

*Commentary***Anthropology: the study of human**

Lara Shabaka*

Department of Anthropology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden.

Received: 01-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. IJMSA-22-58116; Editor assigned: 03-Mar-2022, PreQC No. IJMSA-22-58116 (PQ); Reviewed: 18-Mar-2022, QC No IJMSA-22-58116; Revised: 25-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. IJMSA-22-58116 (R); Published: 31-Mar-2022

ABOUT THE STUDY

The study of what makes humans human is known as anthropology. Anthropologists use a wide approach called holism to examine the many distinct facets of the human experience. Anthropologists use archaeology to go back thousands of years to understand how human cultures lived and what was significant to them. They look at biological bodies and genetics, bones, food, and overall wellness. Anthropologists compare humans to other animals (mostly primates such as monkeys and chimps) to examine what we have in common with them and what sets us apart. Despite the fact that virtually all humans require the same things to exist, such as food, water, and company, the manner in which people achieve these requirements vary greatly.

There are four subfields within the discipline of anthropology. Each discipline teaches a distinct set of skills. However, there are some similarities between the subfields. Each discipline, for example, applies theories, adopts systematic research procedures, formulates and evaluates hypotheses, and builds large data sets.

Archaeology

Archaeologists investigate human civilization by examining the artifacts that humans have created. They meticulously take pottery and implements from the ground and chart the sites of buildings, rubbish pits, and cemeteries in order to learn about a people's everyday existence. They also examine human bones and teeth in order to learn more about a person's diet and illnesses. Archaeologists gather plant, animal, and soil remnants from the sites where humans lived in order to learn how they utilized and modified their natural settings. Archaeological study spans millions of years, beginning with the earliest human predecessors and continuing up to the current day. Archaeologists, like other branches of anthropology, are interested in understanding changes and similarities in human

cultures through time and location.

Biological anthropology

Biological anthropologists study how people adapt to their surroundings, what causes sickness and death, and how humans developed from other species. They achieve this by studying live and deceased humans, as well as other primates like monkeys and apes, and human ancestors (fossils). They're also intrigued by the interplay between genetics and culture in shaping our lives. They want to know why there are so many similarities and variances between people all around the world. Biological anthropologists have demonstrated that, despite people differ in biology and behavior; they are more alike than they are distinct.

Cultural anthropology

Sociocultural anthropologists study how people live and view the world in different places of the world. They want to know what people regard to be important, as well as the rules they set for how they should interact with one another. Sociocultural anthropologists research how people live and interpret the world in different places of the world. They want to know what people regard to be important, as well as the rules they set for how they should interact with one another. Anthropologists like to hear from wide range of people and perspectives in better understanding of how cultures differ and what they have in common. Sociocultural anthropologists frequently discover that living among other peoples and cultures is the greatest way to learn about them.

Linguistic anthropology

Linguistic anthropologists research the many ways in which people communicate across the world. They are interested on how language influences our perceptions of the world and our interactions with one another. This might entail investigating how language functions in all of its forms, as well as how it evolves over time. It also entails examining our attitudes about language and communication, as well as how we utilize language in our daily lives.

*Corresponding author. Lara Shabaka, E-mail: larashaba4579@gmail.com.