

**Volume 7 Nomor 1 Pebruari 2010**

**ISSN : 1412 – 2448**

# **JURNAL LASALLIAN**

**To Be Intelligent In “The World Class” Based On Multiple Intelligences Theory  
By Howard Gardner**

**Destination Crisis Management**

**Bunaken National Park : As Conservation Area And Marine Biota Communities**

**Two Theories Of Modernity: A Brief Introduction To Charles Taylor’s  
Understanding Of The Nature Of Modernity**

**Knowledge Of Women With Family History Of Breast Cancer Regarding Annual  
Mammography**

**Design A Battery Level Tester**

**Measure And Analyze Company’s Competitive Position By Consumer Matrix  
Method**

**The Status Of Wastewater Management In The City Of Manado, North  
Sulawesi, Indonesia: Community’s Environmental Knowledge And Attitude**

**The Influence Of Performance Ratings On The Quality Of Job Performance Of  
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## UNIKA DE LA SALLE MANADO

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bit dua kali dalam setahun pada bulan Pebruari dan September. Berisi tulisan dari hasil penelitian, artikel pemikiran konseptual dan telaah buku. Artikel diterima dalam berbagai disiplin ilmu.

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ISSN : 1412 – 2448

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### DAFTAR ISI

o Be Intelligent In “The World Class” Based On Multiple Intelligences Theory By oward Gardner ( <i>Paulus Joseph Mentang, De La Salle Foundation, Dosen STIPAS mohon</i> )	1 - 6
estimation Crisis Management ( <i>Teddy Tandaju, MBA (Adv), De La Salle University, anado-Indonesia</i> )	7 - 23
anaken National Park : As Conservation Area And Marine Biota Communities tella Tinny Kaunang, <i>Research And Community Service Department, De La Salle niversity, Manado</i> )	24 - 32 ✓
wo Theories Of Modernity: A Brief Introduction To Charles Taylor’s nderstanding Of The Nature Of Modernity ( <i>Valentino Lumowa<sup>1</sup>, Fabyana Imelda mboto<sup>2</sup>, De La Salle University Of Manado<sup>1,2</sup>, Leuven University Belgia<sup>1</sup></i> )	33 - 43
nowledge Of Women With Family History Of Breast Cancer Regarding Annual ammography ( <i>Gladis Ratuliu, Research And Community Service Department, De Salle University Of Manado</i> )	44 - 51
esign A Battery Level Tester ( <i>Lianly Rompis, Electro Department, De La Salle iversity-Manado</i> )	52 - 55
asurement And Analyze Company’s Competitive Position By Consumer Matrix ethod ( <i>Koleangan Ch. Adrie, Economics Faculty, De La Salle University Of anado</i> )	56 - 64
ie Status Of Wastewater Management In The City Of Manado, North Sulawesi, onesia: Community’s Environmental Knowledge And Attitude ( <i>Markus T. Lasut, culty Of Fisheries And Marine Sciences Sam Ratulangi University Manado</i> )	65 - 80

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Volume 7 Nomor 1 Pebruari 2010

## DAFTAR ISI

The Influence Of Performance Ratings On The Quality Of Job Performance Of The Faculty Of Nursing Of DLSU Manado ( <i>Indriani Yauri, Nursing Faculty, De La Salle University Of Manado</i> )	81 - 89
Empowerment Of Women And Its Effects In Improving The Socioeconomic Condition Of Families In West Siau District, Sitaro District ( <i>Husain Yusuf, Stisipol Merdeka Manado</i> )	90 - 94
Management Perspective from the Context of Organizational Behaviour ( <i>Ivonne Angelic Umboh, De La Salle University of Manado</i> )	95 -100
The Implications Of The Law No. 25, 2007 For The Foreign Investors ( <i>Rietha Lieke Lontoh, De La Salle University of Manado</i> )	101 -108
Varieties Of Adsorbent For Improving The Quality Of Virgin Coconut Oil In North Minahasa District ( <i>Lucia Cecilia Mandey, Agriculture Faculty, Sam Ratulangi University-Manado, Agribusiness Study Program, De La Salle University Of Manado</i> )	109 - 122

## TO BE INTELLIGENT IN “THE WORLD” BASED ON MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES BY HOWARD GARDNER

Paulus Joseph Mentang

*De La Salle Foundation. Kombos Kairagi I*

## ABSTRAK

Dalam diri setiap orang terdapat pelbagai yang perlu ditemukan dan dikembangkan dalam dunia (lingkungan). Kecerdasan yang dimiliki bukannya satu dan logis, tapi manusia memiliki lebih dari satu (multiple) kecerdasan yang setara satu sama lain yang dalam proses, berkembang, dan berubah dalam dunia (lingkungan). Lewat pertemuannya dengan dunia, manusia mengalami “pendewasaan” dalam proses belajar yang cerdas karena proses dinamis. Dalam konsep kecerdasan yang dicetuskan oleh Prof. Howard Gardner, kecerdasan manusia terdiri atas sembilan tipe kecerdasan: logika-matematis, musikal, spasial-visual, intrapersonal, interpersonal, naturalis, dan spiritual/etis.

Kata kunci : kecerdasan majemuk, lingkungan, proses

## INTRODUCTION

To be intelligent in the world class has been chosen to explore many loaded things attached to the theory of Multiple Intelligences by Gardner. This paper in some circumstances will only be shared by Gardner in his book *Frame of Minds*. This paper discusses everybody has various intelligences which need to be recognized and developed in the world class.

## BUNAKEN NATIONAL PARK : AS CONSERVATION AREA AND MARINE BIOTA COMMUNITIES

Stella Tinny Kaunang

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### ABSTRAK

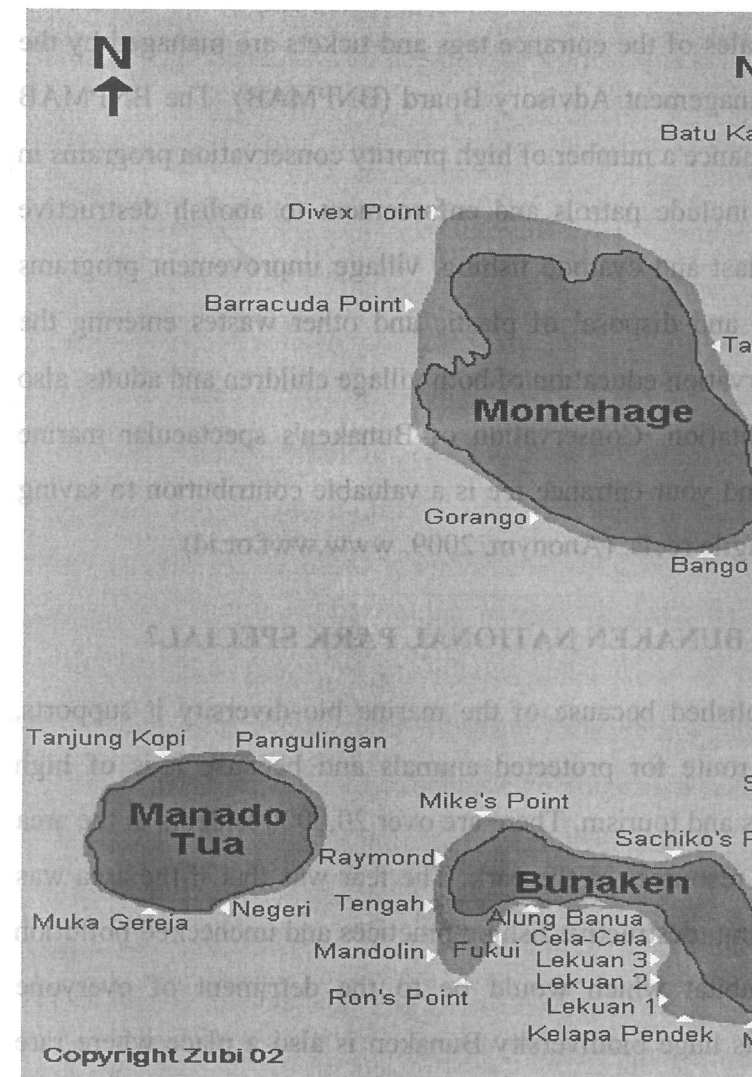
Taman Nasional Bunaken (TNB) merupakan perwakilan ekosistem perairan tropis Indonesia yang terdiri dari ekosistem hutan bakau, padang lamun, terumbu karang, dan ekosistem daratan/pesisir. Kawasan ini merupakan kawasan konservasi, karena kaya akan keanekaragaman hayati pesisir dan laut, sebagai tempat wisata bahari yang populer di dunia. Potensi daratan pulau-pulau taman nasional ini kaya dengan berbagai jenis komunitas biota seperti jenis palem, sagu, woka, silar dan kelapa. Jenis satwa yang ada di daratan dan pesisir antara lain kera hitam Sulawesi (*Macaca nigra nigra*), rusa (*Cervus timorensis russa*), dan kuskus (*Ailurops ursinus ursinus*). Jenis tumbuhan di hutan bakau Taman Nasional Bunaken yaitu *Rhizophora sp.*, *Sonneratia sp.*, *Lumnitzera sp.*, dan *Bruguiera sp.* TN Bunaken ini kaya dengan berbagai jenis kepiting, udang, moluska dan berbagai jenis burung laut seperti camar, bangau, dara laut, dan cangak laut. Jenis ganggang yang terdapat di taman nasional ini meliputi jenis *Caulerpa sp.*, *Halimeda sp.*, dan *Padina sp.* Padang lamun yang mendominasi yaitu *Thalassia hemprichii*, *Enhallus acoroide* dan *Thalassodendron ciliatum*. Di kawasan ini juga terdapat 13 genera karang dan 91 jenis ikan karang.

Kata kunci: *Taman Nasional Bunaken, konservasi, komunitas biota laut*

### INTRODUCTION

#### BUNAKEN ISLAND PROFILE

Bunaken island is located in north part of Sulawesi continent and surround



Pic. 1. Bunaken National Park with dive sites (Source <http://www.starfish.ch/dive/Bunaken>)

Cultural features: people have been living in BN. way before it was a park in 1991. They are from the s

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### ABSTRAK

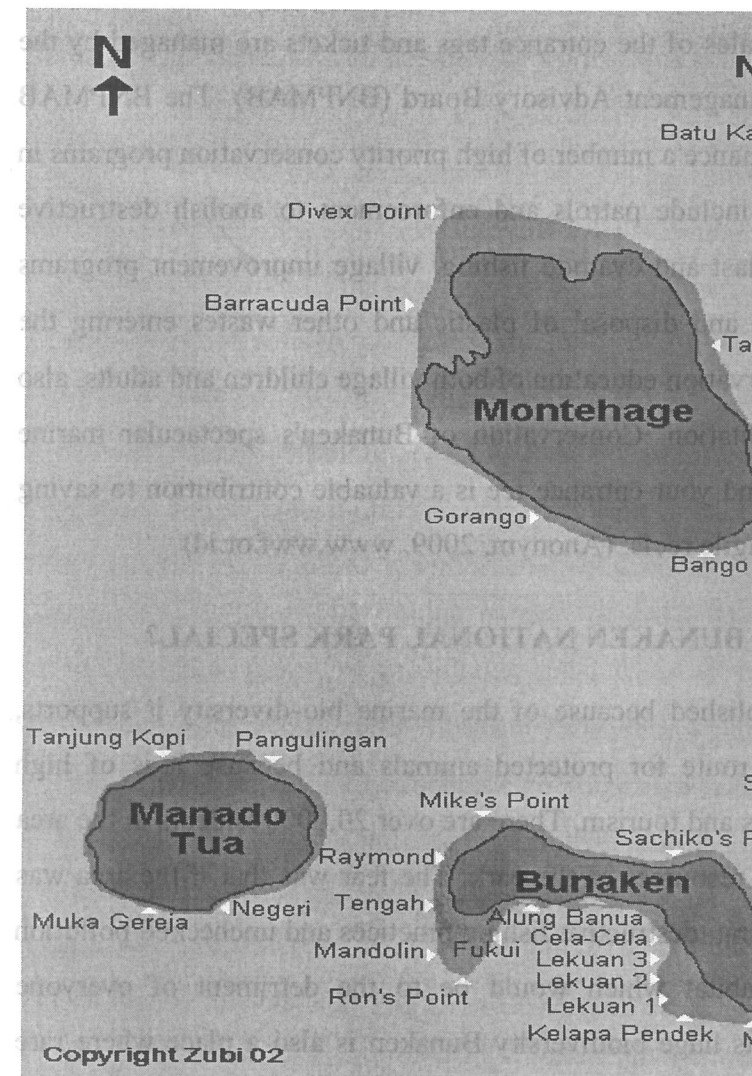
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Kata kunci: *Taman Nasional Bunaken, konservasi, komunitas biota laut*

### INTRODUCTION

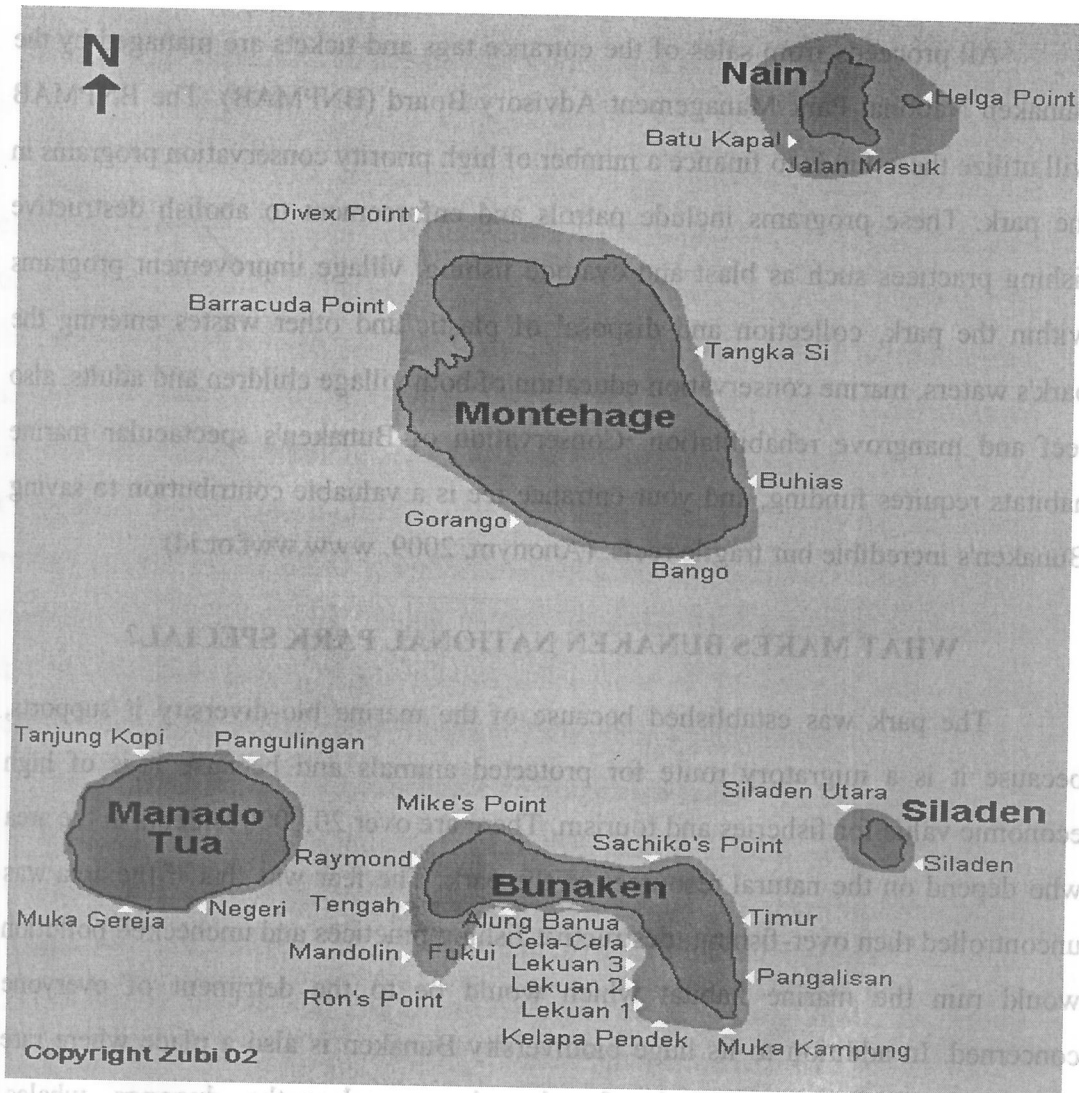
#### BUNAKEN ISLAND PROFILE

Bunaken island is located in north part of Sulawesi continent and surround



Pic. 1. Bunaken National Park with dive sites (Source <http://www.starfish.ch/dive/Bunaken>)

Cultural features: people have been living in BN. way before it was a park in 1991. They are from the s



Pic. 1. Bunaken National Park with dive sites.  
(Source <http://www.starfish.ch/dive/Bunaken>)

Cultural features: people have been living in BNP for about 5 generations, way before it was a park in 1991. They are from the Sangir-Talaud Islands and

All proceeds from sales of the entrance tags and tickets are managed by the Bunaken National Park Management Advisory Board (BNPMAB). The BNPMAB will utilize these funds to finance a number of high priority conservation programs in the park. These programs include patrols and enforcement to abolish destructive fishing practices such as blast and cyanide fishing, village improvement programs within the park, collection and disposal of plastic and other wastes entering the park's waters, marine conservation education of both village children and adults, also reef and mangrove rehabilitation. Conservation of Bunaken's spectacular marine habitats requires funding, and your entrance fee is a valuable contribution to saving Bunaken's incredible but fragile reefs. (Anonym, 2009. [www.wwf.or.id](http://www.wwf.or.id))

### WHAT MAKES BUNAKEN NATIONAL PARK SPECIAL?

The park was established because of the marine bio-diversity it supports, because it is a migratory route for protected animals and because it is of high economic value for fisheries and tourism. There are over 20,000 residents in the area who depend on the natural resources of the park. The fear was that if the area was uncontrolled then over-fishing, destructive fishing practices and unchecked pollution would ruin the marine habitat which would be to the detriment of everyone concerned. In addition to its huge biodiversity Bunaken is also a place where rare and endangered animals can be found such as coelacanths, dugongs, whales, dolphins and turtles. The park has a unique bathymetry, which is an attraction to tourists diving at Bunaken Island. The absence of a continental shelf in the northern part of North Sulawesi allows the coastal area to drop directly down the continental shelf.

### BUNAKEN NATIONAL PARK AS CONSERVA

Coastal islands like Bunaken, Manado Tua, Sila (include at Minahasa Region) are declared in December National Park. Total area of concervation is 3.452 ha (with out ± 1.435 ha at Montehage, 267 ha at Molas-Wori and the Sondaken and Wawontulap). In this area developing diving are at Bunaken island (11 points), Manado Tua (5 points), Si that catamaran water boat, mountaineering tracking to Mar shore line tourism. For sightseeing underwater sea garden, the services like Nusantara Diving Centre (NDC) at Molas, Ba Molas, Marina Blue Banter at Manado, Santika Hotel at T Garden Adventures at Malalayang, Murex at Kalasey and ma

Bunaken National Park has specific potentials, such as:

1. Continental biologic potential; rich with flora var (kelapa), palma, sagu, woka, also specific fauna such monkey) and Kuskus.
2. Mangrove habitats and Sea Grass; rich with crabs, u fishes, also habitat for sea birds, sea turtles and sea cc
3. Sand-coast habitat; with white sand coast where ha and rich with biota umang, crabs and shrimps kind.
4. Coral reef habitat; this habitat especially at Bunaker 2.5 km. That very specific is formation reef begin wit than hill formation underwater until drop off in unc

## BUNAKEN NATIONAL PARK AS CONSERVATION AREA

Coastal islands like Bunaken, Manado Tua, Siladen, Nain, Montehage (include at Minahasa Region) are declared in December 24, 1991 as Bunaken National Park. Total area of conservation is 3.452 ha (with Mangrove forest spread out ± 1.435 ha at Montehage, 267 ha at Molas-Wori and the rest 931 ha at Rap-rap, Bondaken and Wawontulap). In this area developing diving lines for tourism, there are at Bunaken island (11 points), Manado Tua (5 points), Siladen (2 points), beside that catamaran water boat, mountaineering tracking to Manado Tua mountain and shore line tourism. For sightseeing underwater sea garden, the tourists can use diving services like Nusantara Diving Centre (NDC) at Molas, Barracuda Dive Resort at Molas, Marina Blue Banter at Manado, Santika Hotel at Tongkaina, Manado Sea Garden Adventures at Malalayang, Murex at Kalasey and many more.

Bunaken National Park has specific potentials, such as :

1. Continental biologicals potential; rich with flora varieties such as coconut (kelapa), palma, sagu, woka, also specific fauna such as yaki (Sulawesi black monkey) and Kuskus.
2. Mangrove habitats and Sea Grass; rich with crabs, umang, mollusca, young fishes, also habitat for sea birds, sea turtles and sea cow.
3. Sand-coast habitat; with white sand coast where have shallow topography and rich with biota umang, crabs and shrimps kind.
4. Coral reef habitat; this habitat especially at Bunaken island aquatic, widely 2.5 km. That very specific is formation reef begin with flat coral in 5 m deep, than hill formation underwater until drop off in underwater great walls. In

6. Deep-sea habitat; depth of Bunaken National Park can reach 1000 meters, directly separated with Sulawesi continent. This depth has function as barrier to decrease damage level of the park that cause of sewage from Manado shore.

Area in Bunaken National Park is divided into different zone considers of their function with activities specific rule each zone, there are :

1. Core zone (zona inti)
2. Tourism use zone (zona pemanfaatan pariwisata)
3. Community use zone (zona pemanfaatan ruang)
4. Public support zone (zona pendukung umum)

### MARINE BIOTA COMMUNITIES

Bunaken island located in center of fish spreading at indo-pacific region so that we can found high biodiversity of species and communities. There are important communities at Bunaken National Park, such as :

#### 1. Coral Reef

Corals are marine organism, which produce calcium carbonate and colony living at the bottom. Coral reef is geographies form with hard substrate which build up by marine organism associated with coral reef are sponge, sea anemone, worm, sea urchin, crabs, lobster, another crustacean, nudibranchia, mollusk and coral fishes. Dominant type of Bunaken coral reef is coastal corals which consist of continent coral, peak and slope. This corals is united

Activities that put the most pressure on traditional fishing are gleaning (collecting reef-flat overturning corals on the reef flat at low tide), coral illegal bomb and cyanide fishing. This all meant that Bunaken National Park were already functioning at their maximum capacity. Overfishing takes may cause severe eco-system degradation. (www.bunakenworld.com)

#### 2. Sea Grass

Shallow coast is living sea grass and sometimes associated with coral reef. Sea grass is representing main source of food source and marine biota sanctuary, also it function as sand beach, decreasing wave energy in bottom. This ecosystem has high value to stabilize the coast from erosion and strong current.

Dominant sea grass is *Thalassia hemprichii*. Marine biota associated with sea grass is from coral reef. It is a place for food or place for each stages of their life cycle. It is a habitat for *Dugong dugon* or as a natural food for sea turtles, holothuria and sea anemone.

#### 3. Mangrove

Mangrove is large tropical evergreen tree, genus *Bruguiera*, that grows on muddy tidal flats and along the shorelines. These curious plants are salt tolerant

Activities that put the most pressure on the reef in addition to traditional fishing are gleaning (collecting reef-flat animals by prying and overturning corals on the reef flat at low tide), coral mining, and occasional illegal bomb and cyanide fishing. This all meant that the fisheries in Bunaken National Park were already functioning at their maximum and any increase in takes may cause severe eco-system degradation. (Anonim, [www.dive-the-world.com](http://www.dive-the-world.com))

## 2. Sea Grass

Shallow coast is living sea grass and sometimes associated with mangrove and coral reef. Sea grass is representing main source of primer productivity, food source and marine biota sanctuary, also it functions protected mangrove, sand beach, decreasing wave energy in bottom of seawater. Beside its productivity, this ecosystem has high value to stabilize and protect coastal from erosion and strong current.

Dominant sea grass is *Thalassia hemprichii* and *Enhalus acoroides*. Marine biota associated with sea grass is from coral fishes, which use as place for food or place for each stages of their life. Sea grass is main habitat for *Dugong dugon* or as a natural food for sea urchin, sea turtle, siganid, holothuria and sea anemone.

## 3. Mangrove

Mangrove is large tropical evergreen tree, genus *Rhizophora*, *Avicennia*, *Bruguiera*, that grows on muddy tidal flats and along protected ocean shorelines. These curious plants are salt tolerant and prosper where most

All three make use of breathing tubes or pores to draw oxygen into the root system, where being little oxygen available in the mucky soils where mangroves often grow.

What is mangrove function? The basic source of food here is litter fall, mostly leaves that the mangroves shed and replace all year long, plus bark, twigs, root material, guano from birds roosting in the trees, and organic matter of all kinds including dead animals and loose sea grass trapped in the maze of roots. All decompose to begin the food chain. Again, the agents are bacteria and fungi that produce edible detritus and are themselves eaten by marine animals often too small to see. They in turn are eaten by larger animals. And finally, larger predators, including humans, come along to harvest the bounty. For example, amphipods, fiddler crabs, killifish and minnows live in mangroves and eat detritus. They can withstand wide variations in temperature and salinity, and they are found almost everywhere. Another example, lobster larvae floating in the plankton, migrates to the roots of red mangroves.

They consume both plant and animal material. The sea trout's (from the croaker family) tolerate higher turbidity and feed on fish in mangroves and sea grass beds. As many marine animals migrate from one habitat to another, the mangrove forests, the sea grass beds and the coral reefs are interrelated and the health of one affects the others. (anonym, 2009).

Around Bunaken island is found mangrove forest. Type of mangrove here is representing old type and rare mangrove unlike other region. Mangrove has many functions, such as to protect the shore from abrasion,

#### 4. Other Biota

Besides, there are many protected biota at Bunaken. There are many kinds of hard corals, dugong, dolphins, whale (*Phocoena nasutirostris*), sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*, *Lepidochelone olivacea*), crocodile, kima (*Tridacna derasa*, *Hippopus hippopus*), and Ciguatera (*Anthipathes dichitorna*, *A. grandis*, *A. ulex*) and Ciguatera.

#### CONCLUSION

Educational programs are underway to inform the local people to take to preserve their livelihoods and environment yet still there are some simple rules that can be followed which will all help to protect the habitat for future generations:

- Live coral should never be used for building and should never be overturned to find reef animals.
- Protected species such as giant clams, turtles and dugongs should not be taken from the water as their numbers are already low.
- The most highly protected zones must be respected to allow animals to reproduce and allow their off-spring to grow on the reefs.
- Young, undersized fishes, lobsters and sea snails should not be taken from the water so they have a chance to reproduce juvenile stages.
- Illegal fishing methods such as bomb-fishing and cyanide fishing should never be used as they destroy reef eco-systems by

#### 4. Other Biota

Besides, there are many protected biota at Bunaken National Park like all kind of hard corals, dugong, dolphins, whale (*Orcinus orca*, *Megaptera novaengliae*), sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*, *Eretmochelys imbricata*), crocodile, kima (*Tridacna derasa*, *Hippopus porcellanus*), bahar roof (*Anthipathes dichitorna*, *A. grandis*, *A. ulex*) and Coelacanth fish.

### CONCLUSION

Educational programs are underway to inform the local population of steps they can take to preserve their livelihoods and environment yet still sustain themselves. There are some simple rules that can be followed which will allow for preservation of the habitat for future generations:

- Live coral should never be used for building materials nor broken or overturned to find reef animals.
- Protected species such as giant clams, turtles and their eggs should never be taken from the water as their numbers are already precariously low.
- The most highly protected zones must be respected and guarded to allow animals to reproduce and allow their off-spring to re-populate surrounding reefs.
- Young, undersized fishes, lobsters and sea snails should be returned to the water so they have a chance to reproduce juvenile stock for the future.
- Illegal fishing methods such as bomb-fishing and cyanide fishing should never be used as they destroy reef eco-systems by killing numerous corals

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## TWO THEORIES OF MODERNITY A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO CHARLES TAYLOR'S UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATURE OF CULTURE

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### ABSTRAK

Menurut pandangan Charles Taylor, refleksi kritis tentang modernitas menuntut adanya suatu proporsional tentang modernitas menuntut adanya suatu modernitas yang mengakomodasi perbedaan antara teori yang 'acultural'. Kata kultur dalam alam pemikiran Taylor pluralitas kultur-kultur yang masing-masing mempunyai praktek-praktek tertentu yang mengekspresikan pemahaman kemanusiaan/kepribadian, relasi-relasi sosial, status dalam alam pikiran, hal-hal yang baik dan buruk, keutamaan. Sedemikian spesifiknya sehingga, menurut Taylor, kata dari suatu kultur tidak dapat diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa lain.

Dalam paper ini, kami akan berusaha untuk menganalisis Charles Taylor tentang teori 'cultural' dan 'acultural' dan kemudian menganalisa pertimbangan-pertimbangan yang didominasi dari teori 'acultural' dalam pemahaman kita tentang bagian akhir paper ini, saya akan memberi beberapa catatan.

Kata kunci: *modernitas, kultural, akultural*

### A. CULTURAL AND ACULTURAL THEORIES

Having this model in his mind, Taylor defines a culture as characterizing "the transformations which have issued in terms of the rise of a new culture." (Charles Taylor, 19