

Style Guide for Papers in Anthropology

Each discipline has its own distinctive twist on the art of citing source materials. The following system is based on the guidelines of two journals, *American Ethnologist* and *American Anthropologist*, publications of the American Anthropological Association.

This guide contains two sections. The first concerns bibliography. The second explains citation of source material.

Bibliography

A bibliography in an anthropology paper is a list of *references cited* in the paper. It is *not* a list of all the books and articles you have amassed in the process of research. It should only contain those works from which you have drawn information and ideas. All references listed in your bibliography should be footnoted in your paper (see section on citing sources below).

What to include:

1. Books:

For Books, include the following information:

- author's/editor's name
- date of publication
- title of work
- place of publication
- publisher

Examples of proper form:

Briggs, Jean L.

1970 *Never in Anger: Portrait of an Eskimo Family*.
Cambridge: Harvard Press.

Evans-Pritchard, E.E. , ed.

1967 *The Zande Trickerster*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Rosaldo, Michelle and Louise Lamphere, eds.

1974 *Woman, Culture, and Society*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Note: Items are alphabetized according to author's/editor's names. Titles are not underlined.

2. *Articles in journals or periodicals:*

Each reference should include the following information:

- author's name
- date of publication
- title of article
- title of journal or periodical in which the article appears
- volume number
- pages included in the article

Example:

Kapferer, Bruce
1979 Mind, Self and Other in Demonic Illness: The Negation and
Reconstruction of Self. *American Ethnologist* 6: 110-133.

Note: Quotation marks are not used for the title of the article nor is the title of the journal underlined.

3. *Articles that appear in books:*

Each reference should include:

- author's name
- date of publication
- title of article
- the title of the book in which the article appears
- the name of the book's editor/editors
- the page numbers of the article
- the place of publication
- the publisher

Example:

Beidelman, T.O.
1963 Witchcraft and Sorcery in Ukaguru. *In* Witchcraft and Sorcery in
East Africa. John Middleton and E.H. Winters, eds. pp. 57-98.
London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

How to Organize Your List of References Cited:

Entries must be listed in alphabetical order. Books, articles, and other source materials are all alphabetized in the same list. There are *not* separate sections for books, articles, etc.

If you have used several works by the same author, order them chronologically, beginning with the earliest work and ending with the most recent.

Example:

Geertz, Clifford

1957 Ethos, World-View, and the Analysis of Sacred Symbols. *Antioch Review* 17: 421-437

1966 Religion as a Cultural System. *In* *Anthropological Approaches to the Study of Religion*. Michael Banton, ed. pp. 1-46. London: Tavistock.

1973 *The Interpretation of Cultures*. New York: Basic Books.

If two or more works by the same author were published in the same year, distinguish them in your referencing system by letters (a, b, c, etc.).

Example:

Ortner, Sherry B.

1973a Sherpa Purity. *American Anthropologist* 75: 49-63.

1973b On Key Sybols. *American Anthropologist* 75: 1338-1346.

When citing such works in the body of your paper, be certain to include the distinguishing letters, *e.g.* (Ortner 1973b: 1339).

Citations of Source Material

This section concerns citations of source material, roughly equivalent to footnotes or endnotes in other referencing systems.

What to reference: Any idea or bit of information you have obtained from another source besides yourself must be cited.

Where to reference: Anthropologists incorporate their references in the body of their paper, not at the bottom of each page or at the end of the paper. Footnotes or endnotes may be used to present additional material not included in the text, but they are not used simply for the purpose of citing references.

What to include in a reference:

- author
- date of publication
- page number/numbers of information cited.

There is no need to include other information in a citation since complete bibliographical information for each reference is to be found in your list of sources at the end of the paper.

This is what an anthropological citation looks like:

(Geertz 1973:17)

How to use a reference:

1. To identify a quotation

“More bluntly, it suggests that there is no such thing as a human nature independent of culture” (Geertz 1973:49).

Note: the final punctuation mark for the sentence appears *after* the citation.

When quoting passages of more than four typed lines, indent the entire quotation. Quotation marks are not used in such cases, because indentation suffices as an indication that material is quoted. The citation is placed within square brackets at the end of the quotation.

Example:

One cultural anthropologist has defined religion as 1. a system of symbols which acts to 2. establish powerful, pervasive, and long-lasting moods and motivations in men by 3. formulating conceptions of a general order of existence and clothing these conceptions with such an aura of factuality that 5. the moods and motivations seem uniquely realistic. [Geertz 1966:4]

2. To identify an idea or data you have borrowed and paraphrased from another author

Example:

Clifford Geertz (1973:49) has argued that it would be impossible to identify a universal human nature free from the influences of specific cultures.

Note that this statement is a paraphrase of the quotation cited above. Geertz’s idea is presented, but in wording that is substantially different from his own. Hence, quotation marks are not used (after all, Geertz has not been directly quoted), but credit is given to the source of the thought.

Remember, if you use an author’s words, quotation marks and a source citation are necessary. If you use an author’s ideas or information, but put them in your own words, quotation marks are not necessary, but you must cite their source.

Further examples:

A. "Indonesia is the fifth most populous nation of the world, exceeded in this respect only by China, India, the U.S.S.R. and the United States" (Pelzer 1963:13).

B. In terms of population size, Indonesia ranks fifth among the countries of the world (Pelzer 1963:13).

A. illustrates the technique of direct quotation. B. illustrates the use of paraphrase. Both have their place in papers. In general, paraphrase when you can. Unless the author's words are truly memorable or deserve special consideration or criticism, information is better expressed in your own words. Just be sure to give credit where credit is due!

Occasionally you will find that the information you wish to cite is contained in several sources. In such a case, list the sources within a single set of parentheses, using commas to distinguish each item.

Example:

(Chodorow 1974:53; Rosaldo 1974:14)