

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang Akademik 2000/2001

Februari/Mac 2001

SAW305 – Teori Lanjutan Tingkahlaku Manusia dan Masyarakat

Masa: [2 jam]

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **TIGA** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

Calon-calon boleh menjawab dalam Bahasa Malaysia ATAU Bahasa Inggeris. Bagi mereka yang menjawab dalam Bahasa Inggeris, sekurang-kurnagnya SATU soalan MESTI dijawab dalam Bahasa Malaysia.

Jawab **ENAM** (6) soalan sahaja. Setiap soalan diberikan nilai markah yang sama.
[Answer only **SIX** (6) questions. Each question carries equal marks].

1. Apakah perubahan-perubahan yang dibuat oleh Merton ke atas teori fungsional struktural Parsons?

[*What changes did Merton make to Parsons' structural functionalism?*]

2. Apakah usul-usul yang menjadi asas kepada teori pertukaran sosial Homans? Bagaimanakah konsep kuasa (power) lahir dari usul-usul ini?

[*What propositions form the basis of Homan's social exchange theory? How did he develop his concept of 'power' from these propositions?*]

3. Mengikut teori pertukaran bagaimanakah kuasa timbul dalam perhubungan sosial mikro?

[*According to exchange theory, how does power emerge in micro social relationships?*]

...2/-

4. Apakah perbezaan-perbezaan asas di antara teori konflik dan teori fungsional struktural?

[What are some of the basic differences between conflict theory and structural functionalism?]

5. Apakah perbezaan-perbezaan utama di antara teori Dahrendorf dan teori Collins.

[What are some of the main differences between Dahrendorf's and Collins's theories?]

6. Apakah tiga prinsip asas interaksi simbolis mengikut Blumer? Bagaimanakah fahaman beliau mengenai tindakan manusia (human actions) berbeza dari fungsional struktural?

[What are Blumer's three basic principles of symbolic interactionism? How does his understanding of human actions differ from structural functionalism?]

7. Apakah yang dimaksudkan oleh Schutz dengan ‘motives’, ‘typifications’ dan ‘intersubjectivity’?

[What did Schutz mean by ‘motives’, ‘typifications’ and ‘intersubjectivity’?]

8. Apakah Berger dan Luckmann maksudkan dengan ‘externalisation’, ‘objectivation’ dan ‘internalisation’?

[What did Berger and Luckmann mean by ‘externalisation’, ‘objectivation’ and ‘internalisation’?]

9. Apakah Giddens maksudkan dengan ‘agency’, ‘structure’, ‘duality of structure’ dan ‘double hermeneutic’?

[What does Giddens mean by ‘agency’, ‘structure’, ‘duality of structure’ and the ‘double hermeneutic’?]

10. Apakah perbezaan di antara ‘mutual knowledge’, ‘reflexive monitoring’ dan ‘rationalization of action’ dalam teori strukturasi?

[What is the difference between ‘mutual knowledge’, ‘reflexive monitoring’ and the ‘rationalization of action’ in structuration theory?]

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11. Apakah yang dimaksudkan oleh Habermas dengan ‘ideal speech situation’? Mengapakah idea ini penting dalam teori kritisalnya?

[What does Habermas mean by ‘ideal speech situation? Why is this idea important to his version of critical theory?]

12. Apakah kepelbagaian utama dalam teori feminis?

[What are the major varieties of feminist theory?]

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