Norms

These are what guides us to behave peacefully with the society. Failure to abide to them puts you under some social control, the most strict by the law, and the most lenient folkways.

Folkways

Folkways are norms that a society has, that came from expereiences with it, which most people agree with as any must agree with: an example is, a person who digs his nose may get treated by others with disgust.

Mores

These are norms that depends on the cultural norms that if you broken one, it is offensive: a person who shouts in classroom for no reason, acts crazily, and offends the teacher.

Taboos

Violating this will result to people being upset: unlike mores which just offends people, taboos make people turned against you wholeheartedly: a person

who have done grievious acts against his fellowman will have many upset to his acts, and even to him.

Social Norms

Differing with 'norms', social norms apply within the context of relationships with people. Because just 'norms' mean not just for relationships, but even for every moral aspects life has to offer: A person who is unthankful may be seen as bad.

Prescriptive Norms

Any norm that prescribe or make you 'do this or that' is proscriptive: Love your neighbor as you love yourself; do unto others what you want them so to you.

Proscriptive Norms

Any norm that forbids you to an act: "You shall not kill", says the bible. Do not do to others what you don't want them do to you, says the golden rule.

Instutionalization of Values and Norms

The process wherein a norm becomes embedded in the society. A formal way is by making it a law, but sometimes just a guideline, especially for nonmoral contexts, such as for to regulate an organization.