**Applied linguistics** is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to decision making in the real world.

**Applied linguistics is important** because it deals with concrete problems and decision making.

**Applied linguistics problems** should be solved by common sense and experience.

**Applied linguistics objective** is to investigate problems in the world in which language is implicated, both educational and social problems.

The first school in applied linguistics is the **generative linguistics** introduced by **Noam** **Chomsky** in the late 1950s.

**Functional linguistics** is concern with language as a means of communication and how people actually use the language**.**

**Explain the difference between competence and performance.**

**Competence** is the representation of language in the mind.

**Performance** is the way in which people actually use language in everyday life.

**Explain why it is said that language is at the heart of human life.**

Language is at the heart of human life because without it many of our activities are inconceivable, try to imagine relating to family, making friends, learning, or falling in love. even those activities that doesn't require language are often developed or enhanced through language.

**Explain the difference between standard and dialect.**

The **standard** is generally used in written communication, taught in schools, and codified and dictionaries and grammar books. **Dialects** are regional and social-class verities of the language which differ from the standard in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary, and are seldom written down at all.

**Explain the notions of ‘description’ and ‘prescription’ in linguistics.**

**Description** is saying what does happen.

**Prescription** is saying what ought to happen.

**What it linguistics?**

Linguistics is the scientific study of language.

**What is applied linguistics and why it is important?**

it is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to decision making in the real world. it is important because it deals with concrete problems and decision making.

**Explain the importance of language:**

language is very important because we need language to do many things in our lives for example: we need language to make friends, fall in love, for learning and teaching. Most of the things in our lives we can't do without language and language is at the heart of human life.

**What is Language?**

Language is a way of communication between persons and to convey

meaning from one person to another. It is used to talk and write to each other.

different contexts, either linguistic, or situational.

**What is a corpus?**

Corpus is a large collection of texts. It is a body of written or spoken

material upon which a linguistic analysis is based. The plural form of

corpus is corpora.

**What is the difference between linguistics and language?**

Linguistics is the scientific study of human language, While language

my refer either to the specifically human capacity for acquiring and

using complex systems of communication, or to a specific instance of

such a system of complex communication.

**What areas does applied linguistics cover?**

1. **Language and education.**

This area includes:

First language education.

Additional language education.

Clinical linguistics.

Language testing.

1. **Language, work, and law.**

This area includes:

Workplace communication.

Language planning.

Forensic linguistics.

1. **Language, information, and effect.**

This area includes:

Literary stylistic.

Critical discourse analysis.

Translation and interpretation.

Information design.

Lexicography.

**What is the difference between EFL and ESL?**

EFL is English in a Foreign Language which means learning English in a nonspeaking

English country.

ESL is English as a Second Language which means learning English in an

English speaking country.

**How does attitude effects language learning?**

Attitude means the degree of like or dislike, so it does effect the

language learning when someone like or dislike what he/she should

learn through the process of language learning

.

**How motivation effect language learning?**

Motivation means reason, so when someone has a motivation to do

something that means he has a reason to do it. And there are three

kinds of motivation: A-instrumental motivation. B- integrative

motivation. C- coercion motivation.

**What are native speakers of English?**

Native speakers of English are considered to be people who acquired English

language naturally and effortlessly in childhood.

**What makes a better teacher? Native or non-native?**

- Both native and non-native teachers have their strengths and weaknesses.

- People do not become qualified to teach English because it is their

mother tongue.

- Most of the knowledge that native speakers bring intrinsically to EFL

classroom can be learned by non-native English teachers through

training.

**What are the features of The Natural Approach and The Communicative**

**Approach**?

A- **The Natural Approach.**

* 1. Avoiding the use of books in class.
  2. Exchange of question and answer between teacher and student.
  3. The use of the mother tongue is not allowed.
  4. The focus is on listening and speaking.

B- **The Communicative Approach.**

1. It emphasizes Interaction as both the means and the ultimate goal of

learning a language.

1. A person must know how to produce an appropriate, natural, and

socially acceptable utterances in all context of communication

**Explain why English is considered the International lingua franca:**

English is considered the International lingua franca because it is the language used by people as means of communication around the world and it is the most popular language in the world right now and it is the second language for lots of countries. English is the dominant language on the internet and is dominant language in entertainment industries (Songs, movies, etc).

**What are the four processes used in applied linguistics?**

Processes of study reflection, investigation, and action.

**What do we call the regional variation within a language and do you have such a language variation in Saudi Arabia?**

A dialect. Yes, we have many dialects in Saudi Arabia such as Qassimi and Hijazi dialects.

**Explain the difference between the grammar translation method and the direct method:**

The difference between grammar-translation method in the direct method is that in grammar-translation method the rules of language are explained to the students in their own language while direct method is where the students own languages were banished and everything was to be done through the language under instruction like the immigrants who first came to America

**How can we account for the fact that many languages are dying?**

We can account for the fact that many languages are dying because smaller languages are confined to restricted areas and specific ethnic groups, and are often vulnerable among the worlds estimated 6000 languages, language death now occurs increasingly frequently.

**Explain the notion of standard Englishes?**

The notion of standard Englishes talks about countries where English is the majority language. There is the standard American English, standard British English, and so on and as English becomes more and more widely used, it might emerge even to places where there is no national (native speaker) population of official  status. In the future, we might be talking about Dutch English or Arabic English.

**Explain the three circles. The inner circle. The outer circle and the expanding circle:**

The inner circle : it is the predominantly English-speaking countries like America and Australia. The outer circle :

it is the former colonies where English is an official language like Ghana and Nigeria, The expanding circle : it is where English is neither an official nor a former colonial language but it is increasingly part of many people's daily lives like Saudi Arabia.

**Explain the differences between linguistics and applied linguistics:**

Linguistics is the study of language in general while applied linguistics deals with decision making in the real world.

**Explain how speakers of different languages can communicate with each other?**

To communicate with others who don't speak the same language, there are two options, one is to hire a translator, second is to learn the other language.

**Explain native speaker's attitude towards their languages?**

The native speaker's attitude towards their language is that they feel like the language is their own (property) and at the same time they are flattered to share something about (their) language or when they hear a non-native speaking their language.

**It Is said that there are cases where people who speak the same language cannot understand each other, Give an example?**

An example of people who speak the same language but cannot understand each other is the dialect of Sicily makes little sense in Venice and both are considered Italian.

**Who is considered a native speaker?**

There are three criteria to being a native speaker. First, they have to be people who acquired the language naturally and effortlessly in childhood. Second, native speakers are seen as people who use the language correctly and have an insight into what is or is not acceptable. Finally, being a native speaker, is assumed, entails knowledge of, and loyalty to a community which uses the language.

**How can we explain the growth of English?**

we can explain the growth of English by saying that English is in films songs TV programs advertisements international corporations and it is the dominant language of the Internet and to the power of the US.

**Fill in the blanks**

1. The three areas of applied linguistics are language and education, language, work, and law and language, information and effect.
2. The Sub-area of applied linguistics dealing with the treatment of speech impairments is called clinical linguistics.
3. The verity of English used in communication in which no native speaker is involved is called English as lingua franca.
4. A multi-lingual society is a society where people speak many languages.
5. Children are expected to use standard language in school.
6. Apart from the voices of school and home, there is the third voice the voice of the peer group that influences young people.
7. Language planning is concerned with the making decisions about the official status of languages and their institutional use.
8. In the grammar translation method, there was no emphasis on the development of fluent speech.
9. The growth of English has caused many languages to die or disappear.