

2020.06 博士班資格考試題 知識論與方法論

(請自選三題回答，每題滿分一百分，總計須超過 210 分為及格；

以下未明確說明配分的子題則為均分計算)

一、試比較「實證主義」(positivism)、「批判實在論」(critical realism)、「結構主義」(structuralism)與「後結構主義」(post-structuralism)，在(1)「真理」(truth)的性質；(2)再現(representation)與現實(reality)的關係；(3)人類主體(human subject)之性質等，各方面的核心立場和異同之處。

(參考書目：

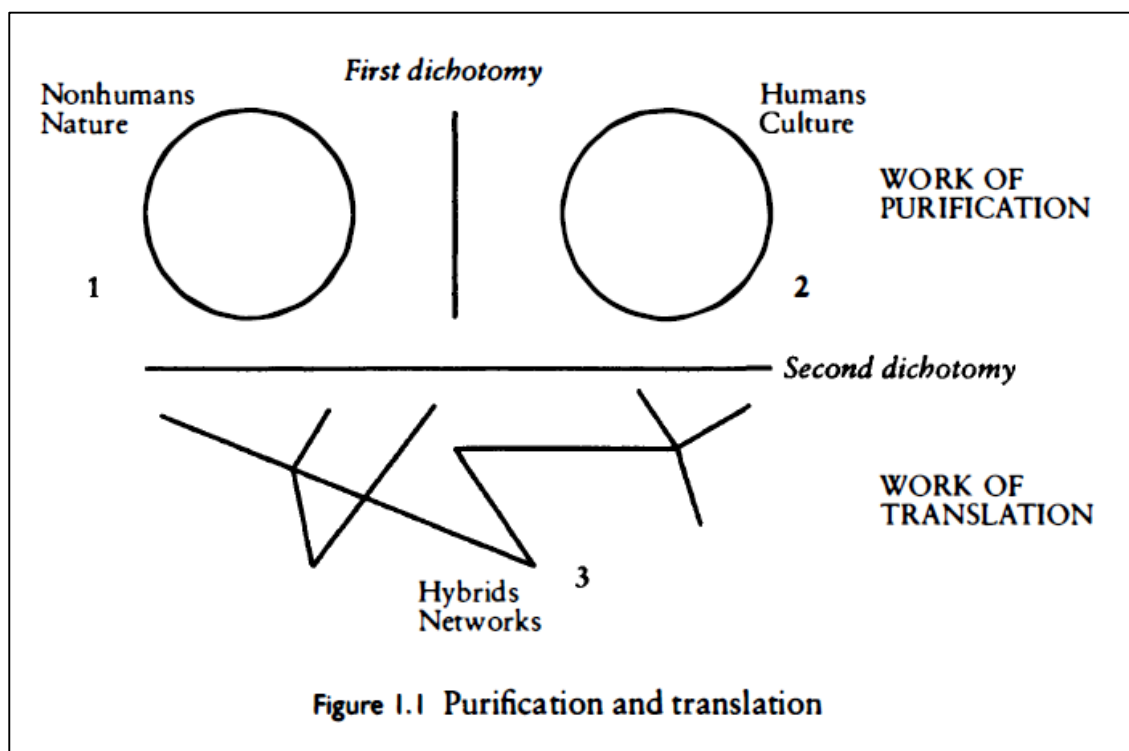
Smith, M. J. (1998). *Social science in question*. London: Sage. (中譯：Smith, M. J. (2003)《社會科學概說》(吳翠松譯)。台北市：韋伯文化。

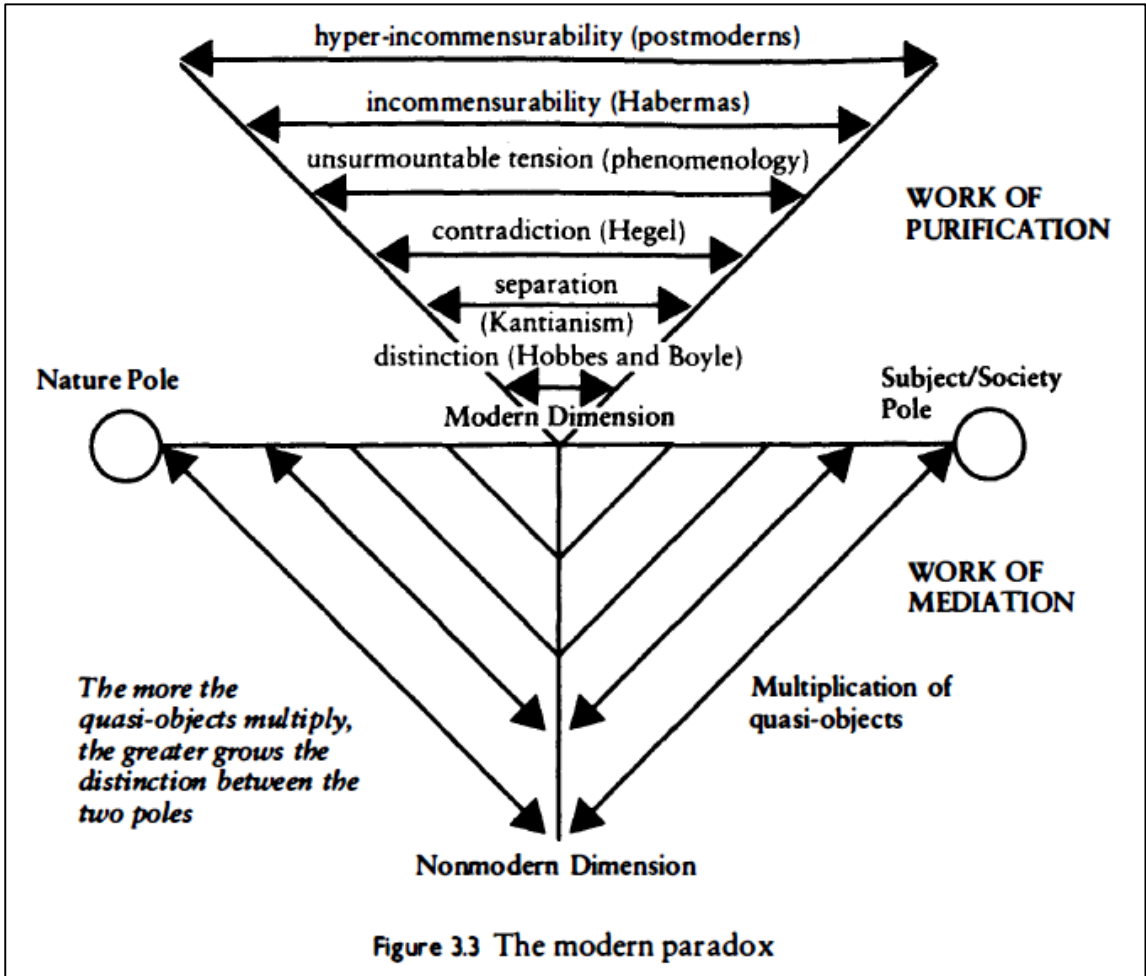
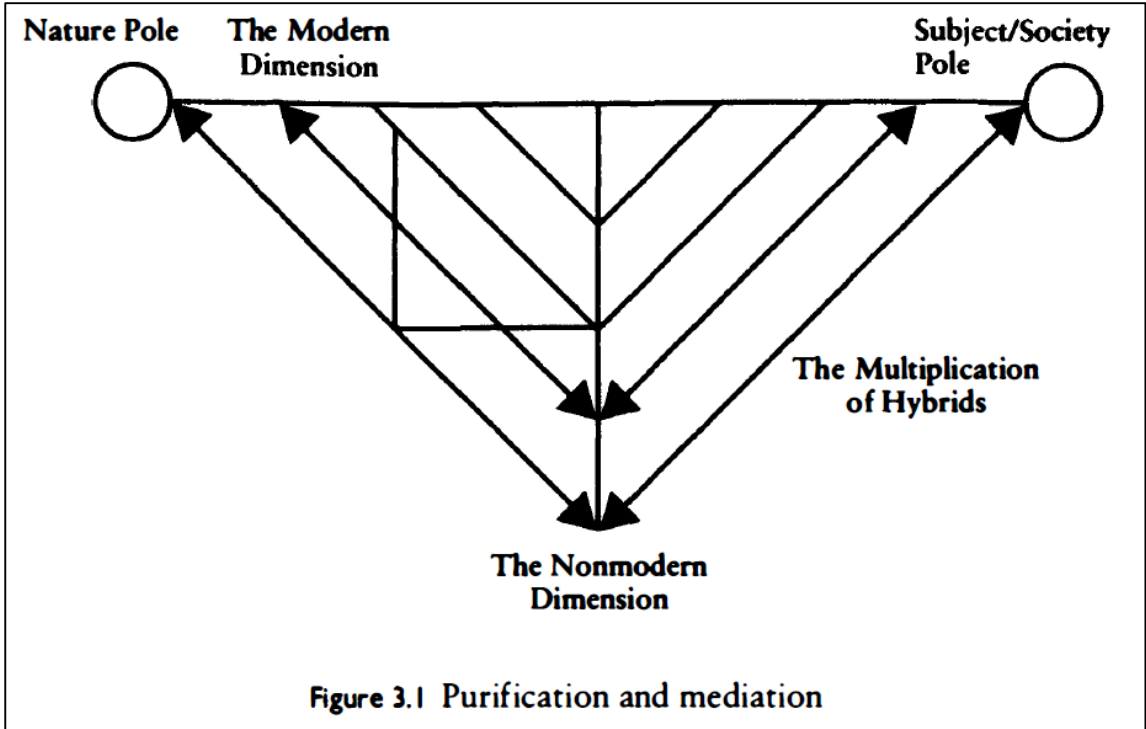
Benton, T. & Craib, I. (2011). *Philosophy of social science: The philosophical foundations of social thought* (2nd ed.). Hampshire, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.)

Dant, T. (1991). *Knowledge, ideology and discourse: A sociological perspective*. London: Routledge.

【閱讀：pp. 99-206】)

二、以下三張圖擷取自 Bruno Latour 的《我們從未現代過》(*We Have Never Been Modern*)一書。(1)說明這些圖的涵義；(2)討論 Latour 對現代性的批判，以及他所倡議的另類出路。





三、Roberts R. Alford 提出了三種主要的探究典範及其操作語彙。試舉出一個實際的經驗課題為例，說明在這三個探究典範下，分別可能提出的：(1) 難題 (problem)；(2) 一組研究問題 (research questions)；以及 (3) 論證方式 (argumentation)。

表3.1 探究典範的操作語彙

	多變項	詮釋	歷史
微觀層次	行為	象徵	事件
宏觀層次	結構 (系統)	文化 (互動)	整體性 (脈絡)
察知管道	資料	觀察	證據
來源	行為	田野筆記	文本
分析單位	變項	互動	事件
結果	解釋	洞識，理解	敘事陳述
觀察者	中立的	參與者	旁觀者
核心隱喻	原因	意義	過程
方法	相關測量	民族誌、論述分析	史學
一般研究問題	什麼因素解釋了結果？	意義如何在互動和社會世界裡建構？	什麼過程導向了事件？

(參考書目：Alford, R. R. (1998). *The craft of inquiry: Theories, methods, evidence*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (中譯：Alford, R. R. (2011) 《好研究怎麼做：從理論、方法、證據構思研究問題》(王志弘譯)。新北市：群學。))

四、以知識論讀本文獻的理論對話基礎，從香港反送中，新冠吹哨人，或者美國 George Floyd Protest 族裔衝突引發之全美都市社會運動 (參見如下 New York Times “George Floyd Protest”提示)，選出一個你熟悉的個案，發展你的理論化分析。

New York Times Live Updates 06/03/2020 07:25AM

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/02/us/george-floyd-video-autopsy-protests.html>)

**Live Protest Updates: Cities Brace for Renewed Violence as Curfews Loom
Dozens of cities brace for curfews, and more unrest.**

Protesters returned to the streets on Tuesday from California to Pennsylvania, while the nation’s capital sizzled with anger, a day after a highly criticized episode outside the White House in which law enforcement officers used tear gas on peaceful protesters in order to clear a path for President Trump.

The public spectacle on Monday and the arrival of dozens of military vehicles on Washington's streets on Tuesday seemed to underscore the president's latest threat — to use the military to crack down on violence and looting — as it emerged that it was Attorney General William P. Barr who ordered officers to clear Lafayette Park on Monday in time for Mr. Trump to walk to a historic church and have his picture taken there.

On Tuesday afternoon, less than two hours before the city's 7 p.m. curfew went into effect, U.S. troops had positioned military vehicles across the city and the crowd of protesters near the park was at least as large as Monday's and swelling. The tensions in Washington reflected a nation on edge, ravaged by the coronavirus pandemic, skyrocketing unemployment and now a public reckoning with systematic racism and police brutality.

Daily protests have spread to at least 140 cities, in a sprawling expression of anger and frustration after the killing in Minneapolis last week of George Floyd, a 46-year-old black security guard, who died after his neck [was pinned under a white police officer's knee for nearly nine minutes](#). The officer has been charged with murder.

Though planned protests have largely been peaceful, the national unrest has also come with escalating tensions, including attacks on law enforcement, injuries and deaths of protesters and others on the streets, and widespread looting and destruction. Police officers in several cities have been fired or disciplined for using excessive force.

.....

五、以 Gillian Rose 的 *Visual Methodologies : An Introduction to the Interpretation of Visual Materials* 著作的核心“批判視覺方法論”，嘗試分析 Rose 發展出批判性的視覺文化研究方法立基與何種認識論？Rose 的批判視覺研究方法如何啟發我們面對田野中觀察拍攝到的影像資料？

六、女性主義的知識論

1. 請說明立場論(standpoint theory)以及立場論如何影響了知識論。(40%)
2. 請說明女性主義學者如何以立場論發展女性主義的知識論及其要點。(40%)
3. 請嘗試指出上述女性主義立場知識論遭遇那些批評討論?(20%)

參考書籍:

Harding, S. (1992). Rethinking standpoint epistemology: What is 'strong objectivity'? *The Centennial Review*, 36(3), 437-470.

Benton, T. & Craib, I. (2011). *Philosophy of social science: The philosophical foundations of social thought* (2nd ed.). Hampshire, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.