



COURSE:	Intro to Social Anthropology + Linguistics
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Rec'd
ch. 1+2
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IMPORTANT CLASS INFORMATION

natural

Naturwissenschaften

Natan

customs are

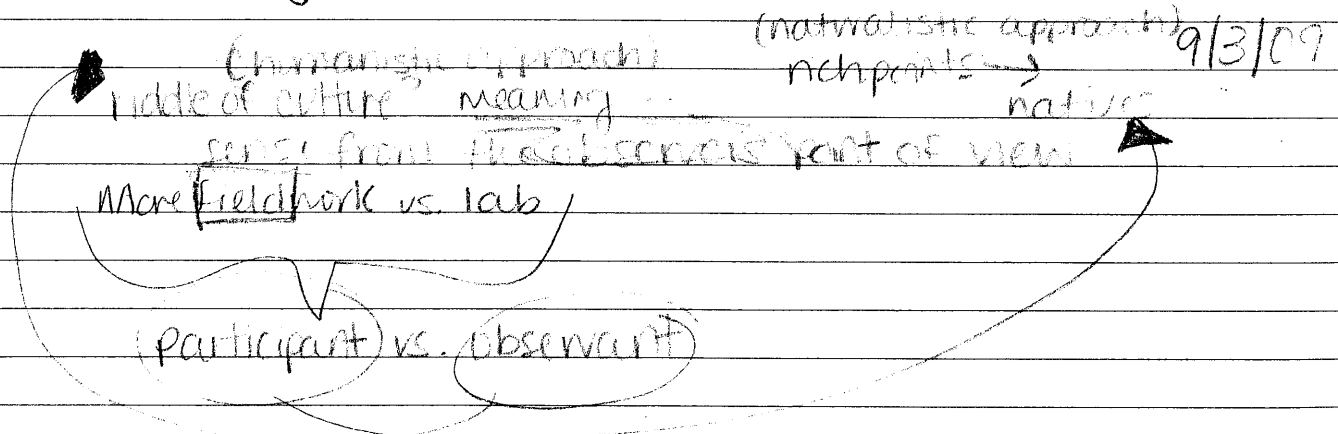
objects

- phenomena
- exp. distant
- ↳ observe

Ethnography
(participant) (observation)

exists
obs. from subject per.
nomina

* Professional stranger * marginal native
Anthropologists are sometimes native.



Leach write:

"Culture was man's extra somatic means of adaptation"

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Intro to Socio Anthropology and Linguistics

Naturalistic anthropology

"Naturwissenschaften"

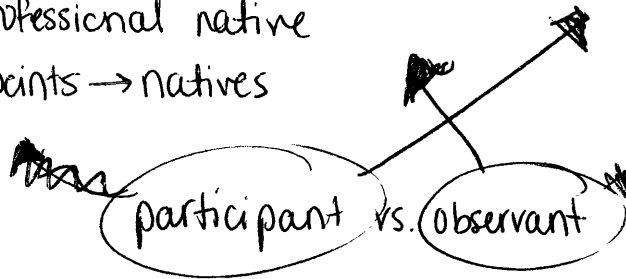
nature ↙

↘ science

"concentrates on understanding the 'meaning' of culture from the perspective of the natives."

~~anthropology~~

* professional native
richpoints → natives



Humanistic anthropology

"geisteswissenschaften"

"concentrates on the cross-cultural explanation of the 'sense' (e.g. adaptive, functional) of culturally mediated social behavior."

* marginal native

niddle of culture?

More fieldwork vs. lab

Ch. 1

Leslie White: "Culture was man's extra somatic means of adaptation."

Cultural Anthropology:

* the description and explanation of the similarities and differences in thought and behavior among groups of humans.

* the interpretation and appreciation of other people's ways of life.

Culture: is the learned, shared understandings among a group of ppl about how to behave and what everything means.

Enculturation: from infancy on, a Newfoundlander is always learning, thus acquiring culture.

Society: group of people organized into social relationships to perform certain tasks such as feeding and defending themselves and raising children.

Subculture: the particular mix of shared understandings held

by groups within a larger society: Distinguishable facts: language, dresses, food, etc...

Ethnic Group: a group within a society that maintains a subculture based on religion, language, common origin, or ancestral traditions.

Ethnic flags to display cultural differences. Ex: muslim women wear scarfs over their heads

Ethnicity: one's identification with or participation in an ethnic group.

Race: biological diff. btwn populations

Biological Anthropology: the study of human physical variety.

Cultural Construct: conceptual model of reality shared by a group.

racism: belief that actual or alleged differences btwn racial groups indicate superiority among them.

Hypodendent: child is the same race as the parent of the race of the lowest status.

Integrated system: set of mutually influential relationships among the parts.

Values: shared understandings of what is good and right to do and to be, as well as what is bad and wrong.

Relativistic Perspective: meaning w/o judging it by our own standards.

Globalization: when ppl are drawn into an increasingly dense web of communication, trade and travel.

Acculturation: the culture change in one population that has come into contact with another, larger and dominant, population.

Culture is not the same as civilization:

Civilization: a complex society supported by intensive food production and organized around large urban centers

Ethnography: a description of culture by observing

Ch. 2

Naturalistic Question: What is the best way to learn about culture?

Response Effects: measurable differences in interview data based upon the characteristics of the speaker, the listener, and the setting.

* Expectancy Effect: ask a question for a certain answer *

Hawthorne Effect: when people change their behavior because they are being observed.

Ethnography: to understand a culture from the inside

Goal of Ethnography: to gain an understanding of a culture and its relation to the world, to realize the value of a culture.

method → participant observation

interview → self-administered or conducted by the researcher

report → gain a degree of understanding of the culture and the world

Culture Scripts: the prescribed descriptions or other cultural models used to describe a culture.

Key Informant: natives who explain their culture and help the researcher report with the information.

Methodology: description of the methods used in a study.

Patronage: the relationship between a patron and a client.

Biological Anthropology: the study of human evolution and the biological basis of human behavior.

Ethnoscapes: the study of the relationship between culture and the world by vocabulary.

Proxemics: study of use of space in social interaction
Codes in Cultural Anthropology

- Ethics in Research
- Ethics in Scholarship
- Ethics toward Subjects
- Ethics in teaching Anthropology

Class Notes

Words that may be misinterpreted

primitive → kinship
 ↓
 tribal

Hominin = two or more kinds that
 sound similar.

Numera = thing in of itself.

• Symbolic mediation of the social learning

MEANINGFUL To the people themselves.

"cult" = new religious mv

----- cult[sic] -----

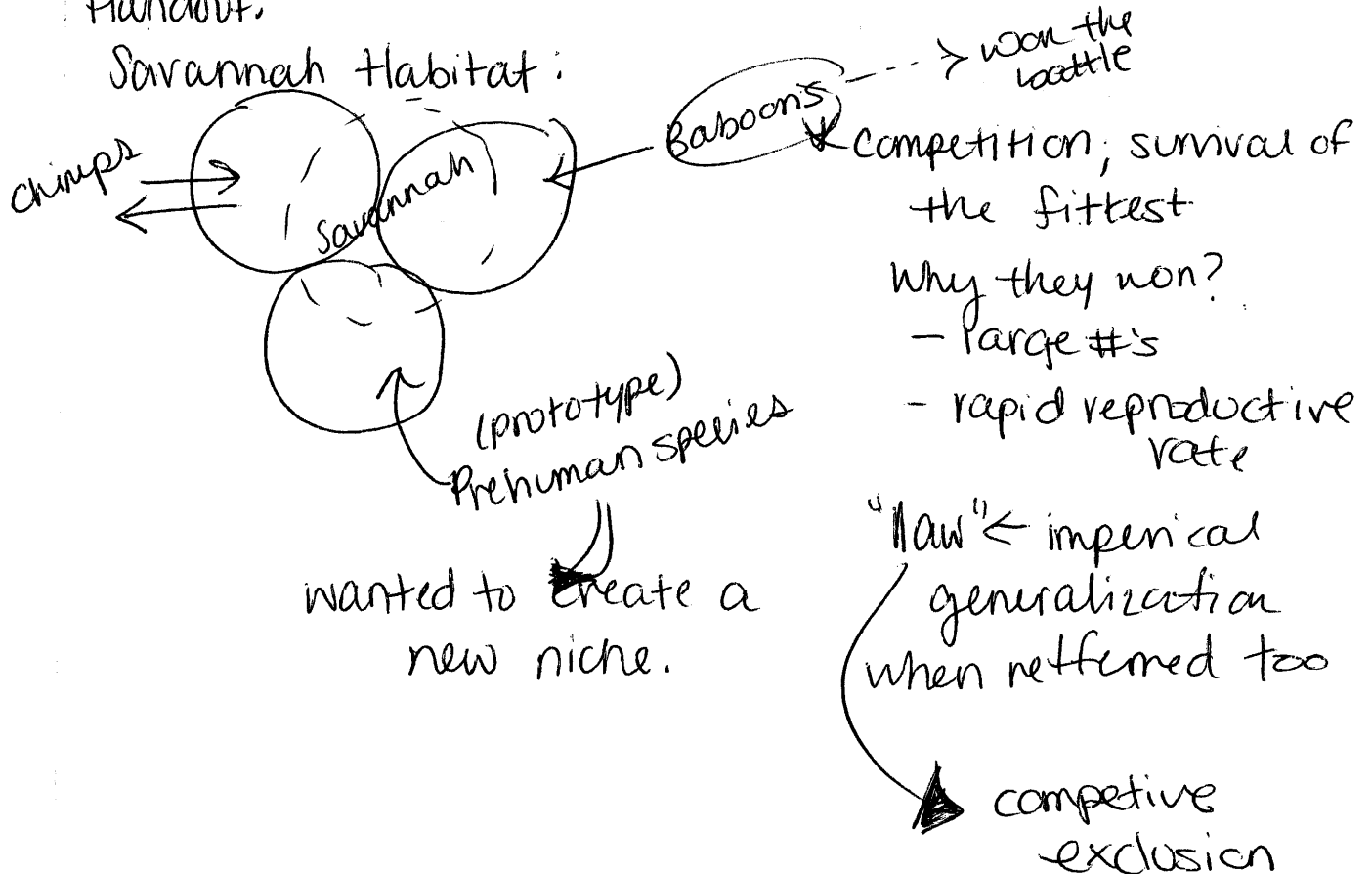
→ Marvin Harris argued that the origin of the "swine" taboo is meaningful in hot, tropical areas.

• cultured materialism

• pidgin english (create)

• Language is concurrent with culture

Handout:



Ch. 3 Notes

★ Holism: a way of looking at ideas and behaviors as interrelated elements best understood when seen in a broader context.

↳ Holistic question: How does this particular idea or practice connect to the other aspects of ^{other people's} lives?

★ Reductionism: simplifying a problem to just the few factors or variables that can be observed or controlled (opp. of holism).

Overconsumption: refers to acquiring goods and services in quantities and at rates that natural resources are depleted and waste disposals become difficult.

Commercialization: assign a market price to goods and services that a society once exchanged outside the market.

Politicization: refers to shifting power from local and regional groups to centralized bureaucracies.

Types of Holistic Connections:

- 1) casual
- 2) contextual - related as parts of a larger institution or society ^{ex:} da
- 3) processual - links cultural features involved in a culture change process. ex: policies that influence other countries
- 4) metaphorical: transferring the meaning from one symbol to another. Ex: venus (♀) and female have same symbols.
- 5) collateral: cultural elements are connected because they share a common origin. ex: food prod. in England connects to food growth in Newfoundland.
- 6) thematic: practices or ideas are combined into a theme in content, form, or values. ex: values in south asian countr _{don't change}

Cosmology - theory of the universe.

Embeddedness: overlap of cultural institutions such as kinship, religion or leadership.

Monogamous: marriage involves one spouse at a time.

political economy: economic behavior and power relationships influence each other.

ecological economics: economic systems and ecosystems influence each other.

economic anthropology: economic ideas are linked to the rest of the culture is the subject.

Class Lecture

noumena

interaction (language)

vs.

T $\begin{matrix} \nearrow t (a, e, o) \\ \searrow s \end{matrix}$

phenomena

Δ = male

\circ = female = marriage

sense

hominoid.

naturalistic

behavior on society

holistic

cognitive (meaning)

analogy = common structures / functions ~~the history~~

homology = common origins / history with similar traits

phenomenal

phenetic vs. phenemic → numena

- health class
- negation
- anth lectur

foraging economies: those relying upon gathering wild plants and h
Horti

Horticultural economies: farmers hand cultivate their crops.

Charisma
"gift" - divine
reason - ① Authority

Ex: President Obama

- You can lose charisma because it can be a trait.
- Some may see charisma central to a person's success in office.

Presidential office and charisma!

YES RACE: is not a biological category
How can race be a social category? categorization, organization
Race refers to biological differences and ethnicity refers to culture.