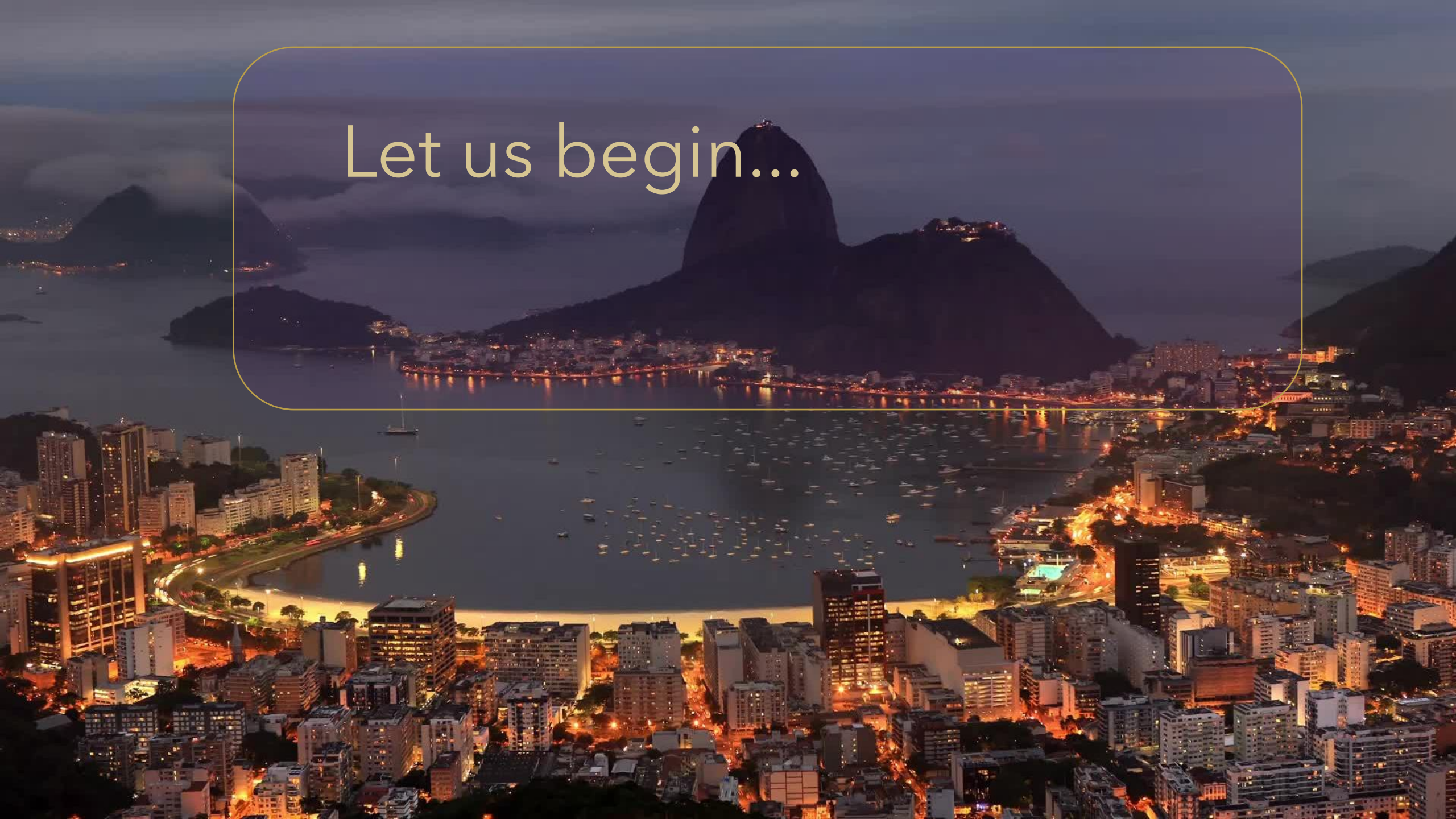


Let us begin...

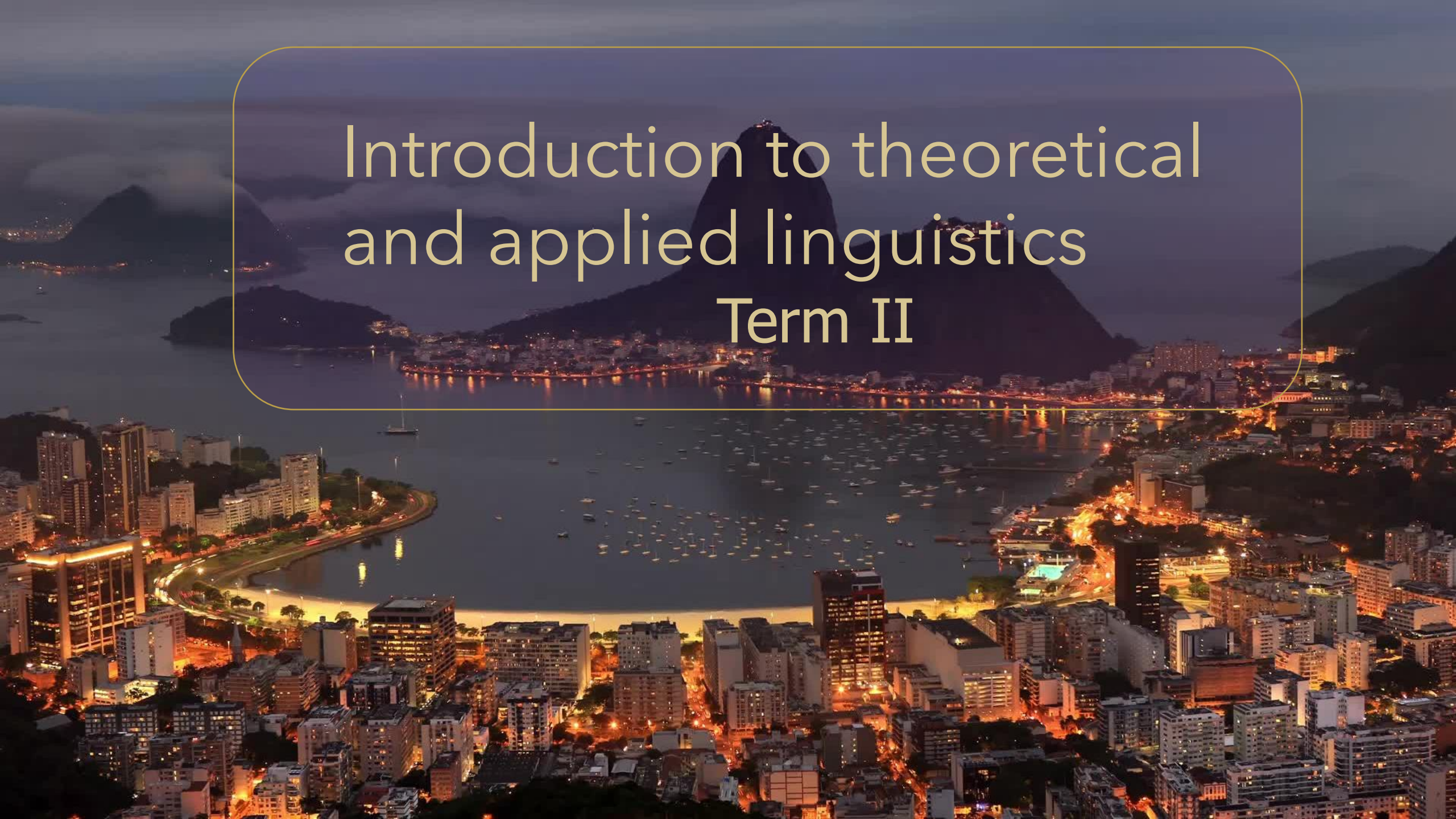




A wide-angle, high-altitude photograph of Rio de Janeiro at night. The city's lights are visible in the foreground and middle ground, reflecting on the water of the bay. In the background, the iconic Sugarloaf Mountain (Pão de Açúcar) stands prominently against a dark, cloudy sky. The date '08-02-2022' is overlaid in a large, white, sans-serif font in the upper center of the image.

08-02-2022




A nighttime aerial photograph of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The city's lights are visible, reflecting on the water of the bay. In the background, the iconic Sugarloaf Mountain (Pão de Açúcar) is silhouetted against the dark sky. The text "Introduction to theoretical and applied linguistics" and "Term II" is overlaid on the image in a white, sans-serif font, enclosed within a thin yellow rounded rectangle.

# Introduction to theoretical and applied linguistics

## Term II





# Introduction to theoretical and applied linguistics

## Term II

YOUR  
TERM PAPER

FINAL EXAM  
IN  
LINGUISTICS

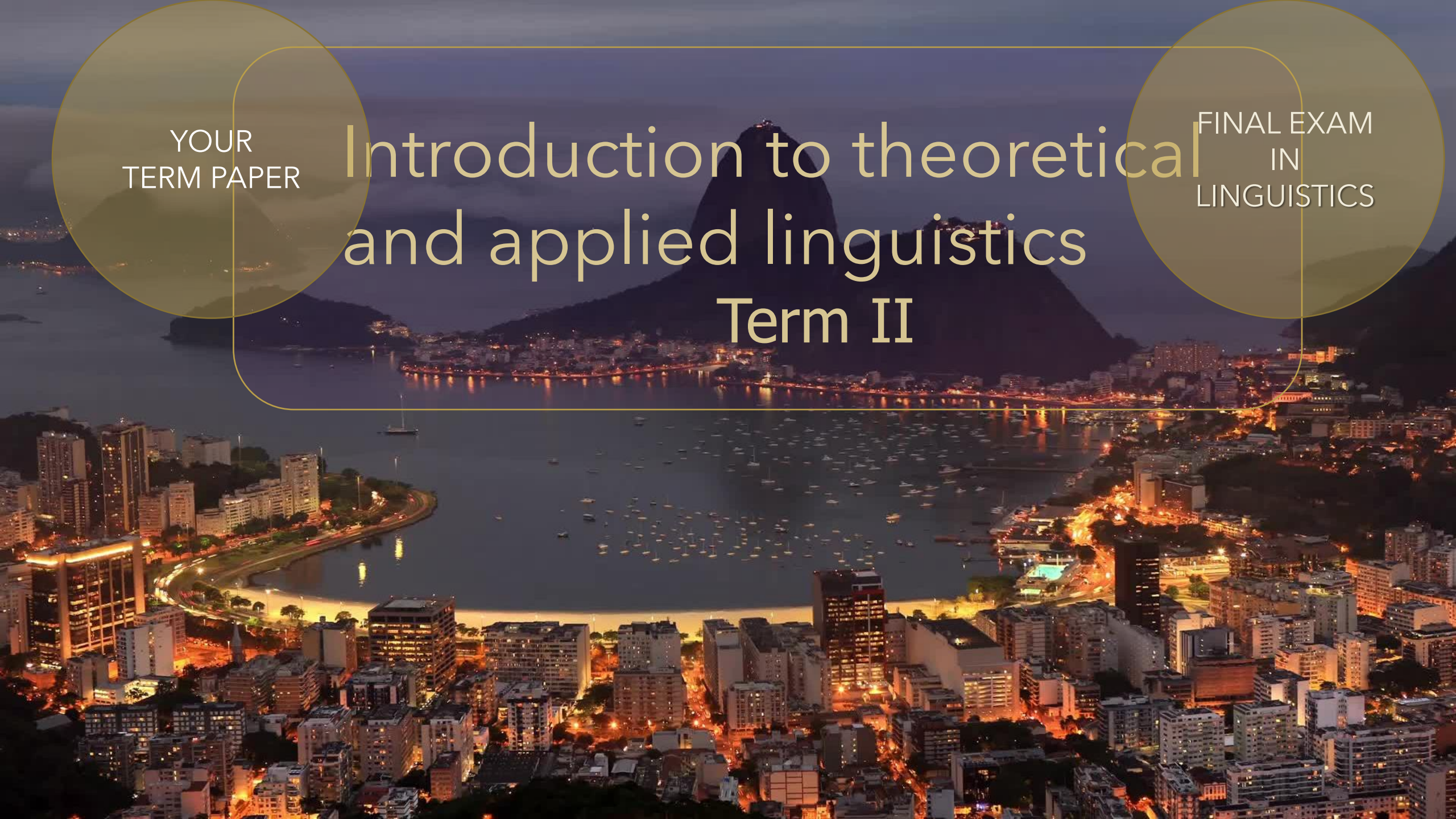


YOUR  
TERM PAPER

# Introduction to theoretical and applied linguistics

## Term II

FINAL EXAM  
IN  
LINGUISTICS





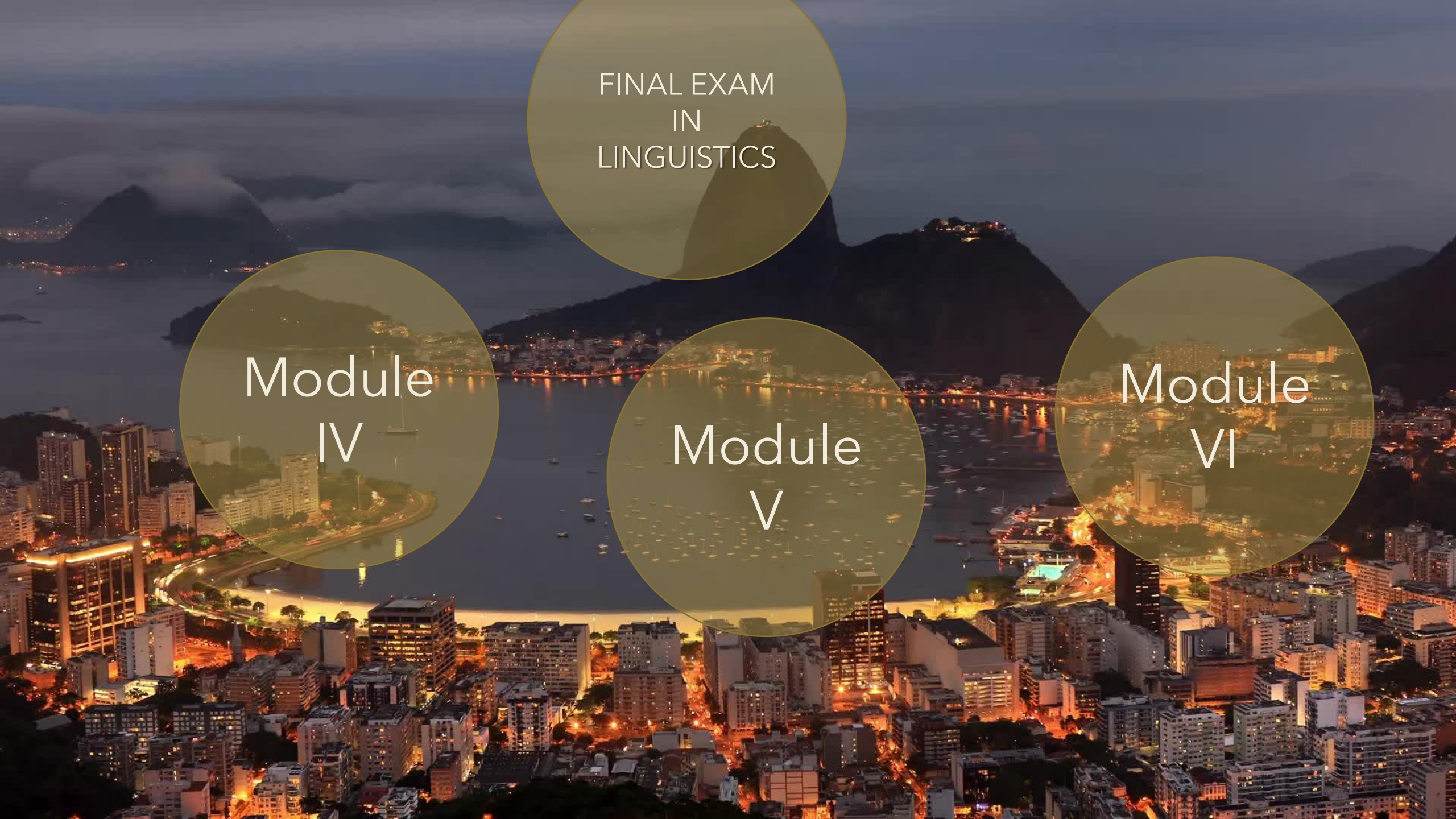
YOUR  
TERM PAPER

Both will be evaluated and given an excellent, good, satisfactory or unsatisfactory mark depending largely on your desire and effort.

FINAL EXAM  
IN  
LINGUISTICS







FINAL EXAM  
IN  
LINGUISTICS

Module  
IV

Module  
V

Module  
VI

# IV

## Unit 4. Fundamentals of scientific research in linguistics

- ☐ Linguistics as a science of language and communication.
- ☐ The objectives of general, descriptive and applied linguistics in the context of culture and education.
- ☐ Linguistic Research Methodology.
- ☐ Object and subject of linguistic description.
- ☐ Research Hypothesis.
- ☐ Requirements for the scientific apparatus of the study.
- ☐ Qualitative and quantitative research methods in linguistics.
- ☐ Requirements for the results of scientific research.
- ☐ Qualitative and quantitative methods of scientific research.
- ☐ Competence of applied linguistics and changes in the concepts, relationships and intentions of teachers.
- ☐ Language modeling for special purposes and a professional communicator in applied linguistics.





# IV

## Unit 4. Questions for discussion

- 1.What is Scientific Knowledge? What features seem specific for it?
- 2.What is a scientific method? Why do we need it?
- 3.What features should scientific results have to fit a notion of a method-based study?
- 4.What is methodology? What meaning does English word 'methodology' have?
- 5.What levels of methodological thought can you name?
- 6.Are all possible methodological approaches just the same?
- 7.What is a scientific approach? Is it just a system of belief? Is it a sort of a model?
- 8.What is Meta-Language? Why do we need it?
- 9.Are all methods equivalent in Research?
- 10.What are key stages of scientific research?
- 11.What is the difference between theory analytical review and empirical research?
- 12.What is the difference between qualitative and quantitative methods in English Research tradition?
- 13.Can you name various qualitative and quantitative methods in English Research tradition?
- 14.What role should an observer play in the research? Should one stay visible or invisible? Can observer influence research results?
- 15.Can you tell the difference between linguistic scientific research methods and general research methods?





# V

## **Unit 5. Linguistics of the text and linguistics of discourse**

Discourse analysis. Discursive markers. Basics of Conversation Analysis. Frame structures.

Text Linguistics. Cohesion and coherence.

Applied Linguistics: Linguistic Dimensions in Text Processing.

Content analysis of the text. Intent analysis of the utterance and text.

Narrative text analysis. Hermeneutics of narrative. The focus of empathy. Point of view. Polyphony of the “voices” of the text.

Text Attribution. Linguistic expertise. Language and power. Language and law.

The hermeneutic circle method. Text tonality.

The method of interpretative analysis of text by text fractions.



# VI

## Unit 6. Special methods of linguistic research

- ☐ The method of valency analysis.
- ☐ Etymological method.
- ☐ The method of free association.
- ☐ The interpretation method.
- ☐ Componential Analysis Method.
- ☐ Taxonomy
- ☐ Linguistic identity and linguistic expertise.
- ☐ Verbal and non-verbal codes in the field of communication and culture.
- ☐ Assessing the level of competence of a linguistic personality based on analytical procedures of applied linguistics.
- ☐ .Commutation method.
- ☐ The method of minimum pairs.
- ☐ The method of oppositional analysis.
- ☐ The method of distributive analysis.
- ☐ The translation method.



# VI

## Unit 6. Questions for discussion

### Group presentations topics:

1. Methods of observation.
2. Description Methods.
3. Experimental methods
4. Case study.
5. Questioning.
6. Interview.



# Exam questions PART ONE

1. Case study. Types and features. Opportunities and limitations.
2. Conceptual analysis. Opportunities and limitations.
3. Content analysis. Opportunities and limitations.
4. Conversation analysis. Opportunities and limitations.
5. Coordinated management of meaning (CMM). Opportunities and limitations.
6. Cultural values and meaning analysis.
7. Discourse analysis. Opportunities and limitations.
8. Ethnographic method. Typology of approaches.
9. Experiment. Types and features.
10. Intent analysis. Opportunities and limitations.





# Exam questions PART TWO

11. Intercultural communication concepts.
12. Interviewing. Opportunities and limitations.
13. Narrative analysis. Opportunities and limitations.
14. Observation method. Types and features. Opportunities and limitations.
15. Qualitative and quantitative methods of linguistic analysis.
16. Syntactic text structures linguistic analysis methods. Rhetorical analysis. Opportunities and limitations.
17. Semiotic analysis. Various concepts of signification.
18. Text Linguistics. Cohesion and coherence. Emotionality versus Emotivity. Text Tonality.
19. Linguistic Semantics. Componential Analysis. Denotation, Reference and Connotation analysis.
20. Communication event. Text and Communicator. Linguistic personality conception.



# Term paper standard methodological issues:

What linguistic material did you collect and process in your study?

1. What linguistic methods did you apply in your term paper and why?

2. What linguistic models were involved in your study?

3. What linguistic concepts were involved in your study?

4. Did you use any special linguistic analysis techniques in your study?

☐ Какой лингвистический материал вы собрали и обработали в ходе вашего исследования?

☐ Какие лингвистические методы вы применили в своей курсовой работе? Что определило (или чем обоснован) ваш выбор?

☐ Какие лингвистические модели были задействованы в вашем исследовании?

☐ Какие лингвистические концепции и понятия были актуальны для вашего исследования?





# Term paper standard methodological issues:

What linguistic material did you collect and process in your study?

1. What linguistic methods did you apply in your term paper and why?

2. What linguistic models were involved in your study?

3. What linguistic concepts were involved in your study?

4. Did you use any special linguistic analysis techniques in your study?

☐ Какой лингвистический материал вы собрали и обработали в ходе вашего исследования?

☐ Какие лингвистические методы вы применили в своей курсовой работе? Что определило (или чем обоснован) ваш выбор?

☐ Какие лингвистические модели были задействованы в вашем исследовании?

☐ Какие лингвистические концепции и понятия были актуальны для вашего исследования?



MO

## Definition of “Research”

Research is generally defined as an examination of the relationship between two or more variables.

*Research* is an examination of the relationship between one or more independent variables and one or more dependent variables. In even more precise terms, we can define research as an examination of the effects of one or more independent variables on one or more dependent variables.





MO

## Criteria for Research Problems

**First**, the research problem should describe the relationship between two or more variables.

**Second**, the research problem should take the form of a question.

**Third**, the research problem must be capable of being tested empirically (i.e., with data derived from direct observation and experimentation).



MO

## Methods

By methods, we normally mean that range of approaches used in educational research to gather data which are to be used as a basis for inference and interpretation, for explanation and prediction. Traditionally, the word refers to those techniques associated with the positivistic model – eliciting responses to predetermined questions, recording measurements, describing phenomena and performing experiments



# PRIMARY RESEARCH METHODS

MO



[PRIMARY RESEARCH METHODS \(learningapps.org\)](https://learningapps.org/)



MO

## Methodology

If methods refer to techniques and procedures used in the process of data-gathering, the aim of methodology then is to describe approaches to, kinds and paradigms of research (Kaplan 1973). Kaplan suggests that the aim of methodology is to help us to understand, in the broadest possible terms, not the products of scientific inquiry but the process itself.



# “Methodology” versus “Research Design”

*Methodology* refers to the principles, procedures, and practices that govern research, whereas *research design* refers to the plan used to examine the question of interest.

“Methodology” should be thought of as encompassing the entire process of conducting research (i.e., planning and conducting the research study, drawing conclusions, and disseminating the findings).

By contrast, “research design” refers to the many ways in which research can be conducted to answer the question being asked.



MO

# Methods

| Type of Research                   | Methods of Research      | Techniques of Research   |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Quantitative Field Research</b> | Questionnaire            | Researcher uses closed and open-ended questions.                   |
|                                    | Focused Group Discussion | Researcher selects a particular group for the detailed discussion. |





MO

## The English notion of Scientific Method

The development of the scientific method is usually credited to Roger Bacon, 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.



MO

## **The English notion of 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





MO

## Hypothesis

Once one has a hypothesis to work on, the scientist can move forward; the hypothesis will guide the researcher on the selection of some observations rather than others and will suggest experiments.



MO

## Hypothesis

Scientific research presupposes coming up with a hypothesis, which is (put simply) an educated—and testable—guess about the answer to your research question.

A hypothesis is often described as an attempt by the researcher to explain the phenomenon of interest.

Hypotheses can take various forms, depending on the question being asked and the type of study being conducted.



MO

## Hypothesis

Hypotheses attempt to explain, predict, and explore the phenomenon of interest. In many types of studies, this means that hypotheses attempt to explain, predict, and explore the relationship between two or more variables. To this end, hypotheses can be thought of as the researcher's educated guess about how the study will turn out. As such, the hypotheses articulated in a particular study should logically stem from the research problem being investigated.



# 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 hypothesis 'foundation', from hupo 'under' + thesis (= 'placing')

# 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]

MO

# Hypothesis



[Scientific hypothesis \[haɪ'pɒθəsis\] \(learningapps.org\)](https://www.learningapps.org/definition/scientific-hypothesis)





MO

## **Stages in the development of a science**

- 1 Definition of the science and identification of the phenomena that are to be subsumed under it.
- 2 Observational stage at which the relevant factors, variables or items are identified and labelled, and at which categories and taxonomies are developed.
- 3 Correlational research in which variables and parameters are related to one another and information is systematically integrated as theories begin to develop.



MO

## **Stages in the development of a science**

4 The systematic and controlled manipulation of variables to see if experiments will produce expected results, thus moving from correlation to causality.

5 The firm establishment of a body of theory as the outcomes of the earlier stages are accumulated.

Depending on the nature of the phenomena under scrutiny, laws may be formulated and systematized.

6 The use of the established body of theory in the resolution of problems or as a source of further hypotheses.



MO

## **An eight-stage model of the scientific method**

Stage 1: Hypotheses, hunches and guesses

Stage 2: Experiment designed; samples taken; variables isolated

Stage 3: Correlations observed; patterns identified

Stage 4: Hypotheses formed to explain regularities

Stage 5: Explanations and predictions tested; falsifiability

Stage 6: Laws developed or disconfirmation (hypothesis rejected)

Stage 7: Generalizations made

Stage 8: New theories.

# Typical Sections of an English Research Manuscript

For manuscripts that describe empirical studies, the following sections are typically included:

1. Title
2. Abstract (brief summary of the study)
3. Introduction (rationale and objectives for the study; hypotheses)
4. Method (description of research design, study sample, and research procedures)
5. Results (presentation of data, statistical analyses, and tests of hypotheses)
6. Discussion (major findings, interpretations of data, conclusions, limitations of study, and areas for future research).



О проведении контроля успеваемости  
студентов во 2 семестре 2021-2022 уч.г.  
РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ №1 от «20» января 2022 г

Сроки проведения срезов

44.03.05 Иностранный язык (англ) и Информационные технологии в образовании;

44.03.05 Иностранный язык (англ.) и Экономика

|          |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|
| 1-й срез | 21.03.2022- 31.03.2022; |
|----------|-------------------------|

|          |                        |
|----------|------------------------|
| 2-й срез | 31.04.2022 -10.05.2022 |
|----------|------------------------|

|          |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|
| 3-й срез | 14.06.2022 - 25.06.2022 |
|----------|-------------------------|

Сроки проведения срезов

44.03.05 Иностранный язык (англ.) и Иностранный язык (франц.)

|          |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|
| 1-й срез | 21.03.2022- 31.03.2022; |
|----------|-------------------------|

|          |                        |
|----------|------------------------|
| 2-й срез | 31.04.2022 -10.05.2022 |
|----------|------------------------|

|          |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|
| 3-й срез | 06.06.2022 - 18.06.2022 |
|----------|-------------------------|

| БАЛЛЫ ЗА<br>ЧЕТВЕРТЫЙ МОДУЛЬ<br>Максимум:<br>14 баллов                                | Работа на занятиях<br>0-4 баллов  | Написание аннотации<br>0-5 баллов   | Тестирование<br>0-5 баллов                                     |
|---|---|---|--|
| Все <b>отработки</b><br>в виде <b>эссе</b> (темы<br>согласуются с<br>преподавателем). | Камера студента на занятии<br>включена / выключена<br>1 - 0 баллов  | 1-0,5 -0: Корректно<br>сформулирована / не вполне<br>сформулирована / не<br>сформулирована проблема                       | Общее<br>максимальное<br>количество баллов<br>за тест равно 5. |
|   | Студент активно пользуется<br>корпоративной почтой.<br>Письменные работы<br>сдаются в срок / не в срок:<br>1 - 0 баллов | 2-1 -0: Корректно<br>сформулированы / не вполне<br>сформулированы / не<br>сформулированы объект и<br>предмет исследования |  |
|   | Студент приходит на занятия<br>подготовленным;<br>активно включается в<br>работу:<br>1 - 0 баллов                       | 1-0,5 -0: Корректно<br>сформулирована / не вполне<br>сформулирована / не<br>сформулирована цель<br>исследования           |  |
|   | Студент посещает все<br>занятия и консультации; не<br>опаздывает:<br>1 - 0 баллов                                       | 1-0,5 -0: Корректно<br>сформулированы / не вполне<br>сформулированы / не<br>сформулированы задачи<br>исследования         |  |

# Typical Sections of an English Research Manuscript

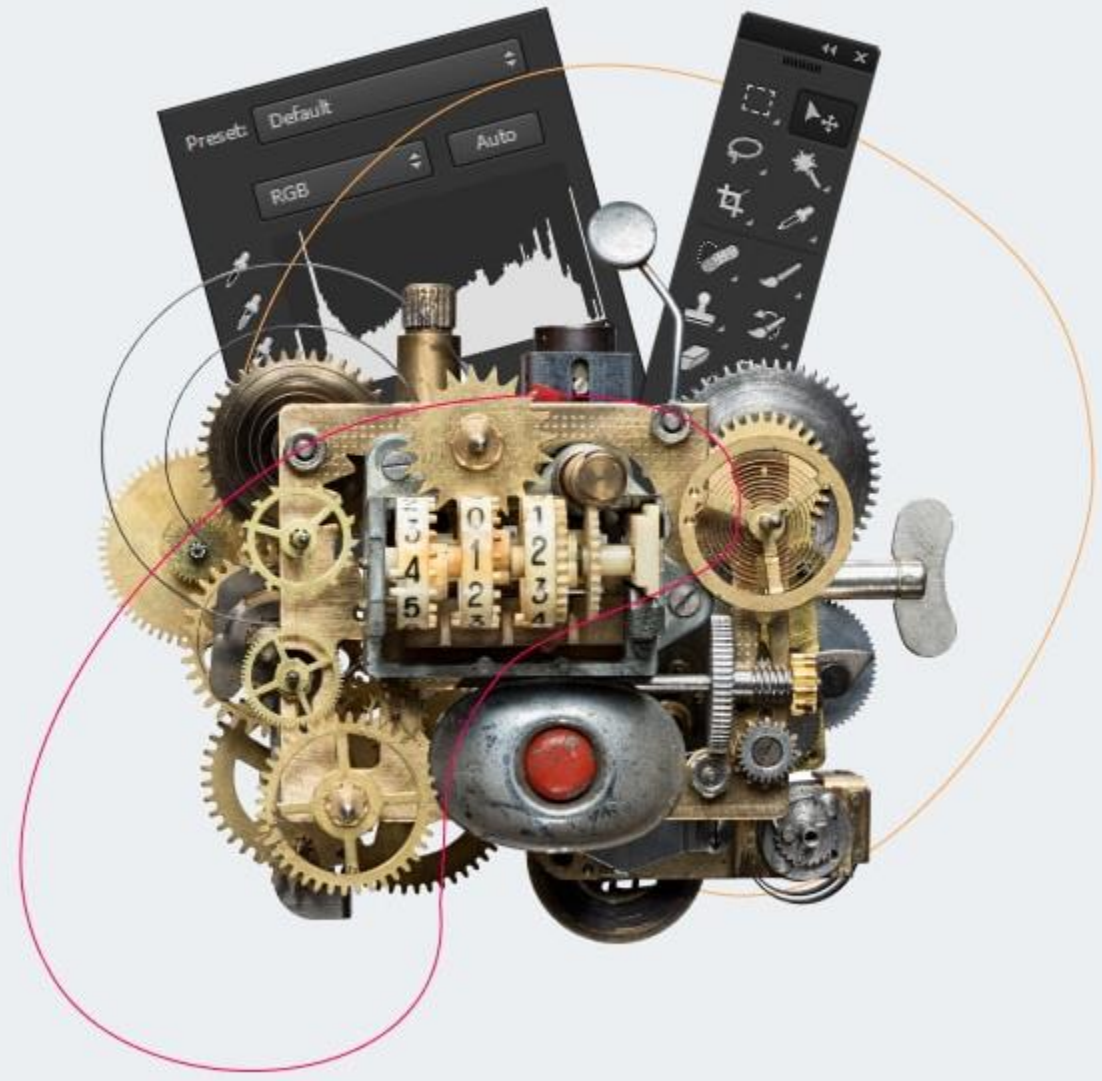
**IMRAD** Стандартная структура научной статьи / презентации по результатам КР

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Title<br>(Название статьи)        | Указывается тема исследования, автор, аффилиация.<br>В студенческих сборниках также научный руководитель.   |
| Annotation<br>(Аннотация)         | Конкретизирует содержание статьи и кратко отражает структуру IMRAD  |
| Key Words<br>(Ключевые слова)     | Указываются ключевые термины и понятия исследования   |
| <b>Introduction</b><br>(Введение) | Проблема, актуальность, новизна, объект и предмет; цели и задачи;<br>Аналитический обзор литературы; ключевые понятия исследования.                           |
| <b>Methods</b><br>(Методы)        | Методы, материал анализа, условия эксперимента, методики и средства проведения исследования   |
| <b>Results</b><br>(Результаты)    | Анализ, интерпретация и первичное обобщение полученных в результат исследования новых данных.   |
| <b>Discussion (Обсуждение)</b>    | Полученные ответы, их достоверность, значение,  |
| Conclusion (Заключение)           | Обобщение полученных результатов и выводов по ним; перспективы дальнейших исследований.   |
| References (Литература)           | Библиографические данные статей оформляются по требованиям издания (e.g. ГОСТ, APA etc. ).<br>Указываются все процитированные и проанализированные источники. |

# 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?





# Exercises

Ex. 01. Research Project Statement Structure

Ex. 02. Research Project Statement

Ex. 03. Five key questions for your introduction

Ex. 04. Research project introduction /Erico/

Ex. 05. Introducing a Research presentation

Ex. 06. Primary Research Methods Typology

Ex. 07. A short research report

Ex. 08. English academic report structure

Ex. 09. English discourse on experiment structure

Ex. 10. Scientific Research Definitions 01m.

## A SAMPLE TEST.

Fill in the blanks based on proper research terms choice.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as a methodological and systematic approach to the acquisition of new knowledge.
2. The defining characteristic of scientific research is the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach relies on direct observation and experimentation in the acquisition of new knowledge.
4. Scientists define key concepts and terms in the context of their research studies by using \_\_\_\_\_ definitions.
5. What are the three standard general goals of scientific research?

-----

# A SAMPLE TEST.

Fill in the blanks based on proper research terms choice.

## Options

- a) description, prediction, and understanding/explaining
- b) empirical;
- c) operational;
- d) science;
- e) scientific method;

-----



# ANOTHER SAMPLE TEST

## English standard article structure


- a. Discussion
- b. Introduction
- c. Literature cited / References
- d. Methods
- e. Results
- f. Title

Need a  
tip?

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |

# Questions for your Home Assignment

- 1.What is Scientific Knowledge? What features seem specific for it?
- 2.What is a scientific method? Why do we need it?
- 3.What features should scientific results have to fit a notion of a method-based study?
- 4.What is methodology? What meaning does English word 'methodology' have?
- 5.What levels of methodological thought can you name?
- 6.Are all possible methodological approaches just the same?
- 7.What is a scientific approach? Is it just a system of belief? Is it a sort of a model?
- 8.What is Meta-Language? Why do we need it?
- 9.Are all methods equivalent in Research?
- 10.What are key stages of scientific research?
- 11.What is the difference between theory analytical review and empirical research?
- 12.What is the difference between qualitative and quantitative methods in English Research tradition?
- 13.Can you name various qualitative and quantitative methods in English Research tradition?
- 14.What role should an observer play in the research? Should one stay visible or invisible? Can observer influence research results?
- 15.Can you tell the difference between linguistic scientific research methods and general research methods?

A panoramic nighttime view of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The city's lights are visible in the foreground and middle ground, reflecting on the water of the bay. In the background, the iconic Sugarloaf Mountain (Pão de Açúcar) stands prominently, its peak illuminated. The sky is dark with some light clouds.

See you all  
at 17:40  
this Friday!

Have a nice day!

08-02-2022