

## **METADATA**

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## Abstract

This paper attempts to discuss early epistemological approaches and then examines the connection between sociology and epistemology. From early cognitive approaches to the New Sociology of Knowledge, the methods and theoretical perspectives that examine knowledge and human actions are analyzed. The qualitative feature that makes an action social is its intersubjectivity, i.e., its orientation toward the behavior of another person. The clear distinction between action and social action, as reflected in Weberian understanding sociology, also reveals the object of the social sciences, which are called upon to understand only those actions

that are characterized as social and can be explained causally, because they reveal the rationality and motive that explains their manifestation, while at the same time objectively reflecting social norms in the form of ideotypes. In this way, early epistemology underwent a sociological shift, as knowledge came to be studied as social knowledge. On the other hand, the New Sociology of Knowledge, which is based on phenomenological approaches and the reflective aspects of the interpretive school, is based on the assumption of a socially constructed reality that is built through the interpretation of the world of everyday life.









