

Paradigms in Sociology

	Functionalist	Conflict	Interactionist
View of Society	Stable, Well Integrated	Tension and Struggle Between Groups	Affects Everyday Social Interaction
Level of Analysis	Macrosociology	Macrosociology	Microsociology
Key Concepts	Manifest & Latent Functions Dysfunctions	Inequality Capitalism Stratification	Symbols Nonverbal Communication Face-to-Face Interactions
View of the Individual	People are Socialized to Perform Social Functions	People are Shaped by Power, Coercion, Authority	People Manipulate Symbols to Create Their Social Worlds
View of Social Order	Cooperative, Maintained Through Consensus	Coercive, Maintained Through Force	Maintained Through Shared Understandings
View of Social Change	Predictable, Reinforcing	Change May Have Positive Consequences	Reflected in Individual Social Position, Communication Among Individuals
Example	Laws Reinforce the Social Order	Laws Reinforce the Interests of Those in Power	People Respect or Violate Laws Based on Past Experiences
Proponents	Emile Durkheim Talcott Parsons Robert Merton	Karl Marx W.E.B. DuBois Ida Wells-Barnett	George Herbert Mead Charles Horton Cooley Erving Goffman