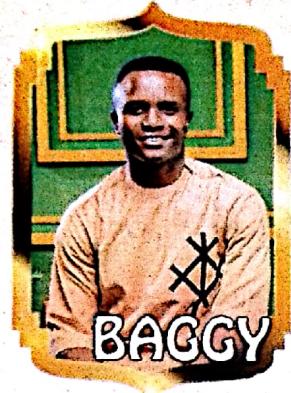
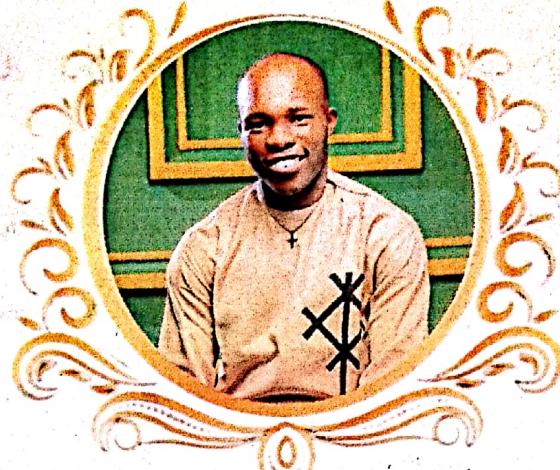


NSUKKA DIOCESAN SEMINARIANS

2023 PHILOSOPHY GRADUANDS
BIGARD MEMORIAL SEMINARY ENUGU

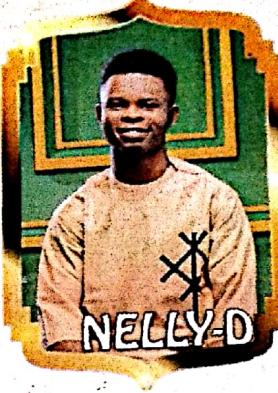


BAGGY



KAJA

"GIVE OUT YOUR BEST FIRST,
THERE MIGHT NOT BE ANOTHER CHANCE."



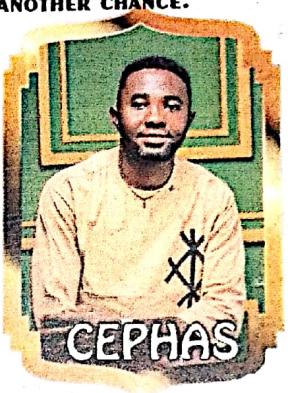
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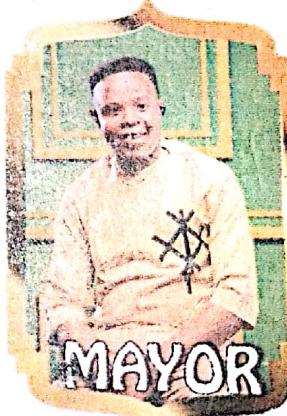
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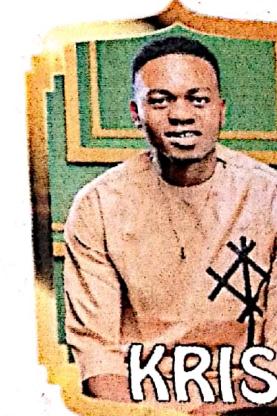
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INEXTRICABLE
DYNAMITES

40
LEAVES

NAME:

Chukwueka Ozooke

CLASS:

SUBJECT:

DATE :

1. Mention and explain the three major approaches of writing philosophy.
2. What is Research.
3. Name and explain any three features of philosophic writing.
4. Define Source and explain two major types of sources.
5. With any book of your choice make a footnote and Bibliography in the Trusibian style of documentation.
6. Explain the three major importance of using secondary source in research.

1. Mention and explain the three major approaches of writing philosophy.

'APPRAISAL APPROACH'

This is geared towards making an unbiased and critical assessment of the value of a work. The student can couch his topic as follows: "A philosophical Appraisal of Heidegger's concept of Time". Here, the student sets out basically to critique the work of Heidegger on time, taking note of the pros and cons.

'APPLIED RESEARCH APPROACH'

This is a research approach that aims to solve practical problems by means of theoretical framework. This is different from application of research which is the practice of testing a research result on particular geographical or ideological environment in order to evaluate its reliability. In the topic, "The Nigerian Abortion Law on the Light of Thomas Aquinas' concept of natural law," the student aims

to use Aquinas theory of Natural Law to solve
perceived problem in Nigeria with regard to abortion

A DESCRIPTIVE APPROACH:

A descriptive essay provides a detailed sensory description of something - a person, place or object. It tests your ability to use language more creatively, making striking word choices to convey a memorable picture of what you are describing.

NARRATIVE APPROACH

A narrative essay, says Jack Caulfield is one that tells a compelling story, usually a story about personal

Name and explain any three features of philosophic writing.

Focus.

Every research topic has inherent focus. The researcher should be able to understand the focus of the topic and keep to the point in the course of reporting. Emphasis must be made on more relevant or imperative data. To play down on very serious and relevant data may mitigate the outcome of research.

ACCURACY.

Good research aims at to report data correctly as they appear in the source cited. Falsification or mutilation of data out of carelessness or for the purpose of misleading the audience with unreliable outcomes must be avoided.

CLARITY.

The grammar and argument of the essay must be understandable and intelligent. It points should no

be ambiguous or muddled up but definite and clear enough for the reader to decipher with ease

name and explain three tools of scientific research

LOGIC.

The researchers' ability for consistency of argument, critical and coherent thinking, is an advantage in research reporting. Logic also ensures clear thinking and sets the paper in a flowing and unambiguous language.

CITICISM.

This refers to the researchers' ability to cross examine or make critical assessment of any data, taking note of the pros and cons. Criticism here implies constructive criticism or reasonable appraisal of any data.

ANALYSIS.

This is the reasoned process of establishing the validity of any claim or proposition. The student must be able to critically scrutinize any material gathered for research in order to distinguish chaff from reliable one.

Define source and explain two major types of sources.

MEANING OF SOURCE

Anybody, thing or place where information is collected for research is called source. There are major sources of information for philosophical writing namely:- Primary Source and Secondary source.

Sometimes too researchers talk about tertiary source, which refers to introductory overviews such as the general definitions and explanations offered in encyclopedias and dictionaries on different topics written for non specialists in the field.

PRIMARY SOURCE

This refers to all sources, individuals or things that can give first hand information to the researcher regarding the subject matter. They can be described as sources of ORIGINAL information on the subject matter. Primary sources differ according to the subject matter. In fields such as philosophy or theology, primary

Sources may include original works, diaries, letters and manuscripts by the scholar under investigation.

Any information from primary sources is called Primary Data. This can be gotten from the library or the field depending on the nature of the subject.

SECONDARY SOURCES

This refers to all sources, individual and books or written materials that analyze the primary sources or give "second-hand" information on the subject matter. They are secondary because they are not original version. Example of secondary sources of research on Masquerade would include the following - books, journal articles, magazines and so forth.

Similarly, books written by other authors on Aristotle would be secondary sources for a research on Aristotle.

Materials from secondary sources are called secondary data.

IMPORTANCE OF SECONDARY SOURCES

While ~~second~~ primary sources are basic to any research, the secondary sources cannot be ignored.

The importance include:

1. - To Keep up with Current Research

You must read the works of other researchers to inform you, motivate you, refine your own thinking and update you on the subject matter.

2. To Find Other points of view.

You can find an opinion that is alternative or different from your own by reading other peoples research works. To include them and respond to them in your work. Makes your research balanced and sound. People's position, whether divergent or agreeable, can help in shaping our thought during research.

3. • TO FIND MODELS FOR YOUR OWN RESEARCH OR ANALYSIS.

You can also learn from other research work

not just what they said but also how they have said it.
In particular the way an earlier researcher handled
the analysis of a subject may inspire you in dealing
with your own subject.

FOOTNOTE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Footnote

1 Chinua Achebe, Things Fall Apart (London:
Heinemann, 1969), 24

Bibliography

Achebe, Chinua. Things Fall Apart. London:
Heinemann, 1969.