



## UGC NET TERMINOLOGY PAPER 1

1. **Deductive Argument:** It states that if the premises (statement) are true then it is impossible for the conclusion to be false. Arguments can be either valid or invalid.
2. **Inductive Argument:** It is considered to be bottom up logic in which one of the premise offers a strong support for the conclusion. Deductive argument offers no opportunity to arrive at a new information or new ideas while inductive argument provides new ideas and possibilities.
3. **Analogical Argument:** An Analogical Argument is an argument in which if two things are alike in some respect they are alike in other respect also. In General (but not always) such argument belongs in the category of inductive reasoning.
4. **Lexical:** Lexical means vocabulary of a language.
5. **Stipulative:** It means a new or currently existing term is given a new specific meaning for the purpose of argument or discussion in the given context. It is used to assign a new meaning to a term whether or not the term has already got a meaning.
6. **Persuasive definition** is a form of Stipulative definition which describes the commonly accepted meaning of a term. It can be said an ability to cause people to do or believe something. It can be treated as the ability to persuade people.
7. **Introspection:** It is the examination of one's thought and feeling. In other words one can say that it is described as what one thinks about his/her thoughts, emotions, feeling and behaviors. One's feeling about something is introspection.
8. **Insipidity:** Flat, dull or tasteless. Having no energy or quality of being boring.
9. **Artful:** Cunning, tricky and deceitful is termed as artful.
10. **Kinesics:** It is the interpretation of body motion communication such as facial expressions, non-verbal behavior. It is the way how people communicate through posture, gesture and movement.
11. **Soot:** It is a black powder composed mainly of carbon which is produced when coal or wood is burnt.
12. **Statutory Body:** These are the bodies which are created by a law passed by the government. Such bodies are subject to change by a respective change in the law governing them. These can be abolished by the act of the government with the simple majority. Examples for such bodies includes National Human Rights Commission,

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National Commission for women, National Commission for Minorities, Nation Green Tribunal and the Telecom Regularity Authority of India (TRAI)

13. **Meteorological Hazard:** These are caused by extreme weather such as rain, drought, snow and rain.
14. **Ex post Facto Method:** Groups with qualities that already exists are compared on some dependent variables. No direct control of independent variable. It is an method to investigate how independent variable affects dependent variable. Researchers are not able to draw firm cause and effect.