

definition of claim in science

Definition of Claim in Science: Understanding its Role and Importance

definition of claim in science is fundamental to grasping how scientific knowledge is built and communicated. Whether you're reading a research paper, exploring a scientific debate, or conducting experiments yourself, the concept of a claim plays a pivotal role. But what exactly does a claim mean in the context of science? How does it differ from hypotheses, theories, or facts? Let's dive into the nuances of this essential scientific element and explore its significance.

What is a Claim in Science?

In simple terms, a claim in science is a statement or assertion that presents a conclusion based on evidence. It is essentially a declarative sentence that a scientist puts forward to explain a phenomenon, describe results, or propose relationships between variables. Unlike a random opinion, a scientific claim requires backing by data, observations, or experiments to be credible.

To put it plainly, a claim answers the question: "What are you trying to prove or demonstrate?" It is the centerpiece of scientific communication and inquiry, guiding how researchers design experiments and interpret findings.

Distinguishing Claims from Other Scientific Terms

Sometimes, the word "claim" can be confused with related scientific concepts such as hypothesis, theory, or fact. Here's how they differ:

- **Hypothesis:** A hypothesis is a tentative explanation or prediction that can be tested. It is often the starting point of an investigation. For example, "Increasing sunlight exposure will accelerate plant growth" is a hypothesis.
- **Claim:** After testing, the claim is the statement that asserts what the evidence supports. For instance, "Plants exposed to more sunlight grow faster" could be a claim based on collected data.
- **Theory:** A theory is a well-substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world, supported by a large body of evidence. It integrates many claims and observations, such as the theory of evolution.
- **Fact:** Facts are observations or measurements that are consistently reproducible and accepted as true.

Understanding these distinctions helps clarify that a claim is a reasoned assertion grounded in evidence rather than mere speculation.

The Role of Claims in the Scientific Method

Claims are not just random statements; they are integral to the scientific method—the systematic process scientists use to explore questions and build knowledge.

Claims as the Outcome of Investigation

When scientists begin an inquiry, they typically start with a question or hypothesis. After conducting experiments or observations, they analyze their data to see if it supports or refutes the hypothesis. The claim emerges as a conclusion drawn from this analysis.

For example, a researcher testing the effect of fertilizer on plant growth might conclude with a claim like: “Applying fertilizer X leads to a 20% increase in plant height compared to untreated plants.” This claim distills the essence of the findings into a clear, concise statement.

Claims and Evidence: A Dynamic Relationship

A key feature of claims in science is their reliance on evidence. A claim's strength depends on the quality and quantity of supporting data. This dependency is what makes science self-correcting—claims are always subject to challenge and revision as new evidence emerges.

The process typically involves:

1. Making a claim based on initial data.
2. Testing the claim through further experiments or peer review.
3. Refining or rejecting the claim if contradictory evidence arises.

This iterative relationship ensures that scientific claims are trustworthy and robust over time.

How to Identify a Strong Scientific Claim

Not all claims are created equal. Some are more convincing and reliable than others, depending on how well they are supported by evidence and how clearly they are stated. Here are some tips for recognizing a strong scientific claim:

- **Clarity:** The claim should be precise and unambiguous. Avoid vague or overly broad statements.
- **Evidence-Based:** It must be backed by empirical data, observations, or reproducible experiments.
- **Testability:** The claim should be falsifiable, meaning it can be tested and potentially disproved.
- **Consistency:** The claim should align with existing scientific knowledge

unless substantial new evidence justifies a paradigm shift.

- **Peer-Reviewed:** Ideally, the claim has undergone scrutiny by other experts in the field.

By applying these criteria, scientists and readers alike can evaluate the credibility of claims presented in research articles, reports, or discussions.

Examples of Claims in Different Scientific Disciplines

Scientific claims appear across various fields, each with its own context and implications. Let's look at some examples to better understand how claims function in different branches of science.

Biology

Claim: "Exposure to blue light affects circadian rhythms in humans by suppressing melatonin production."

This claim is often supported by experimental data involving sleep studies, hormone measurements, and controlled light exposure experiments.

Physics

Claim: "The acceleration of an object is directly proportional to the net force acting on it and inversely proportional to its mass."

This is Newton's Second Law, a claim derived from extensive observation and mathematical formulation.

Environmental Science

Claim: "Increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide contribute to global temperature rise."

This claim is built upon decades of climate measurements, modeling, and analysis of greenhouse gas effects.

Each claim succinctly conveys a conclusion drawn from scientific investigation, serving as a foundation for further research and application.

Communicating Scientific Claims Effectively

Presenting claims clearly and persuasively is crucial in science, whether in

academic papers, presentations, or public discourse. Here are some best practices for communicating claims:

- **Support with Data:** Always accompany claims with relevant evidence such as graphs, tables, or references.
- **Avoid Overgeneralization:** Be specific about the scope and limitations of the claim.
- **Use Precise Language:** Words like “suggests,” “indicates,” or “demonstrates” can convey the degree of certainty.
- **Address Counterarguments:** Acknowledge alternative interpretations or conflicting data to strengthen the credibility.
- **Structure Logically:** Position claims within a logical flow from introduction to conclusion, making it easy for readers to follow.

By mastering these communication skills, scientists can ensure their claims contribute meaningfully to the body of knowledge.

Why Understanding the Definition of Claim in Science Matters

For students, educators, researchers, and anyone interested in science, grasping what a claim is and how it functions is empowering. It helps in critically evaluating scientific information, discerning credible sources, and participating in informed discussions about scientific topics.

Moreover, understanding claims fosters scientific literacy, enabling people to appreciate the provisional nature of scientific knowledge and the importance of evidence-based reasoning.

In a world flooded with information, being able to identify valid scientific claims can make the difference between being misled and making knowledgeable decisions.

The definition of claim in science is more than a textbook term—it's a gateway to engaging deeply with how science works and how it shapes our understanding of the world.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the definition of a claim in science?

In science, a claim is a statement or assertion that is put forward as true and can be supported or tested through evidence and reasoning.

How is a scientific claim different from an opinion?

A scientific claim is based on evidence and can be tested or falsified, whereas an opinion is a personal belief or preference that may not be supported by empirical evidence.

Why are claims important in the scientific method?

Claims are important because they form the basis of hypotheses and conclusions that scientists test and validate through experiments and observations.

Can a scientific claim be proven absolutely true?

No, scientific claims are supported by evidence but are always open to reevaluation and refinement as new evidence emerges.

What role does evidence play in supporting a scientific claim?

Evidence provides the factual basis that supports or refutes a scientific claim, helping to establish its validity.

How do scientists communicate claims in research papers?

Scientists clearly state their claims in the introduction or conclusion of research papers and support them with data, analysis, and references to prior work.

What distinguishes a strong scientific claim from a weak one?

A strong scientific claim is well-supported by robust, reproducible evidence and logical reasoning, while a weak claim lacks sufficient or reliable evidence.

Can claims in science change over time?

Yes, scientific claims can change as new evidence is discovered, leading to updated or revised understandings of phenomena.

Additional Resources

Definition of Claim in Science: Understanding Its Role and Implications

Definition of claim in science serves as a foundational concept in the methodology and philosophy of scientific inquiry. At its core, a claim in scientific discourse refers to a statement or assertion that proposes a particular explanation, relationship, or fact about the natural world. This assertion is typically subject to scrutiny, testing, and validation through empirical evidence and logical reasoning. Understanding what constitutes a claim in science is essential for accurately interpreting research findings, evaluating hypotheses, and appreciating the dynamic nature of scientific knowledge.

The Nature and Purpose of Scientific Claims

Scientific claims differ substantially from everyday statements or opinions because they are grounded in a systematic approach to knowledge acquisition. A scientific claim is not merely an expression of belief; rather, it is a proposition that can be tested through observation, experimentation, or analysis. This characteristic aligns scientific claims with the principles of falsifiability and reproducibility, which are pillars of the scientific method.

A claim in science often emerges from initial observations or theoretical frameworks. For instance, a biologist might claim that a specific protein influences cell growth, or a physicist might claim that a new particle exists based on experimental data. These claims are then subjected to peer review, replication studies, and critical evaluation to establish their validity. The iterative process of refining claims ensures that scientific understanding evolves and self-corrects over time.

Distinguishing Scientific Claims from Hypotheses and Theories

It is important to differentiate among related terms such as hypotheses, theories, and claims, which are sometimes used interchangeably but have distinct meanings in scientific contexts. A hypothesis is a tentative explanation or prediction that can be tested through experimentation. A theory, on the other hand, is a well-substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world, supported by a large body of evidence.

Claims can be considered the building blocks of both hypotheses and theories. They are the individual assertions that researchers make based on data or theoretical reasoning. For example, within the broader theory of evolution, scientists might make specific claims about genetic drift or natural selection mechanisms. Each claim must be independently verifiable and open to challenge.

Characteristics of Effective Scientific Claims

Effective scientific claims possess several key features that distinguish them from unsupported or pseudoscientific assertions. These characteristics include clarity, testability, relevance, and consistency with existing knowledge.

- **Clarity:** A scientific claim must be articulated clearly and precisely to avoid ambiguity. Vague claims hinder the possibility of empirical testing and can lead to misinterpretation.
- **Testability:** The claim should be framed in a way that allows for experimental or observational verification. Testability enables the scientific community to gather evidence that supports or refutes the claim.
- **Relevance:** Claims should address meaningful questions or problems within

a scientific discipline, contributing to the advancement of understanding.

- **Consistency:** While novel claims can challenge established knowledge, they must not contradict well-established facts without substantial evidence. Consistency helps integrate new findings into the broader scientific framework.

Claims lacking these attributes often fail to gain acceptance in the scientific community and may be dismissed as speculative or unfounded.

The Role of Evidence in Supporting Claims

The strength of a scientific claim is inherently tied to the quality and quantity of evidence backing it. Evidence in science encompasses data collected through controlled experiments, systematic observations, simulations, or meta-analyses. A robust claim is one that withstands rigorous testing and is corroborated by independent studies.

The process of evidential support is iterative. Initial data might suggest a particular claim, but subsequent research either reinforces or challenges it. For example, claims about the efficacy of a new drug undergo extensive clinical trials before being accepted. This evidentiary process helps prevent premature conclusions and ensures that scientific claims maintain credibility.

Challenges and Limitations in Formulating Scientific Claims

While claims are central to scientific progress, their formulation and acceptance are not without challenges. Ambiguities in data interpretation, methodological limitations, and researcher biases can affect the validity of claims. Additionally, the complexity of natural phenomena often means that claims are provisional and subject to revision.

Ambiguity and Misinterpretation

Scientific claims can sometimes be miscommunicated, especially when translated from technical contexts to public discourse. Ambiguous language or oversimplification may lead to misunderstandings about what a claim actually asserts. This issue is particularly prevalent in controversial fields such as climate science or nutrition, where nuanced claims are sometimes distorted.

Methodological Constraints

The design of experiments and data collection methods directly impact the reliability of claims. Flawed methodologies can produce data that falsely support or refute claims. For example, small sample sizes, lack of controls,

or measurement errors can undermine the evidential basis for a claim.

Bias and Confirmation

Scientific claims may be influenced, consciously or unconsciously, by researcher biases. Confirmation bias—the tendency to favor information that supports pre-existing beliefs—can skew data interpretation. The peer review process and replication efforts are critical mechanisms to mitigate such biases and maintain objectivity in claim evaluation.

Scientific Claims in the Context of Public Communication

In recent years, the role of scientific claims has extended beyond academic circles into public policy, media, and everyday decision-making. This expansion poses unique challenges in how claims are presented and understood by non-specialist audiences.

Impact on Policy and Public Perception

Scientific claims often underpin policy decisions on health, environment, and technology. Policymakers rely on clear, well-supported claims to formulate regulations and guidelines. However, when claims are tentative or controversial, this can lead to public skepticism or politicization of science.

Media Representation and Misinformation

The media plays a pivotal role in disseminating scientific claims but may inadvertently contribute to misinformation by oversimplifying or sensationalizing findings. Responsible reporting requires an understanding of the provisional nature of many claims and the distinction between preliminary results and established facts.

Conclusion: The Dynamic Role of Claims in Advancing Science

The definition of claim in science encapsulates a multifaceted concept that is instrumental in driving scientific discovery and discourse. Claims represent the assertions that scientists put forth as they seek to explain and understand the world. Their strength lies in their testability, clarity, and alignment with evidence, but they remain subject to revision as new data emerges.

Recognizing the complexity and provisional nature of scientific claims enhances both scientific literacy and critical engagement with scientific information. As science continues to evolve, claims will remain the

fundamental units through which knowledge is constructed, challenged, and refined.

Definition Of Claim In Science

Find other PDF articles:

<http://142.93.153.27/archive-th-100/pdf?ID=mdb44-5708&title=in-search-of-our-mothers-gardens.pdf>

definition of claim in science: The Believing Primate Jeffrey Schloss, Michael Murray, 2010-10-07 Over the last two decades, scientific accounts of religion have received a great deal of scholarly and popular attention both because of their intrinsic interest and because they are widely seen as potentially constituting a threat to the religion they analyse. The Believing Primate aims to describe and discuss these scientific accounts as well as to assess their implications. The volume begins with essays by leading scientists in the field, describing these accounts and discussing evidence in their favour. Philosophical and theological reflections on these accounts follow, offered by leading philosophers, theologians, and scientists. This diverse group of scholars address some fascinating underlying questions: Do scientific accounts of religion undermine the justification of religious belief? Do such accounts show religion to be an accidental by-product of our evolutionary development? And, whilst we seem naturally disposed toward religion, would we fare better or worse without it? Bringing together dissenting perspectives, this provocative collection will serve to freshly illuminate ongoing debate on these perennial questions.

definition of claim in science: Philosophy of Science Alexander Rosenberg, 2005 This text identifies the profound philosophical problems that science raises through an examination of enduring questions about its nature, methods and justification.

definition of claim in science: Scientific Method in Practice Hugh G. Gauch, 2003 As the gateway to scientific thinking, an understanding of the scientific method is essential for success and productivity in science. This book is the first synthesis of the practice and the philosophy of the scientific method. It will enable scientists to be better scientists by offering them a deeper understanding of the underpinnings of the scientific method, thereby leading to more productive research and experimentation. It will also give scientists a more accurate perspective on the rationality of the scientific approach and its role in society. Beginning with a discussion of today's 'science wars' and science's presuppositions, the book then explores deductive and inductive logic, probability, statistics, and parsimony, and concludes with an examination of science's powers and limits, and a look at science education. Topics relevant to a variety of disciplines are treated, and clarifying figures, case studies, and chapter summaries enhance the pedagogy. This adeptly executed, comprehensive, yet pragmatic work yields a new synergy suitable for scientists and instructors, and graduate students and advanced undergraduates.

definition of claim in science: Cultural Understanding of Soils Nikola Patzel, Sabine Grunwald, Eric C. Brevik, Christian Feller, 2023-09-22 Cultural understandings of soil are diverse and often ambiguous. Cultural framing of soils is common worldwide and is highly consequential. The implications of what place the earth has in people's world view and everyday life can be in line with or in conflict with natural conditions, with scientific views, or with agricultural practices. The main assumption underlying this work is that soil is inescapably perceived in a cultural context by any human. This gives emergence to different significant webs of meaning influenced by religious, spiritual, or secular myths, and by a wide range of beliefs, values and ideas that people hold in all

societies. These patterns and their dynamics inform the human-soil relationship and how soils are cared for, protected, or degraded. Therefore, there is need to deal inter-culturally with different sources and types of knowledge and experience regarding soil; a need to cultivate soil awareness and situationally appropriate care through inter- and intra-cultural dialogues and learning. This project focuses on the human and intangible dimensions of soil. To serve this aim, the International Union of Soil Sciences (IUSS) founded a working group on Cultural Patterns of Soil Understanding that has resulted in this book, which presents studies from almost all continents, written by soil scientists and experts from other disciplines. A major objective of this project is to promote intercultural literacy that gives readers the opportunity to appreciate soil across disciplinary and cultural boundaries in an increasingly globalized world. . .

definition of claim in science: *Making Sense of Science: Energy* Kirsten R. Daehler, Jennifer Folsom, Mayumi Shinohara, 2011 This comprehensive professional development course for grades 6–8 science teachers provides all the necessary ingredients for building a scientific way of thinking in teachers and students, focusing on science content, inquiry, and literacy. Teachers who participate in this course learn to facilitate hands-on science lessons, support evidence-based discussions, and develop students' academic language and reading and writing skills in science, along with the habits of mind necessary for sense making and scientific reasoning. *Energy for Teachers of Grades 6–8* consists of five core sessions: Session 1: What is Energy? Session 2: Potential Energy Session 3: Heat Energy Session 4: Conservation of Energy Session 5: Energy in Ecosystems The materials include everything needed to effectively lead this course with ease: Facilitator Guide with extensive support materials and detailed procedures that allow staff developers to successfully lead a course Teacher Book with teaching, science, and literacy investigations, along with a follow-up component, *Looking at Student Work™*, designed to support ongoing professional learning communities CD with black line masters of all handouts and charts to support group discussion and sense making, course participation certificates, student work samples, and other materials that can be reproduced for use with teachers

definition of claim in science: *Christianity and the Nature of Science* J. P. Moreland, 1989-06-01 A defense of the scientific view of creationism.

definition of claim in science: *Kneeling at the Altar of Science* Robert Bolger, 2012-08-22 Does religion need to look more like a science? If much of the contemporary work published in science and religion is any indication, the answer appears to be a resounding yes. Yet the current tendency to dress religion up in the language and methods of science does more harm than good. In *Kneeling at the Altar of Science*, Robert Bolger argues that much of the recent writing in science and religion falls prey to the practice of what he calls religious scientism, or the attempt to use science to explain and clarify certain religious concepts. Bolger then shows, with clarity and humor, how religious scientism harms rather than helps, arguing in the end that religious concepts do better when their meaning is found in the context of their religious use. This book promises to be a fresh approach to the ever-popular dialogue between science and religion.

definition of claim in science: *Scientific Objectivity and Its Contexts* Evandro Agazzi, 2014-03-11 The first part of this book is of an epistemological nature and develops an original theory of scientific objectivity, understood in a weak sense (as intersubjective agreement among the specialists) and a strong sense (as having precise concrete referents). In both cases it relies upon the adoption of operational criteria designed within the particular perspective under which any single science considers reality. The “object” so attained has a proper ontological status, dependent on the specific character of the criteria of reference (regional ontologies). This justifies a form of scientific realism. Such perspectives are also the result of a complex cultural-historical situation. The awareness of such a “historical determinacy” of science justifies including in the philosophy of science the problems of ethics of science, relations of science with metaphysics and social dimensions of science that overstep the traditional restriction of the philosophy of science to an epistemology of science. It is to this “context” that the second part of the book is devoted.

definition of claim in science: *Deviant Science* James McClenon, 2016-11-11 This book is a

volume in the Penn Press Anniversary Collection. To mark its 125th anniversary in 2015, the University of Pennsylvania Press rereleased more than 1,100 titles from Penn Press's distinguished backlist from 1899-1999 that had fallen out of print. Spanning an entire century, the Anniversary Collection offers peer-reviewed scholarship in a wide range of subject areas.

definition of claim in science: *The Tools of Metaphysics and the Metaphysics of Science* Theodore Sider, 2020 Metaphysics has shifted ground, moving away from necessity and possibility as the lens through which we look at things. Ted Sider shapes the agenda for the subject by exploring how this shift transforms the project of understanding the objects, properties, and quantities of the universe, and the relations between them, in terms of structures.

definition of claim in science: *The Conduct of Inquiry in International Relations* ,
definition of claim in science: *Physiognomy and the Meaning of Expression in Nineteenth-Century Culture* Lucy Hartley, 2005 This is a 2001 study of the emergence of physiognomy as a form of popular science.

definition of claim in science: Philosophy of Science William Bechtel, 2013-12-16 This text focuses on two major issues: the nature of scientific inquiry and the relations between scientific disciplines. Designed to introduce the basic issues and concepts in the philosophy of science, Bechtel writes for an audience with little or no philosophical background. The first part of the book explores the legacy of Logical Positivism and the subsequent post-Positivistic developments in the philosophy of science. The second section examines arguments for and against using a model of theory reduction to integrate scientific disciplines. The book concludes with a chapter describing non-reductionist approaches for relating scientific disciplines using psycholinguistic and cognitive neuroscience models.

definition of claim in science: *Intellectual Property Law for Engineers, Scientists, and Entrepreneurs* Howard B. Rockman, 2020-01-22 Fully revised new edition that completely covers intellectual property law—and many related issues—for engineers, scientists, and entrepreneurs This book informs engineering and science students, technology professionals, and entrepreneurs about the intellectual property laws that are important in their careers. It covers all of the major areas of intellectual property development and protection in non-legalistic terms that are understandable to technology and science professionals. New material includes a comprehensive discussion on the American Invents Act (AIA), coverage of many new high-profile topics, such as patent protection the mobile communications industry, and a new chapter on The Future of Technology, Engineering, and Intellectual Property. Now in its second edition, Intellectual Property Law for Engineers, Scientists, and Entrepreneurs enables inventors and creators to efficiently interface with an intellectual property attorney in order to obtain the maximum protection for their invention or creation, and to take steps to ensure that that invention or creation does not infringe upon the intellectual property rights of others. It includes patent, trade secret, mask work, and cybersquatting legal and procedural principles. The book also shows readers how to properly use new vehicles of intellectual property protection for novel software, biotech, and business method inventions. Additionally, it examines trademark protection for domain names, and other ancillary matters that fall within the genre of intellectual property protection. This informative text: Covers all of the major areas of intellectual property development and protection in clear, layman's terms so as to be easily understood by technology and science professionals Provides detailed outlines of patent, trademark, copyright, and unfair competition laws Offers essays on famous and noteworthy inventors and their inventions—and features a copy of the first page of patents resulting from these inventors' efforts Covers many new high-profile cases covering patent protection within the mobile communications industry Intellectual Property Law for Engineers, Scientists, and Entrepreneurs, Second Edition is an excellent text for graduate and undergraduate engineering students, as well as professionals and those starting a new technology business who need to know all the laws concerning their inventions and creations.

definition of claim in science: A Philosophy for the Science of Well-being Anna Alexandrova, 2017 Do the new sciences of well-being provide knowledge that respects the nature of

well-being? This book written from the perspective of philosophy of science articulates how this field can speak to well-being proper and can do so in a way that respects the demands of objectivity and measurement.

definition of claim in science: Scientific Discovery, Logic, and Rationality Thomas Nickles, 2012-12-06 It is fast becoming a cliché that scientific discovery is being rediscovered. For two philosophical generations (that of the Founders and that of the Followers of the logical positivist and logical empiricist movements), discovery had been consigned to the domain of the intractable, the ineffable, the inscrutable. The philosophy of science was focused on the so-called context of justification as its proper domain. More recently, as the exclusivity of the logical reconstruction program in philosophy of science came under question, and as the critique of justification developed within the framework of logical and epistemological analysis, the old question of scientific discovery, which had been put on the back burner, began to emerge once again. Emphasis on the relation of the history of science to the philosophy of science, and attention to the question of theory change and theory replacement, also served to legitimate a new concern with the origins of scientific change to be found within discovery and invention. How welcome then to see what a wide range of issues and what a broad representation of philosophers and historians of science have been brought together in the present two volumes of the Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science! For what these volumes achieve, in effect, is the continuation of a tradition which had once been strong in the philosophy of science - namely, that tradition which addressed the question of scientific discovery as a central question in the understanding of science.

definition of claim in science: Harmony Between Science and Revelation Januarius De Concilio, 1889

definition of claim in science: Organon of Science John Harrison Stinson, 1879

definition of claim in science: Principles of Scientific Sociology Walter L. Wallace, 2009-12-01 Principles of Scientific Sociology represents a major attempt to redirect the course of contemporary sociological thought. It is clear, well-organized, innovative, and original in its discussion of the context and methods of sociology conceived as a natural science. Wallace delineates the subject matter of sociology, classifies its variables, presents a logic of inquiry, and advocates the use of this logic for the acceptance or rejection of hypotheses or theories and for the solving of human problems. Social scientists, including political scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, historians, economists, social psychologists, and students of social phenomena among nonhumans, will find this work indispensable reading. Principles of Scientific Sociology emphasizes the relationship between pure and applied sociological analysis. The essential contributions of each to the other are specified. Relationships between the substantive concepts of the sociology of humans, on the one hand, and the sociology of nonhumans, on the other, are systematized. In an attempt to put sociological analysis on a firm scientific basis, the book contains a concluding chapter focusing on central premises of natural science and their applicability to sociology. Wallace identifies the simple elements and relationships that sociological analysis requires if it is to lead to an understanding of complex social phenomena. On this basis, he considers the substantive elements and relations that comprise structural functionalism, historical materialism, symbolic interactionism, and other approaches to social data. He develops groundwork for standardizing these elements so that the contexts of different analyses may become rigorously comparable. The result is a fine, one-volume synthesis of sociological theory.

definition of claim in science: Science, Worldviews and Education Michael Matthews, 2009-07-14 This book has its origins in a special issue of the journal Science & Education (Volume 18 Numbers 6-7, 2009). The essay by Costas Skordoulis - 'Science and Worldviews in the Marxist Tradition' - did not appear in that special issue due to a mistake in production scheduling. It was published in an earlier issue of the journal (Volume 17 Number 6, 2008), but has been included in this book version of the special issue. As explained in the Introduction, the catalyst for the journal special issue was the essay on 'Science, Worldviews and Education' submitted to the journal by Hugh G. Gauch Jr. This was circulated to the other contributors who were asked to write their own

contribution in the light of the arguments and literature contained in the paper. Hugh made brief 'Responses and Clarifications' after the papers were written. However the Tanis Edis article on Islam and my own article on Priestley were processed too late to benefit from Hugh's appraisal. The journal is associated with the International History, Philosophy, and Science Teaching Group which was formed in 1987. The group stages biennial international conferences and occasional regional conferences (details can be found at www.ihpst.org). The group, through the journal, conferences, and its electronic newsletter (at www.ihpst.org).

Related to definition of claim in science

DEFINITION Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of DEFINITION is a statement of the meaning of a word or word group or a sign or symbol. How to use definition in a sentence

DEFINITION Definition & Meaning | noun the act of defining, or of making something definite, distinct, or clear. We need a better definition of her responsibilities. the formal statement of the meaning or significance of a word,

DEFINITION | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary DEFINITION definition: 1. a statement that explains the meaning of a word or phrase: 2. a description of the features and. Learn more

definition noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes Definition of definition noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

DEFINITION definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary A definition is a statement giving the meaning of a word or expression, especially in a dictionary

Definition - definition of definition by The Free Dictionary The act or process of stating a precise meaning or significance; formulation of a meaning: The definition of terms is essential to any successful scholarly study

Definition Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary DEFINITION meaning: 1 : an explanation of the meaning of a word, phrase, etc. a statement that defines a word, phrase, etc.; 2 : a statement that describes what something is

DEFINE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster you define yourself by the choices you make Denison Univ. Bull. the moment that defined the campaign intransitive verb : to make a definition (see definition sense 1a) definement di-'fin

| Meanings & Definitions of English Words The world's leading online dictionary: English definitions, synonyms, word origins, example sentences, word games, and more. A trusted authority for 25+ years!

definition - Dictionary of English the condition of being definite:[uncountable] The photograph has fine definition. Optics sharpness of the image formed by an optical system:[uncountable] Adjust the definition on the TV monitor

DEFINITION Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of DEFINITION is a statement of the meaning of a word or word group or a sign or symbol. How to use definition in a sentence

DEFINITION Definition & Meaning | noun the act of defining, or of making something definite, distinct, or clear. We need a better definition of her responsibilities. the formal statement of the meaning or significance of a word,

DEFINITION | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary DEFINITION definition: 1. a statement that explains the meaning of a word or phrase: 2. a description of the features and. Learn more

definition noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage Definition of definition noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

DEFINITION definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary A definition is a statement

giving the meaning of a word or expression, especially in a dictionary

Definition - definition of definition by The Free Dictionary The act or process of stating a precise meaning or significance; formulation of a meaning: The definition of terms is essential to any successful scholarly study

Definition Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary DEFINITION meaning: 1 : an explanation of the meaning of a word, phrase, etc. a statement that defines a word, phrase, etc.; 2 : a statement that describes what something is

DEFINE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster you define yourself by the choices you make Denison Univ. Bull. the moment that defined the campaign intransitive verb : to make a definition (see definition sense 1a) definement di-'fin

| Meanings & Definitions of English Words The world's leading online dictionary: English definitions, synonyms, word origins, example sentences, word games, and more. A trusted authority for 25+ years!

definition - Dictionary of English the condition of being definite:[uncountable] The photograph has fine definition. Optics sharpness of the image formed by an optical system:[uncountable] Adjust the definition on the TV monitor

DEFINITION Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of DEFINITION is a statement of the meaning of a word or word group or a sign or symbol. How to use definition in a sentence

DEFINITION Definition & Meaning | noun the act of defining, or of making something definite, distinct, or clear. We need a better definition of her responsibilities. the formal statement of the meaning or significance of a word,

DEFINITION | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary DEFINITION definition: 1. a statement that explains the meaning of a word or phrase: 2. a description of the features and. Learn more

definition noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage Definition of definition noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

DEFINITION definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary A definition is a statement giving the meaning of a word or expression, especially in a dictionary

Definition - definition of definition by The Free Dictionary The act or process of stating a precise meaning or significance; formulation of a meaning: The definition of terms is essential to any successful scholarly study

Definition Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary DEFINITION meaning: 1 : an explanation of the meaning of a word, phrase, etc. a statement that defines a word, phrase, etc.; 2 : a statement that describes what something is

DEFINE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster you define yourself by the choices you make Denison Univ. Bull. the moment that defined the campaign intransitive verb : to make a definition (see definition sense 1a) definement di-'fin

| Meanings & Definitions of English Words The world's leading online dictionary: English definitions, synonyms, word origins, example sentences, word games, and more. A trusted authority for 25+ years!

definition - Dictionary of English the condition of being definite:[uncountable] The photograph has fine definition. Optics sharpness of the image formed by an optical system:[uncountable] Adjust the definition on the TV monitor

DEFINITION Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of DEFINITION is a statement of the meaning of a word or word group or a sign or symbol. How to use definition in a sentence

DEFINITION Definition & Meaning | noun the act of defining, or of making something definite, distinct, or clear. We need a better definition of her responsibilities. the formal statement of the meaning or significance of a word,

DEFINITION | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary DEFINITION definition: 1. a statement that explains the meaning of a word or phrase: 2. a description of the features and. Learn more

definition noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes Definition of definition noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

DEFINITION definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary A definition is a statement giving the meaning of a word or expression, especially in a dictionary

Definition - definition of definition by The Free Dictionary The act or process of stating a precise meaning or significance; formulation of a meaning: The definition of terms is essential to any successful scholarly study

Definition Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary DEFINITION meaning: 1 : an explanation of the meaning of a word, phrase, etc. a statement that defines a word, phrase, etc.; 2 : a statement that describes what something is

DEFINE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster you define yourself by the choices you make Denison Univ. Bull. the moment that defined the campaign intransitive verb : to make a definition (see definition sense 1a) definement di-'fin

| Meanings & Definitions of English Words The world's leading online dictionary: English definitions, synonyms, word origins, example sentences, word games, and more. A trusted authority for 25+ years!

definition - Dictionary of English the condition of being definite:[uncountable] The photograph has fine definition. Optics sharpness of the image formed by an optical system:[uncountable] Adjust the definition on the TV monitor

DEFINITION Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of DEFINITION is a statement of the meaning of a word or word group or a sign or symbol. How to use definition in a sentence

DEFINITION Definition & Meaning | noun the act of defining, or of making something definite, distinct, or clear. We need a better definition of her responsibilities. the formal statement of the meaning or significance of a word,

DEFINITION | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary DEFINITION definition: 1. a statement that explains the meaning of a word or phrase: 2. a description of the features and. Learn more

definition noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage Definition of definition noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

DEFINITION definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary A definition is a statement giving the meaning of a word or expression, especially in a dictionary

Definition - definition of definition by The Free Dictionary The act or process of stating a precise meaning or significance; formulation of a meaning: The definition of terms is essential to any successful scholarly study

Definition Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary DEFINITION meaning: 1 : an explanation of the meaning of a word, phrase, etc. a statement that defines a word, phrase, etc.; 2 : a statement that describes what something is

DEFINE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster you define yourself by the choices you make Denison Univ. Bull. the moment that defined the campaign intransitive verb : to make a definition (see definition sense 1a) definement di-'fin

| Meanings & Definitions of English Words The world's leading online dictionary: English definitions, synonyms, word origins, example sentences, word games, and more. A trusted authority for 25+ years!

definition - Dictionary of English the condition of being definite:[uncountable] The photograph has fine definition. Optics sharpness of the image formed by an optical system:[uncountable] Adjust

the definition on the TV monitor

DEFINITION Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of DEFINITION is a statement of the meaning of a word or word group or a sign or symbol. How to use definition in a sentence

DEFINITION Definition & Meaning | noun the act of defining, or of making something definite, distinct, or clear. We need a better definition of her responsibilities. the formal statement of the meaning or significance of a word,

DEFINITION | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary DEFINITION definition: 1. a statement that explains the meaning of a word or phrase: 2. a description of the features and. Learn more

definition noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage Definition of definition noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

DEFINITION definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary A definition is a statement giving the meaning of a word or expression, especially in a dictionary

Definition - definition of definition by The Free Dictionary The act or process of stating a precise meaning or significance; formulation of a meaning: The definition of terms is essential to any successful scholarly study

Definition Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary DEFINITION meaning: 1 : an explanation of the meaning of a word, phrase, etc. a statement that defines a word, phrase, etc.; 2 : a statement that describes what something is

DEFINE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster you define yourself by the choices you make Denison Univ. Bull. the moment that defined the campaign intransitive verb : to make a definition (see definition sense 1a) definement di-'fin

| Meanings & Definitions of English Words The world's leading online dictionary: English definitions, synonyms, word origins, example sentences, word games, and more. A trusted authority for 25+ years!

definition - Dictionary of English the condition of being definite:[uncountable] The photograph has fine definition. Optics sharpness of the image formed by an optical system:[uncountable] Adjust the definition on the TV monitor

DEFINITION Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of DEFINITION is a statement of the meaning of a word or word group or a sign or symbol. How to use definition in a sentence

DEFINITION Definition & Meaning | noun the act of defining, or of making something definite, distinct, or clear. We need a better definition of her responsibilities. the formal statement of the meaning or significance of a word,

DEFINITION | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary DEFINITION definition: 1. a statement that explains the meaning of a word or phrase: 2. a description of the features and. Learn more

definition noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage Definition of definition noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

DEFINITION definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary A definition is a statement giving the meaning of a word or expression, especially in a dictionary

Definition - definition of definition by The Free Dictionary The act or process of stating a precise meaning or significance; formulation of a meaning: The definition of terms is essential to any successful scholarly study

Definition Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary DEFINITION meaning: 1 : an explanation of the meaning of a word, phrase, etc. a statement that defines a word, phrase, etc.; 2 : a statement that describes what something is

DEFINE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster you define yourself by the choices you make

Denison Univ. Bull. the moment that defined the campaign intransitive verb : to make a definition
(see definition sense 1a) definement di-'fin

| **Meanings & Definitions of English Words** The world's leading online dictionary: English definitions, synonyms, word origins, example sentences, word games, and more. A trusted authority for 25+ years!

definition - Dictionary of English the condition of being definite:[uncountable] The photograph has fine definition. Optics sharpness of the image formed by an optical system:[uncountable] Adjust the definition on the TV monitor

Back to Home: <http://142.93.153.27>