Anthropology 350

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Exam 2

The three different aspects of communication discussed by Dell Hymes setting, participants, and topic are involved in communicative events. The setting is the place and time where the speaker and the listener would be able to interact in a conversation. But the environment plays a part of what is appropriate in the conversation. Bonvillian describes the setting as "arena for action, both in a physical and social sense" (Bonvillian 72). The physical sense of a place and the social sense of the conversation within the place. For example, A family story in grandparents giving would be shared as playful but in a funeral would carry a serious formal tone when sharing anecdotes of his commemorative achievements.

Most cultures would carry setting as a formal tone if the communicative events call for a religious ceremony. Judith Irvine would say "increased structuring" would be universal in any culture. Therefore, increased structuring fits well in a religious ceremony that would carry a serious tone as the speaker narrows the guidelines of the topic. Their other circumstances where the U. S and other cultures norms would be different. The U.S. would carry an informal situation differently than culture due to the flexibility and social norms around it. For example, in a career event is customary in Japan to hand out business cards to one another but in the U.S. most of the time it's informal gathering with only the point of contact information is giving out.

The second aspect participants are the speaker, addressee and the hearer that are involved in a communicate conversation. Bonvillian described how a participant can be identified by the choice of words used by the speaker (Bonvillain 75). For example, a father tells a story to his sons, the daughter who are not the addresses might hear the narrative of the story. The word choice would be slightly different from a sons and daughter perspective. Furthermore, the participants in the conversation would have more interaction since hearer would not have as much control on the topic.

Culture can relate when participants are from an adult speaker to a child who is the addressee of the conversation. The word choice the adult would use would be common words and simple sentences so the child would be able to understand the topic. There is a lot of difference between participant within the U.S. and other cultures. The most controversial are participant restricted to control the topic and others who are not restricted. For example, a political campaign in the U.S. targets all citizens but in Saudi Arabia, Woman is not the targeted audience but only the hearer of the conversation.

The third aspect topic is a message that has a purpose, goal or outcome. Bonvillain says that "Topics are based on a combination of personal interest and sensitivity to preferences of co-participants" (Bonvillian 82). The topic has a purpose of engaging the listener to interact with the speaker in the conversation. For example, An uncle tells a story about the grandfather 80th birthday to entertain the audience, teach other men and honor the grandfather. The speaker topic relates to the combination of interest because of audience view of the grandfather, men relating to his sex and the grandfather special interest of the ceremony.

Most culture can relate on how topics are carried out to a common goal. The topic purpose is to accomplish a goal but from the U. S and other cultures the speaker would request or demand it differently. Most Political leaders can relate to the U.S. when the president or leader states their position with issues in their countries. But other culture would have different types leaders who are the only one in a position of power to demand something of the topic to get down. Other leaders would use a democratic approach with have the leader request for information or confirmation with his audiences. Their different linguistic forms that take place of a topic to carry out a goal of the speaker.

Two general types of code are restricted and elaborated analyzed speakers in a social group. Basil Bernstein in "*Class, Codes, and Control: Theoretical Studies Towards a Sociology of Language 1",* would define Elaborate codes as local structured with the ability to change principles and restricted codes are more limited to local social structure and have very little to change in principles (Giglioli 160). For example, elaborate codes are widely used in places like in the University because students learn new knowledge to share different meanings. Parts of the class system have more use with restricted codes. For example, a working class family would have limited access to share different meaning but rely on mostly metaphors than logic. Bernstein would state that "restricted codes draw upon metaphor whereas elaborated codes draw upon rationality" (Giglioli 160). Therefore, the most class system may have the ability to elaborate codes or restricted codes.

Truly, Bernstein believes codes are developed by how families and different social class think about the use language in homes. Bernstein says socialization which refers to biological transformation to a cultural being are what makes children use such languages (Giglioli 158). And with the different social

class may or may not be sealed off from other communities to distribute knowledge from one another. The different class system has developed either restricted or elaborate code in their groups.

The relationship Bernstein believes the domestic class system that reflects these codes are the lower status class and the upper-status class families. He states that "We can make a relationship between restricted social relationships based upon communalized roles and the verbal realization of their meaning" (Giglioli 162). He refers to the connectedness with their cultural identity and the way they interpret meaning from verbalization. Bernstein identifies that you can find elaborate codes within middle-class families and restricted codes in the working lower class families.

Bernstein argues that the restricted codes strengthen by being understood because "principles and operations have been made explicit" (Giglioli 160). Restricted codes can be understood by the different class system. Restricted codes are weak in a social class by separating communities from different meanings. For example, Working class would have a hard time to listen to a speaker who uses elaborate codes. On the other hand, elaborate codes strengthen with universalistic meaning it can spell everything out. Elaborate codes are weak towards not being fully understood by all social class like the lower-working class.

The female register is defined as a style or oral style that is expressive like the use of tag questions and hedging to avoid confrontation. Tag questions involve adding questions seeking a statement. For example, asking a person aren't you driving fast would ask a question to make you seem agreeable. Hedging involves adding qualifiers to soften statements like rather fast to minimize the person criticism. The female register is commonly used by a person of a lower socioeconomic class.

In a study, Turdgill explained adult speakers in Norwich that are in the lower class versus the upper class have different style shifting of their standard or nonstandard pronunciation. Both men and woman feel insecure with the female register. Woman feel more aware of how socialization make them present themselves in the roles of being "polite and refined" (Bonvillain 244). Men, on the other hand, do not want to have their masculinity be treated by female traits and they tend to have more use of the nonstandard pronunciation that what actually occur in most of their speech.

The observation Turdgill made that there are "complexities of gender dichotomization" (Bonvillian 244). He explains that woman would have a positive benefit to mimic standard speech that is common with middle-class norms. And men in lower-working class would value stereotypical masculine images that connect with their social class to avoid the female stereotypical image. Men and Woman would go out their way to not present themselves as the female register because they would not feel negatively controlled or impaired with their sexual identity.

The three main characteristics lower socioeconomic class or subordinate position try to avoid are hedge or tag questions, vocabulary choices, and Intonation that female register illustrates in speech. Hedge and tag question are when a person assert a statement with a question so the person would seem agreeable in the conversation. The use of hedge-like "rather" near verbs are used to not sound critical in a conversation. Tag question and hedge are used to avoid conflict and soften the statement of a particular topic.

Intonation is the volume and pitch of a sentence. There are different patterns that are recognized from female and male voices. An English intonation Sally McConnell-Ginet says "woman may raise pitch

levels at the end of declarative sentences, whereas men use a steady or lowering pitch" (Bonvillian 247). In other words, she describes that men tend to have more controlled with a monotonic style and woman as uncontrolled varying their pitch in the end of sentences. Woman intonation is seen as a negative way displaying uncontrolled with their emotions. McConnell-Ginet goes on states the other reason why woman use intonation because a raised pitch secure a response from hearers noting a question from the speaker (Bonvillian 247).

Word choice are different from men and woman by the frequency certain words used. A linguist Otto Jespersen states women would frequently use intensifiers like "so" or "very". And empty adjectives like "wonderful" or "lovely". The frequently used words are said to be exaggerated by Jespresen stating that "women tendency to exaggerate and as a sign of linguistic and cognitive superficiality" (Bonvillian 251). Therefore, the use of words tends to be expressive judgments of the other person to avoid conflict.

Women are grouped with people with low socioeconomic status class or temporarily subordinate position. The female register displays a low power status in the society that women and lower class people fall into. The appearance describes the images as submissive, passive and insecure with the roles of the female register. The female register has seen a stereotype that most men and female tries to avoid when speaking with one another.

Work Cited

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