**Educational linguistic.**

Educational linguistics is on area of study that integrates the research tools of linguistics and other related disciplines of the social sciences in order to investigate holistically the brood range of issues related to language and education

As on area of inquiry, educational linguistics is young. Its naissance occurred in the early t970s with the work of bernord spolsky. the history of educational linguistics is linked to applied linguistics, with which it continues to have o symbiotic( they work with each other) relationship.- at the sometime, educational linguistics has developed o unique niche (real area of focus) in its directed focus on language and education,

spolsky envisioned q close relationship between educational linguistics and (applied) linguistics, much like the relationship between educational psychology and (applied) psychology. At the sometime, spolsky makes «it clear in his description of educational history and development linguistics that it must necessarily involve much more than linguistics,

He writes, "Language teaching tokes place in q school and is closely tied to sociological, economic, political, and psychological factors. a good language education polity, or effective methods of implementation, will not ignore linguistic or its hyphenated fields but will represent much more than an application linguistics".

**Educational technology:**

Educational technology is the effective use of technological tools inn learning. as concept, if concerns on array of tools, such as media, machines and networking hardware, as well as considering underlying theoretical perspectives for their effective application. It means that teaching how to use these technological tools effectively. (for example, computer science).

The study of educational technology prepares individuals by helping them acquire of deeper understanding and mastery of:

Learning research, theory, design, production, evolution, utilization.

The focus is on effective processes to facilitate learning using technologies and ' understanding the impacts of technology on learners and organizations.

The association for educational communications and technology the professional society for ET, defines it as

Educational technology is the study and ethical practice of facilitating learning and improving performance by creating, using, and managing appropriate technological processes and resources.

**Philosophy of education**

Philosophy of education con refer to either the academic field of applied philosophy or to one of any educational philosophies that promote o specific is type or vision of education, and/or which examine the definition, goals and meaning of education.

As on academic field, philosophy of education is "the philosophical study of education and its problems...its central subject matter is education, and its methods ore those of philosophy». a philosophy of education represents answers to questions about the purpose of schooling, o teacher’s role, and what should be thought and by what methods.

philosophy of education is o philosophical reflection on the nature, aims, and problems of education.

It is chiefly concerned with the clarification of concepts, such as knowledge, truth, justice, beauty, mind, meaning, and existence. one of the tasks of the philosophy of education, accordingly, has been the elucidation ( explanation) of key educational concepts, including the concept of education itself , as well as related concepts such

as teaching, learning, schooling.

**Neuroscience**

Is a branch of science that deals with the anatomy, physiology, Biochemistry or molecular biology of nerves and nervous tissue and especially their relation to behavior and learning. This field is interested also in studying some topics such as memory, intelligence, attention,... and tries to understand, for example, the process of remembering.

Some of the current issues in the f field of language research include how language is organized in the brain, how we learn our first language (L1) as a child, whether we learn other languages (lzs) differently as we grow older,whether there are effects of critical or sensitive periods us our ability to learn language and on how we learn language, and how brain damage and typical development effect language representation and processing. These issues ore of interest to researchers in the fields of psychology, linguistics, education, and neuroscience and speech language pathology (diagnosis or looking for the causes of illnesses), among others.

Neuroscientists specialize in the study of the brain and the nervous system. They have the daunting task of deciphering (analyze) the brain’s commands of all these diverse functions. Over the years, the neuroscience field has made enormous progress. scientists continue to strive for q deeper understanding of how the brain’s 100 billion nerve cells are born, grow, and connect, they study how th.ese 13 cells organize themselves into effective, functional circuits that usually remain in working order for life.

**Sociology of education:**

The sociology of education is the study of how public institutions and individual experiences effect education and its outcomes. it is mostly concerned with the public schooling systems of modern industrial societies, including the expansion of higher, further, adult, and continuing education.

The sociology of education is the study of how social institutions and forces affect educational processes and outcomes, and vice verso, by many, education is understood to be q means of overcoming handicaps, achieving greater equality and acquiring wealth and sto.tus for all. Learners may be motivated by ospirotiorrs for progress and betterment. education is perceived os o place where children can develop according to their unique needs and potentialities. the purpose of education is to develop every individual to their full potential

We all have studied sociology little bit in bachelor programmed in education. Here we will refresh our knowledge, the word sociology originates from Latin prefix socius, "companion"; and the suff ix -ology, "the study of from Greek ldgos, "knowledge" .

Sociology is the systematic study of society. Sociology encompasses all the elements of society ie social relation, social interaction, social interaction, culture .scope of sociology is wide and it range from the analysis of interaction of two anonymous persons to the global social interaction in global institution. Like the UNESCO.

Sociology con perhaps be best regarded os on attempt to name that which secretly keeps society going.

Conclusion

Education is q brood concept, referring to all the experiences in which learners can learn something. it is o social endeavor designed to gei the maximum from the ability of each of the member of the society, education is covers both the teaching and learning of knowledge ,values. ft thus focuses on the cultivation of skills (communication, intellectual, specialized skills), advancement of knowledge and spreading of secular view (values).

Education consists of systematic instruction, teaching and training by professional teachers. This consists of the application of pedagogy" teachers depend on many different disciplines for their lessons like psychology, philosophy, information technology, linguistics, biology, and sociology and so on.