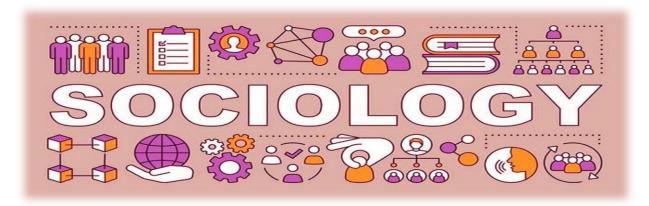
What is Sociology?



Sociology is a relatively new academic discipline among the social sciences, which include economics, political science, anthropology, history and psychology. Sociology emerged as a scientific discipline in the early 19th century, as a fundamentally new type of society based on new principles of social organization and new ideas of enlightenment. The word 'sociology' owes its origin to the Latin word socius (companion) and the Greek word logy (study of). Sociology incorporates the study of social phenomena, social life, groups, institutions, associations and societies. It focuses on society from a scientific point of view. Sociology has a vast scope. It ranges from Individual to grouped social systems. The principles of sociology explain the behavior of human beings and their existence with respect to their mutual interaction. In fact, sociology has always studied societies, both taken separately and together, as 'human societies'. The balance between the two aspects may vary, but at the end, the study of the one absolutely requires study of the other. Neither of them makes sense independently. For instance, considering Algeria as a society, one can think of it in terms of cities, factories, schools, farms or prisons. One can also think of it in terms of politics, media or religion. It is simple to connect all these factors. They can also be visualized as confined within the boundaries of Algerian states and referred under the general heading of Algerian society.

Task one: translate the text into Arabic.

<u>Task two</u>: Match the following terms to their right definitions. **Sociology- Social anthropology-**Political sociology- society – social interaction – interdisciplinary - Assimilation

- 1. It is the immersive study of small, isolated societies.
- 2. Is the study of man and his human environment in their relations to each other.
- 3. It is any relationship between two or more individuals.
- **4.** Is a group of people related to each other through persistent relations, or a large social group sharing the same geographical or virtual territory, subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations.
- **5.** It is the study of the process of interaction between government and society, decision-making authorities, and conflicting social forces and interests
- **6.** Is the activity of someone becoming a part of a group rather than a separate entity.
- **7.** Related to more than one branch.

Task three:

Science	Scientist
Sociology	•••••
Anthropology	
Psychology	•••••
Philosophy ======	•••••
History	•••••

Task Four: "The function of sociology, as of every science, is to reveal that which is hidden." Pierre Bourdieu. Explain what you think the previous quote suggests. Why is it important to "reveal that which is hidden"?