

Common dichotomies in anthropology and sociology

Source: Scale and Social Relations

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CHARACTERISTICS ATTRIBUTED TO TYPE 1 AND TYPE 2 SOCIETIES	
TYPE 1 SOCIETIES	TYPE 2 SOCIETIES
small population	large population
sparsely settled	densely settled
isolated	incorporated into vast networks
homogeneous	heterogeneous
simple	complex
equalitarian	stratified
inequality simply organized (kin and role ranking)	inequality complexly organized (class and ethnic ranking)
communalistic	individualistic
stable, slow-changing	fast-changing
self-sufficient	dependent upon other units
culture	subcultures, contracultures (Yinger 1960)
consensus-based conformity	power-based conformity
total society	part-societies
total visibility of persons	fragmented visibility of persons
total social knowledge	specialized, fragmented social knowledge
total accountability	situational accountability
traditional	modern
personal	impersonal or depersonalized
close social contacts	distant social contacts
primary relationships	secondary relationships
individual relations	mass or group relations
sacred	secular (cf. Barnes and Becker 1938)
little-traditional	great-traditional
"authentic"	"plastic"
family and kin	status and territory
nonliterate	literate
role integration	role segmentation
status summation	status fragmentation
generalized roles	specialized roles
uniform distribution of social knowledge	uneven distribution of social knowledge
power diffuse	power concentrated
social integration	social disorganization (cf. Bloch 1952)
personal integration	personal disorganization
cooperation	conflict
intensive interaction	extensive interaction
mutual knowledge	anonymity
conformity	diversity
rigidity	mobility
structure	ambiguity
informal controls and sanctions	formal (bureaucratic) controls and sanctions

TABLE 1
PAIRS OF ANALYTICAL TERMS IMPLYING DIFFERENCES IN SCALE

SOURCE	TERMS	
	TYPE 1 SOCIETIES (Simple, Small-Scale?)	TYPE 2 SOCIETIES (Complex, Large-Scale?)
Redfield (1947)	folk	urban
Wirth (1938)	folk society, rural-folk	urbanism, urban-industrial
Tönnies (1940, 1957)	<i>Gemeinschaft</i>	<i>Gesellschaft</i>
Maine (1861)	status	contract
Durkheim (1933)	mechanical solidarity	organic solidarity
Durkheim (1954)	sacred	profane
Durkheim (1951)	[normative integration]	anomie
Steward (1955)	band	complex society
Service (1971)	band, tribe, chiefdom	primitive state, industrial state
Goldenweiser (1922)	primitive, precivilized	civilized, complex
Kroeber (1948)		
Kluckhohn (1949)		
Toynbee (1947)		
Braidwood (1964)		
Childe (1950, 1965)	preurban (food gatherers, Neolithic food producers)	urban (food producers, traders, manufacturers, ultimately industrialists)
Sjoberg (1960)	preindustrial	industrial
Sapir (1949)	genuine culture	spurious culture
Marx (1964)	realization (humanization)	alienation (dehumanization, self-estrangement)
Mannheim (1940)	substantial rationality	functional rationality
Henry (1963)	personal community	[impersonal community]
Merton (1968)	reference and membership groups are congruent	reference and membership groups are disparate
Ralph Turner (1956)		
Riesman (1950)	tradition-directed	other-directed
Parsons and Shils (1951)	expressive action	instrumental action
	<i>pattern variables:</i>	
	affectivity	affective neutrality
	collectivity-orientation	self-orientation
	particularism	universalism
	ascription (?)	achievement (?)
	diffuseness	specificity
M. Douglas (1970)	group	grid
Wallace (1961)	replication of uniformity	articulation of diversity
Faris (1932)	primary relationships	secondary relationships
Barth (1960)	involute statuses	[disparate, fragmented, inconsistent statuses]
Fried (1960, 1967)	egalitarian, ranked	stratified
Garfinkel (1967)	indexical behavior	objective behavior
Husserl (see Farber 1943)		
Schutz (1962)	biographical factors crucial in interaction	objective factors crucial in interaction
Victor Turner (1969)	communitas (antistructure)	structure