

(Inter)languaging: an integrative approach to language in its communicative habitat

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The **DinLang** Project

1. Investigation of every day languaging and its development in an ecological environment

2. Orchestration of co-activity ...

3. and language development

Developmental processes in non dyadic situations + co-activity

Languaging and dining recruit the same semiotic systems and sociocognitive resources (hand, mouth, gaze, ...)



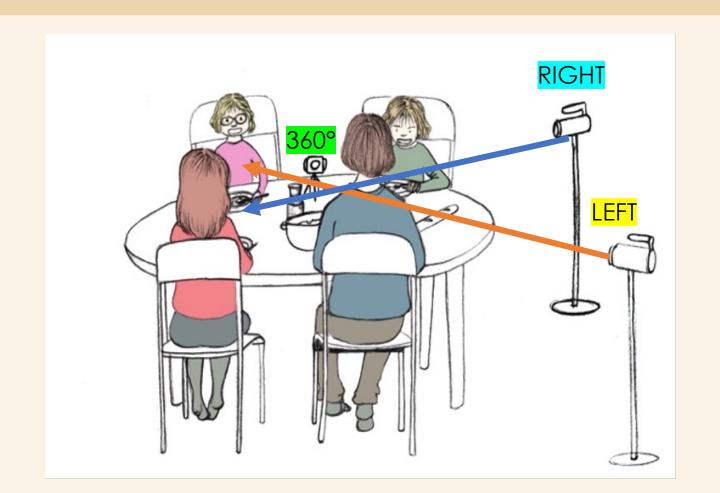
Data collection

Family dinners

Participants recruitment

(Oral) French and French Sign Language (LSF)

Multicamera set-up in an ecological situation











Theoretical basis

Language socialization (Ochs and Schiefflin 1984), Ethnographic approach to family dinner conversations (Ochs et al 1996, Ochs & Kremer-Sadlik 2015)

Multiparty interactions (Morgenstern et al. 2015)



identity

Interactional linguistics (Couper-Kuhlen & Selting 2001): conversational and experiential routines + normativity/structure (recurrence and patterning)

DIALOGUE

Intersubjectivity to bridge cognitive and interactional approaches (Etelamäki 2016)





Functional approaches to language development

Influence of Bruner and Vygotsky

(Tomasello 2003; Clark 2003)



Extended dialogism

DIALOGUE

Linell 2017, Goffman 1974, Clark 1996, Pickering & Garrod 2004, with Schegloff's response

theories of complexity

Action-based approach + Sequential organization Language = intersubjective cooperation + multi-semiotic system (Goodwin 2018)

Languaging as a multimodal, interactional, contextual activity (Linell 2009, passim, Morgenstern et al. 2021)

Co-activity (Haddington et al 2014, Mondada 2009)

Extended dialogism: spatial, temporal, material features of interaction beyond conversation



CA in DinLang: Checkpoint 1

Key compatibilities with theoretical framework

Provides a strong common descriptive tool (esp. multiparty interaction)

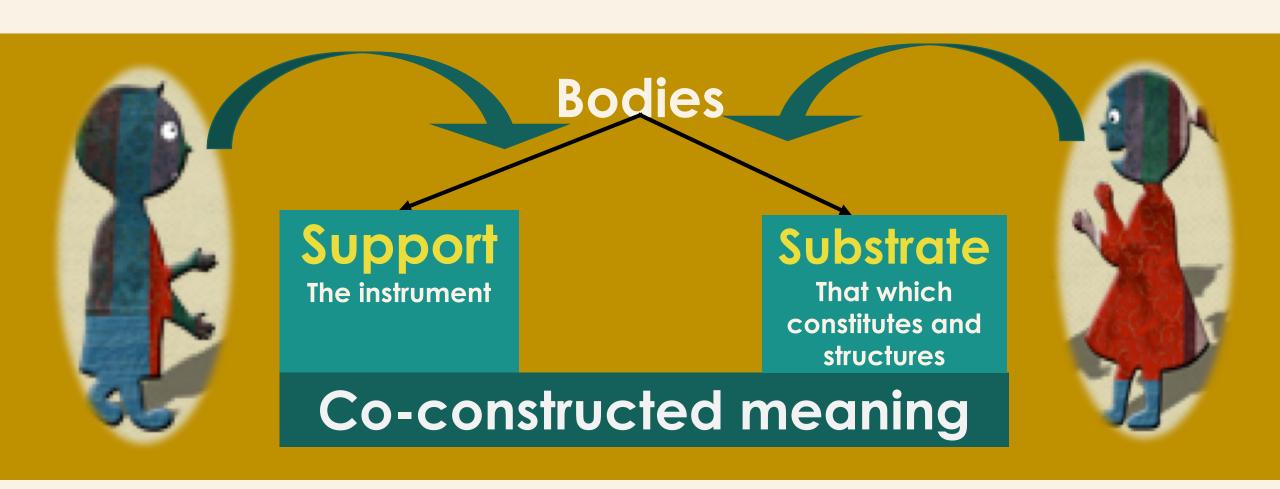
Helps overcome methodological short-comings of linguistic approaches

Recent development towards BODY and MATERIALITY (Mondada 2019)

no integrated theory of embodiment (cross-linguistic perspective) necessary complementation: longitudinal aspect + mixed methods (quantitative approach)

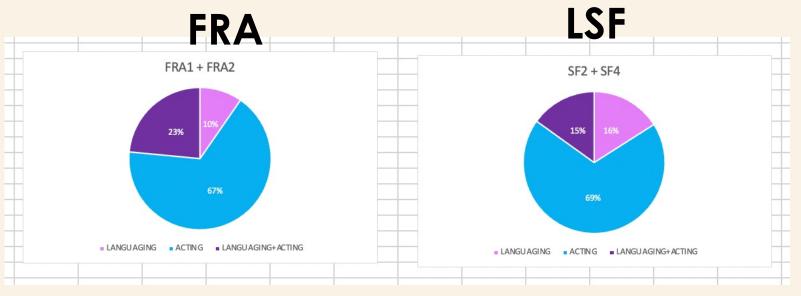


Embodied kinesiological approach

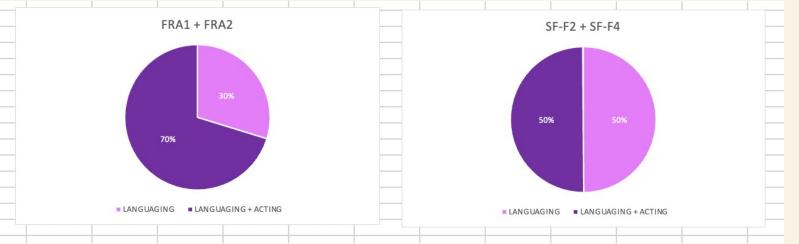




FRA/LSF: languaging and acting



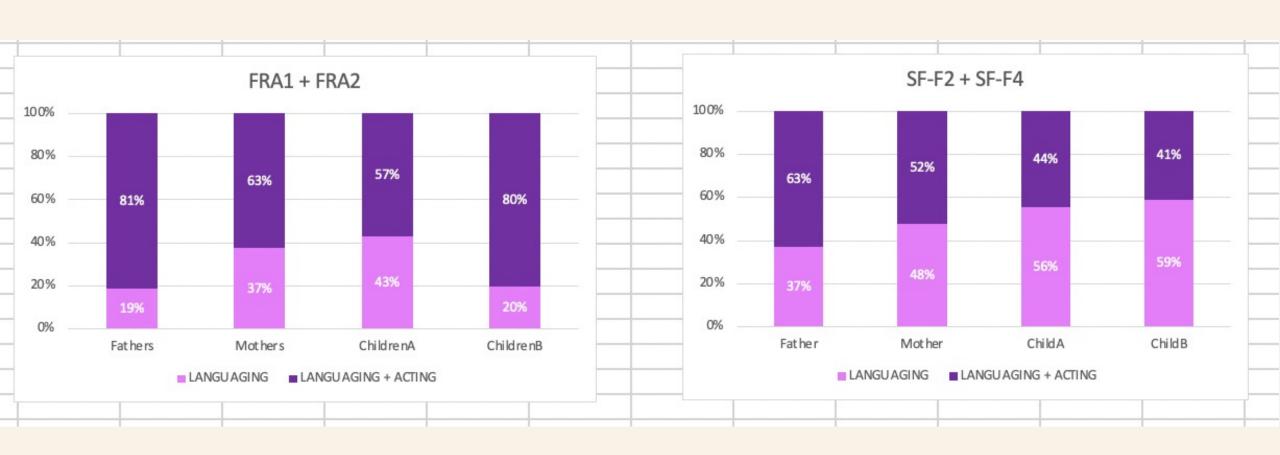
Graph 1: Acting and Languaging in FRA and LSF families



Graph 2: Languaging with and without acting in FRA and LSF families



Interparticipant differences

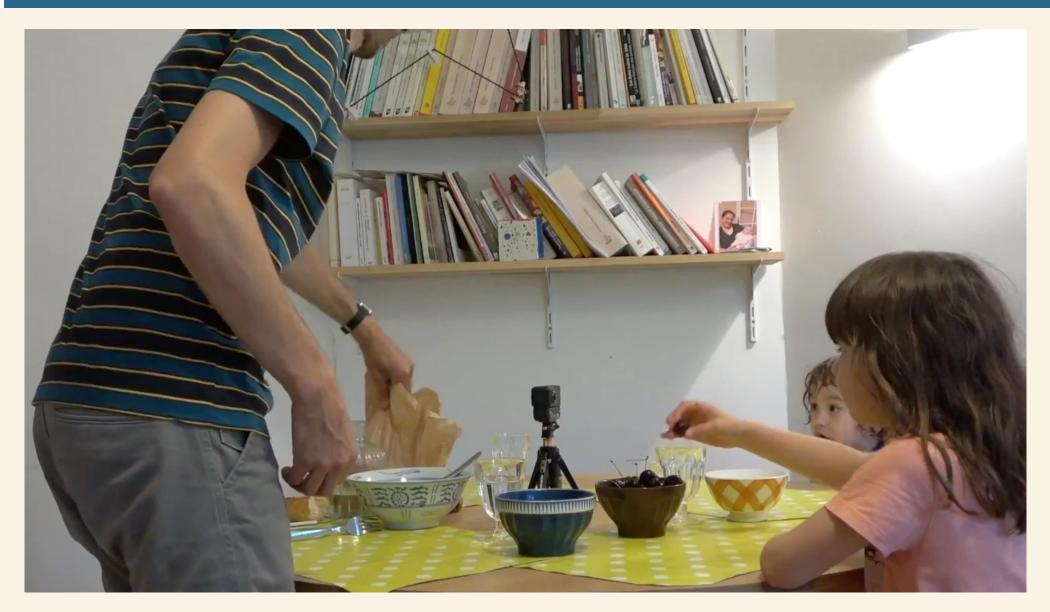


Graph 1

Graph 2



What color is an apricot?





Synchronicity/-sation





Towards an integrative approach

Multimodality is primary: motion-action-gesture-sign continuum

Developmental and longitudinal research beyond local sequence analyses (quantitative approaches)



Conclusions

CA powerful atheoretial tool for detailed and systematic description of conversation

"Plug-ins" to go beyond conversation

But has dead angles (development, cognition, quantitative studies)

Interlanguaging / Communicative habitat / Extended Dialogism

(Co-)Activity

Situation

Time



Scientific context

Towards integration of interactional and cognitive theories (e.g. Douay/Roulland 2014, Zima/Brône 2015, Tenbrink 2020)

Symmetricisation of language sciences (e.g. Mondémé 2021, Paveau 2019, Mondada 2019)

Interest in the material world as part of our environment Object: animate vs inanimate objects

Thank you

Merci



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