

Methodology of pedagogical research and evaluation:

2. Basic methodological starting points of scientific knowledge in pedagogy

Methodological Concept for Effectively Supporting Key Competencies Using the Foreign Language ATCZ62 - CLIL as a Strategy at the College



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METHODOLOGY

- Is of Greek origin and means learning about the method or theory of the method.
- Deals with the general theoretical problems of the ways and means of scientific knowledge and the principles of scientific research as a creative process.

Methodology of sciences

- Is the theory of the method of science, or science on the principles and methods of scientific knowledge.
- Is formed on the interface of philosophy and special sciences.

Methodology of pedagogy

- A system of knowledge about the foundations and structure of pedagogy

On appro

ly of pedagogical phenomena and processes



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METHOD

In the general sense: an indication of how to achieve a certain, predetermined goal through conscious and planned action.

In the field of science, the term "method" refers to the intentional and systematic procedure used to identify the objects under study; Is always inseparably linked to theory.

The characteristic of the scientific method is that we approach systematically and organized to learning.

Method in pedagogy - the whole complex of cognitive practices and practical operations that aim to gain scientific knowledge

THEORY

- is a system of views on a particular subject of study, a complex of phenomena or a realm of reality.
- is the ideal model to analyze and describe contexts, relationships, patterns, but also ways of conveying and proving them in an area at an accessible level of knowledge.
- is a set of ideas, thoughts and imaginations aimed at explaining a phenomenon.
- is the most advanced form of scientific knowledge giving a systematic, generalized image of law, reality.

SCIENCE

- A kind of systematic knowledge, already distinguished in antiquity from general philosophy;
- Systematized at the beginning of modern times, when individual disciplines were formulated, usually with a specific original methodology and subject.
- A set of institutional, individual, collective activities that can be communicated in a certain way.
- The product of certain knowledge.
- Expresses relationships, relationship structures, self-reflection, self-realization.

Science from today's point of view

- Philosophical aspect - a form of social consciousness;
- A specific kind of knowledge and transformation of experience;
- Cultural anthropological aspect - formation in national culture;
- Political - economic aspect - production power;
- Social institutions and professions;
- Form of creative activity;
- Form of the testimony of facts by linguistic means;
- Pedagogical Aspects - Method of Learning.