

# ACADEMIC & ANTHROPOLOGY WRITING CONVENTIONS



“Anthropology is the most humanistic of the sciences and the most scientific of the humanities” – Alfred Kroeber

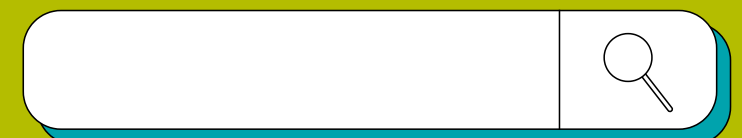


## INTRODUCTION:

As you are now enrolled in an anthropology class, it is very likely you will be asked to read and cite a scientific article for one or more of your assignments.

## WHY DO WE CITE?

There are several reasons you may be asked to cite:



- 1 **Facilitates learning** – paraphrasing and citing help you learn as you translate new information into your own words.
- 2 **Supports your argument** – Citing scientific articles provides verifiable and reliable evidence to support your argument.
- 3 **Indicates resources** – citations and reference lists allow others to access and verify the same sources.
- 4 **Avoids plagiarism** – Plagiarism is the act of taking other people’s words and ideas without proper acknowledgement. This is a serious violation of UGA’s Academic Dishonesty Policy.



## CITATION STYLES:

If your instructor has not provided clear guidelines for how to cite, we suggest using The Chicago Manual of Style, as it is the standard style across subfields in anthropology.

## REFERENCES:

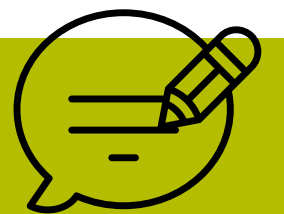
The reference list should include all cited sources, arranged alphabetically, and start on a new page titled Reference List. List the author’s last name, first name, publication year, article title, journal name in italic, volume, issue, page range, and a DOI or URL if available.

Example:

Dittmar, Emily L., and Douglas W. Schemske. 2023. “Temporal Variation in Selection Influences Microgeographic Local Adaptation.” *American Naturalist* 202 (4): 471–85. <https://doi.org/10.1086/725865>.



## HOW TO CITE:



When paraphrasing a passage or using a direct quotation, you must include the author’s last name, year of publication, and page number in parentheses at the end of the sentence. If you are citing the article’s overall argument, you do not need to include the page number.

For example, if you are **paraphrasing a segment** of Alison Wylie’s 1991 article, the citation would look like this:

📌 *Single author:* paraphrase and cite (Wylie 1991, 45) or “Wylie (1991, 45) argues ...”

If you are citing **an article’s main argument:**

📌 *Two authors:* (Lipe and Varien 1999) or “According to Lipe and Varien (1999) discuss ...”

📌 *Three or more authors:* (Cobean et al. 1991) or “Cobean and colleagues (1991) argue ...”

Note: “Et al.” (short for the Latin phrase et alia, meaning “and others”)