

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences.

Module of English language.

Lecturer: Mr. Mohamed BAALI.

Course: Terms Related to HSS

1. Culture – the total way of life shared by members of a society, including language, values, and material objects.
2. Society – population that shares the same territory and is bound together by economic and political ties.
3. Values – shared ideas about desirable goals.
4. Norms – shared rules of conduct that specify how people ought to think or act.
5. Socialization – the process of learning the roles, statuses, and values necessary for participation in social institutions.
6. Mass Media – all forms of communication designed to reach broad audiences.
7. Exchange – voluntary interaction from which all parties expect some reward.
8. Cooperation – interaction that occurs when people work together to achieve shared goals.
9. Conflict – struggle over scarce resources that is not regulated by shared rules; it may include attempts to destroy, injure, or neutralize one's rivals.
10. Bureaucracy – a special type of complex organization characterized by explicit rules and hierarchical authority structure, all designed to maximize efficiency.
11. Social Control – consists of the forces and processes that encourage conformity, including self-control, informal control, and formal control.
12. Deviance – refers to norm violations that exceed the tolerance level of the community and result in negative sanctions.

13. Conformity – adhering to the rules of a group.
14. Social Stratification – an institutionalized pattern of inequality in which social statuses are ranked on the basis of their access to scarce resources.
15. Caste – rely largely on ascribed statuses as the basis for distributing scarce resources.
16. Class – in Marxist theory, class refers to a person's relationship to the means of production. Class systems rely largely on achieved statuses as the basis for distributing scarce resources.
17. Race – a category of people treated as distinct because of physical characteristics to which social importance has been assigned.
18. Minority Group – group that is culturally, economically, and politically subordinate.
19. Majority Group (Dominant) – group that is culturally, economically, and politically dominant.
20. Family – group of persons linked together by blood, adoption, marriage, or quasi:marital commitment.
21. Religion – system of beliefs and practices related to sacred things that unites believers into a moral community.
22. Politics – the social structure of power within a society.
23. Democracy – political system that provides regular, constitutional opportunities for a change in leadership according to the will of the majority.
24. Demography – the study of population (size, growth, and composition).
25. Migration – movement of people from one geographic area to another.
26. Social Change – any significant modification or transformation of social structures and sociocultural processes over time.
27. Social Movement – an ongoing, goal:directed effort to fundamentally challenge social institutions, attitudes, or ways of life.