Introduction

Functionalism school was shaped under influence of sociology, anthropology and Gestalt psychology after the second world war in USA. The basic cause of its development is to have a tendency toward the conservatives theories because disorganizations resulting from periods after war.

In sociology, different schools divides to three classes to analysis the social events: order and stability, conflict and change, combining of them, whichever places in to micro, macro composing. On the basis of sociologist considering from social problems, his method and result distances. In each one the above – mentioned schools and viewpoints deals with different assumptions about society, human and social problems.

Functionalism school tries to conserve order and stability in society through two views of micro functionalism and macro functionalism.

The words of use, profit, purpose, motive, intent aim and goal, need, results and traces have been used equivalent of function in the social science in according to “ Robert Merton”, social function indicates objective and observable social affairs results and traces and it isn’t dented on mental tendencies such as intent, motive, mean and need that must be distanced from it (merton 1981: 21)

If we want to brief these concepts, we can to distinguish the following four concepts: mathematical function meaning, function as profitable activity, function in meaning of eufunction activity, function as activity that social system needs led to conserve it.

Function as profitable activity may be used to solve needs or to ascertain purposes. In the first case, functional analysis studies activities or functions in respect of the considered needs, as “ summer” American sociologist, believes that social rituals is a solution to remove humankind necessities. In the second case, functional analysis considers activities and functions of social system components relying on the instruments that is necessary to reach definite destinations. functions is used on this strength that it considers problems of tool and aim of social affairs final analysis. In according to “ Dan martindel” can’t called functionalist who uses this analysis method.

Whatever there are sociologist that in their analysis don’t ignore social needs to rituals, roles and social institutions or collective aims.(martindel 1980: 126).
Function concept isn’t same in respect of “eufunction activity” or “profitable activity” and distinction presented by merton between manifest and latent function of social activity indicates this meaning, for example, mental patient with grandiose delusion to prove self, needs to this activity as more as, whereas, his, her behavior in view of one psychologist that measures this behavior in appropriate with normal social behavior or eufunction one, is an dysfunction and functional irregularity.

The most important function concept to analyze functional is social structure components acts and activities, that it has determined through all social system, i.e., social system to continue his life needs to determine activities for own components such as family, class, group, values and institutions. In fact, this analysis way, is the most essential functional analysis concept of social phenomenens in sociology, and it can to be used to distinct and differentiate its as basic criteria.

Although, the mentioned three concepts have blended in all functionalist sociologists works, but to exist two recent concepts especially third concept is from essential conditions of the functional analysis.

Final explanation and analysis that is seen in all functional theories less and more, in fact, it sets against causal explanation, it means that to explain function, cause of creativity and constancy of social structure components due to activities that all social system has determined for them. (Horace 1975: 523,524).

“The concepts which are applied in the functional analysis”

The most essential concept in the functional analysis is social system concept and its constructive recourse and components. To use organism models by the outstanding fore runners of this school repeatedly and constantly is based on this thought that organisms are types meanings of social systems.

Social system is the basic Issue of structural functional analysis. Functionalist sociologists call own school as structural functionalism. Then, to analyze social system must be spoken from structure and its functions. In the other hand, any social system is constituted from their components that it has balance and equilibrium.

Permanence and constancy if this systems needs to necessities and circumstances. Structures have also functions or manifest, latent, eufunction and dysfunction so, some structures are necessary and unavoidable in respect of the function or results that they have to preserve social system.

Concept of the social structure: social structure such as home, bridge, or organism structures has components, ie, it has shaped through to combine parts.

These parts and components includes social groups and institutions, human behavior rules and instructions, values and cultural beliefs. Then, economical political and religious institution, rituals, traditions, behavior rules, groups, social classes, values, beliefs, and people ideals of a society constitutes social structure components of society.
Function concept: as mentioned, each one components has activities of function, ie, not only there are, but also they have activities with results and traces, that results of any activities could be analysed based on some respects:

Firstly, relying on the results that they for self, other components or social system and even for society people, secondly, on the strength of results obtained from their operations for themselves or other parts and manifest, latent, eufunction, dysfunction social system. It is evident that traces and results obtained from activity of one part of social system maybe suitable for parts or all social system.

Whereas if maybe dysfunction for some other parts, or to be eufunction for itself and to be unsuitable for other parts and social system at whole, also it is possible that one special activity call for manifest and latent functions, ie. Unacceptable and expectable respectively, in both cases, it maybe to have eufunction or dysfunction (ashraf 1998: 48).

Eu function:

In the event that operations and functions of a social institute or social group and class with social values and or social group and class with social values and or social rules and instructions with one social movement and collective behavior that they are components of social system at all, or for themselves or other parts or all social system and for all to be positive, ie, don't damage on their existence, activities, constancy and duration and instead, help them to continue life, we say that activity of the determined part has eufunction, for example, determined part has eufunction, for example, family institution has positive function for social system.

Because, through generations helps to conserve social system and they are important role playing in the socialization of society people.

Dysfunction: in the event that one part of social system damages on constancy. Conservation and ordering of other parts or all social system it has dysfunction, if cast inequalities led to remove latent talents of youth in low social classes, this action is dysfunction for all social system and low classes and its related individuals.

Manifest function: if functions results from operation of one part of social system to be similar with the pre- determined results, say that it is manifest, expectable or pre- determined functions. For example, we knew before this, social movement of the land reforming removed landlords great class and in operation, also land reforming led to such result (durkheim 1985: 122).

Latent function: if operation of one part of social system led to make function that this operation not to do for sake of that results and function, it is called latent function. For example, land reforms led to increase expectancy level farmers and to make class difference and problems.

Functional requirements and necessities: many adherents functional analysis believed that all social systems have definite necessities and requirements. It means
that social system can to occur only in special conditions. Each one of these theorists has ordered affairs as functional requirement, it includes: social system constancy, social system adaptation. Social and natural environment, to manage emotions, disorders, irregularities, abnormalities, class inequalities and so on.

**Functional importance**: namely, any part of social system and their operations has importance to solve system needs or its functional requirement if importance of functional in a part of social system to be removed, ie, services for that requirement, mentioned part will be removed so in the other hand, existential cause of any parts is for sake of service to the functional requirement, rate of this service determines rate of functional importance in that part.

This concept has been faced with very difficulties in experimental cases, because, to determine functional importance of social system parts is very difficult objectively and constantly it depends on desires and mentalities of social researcher.

**Functional indispensability**: namely, to operate some parts of social structure has very social system that led to conserve it as unavoidable. In the other word, results derived on this part, it isn't done through any other components.

Because, other components cannot to be replaced it for example, family, government and religion have so importance and any other institution cannot to be substituted . this concept faces with more difficulties too. Because, can not to say from indispensability. Indispensability of one part of social system is experimental case and must be studied and investigated in each special case to determine its indispensability rate . the experiment shows that society isn't indispensable even replaced family and it has worked better than family about personality development and to make creativity in children.

**Functional interdependence and functional equilibrium**: two important aspects of social system in functional analysis id to have inter dependency of parts and to tend them for balance and equilibrium in the inter action.

In this case, in many functional analyses of social system, meets these two **essential subjects**: it is obvious that equilibrium and balance of components indicates their interdependency. The most impotents indicates is that which are social system components and with criteria and measures is necessary to recognize them. By attention to interdependency of social system parts and functional balance and equilibrium is necessary to recognize social systems, more emphasis on thses concepts of human life reality, conflicts, social system internal combat and governor class impositions, power role, forcing led to ignore them to settle apparent balance. This special aspect is from functional analysis that sets it against dialectical analysis about society and history.

**Types of functional analysis:**

**Functional theories can to be classified in to two cases as mentioned**: micro functionalism that studies small groups, macro functionalism that studies general social systems, also, in each one is determined two other cases: first case is called
Ideography studies in according to "Wilhelm wideband" Germany sociologist. In the other word, this case studies social affairs in definite societies experimentally and descriptively and it has less attention to the theoretical and abstract systems structure. Whereas, other case relates to the general theories and rules structure and includes homothetic behavior and social relations, and pay less attention to the experimental affairs and to interpret human social life as there is running in a given societies . macro functionalism describes social institution relations and activities to conserve social system. In social anthropologist works such as "Radcliff Brown" and "malinofsky", "levi straus" is seen, The mentioned and comprehensive and closed theoretical system structure and applicable rules on social systems, and it has more distance from social life and experimental problems, that is seen in "talcot parsons" works, American sociology theoretical leader, both of them ars influenced by organism.

Micro functionalism is thought inherito r of Geshtalt psychology, in this subject, "kurt lewin", Germany psychologist has presented valuable services to functionalistic theoretical and experimental analysis. Many studies in this case is about small groups and it is as descriptive study. (tonies1987: 108).

**Discussion and conclusion**

**Functional analysis has several profits:** firstly, pay to all social system and great social structures special attention. In fact, when functional analysis circulated that symbolic interactionism to be prevalent in groups. Secondly : functional analysis considers counter relations of social structure components thirdly: ultimate explanation and function analysis of social system components is subject that must be considered in necessary cases to analyze and explain social events. Finally, some of functionalist sociologists like " Robert Merton" developed social analysis through adjustment of social system and to approach it with experimental cases and real human life and by presenting concepts such as " eufunction, dysfunction, latent manifest functions. In fact, we can not to ignore regulating kind of functional analysis to describe events, phenomenon, institutions, relations and social structures. Functional analysis has faces with conflicts from several sides. The first wave of opposition was presented by interpretive school of in Germany tradition of "max Weber", and symbolic interaction is school of "G.H. Mead" and existentialism in French "Jan Paul sartr" tradition and another phenomenologist.

All believers of these theories opposes against social system and to make superior this system through dominating on individuals, they considers its case that it has been provided by human and from objectivity and reification of his internal finding is resulted.
REFERENCES