

### 1. Linguistics and Applied Linguistics

- Linguistics is primarily concerned with language in itself and in findings ways of analysing language and building theories that describe language.
- Applied linguistics is concerned with the role of language in peoples’ lives and problems associated with language use in peoples’ lives
- Linguistics is essential but not the only feeder discipline.

### 2. Applied Linguistics Related sub-fields

These activities are included under the umbrella of applied linguistics

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| Adult language learning                                     | Syllabus design and language curriculum |
| Child language Communication in the professions             | development,                            |
| Contrastive linguistics and error analysis                  | Language testing,                       |
| Discourse analysis  | Language and the media                  |
| Educational technology and language learning                | Language contact and language change    |
| Evaluation, assessment, and testing                         | Language for special purposes           |
| Foreign language teaching methodology and teacher education | Language planning                       |
| Forensic linguistics  | Learner autonomy in language learning   |
| Immersion education   | Lexicography and lexicology             |
| Interpreting and translating                                | Literacy                                |
| Language and business                                       | Mother tongue education                 |
| Language and ecology  | Psycholinguistics                       |
| Language and education in multilingual settings             | Rhetoric and stylistics                 |
| Materials development and evaluation,                       | Second language acquisition             |
|   | Sign language                           |
|   | Language and gender                     |

Another detailed classification of subfields is provided by Guy Cook who states that

applied linguistics is ‘the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to decision making in the real world’ (Cook 2003:5). He recognises that ‘the scope of applied linguistics remains rather vague’ but attempts to delimit its main areas of concern as consisting of language and education; language, work and law; and language information and effect (Cook 2003).

| <i>Language and education</i>  | <i>Language, work and the law</i>                                      | <i>Language, information and effect</i>  |
|--|--|--|
| First language education,<br>Second language education,<br>Foreign language education,<br>Clinical linguistics,<br>Language testing. | Workplace communication,<br>Language planning,<br>Forensic linguistics | Literary stylistics,<br>Critical discourse analysis<br>Translation and Interpretation,<br>Information design,<br>Lexicography. |

### **3. Educational Linguistics**

Christie and Unsworth see that “educational linguistics is concerned with the study of language in teaching and learning”. Hence, its focus is the nature of the linguistic system and its role in learning, as well as in what kinds of knowledge about languages should be taught to children.

In short, educational linguistics is using linguistics to solve practical problems in education

### **4. Applied Linguistics and Educational Linguistics**

#### **a) Relation between Applied Linguistics and Educational Linguistics**

Applied linguistics is wider than educational linguistics or it is the umbrella of educational linguistics. Based on Blumfit’s view “educational linguistics is inevitably a sub-branch of applied linguistics, the study of language in real-world situations where the problems and conventions are defined by non-linguists, whether the general public or language professionals such as (e.g.) teachers or translators”.

### **5. The Similarity between Applied Linguistics and Educational Linguistics**

The similarity between applied linguistics and educational linguistics lies on the fact that both applied linguistics and educational linguistics concern with linguistics in relation with real-life problems or with language in relation to practical problems. However, educational linguistics is narrower than applied linguistics because it only deals with the study of language in relation to teaching and learning. Whereas applied linguistics may include other things beside

teaching and learning matters.

## 6. Abbreviations

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| AAAL   | American Association of Applied Linguistics  |
| AILA   | Association de Linguistique Appliquée (International Association of Applied Linguistics) |
| ALAA   | Applied Linguistics Association of Australia   |
| AL     | Applied Linguistics  |
| BAAL   | British Association of Applied Linguistics   |
| EFL    | English as a Foreign Language  |
| ESL    | English as a Second Language   |
| ESP    | English for Specific Purposes  |
| IATEFL | International Association for the Teaching of English as a Foreign Language              |
| LSP    | Languages for Specific Purposes  |
| SLA(R) | Second Language Acquisition (Research)   |
| TESOL  | Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages                                       |

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*Best of luck*