Branches of applied linguistics

Table of Content

APPLIED LINGUISTICS

BRANCHES OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS

QUESTIONS

Applied linguistics

Applied linguistics is a branch of linguistics where the primary concern is the application of linguistic theories, methods and findings to the elucidation of language problems which have arisen in other areas of experience.

Applied Linguistics

Applied linguistics is the academic field which connects knowledge about language to decision making in the real world. Generally speaking, the role of applied linguists is to make insights drawn from areas of language study relevant to such decision-making. In this sense applied linguistics mediates between theory and practice.
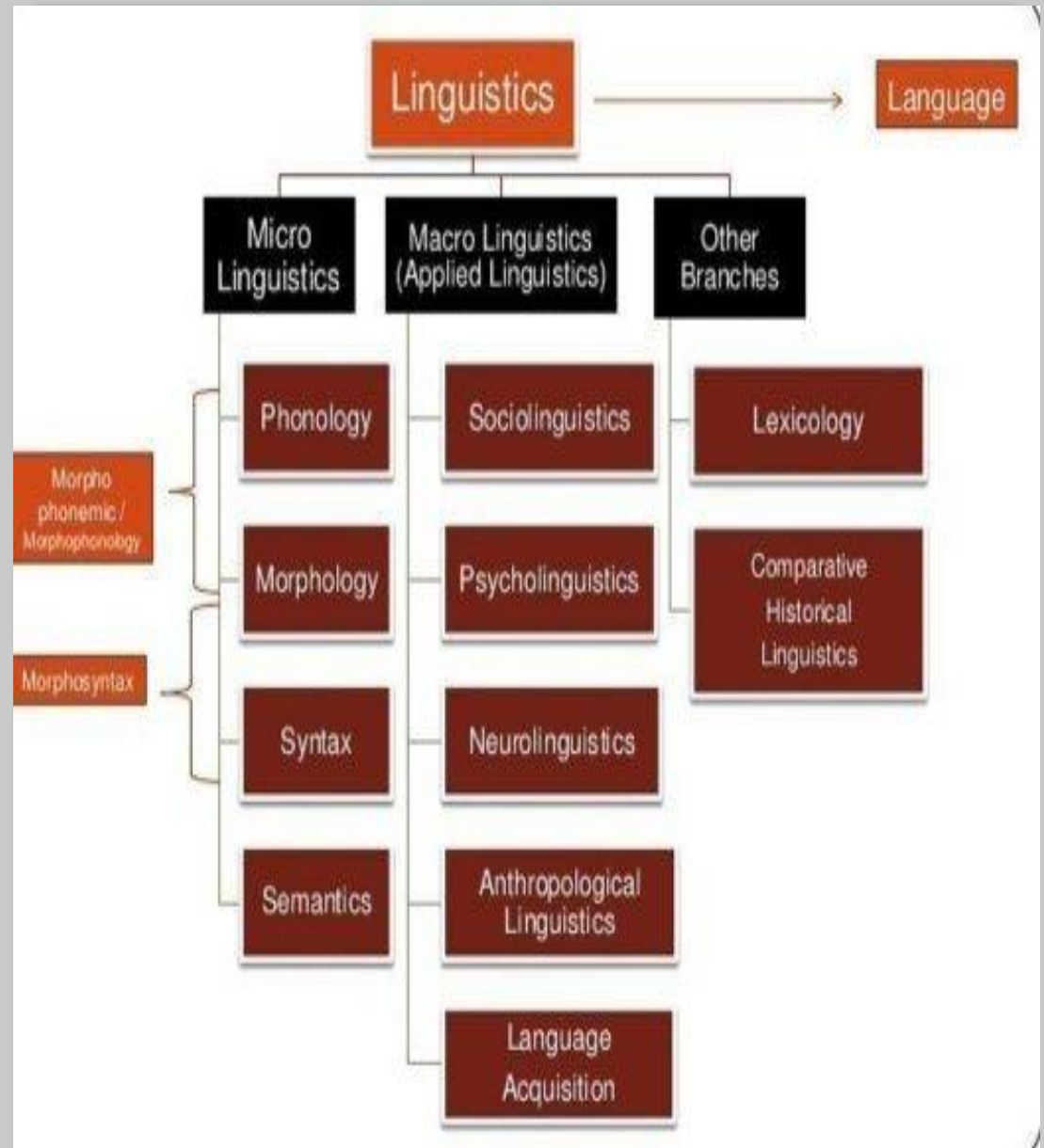
Applied Linguistics

The most well-developed branch of applied linguistics is the teaching and learning of foreign languages, and sometimes the term is used as if this were the only field involved. But several other fields of application have emerged, including the linguistic analysis of language disorders (clinical linguistics), the use of language in mother-tongue education (educational linguistics), and developments in lexicography, translation and stylistics.

Branches of applied linguistics

- Cognition
- Language Policy and Planning
- Lexicograghy
- Translation
- Language Assessment and Testing
- Second Language Teaching
- Internet linguistics

- Language documentation
- Language revitalization
- Multilingualism
- Descriptive linguistics
- Corpus Linguistics
- Computational linguistics
- Forensic linguistics
- Linguistic anthropology

Applied cognitive linguistics

Applied cognitive linguistics is concerned with the acquisitional and pedagogical implications of cognitive linguistics in second and foreign language teaching/learning. Within CL, the analysis of the conceptual and experiential basis of linguistic categories is of primary importance. The formal structures of language are studied not as if they were autonomous, but as reflections of general conceptual organization, categorization principles, processing mechanisms, and experiential and environmental influences.

Language policy and planning

The term **language planning** refers to measures taken by official agencies to influence the use of one or more languages in a particular speech community.

Four major types of language planning are:

☑status planning

☑corpus planning

☑language-in-education planning
☑prestige planning

Language policy and planning

Language planning may occur:

☑ macro-level (the state)

☑ the micro-level(the community

Lexicography

Lexicography (from Gk lexikòs – referring to the word and gráphō – write), that is the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries, is an important branch of applied linguistics. Lexicography has a common object of study with lexicology, both describe the vocabulary of a language. The lexicographic school in this country whose acknowledged founder is academician L.V. Shcherba (1880-1944), proceeds from the assumption that lexicography is a science, but not an art or technique of compiling dictionaries, as many foreign linguists think it to be.

Difference between scientific lexicography and lexicography

Scientific lexicography deals with the working out of the typology of dictionaries and dictionaries of new types, the working out of the basic principles of dictionary compiling, the working out of the principles of entry setting, whereas **lexicography** aims at dictionary compiling proper on the basis of theoretical principles worked out by scientific lexicography, so these aspects of lexicography are closely connected and interrelated, neither of them could develop successfully without the other.

Translation

Translation refers to carrying the meaning of a text from one language to another. This process involves interpretation of meaning of the text and producing the same meaning in another language. Translation as an activity is actually as old as written language or text itself. Linguistic approach to translation focuses primarily on the issues of meaning and equivalence (same meaning conveyed by a different expression). Linguistics thus tries to discover 'what' the language actually means. It is then the work of the philosophy of linguistics to understand 'how' the language means. Language has certain features like meaning, reference, truth, verification, speech acts, logical necessity etc. it is through these feature that the linguists try to understand the 'what' and the 'how' of the text.

Language assessment and testing

The purpose of a **language test** is to determine a person's knowledge and/or ability in the language and to discriminate that person's ability from that of others. Such ability may be of different kinds, achievement, proficiency or aptitude. Tests, unlike scales, consist of specified tasks through which language abilities are elicited. The term **language assessment** is used in free variation with language testing although it is also used somewhat more widely to include for example classroom testing for learning and institutional examinations."

Second Language Teaching

Language acquisition is the process by which humans acquire the capacity to perceive and comprehend language (in other words, gain the ability to be aware of language and to understand it), as well as to produce and use words and sentences to communicate.

Second Language Teaching

Language acquisition involves structures, rules and representation. The capacity to successfully use language requires one to acquire a range of tools including phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and an extensive vocabulary. Language can be vocalized as in speech, or manual as in sign. Human language capacity is represented in the brain. Even though human language capacity is finite, one can say and understand an infinite number of sentences, which is based on a syntactic principle called recursion |rɪˈkɜːrʃn|.

Recursion |rɪ'kɜːrʃn|.

In linguistics recursion is the ability of a language to generate embedded sentences and constructions The basic phrase can be expanded by recursion. In English, you can attach a phrase to the right, or you can insert it in the middle of a sentence.

For example:

Cat ate a mouse.

George guessed that cat ate a mouse.

Internet Linguistics

Internet linguistics is a domain of linguistics advocated by the English linguist David Crystal. It studies new language styles and forms that have arisen under the influence of the Internet and of other new media, such as Short Message Service (SMS) text messaging.

Since the beginning of human-computer interaction (HCI) leading to computer-mediated communication(CMC) and Internet-mediated communication (IMC), experts have acknowledged that linguistics has a contributing role in it, in terms of web interface and usability. Studying the emerging language on the Internet can help improve conceptual organization, translation and web usability. Such study aims to benefit both linguists and web users combined.

Internet Linguistics

Although English is still the dominant language used on the Internet, other languages are gradually increasing in their number of users. The Global Internet usage page provides some information on the number of users of the Internet by language, nationality and geography. This multilingual environment continues to increase in diversity as more language communities become connected to the Internet. The Internet is thus a platform where minority and endangered languages can seek to revive their language use and/or create awareness.

Internet Linguistics

Language documentation - comprehensive description of the grammar and use practices of languages of a particular group. Digital archives of media such as audio and video recordings not only help to preserve language documentation, but also allows for global dissemination through the Internet. Publicity about endangered languages, such as Webster (2003) has helped to spur a worldwide interest in linguistic documentation

Language documentation

Language revitalization is an attempt to halt or reverse the decline of a language or to revive an extinct one.

Some argue for a distinction between language revival (the resurrection of a dead language with no existing native speakers) and language revitalization (the rescue of a "dying" language). Languages targeted for language revitalization include those whose use and prominence is severely limited. Sometimes various tactics of language revitalization can even be used to try to revive extinct languages.

Language revitalization

It is estimated that more than 2000 languages have already become extinct. The UN estimates that more than half of the languages spoken today have fewer than 10,000 speakers and that a quarter have fewer than 1,000 speakers and that, unless there are some efforts to maintain them, over the next hundred years most of these will become extinct. These figures are often cited as reasons why language revitalization is necessary to preserve linguistic diversity.

Language revitalization

Multilingualism

Multilingualism is the ability of an individual speaker or a community of speakers to communicate effectively in three or more languages. Contrast with monolingualism, the ability to use only one language.

A person who can speak multiple languages is known as a **polyglot** or a **multilingual**.
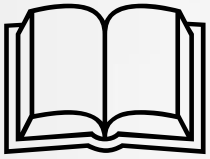
Discriptive linguistics

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Descriptive linguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies how languages are structured. Research is undertaken in a wide variety of languages. We also offer a graduate program in Hispanic linguistics. This long-standing program incorporates a broad area of research and training in this growing and dynamic field. The rise of descriptive linguistics is generally attributed to the work of Ferdinand de Saussure.

Corpus linguistics

Corpus linguistics is the study of language by means of naturally occurring language samples; analyses are usually carried out with specialised software programmes on a

▸ computer. Corpus linguistics is thus a method to obtain and analyse data quantitatively and qualitatively rather than a theory of language or even a separate branch of linguistics on a par with e.g. sociolinguistics or applied linguistics

📖

A corpus (plural corpora, German "das Korpus", not "der") is a collection of texts used for linguistic analyses, usually stored in an electronic database so that the data can be accessed easily by means of a computer.

What's the corpus?

Computational linguistics

Computational linguistics (компьютерная лингвистика) (CL) is a discipline between linguistics and computer science which is concerned with the computational aspects of the human language faculty. It belongs to the cognitive sciences and overlaps with the field of artificial intelligence (AI), a branch of computer science aiming at computational models of human cognition.

Computational linguistics

Computational linguistics has applied and theoretical components. **Applied CL** focusses on the practical outcome of modelling human language use. The methods, techniques, tools and applications in this area are often subsumed under the term **language engineering** or **(human) language technology.**

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Forensic linguistics (Лингвистическая экспертиза)

Forensic linguistics is the application of linguistic knowledge, methods and insights to the forensic context of law, language, crime investigation, trial, and judicial procedure.

Three areas

understanding language of the written law

understanding language use in forensic and judicial processes

the provision of linguistic evidence

Linguistic anthropology

Linguistic anthropology - study of how language influences social life, of the role of language in the social lives of individuals and communities. Linguistic anthropology explores how language shapes communication. Language plays a huge role in social identity, group membership, and establishing cultural beliefs and ideologies. So, unlike linguists, linguistic anthropologists do not look at language alone, language is viewed as interdependent with culture and social structures.

1) The branch of linguistics that complies dictionaries
2) It is the process by which humans acquire the capacity to perceive and comprehend language
3) The branch of linguistics which deals with creating multipurpose records of language through audio and video recordings of speaker
4) The ability to use more than two languages for communication
5) The branch of linguistics which is used for solving crimes, evaluation questions of guilt and innocence

Questions

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34

1)Lexicography
2) Language acquisition
3) Language documentation
4) Multilingualism
5) Forensic linguistics

Answers

35

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Thank You For Your Attention!