

Glossary of Sociology Terms: English - Arabic

A

- Alienation (الاغتراب - Al-Ightirab): A feeling of disconnection from society, work, or self, often resulting from impersonal social structures.
- Anomie (انعدام المعايير - En'adam Al-Ma'ayir): A state of normlessness or social instability resulting from a breakdown of standards and values.
- Ascribed Status (المركز الاجتماعي المكتسب بالولادة - Al-Markaz Al-Ijtima'i Al-Muktasab bil-Wiladah): A social position assigned at birth or assumed involuntarily later in life (e.g., race, gender, family status).

B

- Bourgeoisie (البرجوازية - Al-Bourjwaziyah): In Marxist theory, the capitalist class who own the means of production.
- Bureaucracy (البيروقراطية - Al-Birocratiyah): A formal organization characterized by a hierarchy of authority, clear division of labor, explicit rules, and impersonal relationships.

C

- Capitalism (الرأسمالية - Al-Ra'smaliyah): An economic system based on private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit.
- Class (الطبقة - Al-Tabaqah): A group of people sharing a similar social and economic position, often based on wealth, income, education, and occupation.
- Conflict Theory (نظرية الصراع - Nazariyat Al-Sira'): A theoretical perspective that emphasizes the role of power, coercion, and conflict in producing social order and change.
- Culture (الثقافة - Al-Thaqafah): The shared beliefs, values, norms, symbols, language, and material objects that are passed from one generation to the next in a society.

D

- Deviance (الانحراف - Al-Inhiraf): Behavior that violates the norms of a group or society.
- Discrimination (التمييز - Al-Tamyeez): Unjust or prejudicial treatment of individuals or groups based on characteristics such as race, age, or gender.
- Dysfunction (الخلل الوظيفي - Al-Khalal Al-Wadhifi): A negative consequence of an aspect of society on its

social system.

E

- Ethnocentrism (النزعة الإثنية/مركزية الجماعة) - Al-Naz'ah Al-Ithniah/Markaziyat Al-Jama'ah): Evaluating other cultures according to the standards and values of one's own culture.
- Ethnomethodology (الإثنومنهجية) - Al-Ithnominhajiyah): The study of the methods people use to make sense of their everyday social interactions and world.

F

- Functionalism (الوظيفية) - Al-Wadhifiyah): A theoretical perspective that views society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability.
- Feminist Theory (النظرية النسوية) - Al-Nazariyah Al-Nisawiyah): A theoretical perspective that focuses on analyzing gender inequality and promoting women's rights and interests.

G

- Gender (النوع الاجتماعي - Al-Naw' Al-Ijtima'i): The social and cultural characteristics, roles, and behaviors associated with being male or female, as opposed to biological sex (الجنس).
- Globalization (العولمة - Al-Awlamah): The process of increasing interconnection and interdependence among societies worldwide, particularly in economics, culture, and communication.

I

- Ideology (إيديولوجيا/عقيدة - Ideologia/Aqidah): A system of interconnected beliefs, values, and ideas that justifies the social, political, and economic interests of a group.
- Institution (مؤسسة - Mu'assasah): An established and enduring pattern of social relationships (e.g., family, education, religion, government).

L

- Labeling Theory (نظرية الوصم - Nazariyat Al-Wasm): The theory that deviance is not inherent in an act, but is a consequence of the application of rules and

sanctions to an "offender."

M

- Marxism (الماركسية - Al-Marxiyah): A social, political, and economic theory derived from the work of Karl Marx, focusing on class struggle and the critique of capitalism.
- Means of Production (وسائل الإنتاج - Wasail Al-Intaj): The major physical and material assets used to produce goods and services (e.g., factories, land, machinery).
- Mores (العادات الأخلاقية الأساسية - Al-Adat Al-Akhlaqiyah Al-Asasiyah): Strongly held norms with major moral significance, whose violation evokes serious reprimand.

N

- Norms (المعايير - Al-Ma'ayir): Shared rules and expectations of behavior within a society or group.
- Nuclear Family (الأسرة النووية - Al-Usrah Al-Nawawiyah): A family unit consisting of two parents and their dependent children.

P

- Patriarchy (البطيركية/الهيمنة الذكورية - Al-Batriarkiyah/Al-Haymanah Al-Thakuriyah): A social system in which men hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, and control of property.
- Proletariat (البروليتاريا - Al-Broletaria): In Marxist theory, the working class who sell their labor power for wages.

R

- Rationalization (العقلنة - Al-Aqlanah): The process by which traditional, emotional, and spontaneous modes of social life are replaced by planned, calculated, and efficient ones (a concept from Max Weber).
- Role (دور - Dawr): The set of behaviors, obligations, and privileges attached to a particular social status.

S

- Socialization (التنشئة الاجتماعية - Al-Tanshe'ah Al-Ijtima'iyah): The lifelong process through which

individuals learn the norms, values, and behaviors appropriate to their society.

- Social Stratification (التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي - Al-Taqsim Al-Tabaqi Al-Ijtima'i): The hierarchical arrangement of individuals into social classes, castes, or strata within a society.
- Society (المجتمع - Al-Mujtama'): A group of people who share a defined territory and a common culture.
- Socioeconomic Status (الوضع الاجتماعي الاقتصادي - Al-Wadh' Al-Ijtima'i Al-Iqtisadi): An individual's or group's position within a hierarchical social structure, based on a combination of economic and social factors (income, education, occupation).
- Stereotype (صورة نمطية - Surah Nawatiah): An oversimplified and generalized belief about a particular category of people.
- Structuralism (البنائية - Al-Bina'iyah): A theoretical approach that seeks to understand social phenomena in terms of the underlying structures and relationships that shape them.
- Symbolic Interactionism (التفاعلية الرمزية - Al-Tafa'uliyah Al-Ramziyah): A theoretical perspective that focuses on the small-scale, face-to-face interactions between individuals and the use of shared symbols and meanings.

V

- Values (قيم - Qiyam): Culturally defined standards of desirability, goodness, and beauty, which serve as broad guidelines for social living.