



6

How to *DO* Referencing:

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This guide covers the most common references only, for more details consult the *SBL Handbook of Style* available in the reference section of the library, 808.0275SBL or online as an e-book, through Tūhuratanga.

[A link to a one page “cheat sheet” of the most common references is at the end of this chapter.](#)

1 Introduction to Referencing

WHAT is *referencing*?

Academic work builds on the ideas and discoveries of previous scholars. We use *referencing* in academic writing to acknowledge the sources of the information, ideas or quotations we have used. A clear and accurate *reference* shows those who are reading our work exactly where the facts, quotes or ideas we have used come from.

If we fail to reference our writing (even if this is not done deliberately), the effect is that we are claiming the work of other writers' as our own work. This is called **PLAGIARISM**.¹

WHAT *needs* to be referenced?

- *All* ideas, facts or quotations from a book, magazine, journal, newspaper, letter, advertisement, web page, movie, TV programme, song, computer programme. (This includes diagrams, charts or illustrations also.)
- *Any* ideas that have come from another person – for example in a conversation, text message or email.
- *Unique* phrases, or *precise* words, that have come from some specific source (a quote).

Students often get confused about how to refer to other sources, as this example explains:

There are **three** main ways of referring to other people's ideas. The most obvious is the **quote**. Williams and Carroll note that, "Generally students quote too much and comment too little."² So when you quote, comment on it and say why you have used it. Secondly, you can refer to an author by name and **paraphrase or summarise** their argument. For example, Williams and Carroll make it clear that referencing is important since the reader needs to know where your evidence comes from.³ Thirdly, you can **restate something in your own words** without mentioning the source. In **all these cases** you need to reference the source with a **footnote**.⁴

¹ A detailed definition will follow below.

² Here it is obvious you need to footnote the reference (when you comment in a footnote, it comes before the reference): Kate Williams and Jude Carroll, *Referencing and Understanding Plagiarism* (Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave MacMillan, 2009), 34.

³ Williams and Carroll, *Referencing and Understanding Plagiarism*, 5.

⁴ This also needs a footnote to their work and the page range of their ideas on this topic: Williams and Carroll, *Referencing and Understanding Plagiarism*, 26-41.

Quotes must be formatted correctly:

If less than 40 words, the quote is put in your paragraph with double quotation marks. For example, “Always refer to your institution’s specific referencing guidelines to ensure you meet the expectations relevant to your course.”⁵ Other things to note when a quote is *in paragraph*; a comma before the quote if it is continuing a sentence, the closing quotation marks come after the full stop, which is also where you place the reference.

If the quote is over 40 words it is inserted as a *block*, no quotation marks and the whole block *indented* and *single line spaced*.

Academic essays require that you reference your work, that is, to identify in some form the source of the ideas that you discuss. Not all you write comes out of your own head; when the material you are writing is based on something that someone else has written, or facts or information you found somewhere else, you must acknowledge this in your essay in the form of a reference.⁶

WHAT *doesn't* need to be referenced?

We don’t need to reference *our own thoughts, ideas, analysis or conclusions* on the topic we are writing about; nor do we need to reference information that is “*common knowledge*”, for example, the fact that William Shakespeare was an Elizabethan playwright, or that Little Red Riding Hood is a fairy-tale about a little girl, a grandmother, a woodsman and a wolf.

1.1 WHAT is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is taking another person’s work and presenting it as your own. It includes copying the work of other students, or copying from sources that need to be referenced, ***without acknowledging the source***. It is in one sense a form of theft. It is therefore a matter of justice and integrity! The work of other people needs to be acknowledged, and what you present as your work should genuinely be your own.⁷ Further information on plagiarism is available here:

http://www.lps.canterbury.ac.nz/lsc/documents/plagiarism_07_05.pdf

⁵ Ian Hunter, *Write that Essay! A Practical Guide to Writing Better Essays and Achieving Higher Grades*, (North Ryde: McGraw-Hill, 2008), 61.

⁶ Hunter, *Write that Essay!* 61.

⁷ Carey uses ‘turnitin’ to detect plagiarism. For Carey regulations see the Academic Regulations and Calendar, available on Carey Online.

and here (in cartoon form):

<https://ako.ac.nz/assets/Knowledge-centre/RHPF-c57-A-beginners-guide-to-plagiarism/df43d957be/PRACTICAL-GUIDE-BOOK-A-Beginners-Guide-to-Plagiarism.pdf>

WHY do we reference our work?

- *To inform* those reading our writing of our sources, so that they can read the original ideas for themselves.
- *To give* validity and credibility to what we are writing.
- *To show* the extent of the reading we have undertaken on the topic we are writing about.
- *To quote* respected sources to emphasise a point we want to make.
- *To demonstrate* that we are aware of writers who might disagree with our conclusions.

WHERE do we reference?

In academic writing, we place references in two places:

- *Referencing within the text of our writing*: this means that we identify the sources of our material as we write, either within the text itself, or using footnotes. (See below for how we do this.)
- *A Bibliography*: This appears at the end of our writing and is a complete list of all the sources we have referred to in our text, as well as other relevant works that we have read or consulted as part of our preparation.⁸

HOW do we reference our writing?

See the following section, *Referencing Style Guide*, for more information on how to reference within the text of your writing, as well as how to format a Bibliography.

You will quickly realise it is important to keep accurate records of **every source** that you are using for an assignment as you do your reading. (This is especially true with websites, for example, where the internet address and the content of the site can change from time to time.)

⁸ Your teachers can tell you if they want works consulted but not footnoted. (In some writings you might see these two aspects separated out, so that the list of references referred to in the text is different from the more general Bibliography.)

WHICH referencing style do we use at Carey?

**For the purposes of all writing and assignments
Carey uses a NOTE-BIBLIOGRAPHY style referred to as SBL.**

SBL⁹ has been compiled specifically for use in the effective referencing of materials used for Ancient Near Eastern, Biblical, and Early Christian Studies. It is particularly useful, therefore, for theological study and writing.

The broad conventions that are used for **SBL** referencing are outlined below, and you will need to become familiar with these conventions as you write your assignments.

⁹ Society of Biblical Literature

2 Referencing Style Guide (SBL)

Referencing is one of the toughest aspects of essay writing for students to learn and is time consuming. Some people like a list of information needed and a list of rules (see below), others like examples to follow (and these are in the following pages).

- Note that the form for **footnotes** differs slightly from the form for the **bibliography**.
- Note also, that the first time a work is cited, you should give *full details*; if the same work is cited again give *brief details* (author surname, shortened title, and page(s) referred to).
- Using **ibid.** is *discouraged* by SBL (this is a good thing, the rules around its use are complicated).

For a *book* reference, you will require the following information:

- Author or editor of the book (translator if there is one)
- Title of the book
 - In an edited volume – the title and author (if there is one) of the article/chapter/section
 - The edition of the volume (2nd, revised, etc.)
 - The number of volumes, if a multi-volume work
 - The name of the series, if it is part of a series (and the series abbreviation – see SBL guide section 8.4)
- Place of publication (the city)
- Publisher
- Date of publication (year)
- Page number of your quote or reference

For an *academic article*, you need the following:

- Author of the article
- Title of the article
- Journal title or abbreviation (see SBL guide abbreviation list - or limited list in appendix of this guide)
- Volume number (at undergrad level issue number is not required)¹⁰
- Date of publication (year)
- Page range for the article (for example; 16-35), and any specific page you reference

¹⁰ At postgrad level issue number is needed if the journal is not page numbered from the beginning of each volume: that is, each issue is numbered individually.

Footnotes and bibliography:

The main differences between the footnote and the bibliography entry:

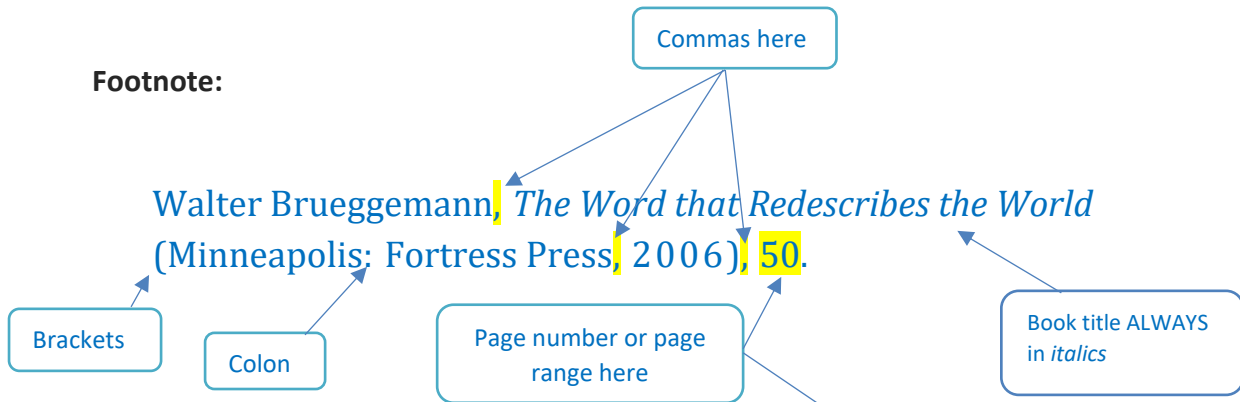
- **Author** is surname (family name) *second* in footnote, *first* in bibliography
- **Punctuation**; *commas* between items in the footnote become *full stops* in the bibliography
- **Brackets** around the publisher information (place: publisher, year) in the footnote, disappear in the bibliography
- **Page numbers** are not needed in the bibliography – unless it is an article, etc. (see the specific examples which follow)

On the following pages, you will find *examples* of how to cite (reference) material in the text of your assignments (footnotes) and in the Bibliography.

For more complex examples, consult the *SBL Handbook of Style: Second Edition*.

2.1 Book with One author:

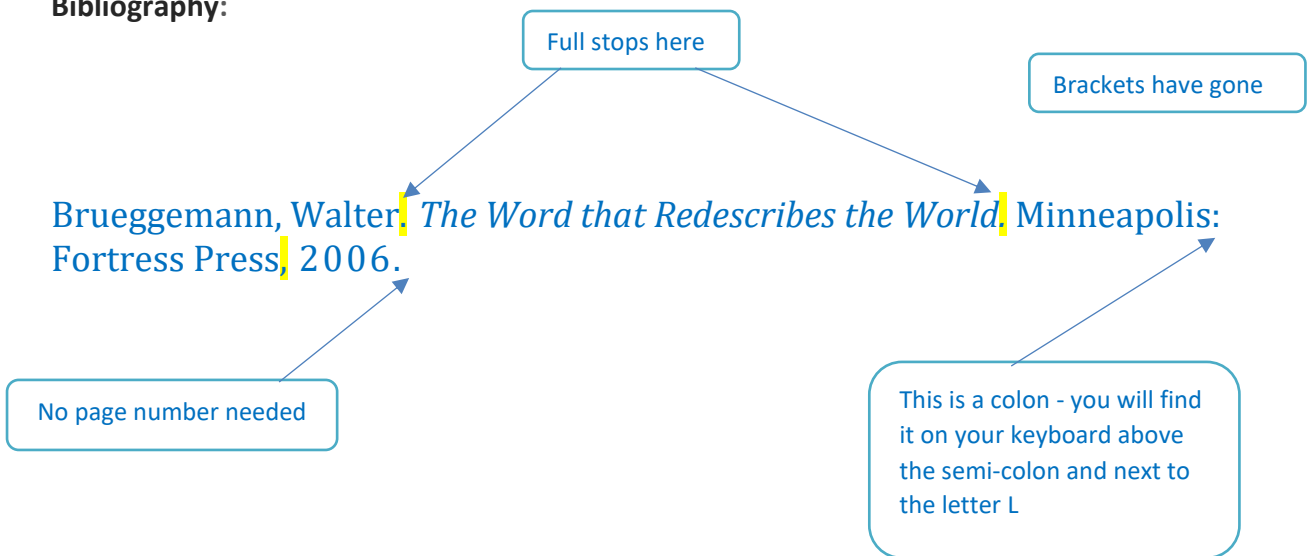
Footnote:



Second and subsequent references use the shortened form.

Brueggemann, *The Word that Redescribes the World*, 65-69.

Bibliography:

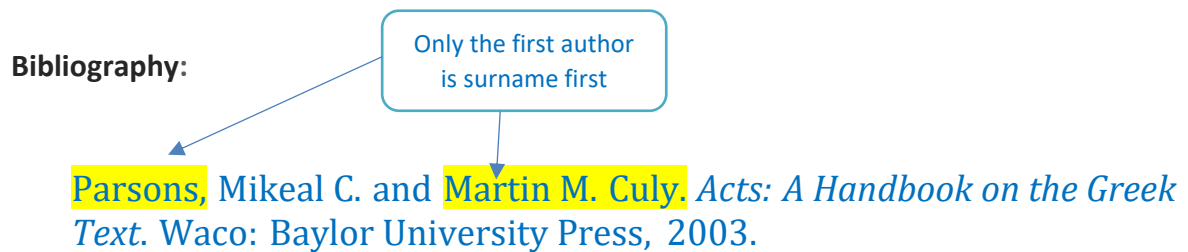


2.2 Book with two or three authors:

Footnote:

Mikeal C. Parsons and Martin M. Culy, *Acts: A Handbook on the Greek Text* (Waco: Baylor University Press, 2003), 11-13.

Parsons and Culy, *Acts*, 18.



If the book has **more than three** authors (or more than three editors), cite:

first author **et al.**¹¹

For example:

Wayne Grudem et al.,

In the bibliography it is also acceptable to use **et al.**

¹¹ Et al. means “and others”

2.3 Book with one editor:

Footnote:

ed. or eds. goes here – remember the full stop after an abbrev.

Robert Banks, **ed.**, *Private Values and Public Policy: The Ethics of Decision-making in Government Administration* (Homebush West, NSW: Lancer Books, 1993).

Banks, *Private Values*, 65.

If you are referring to the whole book – rather than a page or section – then no page number is needed

Bibliography:

Banks, Robert, **ed.** *Private Values and Public Policy: The Ethics of Decision-making in Government Administration*. Homebush West, NSW: Lancer Books, 1993.

If there is more than one editor then follow the rule for two or more authors, remembering to change **ed.** to **eds.**

2.4 Edition of book, other than first edition:

Footnote:

R. H. Gundry, *A Survey of the New Testament*, **4th ed.** (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2003), 281.

Gundry, *Survey*, 281.

Edition statement goes here

Bibliography:

Gundry, R. H. *A Survey of the New Testament*. **4th ed.** Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2003.

2.5 Translated Work:

Footnote:

This is the
translator

Karl Barth, *Ethics*, trans. Geoffrey W. Bromiley (New York: Seabury, 1981), 29-31.

Bibliography:

Note the
differences here

Barth, Karl. *Ethics*. Translated by Geoffrey W. Bromiley. New York: Seabury, 1981.

2.6 Chapter or essay in an edited book:

Footnote:

George Wieland, "We Love Mission," in *What We Love: Reflections on Ministry, Leadership and Mission: A Tribute to Charles Hewlett*, eds. Myk Habets and John Tucker (Auckland: Archer Press, 2017), 83-88, 85.

Wieland, "We Love Mission," 85.

Bibliography:

Wieland, George. "We Love Mission." Pages 83-88 in *What We Love: Reflections on Ministry, Leadership and Mission: A Tribute to Charles Hewlett*. Edited by Myk Habets and John Tucker. Auckland: Archer Press, 2017.

Essay or chapter title in quotation marks – (like a Journal article)

Page range of chapter or essay, in the first reference (put the page of the current ref. after that) and bibliography. Position also moves from the end of the reference to after the article title

Note that "eds." In the footnote becomes, "Edited by" in the bibliography

This is very similar to the structure of a journal reference. The important thing to remember is that the "article or chapter or section of the book" is in quotation marks and the title of the *whole book is in italics*.¹²

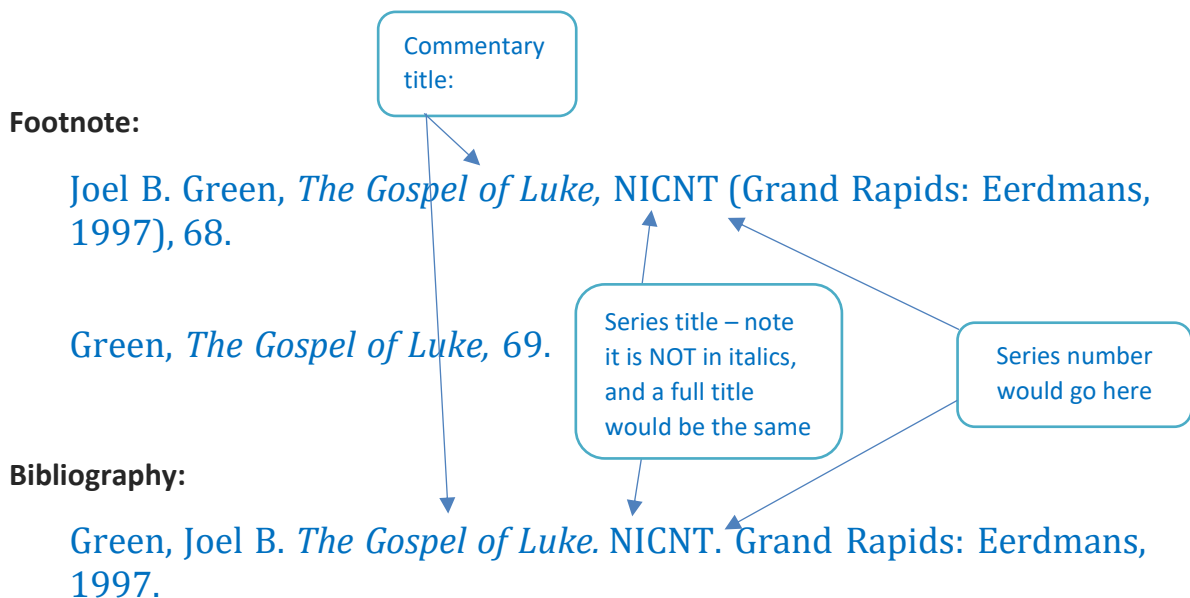
¹² Be very careful when referencing a chapter/essay. The second footnote does not have the book title – and if you edit your essay and remove the first footnote – the book record will disappear! So, start your bibliography when you begin to write, you will have all your records, and this will not be a problem.

2.7 Biblical Commentaries:

Commentaries get complicated and cause students issues. Many biblical commentaries are part of a **series**, all having a similar format and approach. If a commentary is NOT part of a series, it is referenced as a *normal book*.

You will need the **commentary title** and the **series title** (you need to use the abbreviation if there is one, see below NICNT = New International Commentary on the New Testament). Some series are **numbered**, in which case you will need the number of your volume to enter in the reference (it is placed after the name of the series but does not say volume or vol.).

Commentary series: one volume per biblical book



Larger books of the Bible such as Psalms often have multivolume commentaries. This requires a different approach, see below for two ways to reference a multivolume commentary.

Commentary series: several volumes per biblical book

Footnote:

Craig A. Evans, *Mark 8:27-16:20*, WBC 34B (Nashville: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 2001), 369.

Evans, *Mark 8:27-16:20*, 177.

Bibliography:

Evans, Craig A. *Mark 8:27-16:20*. WBC 34B. Nashville: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 2001.

Often the chapter range of the volume is part of the title. You use the specific title to the volume you are using, either chapter range or volume number.

Year *this* volume was published

A series may be numbered or refer to biblical chapters covered, this goes here

Sometimes you will want to refer to all the books at once, rather than an individual volume:

Footnote:

Craig S. Keener, *Acts: An Exegetical Commentary*, 4 vols., (Grand Rapids: Baker Academic, 2012-2015), 3: 2223.

Keener, *Acts*, 2: 1096.

Bibliography:

Keener, Craig S. *Acts: An Exegetical Commentary*. 4 vols. Grand Rapids: Baker Academic, 2012-2015.

Here is the volume number and page number of this specific footnote

If published over several years – you need the range here

Number of volumes in the commentary series

Sometimes commentaries combine several biblical books in each volume, and these are often part of a series covering the entire Bible (such as the New Interpreter's Bible¹³). If a volume has one author, then treat it like a book with one author.

Commentaries with several biblical books per volume (includes single volume commentaries on the entire Bible when there is more than one author):

Footnote:

Author of the individual biblical book you are referencing (not author/editor of the volume)

Bruce K. Waltke, "Micah," in *The Minor Prophets*, ed. Thomas Edward McComiskey (Grand Rapids: Baker Books, 1993), 591-764, 635.

Waltke, "Micah," 635.

Page range of the section

Individual page ref.

In the bibliography treat each biblical book like a chapter in an edited volume

Bibliography:

Waltke, Bruce K. "Micah." Pages 591-764 in *The Minor Prophets*. Edited by Thomas Edward McComiskey. Grand Rapids: Baker Books, 1993.

There are exceptions to this, the one you will come across most is:

The New Interpreter's Bible - NIB:

Footnote:

R. Alan Culpepper, "The Gospel of Luke: Introduction, Commentary, and Reflections," *NIB* 9:68.

Culpepper, "The Gospel of Luke," 365.

For the *NIB* commentary and some dictionaries, the abbreviated title and the volume number is all that is required. Notice that page number becomes the page range of the chapter in the bibliography

Bibliography:

Culpepper, R. Alan. "The Gospel of Luke: Introduction, Commentary, and Reflections." *NIB* 9:3-490.

¹³ This is abbreviated to *NIB*, and is in *italics*, if you are not sure if an abbreviation should be in italics, check the list of common abbreviations at the end of this guide.

2.8 Dictionaries and Encyclopaedias:

Cite the author of the article, *not* the editor of the whole work, in footnotes. Note the author is found at the *end* of the article – after the bibliography (author name is usually initial and surname, full names are in the list of contributors at the beginning of the dictionary/encyclopaedia). Use the abbreviated title for the book in footnotes.

Footnote:

John A. Dennis, “Death of Jesus,” *DJG*, 2nd ed., 172-193, 181.

Dennis, “Death of Jesus,” 182.

Bibliography:

Dictionary of Jesus
and the Gospels

Notice the abbreviation is in
italics this is the case for
most Dictionary and
Encyclopaedia abbreviations

The **bibliography** entry is for *the work as a whole* (unlike commentaries) – see below.

Green, Joel B., ed. *Dictionary of Jesus and the Gospels*. 2nd edition.
Downers Grove: IVP Academic, 2013.

Multi-volume Dictionary or Encyclopaedia:

Footnote:

Krister Stendahl, “Disciples,” *TDNT* 2:418-432, 418.

Stendahl, “Disciples,” 419.

Volume number, no
comma between abbr.
title and number

Bibliography:

Kittel, Gerhard, and Gerhard Friedrich, eds. *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament*. Translated by Geoffrey W. Bromiley. 10 vols.
Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1964-1976.

2.9 Electronic books, Kindle and online:

E-books are generally available in two formats; as PDF or download to an e-reader or your computer. A PDF should conform to the print edition, and thus be referenced as if it was the print edition. However not all online book versions have stable page numbers. ***If page numbers cannot be cited, include a chapter or section number in the citation.*** If a book is accessed online then the DOI needs to be included at the end of the reference (see SBL Guide 6.2.25), if the DOI is not available then the URL is needed. For e-readers the format used must be indicated – unless it is a computer.

Kindle:

Footnote:

Jacob L. Wright, *David, King of Israel, and Caleb in Biblical Memory* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014), Kindle edition, **ch. 3**, “Introducing David.”

Wright, *David, King of Israel*, **ch. 5**, “Evidence from Qumran.”

Chapter number
or section when
page numbers
are not available

Bibliography:

Wright, Jacob L. *David, King of Israel, and Caleb in Biblical Memory*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014. Kindle edition.

2.10 Journals hard-copy and online:

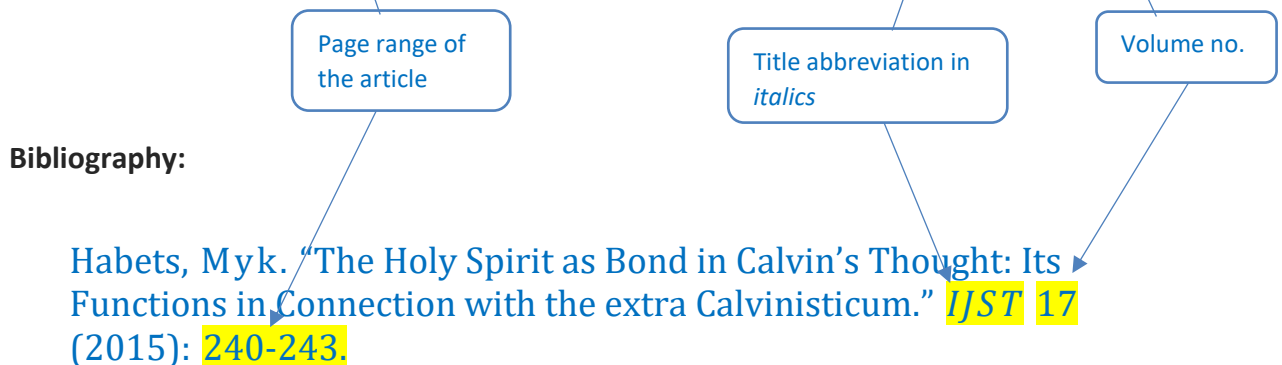
Article in a journal (hard copy):

When you access your article online if there is a *hard copy* of the journal published then use the following format.¹⁴ Most journal titles are *abbreviated*;¹⁵ there is a list of abbreviations in the SBL Guide (pages 171-260). If you do not know the abbreviation – write the journal title out in full. Journals have a volume number and sometimes an issue number. For referencing, the volume number is all that is needed.¹⁶

Footnote:

Myk Habets, “The Holy Spirit as Bond in Calvin’s Thought: Its Functions in Connection with the extra Calvinisticum,” *IJST* 17 (2015): 240-243, 240.

Habets, “The Holy Spirit as Bond in Calvin’s Thought,” 241.



Note that for journal articles there is no need for publisher information (place, publisher), just the year of publication.

¹⁴ This applies even when the library does not have a copy, but it is published as a hard copy. Whilst postgrad students may come across online only journals, this is not likely at undergrad level.

¹⁵ Not all journals have an abbreviation, do not be tempted to invent one!

¹⁶ This is because journals are page numbered across several issues in one volume and so the issue number is not needed, there are exceptions when each issue is separately numbered, then you will need to include the issue number.

Electronic journal article: (this should not be necessary at undergrad level)

This is **only** used if no hard copy is published; some open access journals are also online only. The DOI is a journal specific number and should be available in the online version of the article (If you cannot find a DOI then the URL may be used).

Footnote:

Carl P.E. Springer, "Of Roosters and *Repetitio: Ambrose's Aeterne return conditor*," *VC* 68 (2014): 155-77, doi:10.1163/15700720-12341158.

Springer, "Of Roosters and *Repetitio*," 158.

Latin or Greek transliteration is always italicized in academic writing – even in a journal title (as it is here)

Bibliography:

Springer, Carl P.E. "Of Roosters and *Repetitio: Ambrose's Aeterne return conditor*." *VC* 68 (2014): 155-77. doi:10.1163/15700720-12341158.

Article in a magazine:

Some magazines have abbreviations of the title, and you may want to use them for referencing, eg. *BAR* is *Biblical Archeological Review*. However, *CT* is **not** the abbreviation for *Christianity Today* but a different publication, so you do need to look them up. It is *always* acceptable to use the full title.

Footnote:

Elesha Gordon, "A Prophecy in Paint," *Baptist* 135.3 (2019): 10-11, 10.

Bibliography:

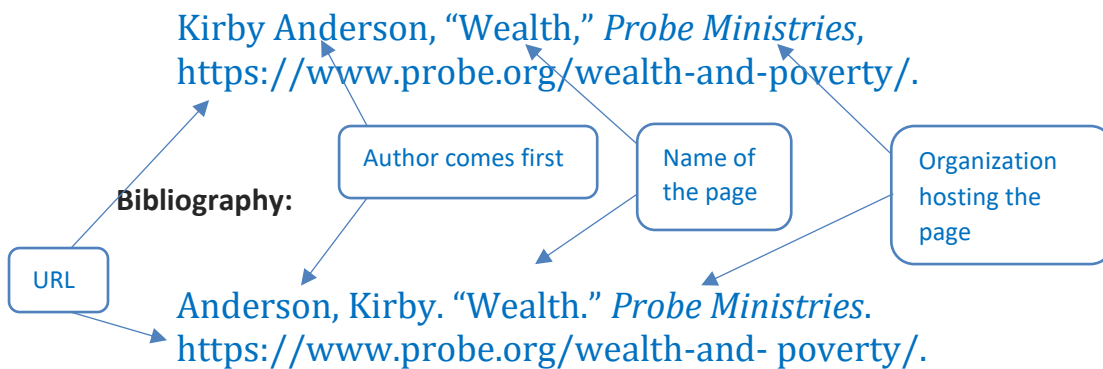
Gordon, Elesha. "A Prophecy in Paint." *Baptist* 135.3 (2019): 10-11.

2.11 Internet citation, Web pages:

Material published *informally*¹⁷ online must be referred to by a descriptive phrase or title, the author of the content if known, the owner or sponsor of the site, and the URL (access date or creation date is not required).

When the author of a web page is *known*:

Footnote:



When the author of a web page is *unknown*:

Footnote:

"Title of page," Name of organization hosting the page, URL.

Bibliography:

"Name of page." Name of organization hosting the page. URL.

Remember: Commas become full stops in the bibliography

Blog:

Unlike web sites, SBL **does require a creation date**, if available, for a blog or newspaper article.

Footnote:

Mark Goodacre, "Jesus' Wife Fragment: Another Round-Up," *NT Blog*, 9 May 2014, <http://ntweblog.blogspot.com>.

Blog entries (and newspaper articles) are **omitted** from the bibliography.

¹⁷ *Informally* means not a journal or magazine or book.

2.12 An Unpublished Dissertation or Thesis:

Footnote:

Diane T. Student, "Poverty in Mark" (PhD diss., The Fictional Graduate School, 2015), 22–44.

Second footnote:

Student, "Poverty in Mark," 23.

Bibliography:

Student, Diane T. "Poverty in Mark." PhD diss., The Fictional Graduate School, 2015.

3 Citing the Bible in an assignment

If you are citing a Book of the Bible without a chapter and verse reference, the source (Deuteronomy in the example) should be stated in the text:

Moses' teaching is reviewed in Deuteronomy.

Books of the Bible cited with the chapter can be abbreviated unless they come at the *beginning* of the sentence:

The passage in 1 Cor 5 is often considered crucial.

First Corinthians 5 is a crucial text.

Biblical references are normally inserted in brackets within the main text:

Paul saw his missionary activity as a priestly ministry (Rom 15:16).

If there are several of them, it may be preferable to put them in a footnote:

Acts records several speeches in which the new faith is explained.¹

¹. See e.g. Acts 2:14–40; 3:12–26; 4:8–12; 5:29–32.

When *quoting* from the Bible the reference will usually be in brackets after it:

“I am not ashamed of the gospel, for it is the power of God for salvation” (Rom 1:16).

Unless you have already made clear where it is from:

Paul declared in Rom 1:16, "I am not ashamed of the gospel . . ."

When you quote from the Bible you need to *indicate which Bible translation* you are using (The Carey preferred version for assignments is the **NRSV**). This may be done by including the abbreviation for the translation next to the reference:¹⁸

(Rom 1:16 NRSV).

If you use the same translation throughout the assignment, it makes sense to specify the translation in a footnote with the first Biblical quotation instead of including the abbreviation with every quotation:

(Rom 1:16)²

². All quotations from the Bible are from the NRSV, unless otherwise indicated.

Do not include the Bible itself in a bibliography:

The exception is if you use a Study Bible that includes notes and articles along with the biblical text.¹⁹ In that case give full bibliographical details of the Study Bible, including the main editor:

Baker, K.L. ed. *The NIV Study Bible*. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1985.

¹⁸ Abbreviations for all major translations is in the SBL Guide, 8.2.1, pages 122, 123.

¹⁹ It is not expected that you will normally reference a Study Bible in a Biblical studies course. The exception may be an applied or field-work course.

4 Abbreviations

Abbreviations for Old and New Testament Books:

OLD TESTAMENT

Gen	Genesis	Isa	Isaiah
Exod	Exodus	Jer	Jeremiah
Lev	Leviticus	Lam	Lamentations
Num	Numbers	Ezek	Ezekiel
Deut	Deuteronomy	Dan	Daniel
Josh	Joshua	Hos	Hosea
Judg	Judges	Joel	Joel
Ruth	Ruth	Amos	Amos
1–2 Sam	1–2 Samuel	Obad	Obadiah
1–2 Kgs	1–2 Kings	Jonah	Jonah
1–2 Chr	1–2 Chronicles	Mic	Micah
Ezra	Ezra	Nah	Nahum
Neh	Nehemiah	Hab	Habakkuk
Esth	Esther	Zeph	Zephaniah
Job	Job	Hag	Haggai
Ps/Pss	Psalms	Zech	Zechariah
Prov	Proverbs	Mal	Malachi
Eccl (or Qoh)	Ecclesiastes (or Qoheleth)		
Song or (Cant)	Song of Songs (Song of Solomon, or Canticles)		

NEW TESTAMENT

Matt	Matthew	1–2 Thess	1–2 Thessalonians
Mark	Mark	1–2 Tim	1–2 Timothy
Luke	Luke	Titus	Titus
John	John	Phlm	Philemon
Acts	Acts	Heb	Hebrews
Rom	Romans	Jas	James
1–2 Cor	1–2 Corinthians	1–2 Pet	1–2 Peter
Gal	Galatians	1–2–3 John	1–2–3 John
Eph	Ephesians	Jude	Jude
Phil	Philippians	Rev	Revelation
Col	Colossians		

Abbreviations for commonly used series:

AB	Anchor Bible
<i>ABD</i>	Anchor Bible Dictionary
ABRL	Anchor Bible Reference Library
ANF	Ante-Nicene Fathers
ANTC	Abingdon New Testament Commentaries
AOTC	Abingdon Old Testament Commentaries
ApOTC	Apollos Old Testament Commentary
BDAG	Bauer, Walter, et al. Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament etc.
BCOTWP	Baker Commentary on the Old Testament Wisdom and Psalms
<i>BEB</i>	Baker Encyclopedia of the Bible
BECNT	Baker Exegetical Commentary on the New Testament
BNTC	Black's New Testament Commentaries
<i>DJG</i>	Dictionary of Jesus and the Gospels
<i>DNTB</i>	Dictionary of New Testament Background
<i>EDB</i>	Eerdmans Dictionary of the Bible
LNTS	Library of New Testament Studies
MNTC	Moffatt New Testament Commentary
NAC	New American Commentary
<i>NBD</i>	New Bible Dictionary
NCB	New Century Bible
<i>NIB</i>	New Interpreter's Bible
NIBCNT	New International Biblical Commentary on the New Testament
NIBCOT	New International Biblical Commentary on the Old Testament
NICNT	New International Commentary on the New Testament
NICOT	New International Commentary on the Old Testament
<i>NIDB</i>	New Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible

<i>NIDNTT</i>	New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology
<i>NIDOTTE</i>	New International Dictionary of Old Testament Theology and Exegesis
NIGTC	New International Greek New Testament Commentary
NIVAC	New International Version Application Commentary
SHBC	Smyth & Helwys Bible Commentary
SP	Sacra Pagina
TBC	Torch Bible Commentaries
TNTC	Tyndale New Testament Commentaries
TOTC	Tyndale Old Testament Commentaries
WBC	Word Biblical Commentary

Full list is on pages 216-260 of the SBL Guide, note dictionary and encyclopaedia abbreviations are in *italics*. If a book/series is not on the list, write it out in full.

Abbreviations for most popular Carey Journals:

<i>BTB</i>	Biblical Theology Bulletin
<i>BSac</i>	Bibliotheca Sacra
<i>Colloq</i>	Colloquium
<i>Cur TM</i>	Currents in Theology and Mission
<i>Exp Tim</i>	Expository Times
	International Journal of Christianity & Education (No Abbreviation)
<i>IJFM</i>	IJFM : International Journal of Frontier Missiology
<i>IJST</i>	International Journal of Systematic Theology
	Journal for The Study of Paul and His Letters (No Abbreviation)
<i>JSNT</i>	Journal for The Study of The New Testament,
<i>JSOT</i>	Journal for The Study of The Old Testament,

	Journal of Pastoral Care & Counseling (No Abbreviation)
	Journal of Psychology and Theology (No Abbreviation)
	Journal of Spirituality in Mental Health (No Abbreviation)
	Journal of Theological Interpretation (No Abbreviation)
	Missiology (No Abbreviation)
<i>NTA</i>	New Testament Abstracts
<i>OTA</i>	Old Testament Abstracts
	The Pacific Journal of Baptist Research (No Abbreviation)
<i>Pacifica</i>	<i>Pacifica</i> : Australian Theological Studies
<i>SJT</i>	Scottish Journal of Theology
	Theology (No Abbreviation)
<i>ThTo</i>	Theology Today:
<i>TynBul</i>	Tyndale Bulletin
<i>VR</i>	Vox Reformata
	Weavings: A Journal of The Christian Spiritual Life (No Abbreviation)
	Youth Worker Journal (No Abbreviation)

As you can see abbreviations of journal titles are in *italics*. Further, many journals do not have an official abbreviation, so use the full title.

Do not guess at the abbreviation as the “obvious” abbreviation may belong to another, more obscure but older journal, and it annoys your teachers. Check in the SBL Handbook of Style.

5 Link to reference cheat sheet

<https://careyonline.elearning.ac.nz/mod/resource/view.php?id=57175>