

# [Sociology](https://assignbuster.com/sociology-7/)

SociologyThe scientific study of social behavior and human groups

Sociological imaginationThe awareness that allows people to comprehend the link between their immediate, personal social settings and the remote, impersonal social world

ScienceThe body of knowledge obtained using methods based upon systematic observation

Why is sociology considered a science? Because sociologists engage in organized and systematic study of phenomena to enhance understanding

What are the social sciencesSociologyAnthropologyEconomicsHistoryThey study various aspects of human society

Natural scienceChemistryBiologyPhysicsMostly likely to study a rock formation and composition in the Grand Canyon

Are common sense conclusions reliable to sociologists? Nobut natural scientist it is

TheoryAn attempt to explain problems, actions, or behavior in a comprehensive manner

Émile Duekheim’s study of suicideHe related rates suicide rate to the extent to which people were integrated into the group life of society

The discipline of sociology was given its name byThe French theorists Augusta comte’

Harriet MartineauSociologist that translated the works of Aguste Comte into EnglishEmphasized impact the economy, laws, trade, and population could have on contemporary social problems

AnomieRefers to loss of direction that is felt in a society when social control of individual behavior becomes ineffective

VerstehenThe word max Weber used to stress the need for sociologists to take into account people’s emotions, thought, beliefs, understanding, and attitudes

Ideal typeIs a construct or model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated

Communist manifestoKarl Marx argued that the working class must overthrow the existing class system of capitalist societies

Double consciousnessDeveloped by DuBoisDescribe the experience of being black in White America- division of an individual’s identity into 2 or more social realities

Charles Horton Cooley focused onintimate face-face groups in his study of society

Social inequalityA condition in which members of society have differing amounts of wealth, prestige, or powerMost effective sociological theories tend to have both explanatory and predictive power

Scientific methodUsed to describe a systematic, organized series of steps that ensures maximum objectivity and consistency in researching a problem

2nd step of the scientific method isReviewing the literature

1st step of the scientific methodDefine your problem

3rd step of the scientific methodCreate your hypothesis

VariableMeasured trait or characteristic that is subject to change under different conditionsEx. Income, religion, race, gender, and marital status

Independent variableThe variable that is hypothesized to cause or influence another variable

Ex. Researchers found pet owners live longer, healthier lives pet owners would be the independent variable

Control variableA factor held constant to test the relative impact of the independent variable

Casual logicThe relationship btwn a condition or a variable and a particular consequence, with one event leading to the other

Random sampleEach member of the entire population being studied have the same chance of being selected

Participant observationWhen a sociologists actually joins a group for a period to get an accurate sense of how it operates

Hawthorne effectThe term sociologists use to describe the phenomenon whereby subjects deviate from their typical behavior because they realize they are under observation

Research designInfluences both the cost of a research project and the amount of time needed to collect the results of research

Reliable researchA research method that provides consistent results

CultureThe totality of learned, socially transmitted customs, knowledge, material object, and behavior

What if the largest form of a human groupSociety is a fairly large number of people who live in the same territory

Common cultureSociety of people who live in the same area and a relatively independent of people outside it

Cultural universalsGeneral customs and practices that are found in every culture

EthnocentrismTendency to assume ones own culture is superior to all others

Cultural relativismConcept that employs the kind of value neutrality in scientific study no bias(max Webber sees as important)

Sapir and Whorf hypothesisHypothesis concerning the role of languages in shaping cultures

SociobiologyThe systematic study of how biology affects human social behavior

LanguageAbstract system of word meaning and symbols from all aspects of culture

LawForm of governmental social control

Informal normsNorms governing everyday social behavior, the violation of which raises little concern

SanctionsPenalties and rewards for conduct relating to a social norm

SubcultureSegment of society that shares a distinctive pattern of customs, rules, and traditions that differ from the patterns of the larger group

BilingualismThe use of 2 or more languages in particular setting while treating each language as equally legitimateEx workplacesEducation facilities

Culture shockThe feeling of surprise that is experienced when people witness cultural practices different from their own

Dominant ideologySet of cultural beloveds that help maintain powerful social, economic, and political interests

Culture lagPeriod of maladjustment during which the nonmaterial culture is still adapting to new material conditions

SocializationProcess whereby people learn the attitude, values, and actions appropriate to individuals as members of a particular culture

Nature v. NurtureRelative importance of cultural and biological factors in the socialization process

SelfThe distinct identity that sets us apart from others

Looking glass self/theoryDevelopment of one’s self identity based on misperceptions may lead to negative self identity

SymbolsGestures and words that form the basis of human communication

Generalized othersTerm used by George Hebert Mead to refer to a child’s awareness of the attitudes, viewpoints, and expectations of society as a whole

Significant othersCharles Horton Cooley’s term for a child aware of attitudes viewpoints and expectation of society as a whole

Impression. ManagementA person learns to alter ones self in order to create distinct appearance to satisfy particular audiences

Rights of passageRituals marking the symbolic transition from one social position to another

Life course theorists suggestSocialization continues through all stages of the life cycle

What impacts an individuals socialization? Education, religion, and the government

Social interactionThe ways in which people respond to one another

StatusRefers to the full range of socially defined positions within a large group of society

Social roleRefers to the set of expectations for people who occupy a given social position or status

Social networkSeries of social relationships that link a person directly to others and therefore indirectly to more people

Conflict perspectiveHolds that social institutions maintain the privileges of the powerful individuals and groups within a society

Industrial societyA society that depends on mechanization to produce its goods and services

Hunting and gathering societyA preindustrial society in which people rely on what ever foods and fibers are readily available in order to live

Formal organizationsSpecial-purpose groups designed and structured in the interests of maximum efficiency

BureaucracyComponent of formal organizations that uses rules and hierarchical ranking to achieve efficiency

Trained incapacityThe tendency of workers in a bureaucracy to become so specialized that they develop blind spots and fail to notice obvious problems

Reference groupsGroups that individuals use as a standard for evaluating themselves and their own behavior

Postmodern societyA society whose economic system is engaged in the processing and control of information

Formal organizationsVary in size, degree of efficiency, and specificity of goals

AlienationKarl Marx and Friedrich Engels charged that the capitalist system reduces workers to mere appendages of the machine

In groupAny group or category to which people feel they belong

Examples of Social networkingFriends and family

Mass mediaRefers to print and electronic means of communication that carry messages to widespread audiences

Cultural convergenceTerm used for the flow of content across multiple media and the accompanying migration of media audiences

Functionalist perspective of mediaThe role of media is to provide socialization, enforce social norms through public events, and create social stability and cohesion through collective experience

Promotion of consumptionThe function of media advertising is to support the economy provide info about products and underwrite media costs

GatekeepingThe process by which a relatively small number of people control what eventually reaches the audience

According to Pierre Bourdieu, Social capital isThe collective benefit of social networks, which are built on reciprocal trust

Option leaderPerson who influences the options and decisions of others through day to day personal contact

Screen timeHas changed as new mass media like the internet have been developed

Media interpretation is influenced bySocial characteristics such as occupation, race education, and income

Conferral of statusMethod used: People, organization and public issues appearing regular of the covers of magazines

Social structureRefers to the ways in which society is organized into predictable relationships