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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)

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DICTIONARY (GLOSSARY / VOCABULARY)