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كلية التربية

المادة: لغويات تطبيقية

الفرقة: الثالثة

القسم: لغة انجليزية

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المحاضرة الأولى

**What is Applied Linguistics?**

□ The term “**applied linguistics**” refers to a broad range of activities which involve solving some language-related problem or addressing some language-related concern.

□ **What is applied linguistics if it is not?**

**Key preliminaries about linguistics:**

1. **Applied linguistics** is not just the application of linguistics but is, rather, the search for insight in a variety of language information disciplines.

2. **Applied linguistics** is not another name for second language teaching but is, rather, a multidisciplinary approach to the solution of language-based problems.

**3 – Applied linguistics** is a theory-based, empirical enterprise. Applied linguistics needs theoretical linguistics and, conversely, the theorists need to test their theories by applications, and both require empirical research techniques in order to accomplish their objectives.

**4 – Applied linguistics** is a scientific-education field. It deals with the application of concepts, principles, finding, concrete results of linguistic description and/or research to the identification and solution of educational and sociocultural problems of a linguistic nature.

It is scientific because it has the science of language as its underlying basis. It is also educational because it aims at helping the educational community and if possible solve “vital” or “crucial” language problems afflicting that society.

**5 – Applied linguistics** is a human science. It is a field centered on human problems that is, involving human beings as communicative agents or recipients [receptors]. **Applied linguistics**, being concerned with actual problems, is essentially a human study, concerned with language as an integral part of man in society , i.e. with language in its total human and environmental context.

**6 – Applied linguistics** is interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and integrative. It is a set of related activities or techniques mediating between the various theoretical accounts of human language on the one hand and the practical activities of language teaching on the other.

Applied linguistics is the point at which all the branches of linguistics come together. It is also the point at which all the branches of linguistics intersect with other disciplines. It is the point at which all studies of language come together and are actualized.

7 – **Applied linguistics** is dynamic, not static. This flexible open-ended definition of **applied linguistics** has **two principal advantages**: first it permits maximum adaptability to the precise needs of each different task; and second, it ensures that applied linguistics remains dynamic, changing by the addition of new sources of illumination or by incorporating new developments within existing components.



**8 – Applied linguistics** is relevant linguistics. The relevance of linguistics cannot be taken for granted because it is not obvious that the way linguistics conceive of language is the most appropriate for teaching purposes. The main business of applied linguistics should be the establishing of appropriate concepts of models of language in the pedagogic domain.



# How can we define applied linguistics?

- ❑ **Applied linguistics** is an interdisciplinary field of research and practice dealing with practical problems of language and communication.
- ❑ **Applied linguistics** is the study of language and language-related problems in specific situations in which people use and learn languages.
- ❑ **Applied linguistics is the study of language and linguistics in relation to practical problems.**

- ❑ **Applied linguistics** is the theoretical and empirical investigation of real-worlds problems in which language is a central issue.
- ❑ **Applied linguistics** is a set of related activities or techniques mediating between the various theoretical accounts of human language on the one hand and the practical activities of language teaching on the other.

# The Difference between Applied Linguistics and Linguistics Applied

## Linguistic Applications and Applied Linguistics:

| <b>Linguistic Applications [ L-A ]</b>  | <b>Applied Linguistics [ A-L ]</b>   |
|---|--|
| The problem can be reformulated by the direct and unilateral application of concepts and terms deriving from linguistic enquiry itself.   | A-L has to relate and reconcile different representations of reality, including that of linguistics without excluding others.          |
| Language problems are amenable to linguistics solutions.  | Intervention is crucially a matter of mediation.   |
| L-A looks inward, concerned not to solve language problems “ in the real world” but to explicate and test theories about language itself. | A-L looks outward, beyond language in an attempt to explain, perhaps even ameliorate social problems.                                  |
| L-A uses language data to develop our linguistic knowledge about language.  | A-L studies a language problem [ an aphasia, or a speech impediment, such as a speech therapist studies] with a view to correcting it. |

- ❑ We distinguish linguistics and applied linguistics in terms of difference of orientation.
- ❑ While linguistics is primarily concerned with language in itself and with language problems in so far as they provide evidence for better language description or for teaching a linguistic theory, applied linguistics is interested in language problems for what they reveal about the role of language in people's daily lives and whether intervention is either possible or desirable.
- ❑ This means that applied linguistics is as much concerned with context as with language and will therefore be likely to draw on discipline other than linguistics.

## What is the difference between linguistics and applied linguistics?

The difference is that **applied linguistics** is not a branch of **linguistics**, or of any other academic discipline. It is an academic subject area in its own right, with its own set of concerns, its own academic journals, its own professional associations, its own academic qualifications, and its own professional pathways.

# The Difference between Applied Linguistics and Theoretical Linguistics

## Theoretical Linguistics

Theoretical linguistics is a discipline- a set of procedures and ways of thinking and knowing that provide the axioms upon which good theories are based. Disciplines like linguistics are defined in terms of the theories that make their description accurate and their predictions true.

As a way of knowledge, linguistics can be used to give intellectual substance to many subjects. These subjects in turn may be viewed as components of other disciplines. When linguistic subjects are used for the purpose of relating knowledge of language to knowledge of other disciplines, we can say that the linguistic subjects mediate between two disciplines. For example, the subject stylistics mediates between linguistics and literary criticism.

## Applied Linguistics

Applied linguistics is a set of related activities or techniques mediating between the various theoretical accounts of human language on the one hand and the practical activities of language teaching on the other.

Applied linguistics is ,then, the use of linguistic subjects whose contents may improve practical work in those disciplines that include the use of the language.

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|---|---|
| <p>Pure or theoretical work in a discipline cannot exist without practical and applied uses of the knowledge that make up the discipline. The formulation of theories depends upon the practical experience gained from trying to apply ideas to real situations.</p> | <p>Applied linguistics needs theoretical linguistics and conversely, the theorists need to test their theories by applications, and both require empirical research techniques in order to accomplish either objective.</p> |
|   | <p>Applied linguistics is problem-oriented, and it finds solutions in many disciplines. It is a multidisciplinary approach to the solutions of language-related problems.</p>   |
|   | <p>Applied linguistics is not an antonym of linguistics, it in isolation is linguistics. Applied linguistics is a process of relation.</p>  |



## Assignment ( 1 ):

Put [T] in front of true sentences and [F] in front of false ones:

1. We distinguish linguistics and applied linguistics in terms of difference of orientation. [.....]
2. Applied linguistics is another name for second language teaching. [.....]
3. L-A looks inward, concerned to explicate and test theories about language itself. [.....]

## Assignment ( 2 ):

### Give the terms for the following definitions:

1. The study of language and linguistics in relation to practical problems. [.....]
2. A set of procedures and ways of thinking and knowing that provide the axioms upon which good theories are based. [.....]

# Assignment ( 3 ):

## Compare between:

1. Linguistics applied L-A and applied linguistics A-L.
2. Applied linguistics and theoretical linguistics

With My Best Wishes