



Anthropology

Writing Tips

AUDIENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Professors and peers in the discipline• In field studies, students may assume the audience has little to no knowledge of the topic
PURPOSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clear, informed, scholarly• Active voice• First person is acceptable for sharing field research and personal observations.
RESEARCH/ SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Class materials, peer-reviewed journals, documentaries, and books• Personal observations and field research
SOURCE INTEGRATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Headings common to smooth transitions• Field research papers can include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Title page○ Abstract○ Introduction and explanations of any theories being utilized○ Methodology○ Results, discussion○ Conclusion○ Appendixes, references
STYLE/CITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.