



كلية : الاداب

القسم او الفرع : الاجتماع

المرحلة: الاولى

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : نصوص اجتماعية باللغة الانكليزية

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Scatological Texts**

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: مدخل علم الاجتماع

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية : **Introduction to Sociology**

Divination of Sociology

History of Sociology

Subjects of Sociology

societies, their interactions, and the sociology, a social science that studies human processes that preserve and change them. It does this by examining the dynamics of constituent parts of societies such as institutions, communities, populations, and gender, es social status or stratification, social racial, or age groups. Sociology also studi movements, and social change, as well as societal disorder in the form of crime, .deviance, and revolution

Sociology, as a generalizing social science, is surpassed in its breadth only by a discipline that encompasses archaeology, physical anthropology, and —anthropology linguistics. The broad nature of sociological inquiry causes it to overlap with other social sciences such as economics, political science, psychology, geography, education, and ciology's distinguishing feature is its practice of drawing on a larger societal law. So .context to explain social phenomena

Sociologists also utilize some aspects of these other fields. Psychology and sociology, f social psychology, although for instance, share an interest in the subfield o psychologists traditionally focus on individuals and their mental mechanisms. Sociology devotes most of its attention to the collective aspects of human behaviour, because al groups influence the behaviour sociologists place greater emphasis on the ways extern .of individuals

The field of social anthropology has been historically quite close to sociology. Until about the first quarter of the 20th century, the two subjects were usually combined in one

Britain), differentiated mainly by anthropology's emphasis on department (especially in the sociology of preliterate peoples. Recently, however, this distinction has faded, as social anthropologists have turned their interests toward the study of modern culture

iences, political science and economics, developed largely from the Two other social scientific practical interests of nations. Increasingly, both fields have recognized the utility of sociological concepts and methods. A comparable synergy has also developed with education, and religion and even in such contrasting fields as engineering respect to law, education and architecture. All of these fields can benefit from the study of institutions and social interaction