



كلية : الاداب

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المرحلة: الثانية

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : نصوص اجتماعية انكليزية

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : English Social Texts

اسم المحاضرة العاشرة باللغة العربية: المقاربات الأساسية لدراسة البناء الاجتماعي

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 differ 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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