
Summaries

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ZBIGNIEW BOKSZANSKI

RECEPTION OF SYMBOLIC CULTURE AND THE INTERACTION PRACTICE
OF RECEPTION

The article attempts to outline a model of the research into the reception of symbolic culture that would make it possible to combine the essential features of the model of reception with sociological variables. Such an objective makes us consider the concepts of reception and modification of sociological variables, which could be combined with the phenomena of the reception of symbolic culture. The author's attitude may be expressed in the thesis that due to lack of possibilities to consider the whole of the idiosyncratic process of the reception of culture, sociological analysis should concern the ways in which readers and viewers perceive fictitious interaction. On the basis of the reconstruction of a work of art on this level, other and more complex experiences take place. It is further assumed that a viewer or reader who follows the fictitious interaction projects upon its understanding his own categories which he uses in everyday interaction practice. Among the most important of those categories mention is due to typifications of the „different” in the systems of speech and to motivation registers. It is them that the author proposes for instruments of the sociological analysis of reception.

ANDRZEJ PIOTROWSKI

NEGOTIATION INTERACTION MODEL

The article contains an analysis of some aspects of the currently-expounded theories of symbolic interaction, especially those which concern the ways of constructing and understanding linguistic utterances and the mechanisms of the appearance of the social identity of the partners in interaction.

The analysis includes, first of all, the concepts of meaning developed within symbolic interactionism, ethnomethodology, phenomenological sociology. They have all been taken together and opposed to the structural-functional tradition. The first part of the article formulated this problem in the categories of differences between the traditional normative orientation and the current — interpretative — one. The author carries out an analysis of interpretative orientation and the proper model of its symbolic interaction, understood as a constantly open and undetermined creative process of negotiating meaning. The author stresses this

orientation's good points, and tries, on the one hand, to point out the limitations and drawbacks of this model and, on the other, to look for trends and solutions accepted by new schools of thought in sociology, which prove the continuity and common tradition within sociology. He also points to the various types of interpretative orientation which are radically different from proper sociological theory.

MAREK ZIOŁKOWSKI

UNDERSTANDING LINGUAL UTTERANCES

The work analyses certain aspects of the process of understanding lingual utterances and differentiates a number of separate levels in the process. As a result of the analysis, the author points to a number of separate dimensions of social conditioning of lingual phenomena, from the macrohistorical and social conditions of the basic language system (langue) of a given society and the resulting subsystems, through the lingual socialization of individuals, governed by its own rules and basically taking place within small groups, to interaction and situational conditionings of the process of understanding. Thus, the understanding of the meaning of lingual utterances takes place on the basis of:

1. A basic, normatively determined language system, supposed to be known by both sides.
 2. The group identification of the interlocutor, connected with the variation of the system he uses.
 3. A more detailed knowledge of the interlocutor's social biography, reflected in the features of the sociolect.
 4. The history of one's own experiences and contacts shared with a given person.
 5. The nature of mutual relations and social context of the given communication act.
 6. The to-date and even future course of the conversation.
 7. Preconceptions of the sense of the partner's intentions and his rational attitude.
- Not all factors should be always taken into account.

The last part of the work is concentrated on the process of understanding in acts of extra-lingual communication.

JANUSZ GOCKOWSKI

DISCIPLINE STRUCTURE OF SCIENCES AND NETWORKS OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION

The article outlines the basis of the mechanism which leads to the shaping of the discipline structure of science, and gives special prominence to factors promoting the emergence of new sciences. „Problem situation in science” is in the

centre of the author's interest, and is understood as a complex of epistemological and methodological issues rooted in the fundamental conflicts and essential questions. The problem situation influences thinking patterns and scientific activity of scientists, it is also the stimulus of changes occurring in science. It finds specific reflection in the division into various disciplines of science and influences the communication network. The part of the article devoted to communication in science analyzes certain codes helping scientists communicate, as well as the forms and techniques of transferring the contents in this field.

KAZIMIERZ KOWALEWICZ

ON THE RECEPTION OF A STAGE PERFORMANCE

More and more often, theatrologists speak about the necessity of considering problems of reception in analyses. This appeal is justified in theatre practice. The most characteristic example here is Bertold Brecht's search for the recent achievements of the theatre at the end of the 1960s and 1970s. However, the theory of the theatre not always takes into consideration the entire complexity of problems connected with the work of the animators of the 20th century theatre. This article is an attempt to point out the existent limitations.

We view the stage performance as a set of mutual interactions between the stage and the public, taking place „here and now”. In accord with T. Kowzan's proposal, we treat the stage performance as art in time and space.

After presenting the basic differentiations in terminology, the article centres round the elements of the theory of reception interesting to sociologists. Much attention is devoted to R. Ingarden's phenomenological analyses and the research of his follower, German theatrologist D. Steinbeck. The article points to the concretization undertaken by a stage director preparing a performance. What the director does depends on the type of ambiguity of the performance being staged.

The created reality does not exist, however, without active participation by the audience, which creates its own, subjective correlate in the process of perception — the theatre performance. The sociology of the theatre tries to reach these subjective constructors, in order to describe the process of reception and concretization. It seems that analyses of the perception of theatrical space might bring a lot of interesting material.

THOMAS LAHUSEN

EXCESS, BALANCE AND EUPHEMISM: THREE KINDS OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS "THE DIFFERENT" IN LITERATURE OF THE PAST CENTURY

The article presents the results of sociolinguistic research into forms which the interacting partners address each other with. The forms of addresses reveal

many essential features of interaction. Among them special mention is due to „superiority” or ”inferiority” of partners in cases considered. The sociolinguistic analysis presented in this article was based on two 19th century novels: B. Prus's *Lalka* and M. Czernyszewski's *Co robić?*. The first is a realistic picture of Warsaw's population in late 1870s, while the latter is a kind of a programme work on ”new people”, advocates of the materialistic and rational attitude to the world. In a careful analysis of all interactions described in the two novels the author presents the phenomena of uncertainty of social status and gaining social ”advantage”, as well as some processes of disintegration of existing social contexts. The above mentioned phenomena are presented against the background of macrosocial transformations in Poland and Russia in the second half of the 19th century.

ALICJA ROKUSZEWSKA-PAWELEK

POPULAR LITERATURE AS A SUBJECT OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

The article presents a theoretical-literary and sociological attitude to the phenomenon of popular literature, which is characterized in aesthetic as well as sociological terms. The author's attention has been focused on detective stories, one of the most characteristic kinds of the genre. A pragmatic analysis of a reader's attitude to the text has been considered specially important from the point of view of sociology, provided that this attitude determines the social significance and real sense of a given cultural message. In this context the author points to the needs and possibilities of empirical studies into the reception of popular literature with a view to detecting the styles of popular perception in their social aspect, in connection with the readers' social features.

Relying on studies and opinions of literary critics and specialists in mass culture, the author reviewed convictions and hypotheses functioning in literature and concerning the ways of reading and reasons for people's being interested in popular literature and detective story as its special kind. With their help, certain trends in readers' attitudes were depicted, which may occur in real perception. Through projecting those trends on certain features of the message, attention was drawn to a possibility of their verification in empirical studies.

MIECZYSLAW MARCINIAK

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND MODELS OF PARTICIPATION IN CULTURE

It has been a part of the European tradition to distinguish culture as a specially valuable sphere of artistic and intellectual creation and reception, as

well as to oppose it to purely utilitarian activities; quite often this opposition assumes the form of confronting culture with civilization. The other opposition characteristic of understanding culture is that between the high and the low level. The introduction of the concept of culture based on those two oppositions into empirical research on contemporary societies reveals disproportions of two kinds: in the development and socially tangible significance of culture, and in utilitarian activities, as well as between the narrow scope of the culture of high level and the mass range of „popular” culture. Such diagnosis usually provokes activities aimed at the dissemination of the former.

Abilities necessary for participating in culture of the high level are, for the majority of people, different from those needed for everyday life, which *a priori* decides about the narrow scope of the culture. At the same time the acquisition of those abilities by the Polish society of today is no longer linked with social advancement in its basic spheres of education, professional position or income. Low standards of cultural participation ceased to be an indicator of low social position. Under those circumstances variety of trends in the development of culture must be recognized despite the disappearance of the obligatory nature of participation in culture. The recognition of that variety is also a basis for describing contemporary social transformations. They must also take into consideration the systems of values alternative to those paying special attention to, e.g., literary culture. In the situation in which decomposition of macrostructural social features takes place those alternatives must be searched for in the values realized in the microscale.

BOGUSŁAW SUŁKOWSKI

FREE TIME AND ENTERTAINMENT OF A NON-IDLE PERSON

The article refers to M. Weber's and T. Veblen's views and discusses the problems of free time and entertainment in the context of social differences. It also recalls macrostructural transformation and changes in the system of values in present-day societies. The above discussion is to serve as a theoretical framework of reference for the presentation and assessment of the results of the author's own research concerning entertainment practices among the population of a big town in Poland. Forms of play and entertainment have been analyzed with a view to presenting social differences in the field characteristic of the Polish society. In conclusion, the author says that there is a clearly visible milieu discrepancy of interests and likes. Emphasis should be put on the fact that inter-milieu community in entertainment is strongly felt in expectations and motivations concerning free time rather than in the choice of ways of spending free time and real popular behaviour.

BOZENA NOWAK

PROCESSES OF INTER-FAMILY COMMUNICATION AND EMERGENCE OF A CHILD'S SOCIAL PERSONALITY

The article is devoted to communication aspects of inter-family socialization. It discusses their significance for the process of shaping a child's cognitive orientation. The discussion focuses on specific abilities of an individual to function in interpersonal situations. Those abilities are considered as cognitive components of a social role performed. Among those components are: tolerance to ambiguity, empathy (as a part of role-thinking) and level of involvement in a role. The socialization process is considered in accordance with the theoretical perspective of symbolic interaction — the most essential moment of the process is connected with mastering a sign. Language is understood as the contents of socialization and a function of social control. B. Bernstein's theory is considered complementary to symbolic interaction (in the sphere of socialization's communicative aspects).

The article contains a comparison of the consequence of a given language socialization as presented by Bernstein with cognitive descriptions of M. Rokeach's theory. An attempt to answer the question about the way in which language may influence the development of certain cognitive elements of interaction competence is carried out on the basis of arguments present in Bernstein's theory. The article ends with a postulate to subject those arguments to empirical verification, with maintaining the perspective typical of sociologists' interests, i.e. with attention paid to macrostructural factors.

MAREK CZYZEWSKI

THE PLACE OF FRAME ANALYSIS IN ERVING GOFFMAN'S SOCIOLOGY

The attention of a sociologist who is interested in the possibilities of researching interpersonal interaction as processes based in the sphere of meaning is drawn both to the general programme of Erving Goffman's frame analysis and to the resulting research proposals, especially concerning everyday conversation. The article deals with the following issues: 1. The article presents an important specification of the general way of practicing sociology by Goffman: conventionalism and the possibility of sociological, literary and ideological-social readings. 2. Three model standpoints were drawn within Goffman's previous theoretical and research proposals: dramaturgism (together with its strategic and ritual trends), a model of strategic interaction and an analysis of the interaction ritual. The article characterizes the relation between dramaturgism, symbolic interactionism and ethnomethodology, and the relation between the analysis of interaction ritual and the conversational analysis trend.

3. Two versions of frame analysis were presented: the structural version ("Frame Analysis") and the naturalist version ("Replies and Responses" and "Footing"). The author of the article pointed to the connection between frame analysis and

dramaturgism, and the analysis of interaction ritual. The article also deals with the critical implications of frame analysis as compared to the assumptions of conversation analysis.

4. The author made initial guesses as to the usability of frame analysis for microsociology. As an alternative to the general, institutional understanding of microstructures it was proposed, on the basis of the frame analysis theory, to introduce an interaction approach to microstructures, which seems to be an appropriate tool for studies on the meaning level of brief interpersonal contacts.

ANNA MATUCHNIAK-KRASUSKA

PROBLEMS OF COMMUNICATION IN SOCIOLOGY OF ART

According to Antonina Kłoskowska, art is understood as a component of symbolic culture, of an autothetic and semiotic character — a form of social communication. Selfless contemplation of art — “life by the minute” — characteristic of aesthetic phenomena, includes them into the broader realm of autothetic phenomena. Many authors, like St. Ossowski, M. Wallis, S. Morawski or J. Mukarzewski justify the semiotic approach to art, proving that art, or at least some of its aspects, signify and are related to a reality other than their own, owing to their referential function — signifying and representing, or their expressive function — expressing.

Doubtless, however, there are differences in the degree of semioticity of individual works of art, which depend on the form of art. The semiotic character is stronger in literary works than in music or fine art.

Another problem which emerges here is the problem of representative and abstract painting, the word interpretation of an icon and the resulting research difficulties, comparing the structural and functional similarities between two sign systems: language and visual art.

A researcher's job is to determine the social and cultural conditions of the influence of art, its creation and reception. The pragmatic dimension of social phenomena can be understood as a communication process. The adoption, as a foundation, of the fact of the existence of art, a fact made objective according to a socially-fixed code and concerning a certain reality, functioning between the sender and the receiver in a certain social context, will be here called the communication approach in the sociology of art. This approach outlines a clear plan of analysis, allowing for a complex understanding of artistic phenomena.

The social framework of art — the intellectual and cultural field — is analysed by Pierre Bourdieu. Another outstanding French sociologist — the creator of an interesting concept of the sociology of art — Pierre Francastel, concentrates round the artistic creation and shows the homology of artistic forms and forms of social practice. Roger Bastide, Jacques Leenhardt, S. Silbermann or St. Ossowski delimit a wide field of research for sociology of art. Stefan Morawski, on the other hand, limits research to studies on the social and economic variables

characteristic artists and receivers as social categories, and ignores the fundamental process of creating and the reception of art.

The analysis of a work of art is a *par excellence* aesthetic field. However, the social process of communication between the artists and the receiver is centered round the work of art. It consolidates and takes its course owing to the existence of an artistic message. This is the reason why sociological analysis can and should include the work of art as an element of culture, a created object, transmitted and received. It should discuss its artistic value, possible concrete forms, the aesthetic forms connected with its perception. It is natural that a sense of aesthetics is necessary here. Ingarden's phenomenological concept and Ossowski's and Francastel's sociological ideas seem especially inspiring.

The other link in the semiotic interaction is the receiver, who is the work's co-author in the process of cognitive and emotional interpretation. An analysis of the process of reception calls for undertaking the following problems: the principles of reception (Bourdieu), the levels of reception (Panofsky), the styles and evidence of reception (Głowiński), the types of reception, the public and its artistic competence and practice. The process of reproduction, especially the empirically-present types of common reception seem to be an important field of sociological research.

Art research must be interdisciplinary and must have a multi-aspect character. The imperialism of any discipline — history, psychology, aesthetics, computer science or sociology — is a basic obstacle to its development.

MARIA HALAMSKA

REMARKS ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE "CONFLICT MAP" OF THE MODERN RURAL REGION

The present paper is a study of conflicts taking place in contemporary Polish rural region. The conflicts are analysed within the system of agricultural production in an elementary unit of territorial division (one-two villages). The discussion is based on the monographic field research from 1975 and 1976. In the beginning, the author points to the most typical and frequent conflicts occurring within the process of agricultural production: farmer vs. institution, group of farmers vs. institution, farmer vs. farmer, group of farmers vs. group of farmers, institution vs. institution.

In the second part of the article, the author discusses values from the sphere of agricultural production which produce conflicts. These values are, first of all, the means of production, that is the earth, fertilizers, the fodder, agricultural services, etc., but at the same time — generally speaking various forms of exerting power.

Finally, the author points out to certain regularities of the conflict process. Its main features are: seasonal and transitory character, openness, and spontaneity.

EWA MALINOWSKA

CHANGES OF SOCIAL ROLES IN RURAL INSTITUTIONS, FROM
TRADITIONAL TO MODERN VILLAGE

The aim of the article is to characterize the process of transformation of traditional local institutions into formal social structures (of a range wider than local) which function on the basis of a permanent staff cooperating with active members of the community. At the same time, it is a process of transition from the unformalized role of a universal social activist to the role of a permanent professional social worker and quasi-professional social activist, cooperating in a certain system of specialized rural institutions and organizations. In order to present the changes, which remained in the cause-and-effect connection with transformations taking place within rural institutions and organizations, the author gives an historical outline of transformations of Polish rural regions from the traditional rural community, through the stage of capitalistic system, up to the modern "commune village".

While characterizing the process of specialization of rural institutions and of the professionalization of roles, the author stresses the changes in mutual relations between the professional staff and the local government. At the end, the author points to some socio-economical consequences of the bureaucratization of institutions simultaneous with a decline of social activity, and of the actual meaning of the "autonomy factor".

ANDRZEJ PILICHOWSKI

SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION OF PEASANTRY
IN POLAND

The starting point to the article is a thesis that the main sociological problem of the present-day agriculture is the question of a socio-economic model of an agricultural production enterprise, and the question of socio-economic relations between such an enterprise and other subsystems of rural life and its surroundings.

The main aim of the article is to reconstruct and verify the socio-organizational elements of a model of the vertical-horizontal integration of the peasantry. The author states that the model presented has certain values which may constitute an important element of development in agriculture.

An empirical analysis concerning groups of individual farmers makes the author tend towards a negative opinion about the realization of that model in the Polish rural regions. The author claims that the processes of vertical and horizontal integration should take place as naturally as possible, should be initiated by a group itself, and never be dependent on any opportunistic demands of the moment.