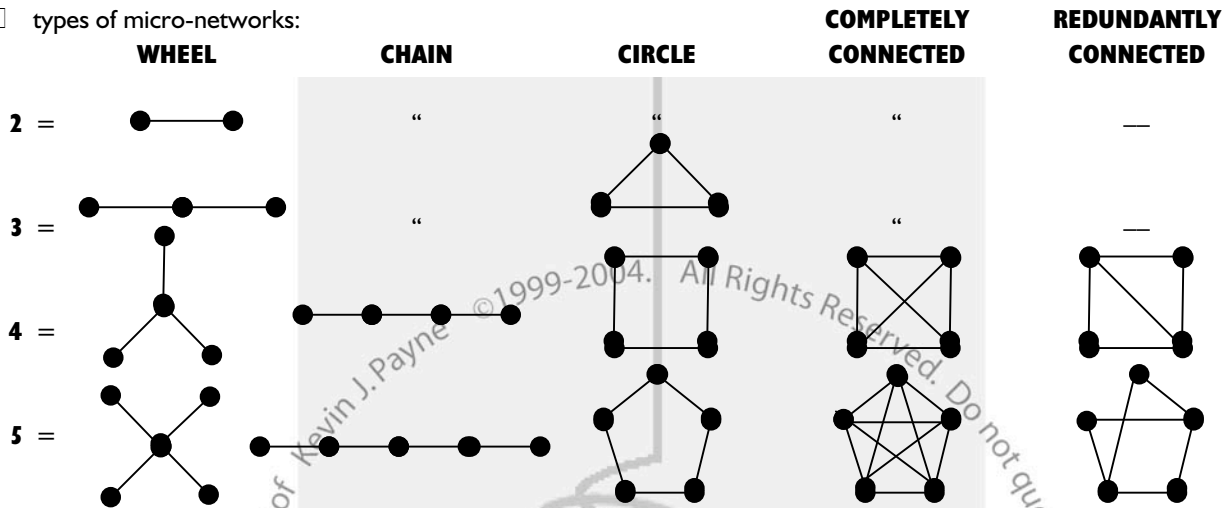


Lecture Notes:

- ① **Social networks** are patterned relations among individuals, the roles they fulfill, and other social groups or aggregates
 - **kinship**: may be ties by blood (genetics) or marriage; they are perhaps the most important networks, historically
 - **friendship**: patterns of close, affective ties, marked by familiarity and intimacy; usually primary or referent others
 - **acquaintance**: distant or perfunctory ties among secondary relations and/or roles without regard for incumbent
 - relative position in social networks largely determine individual **status** and **role**

□ types of micro-networks:



- ③ Status and role are expressions of social structure at the micro level:
 - **social structure**: the more or less enduring pattern of interrelated society and culture within an aggregate of people and their distribution of resources
 - **system of social stratification**: methods supported and perpetuated by a society through which people occupying differing social positions are ranked and afforded status
 - **status**: the positive or negative honor, prestige, power, esteem or access to resources attached to a position or individual within a system of social stratification
 - **role**: a relatively stable position within a social system associated with specific expectations, rights, and duties
- ④ **Functional** aspects of **role**: there are many ways in which roles fit together within the individual or group...
 - **set**: the total group of roles performed by a given person
 - **expectations**: anticipated behaviors associated with the performance of said role in the social system
 - **playing**: when a person correctly imitates the role of another
 - **taking**: when a person holds accurate expectations that map those of another performing said role
 - **complementarity**: when multiple roles fit together in that tasks are accomplished through their joint performance
 - **differentiation**: the extent to which multiple roles have few behaviors or expectations in common
 - **integration**: the degree to which roles in a particular system fit well together
 - **interdependence**: the degree to which roles in a particular circumstance mutually facilitate or hinder one another
 - (alter) **casting**: projecting a role for another so as to encourage their internalization of the intended role
- ⑤ **Dysfunctional** aspects of **role**: there are also many ways in which roles fail to fit together successfully...
 - **ambiguity**: when a role's expectations are incomplete or insufficient to guide behavior
 - **conflict**: stress arising when expectations from two or more of their roles are at odds
 - **discontinuity**: lack of integration in the roles a person is called upon to perform in a sequence
 - **strain**: stress arising when one of their roles contains contradictory demands
 - **overload**: stress occurring when a person is faced with a role set
 - **rolelessness**: the absence of socially sanctioned roles
 - **distance**: defense against the appearance of role involvement through display of casualness, confidence, or humor

- ⑥ **society** is simply a network of human relations and without society, we could never become human: no self, conscience, language, reasoning ability, and so forth
- Charon [1998:175] defines society as “cooperative symbolic interaction,” requiring:
 - 1 ongoing communication through copresence
 - 2 mutual role-taking
 - 3 defining others as social objects with “congruent functional identities”
 - 4 defining social objects together through “shared focus of attention”
 - 5 developing goals in interaction
 - societies develop cultures through consensus, which provides a consistent generalized other and maintains that society’s integrity, but which is dynamic and responsive to new external stimuli and new internal composition
 - individuals exist simultaneously within many societies
- ⑦ **community** is one of the most important types of society; the idea is used in at least two distinct ways:
- **community**: any set of social relationships (usually emphasizing the primary and affective) operating within a location or territory, like the stereotype of a neighborhood
 - **community**: a social collective identified by abstract, ideological similarities and sharing unique culture and lifestyles, but not necessarily residing in the same spatial area
 - what binds a community is not necessarily its formal structure, but the shared feeling of belonging
 - a community has many effects on its members

Key Ideas:

Society, network, status, role, society, community.

