





multi-paradigmatic Kuhn highly paradigmatic





general familiar particular strange

## AFTER TODAY, YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO EXPLAIN:

- How is social theory different that theory in other fields, like physics?
- Why would Kuhn call social theory "multi-paradigmatic" and physics "highly paradigmatic"?
- What are the "rows" and "columns" of sociology's metatheories?
- What are Merton's theories of the "middle-range"?
- What does it mean to say social theory sees the "general in the particular" and the "strange in the familiar."