

# ENG522

## Language in Society Topics

1. **Language in Society:** This looks at how language is used in social contexts. It studies how language reflects social roles, relationships, and power, and how people use language to interact in different social settings.

## ICT and Language Teaching

2. **ICT and Language Teaching:** ICT (Information and Communication Technology) refers to using technology, like computers, smartphones, and the internet, to support language teaching. It involves using online resources, apps, and tools to help students learn languages more effectively.

## Language and Identity

3. **Language and Identity:** This explores how the language we speak shapes our identity, and how the language we use can influence how we are perceived by others. Our choice of language can reflect our culture, background, or social group.

## Language, Thought, and Culture

4. **Language, Thought, and Culture:** This refers to the idea that the language we speak can influence the way we think and perceive the world. Language and culture are closely connected because language is a tool for expressing cultural values, beliefs, and thoughts.

## Language and Communication

5. **Language and Communication:** Communication is how we share ideas, information, or feelings with others, and language is one of the main tools we use for communication. This term focuses on the ways in which language helps us connect with others, whether through speaking, writing, or gestures.

## Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, and Educational Aspects

6. **Psycholinguistics:** This field studies how people understand, produce, and acquire language in their minds. It looks at how language is processed in the brain, including how we understand and use words and sentences.

7. **Sociolinguistics:** This looks at the relationship between language and society. It studies how language varies between different social groups, regions, or communities, and how language can reflect things like social status, identity, and culture.
8. **Educational Aspects:** This refers to how language is taught and learned in educational settings, considering how students acquire language skills and how language impacts learning.

### **Language Planning and Language Policy (LPP)**

9. **Language Planning and Language Policy (LPP):** Language planning refers to efforts by governments or institutions to manage and regulate language use in a society, such as deciding which languages are taught in schools or used in government. Language policy is the set of rules or guidelines for how languages should be used in various areas of society.

### **Critical Applied Linguistics**

10. **Critical Applied Linguistics:** This approach to language studies looks at how language can be used to challenge power structures in society. It examines the social, political, and cultural implications of language use, focusing on issues like inequality, discrimination, and the role of language in shaping societal norms.

