UNIVERSITY OF ANBAR

كلية : الاداب

القسم او الفرع : قسم علم الاجتماع

المرحلة: الثانية

أستاذ المادة : م .عمر جاسم محمد

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : نصوص اجتماعية انكليزية

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : English Social Texts

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: مصطلحات اجتماعية انكليزي

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : English Social Terms

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الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
Socialization		Maintaining social order		Providing for the continuation of society	
Transmitting customs, facts and skills Personality		Previous generations		Childhood	
Adolescence		Adult		Old age	
Cognitive development		The symbolic interactions approach		Sensorimotor stage	
Preparational stage		Concrete operations stage		Formal operations stage	
self		Looking-glass self		Play stage	
Agents of socialization		Life cycle theories		Peers as socializers	
Mass Media as socializers		Resocialization			

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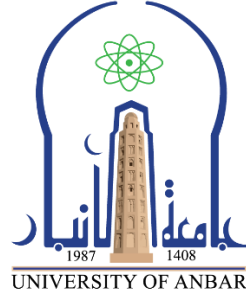
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اسم المحاضرة الثانية باللغة العربية: مصطلحات اجتماعية انكليزي

اسم المحاضرة الثانية باللغة الإنكليزية : English Social Terms

محتوى المحاضرة الثانية

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الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
Social system		Social structure		Status	
Achieved status		Ascribed status		Role	
Role set		Role conflict		Role strain	
Social identity		Social institution		Society	
Macrosociology		Microsociology		Common objective	
Coordinates		Individual activities		Social interaction	
Common identity		Social organization		Autonomous group	
Cultural norms		Cultural values		Social position	
Hunting and gathering societies		Herding societies		Horticultural societies	
Agricultural societies		Industrial societies		Post-industrial societies	

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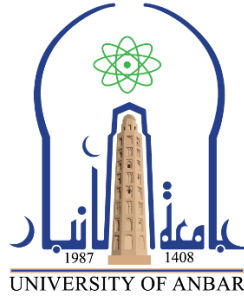اسم المحاضرة الثالثة باللغة العربية: مصطلحات اجتماعية انكليزي

اسم المحاضرة الثالثة باللغة الإنكليزية : English Social Terms

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الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
Theory		Hypothesis		Experiment	
Field Study		Survey		Population	
Sample		Latent function		Manifest function	
Generalization		Means of Production		Systematic observation	
Scientific method		Theoretical orientations		Abstract statement	
Research methods		Reviewing the literature		Identifying the problem	
Formulating the hypothesis		Developing a research design		Collecting data	
Analyzing data		Stating conclusion		Independent variable	
Dependent variable		Experimental group		Control group	
Structured questions		Unstructured questions		Field research	
Participant observation					

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اسم المحاضرة الرابعة باللغة العربية: مصطلحات اجتماعية انكليزي

اسم المحاضرة الرابعة باللغة الإنكليزية : English Social Terms

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الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
Science		Social Sciences		Social facts	
Sociology		Psychology		Social psychology	
Economics		Political Science		Social work	
History		Geography		Human society	
Theological stage		Metaphysical stage		Positivistic stage	
Social static		Social dynamics		Social laws	
Value free		Evolutionary development		Mechanical solidarity	
Organic solidarity		Division of labor		Rules of sociological method	
The Elementary forms of religious life		Suicide		Social phenomenon	
Social system		Adaption to the environment		Goal attainment	
Pattern maintenance		Integration			

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اسم المحاضرة الخامسة باللغة العربية: مصطلحات اجتماعية انكليزي

اسم المحاضرة الخامسة باللغة الإنكليزية : English Social Terms

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الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
Beliefs		Culture		Cultural lag	
Cultural relativism		Culture shock		Expressive symbols Folk ways	
Ideal Culture		Language		Mores	
Norms		Sanctions		Sub-culture	
Symbol		Values		Elements of culture	
Cultural inconsistencies		Cultural diversities		Cultural similarity	
Counter culture		Cultural change		Adjustment to change	
Functions of culture		Social Inheritance			

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اسم المحاضرة السادسة باللغة العربية: التنشئة الاجتماعية

اسم المحاضرة السادسة باللغة الإنكليزية : Socialization

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Socialization is the process of transmitting socially appropriate beliefs and behavior patterns to an individual and making possible the development of a self or personality.

What Functions Does Socialization Perform for Society?
- Maintaining Social Order:
An important function of socialization is to bring order to a society.

- Providing for the Continuation of society:
Socialization transmits culture and in this way provides for the continuation of society.
 - Transmitting Customs, Facts, and skills

ملاحظة : (ترجمة النص اجتماعيا)

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Theories of Socialization:
The Cognitive View: Piaget:
The Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget, His primary concern was with cognitive development with the development of intellectual abilities.
Piaget discovered four distinct stages in the child`s intellectual development:
1 – The Sensorimotor Stage:

(birth to about age two) children explore the relationship between their sensations and motor behavior (or movements).

2 – Preparational Stage:

(above ages two to seven) children learn to speak and to use word to represent objects and images symbolically.

3 – Concrete Operational Stage:

(about age seven to twelve) children begin to perform logical operations, They learn to consider more than one dimension at a time to look at an object or person form different angles.

4 – Formal Operation Stage:

(beginning about age twelve) young people begin to think in abstract terms, in solving problems, they search for general rules rather than following the trail and error approach younger children use

ملاحظة : (ترجمة النص اجتماعيا)

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : نصوص اجتماعية انكليزية

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : English Social Texts

اسم المحاضرة السابعة باللغة العربية: نظريات

اسم المحاضرة السابعة باللغة الإنكليزية : Theory

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The symbolic-Interactionist Theory:

Cooley and Mead:

Cooley showed that our self-images are largely a reflection of what we see in other people`s eyes (**the looking-glass self**) The image of ourselves we from by observing how other people react to us.

Mead identified two stages in the development of self: **The play stage**, in which children learn to take the role of the other, and **The game stage**, in which children learn to participate in reciprocal relationships through games.
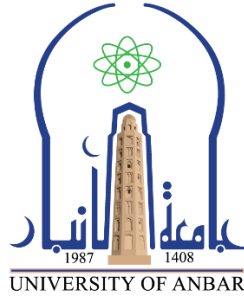
ملاحظة : (ترجمة النص اجتماعيا)

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Life Cycle Theories of Socialization:

As an individual`s life situation changes, his or her role changes, The changes, say, from wife to mother to working woman, create a need in each instance for socialization in new roles to take place, people must learn different socially appropriate behaviors for each new situation.

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اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : English Social Texts

اسم المحاضرة الثامنة باللغة العربية: وكلاء التنشئة الاجتماعية

اسم المحاضرة الثامنة باللغة الإنكليزية : Agents of Socialization

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Agents of Socialization:

- Family as Socializers:

The family is a primary agent of socialization in the sense that is the first and perhaps most important influence on the individual.

- Peers as Socializers:

Your peers are people who are like you, They are people who occupy the same statuses as you, During childhood peer groups are particularly important socializing forces.

- Schools as Socializers:

School are charged with the formal tasks of passing on many of a culture`s symbols, beliefs, values, and norms.

- Mass Media as Socializers

- Socializing the Socializers:

We are all learning together, from each other, more-over, socialization never stops, no matter bow old you get.

- Adult Socialization and Resocialization:

Socialization happens to adults as well as to children, Every time you interact with some one, you are being further socialized by that person, and you are socializing him or her.

ملاحظة : (ترجمة النص اجتماعيا)

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Play state: Mead`s term for the stage in social development when children engage in imitative play and begin to take the role of the other.

Self: The individual`s sense of identity or "who I am".

Game stage: Mead`s term for the stage in social development when children learn to participate in reciprocal relationships.

Looking-glass self: Cooley`s term for the images of ourselves we form by observing how other people react to us.

Agent of socialization: An individual, group, or organization that influences a person`s behavior and sense of self.

Peers: Those people who are like you. They are people who occupy the same statuses you do.

Resocialization: Occurs when an individual is socialized to adopt to a system of beliefs different that those into which he or she was first socialized.

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ملاحظة : (ترجمة النص اجتماعيا)

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اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : English Social Texts

اسم المحاضرة التاسعة باللغة العربية: البناء الاجتماعي

اسم المحاضرة التاسعة باللغة الإنكليزية : Social structure

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Social structure: An Overview:

Social structure is the framework of social relationships that organize behavior in groups and societies, Social structure is a foundation of cultural norms and values, It is built through socialization in each new generation, each stage in life and each new situation.

The Elements of Social Structure:

The social structure of a society can be broken down into four basic elements:

Statuses, Roles, Groups, and Social institutions.

Statuses:

A status is a position the individual occupies in the social structure, Status tells people where the individual "fits" in society-as a mother, college professor, or senior citizen, each of us may occupy several positions at once-teacher, handball player, father, husband, and so on.

Roles:

A role is the behavior of one who occupies a particular status, People who occupy a certain status are expected to play a certain role, For example, children are expected to obey their parents, to like toys and games, to attend school regularly.

A single status establishes a number of different relationships, known as a role set.

The term role set refers to the cluster of different social relationships in which a person becomes involved, because he or she occupies a particular social status.

Roles simplify social interaction but many also lead to **strain** and also create problems for the individual (when and individual is unable to fit a role).

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اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : English Social Texts

اسم المحاضرة العاشرة باللغة العربية: المقاربات الأساسية لدراسة البناءالاجتماعي

اسم المحاضرة العاشرة باللغة الإنكليزية : The Basic Approaches to the Study of

Social structure

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The Basic Approaches to the Study of Social structure:

There are two approaches:

Microsociology:

Is "the detailed, minute-by minute analysis of what people do, say, and think in actual flow If momentary experience".

Macrosociology:

Is the analysis of large scale social organization (such as the economy or the educational system) It is the study of ongoing relationships among groups and organizations that coordinate entire societies.

Macrosociology differs from Microsociology in the size of the

populations studied

Groups:

A group is a set of people who interact in more or less orderly fashion based on shared expectations and a sense of common identity, Group doffer from a collection of people who happen to be in the same place at the same time in that they have a sense of shared identity, agree in general way of values, norms, and goals, and interact more or less regularly.

The are two basic kinds of groups: small, intimate association

based on continuing personal involvement (called "primary

group") Others are impersonal associations whose members'

relationships are limited and instrumental (called "secondary groups") An example of the latter is a formal organization, such as a university, or corporation

Social Institutions:

Are relatively stable sets of norms and values, statuses and roles, and groups and organizations that provide a structure for behavior in a particular area of social life.

The five major social institutions in modern societies:

The family, education, religion, politics, economics.

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اسم المحاضرة الحادي عشر باللغة العربية: المجتمعات

اسم المحاضرة الحادي عشر باللغة الإنكليزية: Societies

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Societies:

A society is "a self-sufficient group of people who live in a common territory and transmit unique language and culture to those who are born or accepted into the group".

The basic Types of Societies:

Hunting and Gathering Societies:

In the economically simplest of societies, people live by hunting wild animals and by gathering food as it grows naturally.
Such societies are extremely small by modern standard, with sometimes as few as a dozen members

Herding societies:

Society is the herding, or pastoral society which relies on the domestication of animals into herds as a major means of support, Herding societies are usually adapted to heavy grasslands, mountains, deserts, or other land that would not readily support crops

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اسم المحاضرة الثانية عشر باللغة العربية: انواع المجتمعات

اسم المحاضرة الثانية عشر باللغة الإنكليزية : Types of societies

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Horticultural societies:

In a horticultural society, people have made the elementary discovery that plants can be grown from seeds, A horticultural society produces its food through cultivation of the soil with hand tools.

Agricultural societies:

Agricultural societies employ animal-drawn plows to cultivate the land, Although the plow may seem a rather humble object, its invention 6000 years ago enabled people to make a great leap forward in food production

Industrial Societies:

Industrial Societies, the largest portion of the labor force, is involved in mechanized production of goods and services, Occupations become increasingly specialized, For instance, in food production new occupations develop in processing, transporting, distributing, and selling food. Similarly, most homes are no longer built by their owners but by teams of specialized workers.

Post-Industrial Society:

The United states, Japan and other highly industrialized countries are rapidly approaching what some sociologist term a Post-

Industrial society. In post-industrial society, increasing

sophisticated, virtually automatic machines take over much

unskilled work and the majority of the labor force becomes

employed in service occupations, such as managers, clerks,

physicians, or sales people.

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