

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF SOCIETY ARE ONE OF THE KEY ASPECTS OF SOCIOLOGY

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Abstract. In general, studying the structure and function of society helps us realize that we are part of a larger social system and that our behavior and decisions can have an impact on social well-being. By understanding the structure and function of society, we can better adapt, interact, and benefit society as a whole.

Key words: *structure and functions of society, semiotics and cultural, social classes, roles and institutions, sociologists, key figures*

Introduction

The structure and functions of society are one of the key aspects of the sociology of society. Sociologists study how society is organized, what basic elements and institutions make up its structure, and how they interact with each other. They analyze social classes, groups and organizations in society, and examine how they shape social structure and determine social relationships and interactions. As part of the study of the structure and functions of society, sociologists also examine how various institutions and organizations perform certain functions and maintain social order.

Institutions such as family, education, economics, politics and religion perform a number of important functions in society, such as socialization, providing material needs, maintaining stability and regulating people's behavior.

In addition, sociologists analyze how the social structure and functions of a society influence people's behavior and expectations. They examine how social roles, statuses and norms are formed and maintained in society, and how they influence people's behavior and identity. They also study how the social structure and functions of society can create inequality and conflict.

Max Weber: Weber is also one of the key figures in sociology and social theory. He developed the concept of social structure taking into account the role of power and authority. Weber analyzed various types of government and social institutions and considered their relationship with the functioning of society.

Emile Durkheim: Durkheim is considered one of the founders of sociology and studied the social structure and functions of society. He focused on the study of social inclusion and solidarity, and the role of norms and values in society. Durkheim also studied the phenomenon of collective consciousness and its impact on the stability and development of society.

Talcott Parsons: Parsons was one of the most important American sociologists who studied the social structure and functions of society. He developed the concept of systems theory, based on

the idea of society as a complex system consisting of institutions, roles and norms. Parsons analyzed the role of social differentiation, integration and normativity in the social order.

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Michel Foucault is also an important philosopher who studies the structure and function of society. He analyzed social institutions and techniques of power. Foucault developed the concept of bio-power and biopolitics, focusing on how power penetrates and regulates the very depths of human life.

These are just a few examples of philosophers who continue to explore the topic of the structure and functions of society. They all make important contributions to social theory and help us better understand the complexity and interaction of social relationships in society.

Another famous philosopher who studied the topic of social structure and functions of society is Thomas Hobbs. He developed the concept of a social contract and the idea of state power, believing that there is a state of nature in society where people compete and clash with each other based on their own interests. He also considered the role of power and control in social relations.

Another interesting philosopher who studied the structure and functions of society was Michel Foucault. He studied various forms of social power and control, including panopticism and disciplinary power. Foucault emphasized that power permeates various aspects of our lives and shapes our knowledge, behavior and identity.

Another important philosopher on this topic is Jurgen Habermas. He developed the concept of public communication and the public sphere, believing that public communication and consensus are fundamental to the functioning of society and public decision making.

Thus, philosophers have studied various aspects of the structure and function of society, from the role of government power and control to the importance of social communication and consensus. Their work helps us better understand what mechanisms and institutions determine the structure of society and how they function in everyday life.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau: Rousseau studied political philosophy and proposed the concept of the social contract. He argued that knowledge and virtue are natural to man, but society and its institutions corrupt man and limit his freedom and development.

Martin Heidegger: Heidegger was a phenomenologist and explored questions of existence and human existence in society. He argued that man and his existence are inseparable from his social and historical context.

Michel Foucault: As mentioned earlier, Foucault studied various forms of social power and control. He looked at how society and its institutions shape human identity and knowledge.

Jean-Paul Sartre: Sartre explored freedom, consciousness and responsibility in society. He argued that man creates himself and his identity through his free choices and actions, regardless of social restrictions.

Caroline Lucas: Lucas developed the concept of recognition theory, arguing that social interaction and the interaction of other people play a fundamental role in the formation of our identity and sense of self.

These are just some of the scientists and philosophers who have studied the topic of society and human philosophy. Each of them contributed to the understanding of the relationship between society and the individual and how society shapes us and our individuality.

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