

Lecture 1: Social Sciences

Social Sciences

Sociology is the study of social life, social change, and the social causes and consequences of human behavior. Sociologists investigate the structure of groups, organizations, and societies and how people interact within these contexts. Since all human behavior is social, the subject matter of sociology ranges from the intimate family to the hostile crowd; from organized crime to religious traditions; from the divisions of race, gender and social class to the shared beliefs of a common culture.

The study of society and human behaviour within society is not new; in fact, ancient philosophers began asking sociological questions long before sociology became an independent academic discipline. Ancient philosophers such as Plato, Aristotle and Confucius were interested in human behaviour within their societies and produced theories explaining social conflict and power structures.

In the 18th century, philosophers such as Locke, Kant and Hobbes used their philosophical perspectives and theories to suggest social reforms for common social problems. In the 19th century, the Industrial Revolution brought about many changes to socio-economic structures, mobility (including global mobility), politics and religion. These developments helped people understand societal structures and changes affecting their own lives and also exposed them to other societies and cultures.

In 1838, French philosopher Auguste Comte, often referred to as the father of modern Sociology used the term sociology to describe the study of the social world. He acknowledged that it was a discipline in its own right. However, this

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term was first coined by French writer Emmanuel Sieyes in 1780. Comte rediscovered and defined it.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, some key thinkers became ‘pioneers’ in Sociology and developed theories to help bring about social change. These included Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber; their knowledge of other disciplines, such as history, economics, philosophy and psychology, contributed to their sociological research.

Referance :<https://www.studocu.com/enus/document/elonuniversity/introductory-sociology/what-is-sociology/37486878>

Sociology ‘Socio’ comes from the Latin ‘socius’, meaning ‘companion’ or ‘ally’. In modern terms, ‘socio’ has evolved to mean ‘society’ or ‘relating to society’. The suffix ‘-logy’ comes from the Greek meaning ‘the study of’. Quite literally, ‘sociology’ means ‘the study of society’.

Question

2-Using the dictionary, explain the difficult words as follows:

3-Present the linguistic segmentation for the following sentence:

4-Present the general ideas of the text.

5-Translate the following sentence.