

Cultural Anthropology

- **Ethnography:** Ethnography is the systematic study and description of cultures through participant observation and interviews, often resulting in written texts.
- **Culture:** Culture in Cultural Anthropology refers to the shared beliefs, customs, values, and practices of a specific group of people.
- **Cultural Diffusion:** Cultural diffusion refers to the spread of cultural beliefs, practices, and innovations from one society to another through contact and interaction.
- **Participant Observation:** Participant observation is a research method in cultural anthropology where the researcher actively participates in the community being studied.
- **Cultural Ecology:** Cultural ecology is the study of how human societies adapt to their environments, focusing on the relationship between culture and ecology.
- **Cultural Relativism:** Cultural relativism is the belief that cultural practices and beliefs should be understood in the context of that culture's values and norms.
- **Social Organization:** Social organization refers to the way in which a society structures relationships, roles, and responsibilities among its members.
- **Kinship:** Kinship refers to the social relationships and connections based on shared ancestry, marriage, adoption, or other culturally recognized connections.

Physical Anthropology

- **Physical Anthropology:** Physical Anthropology is a subfield of anthropology that focuses on the study of human evolution, biological variability, and primates.
- **Evolution:** Evolution in Physical Anthropology refers to the process of change in species over time, leading to biodiversity and adaptation.
- **Primates:** Primates are a diverse group of mammals that includes humans, apes, monkeys, and prosimians, characterized by grasping hands and forward-facing eyes.
- **Hominids:** Hominids are a group of primates including modern humans and their extinct ancestors, characterized by bipedal locomotion and large brains.
- **Genetics:** Genetics in Physical Anthropology is the study of how genes influence human variation, evolution, and adaptation to different environments.
- **Fossils:** Fossils are the preserved remains or impressions of organisms that lived in the past, providing insight into evolutionary history.
- **Adaptation:** Adaptation in physical anthropology refers to the process by which organisms evolve traits to better survive in their environment.

- **Human Variation:** Human variation in physical anthropology refers to the diversity in physical traits, such as skin color or body shape, among human populations.

Linguistic Anthropology

- **Phonetics:** Phonetics is the study of the physical sounds of human speech, including how they are produced, perceived, and represented.
- **Linguistic Relativity:** Linguistic relativity refers to the idea that language influences thought and perception, shaping how individuals understand and interpret the world.
- **Ethnography:** Ethnography in linguistic anthropology is the study of language and communication within a specific cultural group through field research.
- **Sociolinguistics:** Sociolinguistics is the study of how social factors influence language use, variation, and attitudes in a particular society.
- **Communication:** Communication in Linguistic Anthropology refers to the study of how language and other forms of expression shape social interactions.
- **Culture:** Culture refers to the shared beliefs, values, practices, and symbols that shape a group's way of life and communication.
- **Language:** Language in Linguistic Anthropology refers to the system of communication used by a particular culture, encompassing words, grammar, and symbols.
- **Discourse Analysis:** Discourse analysis in Linguistic Anthropology is the study of language use in social interactions to understand cultural meanings.

Applied Anthropology

- **Cross-cultural Communication:** Cross-cultural communication in Applied Anthropology is the study of how people from different cultures interact and communicate effectively.
- **Community Development:** Community development in Applied Anthropology refers to collaborative efforts to improve social, economic, and environmental conditions within a specific community.
- **Fieldwork:** Fieldwork in applied anthropology involves conducting research in real-world settings to understand and address social issues and cultural dynamics.
- **Cultural Sensitivity:** Cultural sensitivity in Applied Anthropology refers to understanding and respecting diverse cultural beliefs, values, and practices when conducting research or interventions.
- **Applied Research:** Applied research in applied anthropology refers to the practical application of anthropological theories and methods to address real-world problems.
- **Ethnography:** Ethnography in applied anthropology involves immersive fieldwork to understand and describe the culture and practices of a specific group.

- **Cultural Relativism:** Cultural relativism in Applied Anthropology is the belief that cultures should be understood in their own context without judgment.
- **Participant Observation:** Participant observation is a research method in which the anthropologist immerses themselves in the culture being studied as a participant.

Medical Anthropology

- **Culture-bound Syndromes:** Culture-bound syndromes are specific clusters of symptoms recognized only within certain cultural groups, shaped by local beliefs and values.
- **Biomedical Model:** The biomedical model in medical anthropology focuses on understanding health and illness through biological and physiological factors.
- **Ethnomedicine:** Ethnomedicine refers to the study of traditional healing practices and beliefs within a specific cultural group or society.
- **Sociocultural Factors:** Sociocultural factors in Medical Anthropology refer to how social and cultural influences impact health, illness, and healthcare practices.
- **Health Disparities:** Health disparities refer to differences in health outcomes between different social groups, often influenced by structural inequalities and systemic discrimination.
- **Traditional Healing Practices:** Traditional healing practices refer to culturally-specific methods used by indigenous communities to address physical, mental, and spiritual health issues.
- **Medical Pluralism:** Medical pluralism refers to the coexistence of multiple medical systems and practices within a society, often blending traditional and modern medicine.

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