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BASICS OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Ш66 Basics of Scientific Communication in a Foreign Language/ Основи наукової комунікації іноземною мовою: навч. посібник для здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти за спеціальністю В10 «Філософія» / І.В. Шкарбан. – Київ : Видавництво Ліра-К, 2026. – 260 с.

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Навчальний посібник розроблено відповідно до вимог освітньо-професійної програми підготовки здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти за спеціальністю В 10 «Філософія». Зміст посібника спрямований на формування іншомовної комунікативної компетентності майбутніх фахівців для здійснення науково-дослідної, освітньої та професійної діяльності в міжнародному академічному середовищі.

Метою посібника є формування знань, умінь і навичок, необхідних для ефективної наукової комунікації англійською мовою, роботи з автентичними фаховими джерелами, опрацювання наукової інформації, підготовки академічних текстів і представлення результатів досліджень відповідно до міжнародних академічних стандартів. Навчальний матеріал забезпечує розвиток навичок читання, аудіювання, говоріння та письма з урахуванням специфіки професійної підготовки магістрів-філософів. Особливу увагу приділено засвоєнню фахової термінології, академічному письму, критичному аналізу наукових текстів, аргументації, професійній дискусії та дотриманню принципів академічної доброчесності.

Посібник побудований за модульним принципом і містить автентичні наукові тексти, лексико-граматичні, комунікативні та перекладні вправи, завдання для підготовки анотацій, резюме, тез і наукових презентацій, участі в дискусіях та моделювання типових ситуацій академічного спілкування. Послідовність навчального матеріалу забезпечує поетапне формування мовної, мовленнєвої та професійної компетентностей, розвиток критичного мислення й дослідницьких навичок.

Посібник призначений для аудиторної та самостійної роботи здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності В 10 «Філософія» та може бути використаний науково-педагогічними працівниками, аспірантами й усіма, хто прагне вдосконалити навички академічного спілкування англійською мовою.

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A word to students

Welcome to *Basics of Scientific Communication in a Foreign Language*!

This study guide has been designed to help you develop the English language skills necessary for effective scientific communication in philosophy and related academic fields. As future specialists in philosophy, you will strengthen your ability to communicate academic ideas, work with scholarly sources, and participate confidently in the international academic community.

Throughout the study guide, you will explore a variety of topics related to scientific communication, academic writing, philosophical inquiry, critical thinking, research methodology, and scholarly discourse. The materials will introduce you to authentic academic texts, specialized terminology, and the language conventions used in contemporary research and professional communication.

The main aim of this study guide is to develop your reading, listening, speaking, and writing skills through authentic texts, vocabulary and grammar exercises, translation tasks, discussions, and practical assignments. You will learn how to analyse academic texts critically, work with specialized sources, summarize and synthesize scientific information, prepare abstracts, summaries, and conference papers, deliver academic presentations, and express your ideas clearly and persuasively in English. Special attention is also given to academic argumentation, participation in scholarly discussions, and adherence to the principles of academic integrity.

As you progress through the course, remember that effective scientific communication requires not only a good command of English but also critical thinking, intellectual curiosity, analytical skills, and respect for different perspectives. These qualities are essential for conducting research, sharing knowledge, and engaging in meaningful academic dialogue across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

We hope this study guide will help you become a more confident and independent user of English, broaden your academic horizons, and prepare you for successful research, educational, and professional activities in the international academic environment.

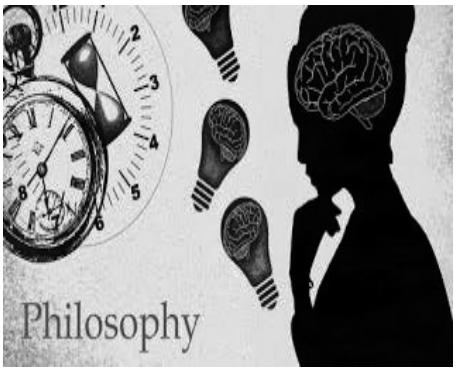
We wish you every success and hope you enjoy learning with Basics of Scientific Communication in a Foreign Language!

MODULE 1

Human Development and Research Competence



TOPIC 1
Introduction to Modern Philosophical Thought



Session 1. Nature and Scope of Modern Philosophy

Warming-Up

1. Work in pairs and discuss the following questions. Get ready to share your ideas with the group.

1. What does philosophy study?
2. Why do people need philosophy today?
3. How is philosophical research different from scientific research?
4. Why is critical thinking important for students and researchers?
5. What research methods can philosophers use?
6. What qualities are important for a successful researcher?
7. What challenges might researchers face when communicating their ideas internationally?
8. How can philosophical knowledge be useful in everyday life?
9. What skills are necessary for obtaining a degree in philosophy?
10. How can philosophical research support professional development?

2. Read the text and answer the given questions. Do the exercises given below.

1. Analyse how the author explains methodological divergence between analytic Logic and continental Phenomenology.
2. Infer why the choice of a specific philosophical methodology is characterized as “never entirely neutral”.
3. Evaluate the rhetorical purpose of mentioning Experimental Philosophy in the context of traditional research methods.

4. Contrast the foundational assumptions of early analytic Conceptual Analysis with those of modern experimentalists.
5. How does the "empirical turn" challenge the traditional view that philosophical research relies solely on subjective human experience?
6. Synthesize the relationship between mastering diverse paradigms (like Axiology and Hermeneutics) and developing cognitive flexibility for professional growth.
7. Explain why the author characterizes language as an "active medium" rather than a passive vehicle for information.
8. What is the main limitation of relying exclusively on traditional, desk-based conceptual analysis?
9. To what extent does obtaining a scientific degree in philosophy prepare a student for public-facing scientific communication?
10. Evaluate how the expansion of philosophy's "area of study" into domains like Metaphilosophy has affected its internal academic debates.



Investigation in Philosophy: Key Research Concepts

Philosophical inquiry rarely offers simple answers. It represents a relentless, deeply historical struggle to achieve conceptual clarity. Early analytic philosophers attempted to resolve complex problems by translating them into formal **Logic**. They believed that breaking down ideas through rigorous **Conceptual Analysis** was the most valid research method. Continental thinkers adopted a different strategy. Through the lens of **Phenomenology**, they insisted that empirical research ultimately depends on a pre-theoretical foundation of subjective human experience. That being so, the modern investigator must navigate a deeply fractured academic environment. Methodological choices are never entirely neutral. They dictate the very nature of what counts as a legitimate finding.

Historically, the core area of study in modern philosophy has expanded. It shifted from classical **Ontology**, the study of existence, to include **Metaphilosophy**, which constitutes the critical examination of philosophical methods themselves. Furthermore, researchers heavily debate how we actually gather knowledge, which is the specific domain of **Epistemology**. A critical counterpoint emerges when observing the recent rise of **Experimental Philosophy**. Rather than relying exclusively on desk-based deduction, modern experimentalists use quantitative surveys to probe the intuitive judgments of ordinary people. This empirical turn appears to suggest that even the most abstract concepts might be influenced by cultural variance. Consequently, intense debate has erupted within academic faculties. Some scholars firmly claim that empirical data can never validate a normative philosophical position. Others argue that traditional desk-based analysis merely disguises ethnocentric bias.

Earning a scientific degree in philosophy requires a sophisticated grasp of these research methods. A postgraduate student must master both qualitative textual interpretation, often called **Hermeneutics**, and the formal assessment of values known as

Axiology. These techniques function as epistemic tools, assisting researchers in bridging methodological divides. When questions of values extend to the structure of society, scholars engage with **Political Philosophy** to evaluate justice and state institutions. By actively combining these diverse paradigms, young scholars develop the cognitive flexibility required for sustained professional growth. Ultimately, personal success in the field depends on cultivating communicative precision. Language does not function as a passive vehicle for transporting information. On the contrary, it acts as an active medium through which reality is constructed and negotiated. Scholars who recognize this dynamic role are arguably better equipped to navigate modern scientific communication.



Vocabulary Practice

3. Match each word (1–10) with its correct definition (A–J).

No	Word / Phrase	Definition
1.	Epistemology	A. The branch of philosophy that investigates the nature of values and ethics.
2.	Ontology	B. The critical examination of the nature, boundaries, and methods of philosophy itself.
3.	Axiology	C. The study of interpretation, especially concerning historical and philosophical texts.
4.	Metaphilosophy	D. The philosophical study of the nature of being, reality, and existence.
5.	Hermeneutics	E. A tradition emphasizing first-person conscious experience as the foundation of knowledge.
6.	Logic	F. The theory of knowledge, focusing on its origins, limits, and justification.
7.	Phenomenology	G. An empirical approach using psychological surveys to study intuitions about concepts.
8.	Conceptual Analysis	H. The systematic study of the forms of valid inference and argumentation.
9.	Experimental Philosophy	I. The systematic study of how societies organize into political systems and institutions.
10.	Political Philosophy	J. The method of breaking down complex abstract ideas into simpler constituents.

4. Complete the sentences with an appropriate word from the box. Use each word once.

•primary sources •scientific degree •professional growth •empirical turn •research methods •schools of philosophy •conceptual clarity •communicative precision •academic credentials •personal success

1. To obtain a prestigious _____, the postgraduate student had to demonstrate a deep commitment to rigorous academic standards.
2. Understanding the historical context of different _____ helps researchers navigate modern theoretical debates.
3. During her defence, the candidate answered complex questions regarding her chosen _____.
4. The historian insisted on analysing the original _____ before reading any modern interpretations.
5. The committee's assessment focused on both the applicant's technical expertise and their _____.
6. The _____ in modern studies suggests that traditional philosophical questions can be exemplified by psychological data.
7. To verify the legitimacy of his _____, the university's registrar contacted the foreign institution.
8. By presenting complex ideas at international conferences, scholars significantly accelerate their _____.
9. The ultimate goal of the investigation was to achieve _____ regarding the definition of artificial intelligence.
10. Ultimately, achieving _____ in academia requires a balance of original research and effective networking skills.

5. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Developing a clear research proposal is a mandatory prerequisite for obtaining any advanced scientific degree in the humanities.
2. The candidate's doctoral defence demonstrated a sophisticated command of various research methods and textual hermeneutics.
3. To foster professional growth, the curriculum must include training in critical thinking and academic communication.
4. The transition from classical rationalism to modern empiricism represents a fundamental shift in philosophy's area of study.
5. Evaluators must maintain high levels of vigilance when assessing quantitative data in experimental philosophy.
6. Passing the qualifying exams requires a comprehensive understanding of diverse schools of philosophy.
7. Modern universities apply specific pedagogical tools to assist graduate students with their academic writing.
8. Examining primary sources highlights how untranslatable terms enrich our understanding of historical texts.

9. A confident investigator is always willing to acknowledge when a key concept lacks conceptual clarity.
10. Personal success through philosophy is often achieved by translating abstract conceptual tools into pragmatic professional career skills.

6. Translate into English.

1. Успішне проходження кваліфікаційних іспитів вимагає глибокого розуміння різних шкіл філософії.
2. Захист дисертації є найважливішою віхою в академічній кар'єрі будь-якого дослідника.
3. Філософія сприяє особистісному та професійному зростанню, розвиваючи навички критичного аналізу.
4. Науковий ступінь у галузі гуманітарних наук надає випускникам гнучкі кар'єрні навички для роботи.
5. Дослідник представив детальний план, спрямований на аналіз першоджерел у сучасній науці.
6. Обмежена раціональність заважає людям приймати абсолютно логічні рішення в складних ситуаціях.
7. Кафедра розробила нову систему оцінювання кандидатів для перевірки їхніх академічних досягнень.
8. Експериментальна філософія використовує емпіричні методи для вивчення того, як визначають мораль.
9. Інтеграція різних методів дослідження сприяє міждисциплінарній співпраці в науці.
10. Досягнення особистого успіху через філософію залежить від уміння чітко висловлювати свої думки іноземною мовою.

7. Read the given lexemes and phrases in English along with their Ukrainian translations. Work in pairs: first, cover the Ukrainian part and translate the English lexemes/phrases without looking. Then, reverse the process: cover the English part and translate the Ukrainian into English.

To achieve professional growth	Досягати професійного зростання
To defend a doctoral thesis	Захищати докторську дисертацію
To obtain academic credentials	Здобувати академічні кваліфікації
To critically evaluate primary sources	Критично оцінювати першоджерела
To bridge methodological divides	Долати методологічні розбіжності
To develop key research concepts	Розробляти ключові дослідницькі концепції
To formulate an objective	Формулювати ціль (мету)
To conduct an exhaustive search	Проводити вичерпний пошук
To undergo systematic evaluation	Проходити систематичне оцінювання
To operate under bounded rationality	Діяти в умовах обмеженої раціональності

8. Complete the sentences with the correct phrase from the box. Use each phrase once.

• To operate under bounded rationality • To develop key research concepts • To undergo systematic evaluation • To conduct an exhaustive search • To defend a doctoral thesis • To obtain academic credentials • To bridge methodological divides To achieve professional growth • To formulate an objective • To critically evaluate primary sources

1. In the highly competitive academic environment, a young scholar must consistently publish peer-reviewed papers _____ before his defence.
2. Before a candidate is permitted _____, the university committee requires a rigorous examination of the manuscript's theoretical framework.
3. Many international students travel abroad _____ that will grant them access to best philosophical faculties upon returning home.
4. Historians of philosophy are extensively trained _____ rather than relying on secondary interpretations that might contain bias.
5. The new interdisciplinary curriculum was specifically designed _____ between analytic logic and continental phenomenology.
6. During the initial phases of the seminar, the professor required the cohort _____ that would anchor their final dissertations.
7. A pragmatic researcher must first be able _____ that clearly defines the specific social problem they intend to resolve.
8. To ensure that no previous scholarly work is overlooked, the librarian advised the graduate student _____ in the university archives.
9. In experimental philosophy, any psychological data used to support a normative claim has _____ by independent peer reviewers.
10. Because human cognition is inherently limited by time and processing power, educators are often forced _____.

9. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Scholars who wish **to achieve professional growth** must actively participate in international symposia and publish in peer-reviewed journals.
2. Before one is permitted **to defend a doctoral thesis**, the candidate must submit three original articles to recognized academic boards.
3. To gain employment at a research institute, one must first strive **to obtain academic credentials** from an accredited university.
4. Students of philosophy are continuously trained **to critically evaluate primary sources** rather than relying on secondary interpretations.
5. The primary aim of our new curriculum is **to bridge methodological divides** between quantitative and qualitative research paradigms.
6. During the initial phase of the project, the investigators struggled **to develop key research concepts** that could be empirically tested.

Навчальне видання

І.В. Шкарбан

ОСНОВИ НАУКОВОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЮ МОВОЮ

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