text or block), the parenthetical citation should follow immediately.

“It seems funny to me that in the days of relationships and support of one another, I made more sales and three times the bonuses I do now” (Cheryl 2007, 3).

“David O’Reilly, Proteus’ chief product officer, says the firm’s partnerships focus on its *raison d’être*: exploring the possibilities of digitalized personalized medicine” (Mullin 2012), despite the many obstacles.

Monitoring patient behavior is also behind a partnership between Sanofi and AgaMatrix, a Salem, N.H.-based developer of blood glucose monitors. In 2010, the two firms signed a 10-year agreement under which the drug company, a major insulin supplier, began marketing AgaMatrix’ standard blood glucose meter, BGStar. The companies recently began marketing the first product developed under the agreement, iBGStar, which connects the meter to an iPhone. (Mullin 2012)

University Writing Center

University of Denver • Anderson Academic Commons 280 • (303) 871-7456 • <http://duwriting.org/writing-center>

Note that contrary to in-text quotations, the citation that follows the block quotation is inserted after the period. Also, the citation has no page number because it refers to an article within an online journal without page numbers.

When citing paraphrased material:

Although not a new concept, making the leap from an individual patient to an ecosystem may seem mind-boggling for a medical practitioner who is trained to address the issues of individuals as they file through the clinic (Jjemba 2008, 3).

If you've included multiple sentences of paraphrased material, it is necessary only to insert the parenthetical citation after the last sentence.

Reference List

The order of components in a reference list entry follows the same general pattern for many different types of sources: author, year of publication, title, and other facts about publication (publisher's city, name of publisher). Page numbers, if applicable, are generally included in the parenthetical citation but not in the reference list entry.

Titles of books and journals are printed in italics; titles of chapters and articles are not italicized and not enclosed in quotation marks. Titles of unpublished works (such as these) are not italicized and not enclosed in quotation marks, even if book length. Abbreviate terms such as *editor*, *translator*, and *volume* (*ed.*, *trans.*, and *vol.*) The plural is usually formed by adding *s* (*eds.*) unless the abbreviation ends in an *s* (use *trans.* for both singular and plural).

Reference list entries have a hanging indentation, meaning the first line of the entry is at the margin, and the next line(s) is indented five spaces. The list should be alphabetically organized.

Below is an example reference list. The first entry is a printed book, the second is an e-book, and the third is an article from an online journal.

References

Cheryl, Kimberly. 2007. *Escape from the pharma drug cartel*. Denver, Colorado: Outskirts Press, Inc.

Jjemba, Patrick K. 2008. *Pharma-ecology: The occurrence and fate of pharmaceuticals and personal care products in the environment*. Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Accessed July 9, 2012. <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=2uhm9noGmrgC&printsec=frontcover&output=reader&authuser=0&hl=en&pg=GBS.PR6>.

Mullin, Rick. 2012. "Odd Couplings." *Chemical and Engineering News* 90, no. 7 (February). Accessed July 7, 2013. <http://0-cen.acs.org.bianca.penlib.du.edu/articles/90/i7/Odd-Couplings.html>.

University Writing Center

University of Denver • Anderson Academic Commons 280 • (303) 871-7456 • <http://duwriting.org/writing-center>