

Chapter 10

Exercise 1

Identify noun phrases in the following passages. Try to unpack each noun phrase by expanding it into a sentence that restates or explains what the noun phrase means. In each case, consider why the writer has used this phrase.

PASSAGE 1

[One] aspect of the neoclassical account of economic activity that economic sociology has failed to adequately address is consumption. For the most part, mainstream economic sociology has marginalized consumption as significant economic activity. In both editions of *The Handbook of Economic Sociology* (Smelser and Swedberg 1994, 2005), consumption is not treated as part of the economic core but shunted to chapters on gender or culture.

[...]

The dichotomization of production and consumption only makes sense if researchers start from the standpoint of those who are *not* significantly involved in domestic work, that is, who live the lives of conventional men. Beginning from the standpoint of conventional men ignores significant amounts of economically relevant labor, training, and economic activity that are not captured in mainstream economic accounting (compare Waring 1999). It hides the operation of powerful economic actors in shaping and constraining practices in people's everyday life. It masks the reproduction of inequalities, including gender (Barber 1995). It hides the social as well as personal priority on meeting human needs. In other words, it leaves us with a diminished analysis of economic life.

Shelly L. Koch and Joey Sprague 2014 "Economic Sociology vs. real life: The case of grocery shopping." *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 73 (1): 237-63, 238, 259.

PASSAGE 2

Our linguistic anthropological approach attends to micro-interactional exchanges within peer groups and other institutional and community settings, yet it also lends much to cultural anthropological work that has addressed long-term broad social processes and collective forms of organization and social struggle. In this section, we provide a brief review of citizenship studies in cultural anthropology in order to not only explain how attention to ‘citizenship’ as a keyword—in Williams’ (1976) sense of the term—first arose in anthropology but also explore ‘why now’ linguistic anthropologists and sociolinguists are finding it productive to join in the fray.

Jennifer F. Reynolds and Elaine W. Chun 2013 “Figuring youth citizenship: Communicative practices mediating the cultural politics of citizenship and age.” *Language & Communication* 33 (4): 473-80, 474.