

# When and How to Cite your Sources

## *A Guide to Turabian Style*

Turabian Style includes two parts. The first part is called a **parenthetical citation**. The second is called a **Works Cited** page. The parenthetical citation goes in the text of your paper and directs your readers to the Works Cited page. You will need to use both parts to create a complete citation for your paper.

### **Introduction to Citations**

It is necessary to include citations in any type of writing. Specifically, citations indicate a writer's use and inclusion of factual information that is not commonly known or a writer's use and inclusion of a direct quote from another source.

For example:

- **Example of a factual statement that would require citation:**

Sheriff Jim Raven had been questioned by reporters for 12 instances of discrimination from 1960 to 1963.

This sentence is stating a **statistical fact** that is not commonly known. Even if the writer is stating this fact in his or her own words, it still needs to be cited.

- **Example of a direct quote that requires citation:**

"Judge Charlotte Yi said, 'the case was the most difficult of my career'."

This is a direct quote from the Judge, and thus requires citation.

- **Example of a statement that would not require a citation:**

Martin Luther King Jr. was a civil rights leader.

This is a commonly known fact.

### **Part 1: Parenthetical Citation**

A parenthetical citation is inserted into the text of a paper at the end of a sentence containing the types of factual information and direct quotes that are discussed above. Parenthetical citations allow both the writer and reader to see immediately where the information being used has been found (and can be found again, if necessary).

## Formatting Parenthetical Citations

The proper way to format parenthetical citations is to go to the end of the sentence that includes the information requiring a reference. Immediately after the end of the sentence, but before the period, put in parentheses:

1. the author's last name
2. a space
3. the year the source was published
4. a comma
5. a space
6. the page number or numbers

Put the period after the closing parentheses.

- **Example of parenthetical reference:**

Judge Charlotte Yi said, "the case was the most difficult of my career" (Roger 2014, 250).

## **Part 2: Works Cited**

The name and date that you cite in your parenthetical citation directs the reader's attention to an entry in a list called "Works Cited".

This is a complete version of information that the parenthetical references alluded to. All of these sources are listed on a new page at the end of the text section of your paper.

The sources should be listed in alphabetical order by the author's last name. They should be in Turabian format. You can use NoodleTools to format your sources into Turabian format.

### **Example of Works Cited List:**

A&E Television Networks. "Civil Rights Movement." History.com. Last modified May 2018. Accessed September 14, 2018. [www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement](http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement).

McWhorter, Diane. 2013. *Carry Me Home: Birmingham, Alabama, the Climactic Battle of the Civil Rights Revolution*. New York: Simon & Schuster.

## **Citation Examples**

### **Digital/Online Resources**

#### **Website**

##### **Parenthetical reference:**

“... made the majority opinion (A&E Television Networks 2018). The Alabama Judge then asserted...”

**\*A parenthetical reference for a website doesn't need a page number!\***

##### **Works Cited (use Turabian format!):**

A&E Television Networks. “Civil Rights Movement.” History.com. Last modified May 2018. Accessed September 14, 2018. [www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement](http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement).

**\*Note: If there is no author listed for a website, you should use the name of the owner or publisher if you can find it. If not, you can use the title of the website.\***

#### **Article in an Online Database**

##### **Parenthetical reference:**

“..for the trimester the Court felt that the woman could decide (Rodriguez 1971, 34).”

##### **Works Cited (use Turabian format!):**

Rodriguez, Michael. 1971. “Roe v. Wade: a Serious Case.” *Harvard Law Review* 84, no. 3 (January): 30-46. Accessed September 14, 2018. [http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A546025702/AONE?u=mmln\\_m\\_noble&sid=AONE&xid=6849ccee](http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A546025702/AONE?u=mmln_m_noble&sid=AONE&xid=6849ccee)

### **Print Resources**

#### **Book**

##### **Parenthetical reference:**

“society was not aligned with the Court's decision (Smith 1983, 93).”

##### **Works Cited (use Turabian format!)::**

Smith, Sarah. 1983. *Roe v. Wade*. New York: Legal Publishers Inc.

#### **Article in a Book**

##### **Parenthetical reference:**

“the final decision ruled in favor of Roe by a 7-2 vote (Roger 2014, 250).”

##### **Works Cited (use Turabian format!):**

Roger, Andre. 2014. “Roe v. Wade.” In *Great American Court Cases*, edited by Erin Hogan, 243-266. New York: Legal Publishers, Inc.

#### **Periodical (a.k.a. Magazine or Newspaper)**

##### **Parenthetical reference:**

“...the right to life supporters filed suit again and later reported that they felt it was their moral duty to do so (Kim 2003, 43).”

##### **Works Cited (use Turabian format!):**

Kim, Jeffrey. 2003. “The Right to Life Movement and the Courts: A Timeline.” *Time*. August 29.