

## SYLLABUS

**1. Course title:**

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY

**2. Code:****3. Cycle of study:**

1

**4. ECTS credits:**

5

**5. Type of course:** Mandatory  Elective**6. Prerequisites:**

none

**7. Class restrictions:**

none

**8. Duration / semester:**

1

7

**9. Weekly contact hours:**

9.1. Lectures:

3

9.2. Seminars:

1

9.3. Laboratory/Practice classes:

0

**10. Faculty:**

Humanities and Social Sciences

**11. Department/study program:**

Philosophy-Sociology

**12. Lecturer:**

Zlatan Delic, PhD, Associate Professor

**13. Lecturer's e-mail:**

zlatan.delic@untz.ba

**14. Web site:**

www.untz.ba

**15. Course aims:**

There are many objectives that we should achieve through correct study of research methodology in Philosophy and Sociology. First and basic, the scientific study of methodology, that is, teaching about methodology and concrete methods and techniques of research – may make sense only if we study that area in the broader context of theoretic-critical and philosophical inheritance; that is, then when we approach the theory as we approach a live practice of careful reading and writing, and we understand methodology and partly we apply it as a “theory of practice” (Bourdieu), a practical research activity without which science is not possible, and without which it is not possible to theoretically correctly set, identify or explain scientific questions in any area of humanities or social sciences.

**16. Learning outcomes:**

Research methodology in Philosophy and Sociology sets almost crucially important question, that do not only deal with concrete research methods and techniques, as concrete research practices that are conducted, or that they should be, normatively said, conducted within rationally organizes scientific-research institutions and institutes – rather they are being, in the spirit of philosophically and sociologically explained research methodology, formulated, discussed, justified, questioned over and over again, rational criteria for measuring, analysis, evaluation, self-evaluation of knowledge and evaluation of total learning outcomes within all social sciences, as well as, within global society of knowledge and skill as a wholeness of interactions. Learning outcomes of methodology, as well as learning outcomes about methods and research methodology, are crucial parts of science as well as the social and public learning outcomes, and they are dependent on setting goals of all socially relevant researches where one society learns about itself through re-description of own assumptions upon which the sense of own survival in time and space. Learning outcomes of methodology depend not only on ways of formal definition of outcomes, but on real learning outcomes that are shown in practice. Therefore, methodology is not a frozen field of everlasting definitions and conceptions of knowledge, science and research, but rather a dynamic area of searching for dependable ways of choosing scientific methods, which makes it the most important area of utilization of science.

**17. Course content:**

-Defining main terms: knowledge, theory, practice, theory of practice, philosophy of social sciences, scientism, classification and quantification of methods and techniques; constructionism; holism, triangulation, naturalism, essentialism, anti-essentialism; value neutrality; quantophobia, quantophobia, history of qualitative researches; (in) security of knowledge, scientific rationality, quality assurance, excellence, transparency, research phases, pluralism, multi-paradigm sciences, critical analysis of discourse, double hermeneutics, sociological imagination; phronesis, reflectivity, critics; main characteristics of scientific method (objectivity, reliability, preciseness, systematic, generality); context of research and researcher; speaking acts (J.L. Austin; W.V.O. Quine; D Davidson; P.F. Strawson); meaning doing things with words; corporatization of research; evaluation (public and private); global society of knowledge, skill and information; sciences, ideologies and “labor market”; importance of (social) epistemology; paradox of infinity in philosophy of math; geo-epistemology of Bosnian environment; symbolic and real violence; truth, lie; dogma; myth; mysticism; using specialized computer programmes in social-scientific researches (SAS, SPSS, AQUAD, ATLAS, EXCEL...)

**18. Learning methods:**

The following studying activities are planned: reading of the mandatory, recommended and additionally recommended literature. Preparations, that is, short introduction with the teaching concepts from the course contents prior to lecture; regular attendance in lectures and exercises; focused methodological discussions: theme dialogues in lectures and exercises; critical thinking about the connection between philosophy of social sciences, methodology of sociology research, social problems, defining social problems, goals and expected research results of changing characters of social reality in which we live in. as concrete practices of learning, reading literature within context is preferred, context of importance of philosophy, sociology and methodology; collecting and processing data in the context of naming logics, visits to research institutes, practicing argument justification and refutation of attitudes; understanding and interpreting methodology topics; comparison and dissemination of the meaning of concepts, terms and empiricism from individual seminar papers.

**19. Assessment methods:**

Seminar paper, participation during lectures and exercises, final and partial exams.  
In pre-examination obligations (in the period of taking the course), students may earn a maximum of 50 points (15 for seminar paper, 5 for participation during lectures and exercises, and 2x15 points in partial exams). In the final and/or makeup exam, students may earn 50 points (through written or oral exam).

**20. Assessment components:**

- a) grade 5 (five), descriptive “unsatisfactory”, letter “F” for gained 0-53 points
- b) grade 6 (six), descriptive “satisfactory”, letter “E” for gained 54-63 points
- c) grade 7 (seven), descriptive “good”, letter “D” for gained 64-73 points
- d) grade 8 (eight), descriptive “very good”, letter “C” for gained 74-83 points
- e) grade 9 (nine), descriptive “outstanding”, letter “B” for gained 84-93 points
- f) grade 10 (ten), descriptive “excellent”, letter “A” for gained 94-100 points

**21. Required reading list:**

- Lavic, S. Methodological Discussion, Faculty of Political Science, Sarajevo, 2014.
- Cuba, L. Cocking, J. Methodology of Writing a Scientific Paper, CID, Podgorica, 2003.
- Society and Knowledge (prepared by Dusan Marinkovic and Dusan Ristic), Mediterran, Novi Sad, 2015.
- Shutz, A. The Problem of Social Reality, Mediterran, Novi Sad, 2012.
- Mejovsek, M. Methods of Scientific Research in Social Sciences and Humanities, SLAP, Zagreb, 2007.
- Elster, J. Explaining Social Behavior, Official Gazette, Belgrade, 2004.
- lavic, S. Pluralistic Rationality, DES, Sarajevo, 2004.
- Haralambos, M./Holborn, M. Sociology – Themes and Perspectives, Golden marketing, Zagreb, 2002. (Chapter on Methodology, pg. 934 – 1031)
- Delic, Z. Sociology, Off-set, Tuzla, 2010 (pg. 9-112)
- Durkheim, E. Rules of Sociological Method, Croatian Sociological Society, Zagreb, 1999 (mandatory to read the Foreword)

**22. Web sources:**

Students may receive information about web references during lectures and exercises and it is up to professor's discretion.

**23. Applicable starting from the academic year:**

2021/22

**24. Adopted in the Faculty/Academy session:**

(max. 10 char.)