

ANT 267: Food and Culture
Spring 2008 Tu,Th 10:00 — 11:15 am, Chambers 1006

Prof. Eriberto P. Lozada Jr.
Office: Chambers B12
Telephone: 704-894-2035

Office Hours: M, W 11:30 am – 12:30 pm
T, Th 11:15 am – 12:30 pm or by appointment
Email: erlozada@davidson.edu
Web: <http://www.davidson.edu/personal/erlozada>

Citing Sources

The bibliography is an important part of academic writing because it places the writer in the context of the larger academic and literary world. As we talked about the importance of contextualizing the anthropologist in ethnography, **citing sources properly demonstrates the context and validity of your own work** – it never hurts, and almost always helps, to have many in-text cites of other work. Following proper guidelines for citations is essential in research papers you write as a Davidson student or in analytical writing in whatever career you choose. This is an abbreviated version of the American Anthropological Association style guide, which you may also review for more details.

First a note about **social scientific citations (in-text)**. Please use this for all papers for this class, instead of footnotes. This technique is the way we attribute a quote or an idea to a particular writer. For example, a sentence may read:

In the past even male slaves (*hsi min*) and household servants had nicknames (Watson 1976:365).

An in-text citation is merely a shorthand to point to the reader the source of the quote or idea; in this case (Watson 1976:365), the idea is from page 365 of the 1976 work by Watson. The full reference is listed at the end of your paper. **Quotes always need citation**, and with specific ideas or facts, it does not hurt to add a citation.

Following the AAA style guide, references (at the end of your paper) should look like this:

Book or Chapter in Book:

Watson, Rubie S.

- 1994. Making Secret Histories: Memory and Mourning in Post-Mao China. In *Memory, History, and Opposition Under State Socialism*, Rubie Watson ed. Pp. 123-160. Sante Fe: School of American Research
- 1985. *Inequality Between Brothers: Class and Kinship in South China*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Author Last Name, Author First Name.(hard return)

- the first example is a chapter in a book(indented) Year of Publication. Title of Chapter, in plain text. In *Title of book, in italics or underlined*, editor of book, Pp. page numbers. Place of Publication: Publisher.
- the second listing is a book (indented)Year of Publication. *Title of book, in italics or underlined*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

If you are listing more works by the same author, then continue listing sources starting with the second line (year, etc.) underneath the author's name.

Magazine, Journal, or Newspaper Article.

Arlington, L. C.

1923. The Chinese Female Names. *China Journal of Science and Arts*. 1(4):316-325.

Author Last Name, Author First Name (hard return)

(indented)Year of Publication. Title of Article: Plain text. *Title of Journal, in italics or underlined*. Volume Number (Issue Number):start page – end page.

Web Site.

Lozada, Eriberto P. Jr.

1999. Global Shanghai: Images from Preliminary Fieldwork. Electronic document, <http://trevor.butler.edu/~elozada/shanghai.htm>, accessed September 2, 1999.

Author's Last Name, First Name (if known; if not known, list organization)

(indented) year of document or last revision, title of webpage (or first header/line, if title is unclear). Electronic document, URL in plain text, accessed date of access.

If the article is pulled from a database, then it should be cited in its original format; so, a newspaper article from Lexis-Nexis should be cited as a newspaper, and not as a web site. The initial search page contains the full citation for that purpose, so make sure you mark it down before continuing onto the article. Punctuation is important, and should be used properly in citations.

Attention to detail in such things as citing references shows to the reader the care that the writer has put into the piece of writing. It also allows readers to “duplicate” the writing, in that the reader can piece together the same train of thought that motivated the writer. Finally, it also avoids issues of plagiarism, in that quotes are properly attributed.

For more details, consult the AAA style-guide – it is available on the course website, or from Prof. Lozada.