

Unit 5

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culture

the arts and other manifestations of human intellectual achievement regarded collectively. the quality in a person or society that arises from a concern for what is regarded as excellent in arts, letters, manners, scholarly pursuits,etc.

Example : **culture** is the Ancient Greek civilization.

Cultural relativism

Cultural relativism is the idea that a person's beliefs, values, and practices should be understood based on that person's own culture, rather than be judged against the criteria of another

Example : **Cultural relativism** refers to not judging a **culture** to our own standards of what is right or wrong, strange or normal. what constitutes breakfast varies widely from place to place. What is considered a typical breakfast in Turkey is quite different from what is considered a typical breakfast in the U.S. or Japan

ethnocentrism

evaluation of other cultures according to preconceptions originating in the standards and customs of one's own culture.

Example : **Ethnocentrism** is the belief of superiority of one's personal ethnic group, but it can also develop from racial or religious differences. **Ethnocentric** individuals believe that they are better than other individuals for reasons based solely on their heritage.

Sapir-whorf hypothesis

a hypothesis, first advanced by Edward Sapir in 1929 and subsequently developed by Benjamin Whorf, that the structure of a language determines a native speaker's perception and categorization of experience.

Example : **Sapir-Whorf hypothesis** is how sexist language influences the way in which our society views men and women. For instance, we use words like 'fireman,' 'policeman,' and 'male nurse.'

Theoretical perspectives

Theories are an essential part of the framework used to organize specific social phenomena within the social sciences. This lesson introduces the four major **theoretical perspectives** in sociology, including structural-functional, social conflict, feminism, and symbolic interactionism.

Example : Sociologists today employ three primary **theoretical perspectives**: the symbolic interactionist **perspective**, the functionalist **perspective**, and the conflict **perspective**. These **perspectives** offer sociologists **theoretical** paradigms for explaining how society influences people, and vice versa.

Functionalism

belief in or stress on the practical application of a thing, in particular.

Example : functionalist theory might characterize pain as a state that tends to be caused by bodily injury, to produce the belief that something is wrong with the body and the desire to be out of that state, to produce anxiety, and, in the absence of any stronger, conflicting desires

Conflict theory

Conflict theory is a **theory** propounded by Karl Marx that claims society is in a state of perpetual **conflict** due to competition for limited resources. It holds that social order is maintained by domination and power, rather than consensus and conformity.

Example : Contradictions in interests and **conflict** over scarce resources between groups is the foundation of social society, according to the social **conflict theory** (Engels & Marx, 1848). ... Primitive **communism** is represented by the societies of pre-history and provides the only **example** of the classless society.

Symbolic interaction

the view of social behavior that emphasizes linguistic or gestural communication and its subjective understanding, especially the role of language in the formation of the child as a social being.

Example : The **symbolic interaction** perspective, also called **symbolic interactionism**, is a major framework of sociological theory. ... **Symbolic interaction** theory analyzes society by addressing the subjective meanings that people impose on objects, events, and behaviors.

