

## Chicago/Turabian In-Text Citation Guide

### Chicago/Turabian In-text Citations

For more detailed examples beyond these guidelines, use the Chicago/Turabian Citation Guide:  
<https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/turabian/citation-guide.html>

### What are in-text citations for Chicago/Turabian Style?

- Chicago/Turabian has two styles for citing sources in the text: author-date style or notes and bibliography style. Be sure to check with your teacher which one you should use.
- Generally, author-date style tends to be more popular in the sciences, while notes and bibliography style is popular for humanities.
- In your text, you should include an in-text citation each time you directly quote or paraphrase from another source. We'll show the differences for author-date versus notes and bibliography styles below.
- Each of the in-text citations in your paper should have a corresponding full reference in your Bibliography list at the end of the essay.
- An in-text citation gives your reader enough information to locate the full citation in your Bibliography page at the end of the essay.

## Author-Date Style

### Citing a Work with One Author

If quoting or paraphrasing a work with one author, use the author-year-page method.

**Example:** "There is no story that is not true" (Achebe 1958, 253).

\*Note that the period comes after the in-text citation.

### Citing a Work by Multiple Authors

For a source with two, three, or four authors, list the authors' last names in the parenthetical citation:

**Example:** The authors claim that literature and science fiction are "beautiful, mesmerizing, and entertaining" (King and Twain 1927, 9).

For a source with more than four authors, list the first author's last name followed by "et al." (which means "and others") in the parenthetical citation:

**Example:** The authors claim that literature and science fiction are "beautiful, mesmerizing, and entertaining" (King et al. 1927, 9).

## Citing Websites

For a source that does not list a date of publication, posting, or revision, use *n.d.* (for “no date”) in place of the year or include an access date if no posted date is available.

**Examples:** (Pepperdine University n.d.) or (Google 2017)

## Notes and Bibliography Style

The notes and bibliography style uses footnotes instead of parenthetical citations for the in-text citations. To learn how to incorporate footnotes in Microsoft Word, see here: <https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/add-footnotes-and-endnotes-bff71b0c-3ec5-4c37-abc1-7c8e7d6f2d78>

The footnotes will also change depending on how many times the source has been referred to already in the in-text citations. We'll show you the full notes to use the first time you cite a source and then the shortened version to use each time you cite the same source again.

### Citing a Work with One Author

**First Note:** Jane Robinson, *A New Day* (New York: Random Books, 2021), 15.

**Subsequent Notes:** Robinson, *A New Day*, 23-25.

### Citing a Work by Multiple Authors

**First Note:** Susan Jones and Amanda Carpenter, *Growing Old: The Science Behind Biological Aging* (Oakland: University of Canto Press, 2011), 117.

**Subsequent Notes:** Jones and Carpenter, *Growing Old*, 102.

### Citing Journal Articles

For an online journal article, include the name of the database, URL, or DOI.

**First Note:** Jordan Miller, “Money and Power: A Marxist Review of A Tale of Two Cities,” *Literature Monthly* 102, no. 3 (May 2011): 523, <https://doi.org/10.1086/686587>.

**Subsequent Notes:** Miller, “Money and Power,” 520.

## Citing Websites

For a source that does not list a date of publication, posting, or revision, use the access date instead.

**First Note:** “Privacy Policy,” Privacy & Terms, Google, last modified April 17, 2017, <https://www.google.com/policies/privacy/>.

**Subsequent Notes:** Google, “Privacy Policy.”