| **AUDIENCE** | • Professors and peers in the discipline  
  • In field studies, students may assume the audience has little to no knowledge of the topic |
| **PURPOSE** | • Better understand another culture and demonstrate that understanding  
  • Share new research about groups, cultures, and phenomena  
  • Add to the ongoing conversations of anthropological topics |
| **TONE/VOICE** | • Clear, informed, scholarly  
  • Active voice  
  • First person is acceptable for sharing field research and personal observations |
| **RESEARCH/SOURCES** | • Class materials, peer-reviewed journals, documentaries, and books  
  • Personal observations and field research |
| **SOURCE INTEGRATION** | • Introduce and analyze source material  
  • Material longer than four lines becomes a block quote and the citation is enclosed by brackets rather than parentheses  
  • Do not use ellipses before or after quotes |
| **STRUCTURE** | • Headings common to smooth transitions  
  • Field research papers can include:  
    o Title page  
    o Abstract  
    o Introduction and explanations of any theories being utilized  
    o Methodology  
    o Results, discussion  
    o Conclusion  
    o Appendixes, references |
| **STYLE/CITATION** | • American Anthropological Association (AAA) format. Check special rules for capitalization, italics, and numbers.  
  • Use Chicago format when a rule is not listed in the AAA handbook  
  • When quoting a second-hand source, avoid use of “cited in” in the parenthetical citation and place it in the introduction of the quote  
  • References must be referred to in the text  
  • The AAA style guide:  
    www.aaanet.org/publications/guidelines.cfm  
  • A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations: Chicago Style for Students and Researchers, 7th ed., Turabian. |