**2. SCTENCES OF EDUCATION**

**General definition of education**

The concept of adduction derives from the Latin education (to

educole=educare)\*which refers,' in general, to the process of acquiring knowledge, especially during childhood and adolescence. On the other hand, to educate is to impart or to give knowledge.

**Education** is o discipline that is concerned with methods

of teaching and learning in schools or school-like environments. ft is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and hobbits.

 Education con be Thought of as The Transmission of The various qnd accumulated knowledge of o society. in This sense, it is equivalent to what social scientists term socialization or enculturation

**Socialization**: the process whereby on individual learns to adjust to a group (or societ,v) and before in o manner approved by the group (or society). According to most social scientists, socialization essentially represents the whole process of learning throughout the life course and is a central influence on the behavior, beliefs, and actions of adults as well as of children.

Educational methods include storytelling, discussion, teaching and training.

 Educational frequently takes place under the guidance, of educators but learners may also educate themselves. Education can take place in formal or informal setting and any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, or facts may he considered educational. The methodology of teaching is called pedagogy.

Education is commonly and formerly divided into stages such as preschool or kindergarten primary school secondary school and then college university or apprenticeship.

**A kindergarten** is a preschool educational approach rationally based on playing singing practical activities such as drawing and social interaction as part of the transition from home to school.

The major in Education Sciences builds a theoretical foundation and applied understanding in the study of education," focusing on four primary areas:

1 Human development, learning, and cognition.

2 Societal and policy context affecting education

3 Media and communication systems for learning

4 Educational research and evaluation

**Education science**

Education science is closely related to pedagogy which is the process of teaching. More specifically however education science is considered to be the study of improving the teaching process. The field of education science can include the examination and research of different teaching methods and how groups of students receive these methods, as well as the process of improving teaching methodologies.

Sciences of education ore interdisciplinary fields that work to further scientific understanding of teaching qnd'lecrning as well as to engage in the design and 'implementation of learning innovations, and the improvement of instructional methodologies

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**EDUCATION AND Psychology**

**Pedagogy** is the study of teaching methods including the aims of education and the ways in which such goals may be achieved. The field relies heavily ‘on educational psychology, or theories about the way in which learning takes place.

 **EDUCATIONAL Psychology**: it is also called psycho pedagogy. it is the application of the studies of psychology or the findings of psychology on education in order to improve teaching and learning.

 Pedagogy role is to help teachers how to deal with their learners and try to solve school problems.

It is the study of any psychological effect of on action of training (education) that may lead either to a change in the method of instruction or its development"

It provides an overview of the anchor theories of psychology, including the areas of cognitive, biological, and social/cultural psychology and to apply them in the field of education.

**Applied linguistics**

Applied linguistics is on interdisciplinary field of linguistics that identifies, investigates, and offers solutions to language-related real-life problems. Some of the academic fields reloted to applied linguistics are education, psychology, computer science, communication research, anthropology and sociology.

Applied linguistics is concerned with the systematic study of language structure, the acquisition of first and foreign languages, the role of language in communication" and the status of language as the product of particular cultures and other social groups. A background in linguistics is essential for language teachers, translators, speech language pathologists, and many other language professionals.

**Applied Linguistics:**

* Examines the structure of language and its role in communication.
* Explores how children acquire language.
* Studies how the skills of second-language speakers develop.
* Investigates how the social or cultural environment interacts with language.