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Interlingual communication

Sont rassemblées sous le terme de la *communication interlinguale* les approches étudiant les formes de communication dans lesquelles les L1 des locuteurs impliqués diffèrent. D'une part, ces approches prennent en compte l'emploi (commun) soit de la L1 d'un des locuteurs (dominance asymétrique), soit d'une lingua franca. D'autre part, les approches incluent aussi le dialogue polyglotte, c'est-à-dire l'emploi alternatif des deux (ou de plusieurs) L1 des locuteurs respectifs. (cf. Ammon 1991, 12-13)

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Lingua receptiva (LaRa)

Le terme de *Lingua receptiva* renvoie à un type de communication plurilingue dans lequel un locuteur emploie une autre langue ou variété que celle de l'interlocuteur et comprend la langue/variété de l'autre sans avoir recours à une lingua franca. *Lingua receptiva* désigne l'ensemble des compétences linguistiques, mentales, interactionnelles et interculturelles activées lors d'un input dans une langue ou variété passives. (cf. Rehbein et al. 2012, 248ff.)

“By definition, lingua receptiva is the ensemble of those linguistic, mental, interactional as well as intercultural competencies which are creatively activated when interlocutors listen to linguistic actions in their ‘passive’ language or variety. The essential point is that speakers apply additional competencies in order to monitor the way in which hearers activate their ‘passive knowledge’ and thus attempt to control the ongoing process of understanding.” (Rehbein et al. 2012, 249)

“ ‘Lingua receptiva’ is a skill which allows people to communicate beyond the linguistic boundaries of their own language. It is the process whereby two people converse by speaking different languages, each using their comprehension of the other to understand what is being said to them. It avoids either having to switch to the other’s native tongue or to a more or less common lingua franca. In so doing, barriers to communication with speakers of other languages are broken down, since you are more precise and subtle when using a language you speak well, and you find it easier to explain things and make jokes. In short, it is when you feel you are most comfortable. (then Thijs et al. 2017, 142)

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Mutual intelligibility

L'intelligibilité mutuelle renvoie au degré jusqu'auquel les locuteurs de deux (ou plusieurs) communautés linguistiques se comprennent sans études précédentes ou efforts extraordinaires. Dans la plupart des approches, le concept se réfère à des variétés reliées ou géographiquement proches. Il en résulte parfois la définition (problématique) de *langue* comme série de dialectes ou variétés mutuellement intelligibles.

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Yang, H.-T. (2006). *Measuring the Systemic Mutual Intelligibility of Five English Speakers: A Socio-Phonological Analysis*. Dissertation Abstracts International, Section A: The Humanities and Social Sciences, 66(12), 4375.

Inherent intelligibility

Sous le concept de *l'intelligibilité inhérente* on entend la compréhension “naturelle” d’une langue ou d’une variété de la part d’un locuteur, c’est-à-dire sans exposition précédente, et possible grâce aux similitudes linguistiques entre la langue/variété en question et la L1 du locuteur.

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Receptive multilingualism

Le multilinguisme (ou plurilinguisme) réceptif (ou passif) renvoie à une situation de communication dans laquelle les locuteurs emploient leurs L1 respectives et comprennent – au moins jusqu’à un certain degré – la langue de l’autre. Souvent, le concept se réfère à des variétés reliées.

“Receptive multilingualism is a mode of multilingual communication in which interactants employ a language and/or a language variety different from their partner’s and still understand each other without the help of any additional lingua franca. Their mutual

understanding is established while both recipients use their ‘passive’ knowledge of the language and/or variety of their interlocutor(s).” (Rehbein et al., 2012, 249f.)

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Semicommunication

La semicommunication est considérée comme une forme de communication dans laquelle des locuteurs employant de différentes L1 se comprennent, même si l'intelligibilité mutuelle reste parfois imparfaite et asymétrique. Dans la plupart des approches, le concept se réfère à des langues reliées. De façon générale, plus les langues employées diffèrent, plus de difficultés d'intelligibilité potentielles sont à constater.

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Braunmüller, K. (1996). Forms of Language Contact in the Area of the Hanseatic League: Dialect Contact Phenomena and Semicommunication. *Nordic Journal of Linguistics*, 19(2), 141-154.

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Le dialogue polyglotte (der polyglotte Dialog)

Le dialogue polyglotte est un système d'interaction dans lequel deux langues (ou variétés distantes) ou plus servent à une interaction interpersonnelle. Le plus souvent, les participants utilisent une des langues qu'ils maîtrisent le mieux pour la production ; ils sont capables de comprendre les langues utilisées par leurs interlocuteurs. Les langues utilisées peuvent être de la même famille (comme dans les parties germaniques de la Scandinavie ou à la frontière néerlandaise/allemande du Rhin inférieur) ou, si elles ne sont pas apparentées, des langues traditionnelles de territoires adjacents, voire mixtes (frontière allemande/française en Suisse par exemple). Dans le cadre d'un échange interpersonnel oral, le dialogue polyglotte implique donc l'usage de deux (variétés de) langues différentes ou plus pour des tâches de production – et, partant, ou inversement, l'usage de deux (variétés de) langues différentes ou plus pour des tâches de réception également. (Lenz, P., & Berthele, R. (2010), p. 23)

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English as a lingua franca (ELF)

Domaine d'une particulière vitalité actuelle (comme le montre le grand nombre de publications), *L'anglais comme lingua franca*, étudie l'emploi de l'anglais dans des situations de communication dans lesquelles la L1 de (au moins) l'un des locuteurs n'est pas l'anglais.

Agost, R. (2015). Translation Studies and the Mirage of a Lingua Franca. *Perspectives: Studies in Translatology*, 23(2), 249–264.

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Translanguaging

Le terme de *translanguaging* renvoie à l'emploi „flexible“ de plusieurs langues dans une situation de communication, le changement de langue étant considéré comme phénomène tout à fait „naturel“ de la part des locuteurs (cf. Becker 2016, 35).

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