**Macro linguistics:**

**2-Applied linguistics**

 In the past the term 'applied linguistics' refers to a broad range of activities which involve solving some language-related problem or addressing some language-related concern. It appears as though applied linguistics, at least in North America, was first officially recognized as an independent course at the University of Michigan in 1946. In those early days, the term was used both in the United States and in Great Britain to refer to applying a so-called 'scientific approach' to teaching foreign languages, including English for nonnative speakers. Early work to improve the quality of foreign language teaching by Professors Charles Fries (University of Michigan) and Robert Lado (University of Michigan, then Georgetown University) helped to bring definition to the field as did the 1948 publication of a new journal, *Language Learning: A Quarterly Journal of Applied Linguistics*

Over the intervening years, the attention has continued to broaden. Today Applied linguistics is described 'as a means to help solve specific problems in society…applied linguistics focuses on the numerous and complex areas in society in which language plays a role.' \* There appears to be consensus that the goal is to apply the findings and the techniques from research in linguistics and related disciplines to solve practical problems. To an observer, the most notable change in applied linguistics has been its rapid growth as an interdisciplinary field. In addition to foreign language teaching and machine translation, a partial sampling of issues considered central to the field of applied linguistics today includes topics such as language for special purposes (e.g. language and communication problems related to aviation, language disorders, law, medicine, science), language policy and planning, and language and literacy issues. Piloting and medicinal linguistics are the main concern of Applied linguistics with the implication of Esp.

**3-Psycholinguistics**

Psycholinguistics is the discipline that investigates and describes the psychological processes that make it possible for humans to master and use language. Psycholinguists conduct research on speech development and language development and how individuals of all ages comprehend and produce language. For descriptions of language, the field relies on the findings of linguistics, which is the discipline that describes the structure of language. Although the acquisition, comprehension, and production of language have been at the core of psycholinguistic research, the field has expanded considerably since its inception: The neurology of language functioning is of current interest to psycholinguists, particularly to those studying sex differences, aphasia, language after congenital or acquired injury to the immature brain, and developmental disorders of language (dysphasia). Some psycholinguists have also extended their interests to experiments in nonhuman language learning (e.g., gorillas and chimpanzees) to discover if language as we know it is a uniquely human phenomenon.

Adding new languages to the human repertoire is also accounted for in two main plots Avatar and Game of thrones where they added Valerian language that is taught and learn by a decent number of people

In the novels, High Valyrian and its descendant languages are often mentioned but not developed beyond a few words. For the TV series, linguist [David J. Peterson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_J._Peterson) created the High Valyrian language, as well as the derivative languages Astapori and Meereenese Valyrian, based on the fragments given in the novels. Valyrian and [Dothraki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dothraki_language%22%20%5Co%20%22Dothraki%20language) have been described as "the most convincing fictional tongues since [Elvish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elvish%22%20%5Co%20%22Elvish)

**4-Discourse analysis (DA)**

Discourse analysis is a broad term for the study of the ways in which [language](https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-a-language-1691218) is used between people, both in written [texts](https://www.thoughtco.com/text-language-studies-1692537) and spoken [contexts](https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-context-language-1689920). Whereas other areas of language study might look at individual parts of language, such as words and phrases (grammar) or the pieces that make up words (linguistics), discourse analysis looks at a running conversation involving a speaker and listener (or a writer's text and its reader).

It is "the study of real language use, by real speakers in real situations," wrote Teun A. van Dijk in the "Handbook of Discourse Analysis, Vol. 4."

### Key Takeaways: Discourse Analysis

* Discourse analysis looks at conversations in their social context.
* Discourse analysis melds linguistics and sociology by taking into account the social and cultural context that language is used.
* It can be used by businesses, academic researchers, or the government—any person or organization that wants to better understand an aspect of communication.

The context of the conversation is taken into account as well as what is said. It can include where people are speaking and involves a social and cultural framework as well as nonverbal cues, such as body language, and, in the case of textual communication, images and symbols.

Discourse analysis is also called discourse studies and was developed during the 1970s as an academic field.

We have other types of DA such as CDA and FCDA .

Refrences: (Webography )

1. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/neuroscience/psycholinguistics>
2. <https://www.thoughtco.com/discourse-analysis-or-da-1690462>
3. <https://www.linguisticsociety.org/resource/applied-linguistics>