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1. **Accuracy** :The quality or state of being correct or precise
2. **Acquisition** :The learning or developing of a skill, habit, or quality
3. **Analogy** :A comparison of one thing with another thing that has similar features.
4. **Anxiety** :The state of feeling nervous or worried that something bad is going to happen.
5. **Approach** :A way of dealing with something: a way of doing or thinking about something.
6. **Assessment** :The act of judging or deciding the amount, value, quality, or importance of something, or the judgment or decision that is made.
7. **Assumption** :A belief or feeling that something is true or that something will happen, although there is no proof.
8. **Bilingualism** :The use of at least two languages by an individual.
9. **Borrowing** :A word, a phrase or an idea that somebody has taken from another language.
10. **Coherence** :The situation in which all the parts of something fit together well.
11. **Cohesion** :The grammatical and lexical linking within a text or sentence that holds a text together and gives it meaning.
12. **Colonialism** :It is the practice by which a powerful country directly controls less powerful countries and uses their resources to increase its own power and wealth.
13. **Competence** :The ability to do something well.
14. **Concordances** :An alphabetical index of the principal words in a book or the works of an author with their immediate contexts.

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15. **Consonants** :A basic speech sound in which the breath is at least partly obstructed and which can be combined with a vowel to form a syllable.
16. **Constituents** :A component part of something
17. **Corpora** :A large or complete collection of writings
18. **Criticism** :The act of expressing disapproval of somebody/something and opinions about their faults or bad qualities; a statement showing disapproval.
19. **Culture** :The ideas, customs, and social behavior of a particular people or society.
20. **Curriculum** :The subjects that are included in a course of study or taught in a school, college, etc.
21. **Deductive** :Deductive reasoning is a logical process in which a conclusion drawn from a set of premises contains no more information than the premises taken collectively.
22. **Descriptive** :It defines how language is actually used, without giving rules for how it should be used.
23. **Dialect** :The form of a language that is spoken in one area with grammar, words and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language.
24. **Diglossia** :A situation in which two languages or two forms of a language are used under different conditions in a community.
25. **Diphthong** :A sound in which one vowel sound glides towards another.
26. **Discourse** :Formal and orderly and usually extended expression of thought on a subject. Mode of organizing knowledge, ideas, or experience that is rooted in language and its concrete contexts (such as history or institutions)

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27. **Diversity** :The condition of having or being composed of differing elements: variety; especially: the inclusion of different types of people (such as people of different races or cultures) in a group or organization.

28. **Drilling** :It is a classroom technique used to practise new language. It involves the teacher modelling a word or a sentence and the learners repeating it.

29. **Eliciting** :It describes a range of techniques which enable the teacher to get learners to provide information rather than giving it to them.

30. **Evaluation** :The act of forming an opinion of the amount, value or quality of something after thinking about it carefully.

31. **Extensive** :Having wide or considerable extent

32. **Fluency** :The quality or condition of being fluent

33. **Historical Linguistics** :Historical linguistics, also called diachronic linguistics, is the scientific study of language change over time. It is to reconstruct the pre-history of languages and to determine their relatedness, grouping them into language families.

34. **Identity** :It is the qualities, beliefs, personality, looks and/or expressions that make a person (self-identity) or group (particular social category or social group).

35. **Ideology** :A system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy. An ideology is a set of opinions or beliefs of a group or an individual.

36. **Idiolect** :The way that a particular person uses language.

37. **Implications** :A possible effect or result of an action or a decision.

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38. **Inductive** :It is a way to describe something that leads to something else, so when applied to

39. **Intelligibility** :The fact of being able to be easily understood.

40. **Intensive** :Concentrated on a single subject or into a short time; very thorough or vigorous

41. **Interlanguage** :An interlanguage is an idiolect that has been developed by a learner of a second language which preserves some features of their first language, and can also overgeneralize some L2 writing and speaking rules.

42. **Intonation** :The rise and fall of the voice in speaking, especially as this affects the meaning of what is being said.

43. **Intrinsic** :Belonging to or part of the real nature of something/somebody.

44. **Language** :The system of words or signs that people use to express thoughts and feelings to each other.

45. **Language proficiency** :It is the ability of an individual to speak or perform in a language.

46. **Lexicon** :The set of vocabulary that makes up a language.

47. **Limitations** :The act or process of limiting or controlling somebody/something.

48. **Lingua Franca** :A shared language of communication used between people whose main languages are different.

49. **Linguistic Imperialism** :It is the imposition of one language on speakers of other languages.

50. **Linguistics** :The scientific study of language and its structure, including the study of grammar, syntax, and phonetics. Specific branches of

linguistics include sociolinguistics, dialectology, psycholinguistics, computational linguistics, comparative linguistics, and structural linguistics.

51. **Metaphor** :A word or phrase used to describe somebody/something else, in a way that is different from its normal use, in order to show that the two things have the same qualities and to make the description more powerful.

52. **Method** :A particular procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, especially a systematic or established one.

53. **Motivation** :The act or process of giving someone a reason for doing something: the act or process of motivating someone.

54. **Paradigm** :A typical example or pattern of something.

55. **Pedagogy** :The method and practice of teaching, especially as an academic subject or theoretical concept.

56. **Pragmatics** :It is a sub field of linguistics and semiotics that studies the ways in which context contributes to meaning. Pragmatics encompasses speech act theory, conversational implicature, talk in interaction and other approaches to language behavior in philosophy, sociology, linguistics and anthropology.

57. **Prescriptive**: :It is about telling people how a language should be used, rather than describing how it is used.

58. **Pronunciation** :The way in which a word is pronounced.

59. **Psycholinguistics** :The study of the mental faculties involved in the perception, production, and acquisition of language.

60. **Reference** :The use of a source of information in order to ascertain something

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61. **Reliability** :The quality of being able to be trusted to do what somebody wants or needs.
62. **Rhythm** :A strong regular repeated pattern of sounds or movements.
63. **Sociolect** :A variety of a language that the members of a particular social class or social group speak.
64. **Sociolinguistics** :The study of language as it functions in society; the study of the interaction between linguistic and social variables.
65. **Strategy** :A plan that is intended to achieve a particular purpose.
66. **Syllabus** :An outline or other brief statement of the main points of a discourse, the subjects of a course of lectures, the contents of a curriculum.
67. **Syntax** :The sequence in which words are put together to form sentences
68. **Target language** :A language that a nonnative speaker is in the process of learning.
69. **Technique** :A way of carrying out a particular task, especially the execution or performance of an artistic work or a scientific procedure.
70. **Validity** :The state of being logical and true.
71. **Vocabulary** :The body of words used in a particular language.
72. **Vowels** :A speech sound which is produced by comparatively open configuration of the vocal tract, with vibration of the vocal cords but without audible friction, and which is a unit of the sound system of a language that forms the nucleus of a syllable

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