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Market Pricing
Equality Matching
Authority Ranking
Communal Sharing

Forms of Human Relations
The Four Elementary Social Life Structures of
Introduction

My thesis is that people must use some kind of models of and for social relations to guide their own social initiatives and to understand and respond appropriately to the social action of others. People presumably use these models to plan possible actions and anticipate others' future actions, and above all to coordinate action so that dyads and groups act in concert—undertaking complementary actions that mesh with each other in a whole that makes sense as an integrated social relationship. Further, people apparently use such models to evaluate their own and others' actions, to persuade, criticize and sanction others, and to negotiate with them. Taken together, the set of such models should be something like the generative grammar of a language that can yield any number of novel but comprehensible utterances. The models also resemble a grammar in that people use them without generally being able to articulate them as a set of explicit rules. It is my hypothesis that people actually generate most kinds of social relationships out of only four basic models: Communal Sharing, Authority Ranking, Equality Matching, and Market Pricing. These implicit models are the psychological foundations of social relations and society.

EXAMPLE

To introduce the four generative models and their pervasive role in shaping social relations, let us examine one concrete example of how people might use them in a variety of social domains. Imagine a small town considering the issue of how to provide for fire fighting. How might the townspeople make a decision about their problem? One possibility is for them to mull over and discuss the issue, either informally or at a meeting, until a community consensus emerges. This is, for example, the mechanism used in institutions organized
Another possibility is that people might acquire in terms of the right to live.

This is an appeal to a moral axiom of the equalitarian model. This appeal readily helps us understand why one is more than just a second-class citizen. It also helps us understand why the concept of human rights is so important.

In conclusion, I believe that there are four kinds of decision processes that exist in our world.

The first kind is the process of decision making by the government. This process is usually done in a democratic manner, where decisions are made by the elected officials of the government.

The second kind is the process of decision making by the courts. This process is usually done by judges and lawyers, who make decisions based on the law.

The third kind is the process of decision making by the media. This process is usually done by reporters and editors, who make decisions based on the news.

The fourth kind is the process of decision making by the public. This process is usually done by ordinary people, who make decisions based on their own opinions.

In summary, I believe that the equalitarian model provides a useful framework for understanding decision making in our world.
Introduction

The publication of resources (material goods, intellectual property, etc.)

The people in the hypermodern economy are in a new set of confluence

The responsibilities are often combined in various ways.

People can use one of these examines models to organize the acquisition of

The publication of resources concerns both the immediate and

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example, villagers may perceive the fire as a sign of authority within the
- village. This perception, however, does not necessarily mean that the
- villagers actually follow the commands of the authority figure. Instead, the
- perception may stem from a belief in the power of the authority figure, even if
- the authority figure does not have the means to enforce their commands.

The perception of authority can be manipulated by the villagers themselves,
- creating a cycle of power and control. This cycle can be broken through
- education and dialogue, which can help villagers understand the true nature
- of authority and empower them to make informed decisions.

In conclusion, the concept of authority is complex and multifaceted. It
- is influenced by a variety of factors, including history, culture, and
- individual beliefs. Understanding these factors can help us to better
- appreciate the diverse ways in which authority is perceived and
- exercised in different communities.
Introduction

As the example illustrates, the same set of concepts and discoveries (as described in Chapter 6) can be viewed from a different perspective. For some, this perspective is the key to unlocking the potential of these concepts, while for others, it may serve as a barrier to understanding the deeper implications.

In this chapter, we will explore the implications of this perspective, focusing on how it can be applied to real-world problems and challenges. We will also discuss the limitations of this perspective and how it can be used to address some of the most pressing issues facing society.

The key concepts that we will cover in this chapter are:

- The role of perspective in problem-solving
- How to develop a broad and diverse perspective
- The benefits and limitations of different perspectives

By the end of this chapter, you will have a deeper understanding of the importance of perspective and how to use it effectively in your own work and life.
look at the intellectual origins of the current theory and other convergent the-
preliminary definition of each of the four types of social relationships, and a
framework for a unified theory of social life. But before proceeding, we need a
structures generated such diverse social processes, then perhaps we have the
the elementary structures of social relations, and if one set of elementary
models govern most social action, thought, and evaluation, then they must be
several other domains of social action and social understanding. If these four
these observations, and show how combinations of the models also structure
In Part II, I will elaborate on
four models as pure ideal types; people ordinarily use various combinations of
Sanction wrongdoing). Of course, this example is simplified by treating the
and sanctions to transgressions (as well as to recover from them and to redress
the distribution of resources; to make sense of misfortunes;
a decision making and moral and political debate; to organize the allo-

The Relational Models