

PHILOSOPHIA AND THE TURABIAN DOCUMENTATION CONVENTION
(Or How to Document a Paper for *Philosophia* Publication)
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*Many papers submitted to *Philosophia* are written in different documentation conventions like the Modern Language Association (MLA), American Psychological Association (APA), American Medical Association (AMA), and the like.¹ Since *Philosophia* uses the Turabian convention, the present paper will show how authors can write their papers using this convention for the purpose of publication in *Philosophia*. In a word, it is Turabian as revised and applied by the editors² of *Philosophia*.*

INTRODUCTION

For many years, the Turabian Convention was used by *Philosophia: International Journal of Philosophy* prior to 2000 when it transitioned from the journal *Sophia* to the journal *Philosophia*. The Turabian Convention, as a distinct division of the University of Chicago Style,³ is explained from the first to the seventh editions of Kate Turabian's book, *A manual for writers of researchers, theses, and dissertations*. At the back cover of the recent *Philosophia* issue (2017), the following qualification reads: "The editor, associate editors, and book review editors reserve the right to make editorial modifications and to preserve the unique Turabian features."⁴ The present paper will, therefore, elucidate on how to document a paper for the purpose of submitting it to *Philosophia*.

Due to limited time, this paper is not a complete guide but it will help the author in writing his or her paper and it will lessen the work of the editor in processing the paper. It goes without saying that the complete guide is in Turabian's 6th (1996) and 7th edition (2007). Turabian's 8th edition (2013), as revised by Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, Joseph M. Williams, and the University of Chicago Press editorial staff, virtually abandon the original unique style of Turabian.

There is an ethical issue here. Why should those who revised Turabian's book capitalized on the popularity of Kate Turabian and her book to forward basically the University of Chicago documentation system? That is why *Philosophia* did not use it.

TURABIAN CONVENTION

Sentence Structure

The Turabian Documentation Convention uses the sentence structure where titles of books, articles, films, and the like are in the form of a sentence in the references or the reference list (RL or R). Only the letters of the first word and proper names are capitalized. Encyclopaedia, dictionary, magazine, newspaper, and journal titles are exempted. In the *main text (MT)*, the articles are in quotation marks while in the *reference list (RL)*, the articles are without quotation marks. Note that Turabian uses "References" rather than "Bibliography." Citation references, otherwise called *parenthetical references (PR)*, in the MT are in parenthesis.

Example 1:

RL

Turabian, Kate. 1996. Illustrations. *A manual for writers*. 6th ed. Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press.

MT

In the “Illustrations” of Kate Turabian’s (1996, 104-19) book, *A manual for writers...*

Example 2:

RL

Howe, Brendan. 2017. Civic virtue: The rights and duties of citizenship. *Philosophia: International Journal of Philosophy* 18 (1).

MT

In “Civic virtue: The rights and duties of citizenship,” Howe (2017, 102-17) identifies...

Observations:

- (1) In the RL, articles are without quotation marks while in the MT, articles are with quotation marks.
- (2) In writing editions, use th and not th (or st and not st) as in 6th, 1st, or 2nd in both the RL and MT.
- (3) In the MT and “Notes” (in lieu of “Footnotes” or “Endnotes”), use the author’s full name when mentioned for the first time and only the family name when mentioned the second and succeeding times. In Example 1, the full name of Kate Turabian indicates its first mention while in Example 2, the use of the family name “Howe” indicates it is used the second or more times in the MT.
- (4) In articles and books, the first letter of the first word after the colon in both the RL and MT is capitalized, but only for articles and books. In the MT write-ups, however, the usual spellings after the colon remain, that is, not capitalized. For example, “Also try: parenthesis define, bracket define, braces define, etc.”

Citations

Write the PR after the author’s name or the mentioned author’s pronoun (he, she, he, her, we, they), not after the quotation or citation. If there are two or more citations, write—as a general rule—the year and page references chronologically. It does not matter which of these references refer to which quotation. The student of research may verify the complete quotation reference from the original works, using the parenthetical references.

Example 1:

- (1) He (1975, 20) explains that ‘beauty is in the eye of the beholder.’

- (2) She (1960, 38; 1978, 3-4; and 1984, 75) argues that life is “full of suffering,” that “suffering is bliss,” and that “suffering is Nature’s gift for mankind to reform.”

Observations:

- (1) So as not to confuse the PR from the inclusive dates of the existence of the author as cited, the inclusive dates should be in brackets while the PR, in parenthesis.

Roland Deus [1945-2011] (2005, 28) contends that President Jose P. Laurel is a double agent: for the guerrilla and for the Japanese with more emphasis on the former.

- (2) From my experience, there are sometimes many citations in one paragraph scattered in three or four pages or from many books, and it becomes very cumbersome to read the paragraph. The parenthetical references (PR) become a distraction.

Not preferred or not accepted by *Philosophia*:

Juan de la Cruz says that Juana cannot have a job because “she is inefficient” (1993, 5), “lazy” (1995, 12), “does not love her present job” (1994, 13-14), “argues unreasonably to her employer” (1993, 7-8), and “disrespectful” (1994, 17). That is why “she was fired” (1995, 25).

Preferred by *Philosophia*:

Juan de la Cruz (1993, 5, 7-8; 1994, 13-14, 17; and 1995, 12, 25) says that Juana cannot have a job because “she is inefficient,” “lazy,” “does not love her present job,” “argues unreasonably to her employer,” and “disrespectful.” That is why “she was fired.”

Block Quotations

1. Always italicize the Abstract in block quotation. And indent it.

This article tries to clarify the stages in the act of choosing. It identifies three such stages and analyzes the relationships between the act of deliberation, the act of choosing or the act of deciding, and the alternative taken or selected. It also distinguishes between rational and non-rational choices.

2. When the quotation begins with a sentence in the MT, indent it.

Since in performing an habitual action the agent holds no attentive, or occurrent, beliefs at all at that time about what he is doing, it is not the case that he attentively believes that there are alternatives open to him.

3. When the quotation begins with three dots, do not indent it.

... they prefer a properly functioning digestion to an immediate pleasure; the choice is not between the alternatives of tea or coffee but between those of transitory enjoyment and my real well-being. They prefer the latter and I act according to their preferences.

Reference List for More than One Author

Example 1:

MT

Bertrand Russell et al. (1991, 7-56) say that there is no God, God is absent, or God is a useless hypothesis.

RL

Russell, Bertrand, Jean-Paul Sartre, Oscar John III, Jose Rizal, Cesar Burdeous Jr., and Stephen Hawking. 1991. *The Godless universe....*

Example 2:

MT

Peter Lamb and Jose Dalmacio (2009, 85) claim that they are half-brothers, that is, one mother and two fathers.

RL

Lamb, Peter(,) and Jose Dalmacio. 2009. *Half-brothers....* (RL)

Example 3:

MT

Oscar John III and Cesar Burdeous Sr. (2009, 8) write the *Eventual fate...*

RL

John III, Oscar and Cesar Burdeous Sr. 2009. *Eventual fate...* or Burdeous Sr., Cesar and Oscar John III. 2009. *Eventual fate...*

Observations:

- (1) Turabian and *Philosophia* prefer that full names be mentioned in the RL. It may be advisable to use “et al.” in the MT.
- (2) *Philosophia* eliminates the comma in the RL. It may appear that Lamb, Peter, and Jose are three Dalmacios. If, in the context, there are only two authors, there is no need for the comma.
- (3) Unlike the other conventions, always use the full name of the author in the RL and not abbreviations of the first name as in “Lamb, P. and Dalmacio, J. 2009. *Half-brothers...*” Sometimes, as a reader, if you want to know who P. Lamb is from the

- Internet, you will find so many P. Lambs there and you will have to make some additional qualifications such as “author,” “philosopher,” or sometimes to write the entire reference in the website locator space.
- (4) Turabian and *Philosophia* eliminate the comma before the word “Jr.,” “Sr.,” “II,” or “III.”
 - (5) In a series of names, things, or choices, Turabian and *Philosophia* use a comma before the word “and” or “or.”
 - (6) *Philosophia* prefers that “III” or “Sr.” be placed after the family names in the RL. It does not follow Turabian’s preference:

~~John, Oscar, III, and Cesar Burdeous Sr.~~ 2009. *Eventual fate...*
~~Burdeous, Cesar, Jr., and John Oscar III.~~ 2009. *Eventual fate...*

Date Structure

What is preferred in Turabian and *Philosophia* is the day-month-year structure. The use of the comma is eliminated.

Examples: [23 July 2016](#) or [15 January 2017](#)

Series Structure and the Use of et al.

MA and PhD Citations

Web References

1. We have the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) and the College Science Editors (CSE) documentation styles. The analytic tradition of philosophers have also their style regarding quotation marks on the basis of the “use” and “mention” convention (“Use-mention distinction,” 2017).
2. The last editor of *Sophia* was Brian Douglas Ewood. The first editor of *Philosophia* was Tomas Rosario Jr.; the second, Leonardo D. de Castro; and the third and current, Rolando M. Gripaldo.
3. According to The Writing Center of the University of Wisconsin (2017):

Although the 16th edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style* (2010), which is available online, and the 8th edition of Kate L. Turabian's *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, edited by Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, Joseph M. Williams, and the University of Chicago Press Editorial Staff (University of Chicago Press, 2013) also offer guidelines for parenthetical documentation and reference lists, the Chicago and Turabian styles are most commonly thought of as note systems, which are frequently used in history and the arts.

4. There is a lot of differences between the Chicago and the original Turabian styles. The most important difference is that articles and books in the Chicago style (see the 8th edition) are not in a sentence structure format.

References

- Wikipedia. 2017. Use-mention distinction. Available at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Use%2%80%93mention_distinction. Accessed: 7 July 2017.
- The Writing Center. 2017. Chicago/Turabian documentation style. Available at <https://writing.wisc.edu/Handbook/DocChicago.html>. Accessed: 7 July 2017.