

Chapter III: Communication and language

7. Langage, Langue & Parole

❖ **langage** /lɑ̃ʒapə/ (*n.*) A French term introduced by **Ferdinand de Saussure** to refer to the human biological faculty of **speech**. (David Crystal:2008)

❖ It is distinguished in his approach from **langue**, the **langage** system of a speech community.

❖ **langue** denotes a system of internalized, shared rules governing a national **language's** vocabulary, grammar, and sound system;

❖ **Parole** designates actual oral and written communication by a member or members of a particular speech community.










7.1. The importance of the language (langue) in the communication

There are 4 different uses of the language (langue) in the communication as follow:

- a) **The language of the subject:** Teaching the subject by integrating a language (langue).
- b) **The language of learning and exchange:** Linguistic exchange online (Social media).
- c) **The language of participation** (in family).
- d) **The language of intercultural communication:** Exchanges and informational interactivity that were initially cultural, intellectual or private are becoming linguistic.



7.2. Language (langage) functions





-  **Expressive** : expresses the **feelings** of the sender.
-  **Conative** : Relative to the receiver's **willingness** to receive the message.
-  **Phatic** : used to set up and **maintain** communication, contact, channel.
-  **Referential** : The situation to which the message **refers, context** (weather information).
-  **Meta-linguistics**: relating to the **code, language** between the sender and the recipient.
-  **Heuristic** : allow to **discover, to understand, analyse, to learn**.....etc
-  **Poetic** : relating to the **stylistics** of the message, to the message itself, to its **aesthetic** form).

7.3. Use of an academic scientific language (langue)

The language is basically the **acquisition** of discipline-specific **knowledge**. It is essential for **identifying** and **naming** concepts, for linking these different concepts together and for creating an entirely new field of **knowledge** and **communication**. This language is characterized by the use of terminology specific to each field (course, master's degree).

7.4. The proficiency (skills) requirements of an academic scientific language (langue)

This includes:

-  The **knowledge** of the structures and functions of language;
-  The **mastery** of oral and written expressions.
-  The oral and written **comprehension**.
-  The **ability** to communicate and convey information.

7.5. Different types of speech (langage)

Students have to master two language registers:



The **formal** language relating to teaching, administration, speeches, etc...

The **informal** language, that allows for effective communication and connection with students, relatives and colleagues....