

GNERD-08

UNDERSTANDING THE SELF

CHAPTER 3 ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE SELF

by: Group 3

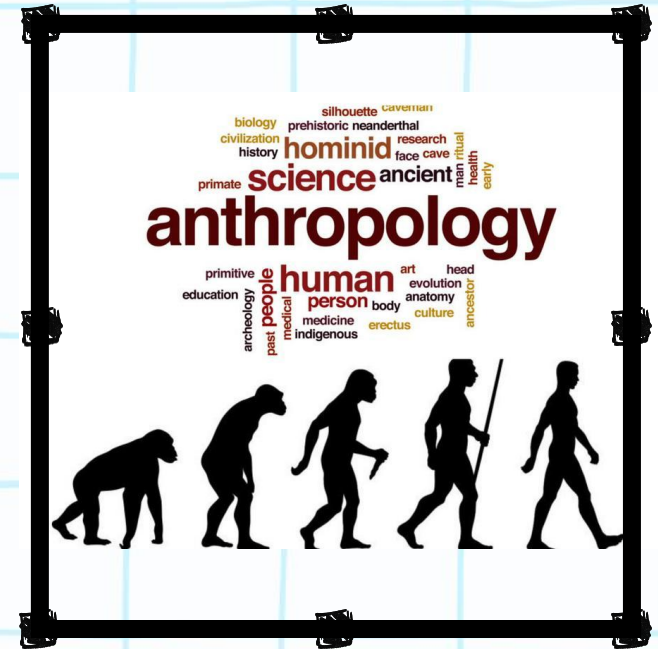
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ANTHROPOLOGY AND ITS SUBDISCIPLINES

Anthropology is a systematic exploration of human biological and cultural diversity.

The academic discipline of anthropology, or “four-field” anthropology, studies human species and its immediate ancestors includes four main sub disciplines or subfields - sociocultural, archaeological, biological and linguistic

anthropology



THE SUBDISCIPLINES OF ANTHROPOLOGY



01

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

is the study of human society and culture which describes, analyzes, interprets and explains social and cultural similarities and differences. It explores the diversity of the present and the past. There are two different activities which can study and interpret cultural diversity.

Ethnography requires fieldwork to collect data, often descriptive and specific to group.

ETHNOGRAPHY

ETHNOLOGY

Ethnology uses data collected by a series of researches, usually synthetic and comparative.

THE SUBDISCIPLINES OF ANTHROPOLOGY

02

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

~~ANTHROPOLOGY~~
Archaeology, a subdiscipline of anthropology, reconstructs, describes and interprets human behavior and cultural patterns through material remains. These materials remain such as plant, animal and ancient garbage provides stories about utilization and actions.



THE SUBDISCIPLINES OF ANTHROPOLOGY

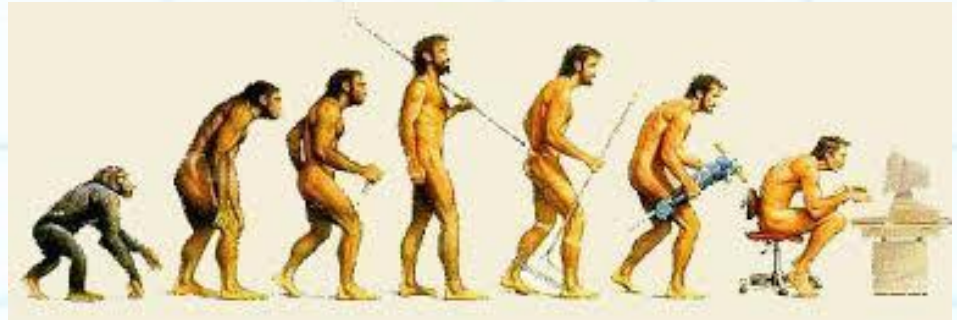
03

BIOLOGICAL OR PHYSICAL

ANTHROPOLOGY

Biological, or Physical

Anthropology focuses on these special interest, human evolution as revealed by the fossil, human genetics, human growth and development, human biological plasticity and the biology, evolution, behavior and social life of monkeys, apes and other nonhuman primates.



THE SUBDISCIPLINES OF ANTHROPOLOGY

04

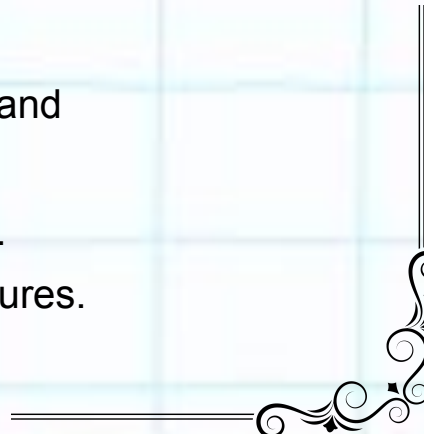
LINGUISTIC ANTHROPOLOGY

Linguistic anthropology studies language in its social and cultural context across space and over time. Universal features of language are analyzed and association between language and culture are evaluated.. It also studies how speech changes in social situations and over time.

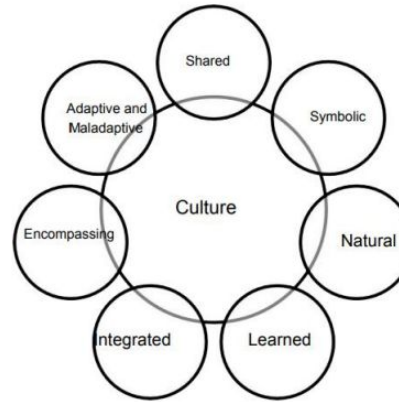




THE SELF EMBEDDED IN THE CULTURE

- Culture is a social process that is learned and passes from generation to the next.
 - Culture depends on images, which have a specific significance and incentive for individuals who share a culture.
 - Cultural traditions take regular marvels, including organic desires, and transforming them specifically headings.
 - Cultural mean of adjustment have been urgent in human evolution.
 - Cultures oblige people, yet the activities of people can change cultures.
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THE SELF EMBEDDED IN THE CULTURE



- **Shared:** Culture is collectively held by members of a group or society.
- **Symbolic:** Culture uses symbols to convey meaning and communicate within a society.
- **Natural:** Culture emerges from human interactions with their environment and each other.
- **Learned:** Culture is acquired through socialization and education.
- **Integrated:** Culture consists of interconnected elements that form a cohesive whole.
- **Encompassing:** Culture includes various aspects of human life, from language to social institutions.
- **Maladaptive and Adaptive:** Culture can be both hindering and enabling in responding to changing circumstances.



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THANK YOU!

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