

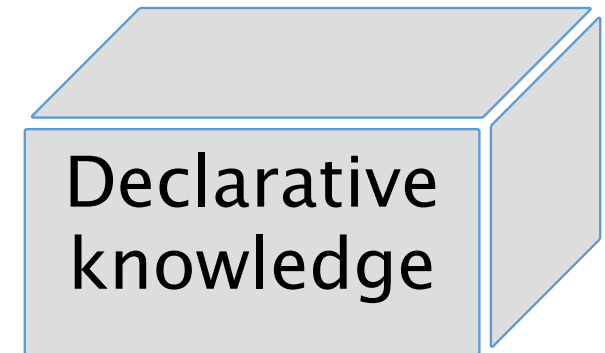
General vs. communicative language competence

From CEFR (2001) Chap 2.1

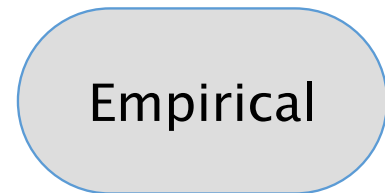
Yukio Tono (TUFS)

The general competences (1)

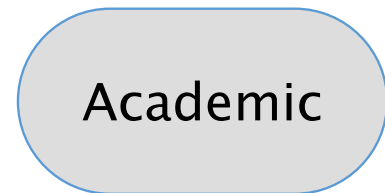
- **Knowledge:**
 - **Declarative knowledge** (*empirical knowledge & academic knowledge*)
 - *Empirical:*
 - Knowledge about day-to-day living
 - Knowledge of the shared values and beliefs in other countries/regions
→ essential for intercultural communication
 - *Academic:*
 - Science & technology/professional field → useful for understanding texts in professional fields



“A is B.”

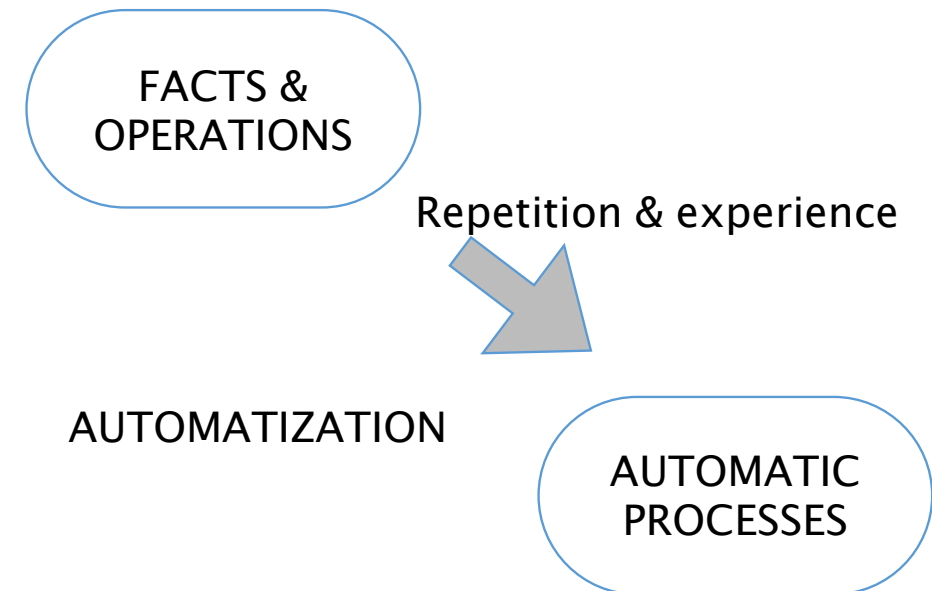
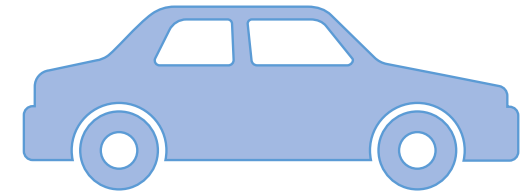


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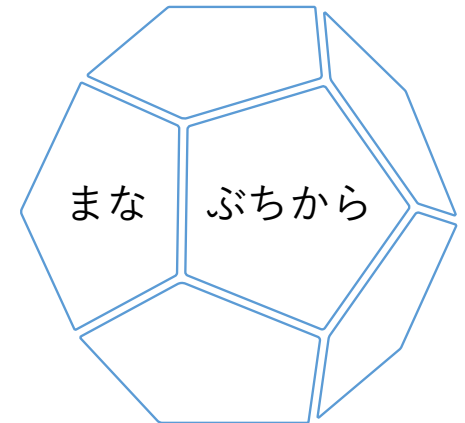
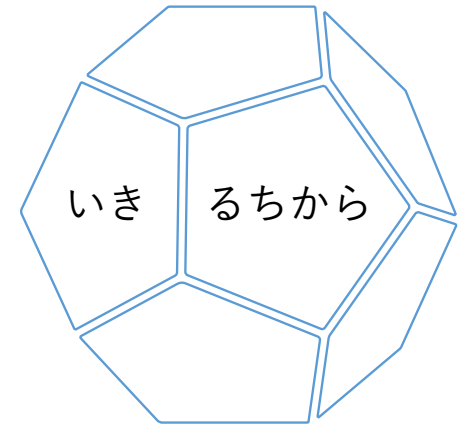
The general competences (2)

- **Skills (know-how):**
 - **Procedural knowledge** (the ability to carry out procedures)
 - *automatization* (e.g. driving a car / playing the violin)
 - Repetition and experience → a series of automatic processes
 - Initially requires an explicit break-down of conscious operations and the acquisition of certain facts



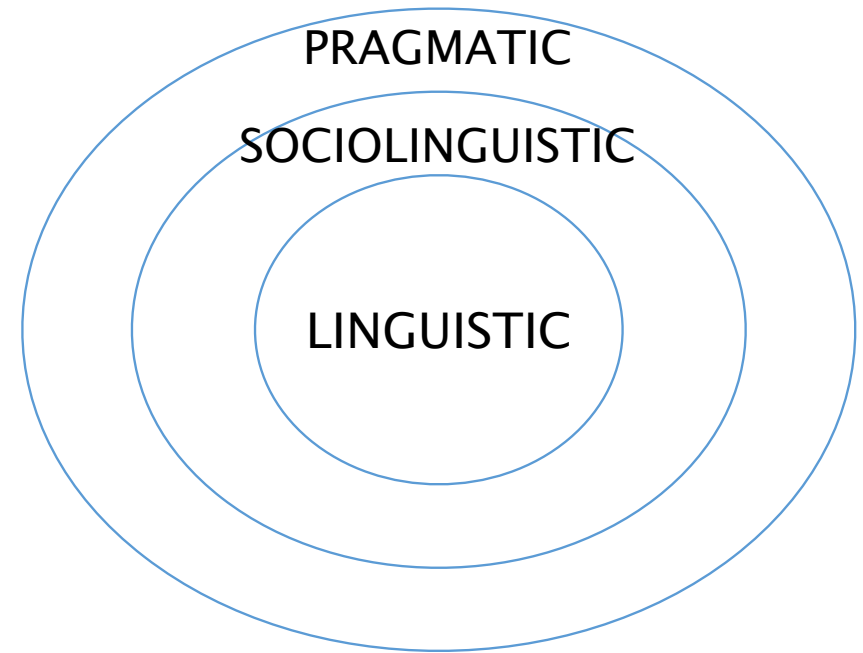
The general competences (2)

- **Existential competence:**
 - The sum of individual characteristics, personality traits, attitudes and temperaments
- **Ability to learn:**
 - Mobilize existential competence, declarative knowledge and skills, and draws on various types of competence.



Communicative language competence

- **Linguistic** competences
 - Lexical/phonological/syntactic
- **Sociolinguistic** competences
 - Language variations
- **Pragmatic** competences
 - Pragmatic functions



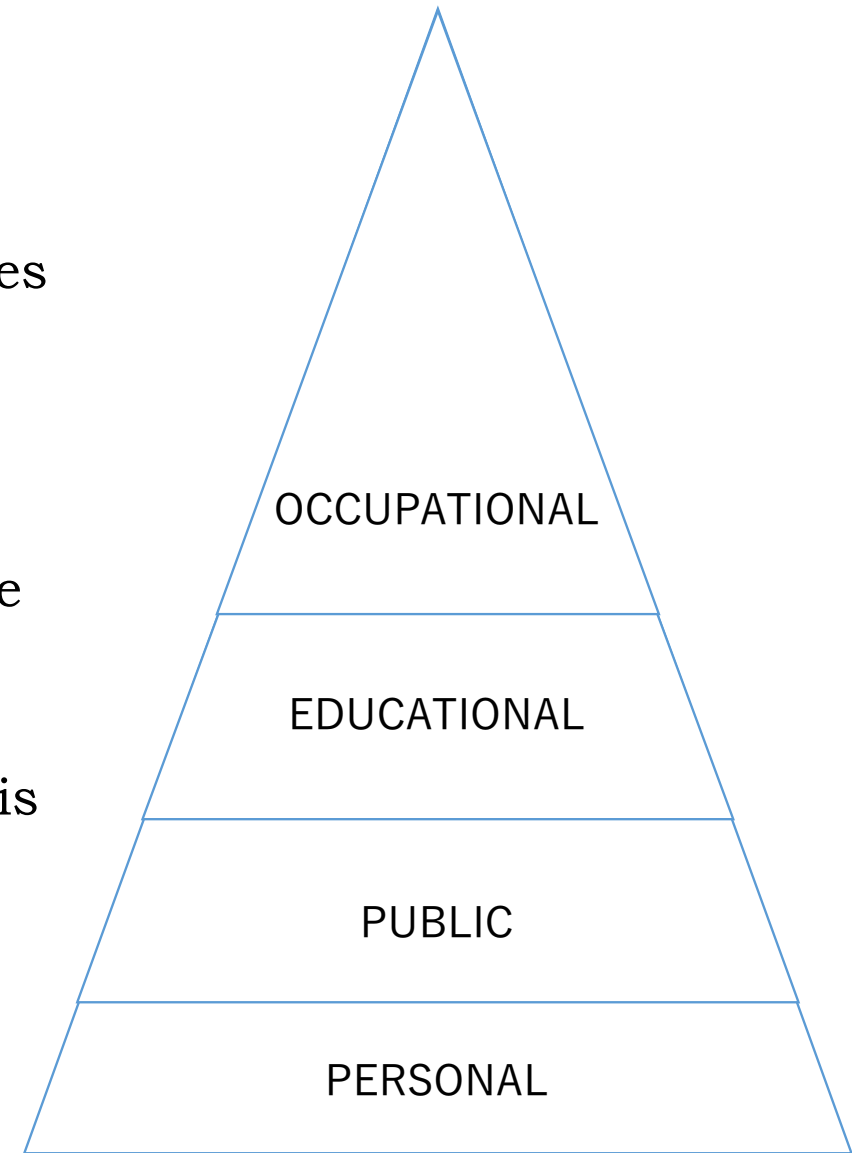
Language activities

- **Reception** : primary, since both are required for interaction
 - Oral and/or written
- **Production** : primary
 - Oral and/or written
- **Interaction**
 - Production and reception alternate and may overlap in oral communication.
- **Mediation**
 - Translation/interpretation/paraphrase/summary/record



Domains

- **Personal:**
 - Family relations and individual social practices
- **Public:**
 - Everything connected with ordinary social interaction (business and administrative bodies, public services, cultural and leisure activities of a public nature, relations with the media, etc.)
- **Educational:**
 - The learning/training context where the aim is to acquire specific knowledge or skills.
- **Occupational:**
 - A person's activities and relations in the exercise of his/her occupation



Tasks, strategies and texts

- **Tasks:** non-language tasks & language tasks
- **Strategies:** the use of strategies in communicating and learning
- **Texts:** Language activities necessitate the processing of oral or written texts

