

Seminář č. 1

Charakteristika a styl odborného textu, abstrakt,
žánry

26. 09. 2023

POLb1100 Úvod do problematiky psaní odborného textu

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U43

Út 26. 9. 10:00–11:40

Út 10. 10. 10:00–11:40

Út 24. 10. 10:00–11:40

Út 7. 11. 10:00–11:40

Út 21. 11. 10:00–11:40

Út 5. 12. 10:00–11:40 (dvě skupiny)

*účast (povinná)

*cvičení (do čtvrtka před seminářem)

*aktivita (2 b)

*seminární práce (stěžejní)

Organizace

1. Charakteristika odborného textu
2. Abstrakt (další žánry v průběhu kurzu)



I AM READY

FOR ACTIVITIES....

makeameme.org

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Úkol: Co jste napsali/přečetli během posledních dvou týdnů?

1. Napište každý na papír, při jaké příležitosti jste něco psali/četli v posledních dvou týdnech.
2. Ve skupině dvou studentů seřadte různé texty do skupin dle jejich podobností (typ, účel, délka...).
3. Jaký je účel různých typů textů? Jaké je publikum?
4. Jak se liší akademické texty (které jste psali/četli) od ostatních?

Specifika odborného textu

1. Cíl a typ sdělení
2. Čtenář
3. Struktura
4. Jazyk
5. Podpora sdělovaných informací
6. Práce s literaturou

1. Cíl a typ sdělení odborného textu

- **Informovat** o výsledcích vlastní vědecké činnosti (výzkum který není publikován, neexistuje)
- **Sdělit** své závěry formou srozumitelně podané informace
- **Odpovědět** na danou výzkumnou otázku
- **Shrnout** dosavadní znalosti o daném tématu
- **Vyvolat/pokračovat** v diskusi nad daným tématem
- **Přispět** k rozvoji vědění/řešení společensky významného problému

Toto učinit za pomoci vědecké metody

2. Čtenář odborného textu

- Kdo je čtenářem odborného textu?
- Žánry odborného textu (popularizující kniha vs článek v odborném časopise)
- Zpravidla předpokládané předporozumění na straně čtenáře
- Cíle čtenáře

'Absolutely fascinating.' *Wired*

THE POWER OF HABIT

Why we do what we
do and how to *change*



CHARLES DUHIGG

Irrelevant events affect voters' evaluations of government performance

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Communicated by David Laitin, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, May 29, 2010 (received for review January 8, 2010)

Does information irrelevant to government performance affect voting behavior? If so, how does this help us understand the mechanisms underlying voters' retrospective assessments of candidates' performance in office? To precisely test for the effects of irrelevant information, we explore the electoral impact of local college football games just before an election, irrelevant events that government has nothing to do with and for which no government response would be expected. We find that a win in the 10 d before Election Day causes the incumbent to receive an additional 1.61 percentage points of the vote in Senate, gubernatorial, and presidential elections, with the effect being larger for teams with stronger fan support. In addition to conducting placebo tests based on postelection games, we demonstrate these effects by using the betting market's estimate of a team's probability of winning the game before it occurs to isolate the surprise component of game outcomes. We corroborate these aggregate-level results with a survey that we conducted during the 2009 NCAA men's college basketball tournament, where we find that surprising wins and losses affect presidential approval. An experiment embedded within the survey also indicates that personal well-being may influence voting decisions on a subconscious level. We find that making people more aware of the reasons for their current state of mind reduces the effect that irrelevant events have on their opinions. These findings underscore the subtle power of irrelevant events in shaping important real-world decisions and suggest ways in which decision making can be improved.

decision making | political science | psychology | emotions | voting

Voting is among the most important activities undertaken by citizens in democratic societies. Given the importance of election outcomes, one would hope that individual voters make decisions in a careful and reasoned manner. Models of rational behavior posit that people behave in such a way, basing their voting decisions on relevant data such as evaluations of incumbent performance (1)

We build on this research to show that events that government had nothing to do with, but that affect voters' sense of well-being, can affect the decisions that they make on Election Day. We extend the psychological and decision sciences literatures by showing the effect of individual well-being on judgment outside the laboratory setting, in a real-world situation where collective stakes are high (even if the individual stakes may not be). In two different domains, our evidence indicates that voters' personal sense of well-being—as determined by events that are unrelated to political and economic affairs—affects their evaluations of their elected representatives.

Given the relatively small costs to any individual of making a mistake, we might expect voters to make a wide variety of errors. At the same time, extant research has implicitly assumed that voters at least clear the relatively low standard of rationality implied by the ability to exclude entirely irrelevant events from the decision-making process. Whereas previous political science and economics research has advanced on the assumption that voters do not allow irrelevant events to affect their decisions, the psychological literature makes an association between voter well-being and decision making not only possible, but likely. Voters who are in a positive state of mind on Election Day are likely to use their mood as a signal for the incumbent party's success (8) and access positive memories about the incumbent party (9) and/or interpret past actions taken by the incumbent party more favorably (10). Additionally, positive emotions may cause voters to be more satisfied with the status quo (e.g., refs. 11 and 12). Those voters may then be more likely to choose the incumbent party in the election.

To test whether irrelevant events affect voters' decisions, we consider a unique quasi-experimental context: local sports outcomes. These game outcomes create an ideal variable for testing the hypothesis that voters' decisions are affected by events separate from politics, because (i) they have been shown to significantly affect people's well-being, either directly or via mood contagion in social networks (13–16), and (ii) they are unrelated

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2. Čtenář odborného textu

- Kdo je čtenářem odborného textu?
- Žánry odborného textu (popularizující kniha vs článek v odborném časopise)
- Zpravidla předpokládané předporozumění na straně čtenáře
- Cíle čtenáře

3. Struktura

- Většinou pevně daná, logicky navazující (IMRD)
- *Více další semináře*

4. Jazyk odborného textu/stylistika

- Strohost/úspornost – „nechť každé slovo mluví“, pozor na plevelná slova (vlastně, prostě, takže, fakticky apod.)
- Srozumitelnost
- Přesné užívání (nejen) odborných termínů – **ale cizí slovo nedělá text odborným**

4. Jazyk odborného textu/stylistika

- Objektivnost – pozorovatelná (měřitelná) fakta, ověřitelné údaje, **nikoli dojmy**
- Neosobní styl – absence emocí – racionální argumentace
- Formálnost - neutrální, úsporný a také **spisovný** jazyk

Tip: Vyhýbejte se dlouhým souvětím, pište kratší věty.

Hlavně v AJ

Věty překračující 3 řádky – rozseknout? Nejsou moc komplikované?

Odstavce delší než půl strany

Doporučení

- Nesnažit se za každou cenu psát „akademicky“
- Existuje vůbec něco takového?

„Pubescence a adolescence je velmi vulnerabilní periodou, v níž se zvyšuje signifikance kvality relačních faktorů.“

- Výsledný efekt je často opačný
- Text již tak obsahuje spoustu komplikovaných konceptů
- Srozumitelný, korektní styl

Doporučení

- Psát střídmě
- Sledovat jasnou argumentační linku
- Stanovit si jasnější strukturu

ALE počítat s jejím případným předěláním 😊

- Čemu se radši vyhnout?
 - oklikám
 - zbytečným cizím slovům
 - přemíře nezaužívaných zkratek

5. Podpora sdělovaných informací

- Zásady argumentace (evidence-based)
- *Více další semináře*

6. Práce s literaturou a zdroji

- Zasazení výzkumu do stávajícího výzkumu (research gap)
- Prokázání vlastních znalostí
- Podpora vlastních argumentů
- Transparentnost
- Etika vědecké práce
- *Více další semináře*

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Abstrakt

Abstrakt

Úkol: projděte si abstrakt k textu a:

1. Zamyslete se nad jeho cíli a funkcemi
2. Zkuste popsat, jaké části, jaký druh informací obsahuje

The influence of various measures of health on different types of political participation

Politics

2019, Vol. 39(4) 480–513

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Abstract

Recent research in political behaviour suggests that poor health can be an impediment for individuals to vote. At the same time, researchers argue that health may both hinder and reinforce other forms of political participation. With respect to these ambiguous expectations, our study asks: does the relationship between health and political involvement depend on how we measure health? We answer this question for two of the most widely used health indicators, self-reported health and being hampered by illness in daily activities. We use the European Social Survey (ESS) (N = 35,000) covering 20 European countries and find that the measurement of health indeed matters: our results illustrate that bad self-reported health is an impediment to voting, but not to other forms of political activity. When it comes to our second indicator, being hampered in daily activities, we also find a negative relationship with voting. Yet, our results also indicate that most individuals, who are hampered by illness in their daily lives, have a tendency to participate more regularly in most other forms of political activity, including boycotting, contacting a politician, or signing a petition. Robustness checks including waves 1–6 of the ESS support these findings.

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F S S

Abstrakt

Druh shrnutí, poskytující výzkumníkovi prvotní představu o článku a ovlivňující jeho rozhodnutí, zda stojí za to si článek přečíst

- Cca 150-250 slov
- Poslední věc v rámci psaní textu
- Struktura?

Metoda/data

Cíl (jeho vymezení,
specifikace)

Výsledky výzkumu
(implikace)

Teorie/ pozadí

The aim of this study is to explain why turnout in Czech general elections exhibited considerable variation between 1996 and 2010. Using valence theory this article explores the differential turnout in terms of the expected benefits of voting for a party on the basis of valence and policy considerations. This individual-level analysis of electoral participation employs four post-election surveys and uses an alternative operationalization of the expected benefits of voting, which makes it possible to conduct cross-national and cross-time comparisons. The results presented in the article demonstrate that change in voter turnout across general elections stems from the change in the expected benefits from voting aggregated at the level of the electorate. One key implication of this research is that attempts to facilitate increased electoral participation through institutional reform are unlikely to be successful. This is because turnout is primarily determined by voter motivation. Increased turnout depends critically on ensuring a level of party choice that gives voters an incentive to go the polls.

Abstrakt

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Cíl (jeho vymezení, specifikace)

Teorie/ pozadí

Metoda/data

Výsledky výzkumu (implikace)

Abstrakt

- Struktura:

1. (Pozadí tématu)

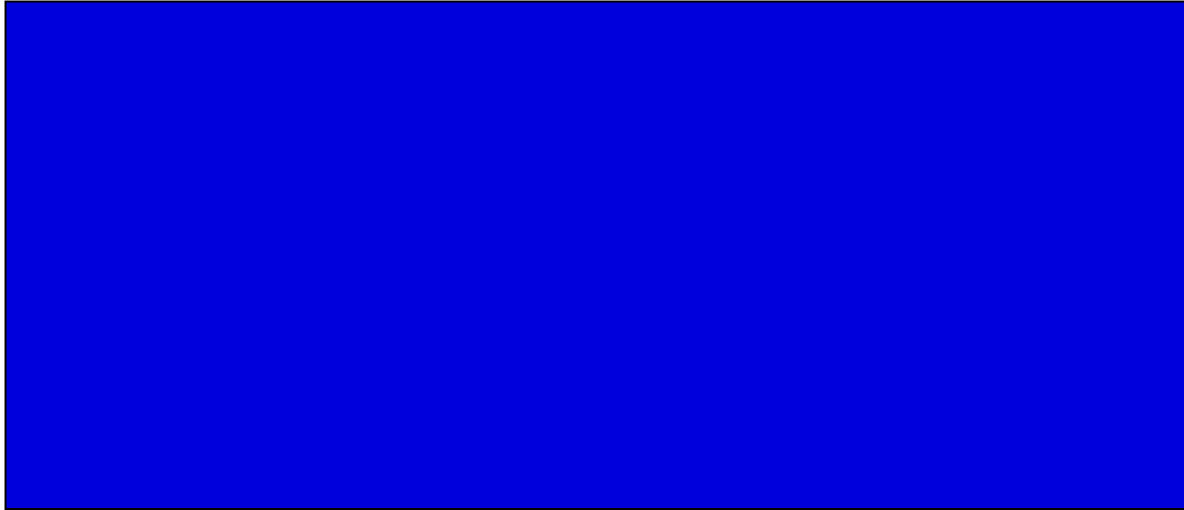
2. Cíl a hlavní teze textu

3. Výzkumná metoda

4. Výsledky výzkumu

ALE...

Diaz, A., Sherman, A. T., & Joshi, A. (2020). Phishing in an academic community: A study of user susceptibility and behavior. *Cryptologia*, 44(1), 53-67.



We found correlations resulting in lowered susceptibility based on college affiliation, academic year progression, cyber training, involvement in cyber clubs or cyber scholarship programs, time spent on the computer, and age demographics. We found no significant correlation between gender and susceptibility. Contrary to our expectations, we observed greater user susceptibility with greater phishing knowledge and awareness. Students who identified themselves as understanding the definition of phishing had a higher susceptibility than did their peers who were merely aware of phishing attacks, with both groups having a higher susceptibility than those with no knowledge of phishing. Approximately 59% of subjects who opened the phishing email clicked on its phishing link, and approximately 70% of those subjects who additionally answered a demographic survey clicked.

Langenkamp, A. (2021). Lonely Hearts, Empty Booths? The Relationship between Loneliness, Reported Voting Behavior and Voting as Civic Duty. *Social Science Quarterly*, 102(4), 1239-1254.

The study investigates the relationship between perceived loneliness and the individuals' attitude whether voting is a civic duty. With that, it is the first study to shed light on the mechanism linking perceived loneliness to voting behavior. Two independent, cross-sectional, and representative datasets from Germany ($n = 1641$) and the Netherlands ($n = 1431$) are analyzed. *Results.* The regression results and effect decomposition techniques show that loneliness is associated with reduced intention to vote as well as a lower sense of duty to vote. The effect of loneliness on voting behavior is partially mediated through a reduced sense of duty.

Loneliness is associated with political disengagement. The study provides empirical evidence that the relationship between loneliness and turnout is partially mediated through sense of duty. This showcases that lonely individuals tend to feel detached from society and are less likely to feel obligated to participate in the electoral process.

Závěr

Způsob komunikace se specifickým cílem, čtenářem a stylem

Zažitá pravidla pro tvorbu odborného textu

Specifická argumentace a též struktura

Doporučení (shrnutí)

- Strohlost/úspornost – „nechť každé slovo mluví“, pozor na plevelná slova (vlastně, prostě, takže, fakticky apod.)
- Srozumitelnost (přečíst kamarádovi)
- Nesnažit se za každou cenu psát „*akademicky*“
- Struktura (plán)
- Kratší věty
- Spisovnost

Zadání písemného úkolu č. 2 na Seminář 2:

Zpracování úkolů týkajících se odborného stylu v rámci cvičení zadaného v IS.