
The following examples illustrate the **Author-Date** system within the *Turabian* style guide. Though similar to other parenthetical-based citation systems such as APA and MLA, *Turabian Author-Date* style consists of an in text citation composed of the author’s last name and a year of publication, with a corresponding entry in the “References” or “Works Cited” reference list (or bibliography) at the end of the paper. The author’s name is followed by the publication year of the work, followed by a comma and a specific page number if one is being cited.

**Example:** (Goldstein and Kornfield 1987, 100).

These parenthetical citations go at the end of the sentence which refers to the research.

**Example:** According to current research, “Embracing intellectual humility is essential to understanding the needs of our students” (Cooke and Magee 2019).

If you are using information from more than one reference source from your reference list, put all sources in one in text citation. Separate the sources by a semi-colon.

**Example:** Educating digital natives requires looking at our current literacy paradigms and altering them with new sources of information in mind (Bowen 2012; Bauerlein 2011).

All works in the “References” or “Works Cited” pages at the end of the paper follow the same format for the **Author-Date Style** or **Notes-Bibliography Style** in *Turabian*.

For more details and many more examples, see chapters 18 and 19 of the print *Turabian* style guide. Copies are located in the Main Library, at the 1st floor Reference desk, Main Ref LB2369 .T8 2018, and at the Science Library, Science 2nd floor Reference, Sci Ref LB2369 .T8 2018. The *Chicago Manual of Style*, the work the *Turabian* guide is based on, is online through GALILEO.

**Reference examples by source**

**Book, single author (19.1.1):**


**In text citation:** (Starr 1991)

**Book, multiple author (18.1):**


**In text citation:** (Goldstein and Kornfield 1987)

See Figure 18.1 (pg. 225) in *Turabian* for citing more than two authors, an author and an editor, and other specific rules.
**Book chapter or work in an anthology (19.1.9):**


**In text citation:** (Hosier 2019)

**Journal Article (19.2)**

If a record for an article found in a database includes a DOI (Digital Object Identifier), add it to the end of the citation. DOIs are a stable and unique link to an electronic resource.


**In text citation:** (Lewis 2019)

**Newspapers (19.4):**


**In text citation:** (Farrow 2014)

If the article does not have an author, begin the citation in the References list with the title of the article. For the in text citation, use the publication.


**In text citation:** (*Atlanta Constitution* 1984)

**Website (19.5):**

Website citations should include author, publication/revision date, title of the page, title of site, the owner/sponsor of site, and the date you accessed the page. The URL should end the citation. If there is no author, list the source under the owner/sponsor of the site. If there is no publication/revision date listed, write “n.d.” instead of a year.


**In text citation:** (American Library Association 2019).

**Reference Works (19.9):**

Usually well–known reference works, like major dictionaries and encyclopedias, are only cited in parenthetical citations, and not in the References list at the end of the paper; only cite the reference work if you feel the information is central to your argument, or if you think your instructor will want to track the citation. In reference works the name of the article or entry is proceeded by the letters “s.v.” meaning “under the word” in Latin.


**In text citation:** (*Europa World Year Book*, s.v. “Austria.”)