
Lecture five: Systematic models

(dramatic -transactional -interactive - sociometric :Model)

Introduction:

to Aims She is , Sin Regularity Models go beyond Systematic models Systems changing on And ability the permanent analysis The on approach this He depends . Observed Telecommunications Structuralism(F. De Saussure ,1906-1911) Automated control science , (N. Wiener ,1948) General and the system (Bertalanfly ,1968).

(Moreno)sociometric model The :

- General idea of the model:

You draw it that the network Graphical In a way Sample this Displays Similarity Face it appeared It , group specific in Official not relations . For the group And emotional Social relations And , Individuals between That he is The saying Hypothesis from Sample this it begins And He was whenever , relations in Interconnectedness Increased whenever between relations make he the goal . better the information flow structure analysis a purpose With , a Visible the group in Individuals In one system and Relationship determine To attempt that it . Connection . Connection System relations with

- Basic ideas of the model:

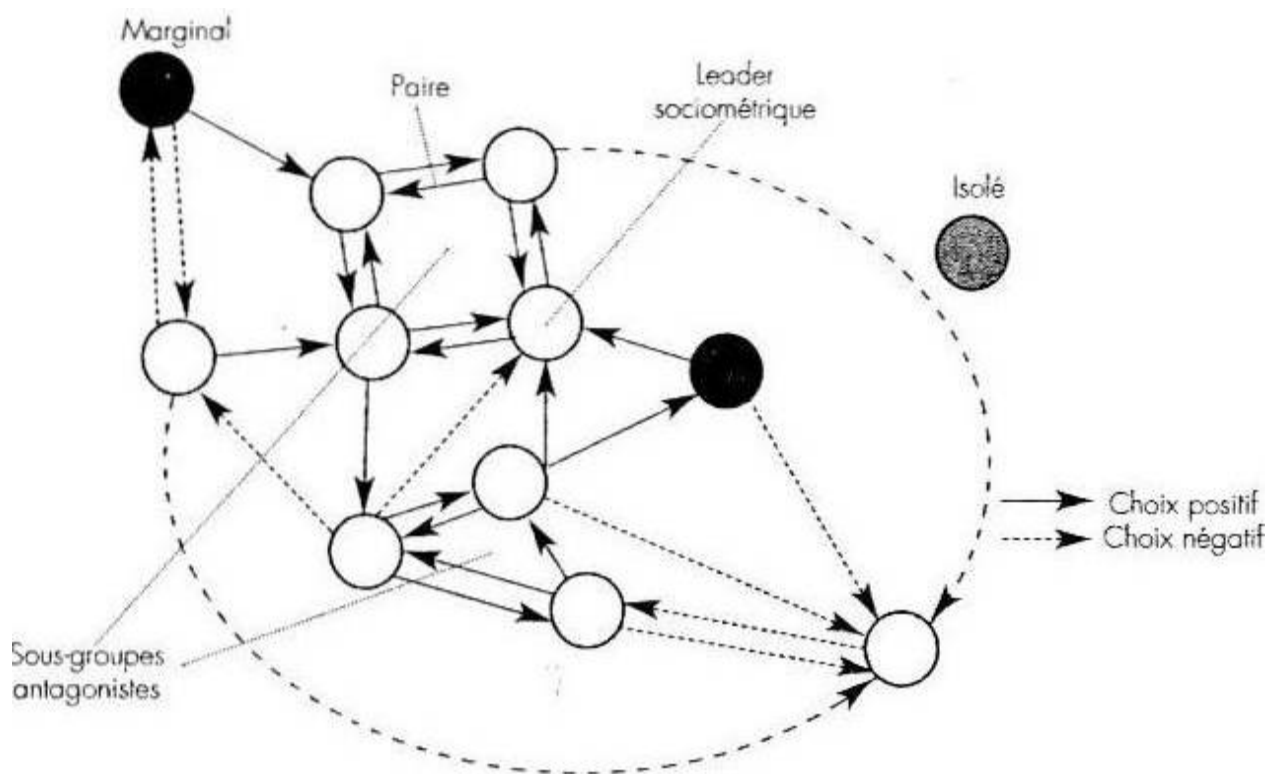
we will ,In order to facilitate the review of the basic ideas of the model them into a group of the following points try to simplify:

- ❖ Sociometrics or social measurement is a term given to a special method used to measure social relations within a limited group This method reveals what is .during a specific period of time dissolution and ,repulsion ,up of attractionhappening within the gro It also reveals the informal organization of the group as .cohesion well as its social positions.

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- ❖ does not study the individual Moreno The social scale created by nor does the group mean ,nor from the group ,separately from others it is a study of the various ,Rather . its members of the independence ,within one group individuals permanent relationships between ,confidence-are represented by self where these relationships and their sense of belonging and , its members cooperation among its goals perseverance to achieve.
 - ❖ social relations and the fields they contain together constitute These which is morale ,psychological concept-a social.
 - ❖ nucleus as the smallest unit for measuring defines the social Moreno It represents the relationships that each .relationships social The author also identifies two directions .individual has with others for each relationship:
 - Sentimentd'attraction
 - Hatred or feeling of repulsion -(sentence of repulsion).
 - ❖ The group consists of two bodies:
 - Structure -formelle du groupe that includes individuals and the nature The author .of the formal relationships that are supposed to bind them ture asdescribes this struconscience du groupe .
 - A real social rule -derived reality of the relationships that exist the from which generally differ from what is officially ,between individuals expected of them.
 - ❖ sociometric test is a tool to estimate attraction and repulsion The of the members and it usually includes all ,within a specific group group.
 - ❖ a set of questions asked to individuals in The sociometric test is and social order to accurately identify their psychological relationships with others.
 - ❖ ,we begin to exploit them ,After we obtain the answers :Social maps There .and this is in accordance with the goals set by the researcher some of ,no methods available to him at this particular stage are veloped by Moreno and some of which some authors which were de by placing begins The process .added as a continuation of the first

all the answers obtained in a table known as the “Sociomatrice Table .“

- ❖ The purpose of sociometry is to identify the social status of each individual within the group.
- ❖ The most important elements that make up the groups according to model are psychometric the:
 - The marginal individual
 - The isolated individual
 - The rejected individual
 - Psychometric Leader
 - a relationship with the two groups has The link is the person who



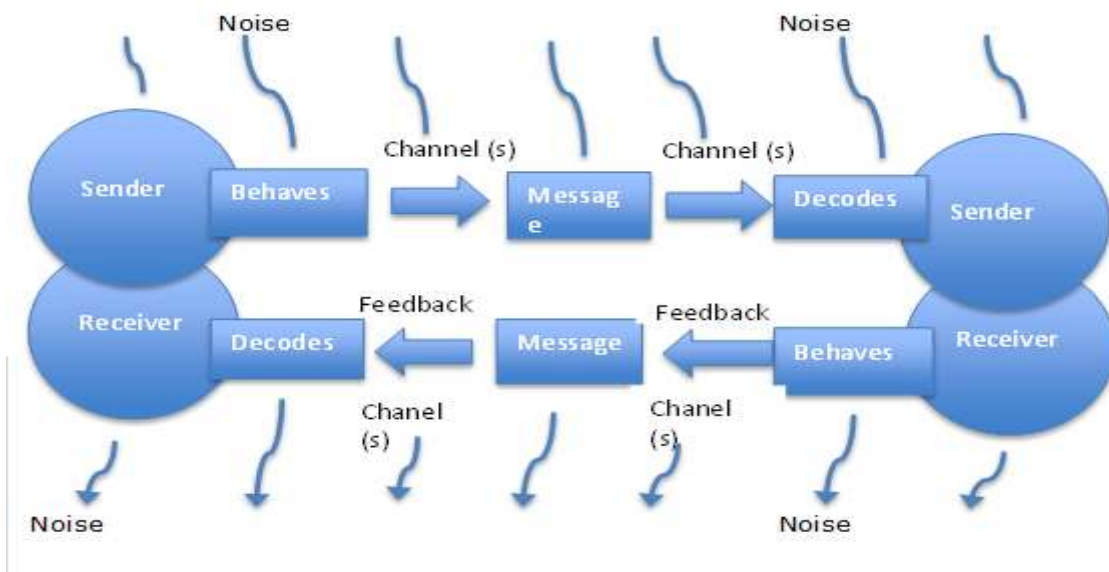
Interactive model:

- :General idea of the model

,Due to the many shortcomings of the linear view of communication researchers have introduced a new dimension to the communication This new .process that will help us explain many aspects of our behavior

tion between the sender dimension relates to the process of circular interac
the new model is considered an evolution in ,Therefore .and the receiver
Both Wilber Schramm and Westley and .communication thinking
who jointly formulated a communication model known by their ,MacLean
John Cloutier are among the most and the Canadian thinker ,name
important thinkers who contributed to formulating the circular interactive
The new perspective is based on two .model of communication
:which are ,overlapping concepts

- ❖ .Interaction between sender and receiver
- ❖ or feedback that the recipient sends to the sender about The response
This response transforms .the messages he received from him
communication into a circular interactive dimension based on a
.series of actions and responses between the sender and the recipient



- **s feedback model'Schramm:**

Wilber Schramm tried to establish several concepts around his ,In fact
and these concepts are ,vision of the communication process:

- ❖ Interaction concept.

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- ❖ Feedback or response.
 - ❖ Shared experience between sender and receiver.
 - ❖ Social values.
 - ❖ The common language between sender and receiver.

All of these concepts play a major role in the success of the communication process between the sender and the recipient. In a more precise sense, the response achieved without taking into account these dimensions provides the sender and recipient with initial information. Schramm sees it and is given at the right, about the progress of the process between them considering the time and creating, influencing it, latter as the actor of the communication event it to the same extent that the sender creates or influences it.

Stuart and Logan believe. This model was not without its shortcomings that interpreting the flow of communication in this way may interrupt the dividing it between an active sender who sends a message to a "passive" recipient who is waiting turns into an active sender when he responds to but this recipient who is now in a state of waiting for the response or feedback that he will receive of the flow, and therefore, waiting turns him into an inactive recipient communication has not taken its actual and natural course between them. Interpreting it turns communication into its essence, in this way, Rather communication based on the concept of cause and effect is not very different from the concepts of stimulus and response.

- Cloutier ice hill model:

Cloutier likens the personality of both the sender and the recipient during their communication in communication situations to two huge ice hills of which only a small part of its size is visible to the other, mountains hidden under the surface of the sea water and the large part of this huge part of its size is visible to the other.

and yet this The hidden part is ,mountain is hidden in the depths of the sea what controls the course of the prominent part that floats above the surface the other with whom we communicate sees only meaning that ,of the water see only a small ,too ,and we ,a small amount of our true personality amount of his personality.

Cloutier believes that the message that we want to send to the other in rough three overlapping stages or this circular interactive model passes through and the message in each stage or area is ,areas before it reaches him ,that is ,some of which are internal ,subject to many complex variables Others are external and neither .related to the individual sender or recipient if them has anything to do with it:

- ❖ an area in which the message is exposed to :conflict-The area of self fo tcilfnoc a” :some unconscious conflicts within the individual between his desire to ,si taht “,reluctance and willingness and his fear of the results of this ,other communicate with the communication.
- ❖ the image that the sender ,s image of himselfthe sender :Image area the image that the sender believes ,wants to know about the recipient ng the image that is drawn duri ,the recipient knows about him communication.
- ❖ The individual adjusts some :The area of feeling or awareness and external factors intervene ,previous images.
- ❖ A stage in which the recipient decodes the messages :Decoding stage is what ,he has received in order to understand what they mean and their significance according to the previous ,intended by them stages.

3. (Eric Berne)The reciprocal model :

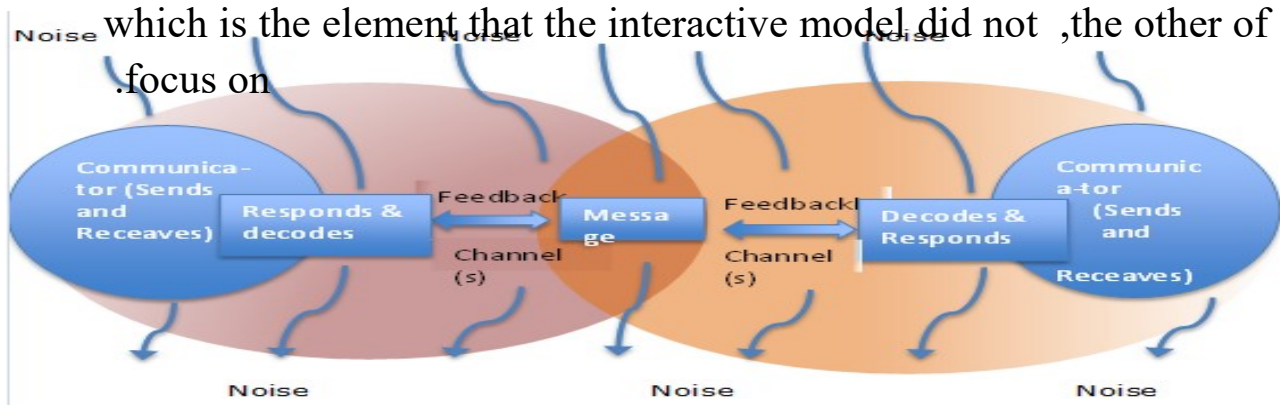
- General idea of the model:

with multiple ,The communication process is a complex process of stimulus and and the concept ,dimensions and intertwined variables response or the concept of cause and effect is not sufficient to understand

as human behaviors are not that extreme based on these ,and explain it .dualities

- **Differences between the interactive model and the transactional model:**

- ❖ in the reciprocal perspective is on what the two parties do The focus because the ,together without giving priority to one over the other reciprocal act in which the two ,communication act is a cooperative ,aningsparticipate together at the same time in constructing its me in contrast to ,and deciding its results ,formulating its connotations the interactive model that focuses on the sender and on the recipient’s reactions toward him.
- ❖ when the communication process ,In the interactive perspective and ,ult to determine the starting and ending pointsit is diffic ,begins unlike the ,it is difficult to know who the sender and the recipient are interactive perspective in which the levels of transmission and reception are clearly visible.
- ❖ importance to the change that The interactive perspective gives the mutual dependence ,occurs to individuals during communication among them in their formulation and construction of the meanings of and their shared responsibility for what resulted from ,their messages ithout blaming it on one person or relieving their communication w which is the element that the interactive model did not ,the other of it .focus on



- Personality states according to Eric Berne:

His theory is based on looking at the pluralistic nature of man as which ,within him three personalities within one personality containing leads to man playing three roles compatible with these personalities and perhaps together and at the same time ,alternately:

- ❖ The parental self in the personality consists of the :The parental self and habits that the ,actions ,values ,attitudes ,opinions ,feelings ,ideas individual learned from those who supervised his socialization in his and ,polite parenting/nurturing :It is of two types .early years of life critical parenting.
- ❖ This state represents the individual's ability to :al selfration/The adult based on ,and rationally ,logically ,objectively ,think rationally and taking the pros and cons ,linking relationships ,recognizing facts before making a decision.
- ❖ recording of the individual's It includes a :The parasitic self and inner sensations that he experienced and ,feelings ,experiences and that left their mark on his ,lived through in his childhood It is a complex mixture of three main parts that can be .personality which ,the behaviors and results it produces identified by observing The .the child's self ,submissive self/the child's adaptive :are Since this parasitic .the spontaneous or natural child ,rebellious child we expect the following patterns of ,state consists of three parts or behavi:
 - Positively adaptive style.
 - Negatively adaptive style.
 - innate style/Automatic.
 - Rebellious style.

- (Eric Berne)Forms of interactive communication :

known work “The Games That People Play”-Burne says in his well: “When two people meet in an everyday situation or when two people talk to each other about a specific topic take one of the following three forms of exchange:

- ❖ These are the exchanges that take place between two people when the stimulus directed from a certain of the three personality states in one person gets the response This is the .cted from the same situation in the other person This .and it can happen ,as Burne sees it ,easiest type of exchange between any of the three personality ,of course ,type of exchange is states of an individual.
- ❖ and occurs ,rast to the previous type This is in cont :exchanges-Cross when the recipient’s active state is different from the state that the ,which leads to inappropriate behavior ,sender expected from him because the recipient’s reactions and responses came in a state of the On the ,personality that was unexpected on the one hand recipient’s it is different or incompatible with that state from which ,other hand such as the sender starting from the ,the sender’s message began rom the and therefore he expects a response f ,for example ,adult state but the response to him came from the parasitic ,adult state as well for example ,state.
- ❖ are exchanges that include direct and explicit :Hidden exchanges ,and others that are implicit and hidden at the same time ,messages personality states of the sender or between different types of The hidden message often carries a completely different .recipient meaning from the meaning of the direct and explicit message.

(Evering Goffman) Dramatic model :

- **General idea of the model:**

or model is approach explain social interaction A way to proposes the It s role towards 'idea that every interaction is a performance or an actor Social interactions and our social structure .another or potential observers internalized are nothing more than the representation of roles that we have so that they eventually become part of our own identity.

- **Basic ideas of the model:**

- ❖ **s'The actorconviction de l' acteur** The actor implicitly wants : the participants to trust the sincerity of the impression he wants to these partners to believe that the social He wants .make on them character he plays actually possesses the characteristics that he according to I ,It may be useful .displays during the interaction. to examine whether the actor himself believes in the ,Goffman He believes that the impression of reality .ayingimpression he is pl the rest of the partners -His audience .that he creates is reality itself may trust this impression (and this is what happens in most cases) - and believe it.
- ❖ **L a façade** definition of what allows The interface is the : **interface** the diagnosis of the role to confirm the definition put forward by the The interface is the symbolic arsenal that the .actor for the situation while ,intentionally or unintentionally ,actor usually employs moment of social interaction playing his role in the.
- ❖ Goffman emphasizes the stability of .E :**Technical characteristics** such that the actor who wants to make a ,in general ,decoration during the ,presentation and activity-decoration part of his self the appropriate place that contains the should move to ,interaction in the ,Goffman also distinguishes .E .desired decoration and (appearance)between ,components of the personal interface (manière)(apparence) . on the function that these depends This If the function of the .aspects perform in the communication process it is related to ,news that is sent by the actor Within communication

Also (appearance) so the matter is related to his social status at the moment of , rance can tell us behavior related to appearance about the ritual in which the actor is participating at that , interaction moment.

❖ **Dramatic investigation of the role la réalisation dramatique :**

we try to explain , Within this level of analysis of social interaction reasons for the focus of individuals and groups on displaying the out of their desire not to pass , some signs of behavior and not others so they show , during the interaction unnoticed by the other party theatrical is T . these expressions in a way that contains an appearance a lot.

❖ **Achieving idealization** the actor works , With regard to interaction :

so , through various means to create special standard impressions that the actor transforms a specific interactive situation into an ideal n considers social interaction to be an Goffman . E , Therefore . image occasion during which the actor works to give an ideal image to his which gives the actor's activity during the interaction a , expression the intention here is to explain , For Goffman . celebratory character while presenting themselves , ncy of individuals and groups the tendency to idealize their expressions , at the moment of interaction.

❖ **Coherence of expression Based :** the actor usually , on the above

works during his interactions to give some signs through which he to give special importance to some of what he wants to pass wants such as some symbols of psychological , on during the interaction . and we emphasize that this habitual tendency carries results , states of the and this is due to the interpretive nature , His surroundings . signs by the audience with whom the actor interacts

❖ **L a mystification Interactions:** are based on a type of deception that is the basis for the actor establishing an ideal field surrounding on of the This field varies in size according to the directi . himself

interaction and the differences in the people with whom the actor has the actor tries to be ,during the interaction ,Hence .relationships What he says or does is to protect that ideal .careful in every way d this caution is in itself an ,circle in which he surrounds himself deceit.

- ❖ **The difference is the equipment** The term “team” means the people who participate in the process of enacting a specific of **group** role during an interaction.
- ❖ **Regions and regional behavior** region of interaction is **The** : defined as the spatial area to which the impression that people play So that .at a specific time ,their roles during the interaction extends all people present in the place of social interaction can see what the Here he points out that most .and be affected by it interactors publish E ,However . interactions take place within one spatial field. Goffman also points out that the unified place of interaction does not nct It prevents the existence of interactive activity consisting of disti . nuclei or groups of verbal interaction

:evaluation-Questions for self

- ❖ the ,interaction)Identify the most important differences between the previous models in terms of (elements of communication ,influence of the environment on communication?
- ❖ an empirical example of sociometric measurement Give?
- ❖ the)and (the Palo Alto School)How can we benefit from these models in analyzing the ideas of (orchestral model?