

therefore any shift in performance of speech can be related to changes in the social framework. All in all, Duranti's *Linguistic Anthropology* perfectly suits beginners with little experience in linguistic research and provides simple answers to general questions concerning the different sub-fields of linguistic anthropology. In Chapter 4, Duranti offers a description of the field of ethnography including its definition, its research methods as well as its methods of recording information and a guideline about how comprehensive an ethnographic study should be. As Duranti deals with ethnography on no more than about forty pages, this chapter should be read in addition to more detailed works on the subject, such as Fetterman's *Ethnography Step by Step*, as different authors always tackle the topics differently and include or exclude different aspects of the field. For instance, when considering that Eckert's example of final /t/ release is commonly associated with a high degree of intelligence and articulateness, a plausible assumption could be made that speakers within a more formal social framework are more likely to exhibit final /t/ release than speakers from a more informal one. It provides a compact introduction to linguistics, dealing with topics related to phonetics and phonology, morphology and syntax etc.