**Munzur University**

**Faculty of Letters**

**Department of Sociology**

**English Course Contents**

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| **Code** | **Course** | **Semester****Fall/Spring** | **Contents** | **Credit/ECTS** | **Department** |
| SOS 101  |

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| Introduction to Sociology I |
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 | Fall | Definition, subject, basic concepts and methodology of sociology.. | (Z) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS 102 | Introduction to Sociology II | Spring | Definition, subject, basic concepts and methodology of sociology. | (Z) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| TRK 101  | Turkish Language 1 | Fall | Giving information about the definition and function of language, language and the birth of languages; revealing the differences between written language and spoken language; Giving information about paper layout, paragraph knowledge, paragraph plan, writing and writing plan and having writing practices done; Giving information about spelling rules and punctuation marks and having them practice; Providing information about correct and effective petition writing and having general writing exercises done | (Z) 2+0+2+2 | Sociology |
| TRK 102 | Turkish Language 2 | Spring | Giving information about writing types such as resume, summary and report, giving information about word types and sentence knowledge and making writing practices on these subjects, giving information about the rules of oral expression, and making practices to gain effective and accurate oral communication skills. | (Z) 2+0+2+2 | Sociology |
| **AIT 101**  | Ataturk's Prıncıples And Hıstory Of Reform 1 | Fall | Revolution, reform, concepts. Reasons that led to the Turkish Revolution (Ottoman Empire's entry into the First World War, the end of the war, the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, the establishment of Defense of Law associations, Mustafa Kemal Pasha's passage to Anatolia, his works in Samsun, his works in Havza , Amasya circular), congresses (Erzurum Congress, Sivas Congress), Amasya negotiations, opening of the Parliament, declaration of the National Pact. | (Z) 2+0+2+2 | Sociology |
| **AIT 102** | Ataturk's Prıncıples And Hıstory Of Reform 2 | Spring | **The declaration of the Republic, the abolition of the Caliphate, the 1924 Constitution, the experience of multi-party life, other reactions against the Republic, the Menemen incident, Atatürk's foreign policy principles and practices, the reforms made in law, education, culture, economic, social and similar fields and the reforms that formed the Ataturkist thought system. six Ataturk Principles: Republicanism, Nationalism, Populism, Statism, Secularism and Revolutionary principles and the Ataturkist thought system from past to present.** | (Z) 2+0+2+2 | Sociology |
| YDI101 | English 1 | Spring | Introducing Yourself, To be (am ,is, are), Affirmative, Negative, Questions and Answers Forms, Possessive Adjectives, Numbers, Plural Nouns, Social Expressions, The Alphabet, Colors, Possessive's, Have / Has, Affirmative, Negative, Questions and Answers Forms, On the Phone, The Simple Present Tense, Affirmative, Negative, Questions and Answers Forms, A / An, Numbers and Prices, The time (What time is it?), Days of the Week, Prepositions of Time, Object Pronouns, This / That, Affirmative, Negative, Questions and Answers Forms, Can I.....? , Affirmative, Negative, Questions and Answers Forms. | (Z) 2+0+2+2 | Sociology |
| YDI102 | English 2 | Bahar | There is / There are, Affirmative, Negative, Questions and Answers Forms, Any, Prepositions, Directions, Saying Years, Was / Were, Affirmative, Negative, Questions and Answers Forms, The Simple Past Tense, Affirmative, Negative, Questions and Answers Forms, Regular / Irregular Verbs, When's your birthday?, Months of the Year, Saying Dates, Requests and Offers, Want, Like, Would Like, Present Continuous Tense, Affirmative, Negative, Questions and Answers Forms, Present Continuous for Future, Revision of Tenses-Present, Past, and Future, What's the matter? | (Z) 2+0+2+2 | Sociology |
| SOS105 | Introduction to Anthropology | Fall | History and Development of Anthropology. Debate on “Culture”alar: Definition, areas of use and place in social sciences. Method in Anthropology. Production Forms and Cultural Structures. Forms of Social Organization | (Z) 3+0+3+6 | Sociology |
| FEL101 | Introduction to Philosophy | Fall | On the basis of developing the spirit of accessing correct information and understanding the belief in knowledge; “What is philosophy?” Topics such as the main answers to the question, the features that distinguish philosophical knowledge from other types of knowledge, what true knowledge is and how to reach it, the subjects and problems of philosophy, the basic elements of philosophical thinking, curiosity, doubt and asking questions are discussed. By developing interest in people and life around these issues, the understanding that philosophy is an indispensable source of power and inspiration in human life and all sciences/disciplines is developed. | (Z) 4+0+4+4 | Sociology |
| PSI101 | Introduction to Psychology | Fall | Perception, sensory basis of perception, sense of sight, sense of hearing and other sensations, perception of objects, organization in perception, role of learning in perception, factors affecting perception, extrasensory perception, cognitive psychology and learning. | (Z) 4+0+4+4 | Sociology |
| PSI102 | Social Psychology | Spring | The birth of social psychology, its historical development, its field, the methods of social psychology, the individual and the socio-cultural environment (role identification in the child, molding-orientation, use of symbols, preference development, psycho-analytical view), socialization, culture and personality (moral development, punishment and conscience development), culture-personality relations and various theories, social change and personality change, psycho-social development in children, perception of people, communication and propaganda, group structure and dynamics, role problem. | (Z) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS113 | Introduction to History | Fall | The basic subjects and concepts of historical science are explained and discussed. | (Z) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| DİJ111 | Digital Literacy | Fall | The concept of digital literacy is accessing, using, summarizing, evaluating, creating and communicating information with digital technology. | (Z) 2+0+2+3 | Sociology |
| SOS114 | Cultural Theories | Spring | Culture and basic concepts related to culture (cultural integration, national culture, global culture, civilization, cultural diffusion, cultural assimilation, cultural change, subculture, counterculture, aculturation, amalgamation, cultural relativity, cultural bigotry and ethnic group.), intercultural interaction, intercultural permeability, basic approaches to culture, cultural theories. | (Z) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS108 | Basic Concepts in Social Sciences | Spring | Explains some basic concepts in social sciences, what social sciences do, what a sociologist does, culture, religion, globalization, etc. discusses the topics. | (Z) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS110 | Introduction to Political Science | Spring | Basic topics and concepts of political science are explained and discussed. In this context, politics, power, state, sovereignty, democracy, political parties, pressure groups, limitation of political power, political behavior and political participation are examined. | (Z) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| ENF101 | Basic Information Technology | Spring | Computer basic concepts, operating system (windows xp) usage, internet and network usage, use of office (MS word, MS Excel, MS Powerpoint) application programs. | (Z) 2+2+3+2 | Sociology |

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| SOS210 | Sociology of Institutions | Fall | As a sub-branch of sociology, the content of the sociology of institutions is the importance of social institutions and inter-institutional relations. In this course, formal and informal organizations, the concept of system, institution-union relationship, functions of institutions and family, economy, politics, etc. Some basic institutions such as will be examined. | (Z) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS201 | History of Sociology 1 | Fall | In this course, the perspectives of different sociology traditions in the historical process of sociology will be discussed. | (Z) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS202 | History of Sociology 2 | Spring | In this course, the perspectives of different sociology traditions in the historical process of sociology will be discussed. | (Z) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS208 | Rural Sociology | Fall | To discuss the definition of village, the functions of Rural Sociology, the differentiation of village and city, the distinction between traditional and modern society, behavioral patterns, the characteristics of village research in Turkey, and to better understand the phenomenon of migration from village to city through interviews with people who have migrated from village to city. The main purpose of the course is to provide qualitative study experience. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS209 | Research Methods in Social Sciences 1 | Fall | The main purpose of the course is to discuss method discussions in sociology, basic concepts of the method subject, general features of the positivist paradigm and hermeneutic paradigm, research design, research types, data collection techniques, sampling, general features of feminist and postmodern methodologies. | (Z) 3+0+3+6 | Sociology |
| SOS204 | Research Methods in Social Sciences 2 | Spring | Explaining survey, interview and observation techniques and preparing the survey form in terms of form and content are the subject of the course; The main purpose of the course is to gain quantitative research experience through practical survey work. | (Z) 3+0+3+6 | Sociology |
| SOS213 | Introduction to Social Work | Fall | The emergence of social work, its development, definition, sources of authority and its characteristics as a profession are explained. | (S) 3+0+3+6 | Sociology |
| PSI201 | Individual Differences | Fall | In this course, the social and human sources of law, the impact of social changes on law, the impact of law on social changes, legal sociologists and their contributions to the sociology of law are discussed. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| FEL203 | History of Philosophy I | Fall | The birth of philosophy and the emergence of philosophical problems; The place of the history of philosophy in determining what philosophy is; arche problem; the opposition between being and becoming; objective knowledge and relativism. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| FEL204 | History of Philosophy I | Spring | The place of the history of philosophy in determining what philosophy is; arche problem; the opposition between being and becoming; objective knowledge and relativism. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS206 | Sociology of Religion | Spring | Sociological interpretation of religious life. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS205 | Political Sociology | Spring | The field of interest of political sociology and the place of the concept of politics in sociology, the relations between the ruler and the governed in the institutionalization of politics, the place of the ruling power in these relations, the social organization of the ruling power, the emergence and expression of the ruling power in the individual are explained. In this context, politics and society, political power, authority and power concepts, legitimacy bases of political power, politics and power relations, elite theories, modernity and post-modernism are discussed and examined, and the sociological analysis and meaning of politics is discussed through these concepts and facts. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS215 | Information Technology Addiction | Fall | Information technologies and computational thinking; problem solving concepts and approaches; algorithms and flow charts; computer systems; basic concepts about software and hardware; Fundamentals of operating systems. | (S) 2+0+2+4 | Sociology |

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| SOS203 | Family Sociology | Spring | Definition of family, classification, evolutionary development, place of family in society, functions of family, division of labor within the family, marriage, kinship. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS207 | Urban Sociology | Spring | Origin of urban civilizations; Concept of city and urban communities; The birth of cities; Neolithic cities and ancient cities; Medieval cities; Industrial cities; Seljuk and Ottoman cities; Urbanization and urbanization; Urban characteristics of industrial society; Urban sociology in the West; Classical urban theories: Marx, Weber and Simmel; Chicago school, LosAngeles school; Contemporary urban sociology: Lefebvre, Castells, Harvey, Giddens. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS214 | Health Sociology | Spring | Introduction, basic concepts, health phenomenon, disease phenomenon, social content of health. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| FEL402 | Philosophy of Information | Spring | The meaning, types and philosophy of knowledge are examined. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
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| SOS301 | Statistics and Computer Applications in Social Sciences | Fall | Transfer of the concept of regression, the concept of probability and the basic concepts, theories and distributions in Statistics. | (Z) 3+1+4+5 | Sociology |
| SOS303 | Social Stratification | Fall | Sociological definition and characteristics of social stratification and inequality; Forms of stratification in history and in the contemporary world; Slavery and Caste; Clique and social class; Classical Stratification Theories; Marx and classes; Weber and status; Contemporary Stratification Theories; Stratification theorists in American and European sociology; Stratification theories of Parsons, Davis, Moore, Lenski; Sorokin and Wright's stratification theories; Stratification theories of Dahrendorf, Turner and Touraine; Bourdieu and Giddens' theories of inequality and stratification. | (Z) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS305 | Contemporary Sociology Theories 1 | Fall | The Contemporary Sociological Theories course focuses on basic contemporary sociological theories and their representatives. In this context; Theory, basic theory paradigms, basic functions of sociological theory; structural-functional theory: Parsons: General system theory, Merton: functionalism and dialectics of social life; conflict theory: conflictual structuralism (Dahrendorf and Coser); Lukacs and the concept of totality, Gramsci and the concept of hegemony; Frankfurt School: basic approach and its representatives; social self: symbolic interactionism; sociological phenomenology; the reality of everyday life; social action and interactionism: ethnomethodology; post-industrial social theory; structuralism, poststructuralism; Topics such as post-modernism are discussed. | (Z) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS302 | Contemporary Sociology Theories 2 | Spring | The Contemporary Sociological Theories course focuses on basic contemporary sociological theories and their representatives. In this context; Theory, basic theory paradigms, basic functions of sociological theory; structural-functional theory: Parsons: General system theory, Merton: functionalism and dialectics of social life; conflict theory: conflictual structuralism (Dahrendorf and Coser); Lukacs and the concept of totality, Gramsci and the concept of hegemony; Frankfurt School: basic approach and its representatives; social self: symbolic interactionism; sociological phenomenology; the reality of everyday life; social action and interactionism: ethnomethodology; post-industrial social theory; structuralism, poststructuralism; Topics such as post-modernism are discussed. | (Z) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS321 | State Theories and Contemporary States | Fall | The concept of state, the origin of the state, its elements, power, concepts of sovereignty, state forms, modern state theories, nation state, Marxist, post-Marxist, liberal, neoliberal state theories are discussed. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS309 | Political Culture and Mentality | Fall | Political culture and concepts in Turkey; facts; events; problems; mentality | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS311 | Sociology of Law and Human Rights | Fall | In this course, the social and human sources of law, the impact of social changes on law, the impact of law on social changes, legal sociologists and their contributions to the sociology of law are discussed. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS323 | Comparative History and Cultural Sociology | Fall | Culture, cultural phenomenon, anthropological approaches, cultural research. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| FEL315 | Classical Logic | Fall | Concept and term; judgments and propositions; proposition types; propositional joints; philosophical argumentation; making a counterargument; Creating valid arguments. | (S) 4+0+4+6 | Sociology |
| FEL304 | Symbolic Logic | Spring | Criticism of classical logic; components of symbolic logic; symbolization; propositional joints; quantization logic; rules of inference. | (S) 4+0+4+6 | Sociology |
| SOS423 | Academic Reading and Writing Techniques | Fall | This lesson; Meeting Article list sharing, Course process and content sharing, What is an article?, Critical Reading and Thinking Methods, Critical Reading and Thinking Methods, Academic Reading Process, Academic Text Analysis, Explanation, Definition, Expression, Speed ​​Reading Techniques, Analytical Reading, Sample article suggestions and discussion, Sample article suggestions and discussion, Analytical Reading and Writing, Reading Workshop, Reading Workshop; Includes topics. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS320 | Sociology of Media and Cinema | Spring | Trying to understand how effective cinema, the seventh art form, is in a much wider area than we are aware of. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS308 | Gender | Spring | Sex and gender, the social construction of femininity and masculinity, gender and women in politics, education, health and law will be discussed. | (Z) 3+0+3+6 | Sociology |
| SOS310 | Sociology of Crime | Spring | Crime, deviance, crime theories | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS322 | Cultural Studies and Discussions | Spring | Theories and approaches in the field of cultural studies, representation, ideology, discourse analysis. | (S) 3+0+3+6 | Sociology |

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| SOS324 | Civil Society and Organizations | Spring | Definition of civil society and related basic concepts, historical development, characteristics; functions of non-governmental organizations, their relations with democracy, their problems, methods of pressure against the ruling power; Trade unions, associations and foundations, non-governmental organizations in Turkey and internationally are discussed within the framework of politics and their relations with the government/state. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| FEL304 | Philosophy Texts | Spring | Reading philosophy texts. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| GÖN101 |  Volunteering Activities | Spring | The main purpose of the course is to strengthen the ties between the university and society by using the knowledge, skills and knowledge that students have acquired throughout their educational lives; humanitarian, social, economic etc. To ensure that they gain awareness about various issues and problems in society, especially migration and disasters, disabled people and disadvantaged groups; To ensure the development of human, social, cultural and moral values ​​and skills through some volunteering activities that they will participate in and carry out, and for this purpose, to increase visibility and awareness on issues of high social sensitivity such as life with disabilities, migration and disaster in society; Thus, to ensure that students take part in volunteer work for a semester in a volunteering field of their choice, within the framework of a pre-prepared plan, and their results. | (S) 1+2+2+4 | Sociology |
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| SOS419 | Organizational Psychology | Fall | Definition and scope of industrial and organizational psychology, its history, productivity and human relations in organizations, personnel selection, organizational culture, communication, motivation, group dynamics, leadership, time planning in management. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| PSI407 | Developmental Psychology | Fall | Basic concepts in development, basic principles of development; Factors affecting development; Development tasks; Physical development; Motor development; Piaget's theory of cognitive development; Brunner, Vygotsky and Gagne's cognitive development theory; Language development; Freud's Psychoanalytic theory of development; Ego defense mechanisms; Erikson's psychosocial development theory; Humanist approach; Moral development theory of Dewey, Piaget, Gilligan and Kohlberg. | (S) 3+0+3+6 | Sociology |
| SOS 417 | Social Change | Fall | After giving the definition of the concept of change from a sociological perspective, information is given about the formation stages of the change in question, focusing on the basic concepts of socio-cultural change such as acculturation, acculturation, forced acculturation, assimilation and socio-cultural integration. Additionally, the perspectives of classical and modern theories on the phenomenon of change are examined. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS 403 | Alevi - Bektashi Studies | Fall | History of Alevism/Bektashism. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS 401 | Sociology of Work | Fall | This course covers topics such as the birth of capitalism and the industrial revolution, theoretical approaches to industrial society, the historical transformation of work, the nature of work in the manufacturing industry and the service sector, the alienation and deskilling effects of technology on work, the effects of unemployment and globalization on paid and unpaid work. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS411 | Turkish Sociologists | Fall | Basic features of Turkish Sociology, 19th century thought movements Ottomanism, Islamism, Nationalism, Turkism Development stages of Turkish Sociology: Prince Sebahattin, Ziya Gökalp, Hilmi Ziya Ülken, Niyazi Berkes, İbrahim Yasa, Nurettin Şazi Kösemihal, Cahit Tanyol, Cavit Orhan Tütengil, Mübecel Belik kiray. | (Z) 2+0+2+4 | Sociology |
| SOS409 | Economic Sociology | Fall | It covers the basic concepts, laws and methods of Economic Sociology such as schools of theory, consumerism and material culture, social functions of money, markets and alternative systems to markets (gift systems), organizations and networks, technology and its consequences, culture, history of socio-economic systems. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS421 | Sociometry | Fall | **Theoretical foundations of sociometry, sociometric laws, sociometric methods and techniques, psychodrama, sociodrama, role theory, role test and role play, sociometry test, sociogram, sociometric criteria, sociometric perception test, social atomic scale, sociometric status, examples from applications.** | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS425 | Historical Sociology | Fall | Theory and method discussions in the field of historical sociology. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS422 | History of Science in the East and West | Spring | Doğu ve Batı’da bilimin tarihi, bilimin doğuş ve gelişme öyküsü, toplumun yaşadığı değişim, dönüşüm tartışmaları. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS404 | Seminar | Spring | Writing articles, discussing the articles written. | (Z) 3+0+3+6 | Sociology |
| SOS406 | Social Structure of Turkey | Spring | The uses of the concept of social structure in sociology, social structure analysis, Ottoman social structure, Turkey in the Republican Era, Turkey's democratization history, economic and political life, Turkey's place and relations in the international context are discussed. | (S) 3+0+3+4 | Sociology |
| SOS424 | Immigration Sociology and Demography | Spring | Population science, Birth, death, aging Urban and rural population | (S) 3+0+3+6 | Sociology |
| SOS426 | Sociology of Social Movements | Spring | Concepts and theories regarding Social Change and Globalization; Social, cultural, political and economic consequences of social change and globalization, which are the source of new social movements; Social Movements and Theoretical Approaches, the dynamics that direct the emergence and development of social movements and the basic characteristics of new movements; The phenomenon of 'identity' formed under the influence of globalization in the post-industrial social structure; Feminist Movements in the context of new movements; Migration and immigrant rights as a result of the globalization of labor; Peace movements and organizational models; Environmentalism and environmental movements, basic concepts of ecological thought; Non-governmental organizations, place, function and purposes of non-governmental organizations in the world and in Turkey; Social movements and education. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS430 | Social Structure of the Middle East | Spring | Discussions on the economic, social and cultural structure of the Middle East. | (S) 3+0+3+6 | Sociology |
| SOS418 | Academic English | Spring | The course allows students to improve their academic listening and note-taking skills and also focuses on developing their ability to make presentations on academic topics. This course requires the ability of students to blend the knowledge they have acquired from the taught subjects with what they have previously learned and, to some extent, with their own branches of science, and to be able to talk about these subjects. Additionally, students gain effective reading skills through the academic texts used in the course. Throughout the course, classroom work is integrated with critical thinking skills. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS432 | Sociology Debates Today | Spring | Current issues in sociology, moral responsibility, the problem of collective action, inequality, migration, war, the relationship of natural disasters and epidemics with social factors, globalization, environmental movements, etc. discussions on. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |
| SOS412 | Environmental Sociology | Spring | Readings and discussion on environmental sociology. | (S) 3+0+3+5 | Sociology |