"METHODOLOGY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH"

Preperad:Dzhamalova G Group: Cht-14-4ra Accepted: Kozhahmetova A



THE SUBJECT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH can relate to a scientific direction or to a scientific problem.

The scientific direction is science, a complex of sciences or scientific problems in the field of which research is conducted.

The scientific problem is a set of complex theoretical and (or) practical problems (can be branch, interbranch, global).

STAGES OF THE SELECTION OF THE THEME OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

1. ACTUAL DIRECTIONS AND COMPLEX PROBLEMS OF RESEARCH FORMULATED IN THE DIRECTIVE DOCUMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

2. ACCOUNTING THE SPECIFICITY OF THE SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, THE SECTOR OF SCIENCE, IN WHICH THE RESEARCHER WORKS.

3. SPECIFICATION - RESULT OF STUDYING THE STATE OF PRODUCTION REQUESTS, PUBLIC NEEDS, AND STATUS OF RESEARCH IN THEN OR OTHERWISE DIRECTION ON THIS TIME CODE, IN T.CH. INTEGRATED USE OF SEVERAL SCIENTIFIC DIRECTIONS.

4. ON THE BASIS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE CONFLICTS OF THE REVISED DIRECTION, THE PROBLEM IS FORMULATED, AND THE EXPECTED RESULTS ARE GENERAL DETERMINED, THROUGH THE STRUCTURE OF THE PROBLEM, THROUGH THE TOPICS, THE QUESTIONS, THEIR ACTUALITY IS SETTLED.

5. THE THEME OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH MUST BE ACTUAL (IMPORTANT, REQUIRING THE SOLITABLE PERMISSION), TO HAVE A SCIENTIFIC NOVELTY, T.E. MUST CONTRIBUTE TO SCIENCE, TO BE ECONOMICALLY EFFECTIVE FOR THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY (ECONOMY IS SOMETIMES REPLACED BY THE REQUIREMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANCE, DETERMINING THE PRESTIGE OF THE RUSSIAN SCIENCE).

VARIETY OF SCIENTIFIC THEMES

THEORETICAL - DEVELOPED IN PRIORITIES WITH THE USE OF LITERARY SOURCES.

PRACTICAL - DEVELOPED ON THE BASIS OF STUDYING, GENERALIZATION AND ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATORY, JUDICIAL, PROSECUTOR'S AND OTHER PRACTICE.

MIXED - CONSIST THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDY.

TOPICS SHOULD BE CURRENTLY ATTENUATED, NEW, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND PROVIDED BY QUALIFIED SCIENTIFIC LEADERSHIP

THE TOPICS OF QUALIFICATION PROJECTS SHOULD BE BEGINNED TO STUDENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE LAST YEAR OF TRAINING, BUT NOT LATE, THAN THAN HALF UP TO THE END OF THE FINAL CERTIFICATION. STUDENTS ARE PROVIDED FOR THE SELECTION OF THE TOPIC TOPIC BEFORE PROPOSING YOURSELF WITH THE NECESSARY JUSTIFICATION OF ITS DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE

WITH THE WORKS OF THE WORKER TUTORED IN THE TOPIC AS A COURSE WORK AND SCIENTIFIC REPORTS, AND ALSO INTERESTS TO THE SELECTED SUBJECT, ITS SUBJECTIVE OPPORTUNITIES TO HAVE THE REQUIRED RESEARCH.

SELECTING THE THEME MUST BE MET WITH THE PROPOSED SCIENTIFIC LEADER AND OBTAIN HIS CONSENT TO THE MANUAL FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION. TO ENSURE THE SELECTED THEME OF THE DIPLOMATIC WORK FOR THEM THE STUDENT SHOULD WRITE THE APPLICATION FOR THE FIXED FORM. TOPIC, SCIENTIFIC LEADER APPROVED BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF

ACTION BY THE SCIENTIFIC LEADER

SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR:



GIVES STUDENT REQUEST FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DIPLOMATIC WORK;;

HELPS THE STUDENT TO MAKE A WORK PLAN;



RECOMMENDS THE BASIC LITERATURE, BACKGROUND AND ARCHIVAL MATERIALS;

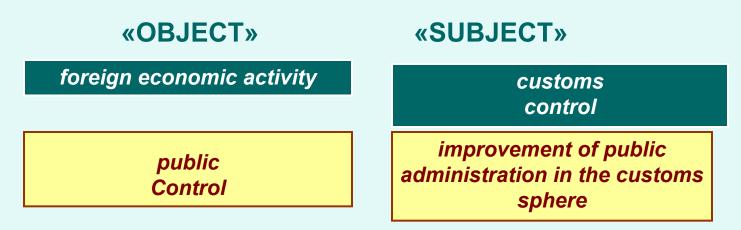


CONSULTS ON THE SELECTION OF METHODS OF RESEARCH, COLLECTION, GENERALIZATION AND ANALYSIS OF PRACTICE MATERIALS, DESIGN OF WORK;

MONITORING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE JOINT;

CHECKS THE PERFORMED WORK, MAKES A REVIEW ON IT.





In the subject field, the researcher selects the problem, i.e. not yet decided issue.

The solution to this problem is considered by him as the goal of his work.

The goal serves as a kind of ultimate cause that determines the nature, course and tasks of the study (the logical structure of the work must be subordinated to a specific goal).

In accordance with the purpose of the work and the problem being solved, the name of the scientific work

REQUIREMENTS TO THE NAME OF SCIENTIFIC WORK:

THE PROBLEM SHOULD BE FORMULATED;

THE SUBJECT MUST BE ENOUGHLY SPECIFIC (ERRORS -UNCERTAINTY, ABSTRACT, FORMULATION OF GLOBAL CHARACTERS);

IN THE TOPICS, THE MOST IMPORTANT CATEGORIES SHOULD BE PRESENT, EXPRESSING THE QUALITATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROBLEM (IMPOSSIBLE TO THE INABILITY OF USING TWO-MISSED AND FUZZE EXPRESSIONS);

ACTUALITY (DETERMINES NOVELTY, COMMUNICATION WITH THE LIFE OF THE SOCIETY, RISE OF CONTRADICTION);

SHORT-TERM.

•SOURCE OF INFORMATION - a document containing any information (various types of publications, which are the main source of scientific information).

• EDITION is a document intended for dissemination of information contained in it, past editing and publishing processing, received by printing or embossing, a polygraphically self-designed one with output information.

SOURCES OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION:

Unpublished documents: - dissertations; - deposited manuscripts; - reports on R & D and R & D; - scientific translations; - review and analysis materials. Documentary sources: primary - the initial information, the results of scientific research (monographs, collections of scientific papers, abstracts of dissertations, etc.); secondary - the result of processing

primary documents (reference, information, bibliographic, etc.)

CLASSIFICATION OF EDITIONS

by purpose (official, scientific,	by material construction (book, magazine,
educational, reference, etc.)	sheet, newspaper, etc.)
by the degree of analytical-synthetic processing (information, bibliographic, abstract, review)	<u>by periodicity (non-periodic, serial, periodic, ongoing)</u>
by the sign nature of the information (text, note, cartographic, isoizdanie)	<u>by structure</u> (series, one-volume, multi-volume, collected works, selected works)
on the composition of the main text	<u>by volume</u>
(monoizdanie, collection)	(a book, a brochure, a leaflet)

CLASSIFICATION OF EDITIONS

(OR) EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES, AND SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS OF CULTURAL MONUMENTS AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

MONOGRAPH - A SCIENTIFIC OR SCIENTIFICALLY POPULAR BOOK EDITION CONTAINING A COMPLETE AND COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF ONE PROBLEM OR THEME AND CONNECTING TO ONE OR MULTIPLE AUTHORS.

ABSTRACT OF DISSERTATION - A BROCHURE CONTAINING THE ABSTRACT OF THE ABSTRACT SUBMITTED TO THE SESSION OF THE SCIENTIST.

PREPRINT IS A SCIENTIFIC EDITION CONTAINING PRELIMINARY MATERIALS PUBLISHED BEFORE YOU LEAVE THE LIGHT OF THE PUBLICATION, WHICH THEY CAN BE PLACED.

COLLECTION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS - CONTAINS RESEARCH MATERIALS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR SOCIETY.

MATERIALS OF THE SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE - A COLLECTION CONTAINING THE RESULTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE (PROGRAMS, REPORTS, RECOMMENDATIONS, DECISIONS).

ABSTRACTS OF THE REPORTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE - A COLLECTION CONTAINING PUBLISHED BEFORE THE CONFERENCE STARTED PRELIMINARY MATERIALS (ANNOTATIONS, ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS).

KINDS OF EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

EDUCATIONAL EDITION - contains systematic information of a scientific or applied nature, set out in a form that is convenient for teaching and learning, and designed for students of different ages and degrees of study. **EDUCATIONAL-METHODI TEXTBOOK** -**TUTORIAL** -**CAL BENEFIT -EDITION CONTAINING THE EDITION** SUPPLEMENTING OR **EDITION CONTAINING** SYSTEMATIC SUMMARY OF THE TRAINING DISCIPLINE **PARTIALLY (FULL) MATERIALS ON THE REPLACEMENT TEXT.** (ITS SECTION, PARTS), METHOD OF TEACHING **RELEVANT TO THE APPROVED APPROVED** THE EDUCATIONAL AS THIS PUBLICATION. **TRAINING PROGRAM, AND DISCIPLINE (ITS APPROVED AS APPROVED SECTION, PART) OR BY** AS THIS PUBLICATION. THE METHOD OF

REFERENCE INFORMATION PUBLICATIONS

•Reference edition		 Information Publication 		
•Review Edition		•Abstract publication		
•Bibliographic edition				
NONPERIODIC EDITION LEAVES SINGLE, AND ITS CONTINUATION IS NOT PRESERVED IN ADVANCE (BOOKS, BROCHURES, SHEETS).	EXIT TH INTERN CONST YEAR, NU (RELEAS MISS SING NUMBER ISSUES, TITLE	PERIODICALS EXIT THROUGH DEFINITIVE INTERMEDIATES OF TIME, CONSTANTLY FOR EVERY YEAR, NUMBER OF NUMBERS (RELEASE), DO NOT REPEAT MISSY ON CONTENT, SINGLELY DECIDED, NUMBERED AND (OR) DATED ISSUES, HAVING THE SAME TITLE (NEWSPAPERS, JOURNALS, BULLETIN, HERALD).		PUBLICATIONS THROUGH D INTERIMS OF RDING TO THE CCUMULATION, ED BY CONTENT, ESIGNED AND ILED ISSUES ENERAL TITLE

ВИДЫ НЕБУМАЖНЫХ, НЕТРАДИЦИОННЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ:

кинофильмы, видеофильмы, микрофильмы, магнитные и оптические диски и др.