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Welcome to

TALKING TO PEOPLE
Inquiry-based and Cooperative Learning
Methodology
Trinity College Dublin

<u>Thursday</u>

- **09:00** Language Focus / Workshop: Communication Then and Now.
- 10:30 Coffee Break
- **11:00** *Time for Practice Learning Portfolio* (creating learning resources): *That was Then, This is Now.*
- 12:30 Lunch Time
- 13:30 Time for Practice Learning Portfolio: Presentations: Then & Now.

<u>Language Focus / Workshop:</u> Communication Then and Now.

- Communication Then
 - Telegram
 - Fax
 - Landline telephone
 - Public telephone

- Communication Now
 - Email
 - Mobile phone
 - Text messages
 - Social Media

Can you think of any more?

Are there forms of communication that are both 'then and now'?

Body Language

Definition: Body language is a form of non-verbal communication used between animals and humans and consists of postures, gestures, facial expressions, and eye movements. Body language can tell us about the attitude or state of mind of a person.

Exercise:

In pairs write down three subtle and three overt examples of messages communicated by of the following:

- Gestures
- Facial expression
- Body position

You should have six examples for each.

Are these universal or are there national or regional differences? Give examples.

Expressions in English that relate to body language.

- To raise an eyebrow
- To stifle a yawn
- To roll your eyes
- To scratch your head
- To grit your teeth
- To be on the edge of your seat
- It was nail biting

These phrases can be used as a short hand of communicating feelings without have actually displaying the action.

Visual Communication Systems





The Language of Fans

Due to their large use and popularity, a fan "sign language" developed between 1711 and 1740. It was popular throughout Europe until the end of the 19th Century.



The Language of Flowers

The language of flowers, sometimes called **floriography**, is a means of communication through the use or arrangement of flowers.

Meaning has been attributed to flowers for thousands of years, and some form of floriography has been practiced in traditional cultures throughout Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.



The Language of Flowers in Victorian Times



Sumptuary Laws

- The sumptuary laws attempted to regulate and reinforce social hierarchies and morals through restrictions, often depending upon a person's social rank, on their permitted clothing, food, and luxury expenditures.
- In terms of clothing they served as a visual form of communicating lots of information about the wearer.
- Different eras
 - Ancient Rome
 - Medieval
 - Early Modern

The English Sumptuary Laws of 1363

The sumptuary legislation passed in 1363 included the following:

Women were, in general, to be dressed according to the position of their fathers or husbands

- Wives and daughters of servants were not to wear veils above twelve pence in value
- Handicraftsmen's and yeomen's wives were not to wear silk veils
- The use of fur was confined to the ladies of knights with a rental above 200 marks a year
- The wife or daughter of a knight was not to wear cloth of gold or sable fur
- The wife or daughter of an esquire or gentleman not to wear velvet, satin or ermine
- The wife or daughter of a labourer were not to wear clothes beyond a certain price or a girdle garnished with silver
- Cloth of gold and purple silk were confined to women of the royal family

Visual Communication in Art

What can we tell about the subject of this painting by looking at his clothes, facial expression and body language?



Raphael (Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino 1483-1520), Portrait of Julius II, 1511, oil on panel, 107 x 80 cm, Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence, Italy.



Diego Velázquez (1599-1660), Portrait of Innocent X, c.1650, Oil on canvas, 141 in x 119 in, Galleria Doria Pamphilj, Rome, Italy.



Francis Bacon (1909-1992), Study after Velazquez, 1950, oil on canvas, 198 × 137.2 cm, Steven and Alexandra Cohen Collection, USA.



Compare and Contrast



Raphael, Portrait of Julius II, 1511



Diego Velázquez Portrait of Innocent X, c.1650,



Francis Bacon, Study after Velazquez, 1950



Caravaggio (Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio, 1571-1610), *The Taking of Christ*, 1602, oil on canvas, 133.5 x 169.5 cm, National Gallery of Ireland



Louis le Brocquy, (1916-2012), *A Family*, 1951, Oil on canvas, 147 x 185 cm, National Gallery of Ireland.

The Telephone Game

Instructions:

- In pairs sit back to back.
- Player 1 pretends to call the player 2.
- Player 1 describes an object/person/place or story to Player 2 who draws a picture of what they hear.
- Player 2 gives the picture to one member of another pair who has to pretend to phone their partner and pass the message on based on what they see in the picture.
- The two pairs join and see how well the message was transmitted.

Text Speak

Try to decipher the meaning of these examples of text speak.

- LOL
- ROFL
- CUL8R
- OMG
- POV
- Hi m8
- YOLO
- 2nite
- Wtru on abwt?

Text Speak

- LOL 'Laughing out loud' or LOLS 'lots of laughs'
- ROFL 'Rolling on the floor laughing'
- C U L8R 'See you later'
- OMG 'Oh my god'
- POV 'Point of view'
- Hi m8 'Hi mate' (friend)
- YOLO 'You only live once'
- Wt r u on abwt? 'What are you on about?'

<u>Time for Practice – Learning Portfolio</u> (creating learning resources): <u>That was Then, This is Now.</u>

- In groups come up with ideas on how to use the topic of *That was Then, This is Now* as a learning resource.
 - You may go and use a college computer if necessary.

- After lunch each group will give a presentation.
 - If you want to use visual aids please save your presentation to a USB key.

I will be here in the classroom until 12:30 if you have any questions or need any help.

Please come back for your bags before this time.

Lunch Time

12:30-13:30

Presentations *That was Then, This is Now*