LSC Family and Diversity Issues Supplement

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Beloit College *[Mindset List](#)*
(age and knowing)

Heads Up on Two Current College Trends (that may impact new hires and younger folks in the community)
> Micro-aggression
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Behavior as Relationship

Brief Notes on Altruism and Tolerance/Intolerance

Beloit College *[Mindset List](#)*
A glimpse the world view of this years (and past years) incoming college freshman, to compare to yours.
[A video about](#) what the list is.

Heads Up on Two Current College Trends (that may impact new hires and younger folks in the community)
An article that really started the conversation about both of the below:
http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2015/09/the-coddling-of-the-american-mind/399356/

Micro-aggression
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microaggression_theory

http://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2014/04/dont-sweat-the-microaggressions/360278/

Trigger Warnings

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trauma_trigger

http://www.bbc.com/news/blogs-ouch-26295437

http://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/20/opinion/sunday/why-i-use-trigger-warnings.html?_r=0

Response to above op-ed http://righteousmind.com/trigger-warnings-cause-non-sequiturs/

Behavior as Relationship: Cultural Universals, the relationship between genetic and learned.

We are now pretty sure the so-called "nature-nurture debate" is an archaic red herring

Scientifically speaking; behavior is a dynamic relationship between a [phenotype](#) (individual) and his/her environment, that environment being in a state of constant change.

In essence the basic general categories of behavior are "genetic", the expression of the related complex behavior, is learned.
Those categories are called Cultural Universals(AKA Anthropological Universal or Human Universal). These are the general types of behavior (action and internal) that apparently are shared across all cultures.

The easy way to look at it:
Every baby comes into the world with the universals hardwired in the wetware. How those express into behaviors, and how strong the expression is depends on the post-birth experience, including most importantly, what it learns from the people around it.

Two examples:

Some of the involved universals for these examples:

Discrimination
Symbolic Capacity
Tendency to Dichotomize
Enculturation
Cultural Coherence
Narrative Construction
Sense of distinctive peoplehood
Imitation
Emulation

Example 1
A man, a woman living in Green Bay have a child. The child grows up in Green Bay. There is a high probability the child will be a Packer fan.
The same man & woman, instead live in Miami, and they have a child who then grows up in Miami. There is a high probability the child will be a Dolphins fan.

To the above list, add 2 other universals for the second example.

Supernatural entities beyond the visible /palpable
A concept of life after death

Example 2

A man, a woman who self identify as Christian have a child and raise it. There is a significant probability the child will self identify as Christian.

The same man & woman, instead self identifying as Christian, self identify as Muslim, and they have and raise a child. There is a significant probability the child will self identify as Muslim.

Understanding cultural universals is absolutely necessary for objective consideration and study of cultural diversity, and problems involving lack of tolerance.
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Reference

Cultural Universals(AKA Anthropological Universal or Human Universal), as discussed by Emile Durkheim, George Murdock, Claude Lévi-Strauss, Donald Brown and others, is an element, pattern, trait, or institution that is common to all human cultures worldwide.

T*HE EVOLUTION OF CHILDHOOD Relationships, Emotion, Mind,* Melvin Konner, The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press (2010)
Excerpt:

29 *Universals, Adaptation, Enculturation, and Culture*

Universals of Human Behavior and Culture

The concept of universals has at least five different meanings:
1. Behaviors, such as coordinated bipedal walking or smiling in social greeting, that are exhibited by all normal members of every known society.
2. Behaviors that are universal within an age or sex class, such as the Moro reflex in all normal neonates or the muscle contraction patterns of orgasm in postpubertal males.

3. Statistical regularities that apply to all populations but not to all individuals, such as the sex difference in physical aggressiveness or the suitability of the same five factors to explain personality variation in widely disparate cultures.
4. Universal features of culture rather than of behavior, such as taboos against incest and homicide, some form of marriage, or the social construction of illness and attempts at healing.
5. Characteristics that, although unusual or even rare, are found at some level in every population, such as homicidal violence, thought disorder, major depression, suicide, and incest.

Table 29.1 Five Major Categories of Universals

Category of Universal	Example

1.	Characteristic of all normal adults	Bipedal walking; smiling in greeting
2.	Characteristic of all members of a specified age/sex class	Moro reflex in neonates; nocturnal emissions in adolescent males
3.	Characteristic of all populations	Males on average more physically aggressive than females; factorial models of personality variation
4.	Characteristic of some members of all populations	Homicide; rape; depression; altered states of consciousness
5.	Characteristic of all cultures	Rules against homicide and incest; religion

Sources; Compiled from LeVine, Miller, et al. (1988); Comrie (1989); Eibl-Eibesfeldt (1988); Brown (1991);
Konner (1991); Greenfield (200b); Valdes-Perez and Pericliev (1999); Cournoyer and Malcolm (2004); Wierz-
bicka (2005).

Table 29.2   Cultural Universals

Language, including:
     Broadcast transmission/directional reception
     Rapid fading of signal in basic usage
     Interchangeability of speakers
     Extragenetic transmission
     Specialization for communication
     Semanticity/symbolic capacity
     Arbitrariness of link between signal and object
     Displacement in time and space; abstraction
     Discreteness of elements
     Productivity at phonemic and morphemic levels
     Duality of patterning (meat versus team; man bites dog)
     Functions of communication and deception
     Phonetic contrasts (vocal/nonvocal, stops/nonstop)
     Phoneme number between 10 and 70
     Nouns, verbs, and possessives
     Other grammatical features; mutual translatability
     Synonyms and antonyms
     Color-naming sequence patterns
     Words for certain concepts (for example, dark, light, face, hand)
     Binary conceptual discriminations (good/bad, old/young)
     Certain kin terms (mother, father, son daughter)
     Age/sex terminology (child, adult, male, female)
     Pronouns (at least three persons and two numbers)
     Proper names for individuals

Conversational turn-taking and other pragmatics
High-pitch, high-inflection speech to infants
Special forms for special occasions
Poetic speech (broken by pauses about three seconds apart)
Consequences for prestige or status
Narrative: autobiographic; event-specific; fictional/mythic
Historic linguistic change
Connitive/perceptual process, including:
    Tendency to dichotomize from underlying continua
    Hierarchically arranged color taxonomy priorities
Nonverbal communication, including:
    Some equivalent facial expressions including those for:
    Joy, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, disgust, and contempt
    Smile with brow flash in greeting
    Coy/flirtatious behavior sequence
    Laughter, squeals of delight, weeping in joy and grief
    Childhood physical aggression (hit, kick, shove, bite; boys more)
    Play-fighting (chase, flee, wrestle, play face; boys more)
Social psychology/social cognition, including:
    Sense of self as subject and object
    Recognition of individuals by faces
    Intersubjective folk psychology; social metacognition
    Sense of distinctive peoplehood
Emotions, including:
    Childhood fears, separation, strangers, snakes, loud noise, dark
    Joy/happiness
    Disgust
    Generalized anxiety
    Sadness; grief in loss
    Anger/rage
    Attachment, from infancy; parental devotion; romantic love
    Sexual attraction; sexual jealousy
Material culture, including:
    Systematic, varied toolmaking from stone bone, wood, metal
    Tools to cut, pound, pierce, gouge, throw, and so on
    Containers (such as hollowed wood skulls, ostrich eggs)
    Devices for tying things together (string, vine, sinew, wire)
    Shelter from the elements
    Draping, painting, or otherwise enhancing/covering the body
    Weapons
    Controlled, productive use (not necessarily making) of fire
    Knowledge and use of medicinals or alleged medicinals
    Consciousness-altering substances
Social organization, including:
    Mother-child unit, usually with associated males(s)
    Marriage (legitimation of sex and offspring)
    Pattern of socialization/enculturation of children

Grandparents' participation in child care
Relatives distinguished from nonrelatives
Division of labor by sex and age
Male attraction to nubile females
Female attraction to powerful males
Male abuse of power
Reciprocity: exchanges and sharing; cheating
Property, at least personal property
Conflict at individual and group levels
Most organized and spontaneous violence due to men
Ascribed and achieved status/role beyond age, sex, and kinship
Hierarchically arranged kin naming priorities

Cultural patterns, including:
Etiquette, customary greetings, hospitality
Rituals, including rites of passage and mourning the dead
Dietary prescriptions and proscriptions; taboos
Folk narratives, music, poetry, song, dance
Decorative/plastic arts beyond body adornment
Sexual regulation, including extended incest rules
Standards of sexual modesty
Proscription of in-group violence, rape, murder
Redress of grievances; mediation; punishment
Distinguishing right from wrong
Recognizing intentionality and responsibility
Ethical dualism: different rules for in-group versus out-group

Belief system, including:
Supernatural entities beyond the visible and palpable
Theories of illness and healing, life after death
Worldview; the world's structure and the place of people in it
Dreams and their interpretation
Historical and origin narratives

Aberrant behavior at some low level, including:
Crimes of rape, assault, theft, homicide, murder
Mental illness: anxiety, thought and conduct disorders, depression, suicide

Source: Compiled from Darwin (1998); Murdock (1945); Hockett (196), 19773); County (1973); Tiger and Fox (1971); Eibl-Eibesfeldt (1979(; Brown (1991); Ekman and Rosenberg (1997).

Table 29.3 A Proposed Culture Acquisition Device (CAD)

Reactive processes (cultural habitus)
Habituation (response decrement)
Classical conditioning (including emotions)
Associative conditioning (perceptual learning)
Instrumental conditioning (cultural selection of actions)

Social facilitation (relaxation of inhibition)
Facilitative processes (social learning)
     Local enhancement (ad hoc/unintentional scaffolding)
     Mimicry (mirroring without goal)
     Emulation (goal attained without mirroring)
     Imitation (goal-directed mirroring)
     Instruction (intentional/intersubjective scaffolding)
     Collaborative learning (intersubjective co-construction)
Emotional processes (psychodynamic recruitment)
     Attachment (recruitment for socialization)
     Positive identification (focused modeling)
     Fear of strangers (the comfort of the familiar)
     Negative identification (us/them polarization)
     Emotion management (the comfort of ritual)
Symbolic processes (cognitive enculturation)
     Cultural construction of perception (collective assimilation)
     Cultural schematization (collective accommodation)
     Narrative construction (narrative construction (narrative meaning)
     Cultural coherence (overarching themes)

Source: Adapted from Brown (1991); Whiting (1941); LeVine (1982); Tomasello, Krueger et. Al. (1993); Shore (1996).

Wikipedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_universal

A **cultural universal** (also called an **anthropological universal** or **human universal**), as discussed by Emile Durkheim, George Murdock, Claude Lévi-Strauss, Donald Brown and others, is an element, pattern, trait, or institution that is common to all human cultures worldwide. Taken together, the whole body of cultural universals is known as the human condition. Evolutionary psychologists hold that behaviors or traits that occur universally in all cultures are good candidates for evolutionary adaptations.[1] Some anthropological and sociological theorists that take a cultural relativist perspective may deny the existence of cultural universals: the extent to which these universals are "cultural" in the narrow sense, or in fact biologically inherited behavior is an issue of "nature versus nurture".

In his book *Human Universals* (1991), Donald Brown defines human universals as comprising "those features of culture, society, language, behavior, and psyche for which there are no known exception", providing a list of 67 items.[2]

General[edit]

The emergence of these universals dates to the Upper Paleolithic, with the first evidence of full behavioral modernity.

List of cultural universals[edit]

Among the cultural universals listed by Brown (1991) are:

Language and cognition[edit]

> *Main article: Linguistic universal*

- Language employed to manipulate others
- Language employed to misinform or mislead
- Language is translatable
- Abstraction in speech and thought
- Antonyms, synonyms
- Logical notions of "and," "not," "opposite," "equivalent," "part/whole," "general/particular"
- Binary cognitive distinctions
- Color terms: black, white
- Classification of: age, behavioral propensities, body parts, colors, fauna, flora, inner states, kin, sex, space, tools, weather conditions
- Continua (ordering as cognitive pattern)
- Discrepancies between speech, thought, and action
- Figurative speech, metaphors
- Symbolism, symbolic speech
- Synesthetic metaphors
- Tabooed utterances
- Special speech for special occasions
- Prestige from proficient use of language (e.g. poetry)
- Planning
- Units of time

Society[edit]

- Personal names
- Family or household
- Kin groups

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- [Peer groups](#) not based on family
- Actions under self-control distinguished from those not under control
- Affection expressed and felt[*citation needed*]
- Age grades
- Age statuses
- Age terms
- [Law](#): rights and obligations, rules of membership
- [Moral sentiments](#)
- Distinguishing right and wrong, good and bad
- Promise/oath
- Prestige inequalities
- Statuses and roles[*citation needed*]
- Leaders[*citation needed*]
- De facto [oligarchy](#)
- [Property](#)
- Coalitions
- Collective identities
- Conflict
- Cooperative labor
- [Gender roles](#)
- Males [dominate public/political realm](#)
- Males more aggressive, more prone to lethal violence, more prone to theft
- Males engage in more coalitional violence
- Males on average travel greater distances over lifetime
- [Marriage](#)
- Husband older than wife on average
- Copulation normally conducted in privacy
- [Incest](#) prevention or avoidance, incest between mother and son unthinkable or tabooed
- [Rape](#), but rape proscribed
- Collective decision making
- [Etiquette](#)
- [Inheritance](#) rules
- Generosity admired, gift giving
- Redress of wrongs, sanctions
- [Sexual jealousy](#)
- [Shame](#)
- [Territoriality](#)

- Triangular awareness (assessing relationships among the self and two other people)
- Some forms of proscribed violence
- Visiting
- Trade

Myth, ritual and aesthetics[

Further information: Myth and ritual

- Magical thinking
- Use of magic to increase life and win love
- Beliefs about death
- Beliefs about disease
- Beliefs about fortune and misfortune
- Divination
- Attempts to control weather
- Dream interpretation
- Beliefs and narratives
- Proverbs, sayings
- Poetry/rhetorics
- Healing practices, medicine
- Childbirth customs
- Rites of passage
- Music, rhythm, dance
- Play
- Toys, playthings
- Death rituals, mourning
- Feasting
- Body adornment
- Hairstyles
- Art

Technology[

- Shelter
- Control of fire
- Tools, tool making
- Weapons, spear
- Containers
- Cooking
- Lever
- Tying material (i.e., something like string), twining (i.e., weaving or similar)

Linguistic universal

A **linguistic universal** is a pattern that occurs systematically across natural languages, potentially true for all of them. For example, *All languages have nouns and verbs*, or *If a language is spoken, it has consonants and vowels*. Research in this area of linguistics is closely tied to the study of linguistic typology, and intends to reveal generalizations across languages, likely tied tocognition, perception, or other abilities of the mind. The field was largely pioneered by the linguist Joseph Greenberg, who derived a set of forty-five basic universals, mostly dealing with syntax, from a study of some thirty languages.

Contents

Terminology

Linguists distinguish between two kinds of universals: **absolute** (opposite: **statistical**, often called **tendencies**) and **implicational** (opposite **non-implicational**). Absolute universals apply to every known language and are quite few in number; an example is *All languages have pronouns*. An implicational universal applies to languages with a particular feature that is always accompanied by another feature, such as *If a language has trial grammatical number, it also has dual grammatical number*, while non-implicational universals just state the existence (or non-existence) of one particular feature.

Also in contrast to absolute universals are **tendencies**, statements that may not be true for all languages, but nevertheless are far too common to be the result of chance.[1] They also have implicational and non-implicational forms. An example of the latter would be *The vast majority of languages have nasal consonants*.[2] However, most tendencies, like their universal counterparts, are implicational. For example, *With overwhelmingly greater-than-chance frequency, languages with normal SOV order are postpositional*. Strictly speaking, a tendency is not a kind of universal, but exceptions to most statements called universals can be found. For example, Latin is an SOV language with prepositions. Often it turns out that these exceptional languages are undergoing a shift from one type of language to another. In the case of Latin, its descendant Romance languages switched to SVO, which is a much more common order among prepositional languages.

Universals may also be **bidirectional** or **unidirectional**. In a bidirectional universal two features each imply the existence of each other. For example, languages with postpositions usually have SOV order, and likewise SOV languages usually have postpositions. The implication works both ways, and thus the universal is bidirectional. By contrast, in a unidirectional universal the implication works only one way. Languages that place relative clauses before the noun they modify again usually have SOV order, so pre-nominal relative clauses imply

SOV. On the other hand, SOV languages worldwide show little preference for pre-nominal relative clauses, and thus SOV implies little about the order of relative clauses. As the implication works only one way, the proposed universal is a unidirectional one.

Linguistic universals in syntax are sometimes held up as evidence for universal grammar (although epistemological arguments are more common). Other explanations for linguistic universals have been proposed, for example, that linguistic universals tend to be properties of language that aid communication. If a language were to lack one of these properties, it has been argued, it would probably soon evolve into a language having that property.[3]

Michael Halliday has argued for a distinction between **descriptive** and **theoretical** categories in resolving the matter of the existence of linguistic universals, a distinction he takes from J.R. Firth and Louis Hjelmslev. He argues that "theoretical categories, and their inter-relations construe an abstract model of language...; they are interlocking and mutually defining". Descriptive categories, by contrast, are those set up to describe particular languages. He argues that "When people ask about 'universals', they usually mean descriptive categories that are assumed to be found in all languages. The problem is there is no mechanism for deciding how much alike descriptive categories from different languages have to be before they are said to be 'the same thing'"[4]

In semantics[

In the domain of semantics, research into linguistic universals has taken place in a number of ways. Some linguists, starting with Leibniz, have pursued the search for a hypothetic irreducible semantic core of all languages. A modern variant of this approach can be found in the Natural Semantic Metalanguage of Wierzbicka and associates.[5] Other lines of research suggest cross-linguistic tendencies to use body part terms metaphorically as adpositions,[6] or tendencies to have morphologically simple words for cognitively salient concepts.[7] The human body, being a physiological universal, provides an ideal domain for research into semantic and lexical universals. In a seminal study, Cecil H. Brown (1976) proposed a number of universals in the semantics of body part terminology, including the following: in any language, there will be distinct terms for BODY, HEAD, ARM, EYES, NOSE, and MOUTH; if there is a distinct term for FOOT, there will be a distinct term for HAND; similarly, if there are terms for INDIVIDUAL TOES, then there are terms for INDIVIDUAL FINGERS. Subsequent research has shown that most of these features have to be considered cross-linguistic tendencies rather than true universals. Several languages, for example Tidore and Kuuk Thaayorre, lack a general term meaning 'body'. On the basis of such data it has been argued that the highest level in the partonomy of body part terms would be the word for 'person'.[8]

NEXT PAGE

Human Universals... compiled by Donald E. Brown
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Brown, D.E. 1991. *Human universals*. New York: McGraw-Hill
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Being humans: Anthropological universality and particularity in transdisplinary perspectives.
 New York: Walter de Gruyter.

abstraction in speech & thought
actions under self-control distinguished from those not under control
aesthetics
affection expressed and felt
age grades
age statuses
age terms
ambivalence
anthropomorphization
anticipation
antonyms
attachment
baby talk
belief in supernatural/religion
beliefs, false
beliefs about death
beliefs about disease
beliefs about fortune and misfortune
binary cognitive distinctions
biological mother and social mother normally the same person
black (color term)
body adornment
childbirth customs
childcare
childhood fears
childhood fear of loud noises
childhood fear of strangers
choice making (choosing alternatives)
classification
classification of age
classification of behavioral propensies
classification of body parts
classification of colors
classification of fauna
classification of flora
classification of inner states
classification of kin
classification of sex
classification of space
classification of tools

classification of weather conditions
coalitions
collective identities
conflict
conflict, consultation to deal with
conflict, means of dealing with
conflict, mediation of
conjectural reasoning
containers
continua (ordering as cognitive pattern)
contrasting marked and nonmarked sememes (meaningful elements in language)
cooking
cooperation
cooperative labor
copulation normally conducted in privacy
corporate (perpetual) statuses
coyness display
critical learning periods
crying
cultural variability
culture
culture/nature distinction
customary greetings
daily routines
dance
death rituals
decision making
decision making, collective
differential valuations
directions, giving of
discrepancies between speech, thought, and action
dispersed groups
distinguishing right and wrong
diurnality
divination
division of labor
division of labor by age
division of labor by sex
dominance/submission
dreams
dream interpretation
economic inequalities
economic inequalities, consciousness of
emotions
empathy
entification (treating patterns and relations as things)
environment, adjustments to

envy
envy, symbolic means of coping with
ethnocentrism
etiquette
explanation
face (word for)
facial communication
facial expression of anger
facial expression of contempt
facial expression of disgust
facial expression of fear
facial expression of happiness
facial expression of surprise
facial expressions, masking/modifying of
fairness (equity), concept of
family (or household)
father and mother, separate kin terms for
fears
fear of death
fears, ability to overcome some
feasting
females do more direct childcare
figurative speech
fire
folklore
food preferences
food sharing
future, attempts to predict
generosity admired
gestures
gift giving
good and bad distinguished
gossip
government
grammar
group living
groups that are not based on family
habituation
hairstyles
hand (word for)
healing the sick (or attempting to)
hope
hospitality
husband older than wife on average
hygienic care
identity, collective
imagery

incest between mother and son unthinkable or tabooed
incest, prevention or avoidance
in-group distinguished from out-group(s)
in-group biases in favor of
inheritance rules
institutions (organized co-activities)
insulting
intention
interest in bioforms (living things or things that resemble them)
interpolation
interpreting behavior
intertwining (e.g., weaving)
jokes
judging others
kin, close distinguished from distant
kin groups
kin terms translatable by basic relations of procreation
kinship statuses
language
language employed to manipulate others
language employed to misinform or mislead
language is translatable
language not a simple reflection of reality
language, prestige from proficient use of
law (rights and obligations)
law (rules of membership)
leaders
lever
likes and dislikes
linguistic redundancy
logical notions
logical notion of "and"
logical notion of "equivalent"
logical notion of "general/particular"
logical notion of "not"
logical notion of "opposite"
logical notion of "part/whole"
logical notion of "same"
magic
magic to increase life
magic to sustain life
magic to win love
making comparisons
male and female and adult and child seen as having different natures
males dominate public/political realm
males engage in more coalitional violence
males more aggressive

males more prone to lethal violence
males more prone to theft
males, on average, travel greater distances over lifetime
manipulate social relations
marking at phonemic, syntactic, and lexical levels
marriage
materialism
meal times
mearning, most units of are non-universal
measuring
medicine
melody
memory
mental maps
mentalese
metaphor
metonym
mood- or consciousness-altering techniques and/or substances
moral sentiments
moral sentiments, limited effective range of
morphemes
mother normally has consort during child-rearing years
mourning
murder proscribed
music
music, children's
music related in part to dance
music related in part to religious activity
music seen as art (a creation)
music, vocal
music, vocal, includes speech forms
musical redundancy
musical reptition
musical variation
myths
narrative
nomenclature (perhaps the same as classification)
nonbodily decorative art
normal distinguished from abnormal states
nouns
numerals (counting)
Oedipus complex
oligarchy (de facto)
one (numeral)
onomatopoeia
overestimating objectivity of thought
pain

past/present/future
person, concept of
personal names
phonemes
phonemes defined by set of minimally constrasting features
phonemes, merging of
phonemes, range from 10 to 70 in number
phonemic change, inevitability of
phonemic change, rules of
phonemic system
planning
planning for future
play
play to perfect skills
poetry/rhetoric
poetic line, uniform length range
poetic lines characterized by repetition and variation
poetic lines demarcated by pauses
polysemy (one word has several meanings)
possessive, intimate
possessive, loose
practice to improve skills
precedence, concept of (that's how the leopard got its spots)
preference for own children and close kin (nepotism)
prestige inequalities
pretend play
pride
private inner life
promise
pronouns
pronouns, minimum two numbers
pronouns, minimum three persons
proper names
property
proverbs, sayings
proverbs, sayings - in mutually contradictory forms
psychological defense mechanisms
rape
rape proscribed
reciprocal exchanges (0f labor, goods, or services)
reciprocity, negative (revenge, retaliation)
regocnition of individuals by face
redress of wrongs
resistance to abuse of poser, to dominance
rhythm
right-handedness as population norm
risk-taking

rites of passage

rituals

role and personality seen in dynamic interrlationship (i.e., departures from role can be explained in terms of individual personality)

sanctions

sanctions fro crimes against the collectivity

sanctions include removal from the social unit

self-control

self distinguished from other

self as neither wholly passive nor wholly autonomous

self as subject and object

self-image, awareness of (concern for what others think)

self-image, manipulation of

self-image, wanted to be positive

self is responsible

semantics

semantic category of affecting things and people

semantic category of dimension

semantic category of giving

semantic category of location

semantic category of motion

semantic category of other physical properties

semantic components

semantic components, generation

semantic components, sex

sememes, commonly used ones are short, infrequently used ones are longer

senses unified

sex differences in spatial cognition and behavior

sex (gender) terminology is fundamentally binary

sex statuses

sexual attraction

sexual attractiveness

sexual jealousy

sexual modesty

sexual regulation

sexual regulation includes incest prevention

sexuality as focus of interest

shame

shelter

sickness and death seen as related

snakes, wariness around

social structure

socialization

socialization expected from senior kin

socialization includes toilet training

spear

special speech for special occasions

statuses and roles
statuses, ascribed and achieved
statuses distinguished from individuals
statuses on other than sex, age, or kinship bases
stinginess, disapproval of
stop/nonstop contrasts (in speech sounds)
succession
sucking wounds
sweets preferred
symbolism
symbolic speech
synesthetic metaphors
synonyms
taboos
tabooed foods
tabooed utterances
taxonomy
territoriality
thumb sucking
tickling
time
time, cyclicity of
tools
tool dependency
tool making
tools for cutting
tools to make tools
tools patterned culturally
tools, permament
tools for pounding
toys, playthings
trade
triangular awareness (assessinjg relationships among the self and two other people)
true and false distinguished)
turn-taking
two (numeral)
tying material (i.e., something like string)
units of time
verbs
violence, some forms of proscribed
visiting
vocalic/nonvocalic contrasts in phonemes
vowel contrasts
weaning
weapons
weather control (attempts to)
while (color term)

Brief Notes on Altruism and Tolerance/Intolerance

The word altruism in the biological/behavioral sciences has a distinct meaning, different from the word's common usage. Essentially it means three different things.

Kinship Based Altruism:
 A phenotype (individual)
acting for, or in cooperation with, other phenotypes to which it is closely genetically related. Common behavior trait of most life.

Tag Mediated Contingent Altruism:
Cooperation by phenotype (individual) with conspecifics (other members of its species) that display shared labels, markings or other ques; sometimes referred to as "tags". Found in social species.

Reciprocal Altruism:
A phenotype (individual) acting for, or in cooperation with, other phenotypes to which it is not closely genetically related, for benefit. Only found in the behavior of most advanced social species. Economic behavior is a way humans engage in reciprocal altruism virtually over space, and into future time. Most basic form is illustrated by the concept of tit for tat in game theory. Also known as you scratch my back, I'll scratch yours. ☺

Tag Mediated Contingent Altruism can be very problematic in advanced animal, including us. Cooperation requires trust. If two unrelated people do not know each other (some degree shared experiential history), and the fewer labels, markings, ques, "tags" they share, dress, skin color, dialect, behave etc. The less probable "instant" trust. If a child is raised to distrust or fear people with certain tags or tag sets, ya gonna have some trouble.

"Diversity" involves a wide variety of tags.

Sometimes, a clash of "tags" leads to Pseudospeciation. That is the tendency of phenotypes (individuals) of social species to behave towards others of their specie, that are not of the same variant, as if those that differ are not the same specie as themselves. Examples in Humans include nationality, ethnic identity, ethnic hatred, "race", racism, etc.