Term 4 Linguistics Lesson 3

#### **Applied Linguistics**

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# What is Applied Linguistics?

"Applied linguistics is an interdisciplinary field which identifies, investigates, and offers solutions to language-related real-life problems"

(Schmitt & Celce-Murcia, 2002)

# What is Applied Linguistics?

 Applied Linguistics is the study of how language knowledge is used in real-world situations.

 It focuses on solving problems related to language in society, such as language learning, teaching, translation, literacy, and speech therapy... etc

#### Historical background

- 1940s-1950s: Applied linguistics began as a branch of language teaching, especially after World War II, when there was a need for effective foreign language instruction.
- **1960s onwards**: It became broader, involving areas like translation, language policy, forensic linguistics, and more.
- Originally linked to structural linguistics, but later influenced by generative grammar, sociolinguistics, and pragmatics.

#### **Applied Linguistics VS. Linguistics**

# **Applied Linguistics VS. Linguistics**

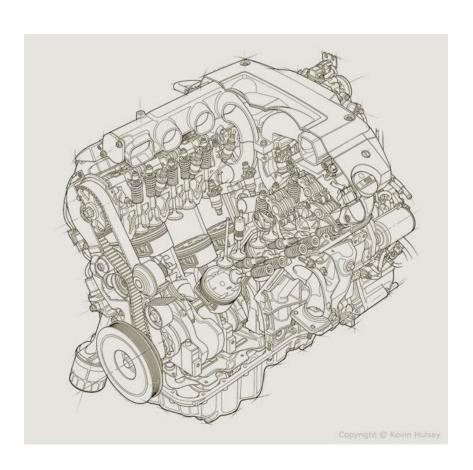
• **Linguistics** studies the structure and function of language (theories, grammar, sounds, meaning).

• Applied linguistics uses that knowledge to address real-life issues involving language.

# **Applied Linguistics VS. Linguistics**

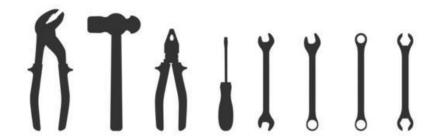
 Think of linguistics as the "science" of language, and applied linguistics as the "engineering" side that applies the science.

#### Linguistics



#### Linguistics

#### **Applied Linguistics**



Some important areas of applied linguistics:

Language Teaching:

Developing methods and materials for effective language instruction.



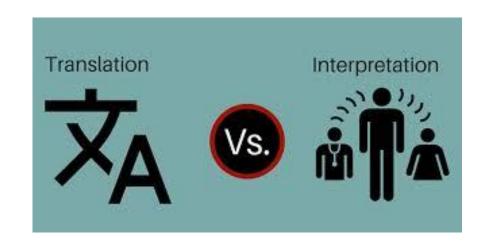
Corpus Linguistics:

Using large collections of texts (corpora) to study real language use.



Translation & Interpretation:

Making meaning move across languages.



Language Policy & Planning:

Managing how languages are used in society.



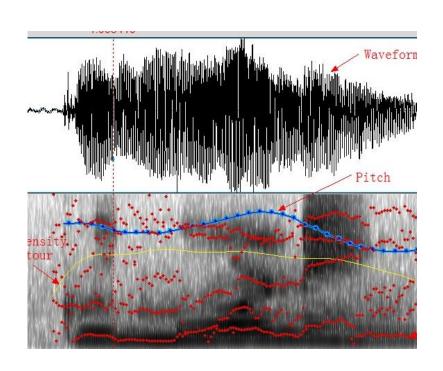
#### Forensic Linguistics:

Applying linguistics to legal cases (e.g., authorship, evidence).



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Speech-LanguagePathology:

Helping people with speech and language disorders.



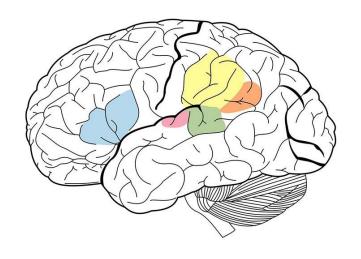
Sociolinguistics:

The study of language use in society.



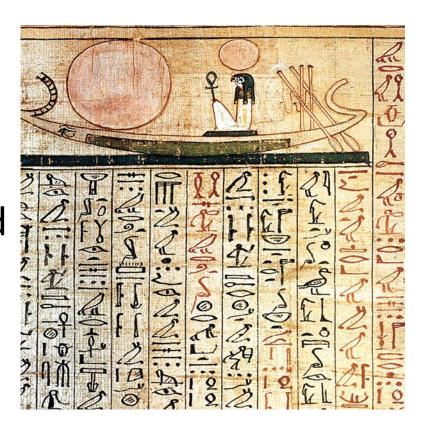
#### Neurolinguistics:

Neurolinguistics is the study of neural mechanisms in the human brain that control the comprehension, production, and acquisition of language.



Historical linguistics

The study of the history and development of languages.



Computational linguistics

The applications of computer science techniques to the analysis and synthesis of language and speech.



# Can you think of other applied linguistics fields?