There are two principal approaches in linguistic science to the study of language material, namely the synchronic (Gr. συν — 'time') and the diachronic (Gr. δια — 'through') approach. With regard to Special Lexicology the synchronic approach

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In linguistics, a synchronic analysis is one that views linguistic phenomena only at a given time, usually the present, ... from diachronic, which regards a phenomenon in terms of developments through time. Diachronic analysis is the main

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The field of linguistics may be divided in terms of three dichotomies: synchronic versus diachronic, theoretical versus ... describes the language as it is at a given time; a diachronic description is concerned with the historical development of

The Advantages and Limitations of Single Case Study Analysis

approaches are related to each other and highlight major pathways of how linguistics in change and development from a diachronic of a language at a given time, i.e. from a synchronic (lit
Synchronic approaches focus on how a given system is at a given moment and how each part fits into the overall system. For example, a synchronic approach to language might focus on the current meanings of words, without considering how those meanings have changed over time. A diachronic approach, on the other hand, would focus on how the meanings of words have changed over time. For example, the word "gay" in 2006 would focus on how young people in Britain have adapted the word to mean "rubbish" or "worthless" in addition to it meaning homosexual.

Interactionism is the main cause of behavior, this is merely a matter of emphasis: Most experts believe in interactionism, which is the doctrine that behavior is an interactive product of culture and individual action.

A variety of approaches toward compensating research participants exist. One of the most rewarding is: The relationship between compensation and research integrity is complex and multifaceted. It is important to note that while financial incentives may increase participation in research, they do not necessarily improve the quality of the data collected. Therefore, it is important to consider other factors, such as the trustworthiness of the researchers and the ethical considerations of the study, when determining how to compensate participants.