Chicago & Turabian Format

The Chicago Manual of Style is a large reference work that provides editing and formatting guidelines for many academic and professional publications. Turabian style is a modified version of Chicago style designed specifically for student writing. It provides some additional formatting direction. For each topic below, the corresponding section in the *Chicago* or *Turabian* manual is listed in parentheses (i.e., *The Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition* and *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations, 9th Edition*).

General Format (*Turabian* A.1)
Margins (*Turabian* A.1.1, *Chicago* 2.10) 1-inch margins on all sides.
Font (*Turabian* A.1.2.) Readable, standard size (e.g., Times New Roman 12-pt. font). To minimize space use, smaller font can be used in footnotes and endnotes).
Line Spacing (*Turabian* A.1.3) The body text is double-spaced, while footnotes, endnotes, block quotes, and the reference list or bibliography are single-spaced.
Note: This handout shows the note-bibliography citation style, but the general format applies to the author-date style as well. For example, font, line spacing, and margins are the same between styles.

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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 (*Turabian* A.1.4.2)
Include a page number for each page except the title page in the top right corner, or centered at the bottom of the page.

In-Text Citations
This example shows the use of superscripts and footnotes but not endnotes or in-text citations for the author-date style. When citing one author multiple times, *Chicago* discourages the use of *idem* or *ibid.,* but instead recommends restating the author's name (*Chicago* 14.35).

Footnotes (*Turabian* 16.3.4.1, *Chicago* 2.22)
Footnotes should begin with the superscript number that matches the one in text. Footnotes include a full-source citation. To create footnotes or endnotes in Word, go to the References tab and select the "Insert Footnote" or "Insert Endnote" tab. It will automatically number your superscripts, footnotes, and endnotes, which will be located at the end of the paper/chapter.

Title Page (*Turabian* A.2.1.2)

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

Title of Paper:
Subtitle of Paper

Name
Course
Date
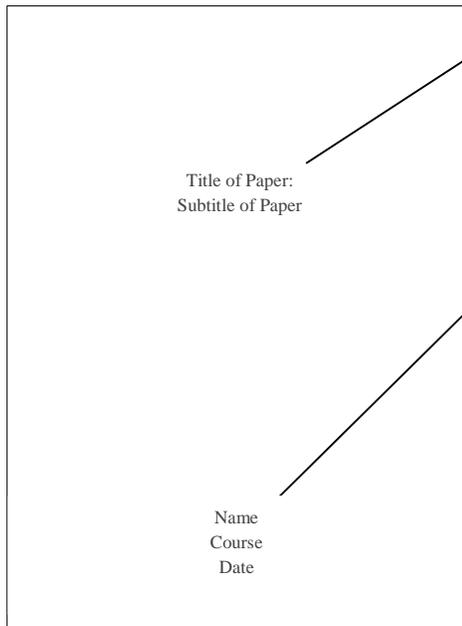
Title *(Turabian* A.1.5, A2.1.2)
The title should appear a third of the way down the page. If the title has a colon or subtitle, the subtitle or information following the colon should appear on a second line following the main title. Unless your instructor says otherwise, the title and any subtitle should appear in boldface with each element centered.
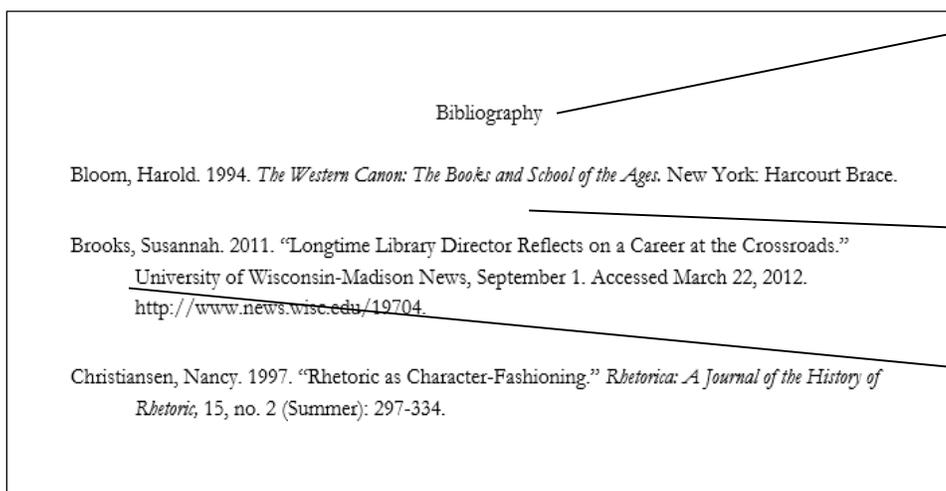
Additional Information (*Turabian* A.2.1.2)
Include your name, along with any other information requested by your instructor, such as the course title and date. This information should be centered at the bottom of your title page.

Bibliography (*Chicago* 14.61-14.84) or Reference List Format (*Chicago* 15.5-15.6, 15.10-15.16)

There are various kinds of bibliographies (e.g., selected, annotated, single-author, etc. *Chicago* 14.64), but a standard bibliography or reference list includes all sources quoted or paraphrased within your work. A bibliography is not always required for note-bibliography style, but it is often expected. In a bibliography, you may include sources that influenced your paper without being cited (*Chicago* 14.64). A reference list, on the other hand, is required for author-date style, and does not include sources that are not cited in your text (*Chicago* 15.3).

Listing Entries (Bibliography, *Chicago* 14.65-14.71; Reference List, *Chicago* 15.11)
List sources alphabetically by last name. If using more than one work by an author, list additional entries alphabetically by the title of the work (note-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 (*Turabian* 16.2.1)
Center the title ("Bibliography" or "Reference List"). Include two blank lines between the title and the entries.

Spacing (*Turabian* A.1.3)
Single-space all entries, and leave one blank line between entries.

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