ANOMIE

DURKHEIM’S TERM FOR THE LOSS OF DIRECTION FELT IN A SOCIETY WHEN SOCIAL CONTROL OF INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR HAS BECOME INEFFECTIVE.

APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

THE USE OF THE DISCIPLINE OF SOCIOLOGY WITH THE SPECIFIC INTENT OF YIELDING PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND ORGANIZATIONS.
BASIC SOCIOLOGY

SOCIOLOGICAL INQUIRY CONDUCTED WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF GAINING A MORE PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL ASPECTS OF SOCIAL PHENOMENA. ALSO KNOWN AS PURE SOCIOLOGY.

CLINICAL SOCIOLOGY

THE USE OF THE DISCIPLINE OF SOCIOLOGY WITH THE SPECIFIC INTENT OF ALTERING SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS OR RESTRUCTURING SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

CONFLICT PERSPECTIVE

A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH THAT ASSUMES THAT SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IS BEST UNDERSTOOD IN TERMS OF CONFLICT OR TENSION BETWEEN COMPETING GROUPS.
Dramaturgical Approach
A view of social interaction popularized by Erving Goffman in which people are seen as theatrical performers.

Dysfunction
An element or a process of society that may disrupt a social system or reduce its stability.

Feminist View
A sociological approach that views inequity in gender as central to all behavior and organization.
FUNCTIONALIST PERSPECTIVE

A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH THAT EMPHASIZES THE WAY IN WHICH THE PARTS OF A SOCIETY ARE STRUCTURED TO MAINTAIN ITS STABILITY.

GLOBALIZATION

THE WORLDWIDE INTEGRATION OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES, CULTURES, SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, AND FINANCIAL MARKETS THROUGH TRADE AND THE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS.

IDEAL TYPE

A CONSTRUCT OR MODEL FOR EVALUATING SPECIFIC CASES.
INTERACTIONIST PERSPECTIVE

A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH THAT GENERALIZES ABOUT EVERYDAY FORMS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION IN ORDER TO EXPLAIN SOCIETY AS A WHOLE.

LATENT FUNCTION

UNCONSCIOUS OR UNINTENDED FUNCTION THAT MAY REFLECT HIDDEN PURPOSES.

MANIFEST FUNCTION

OPEN, STATED, AND CONSCIOUS FUNCTION
MACROSOCIOMETRY

SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION THAT CONCENTRATES ON LARGE-SCALE PHENOMENA OR ENTIRE CIVILIZATIONS.

MICROSOCIOMETRY

SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION THAT STRESSES THE STUDY OF SMALL GROUPS, OFTEN THROUGH EXPERIMENTAL MEANS.

NATURAL SCIENCE

THE STUDY OF THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF NATURE AND THE WAYS IN WHICH THEY INTERACT AND CHANGE.
NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION

THE SENDING OF MESSAGES THROUGH THE USE OF GESTURES, FACIAL EXPRESSIONS, AND POSTURES.

SCIENCE

THE BODY OF KNOWLEDGE OBTAINED BY METHODS BASED UPON SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION.

SOCIAL INEQUALITY

A CONDITION IN WHICH MEMBERS OF SOCIETY HAVE DIFFERING AMOUNTS OF WEALTH, PRESTIGE, AND POWER.
SOCIAL SCIENCE

THE STUDY OF THE SOCIAL FEATURES OF HUMANS AND THE WAYS IN WHICH THEY INTERACT AND CHANGE

SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

AN AWARENESS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AN INDIVIDUAL AND THE WIDER SOCIETY, BOTH TODAY AND IN THE PAST

SOCI OCY

THE SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND HUMAN GROUPS.
IN SOCIOLOGY, A SET OF STATEMENTS THAT SEeks TO EXPLAIN PROBLEMS, ACTIONS, OR BEHAVIOR.

THE GERMAN WORD FOR "UNDERSTANDING" OR "INSIGHT"; USED TO STRESS THE NEED FOR SOCIOLOGISTS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE SUBJECTIVE MEANINGS PEOPLE ATTACH TO THEIR ACTIONS.