

Література:

1. Блощинський І. Г. Суперечності у дистанційному навчанні персоналу Державної прикордонної служби України. VII Всеукраїнська науково-практична конференція «Освітньо-наукове забезпечення діяльності правоохоронних органів і військових формувань України», 21 листопада 2014 року, Національна академія Державної прикордонної служби України імені Богдана Хмельницького. С. 155-156.
2. Блощинський І. Г. Принципи дистанційного навчання персоналу у Державній прикордонній службі України. II Міжнародна науково-практична конференція «Актуальні проблеми вищої професійної освіти», 20 березня 2014 року, Гуманітарний інститут Національного авіаційного університету, м. Київ. – С. 25-26.

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THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Анотація. У статті розглядаються питання, пов'язані з товариствами прикладної лінгвістики. Канадська асоціація прикладної лінгвістики як двомовна наукова асоціація співпрацює на міжнародному рівні з Міжнародною асоціацією прикладної лінгвістики (AILA) і, на національному рівні, з Канадською Федерацією гуманітарних і соціальних наук (CFHSS). Основною метою Асоціації є сприяння проведенню наукових досліджень та навчання у всіх галузях прикладної лінгвістики у Канаді. Організація щорічної конференції та видання *The Canadian Journal* – двомовного наукового журналу з прикладної лінгвістики є основними завданнями асоціації. Видання наукових журналів і проведення конгресів, конференцій та семінарів сприяють міжнародному співробітництву в галузі прикладної лінгвістики.

Прикладна лінгвістика це міждисциплінарна галузь дослідження проблем мови та комунікації, які можуть бути ідентифіковані, проаналізовані або вирішені шляхом застосування існуючих теорій, методів і результатів досліджень лінгвістики або шляхом розробки нових теоретичних і методологічних основ в лінгвістиці для розв'язання цих проблем. Прикладна лінгвістика суттєво відрізняється від загальної лінгвістики та є напрямою у мовознавстві, що займається розробкою методів вирішення практичних завдань, пов'язаних з використанням мови. Прикладна лінгвістика традиційно пов'язана з різноманітними аспектами лінгвістичного забезпечення людської комунікації, та розглядає широке коло питань – від лінгвістичної та комунікативної компетенції людини до проблем зміни мови, мовної дискримінації, багатомовності, мовного конфлікту та мовної політики.

Ключові слова: прикладна лінгвістика, наукова асоціація, теорії прикладної лінгвістики, Асоціація прикладної лінгвістики Канади.

Annotation. The article examines societies related to Applied Linguistics. The Canadian Association of Applied Linguistics as a bilingual scholarly association with approximately 200 members from across Canada and elsewhere is affiliated internationally with the International Association of Applied Linguistics (AILA) and, on the national level, with the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences (CFHSS). ACLA's overarching objective is the promotion of research and teaching in all areas of applied linguistics across Canada. Its specific objectives are to oversee the organization of the annual ACLA conference and the biannual publication of *The Canadian Journal of Applied Linguistics* which is a bilingual scientific and professional journal dealing with the various aspects of applied linguistics. Scientific journals, newsletters, conferences, workshops and meetings all are held in order to facilitate international cooperation in the field of applied linguistics to promote research and teaching, and to disseminate new applied linguistics theories.

Applied Linguistics is an interdisciplinary field of research and practice dealing with practical problems of language and communication that can be identified, analysed or solved by applying available theories, methods and results of Linguistics or by developing new theoretical and methodological frameworks in Linguistics to work on these problems. Applied Linguistics differs from Linguistics in general mainly with respect to its explicit orientation towards practical, everyday problems related to language and communication. The problems Applied Linguistics deals with range from aspects of the linguistic and communicative competence of the individual such as first or second language acquisition, literacy, language disorders, etc. to language and communication related problems in and between societies such as e.g. language variation and linguistic discrimination, multilingualism, language conflict, language policy and language planning.

Key words: Applied Linguistics, scholarly association, applied linguistics theories, Canadian Association of Applied Linguistics, language acquisition.

Applied linguistics is a branch of linguistics that deals with the application of linguistic theory and its insights to clarifying and resolving language problems

encountered in some other close practical areas of linguistics. Although some authors limit the study of applied linguistics to the origins of languages and their

influence in other languages, language education, language acquisition and language development are some of the branches which can share the findings with applied linguistics. This is also the study of language difficulties or speech pathology, discourse analysis, translation, lexicography, stylistics, language standardization and forensic linguistics.

The Canadian Association of Applied Linguistics / L'Association canadienne de linguistique appliquée, also known as ACLA, is an officially bilingual scholarly association with approximately 200 members from across Canada and elsewhere. It is an international federation of national and regional associations of Applied Linguistics with a membership of more than 8.000 individuals worldwide who as researchers, policy makers or practitioners are active in the field of Applied Linguistics.

ACLA's overarching objective is the promotion of research and teaching in all areas of applied linguistics across Canada. Its specific objectives are to oversee the organization of the annual ACLA conference and the biannual publication of The Canadian Journal of Applied Linguistics which is a bilingual scientific and professional journal dealing with the various aspects of applied linguistics. ACLA is affiliated internationally with the International Association of Applied Linguistics (AILA) and, on the national level, with the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences (CFHSS) under the auspices of which it holds its annual conference.

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AILA is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) having FCR (Formal Consultative Relations) with UNESCO. AILA was formed as an association of various national organizations for applied linguistics. Its most high-profile activity is the World Congress of Applied Linguistics, which takes place once every three years. It also has two publications, AILA News, a newsletter, and the AILA Review, an academic journal.

AILA's was founded in 1964 at an international colloquium at the University of Nancy, France. Its founding had been preceded by two years of preparation. As part of this preparation, the association had published the first

issue of its official journal, the International Review of Applied Linguistics in 1963 [1, p. 9]/

By 1969, the association had gained affiliate organizations in the form of national associations, centers for applied linguistics, and applied linguistics working groups, in a total of 18 different countries. This year the association held its second meeting, this time sponsored by the British Association for Applied Linguistics [1, p. 11].

AILA has three main objectives: to facilitate international cooperation in the field of applied linguistics, to promote research and teaching, and to disseminate new applied linguistics theories [6, p. 26].

AILA has affiliate associations in the 34 countries. Its main publications AILA News and the AILA Review are well-known among applied linguistics researchers. AILA News is a newsletter, published three times a year, and the AILA Review is a journal, published once a year and edited by guest editors. Each edition of the AILA Review either contains collections of papers on a particular topic, or a collection of papers from one of the World Congresses. In addition to these two publications, AILA also works with the British Association for Applied Linguistics, the American Association for Applied Linguistics, and Oxford University Press to publish the journal Applied Linguistics [8, p. 156].

Decisions in the association are made by the executive board and the international committee. The executive board makes recommendations to the international committee, on which all the national affiliated associations of applied linguistics can vote. These votes take place once a year, at different sites around the world [2, p. 47].

The executive board has eleven posts, seven of which are fixed roles. These are the president, a past president, the treasurer, the secretary general, the research networks coordinator and the publications coordinator. The remaining four posts do not have a fixed role, and their holders are known as members at large. Members of the board cover their own expenses [4; 8].

The Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences is a non-profit, charitable organization, governed by a Board of Directors made up of scholars who are elected by the General Assembly Representatives. The day-to-day operations of the Federation are carried out by the secretariat which is located in Ottawa, Ontario.

Early in their existence, the Humanities Research Council of Canada (HRC) and the Canadian Social Science Research Council (CSSRC) were non-governmental institutions created by the academic communities in these disciplines. The councils were focused on funding research, connecting scholars and pursuing independent large-scale studies of their own.

As the Canadian government began establishing its own bodies to support research, first in the form of the Canada Council and then in the form of the Social Science and Humanities Research Council, the two original councils—the HRC and the CSSRC—shifted towards becoming representatives for academic associations and

universities. While certain programs, such as the Aid to Scholarly Publications Program, were still core to their operations, the councils now focused more on being a voice for the Canadian humanities and social science communities, and there was some evolution in their names.

Eventually, in 1996, what by then had become the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and the Social Science Federation of Canada merged. Today, the joint organization is the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences, comprised of over 160 institutional, association and affiliate members, and representing over 85,000 Canadian scholars. The Federation remains the principal voice of the social science and humanities community, with a wide array of programming and policy work.

Although definitions can vary across scholarly institutions and groups, generally the humanities are those disciplines that investigate the human condition, using primarily analytical, critical, or speculative methods. The humanities include (but are not limited to) ancient and modern languages, literature, history, philosophy, religion, and visual and performing arts such as music and theatre.

Closely related to the humanities, the social sciences are fields of study that may involve more empirical methods to consider society and human behaviour, including (but not limited to) anthropology, archaeology, criminology, economics, education, linguistics, political science and international relations, sociology, geography, law, and psychology.

More than ever, Canada and the world need agile and well-rounded thinkers who can assess and adapt to change, analyze trends, communicate effectively, and consider the past to better prepare for the future.

To those ends, education and research in humanities and social sciences prepares Canadians for the rapid transitions that mark the knowledge economy with a deeper understanding of the complex and pressing issues of the day.

Thriving humanities and social science sectors help ensure that Canada produces both the human resources and the innovative ideas needed to spur new companies, jobs, investments and insights for an ever-changing world. The ability to broadly educate and empower talented individuals and use university research effectively is a key driver for today's Canada, spurring innovation and giving a competitive edge to the industries.

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