REVIEW QUESTIONS

A. Read Chapter 11 and fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases given in the following chart.

1. Whorf, along with much of current cognitive science, argues that spatial conception is strongly informed by innate, probably biologically based, universals and is therefore essentially the same in all languages and cultures, making use of axes like ________________, FRONT-BACK and ________________. Recent work argues that these claims are false, that languages have fundamentally different ways of describing spatial information and that these differences are systematically related to cognitive effects, evidence for the operation of linguistic relativity. It has been demonstrated that not all languages describe spatial information in relative, egocentric terms like FRONT-BACK or LEFT-RIGHT, tied to body orientation, but that many use absolute terms, fixed in geographical space, like ________________ or UPRIVER-DOWNRIVER.

B. Read Chapter 12 and fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases given in the following chart.

2. The basic function of classifiers is to build up a descriptive referring expression for the ________________.

3. Clearly the choice of the classifier is determined by the kind of descriptive speech act the speaker wishes to perform. In very many cases, perhaps most, a noun is associated with a default classifier that highlights certain aspects of its shape, consistency, or function (the actual parameters will be discussed below). Generally, the noun will appear with this assigned classifier. However, when the speaker wishes to highlight some other particular ________________ features of the noun in a given context, then a different classifier which particularly attends to these features can be used.
4. It must be emphasized that classification of nouns in a particular language through the use of classifier morphemes is specifically linguistic and therefore used as a linguistic resource in various types of ________________.

5. The languages of the world exhibit a range of types of classifier systems and a diversity of semantic parameters expressed with them. Craig (1992, 1994) is a good summary of the various types. The most prototypical is that of ________________ classifiers already exemplified by Yucatec, Thai and ________________, in which a classifier is necessary to unitize the noun (remember it denotes substance, not a body) before it can be enumerated, although in many languages, such as ________________, classifiers may be used with other modifiers of the noun phrase like determiners or adjectives (Hundius and Kolver 1983). In a sense, the classifiers function is to "______________" the noun, so that it can be discretely quantified or modified like the object it denotes.

C. Read chapter Chapter 13 and fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases given in the following chart.

6. While the ideology of greetings in American and Australian culture is egalitarian (for example, the ubiquitous Australian vocative term, mate), there are still some obvious social differences that are recognized. For example, children are unlikely to greet an unfamiliar adult without some ________________ term indicating the latter's higher ________________ status like Mr, Mrs, sir, or lady. Even in more relentlessly egalitarian Australia, a 10-year-old boy is highly unlikely to address a well-dressed unfamiliar man of 50 by the term mate; Mr or sir would be more appropriate. There are interesting differences between America and Australia in this area, though. In Australia, a male customer and a mechanic are likely to greet each other reciprocally with the term mate or first names, suggesting an affirmation of ________________. In America, on the other hand, Brown and Ford (1964) indicate that the customer is likely to be greeted with his surname, but the mechanic with his first name, suggesting a different social position of the interlocutors, at least in this particular social interaction.

7. ________________ relativism in the way languages are used to forge communicative relationships of social coupling is at least as pervasive as the more familiar Whorfian linguistic relativity concerned with the way they express semantic and grammatical categories. A greeting is not simply a greeting; it is a forum in which to enact through linguistic practices the cultural ideologies of equality in Australia or inequality in West Africa. The communicated meaning is radically different. The way language is used in American courtrooms or ________________ village disputes reflects different beliefs about human nature and how social harmony can be most advantageously arrived at. Similar considerations apply to American one-on-one turn-taking conversations versus Antiguan simultaneous multi-speaker ones versus Aboriginal Australian broadcast conversations directed to no one in particular. Ultimately, these different ________________ practices reflect different trajectories of lived experience for their speakers and consequently are emblematic and creative of wider ________________ practices and beliefs, in short, the habitus.
D. Read chapter Chapter 14 and fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases given in the following chart.

8. Anthropologists, following Mauss (1985[1938]), commonly make a distinction between the notion of ______________ and that of ______________ (Fitzgerald 1993; La Fontaine 1985). The self refers to a proposed universal human awareness of one's own individual embodiment, while the person is a social concept made up of local notions of one's rights and obligations, and hence varies crossculturally. Harre and Muhlhausler (1990) make a similar distinction, referring to the former as "______________ identity" and the latter as "______________ identity."

9. ______________ face is what we typically understand by the concept of face and that which was highlighted by Goffman: one's positive self-esteem, "the positive consistent self-image or 'personality' (crucially including the desire that this self-image be appreciated and approved of) claimed by interactants" (Brown and Levinson 1987:61). ______________ face is one's freedom to act, "the basic claim to territories, personal preserves, rights to non-distraction - i.e. to freedom of action and freedom from imposition" (Brown and Levinson 1987:61).

10. In a similar vein, in a comparative study of ______________ in England and Greece, Sifianou (1992) notes a difference between those two cultures in the significance accorded to the two aspects of face. The English place a higher value on privacy and individuality (negative face), while the Greeks emphasize group involvement and ingroup relationships (positive face).

11. Crosscultural principles of linguistic interaction, like the Cooperative Principle, the idea that people will say appropriate things at each point in an interaction, and its associated four Maxims of Conversation, are subject to significant variation. While clearly important in constructing meaningful conversations in American or Australian English, their importance and function is much less obvious in others, for example Malagasy society, which contrarily emphasize indirectness and ______________. Similarly in ______________ societies, the meaning of an utterance is usually taken to be what the speaker intends, but in ______________ ones, meaning is constructed by participants and often reflects the contributions of varying participants depending on their social position. All these different conventions for linguistic practices across cultures suggest that actually different meanings are exchanged in these communities, another type of linguistic relativity, and that access to these meanings will be differentially distributed according to social positions.

E. Read chapter Chapter 15 and fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases given in the following chart.

12. The acquisition of normative linguistic practices plays a central role in the socialization of the child into being a competent member of the culture. Because different cultures have different practices and values, linguistic socialization practices vary quite widely: in middle-class American society infants are encouraged to speak and are treated as conversational partners from birth, but in ______________ and Kaluli, this is not the case.
13. Unlike sex, ____________________ is a cultural construction, and part of this construction seems to be that women everywhere and their domestic sphere of influence are accorded inferior valuation as opposed to men and their world of public action. This differential evaluation finds articulation in the regard accorded to women's versus men's typical linguistic practices in many cultures: men's _________________ and taciturnity in Malagasy culture are the valued norms in speaking Malagasy, as opposed to women's _________________ and talkativeness. Similarly, men's artful use of high speech forms and honorifics is the "proper" way to speak Javanese.

F. Read chapter Chapter 16 and fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases given in the following chart.

14. One central way to enact social roles is through linguistic practices, and languages typically have various means to mark such social categories. This is called social ____________________, and common illustrations are the presence of informal and deferential second-person pronouns, the T/V phenomenon, the informal T marking solidarity (and, in earlier historical periods, higher status and power), and the deferential V indexing lack of solidarity (or, formerly, lower status and power).

G. Read chapter Chapter 17 and fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases given in the following chart.

15. The acquisition of ____________________ linguistic practices plays a central role in the socialization of the child into being a competent member of the culture. Because different cultures have different practices and ____________________, linguistic socialization practices vary quite widely: in middle-class American society infants are encouraged to speak and are treated as __________________ partners from birth, but in Samoa and Kaluli, this is not the case.

H. Read chapter Chapter 19 and fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases given in the following chart.

16. One common type of linguistic change is ____________________ in which the lexical items of one high prestige language are borrowed into another less prestigious language. Another type is ____________________ in which the structure of a high prestige language imposes itself on that of a language of lower status; this typically requires more intimate contact between the languages, sustained bilingualism.