THE RESIDENCE IN THE COUNTRY OF THE TARGET LANGUAGE AND ITS INFLUENCE TO THE WRITINGS OF GREEK LEARNERS OF FRENCH

Zafeiroula Papadopoulou
University Paris III

The study of linguistic acquisition implies the study of the contexts where this process evolves. As Dabène indicates it ([1]), the appropriation of a foreign language implies two types of situations:

- The case where acquisition proceeds in a country where the target language is spoken and in this case we name it ‘endolingue medium’ (in our case in Paris);
- The case where it occurs in a country where another language is spoken than the target language, this one being able to be or not the mother tongue of learning and we will refer to in this case as ‘exolingue medium’ (in this study in Greece).

In order to analyze these two situations, we formed two groups of informants of advanced level (at least 5 years of training of French), from 16 to 25 years old; the first group includes 10 Greeks who never resided in a French-speaking country and the informants of the second group (10 subjects) lived in Paris at the time of the collection of the data.

In order to make this comparison, we chose like object of study within the two corpora collected the cohesion of the writings. According to Klinger ([2]) for a narration to be cohesive three fields are crucial: the reference to the entities, the temporal reference and the characterization of the process. For our analysis we took as a starting point the model of the _quaestio_ by Stutterheim and Klein ([3]). By analyzing the reference to the entities and the temporal reference in the texts collected, we hope to show the influence of a residence in France at the lexical, grammatical, morphosyntactic and sociolinguistic level on the interlanguages observed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY