

Applied linguistics

Linguistics: The discipline that studies the nature and use of language

Applied linguistics: The application of linguistic theories, methods, and findings to the elucidation of language problems that have arisen in other domains. The term is especially used with reference to the field of foreign language learning and teaching

Linguistic competence: Speakers' ability to produce and understand an unlimited number of utterances, including many that are novel and unfamiliar

First Language: (native language) – the first language learned by a child, usually the language of his/her home

Second/foreign language: a language learned subsequent to a speaker's native language

Acquisition: the gradual development of ability in a first or second language by using it naturally in communicative situations

Learning: the conscious process of accumulating knowledge, in contrast to acquisition

.Phonology: the study of the sound system of a language

Morphology: the study of the structure of words

Syntax: the sentence structure of the language. Grammar is the set of rules governing the use of the language so that people can communicate meaningfully and consistently with each other

Semantics: the study of the meanings communicated through language

Approach: An approach to language teaching is something that reflects a certain model or research paradigm- a theory if you like

Method: is a set of procedures, i.e., a system that spells out rather precisely .how to teach a language

Technique: is a classroom device or activity(e.g. imitation and repetition)

Interlanguage is the type of language produced by second language learners who are in the process of learning language. It refers to a system that has a structurally intermediate status between the native language and the target language

Filter: is that part of the internal processing system that subconsciously screens incoming language (the learner's motives, needs, attitudes, and emotional states)

Self-esteem is seen as a personal judgment of worthiness that is expressed - in the attitudes that the individual holds towards himself

Inhibition :Human beings build sets of defenses to protect the ego

Anxiety It is associated with feelings of uneasiness, frustration, self-doubt, . apprehension, or worry

Empathy: Empathy is the capacity for participation in another's feelings or ideas. It is also defined as the process of " putting yourself into someone else's shoes

Motivation is the inner drive, impulse, emotion, or desire that moves one to a particular action. In more technical term, motivation refers to " the choices ..." people make as to what experiences or goals they will approach or avoid