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Chapter 1. INTRODUCTION

- HOW much research the subject
- Something known (something known , and there is evidence of something , indicate something ; something expended effort)
- Subject studied well (a fact established, recognized , there is no doubt or little ; lot of data)
- Subject insufficiently studied (data in the literature is small, not enough)
- The subject has not been investigated (no information , the evidence , something failed)
- Citation (links to the authors , regular articles, surveys and literature in general)
- Lawful provision to consider the problems
- Something is true (something proven documented , no doubt)
- Probably something (something could probably reasonable , including reservations)
- Something questionable (doubt raise doubts , doubts)
- Something unclear (question is unclear , require proof or evidence)
- Something unlikely (low probability)
- Something wrong (something impossible , is not acceptable , rejected)

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RELEVANCE

- New thing (something the first time studied ; copyrights priorities)
- Interesting thing (something interesting , curious)
- Important thing (something important , valuable, fundamentally , is of particular importance)
- Incentives for research (interest; existing problems, questions, problems , a real opportunity to solve them) .
- The subject of reserch

  Statement of purpose (1) (which is scheduled to do)
- Statement of purpose (2) (why and what is planned to do)
- Statement of purpose (3) (what means , and why it is planned to make
- The main outcome (short description of the results , the final section of "Introduction")

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Chapter 2. RESULTS

PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FACILITY

- The researcher observes (or may not see , observe , something visible or not visible)
- Object is detected (found something , noted visualized , documented)
- Object shows something (an object or method show something manifests itself such and such a way , the object looks like)
- Identification of the object (the object is identified, recognized)
- What is the object (the object is in its essence , mind or because of the similarity with something)
- Presentation of illustrative material (references in the text to figures and tables)

AVAILABILITY AND objects occurrence

- Appearance (object appeared , arose formed , including from something)
- Presence (something is the case , present; has something , having something ; occurrence)
- Multiplicity (objects numerous common, dominated)
- Scarcity (the objects are small, rare, random)
- Disappearance (object disappeared , lost, removed, replaced by something)
- Absence (object is not found , missing , lack of something)

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OBJECT IN REPRESENTATIVE OF SAMPLES

- Samples (samples , taking them ; templates model examples)
- Distribution (1) (distribution , sequence , enumeration, numbering)
- Distribution (2) (the distribution of the various categories; sorting)
- Variability (1) (variants , variants)
- Variability (2) (range of differences , the order of values , ratings)

EVALUATION AND SIGNS OF OBJECT

- Rating (1) (something characterizes something characterized by something)
- Rating (2) (labeling, to identify, assess)
- Rating (3) (measure , test , significance)
- Typicality (something is characteristic , typical, distinctive)
- Usually (something usually not fancy)
- Singularity (something unusual, striking, strange , unique)
- Topography (1) (organization, orientation, order , order, zoning)
- Topography (2) (position one object relative to another)
- The form (shape, contours)
- Composition (object contains something that is composed of something includes something)

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COMPARATIVE EVALUATION

- Comparison (compare, compare , comparison)
- Identity (the objects are identical, indistinguishable, have common features)
- Similarity (objects similar to each other , resemble something)
- Differences (1) (objects or events are different in quality)
- Differences (2) (measured and quantitatively distinct differences)
- Statistics (some parameters)

PROCESS

- Initial state (normal state , the control , return to normal)
- Induction (something triggers induces activates something gives rise to something)
- Stroke (process : something happens proceeds being implemented, there is a)
- Participation (something involved in something involved in something)
- Correlation (something correlates with something , accompanied by something)
- Regulation (something regulates , controls , programs , codes, something)
- Termination (something stopped, stopped, ended, interrupted)
- Dating (time stamp events , duration , speed processes)

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ACTION AGENT APPLICATION

- Influence (something acts , affects something effectively)
- Exposed (something exposed , test)
- Respond to the impact (the reaction , the response to exposure ; sensitivity, resistance to them)
- Interact (objects interact with one another)
- Promote (something facilitates, promotes , assists something ; mediates complements that t -
- Counteract (opposition , suppression , prevention, intervention , rejection , competition)
- Funds (purpose , means , methods, techniques , approaches , via)
- Application (to apply , use)

CHANGES

- Progression (1) (increase , increase , acceleration)
- Progression (2) (accumulation , growth, achievement limit)
- Regression (reduction , slow , delay, regression, involution)
- Qualitative changes (1) (something has changed or something has changed)
- Qualitative changes (2) (something better or worse , broken down, acquired new properties)
- Quantitative changes (increase, decrease in quantitative terms)
- Changes in the space (move, movement of objects)
- Changes over time (dynamics , stage sequence of changes and processes)

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CHAPTER 3. DISCUSSION

- Scientific thinking (I) (THINK implies)
- Think (think , to think , to consider, to consider , to reason)
- Mean (imagine imply keep in mind , suspect)
- Scientific thinking (II) (Sell NEW , EXPECT ANTICIPATE)
- Suggest new (offer , propose something new, invent)
- Expect (wait, to hope)
- Anticipate (foresee , predict , anticipate)
- Scientific thinking (III) (supposed to believe PREVENT)
- Assume (assume suggestive)
- Believe (believe , assume , consider something or look at something as something ; guess , feel)
- Allow (make the assumption , accept or recognize something)
- Scientific thinking (IV) (ANALYZE , DISCUSS)
- Analyze (analyze, analysis)
- Discuss (debate , discussion)
- Scientific thinking (V) (know, understand)
- Know (know , know not ; realize imagine)
- Understand (understand , do not understand , to comprehend)

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FROM VIEWS TO THEORY

- Opinion (1) (opinion, judgment , the idea of something)
- Opinion (2) (opinion, point of view , position)
- Idea (1) (idea, a new idea or suggestion)
- Idea (2) (claim to assert ; speculate ; imagination impression)
- Concept (concept, conceptual)
- Hypothesis (A hypothesis is a hypothesis)
- Postulate (postulate)
- Theory (the theory, theoretical)

The reasoning : ANALYSIS

- Evaluation on the grounds (1) (something indicates something is an indication of something)
- Rating criteria (2) (reflects something or reflected)
- Certificate (1) (evidence arguments)
- Certificate (2) (evidence , the arguments in favor)
- Evidence (3) (evidence against the absent , insufficient
- or uncertain)
- Match facts and some other estimates (1) (something confirmed support or complement something)
- Match facts and some other estimates (2) (something consistent with something ; corresponds to something valid for something)
- Match facts and some other estimates (3) (something contradicts something at odds with something ; spores)

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- Causal relationships (1) (something causes something, something causes , reasons)
- Causal relationships (2) (something has to do something , communication , relationships , associations)
- Causal relationships (3) (depend , depending)
- Causal relationships (4) (be the result of something; investigation , hence)

The reasoning : SYNTHESIS

- Premise - conclusion (1) (syllogisms type : Whereas , to take into account)
- Premise - conclusion (2) (syllogisms type as ... ; ... because so far)
- Premise - conclusion (3) (syllogisms type : if ... then ... , provided that ...)
- Premise - conclusion (4) (syllogisms with reservations : despite ... , though ...)
- Unambiguous interpretation of the facts and estimates (1) (explaining explanation)
- Unambiguous interpretation of the facts and estimates (2) (interpret , interpretation)
- Unambiguous interpretation of the facts and estimates (3) (mean , mean , role , value , significance of something)
- Alternative interpretation of the facts and estimates (alternative situation , opportunities and treatment)
- Reach (1) (something is the key to explaining or understanding something)
- Reach (2) (to prove not to prove , proof)

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Reach (3) (base : something something warrants)
The goal is achieved (1) (something became clear, understandable and logical)
The goal is achieved (2) (answers to the questions , solving problems and issues)
Prospects (1) (which was unclear to decide or make scheduled)
Prospects (2) (the outcome of the transfer to other situations ; extrapolation)
Chapter 4. MISCELLANEOUS
INTRODUCTORY MOMENTUM
The transition from the results for discussion (the study shows , the data received)
Transition to the conclusion of certain provisions or the entire work (in conclusion , from the data should be something done or conclusion)
Helpful (1) (an expression of gratitude for his help)
Acknowledgements (2) (links to grants, funds and other forms of financial support)
DICTIONARY (GLOSSARY / VOCABULARY)