Glossary for Module 1: Finding Success as a Postdoc

The glossary provides a list of terms and definitions used throughout this course.

Alignment - In the Community of Practice activity, alignment refers to the overlapping area in the different circles, rather than the circles being entirely overlaid. In other words, alignment is two paths that are in similar, but not identical, directions.

Community of Practice - Group of people who share a similar interest, interact regularly, and have common practices.

Cultural Capital - Knowledge, behaviors, values that are passed down from one generation to the next. In other words, cultural capital is what we learn based on our experiences growing up.

Expectations - The belief or feeling that something should/will happen.

Marginalization - Not seen as a legitimate member of a community. In other words, being physically present but not being seen by others.

Personal Identity - Those identities that describe a person's self-identified belonging to personal attributes and personal relationships.

PI (Principle Investigator) - Leader of the research group and is responsible for the conduct of research projects and all group members. Often used interchangeably with mentor and advisor.

Postdoc (Postdoctoral Scholar) - An individual holding a doctoral degree who is engaged in a temporary period of mentored research and/or scholarly training for the purpose of acquiring the professional skills needed to pursue a career path of his or her choosing (as defined by the National Postdoctoral Association).

Professional Identity - Those identities that describe a person's self-identified belonging to a range of task-related roles.

Role - A position or purpose that someone has in a research group.

Relational Identity - Those identities that describe a person's self-identified belonging in a relationship. For example, parent, child, uncle, friend, and peer.

Social Identity - Those identities that describe a person's self-identified belonging to various groups, generally defined by some physical, social and/or interest mental characteristics.

Social Reproduction - Shared structures and activities that are passed from one generation to the next. There are 4 types of capital that contribute to social reproduction, with cultural capital being one example.