1. Who is Alessandro Duranti?
Alessandro Duranti is Professor of Anthropology at UCLA and the Director of the Center for Language, Interaction and Culture at (CLIC). His main areas of research are political discourse, the linguistic and spatio-temporal organization of everyday encounters, the history of linguistic anthropology, and jazz aesthetics. He has carried out fieldwork in (Western) Samoa and the United States. His books include *From Grammar to Politics: Linguistic Anthropology in a Western Samoan Village* (1994), *Linguistic Anthropology* (1997), *Linguistic Anthropology: A Reader* (2001), and *A Companion to Linguistic Anthropology* (2004). He is the recipient of various awards, including the John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship, the UCLA Alumni Distinguished Teaching Award, and the American Anthropological Association/Mayfield Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching.

2. Research Projects:
- research and publications is based on my fieldwork in (Western) Samoa (1978-79, 1981, 1988, 2000) and in Southern California (1990-95), with immigrants from the Samoan islands and their children.
- In Samoa: verbal art, politics, everyday encounters, register variation, and literacy practices. In the work done in Samoa, his overall project has been to provide an ethnographically informed description of a wide range of speech activities Samoans engage in. He has had two goals in mind: (a) to provide a fairly comprehensive sense of what it means to be a speaker of Samoan from a perspective called Samoan ethnopragmatics; and (b) to use Samoan communicative practices as a way of testing theories and methods in linguistic anthropology and related fields. His work on Samoan language and culture can be seen as devoted to two related dimensions of human practice and its symbolic representation: (i) intentionality and (ii) agency.
- In Southern California: family interaction, literacy practices in the home and in the Sunday school, and church activities.


4. Duranti has a webpage with audio-visual clips for greetings: [http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/anthro/faculty/duranti/audvis/greetings.htm](http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/anthro/faculty/duranti/audvis/greetings.htm)

5. What are greetings? ([http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/anthro/faculty/duranti/audvis/concepts.htm](http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/anthro/faculty/duranti/audvis/concepts.htm))
- **Greetings as Speech Acts:** The notion of greetings as "speech acts" is based on an approach to human communication called "speech act theory" according to which to use language means to "do things" or "perform." If speaking is acting in the world or on
the world, informing is only one of the acts we perform by using language. We also 
make requests, order people around, scold, praise, congratulate, warn, promise, threat, 
reassure, and greet. There are, in other words, many different types of speech acts and 
greetings are one type.

- **Greeting expressions**: "Greeting expressions" refer to the specific lexical items or 
phrases that count as "greetings" in a given speech community, e.g. English hello, hi, 
how're you doing?, what's up, hey dude, good morning, etc.

- Greetings as adjacency pairs (Sacks & Schegloff)

6. Think and observe:
- How do you greet your friends?
- How do your friends greet each other?
- How do you greet someone that you meet for the first time?
- How do you greet your professors?
- How do you greet your mom?
- How do you greet people over the phone or in an email?

7. Some examples of greetings:
- Hillary Clinton meets members of the Capps family during a visit at Santa Barbara 
  Community College in September 1996:

  1. HC: yeah. there's a lot of good things happening=
  2. WC; ((gestures with hand to LC))
  3. HC; =/HI: :!
  4. WC; do you (remember) Lois,
  5. //my wife,
  6. HC; I do.
  7. LC; //thank you.
  8. HC: I'm glad to see you.
  9. LC; //three years ago you were here
  10. HC: your daughter says hello
  11. //hahaha!
  12. LC; ((laughs))
  13. WC; ((chuckles))
  14. LC; this is our son Todd.
  15. WC; this is our son.
  16. HC; //hi:: :! how are you?
  17. TC; hi! how are you? Nice
  18. //to see you.
  19. HC; nice to see you. Thanks.
  20. WC; we have (...) 

- Brief interaction between John and 9 year old Marco D. As Marco moves away and is 
  about to be followed by another guest, 10 year old Michael (whose older sister can be 
  seen sitting on the couch opposite Margaret), Margaret addresses Michael with a 
greeting:

  Margaret:  hello.
  Michael:  hi.
  Margaret:  I'm Margaret.
  (glad) to meet you.
  ((they shake hands))
  Margaret:  what's your name?
  Michael:  Michael.
  Margaret:  ((nodding))"(Michael)
  John:  your name is Michael?
  Michael:  ((o.s.:)) yeah.
  John:  hi. I'm John.
  [ 1
  ((extends rt hand))
  ((Michael walks up to John))
  Michael:  hi.
  ((they shake hands))
  (((they turn and look away)))
• Common greetings in the US:
  – Hi. / Hello.
  – What’s up?
  – How’s it going?
  – How are you doing?
  – How are you?
  – How do you do?
  – Nice to meet you.
  – Nice to see you.
  – What are you up to?
  –
  –
  –

8. Duranti argues that not all greetings are completely predictable and devoid of propositional content. It is important to consider the verbal contents of greetings.

9. Methodology:
   ● ethnography
   ● recording
   ● a working definition of the phenomenon

10. Universality/Criteria of greetings:
    ● Near-boundary occurrence
    ● Establishment of a shared perceptual field
    ● Adjacency pair format
    ● Relative predictability of form and content
    ● Implicit establishment of a spatiotemporal unit of interaction
    ● Identification of the interlocutor as a distinct being worth recognizing

11. Four types of Samoan greetings:
    ● talofa greetings
    ● ceremonial greetings
    ● malo greetings
    ● “where are you going” greetings

12. Expressions that are not greetings.

13. Project that you can think about: Conversation Closings, saying goodbye