

## WHAT IS RESEARCH ?

Research is "creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of humans, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications."

02-03-2021

# **Introduction to Linguistics**

# WHAT IS RESEARCH ?

**Research** [rɪ'sɜ:tʃ] is a systematic investigation to establish facts or principles (or to collect information on a subject).

Syn: investigation , experimentation , testing , analysis , fact-finding , fieldwork , examination , scrutiny etc.

To research – исследовать. to carry out investigations into (a subject, problem, etc.)

Syn: investigate , study , enquire into , look into , probe , explore , analyse , examine , scrutinize etc.

# Criteria for Research Problems

Good research problems must meet three criteria (Kerlinger, 1973):

- 1) First, the research problem should describe the relationship between two or more variables.
- 2) Second, the research problem should take the form of a question.
- 3) Third, the research problem must be capable of being tested empirically (i.e., with data derived from direct observation and experimentation).

# LITERATURE REVIEW

"Literature reviews are absolutely indispensable when planning a research study because they can help guide the researcher in an appropriate direction by answering several questions related to the topic area.

# LITERATURE REVIEW

- A. Have other researchers done any work in this topic area?
- B. What do the results of their studies suggest?
- C. Did previous researchers encounter any unforeseen methodological difficulties of which future researchers should be aware when planning or conducting studies?
- D. Does more research need to be conducted on this topic, and if so, in what specific areas?

# LITERATURE REVIEW

A thorough literature review should answer these and related questions, thereby helping to set the stage for the research being planned."

# WHAT IS METHODOLOGY ?

**Methodology** [ ,mɛθə'dɒlədʒɪ] , -gies is

1) the system of methods and principles used in a particular discipline, in some particular area of study or activity.

2) the branch of philosophy concerned with the science of method and procedure.



# WHAT IS METHOD?

## **Method** ['meθəd]

is a particular procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, especially a systematic or established one.

via Latin from Greek *methodos* 'pursuit of knowledge', from *meta-* (expressing development) + *hodos* 'way'

# The Scientific Method

- The development of the scientific method is usually credited to Roger Bacon (c. 1175–1253), a philosopher and scientist from 13th-century England,
- although some argue that the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei played an important role in formulating the scientific method.
- Later contributions to the scientific method were made by the philosopher Rene Descartes.

# The Scientific Method

Although some disagreement exists regarding the exact characteristics of the scientific method, most agree that it is characterized by the following elements:

1. • Empirical approach
2. • Observations
3. • Questions
4. • Hypotheses
5. • Experiments
6. • Analyses
7. • Conclusions
8. • Replication

## WHAT IS METHOD LIKE?

**Distributive Analysis** is a method of linguistic research in which the classification of linguistic units and the study of their features are carried out on the basis of the distribution of the units in question in the spoken chain—that is, on the basis of their *combinability* with other units, which are called the *environment*, or context, of the units in question. Distributive analysis was devised by representatives of so-called descriptive linguistics.

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# WHAT IS HYPOTHESIS?

**A hypothesis is an idea which is suggested as a possible explanation for a particular situation or condition, but which has not yet been proved to be correct. [FORMAL]**

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# WHAT IS HYPOTHESIS?

Hypothesis [haɪ'pɒθəsis] (pl. hypotheses [-si:z]) is a supposition or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation;

Origin: late 16th cent.: via late Latin from Greek hupothesis 'foundation', from hupo 'under' + thesis (= 'placing')

# What is method description like?

The **distribution** of a unit is the sum total of all its environments.

The environment of a unit may be either “right” or “left”.

There are **three main types of distribution** :

- 1) **contrastive;**
- 2) **non-contrastive;**
- 3) **complementary.**



# What is method description like?

The **distributional analysis** is used to fix and study the units of language in relation to their contextual environments, i. e. adjoining elements in the text.

The study is conducted in **two stages**.

At the first stage, the analyzed text is divided into *recurrent segments* consisting of phonemes. These segments are called “**morphs**”.

At the second stage, the environmental features of the morphs are established and the corresponding identifications are effected.

# What is method description like?

Contrastive and non-contrastive distribution concern identical environments of different morphs.

The morphs are said to be **in contrastive distribution** if *their meanings are different*.

Such morphs constitute *different morphemes* (eg. play-**ed**, play-**ing**).

# What is method description like?

Contrastive and non-contrastive distribution concern identical environments of different morphs.

The morphs are said to be in **noncontrastive distribution** *if their meaning is the same*.

Such morphs constitute “free alternants”, or “free variants” of the same morpheme (eg. burn-**ed**, burn-**t**).

# What is method description like?

**Complementary distribution** concerns *different environments of formally different morphs which are united by the same meaning.*

If two or more morphs have *the same meaning* and the difference in their form is *explained by different environments*, these morphs are said to be in complementary distribution and considered the *allomorphs* of the same morpheme (eg. Desks */-s/*, girls */-z/*, glasses */-iz/*).

# What is method description like?

## **Method application restrictions**

The Distributional Analysis is a good example of finding relevant interrelation between linguistic syntagmatic and paradigmatic structures, such as meaning and word structure. The transfer of distribution analysis to other levels or areas of linguistic text processing may be a bit problematic, since real life texts admit (or incur) amphibolic [ˌæm(p)frɪ'bɒlɪk] expressions like *'fat major's wife'* which may mean both that major is fat or his wife is.

# WHAT KIND OF RESEARCH ?

	— научно-исследовательская работа (НИР)
	— независимое, оригинальное исследование
	— детальное, обстоятельное исследование
	— трудоёмкое, напряжённое исследование
	— серьёзное, глубокое исследование
	— прикладное исследование

# WHAT KIND OF RESEARCH ?

	— научно-исследовательская работа (НИР)
<b>independent / original research</b>	— независимое, оригинальное исследование
<b>detailed / thorough research</b>	— детальное, обстоятельное исследование
	— трудоёмкое, напряжённое исследование
	— серьёзное, глубокое исследование
<b>applied research</b>	— прикладное исследование

## WHAT KIND OF RESEARCH ?

<b>research work</b>	— научно-исследовательская работа (НИР)
<b>independent / original research</b>	— независимое, оригинальное исследование
<b>detailed / thorough research</b>	— детальное, обстоятельное исследование
	— трудоёмкое, напряжённое исследование
<b>solid research</b>	— серьёзное, глубокое исследование
<b>applied research</b>	— прикладное исследование



## WHAT KIND OF RESEARCH ?

<b>research work</b>	— научно-исследовательская работа (НИР)
<b>independent / original research</b>	— независимое, оригинальное исследование
<b>detailed / thorough research</b>	— детальное, обстоятельное исследование
<b>laborious / painstaking research</b>	— трудоёмкое, напряжённое исследование
<b>solid research</b>	— серьёзное, глубокое исследование
<b>applied research</b>	— прикладное исследование

# WHAT KIND OF RESEARCH ?

	— заниматься научно-исследовательской работой
	— проводить исследования
	— исследовать причины заболевания раком
	— Его исследования принесли плоды.

# WHAT KIND OF RESEARCH ?

<b>to be engaged in research</b>	<b>— заниматься научно-исследовательской работой</b>
<b>to conduct / do / pursue research</b>	— проводить исследования
<b>to carry out a research into the causes of cancer</b>	— исследовать причины заболевания раком
<b>His researches have been fruitful.</b>	— Его исследования принесли плоды.

# ENGLISH RESEARCH COLLOCATIONS

English academic research collocations.  
Check yourself!



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## WHAT IS METHODOLOGY ?

**Methodology** [ ,mɛθə'dɒlədʒɪ] (derived from *method* and *logic*)

is the study of structure, logical organization, methods and means of activity;

**The methodology of science** is the doctrine of the principles of construction, forms and methods of scientific knowledge.

**Methodology of science** gives a description of the components of a research study — its **object, subject** of analysis, **research task (or problem)**, **research tools** required to solve a given type of problem, and also forms an idea of the sequence of the researcher's progress in the **task-solving process**.

## METHODOLOGY and ACTIVITY

**Methodology** [ˌmɛθəˈdɒlədʒɪ] is the doctrine of the structure, logical organization, methods and means of **activity**. So Methodology at large forms a necessary component of any activity as the latter becomes the subject of awareness, learning and rationalization.

# FIND MORE AT

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