CALL = Computer Assisted/Aided Language Learning.
CASLA = Computer aided language acquisition.
CALT = Computer aided language testing.
AL = applied linguistic.
CL = Computational Linguistics.
CASLR = computers in AL and ELT research in general.

Development/creation = I.e. the principles and processes of writing software or authoring new materials within some existing.

Use/implementation = I.e. how teachers use software with their learners and how the learners use the software.
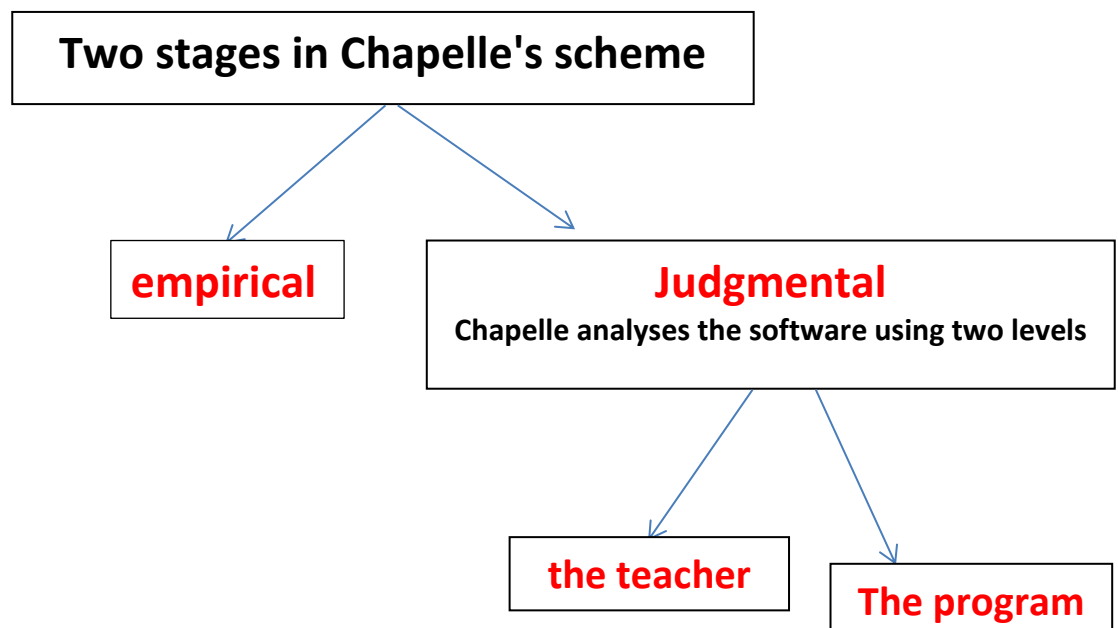
Evaluation = I.e. how to decide what is good or bad software including inevitably considering what is a good or bad use of the software. Compare materials evaluation.

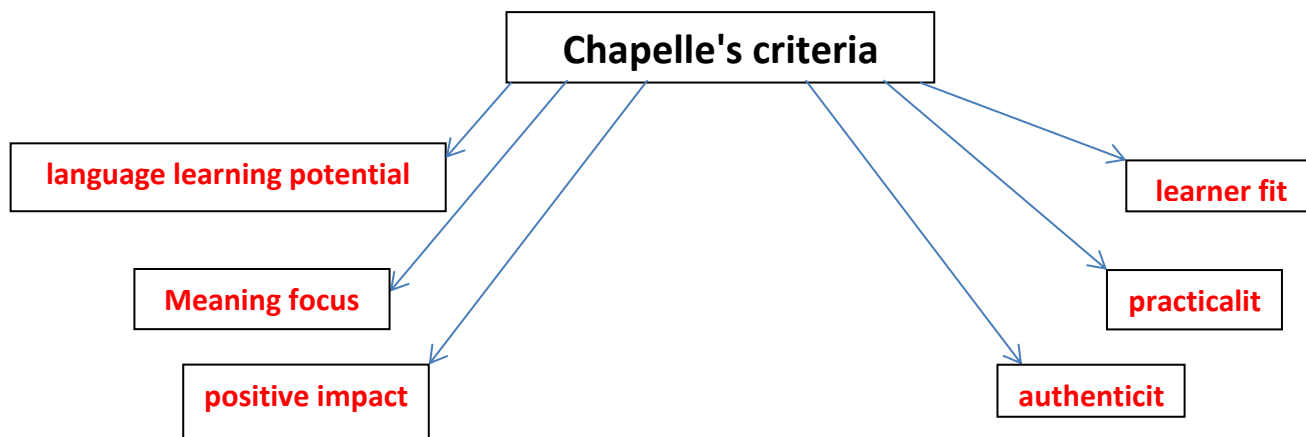
المحاضرة الثانية

UUEG = understanding and using English grammar.
Mall = Mobile Aided Language Learning.
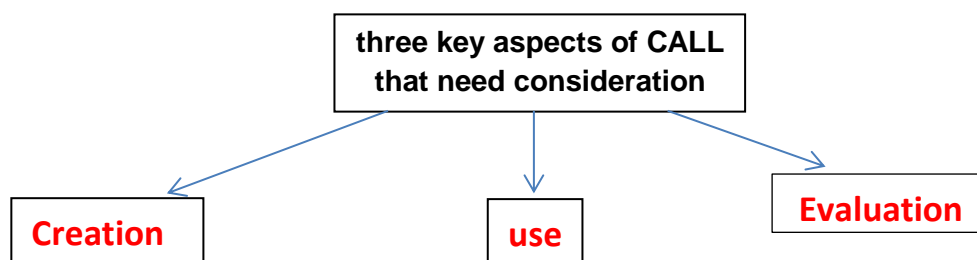**SLA** = second language acquisition

Chapelle's criteria

- language learning potential
- Meaning focus
- positive impact
- learner fit
- practicalit
- authenticit

Call software = involve any software or programs potentially usable by language learners in connection with learning/teaching or use of language. **Or** Any potential software usable by language learners in connection with learning.

Evaluation = is a matter of judging the fitness of something for a particular purpose. **Or** Deciding on the fitness of something to certain purposes.

Judgmental evaluation is done before using.
empirical evaluation is done after using.

three key aspects of CALL that need consideration

- Creation
- use
- Evaluation

Introspection = means relying on one's own judgment/experience, and maybe published consensus on what should be there, what is good or bad, or AL theory.

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modified interaction = the activities done by the learner in which he interacts with them.

corpus = is a collection of language material, made in some principled way (not haphazardly), either on tape or written in hard copy (e.g. books, student essays) or in electronic form.

CALL checklist was first inspired mainly by = **Odell (1986).**

beneficial focus on form = he software let you focus on the form of the language benefit from that focus and you start produce.

Corpus = a collection of language material, made in some principled way either on tape or written in hard copy or in electronic form. Or Stored collection of language data.

Dictionary makers = e.g. to find out how words are actually used, and how often, and improve dictionary entries.

Descriptive grammarians = e.g. to improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions.

Stylisticians = e.g. to see what differences there are in how frequently different authors use certain words

Sociolinguists = e.g. to see how frequent certain constructions are in conversation.

Computational linguists = e.g. to see if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language.

Language learning researchers = e.g. to see how often learners with a particular L1 get something wrong.

Writers of teaching syllabuses = e.g. to see how often the passive really occurs in academic English.

Writers of teaching course materials = e.g. to incorporate authentic examples into their material.

Teachers making class tasks, or even learners directly themselves = e.g.
to supply additional clues for context guessing word meaning
for guidance on how to use word when writing
to help prompt self-correction
for word study
for 'language awareness' work on grammar.

المحاضرة التاسعة

Sinclair said = Let the data speak for itself.

المحاضرة الحادية عشر

BNC = British National Corpus.

المحاضرة الثانية عشر

NLP = Natural Language Processing.

Goals of NLP
Scientific Goal = Identify the computational machinery needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior.

Engineering Goal = Design, implement, and test systems that process natural languages for practical applications.

المحاضرة الثالثة عشر

Some applications of natural language processing (NLP)

Speech processing

summarizatio

machine translation

question answering