## Westminster Theological Seminary Format Guidelines and Submission Requirements for Theses, Dissertations, and Projects

Instructions and Sample: Page of Thesis with Figure

According to Turabian, the term "figure" includes charts, graphs, diagrams, photographs, maps, musical examples, drawings, and illustrations. Every figure should have a number and a caption. Captions may be in a font that is one point smaller than the font used in the body of the text.

When you refer to the figure in the text, use the figure number (e.g., "in Figure 3") without referring to the location of the figure (do not say "below"). For more details, see Turabian, 9<sup>th</sup> ed., 380–382.

Unless the content of your figure is based on your original work, you must acknowledge the source in a source line directly following the caption. See Turabian, 9<sup>th</sup> ed., 372–73.

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Please see the next page for a sample of this element.

Let us never forget that the Spirit is just as necessary and important a person of the Godhead as the Father and the Son. Analogously, the phonological component of language is just as necessary and important as reference and grammar. Lastly, the referential hierarchy deals with real-world identity, meaning, and semantic sameness amidst lexical variation. This is not to segregate the referential hierarchy from the phonological hierarchies, for we cannot segregate the Father from the Son and the Spirit. The referential component of language is accessed by the phonological components of language, just as, analogously, the Father is accessed and expressed by the Son in the love of the Spirit.

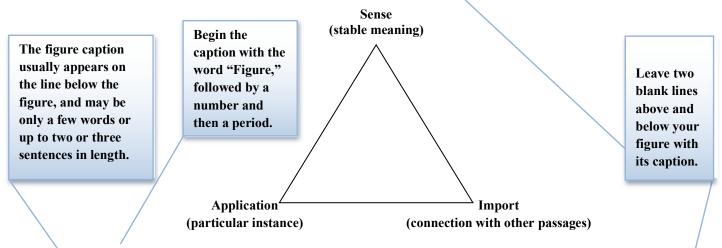


Figure 4. Poythress' triad of meaning. Reproduced by permission from Vern S. Poythress, *God-Centered Biblical Interpretation* (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R Publishing, 1999), Fig. 6.2. © 1999 by Vern Poythress.

Use sentence-style capitalization in captions.

With regards to the economic Trinity, the Holy Spirit is the breath of the Father (the divine Speaker) that carries the Son (the divine Word) to his destination and makes it effectual. In an analogous manner, every person as speaker exerts breath to produce words. "Human speaking with sound imitates God's utterances, which he utters through the power and 'breath' of the Holy Spirit."

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