

## Socant. test on 97-12-18

Define society. = Group of people who live at a certain place and share the same cultural traditions.

Define social structure = Relationships of groups within a society which holds it together.

Give example of a subculture. Then explain the term "subculture"

### ALL CULTURE IS LEARNED.

What is enculturation?

- LESLIE WHITE: All human behaviour centres and comes from symbols  
Art, religion and money are symbols.  
Language is the most important symbolic aspect of culture.

Language = give culture to next generation.

Be aware. One source is not enough.

3 steps. : How it should be  
How natives think it is.  
How it really is.

What is Ethnocentrism?

**Cultural Relativism** = Clear yourself from prejudice and comparison when analysing a culture.

- RUTH BENEDICT: Defines the nature of culture. Essay (1929)

Custom did not get enough focus in the beginning.

"YOU DO NOT SEE THE LENS THROUGH WHICH YOU LOOK"

1<sup>st</sup> concern of Anth. is to understand the affairs of custom ( religion, language & social organisation )

Animal but not human customs change. ( giraffe can't live in the arctic until he can sew a fur coat )

Newest area = Urban Anthropology ( people moving from country to city )

All pervasive ( gäller för alla ) = Eye for an eye. Punishment = crime

What is the inponderabilia of actual life? = things which cannot but must be explained = Mood at a festival.

Culture is based on symbols: Religion = star of David

Art = tribal tattoos.

Language = ?

- Dr. RIVERS: **Totemism.**  
3 features of relation MAN-ANIMAL or MAN-PLANTS  
= **essentials of totemism.**
  - 1) The connections with an animal are connected with social class. ( Most important. ) Takes the name of the totem
  - 2) A belief in kinship with the totem. ( most typical descent )
  - 3) The respect for the totem. e.g. they don't hunt or eat bears if totem is a bear.

**TYPICAL but there are many exception but those things are still regarded as totems.** Modern totems e.g. "Chicago bulls", "Miami dolphins".

## CULTURAL CHANGE ( Barbro 97-10-02 )

Old world

New World

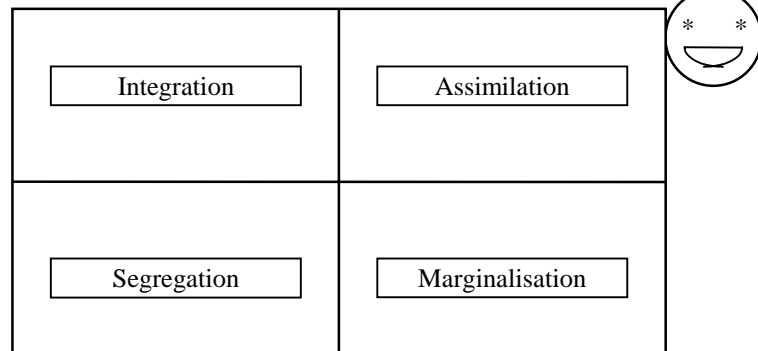
3<sup>rd</sup> world

4<sup>th</sup> world : The original population. e.g. Indians, Aborigines.

### How does Cultural change happen?:

Mechanisms:	Innovation:	New things are introduced. e.g. electric light.
	Diffusion :	Borrowing from other group. ( parishes ) ("förtvinar")
	Cultural loss:	Lose sth. and nothing to replace it. (religion is decreasing and nothing will replace it)
	Acculturation:	<i>Forced</i> to cope with a change. (first hand contact e.g. colonisation)
	Genocide:	Murdering of a people. Jews and Indians. Tasmanian aborigines e.g.

Value to maintain original Identity:



Integration = Keep both original and new culture

Segregation = Keep own no new culture

Marginalisation = Not caring for any culture.

Assimilation = Throe away original, Take in new culture.

Cultural shock: A) First you are fascinated and excited  
B) Irritation and hostility towards new culture.  
C) Gradual adjustment.  
D) Adapt or Biculturalism.

Reverse cultural shock = Home sick.

Home again you find things are as they've always been.

(p.420 Haviland)**Culture** = Medium through which human species solve problems of existence, as it is perceived by the species.

Cultural system = Marriage  
Kinship  
Political and economical organisations.  
Religion.

Progress = different depending on culture's values.

Innovation = "föryelse"

Primary innovation = Accidental discovery of sth. new.  
e.g. Burning clay = hard forever

Secondary innovation = Deliberate application of already known principles.  
e.g. make figures out of clay.

Diffusion: Borrowing ideas from other cultures.

- RALPH LINTON: anth. who claimed 90% of a culture's content comes from diffusion.
- ROBERT LOWIE: "Culture is a thing of shreds and patches" (Because of all the borrowing)

Applied Anthropology = Using anthropological techniques for showing "practical" problems.  
Often for a client.

Syncretism: In acculturation, blending own and foreign traits into a new system.  
e.g. Hare Krishna. Take from both the Bible and the Koran.

## IDENTIFY 2 TYPES OF POST-MARITAL RESIDENCE, AND THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCE FOR EACH.

Quote: In all societies a marriage marks a continuing relationship between a man and a woman, backed by legal, economic and social forces.

Culture dictates where  
how ...to have sex  
with whom

**Marriage** can be defined in many ways but Anth. = **Right to sexual access**.

Affinal kin = relatives by marriage  
Consanguineal kin = blood relatives  
Cognatic kin = blood relatives  
Conjugal bond = Bond between married couple.

Incest taboo = Forbids sex with certain individuals. ( usually parent-child)

Endogamy = Marriage within a group  
Exogamy = Marriage outside the group  
Monogamy = one spouse

- NANCY THORNBILL: 57/129 societies have incest taboo.

Levirate = widow marries husband's brother  
Sororate = widower marries wife's sister.

Consanguine family = Married couple lives apart. ( Mundurucu of Brazil's rain-forest )  
Nuclear family = like Sweden  
Polygyny = 1 Man, many women (Mormons)  
Polyandry = 1 Woman, many men ( Tibet: because then land isn't split up. Materialistic reasons.)

Marriage exchanges = Bride price : Groom + family pays the bride's family.  
Bride Service: Groom goes to work for wife's family a while.  
Dowry: Bride's family pays. (for the daughter's well being after husband's death.)

Divorce = more common

- K.G. HEIDER: Location is important.  
Patrilocal PMR  
Matrilocal Post-marital residence.  
Neolocal : independent residence.

Ambilocal : wife or husband's birth home.

- WILLIAM DIVALE: Positive of Matrilocal = less probable to fight among themselves.

Marriage creates a moral bond = good for co-operation.

### GENDER EQUALITY

Hopi Indians are a good example.

Interest didn't occur until women rights movements were created in 60's

Enculturation = process by which you learn a culture. ( from generation to generation )  
Begins at birth. (or rather with self-awareness ca: 2 years old.)

Socialisation = learn pattern of e.g. one's family. Affects how the surrounding is interpreted.  
Values, Language, Way of thinking.

Behavioral environment = The Physical world other than oneself. ( trees, rivers, mountains and Values, Standards and Ideals.)

Food foraging people → no violence is accepted neither for men nor women.

City people → Aggressive men and gentle women.

2 Patterns of child rearing:

1) dependence training: Farming societies.

2) independence training: city people

Modal Personality: Personality typical for a society.

See T A T chapter 5 Haviland

Ethnic Psychoses: Mental disorders associated with a society.

Personality = Product of enculturation.

## ANTHROPOLOGY

**Physical Anth.( biological**

**Cultural Anth.**  
archaeology, ethnology, linguistic Anth.

4 fields.

**Physical Anth.** = How, When and Why : We became what we are today.  
Biological studies of the Human

**Cultural Anth.** = Human Behaviour ( often compared to Sociology )

Paralanguage = crying, Laughing In general How you do it. Pitch etc.  
*It's not what you do, it's the way how you do it.*

4 basic factors: Biological. ( sex, age )

Physiological (temporary malfunctions or trauma states, a cold)

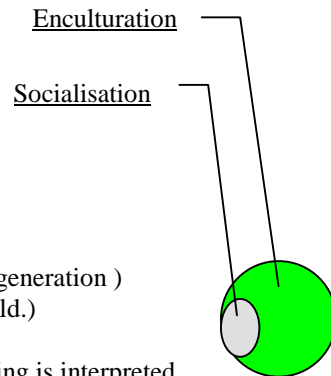
Cultural (Latin Am. Have a louder speech + dialect changes)

Social status (superiority = slow tempo) (occupation e.g. a priest)

Language = Sounds or gestures → Other people understanding us.

Influenced by Class, gender & status.

**Sapir-Whorf theory** = Language shapes our world. (**Linguistic relativity** = **Language affects how we see the world**)



**Symbols** = sounds or gestures or things that stand for a certain meaning among certain people.  
**Signal** = Self evident meaning.

Linguistics = Modern study of all aspects of language.  
Phonemes = Smallest *classes* of sound that makes a difference in meaning.  
    Bit and Pit  
Morphemes = Smallest *unit* of sound that carries a meaning = cat, dog  
Syntax = rules of sentence making  
Conventional gestures = kinesics that have to be learned  
Vocal segregates = "Oh, oh" expressions = Not words: varies from culture to culture.

Choremetrics = **Alan Lomax** (1969) Movement is communication.  
Proxemics = **Edward T Hall**. "Use of Space." How near you stand talking to sbd.

**SYMBOLS** = Non-Communication

Symbol signifies sth. other than or complementary to itself.  
A sign-language or code.  
David Star, Shit finger, hakkors.  
Can have different meanings.  
All pervasive ( gäller överallt ) is the hand gesture.  
Right hand = the correct hand.  
Left hand = peculiar.

- I.M. LEWIS : Symbol signifies...

**TOTEMS** = a Symbol

Relation between Humans and Nature  
Often explained by myths. ( most common = ancestry )

- CLAUDE LEVI STRAUSS: **Symbolic Structural approach** to explain totemism.  
= all totems of a culture should be viewed as a whole → create a system of complementary opposition.

**FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD**

Mundurucu = not a family because Men and women live apart.

For a family there must be at least one man and woman + her children  
Man and woman should be joined by marriage or blood(cosanguineal relationship)

Extended family = a number of nuclear families (related by ties or blood) together in one household.

EXCHANGE:

- MARSHALL .D. SAHLINS: **Money is to the west what kinship is to the rest**

**WHAT IS RELIGION?**

Agnosticism = "I don't know" ( if there is a God or Religion )

Trend = investigate meaning it gives to men and women.

Definition =

- MARX: **Religion is the Opium of the people**
  - EDWARD TYLOR: **Religion is a belief in supernatural beings.**
- All agree = **Religion fulfils numerous of psychological and sociological needs of reconciliation.**

- BURKHEIM: Religion created a sort of societal solidarity = Functionalism

**Religion was a worship of society.**

- **CLIFFORD GEERTZ: Religion is a system of SYMBOLS which establish motivation in men by giving an explanation to why we exist.**

2 types of Religions

- 1) Religion by the book = Monotheistic and say their God is the only one.  
(Christianity and Judaism for example.)
- 2) Oral religions = Local and applied in social practices of society. e.g. the Nuer of Sudan.

RITUALS = Make complex statements about society.

Anxiety theory of Religion = People rely on science but use magic and perform rituals, when their skills are maybe not enough. Baseball games use rituals and medallions.  
Trobriand fishermen rely on technology when fishing in the lagoon, but when going out on the big sea they are "anxious" and unsecure and so use magic.

To finish essay: Anthropology has shown how it is possible to hold notions which are contradictory in theory.

#### DISCUSS THE SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF SHAMANISM IN A SOCIETY

Define Shamanism

ethnographic examples

reference to social functions

don't focus in magic functions

focus on 1 society ( the ghost dance )

Function of shaman = Power

Weatherman

Magic

Shaman's function: Keep good relations with the spirits for the sake of the society.

Heal sick

Transport souls

Control the weather

Could be either Man or Woman

They produce psychological assurance to the group.

They provide a point of attention and therein maintains social control.

When a Shaman has specialised → healer.

3 types of ecstasy: Physiological response

Emotional perception

Intuitive perception

4 trance stages : Hypnosial trance

Light trance

Medium trance

Deep trance

Shaman are recruited through: 1) Hereditary transmission

2) Spontaneous selection (near death experience)

3) Personal quest.

Very important part of their society.

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Emic description = A native must tell it and in his own language.

Otherwise it will be an...

Etic description = an anthropologist can never give an emic description because

- 1) problem with translation
  - 2) use written medium to transfer sth oral = changes from oral to text.
  - 3) Can never become identical with the people he/she writes about.
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## LANGUAGE

Are there other means than spoken language that make communication possible?

Discuss at least one possibility in a society you have studied.

Sapir-Whorf theory: 1930's = Language shapes our view of the world.

A mould theory of Language.

Linguistic relativity = Language affects how we see the world.

e.g. rice in India has many names,

Inuits' names for snow.

Definition: System of communication using sounds put together into a meaning applying a number of rules.

Approximately 4000 languages only 50 sounds in each.

Linguistic anthropologists study Phonetics

Phonetics = Production, transmission and reception of sound phonemes and morphemes.

Communication can be the clothes you wear, or the house you live in also. Not only Spoken Language.

→ class differences

Cloak theory = We can say what we want to say in any language.

And everything we say can be translated into another.

Non-verbal communication:

Kinesics: Ray Birdwhistle (Kentucky 1950) 4 Sexual attributes.

Paralanguage

Choremetrics

Proxemics

- RAY BIRDBHISTLE: 4 Sexual attributes =

Intrafamiliar angle = Men sit with legs apart. Women do the opposite

Pelvic angle = Women stand lower hips forward upper hips backward.

Men do the opposite

Arm position = Men keep elbows away from their sides and women keep them close to the body.

Wrist angle = Women have bent wrists and loose fingers and men have straight wrists.