**Lecture 6: Education**

1. **Definition**

Education can be referred to as the process of imparting or transmitting knowledge. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators but learners may also educate themselves. It can take place in formal or informal setting and any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, or acts may be considered educational. One of the major concerns of education is the teaching methods and practices in schools or school-like environments, known as pedagogy. It is commonly divided into stages such as preschool or kindergarten, primary school, secondary school, then college/ university or apprenticeship.

Education aims at facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and hobbits. Henceforth, it embeds processes of socialization/ acculturation. The latter refers to the process whereby individuals adjust themselves to the groups or societies they belong to after acquiring and learning approved manners and behaviours. According to most social scientists, socialization/acculturation essentially represents the whole process of learning throughout the life course and it has a central influence on individuals’ behaviors, beliefs, and actions.

1. **Education Science**

While pedagogy refers to the practice of teachers and learners in class, education science refers to research on general knowledge, education, teaching and learning with the aim 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. Education science is an interdisciplinary filed that is informed by disciplines such as philosophy, history, sociology, psychology and applied linguistics.

Applied linguistics is concerned with the application of linguists’ findings in the field of language teaching and learning, the acquisition of first and foreign languages, the role of language in communication, and the ways in which social or cultural environment interacts with language.

1. **Educational Linguistics**

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 broad range of issues related to language and education.

As an area of inquiry, educational linguistics is young. The term was first used by Bernord Spolsky in the early 1970s to show dissatisfaction with the definitions of applied linguistics and to redirect focus to language and education. He explained that language teaching takes place in a school and is closely tied to sociological, economic, political, and psychological factors. Thus, a good language education polity, or effective methods of implementation, should not ignore linguistics or its hyphenated fields but should represent much more than an application of linguistics.