

# Chapting

## 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 )

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DICTIONARY (GLOSSARY / VOCABULARY)