Introducing Anthropological Method



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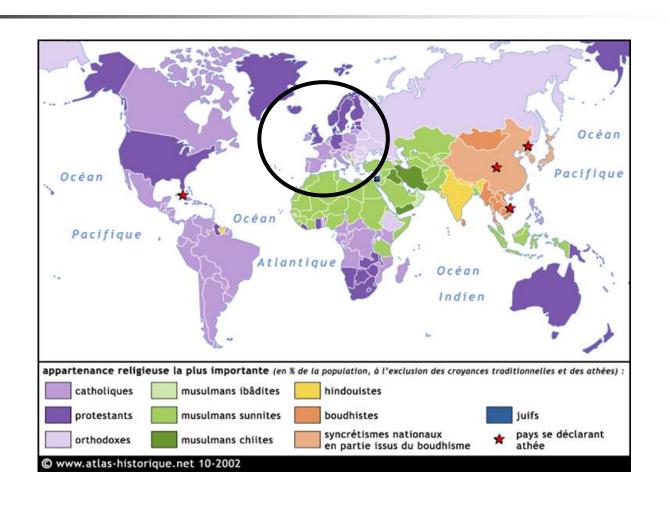
- D. Desjeux, 2006, *La consommation*, PUF, Ques sais-je?
- D. Desjeux, 2044, Le sciences sociales, PUF, Ques sais-je?
- S. Alami, D. Desjeux, I. Garabueau-Moussaoui, *Les méthodes qualitatives*, PUF, Ques sais-je?

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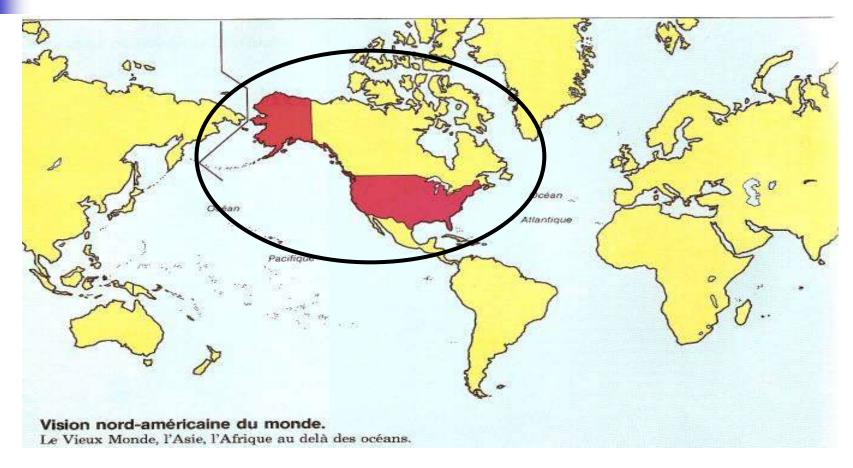
Five main scales of Observation

Geopolitics Geopolitics, Way of life, life style Macro-social scale Social belonging **Organizations** Groups of pressure Meso-social scale Social interactions Staging of self, norms, codes **Practices** Micro-social scal **Itinerary** Objects as markers of life cycle passages and social Itinerary Miclo-individual scale Individual Cell ological scale

Macroscale of observation A traditional Euroropean point of view: Europe seen as the middle of the world Asia as far East

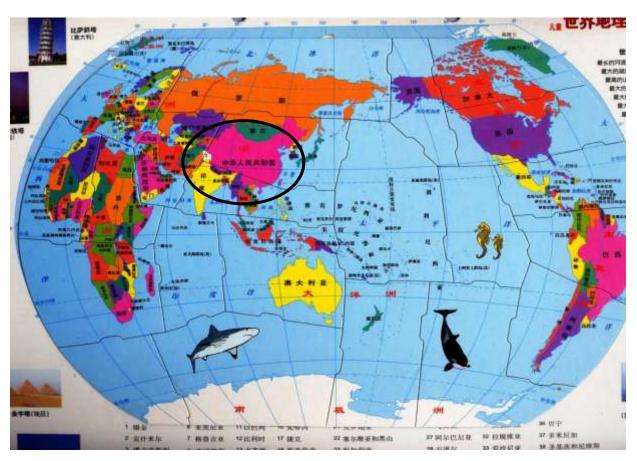


An American point of view: Asia is very closed



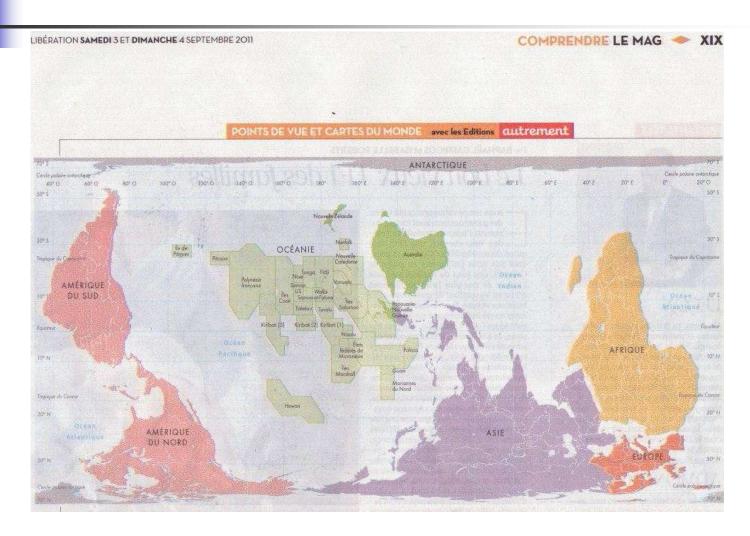
(by Gérard Chaliand and Jean Pierre Rageau, Atlas Stratégique, Fayard,1983)

A chinese point of view: China as zhong guo



A Chinese puzzle for children

The world seen from the South Pole



Nowadays there are several « middles of the world »

Les PIB en Trillions de \$ 2050





The micro-social scale of observation

Material, social and cultural constraints

The itinerary method applied to Guangzhou Micro-social **Practices Itinerary** Representations Buying **Mobility** Decision Receiving to shopping Use Domestic Storage as a gift place space Stealing Disposal Recycling



Three main methodological principles to carry out a qualitative field study on consumer behavior

- Discovering the relevant scale of observation
- Following an itinerary of decision making process in the home space
- Distinguishing practices from representations
- Differences between representations and practices are explained by material, social an symbolic constraints

Method

- Photography and on-site interviews
 - Photos of the neighborhood context
 - Photos of building entrance, stairway, doorway, electric wires, objects
 - Photos of all the rooms
- In depth interviews
- Observation
- Focus groups





Bringing a limited amount of money



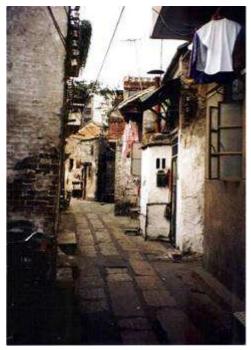
A shopping bag

It is an every day shopping process based on limited means in 1997

Mobility



Shopping by foot



The old Guangzhou

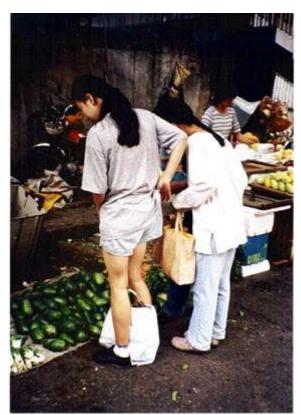
Shopping



Unwraped meat



Choosing living shrimps



Protecting her money In the pocket

1997, Photos by D. Desjeux

Living animals as sign of quality



Choosing living chicken



Ready to be eaten

Going back home





Cooking as a long process in a small space



Frying

No oven

It is a good example of the importance of looking at uses from a western point of view

An optimized use of space



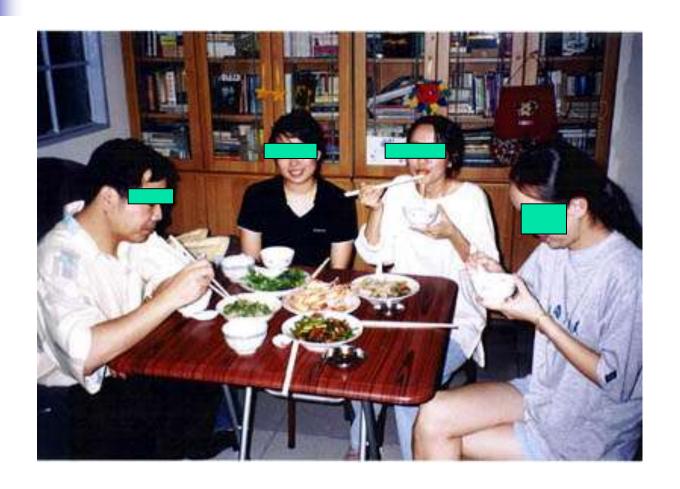


A collective meal



Chopstick tips are displayed outside the table as hygienic practice

Picking in the same bowl



Eating



Having more rice



No napkin Left over on the table

Washing up





Understanding the three levels of constraints which weights on goods shopping and uses

- Material: size of the household space, income of the family, system of material objects
- Social: conflicts, cooperation and social transactions, strategies and social norms
- Culture: Imaginary, religion, values, social status, meaning of objects



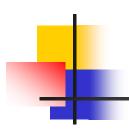
- A student bedroom in 1997 at Guangzhou University:
- How to cope with limited space for seven students
- There is no room for more goods





Social constraints: Entering a structured household space

- Goods become integrated into 3 domestic spaces:
 - public private intimate
- Uses and the ways of storing goods within these 3 spaces depends on three social norms.
- what is:
 - Prescribed
 - Permitted
 - Forbidden
- Goods are organized depending on 3 ways
 - Displayed
 - left visible
 - hidden



An example of what is allowed to be displayed, left visible or hidden depending on the culture

In public

displayed



2004, Israel, weapons visible left visible when shopping



2000, USA, displaying the American flag



2003, Algeria, hiding hair



But cultural norms could be reinterpreted from its first cultural use when going into another culture because its meaning is changing



American and French bathrooms: toilet paper stored in an intimate space







China storing of sanitary paper in the living room, a public space

Photos by D. Desjeux

The boom of consumption in Guangzhou: from 1997 to 2012



Friendship department store, a former public state store in 1997 in Guangzhou



A new mall in Guangzhou in 2006

The signs of the middle class rising income in China



A modern middle class flat in 1997



the same middle class in a new flat in 2006

Flat entrance in 1997: wires are visible, 2006 material are more expensive, wires are invisible. The signs of modernity







1997, Living with neon, 2006, without neon and new material (wood vs. cloth)





The dining area: from wood to plastic





1997, the kitchen: no fridge, no oven



saucepan

Vegetable colander







Knifes
Pair of scissors

Cooking block

2005, oven, fridge and cooking hood entering the kitchen









Bathroom 1997-2005

1997



2005



Nowadays western toilettes are could be seen as signs of social distinction

1997 the bathroom





Minimum equipment



Only a few products

2006: well equipped





2011, Guangzhou, another midle class family with few changes











Mobility, urban circulation





2008 Guangzhou, 2nd street level

2011-04, Hangzhou-Shanghai bullet train

The middle class



2011-04 Shanghai, Starbucks Coffee



2008-04 Guangzhou, child's drawing table

Luxury goods, upper middle class





2010-11 Guangzhou, upscale cosmetics

2011-04 Shanghai, window. French quarter

But tradition is still there: lift without 4, 14, 24 (3A, 13A, 23A)



Chinese calendar



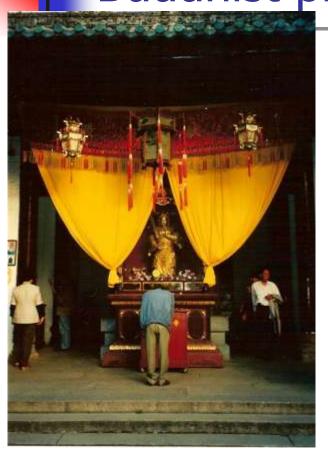


Meet friends
Dig earth
Build the roof

Don't get married Don't go to the hair dresser



Buddhist practices in Guangzhou





Guangzhou, 2012 : new mall, new restaurant with public and private shopsticks and vine







Conclusion: Shopping as the result of a domestic use

- Instead of focusing on motivation, pleasure and individual what is a relevant angle of observation
- Anthropology focuses on what organized the behavior of consumers beyong the intention of individuals
- Conformity (and transgression) of social norms are observed
- Buying an object is conditioned by use in the home which is conditioned by social norms.
 - Thank you for your attention