

anthropological analysis

Unraveling the Human Experience: A Deep Dive into Anthropological Analysis

Introduction:

Have you ever wondered why different cultures across the globe exhibit such diverse customs, beliefs, and social structures? What drives human behavior, and how do seemingly disparate societies navigate the complexities of life? The answers lie within the fascinating field of anthropological analysis. This comprehensive guide will delve into the core principles of anthropological analysis, exploring its various branches, methodologies, and the profound insights it offers into the human condition. We'll journey through the history of the discipline, examine its key research methods, and discuss its enduring relevance in understanding our past, present, and future. Prepare to embark on an intellectual adventure as we unravel the intricacies of human societies and explore the power of anthropological analysis to illuminate our shared humanity.

What is Anthropological Analysis?

Anthropological analysis is a holistic and interdisciplinary approach to understanding humanity. It moves beyond simple observation, aiming to uncover the underlying patterns and meanings behind human behavior, social structures, and cultural expressions. Unlike other social sciences that often focus on specific aspects of human life, anthropology takes a broader, more comparative perspective, examining cultures in their entirety within their historical and environmental contexts. This holistic approach allows for a richer, more nuanced understanding of human diversity and the interconnectedness of various aspects of human life.

Branches of Anthropological Analysis:

Anthropological analysis encompasses several key branches, each offering unique perspectives on human experience:

Cultural Anthropology: This branch focuses on the study of human cultures, examining their beliefs, values, practices, and social organization. It often involves fieldwork, where anthropologists immerse themselves in the communities they study to gain firsthand understanding. Ethnography, a detailed description of a culture, is a cornerstone of cultural anthropological research.

Archaeological Anthropology: This branch explores the past through the excavation and analysis of material remains, such as tools, artifacts, and settlements. By piecing together these fragments of the past, archaeologists reconstruct past lifestyles, social structures, and technological advancements. This provides crucial context for understanding the evolution of human societies.

Biological/Physical Anthropology: This branch investigates the biological aspects of humanity, including human evolution, primate behavior, and human genetics. It employs methods such as fossil analysis, genetic sequencing, and comparative anatomy to unravel the complexities of human origins and biological diversity.

Linguistic Anthropology: This branch focuses on the role of language in shaping human culture and social interaction. It explores how language structures thought, influences social relations, and reflects cultural values. This includes studying the evolution of language, the structure of different languages, and the impact of language on social identity.

Methodologies in Anthropological Analysis:

Anthropological analysis employs a diverse range of research methodologies, carefully chosen to suit the specific research question and context. These include:

Ethnographic Fieldwork: This involves prolonged immersion in a specific community, engaging with people, observing their daily lives, and participating in their activities. This immersive approach allows anthropologists to gain deep insights into cultural practices and beliefs.

Participant Observation: This is a crucial aspect of fieldwork, where the anthropologist actively participates in the daily lives of the community they study, building trust and gaining access to nuanced understandings.

Interviews: Structured and unstructured interviews allow anthropologists to gather detailed information on beliefs, values, and experiences from community members.

Surveys and Questionnaires: These methods are useful for gathering quantitative data from larger populations, supplementing qualitative data gathered through fieldwork.

Archival Research: This involves studying historical documents, photographs, and other archival materials to gain insights into past societies and cultures.

Comparative Analysis: Anthropological analysis often involves comparing and contrasting different cultures and societies to identify common patterns and unique characteristics. This comparative approach allows for broader generalizations about human behavior and social organization.

The Significance of Anthropological Analysis in the Modern World:

In an increasingly interconnected and globalized world, anthropological analysis offers invaluable insights into a range of contemporary issues. Its contributions extend to:

Understanding Cultural Diversity and Promoting Cross-Cultural Understanding: Anthropological analysis helps us appreciate the richness of human diversity and develop strategies for fostering peaceful coexistence in a multicultural world.

Addressing Global Challenges: From climate change to public health crises, anthropological analysis provides crucial insights into the social and cultural factors that shape these challenges and inform effective solutions.

Informing Policy and Development: Anthropological research can inform policy decisions in areas such as public health, education, and economic development, ensuring that interventions are culturally sensitive and effective.

Preserving Cultural Heritage: Anthropological research plays a vital role in documenting and

preserving endangered languages, cultural practices, and traditional knowledge.

Example Anthropological Analysis: A Case Study Outline

Title: Analyzing the Impact of Globalization on Traditional Farming Practices in Rural Mexico

Introduction: Overview of globalization's impact on rural communities worldwide, focusing on the case study region in Mexico. Introduction of the research question and methodology.

Chapter 1: Historical Context: A review of traditional farming practices in the selected region before the significant impacts of globalization.

Chapter 2: The Impact of Globalization: Analysis of specific factors such as the influx of industrial agriculture, market changes, migration patterns, and the role of technology.

Chapter 3: Adaptation and Resistance: Examination of how local communities are adapting to globalization's effects and any resistance to change.

Chapter 4: Cultural Implications: Discussion of the changes in social structures, family dynamics, and cultural practices as a consequence of globalization.

Conclusion: Synthesis of findings, concluding remarks on the broader implications for understanding globalization's impact on rural societies, and suggestions for future research.

(Detailed explanation of each chapter would follow here, expanding on each point outlined above. This would comprise several hundred words for each chapter, providing in-depth analysis and examples.)

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs):

1. What is the difference between anthropology and sociology? Anthropology takes a broader, more holistic approach, encompassing cultural, biological, and linguistic perspectives, while sociology often focuses more narrowly on social structures and institutions within specific societies.
1. Is anthropological analysis only about studying "primitive" cultures? No. Anthropological analysis examines all human societies, past and present, including modern, complex societies.
1. What kind of career paths are available with a background in anthropological analysis? Careers range from academic research to applied anthropology in fields like public health, development, and cultural resource management.

1. How important is fieldwork in anthropological research? Fieldwork is crucial for gaining first-hand experience and developing a deep understanding of the cultures being studied.
1. Can anthropological analysis be used to solve contemporary problems? Absolutely. It provides valuable insights into diverse social issues, informing effective solutions.
1. What are some ethical considerations in conducting anthropological research? Researchers must prioritize informed consent, respect for cultural sensitivities, and the protection of participants' privacy.
1. How does anthropological analysis contribute to cross-cultural understanding? It promotes empathy and understanding by highlighting the diversity of human experience and the interconnectedness of cultures.
1. What is the role of technology in modern anthropological research? Technology, including digital tools and advanced data analysis techniques, enhances the efficiency and scope of anthropological research.
1. Is anthropological analysis a subjective or objective discipline? While striving for objectivity, anthropological analysis acknowledges the inherent subjectivity involved in interpreting human behavior and culture, emphasizing the importance of reflexivity.

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2. Ethnographic Methods in Anthropological Research: A detailed examination of different ethnographic techniques.
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anthropological analysis: BROKEN BONES Vicki L. Wedel, Alison Galloway, 2013-01-01 The editors, along with 15 outstanding contributors, comprehensively explore and provide an overview of the principles behind the interpretation of skeletal blunt force trauma. This expanded second edition provides a discussion on how to train for a career in forensic anthropology and offers guidance on how to complete a thorough trauma analysis. It also provides the labels given to different kinds of fractures and the biomechanical forces required to cause bone to fail and fracture. The text provides a theoretical framework for both evaluating published trauma studies and designing new ones. Experimental trauma research is an area ripe for research, and criteria to consider in choosing which non-human species to use in an actualistic study are offered. Common circumstances in which blunt force trauma is encountered are described. Information is provided on a variety of causes of death due to blunt force trauma. These causes range from accidental deaths to homicides due to blunt force from motor vehicle accidents, falls, strangulation, child and elder abuse, among others. Epidemiological information on whom is most likely affected by these various kinds of blunt force trauma is drawn from both the clinical and forensic literature. The most fundamental elements of the text are offered in four chapters where, bone by bone, fracture by fracture, the authors describe what to call each kind of fracture, what is known about how much force is required to break the bone that way, and fracture specific epidemiological information. This particular section of the text

provides an invaluable reference source for forensic anthropologists and other osteologists to consult when looking at and trying to classify a bone fracture. Case studies are included to bring the book full circle back to considering the micro and macro bone changes that are seen when bone fails and fractures. The case studies are illustrative both of the concepts described through the book and of the high quality analyses forensic anthropologists contribute to medicolegal investigations of death every day. The text is further enhanced by 150 illustrations, some in color. This completely updated and expanded new volume is an essential reference for the forensic anthropology professional.

anthropological analysis: *Writing Anthropology* Carole McGranahan, 2020-05-01 In *Writing Anthropology*, fifty-two anthropologists reflect on scholarly writing as both craft and commitment. These short essays cover a wide range of territory, from ethnography, genre, and the politics of writing to affect, storytelling, authorship, and scholarly responsibility. Anthropological writing is more than just communicating findings: anthropologists write to tell stories that matter, to be accountable to the communities in which they do their research, and to share new insights about the world in ways that might change it for the better. The contributors offer insights into the beauty and the function of language and the joys and pains of writing while giving encouragement to stay at it—to keep writing as the most important way to not only improve one's writing but to also honor the stories and lessons learned through research. Throughout, they share new thoughts, prompts, and agitations for writing that will stimulate conversations that cut across the humanities. Contributors. Whitney Battle-Baptiste, Jane Eva Baxter, Ruth Behar, Adia Benton, Lauren Berlant, Robin M. Bernstein, Sarah Besky, Catherine Besteman, Yarimar Bonilla, Kevin Carrico, C. Anne Claus, Sienna R. Craig, Zoë Crossland, Lara Deeb, K. Drybread, Jessica Marie Falcone, Kim Fortun, Kristen R. Ghodsee, Daniel M. Goldstein, Donna M. Goldstein, Sara L. Gonzalez, Ghassan Hage, Carla Jones, Ieva Jusonyte, Alan Kaiser, Barak Kalir, Michael Lambek, Carole McGranahan, Stuart McLean, Lisa Sang Mi Min, Mary Murrell, Kirin Narayan, Chelsi West Ohueri, Anand Pandian, Uzma Z. Rizvi, Noel B. Salazar, Bhri Gupta Singh, Matt Sponheimer, Kathleen Stewart, Ann Laura Stoler, Paul Stoller, Nomi Stone, Paul Tapsell, Katerina Teaiwa, Marnie Jane Thomson, Gina Athena Ulysse, Roxanne Varzi, Sita Venkateswar, Maria D. Vesperi, Sasha Su-Ling Welland, Bianca C. Williams, Jessica Winegar

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The author explores the cognitive basis of symbolization, and symbolization as a social practice. from the London School of Economics Monographs on Social Anthropology, this book is intended for students of anthropology and development studies.

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anthropological analysis: Micro And Macro Levels Of Analysis In Anthropology Pertti J Peltö, 2019-04-05 Arguing that there are insufficient theoretical and methodological guidelines for articulating microlevel and macrolevel analyses of sociocultural phenomena, contributors to this volume review the history of micro/macro issues in anthropology and provide a framework for a more systematic examination of potential linkages among levels. In addition,

anthropological analysis: Reverse Anthropology Stuart Kirsch, 2006 Stuart Kirsch is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Michigan. He has consulted widely on environmental issues and land rights in the Pacific, and was actively involved in the political campaign and legal case against the environmental impact of the Ok Tedi mine in Papua New Guinea.

anthropological analysis: Policy Worlds Cris Shore, Susan Wright, Davide Però, 2011-04-01 There are few areas of society today that remain outside the ambit of policy processes, and likewise policy making has progressively reached into the structure and fabric of everyday life. An instrument of modern government, policy and its processes provide an analytical window into systems of governance themselves, opening up ways to study power and the construction of regimes of truth. This volume argues that policies are not simply coercive, constraining or confined to static texts; rather, they are productive, continually contested and able to create new social and semantic spaces and new sets of relations. Anthropologists do not stand outside or above systems of governance but are themselves subject to the rhetoric and rationalities of policy. The analyses of policy worlds presented by the contributors to this volume open up new possibilities for understanding systems of knowledge and power and the positioning of academics within them.

anthropological analysis: Configuring the New Lima Art Scene Giuliana Borea, 2021-01-24 This book examines the contemporary art world in Latin America from an anthropological perspective and recognises the recent reconfiguration of Lima's art scene. Giuliana Borea traces the practices of artists, curators, collectors, art dealers and museums, identifying three key moments in this reconfiguration of contemporary art in Lima: artistic explorations and new curatorial narratives; museum reinforcement and the strengthening of Latin American art networks; and of the rise of the art market. In so doing, Borea highlights the different actors that come into play in activating and de-activating directions and imaginations. The book exposes the practices of the local, the global, indigeneity and politics in the arts, and reveals that the strengthening of the Lima art scene has fostered the expansion of dominant art views and formats mobilised by transnational elite actors. Featuring analytical chapters interspersed with personal stories, Borea's book presents an in-depth analysis of a specific art scene to open up a new way of understanding contemporary art practices in relation to globalisation, neoliberalism and the city.

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anthropological analysis: The Making of Psychotherapists James Davies, 2018-03-22 Here, for the first time, is a book that submits the psychoanalytic training institute to deep anthropological scrutiny. It expertly uncovers the hidden institutional devices used to transform trainees into professionals. By attending closely to what trainees feel, do, and think as they struggle towards professional status, it exposes the often subtle but deeply penetrating effects psychoanalytic training has upon all who pass through it; effects that profoundly shape not only therapists (professionally and personally), but also the community itself. The author's fascinating and original data is culled from his extensive fieldwork, his case-studies of clinical work, and his interviews with teachers, senior practitioners and trainees. This book is written to be accessible to all those who have an interest in the therapeutic profession from the professional (whether psychotherapist or anthropologist) to the trainee and general reader.

anthropological analysis: Systematic Fieldwork Oswald Werner, G. Mark Schoepfle, 1987-02 In the second volume of *Systematic Fieldwork* the authors concentrate on data analysis and communication of results. They explain the processes involved in data analysis using ethno-science ethnography: establishing appropriate mechanisms of data retrieval, uncovering the cognitive structures, devising verbal action plans and decision models, analyzing oral texts, and utilizing a variety of techniques for data reduction. They then show how to translate the accumulated data into an ethnographic report.

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anthropological analysis: An Analysis of Claude Lévi-Strauss's Structural Anthropology Jeffrey A. Becker, Kitty Wheeler, 2017-07-05 Claude Lévi-Strauss is probably the most complex anthropological theorist of all time. His work continues to influence present-day thinkers in his field, but he is perhaps even more influential beyond it. As one of the key figures in the development of what is known today as 'French theory,' Lévi-Strauss was one of the most important thinkers of the 20th-century. His theories of interpretation, meaning and culture have helped shape the ideas and methodologies of a range of disciplines, above all literature and philosophy. At the heart of Lévi-Strauss's work are the questions of meaning and where meaning comes from. As an anthropologist, he was primarily interested in what completely different and separate cultures might have in common. Crucially, he saw how common ground resides not on the surface of cultures (i.e., in similar customs), but deep inside invisible background structures of thought. His quest was to peel away the surface of different cultures through careful interpretation, advancing from one layer to another until he discovered the structures that lay behind all of the exterior practices and meanings. Infamously challenging, his work shows interpretative skills working at the highest, most abstract level possible.

anthropological analysis: How to Think Like an Anthropologist Matthew Engelke, 2019-06-18 What is anthropology? What can it tell us about the world? Why, in short, does it matter? For well over a century, cultural anthropologists have circled the globe, from Papua New Guinea to suburban England and from China to California, uncovering surprising facts and insights about how humans organize their lives and articulate their values. In the process, anthropology has done more than any other discipline to reveal what culture means--and why it matters. By weaving together examples and theories from around the world, Matthew Engelke provides a lively, accessible, and at times irreverent introduction to anthropology, covering a wide range of classic and contemporary approaches, subjects, and practitioners. Presenting a set of memorable cases, he encourages readers to think deeply about some of the key concepts with which anthropology tries to make sense

of the world--from culture and nature to authority and blood. Along the way, he shows why anthropology matters: not only because it helps us understand other cultures and points of view but also because, in the process, it reveals something about ourselves and our own cultures, too. --Cover.

anthropological analysis: Hegemony of Homogeneity Harumi Befu, 2001 Nihonjinron is the Japanese term for Japanese national character, or the way the Japanese characterize themselves. Befu, a bilingual anthropologist who has studied Japan for 40 years, examines hundreds of original Japanese sources, and argues that Nihonjinron is a civil religion for the Japanese and that it responds to the country's political and economic environment. Befu is professor emeritus at Stanford University and has taught at universities in Japan, Europe, and Latin America. The book is distributed by ISBS. c. Book News Inc.

anthropological analysis: *Kinship in Ancient Athens* S. C. Humphreys, 2018-11-08 The concept of kinship is at the heart of understanding not only the structure and development of a society, but also the day-to-day interactions of its citizens. *Kinship in Ancient Athens* aims to illuminate both of these issues by providing a comprehensive account of the structures and perceptions of kinship in Athenian society, covering the archaic and classical periods from Drakon and Solon up to Menander. Drawing on decades of research into a wide range of epigraphic, literary, and archaeological sources, and on S. C. Humphreys' expertise in the intersections between ancient history and anthropology, it not only puts a wealth of data at readers' fingertips, but subjects it to rigorous analysis. By utilizing an anthropological approach to reconstruct patterns of behaviour it is able to offer us an ethnographic 'thick description' of ancient Athenians' interaction with their kin that offers insights into a range of social contexts, from family life, rituals, and economic interactions, to legal matters, politics, warfare, and more. The work is arranged into two volumes, both utilizing the same anthropological approach to ancient sources. Volume I explores interactions and conflicts shaped by legal and economic constraints (adoption, guardianship, marriage, inheritance, property), as well as more optional relationships in the field of ritual (naming, rites de passage, funerals and commemoration, dedications, cultic associations) and political relationships, both formal (Assembly, Council) and informal (hetaireiai). Among several important and novel topics discussed are the sociological analysis of names and nicknames, the features of kin structure that advantaged or disadvantaged women in legal disputes, and the economic relations of dependence and independence between fathers and sons. Volume II deals with corporate groups recruited by patrilineation and explores the role of kinship in these subdivisions of the citizen body: tribes and trittyes (both pre-Kleisthenic and Kleisthenic), phratries, genê, and demes. The section on the demes stresses variety rather than common features, and provides comprehensive information on location and prosopography in a tribally organized catalogue.

anthropological analysis: An Anthropological Analysis of Local Politics and Patronage in a Pakistani Village Stephen M. Lyon, 2004 Asymmetrical power relationships are found throughout Pakistan's Punjabi and Pukhtun communities. These relationships must be examined as manifestations of cultural continuity rather than as separate structures. The various cultures of Pakistan display certain common cultural features which suggest a re-examination of past analytical divisions of tribe and peasant societies. This book looks at the ways power is expressed, accumulated and maintained in three social contexts: kinship, caste, and political relationships. These are embedded within a collection of 'hybridising' cultures. Socialisation within kin groups provides the building blocks for Pakistani asymmetrical relationships, which may be understood as a form of patronage. As these social building blocks are transferred to non-kin contexts, the patron/client aspects are more easily identified and studied. State politics and religion are examined for the ways in which these patron/client roles are enacted on much larger scales but remain embedded within the cultural values underpinning those roles.

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2011-10-01 Epistemology poses particular problems for anthropologists whose task it is to understand manifold ways of being human. Through their work, anthropologists often encounter people whose ideas concerning the nature and foundations of knowledge are at odds with their own. Going right to the heart of anthropological theory and method, this volume discusses issues that have vexed practicing anthropologists for a long time. The authors are by no means in agreement with one another as to where the answers might lie. Some are primarily concerned with the clarity and theoretical utility of analytical categories across disciplines; others are more inclined to push ethnographic analysis to its limits in an effort to demonstrate what kind of sense it can make. All are aware of the much-wanted differences that good ethnography can make in explaining the human sciences and philosophy. The contributors show a continued commitment to ethnography as a profoundly radical intellectual endeavor that goes to the very roots of inquiry into what it is to be human, and, to anthropology as a comparative project that should be central to any attempt to understand who we are.

anthropological analysis: Description and Comparison in Cultural Anthropology Ward H. Goodenough, 1980 How are different cultures to be described and compared? This book provides a clear and concise discussion of the theoretical issues involved in ethnographic description and comparative study. Taking up the classic problems in the study of social organisation, Professor Goodenough describes the major issues in the cross-cultural study of kinship and the family, revealing the kinds of constants, both formal and functional, on which such study must be based. The result is new definitions of marriage, family and parenthood for use in cross-cultural analysis and a greater understanding of this form of analysis itself. The statement on the interdependence of description and comparison in cultural anthropology and its implications for a science of culture, provides fresh insights into cross-cultural analysis for both the theoretical and the practical anthropologist.

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anthropological analysis: Anthropological Futures Michael M. J. Fischer, 2009-06-26 In *Anthropological Futures*, Michael M. J. Fischer explores the uses of anthropology as a mode of philosophical inquiry, an evolving academic discipline, and a means for explicating the complex and shifting interweaving of human bonds and social interactions on a global level. Through linked essays, which are both speculative and experimental, Fischer seeks to break new ground for anthropology by illuminating the field's broad analytical capacity and its attentiveness to emergent cultural systems. Fischer is particularly concerned with cultural anthropology's interactions with science studies, and throughout the book he investigates how emerging knowledge formations in molecular biology, environmental studies, computer science, and bioengineering are transforming some of anthropology's key concepts including nature, culture, personhood, and the body. In an essay on culture, he uses the science studies paradigm of "experimental systems" to consider how the social scientific notion of culture has evolved as an analytical tool since the nineteenth century. Charting anthropology's role in understanding and analyzing the production of knowledge within the sciences since the 1990s, he highlights anthropology's aptitude for tracing the transnational collaborations and multisited networks that constitute contemporary scientific practice. Fischer investigates changing ideas about cultural inscription on the human body in a world where genetic engineering, robotics, and cybernetics are constantly redefining our understanding of biology. In the final essay, Fischer turns to Kant's philosophical anthropology to reassess the object of study for contemporary anthropology and to reassert the field's primacy for answering the largest questions about human beings, societies, culture, and our interactions with the world around us. In *Anthropological Futures*, Fischer continues to advance what Clifford Geertz, in reviewing Fischer's

earlier book *Emergent Forms of Life and the Anthropological Voice*, called “a broad new agenda for cultural description and political critique.”

anthropological analysis: *An Analysis of Karen Z. Ho's Liquidated* Rodolfo Maggio, 2017-07-05 *Liquidated* is a work of anthropology that treats an unusual, despised subculture – that of the Wall Street banker – much as anthropologists have traditionally treated remote ‘savage’ tribes. But using the techniques of ethnography, including interviews, analysis of daily lives, and fieldwork to investigate a modern western culture is not original; what sets Ho's work apart and gives it value is her mastery of the critical thinking skills of problem-solving and creative thinking to reconceptualize the way in which we understand the bankers' mindset. Ho's great achievement is to ask productive questions, most obviously in drawing a distinction between bankers' self-image as capitalist warriors, freeing up value for themselves and shareholders by increasing the liquidity of the assets they invest in, and the social consequences of what they do. As Ho points out, not only is Wall Street institutionally inclined to embrace risk, in order to maximise profit; it is also prone to assume that increased liquidity (most often achieved by breaking up and selling off the parts of a large corporation) is a good in itself, irrespective of the outcomes for the workers actually involved in these disposals. Considering alternative possibilities, and generating fresh solutions, Ho determines that the capitalist principles that underpin Wall Street are myths, not the expression of some natural economic law..

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anthropological analysis: *An analysis of Philippe Bourgois's anthropological book "In search of respect"* Lee Hooper, 2013-09-23 Essay from the year 2010 in the subject Ethnology / Cultural Anthropology, grade: 1, Massey University, New Zealand, language: English, abstract: This essay will explore the anthropological work of Philippe Bourgois's book *In search of respect*. The book is an ethnographic study of social marginalisation amongst a predominately Puerto Rican community living in El Barrio, a neighbourhood in East Harlem, New York. Bourgois spend five years living in the community and compiling his work on the lives of Puerto Rican drug dealers, their friends and girlfriends (Bourgois, 2003).

anthropological analysis: *Fabricating Transnational Capitalism* Lisa Rofel, Sylvia J. Yanagisako, 2018-12-31 In this innovative collaborative ethnography of Italian-Chinese ventures in the fashion industry, Lisa Rofel and Sylvia J. Yanagisako offer a new methodology for studying transnational capitalism. Drawing on their respective linguistic and regional areas of expertise, Rofel and Yanagisako show how different historical legacies of capital, labor, nation, and kinship are crucial in the formation of global capitalism. Focusing on how Italian fashion is manufactured, distributed, and marketed by Italian-Chinese ventures and how their relationships have been complicated by China's emergence as a market for luxury goods, the authors illuminate the often-overlooked processes that produce transnational capitalism—including privatization, negotiation of labor value, rearrangement of accumulation, reconfiguration of kinship, and outsourcing of inequality. In so doing, *Fabricating Transnational Capitalism* reveals the crucial role of the state and the shifting power relations between nations in shaping the ideas and practices of the Italian and Chinese partners.

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