



COMM 1318.001 – Interpersonal Communication
Spring 2015
Course Syllabus

Professor: Joseph Velasco, Ph.D.
Office Hours: MW 9:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m.; Th 2-3:00 p.m., *or by appointment*
Office Location: FAB 206B
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Email Address: jvelasco@sulross.edu
Class Schedule: 11:00 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. Tuesday & Thursday
Classroom Location: **MAB 302**
Required Text: Floyd, K. (2011). *Interpersonal communication* (2nd ed.). Boston: McGraw-Hill.

Always bring applicable reading material to class with you.

Introduction

How do people maintain their romantic relationships?

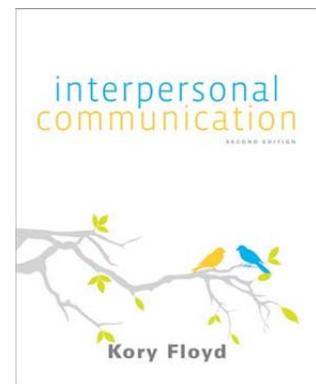
How are some relationships different from others?

Why do we form friendships and why am I more close to some friends and not others? In what ways do people develop closeness with friends, siblings, parents, etc.?

How can I communicate more effectively when in conflict with others?

A field within the diverse discipline of communication, interpersonal communication is a well-established intellectual area, complete with a base of knowledge, theories, and research developed by communication scholars. In recent years, interest in interpersonal communication has mushroomed, making it one of the largest and most vibrant areas in the discipline. Reflecting the intellectual maturity of the field, communication theory and research offer rich insight into the impact of interpersonal communication on individual identity and personal, social, and professional relationships.

The introductory course in interpersonal communication offers unparalleled opportunities for teaching and learning. Healthy interpersonal relationships are central to our happiness and well-being, and effective communication is critical to good relationships. Thus, this course, unlike many others you may take in your lifetime, pertains directly and immediately to your lives. In my experience, most students who enroll in the introductory course in interpersonal communication enter with a high level of motivation and interest. Moreover, they want to learn how to communicate more effectively in their personal and professional relationships. This course is designed to address such motivation and interests, taking an approach to teaching which combines a *skills approach* and a *conceptual approach*.



Section I. Course Objectives

After completing this course, you will be able to

The general objective for this course is to *enhance your competence and knowledge of human communication in interpersonal contexts*. As a student, your learning objectives are to:

1. Identify and explain various theories in the field of interpersonal communication.
2. Develop skills in reflective writing.
3. Demonstrate, through class discussion, a critical approach to learning.
4. Analyze your communication and the communication of others.
5. Demonstrate proficiency with synthesizing concepts from multiple readings in conversation with other students.
6. Effectively write a summary of a relevant academic journal article.
7. Effectively present, through an oral presentation, your summary of a relevant academic journal article.

Section II. Program Learning Outcomes

This course is designed to meet one or more of the program learning outcomes applied to all Communication majors:

The graduating student will demonstrate:

1. competency for appropriate oral communication in public presentations.
2. competency for appropriate use of presentation software – specifically power point.
3. the ability to analyze arguments including identification of the major elements of the argument such as claims, warrants, data and backing
4. competency in appropriate discipline specific written communication.
5. the ability to apply communication theory to the analysis of communication situations.
6. competency in the use of media technology including video, audio and web technologies.
7. general knowledge of communication concepts and terminology

Section III. Course Requirements, Assignments, and Grading

<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Points Possible</u>	Grade Description (Points)
Readings, Contributions	100	
LSEs	200	
Article Summary	100	
Final Exam	100	
Total	500	

Readings and Contributions. In this course **reading is critical**. It may be helpful to think of our class as a reading group. In addition to reading for key terms, you may find it helpful to read for the following information:

- Key ideas and concepts
- Points that you dis/agree with based on other readings (from this course and other courses), scholarly evidence, current events and personal experience
- How the writer's conception of, and/or assumptions about communication may be applied to the analysis of a text or artifact; or how they may relate to a current research project you are working on

Learning Self-Evaluations (LSEs). In order to receive credit, this must be emailed to me by **Friday at 8 pm** every week. Your responses should thoughtfully and accurately represent your participation and thoughts. You should demonstrate the ways in which your participation contributed to the class discussion and activities and what you learned from the class session. Be sure to answer each question. Otherwise, you will lose points. Finally, as a general rule, a good length for each question is 5 sentences (but I don't like counting sentences, so just do each justice).

Article Summary. You are required to search the online database (provided by the library) and find one scholarly journal article that both interest you AND relates to the field of interpersonal communication. You will then write a one-page summary of this article and **submit it on the designated day in your course calendar**. Please bring a one-page copy (of your summary – NOT the article) for each of your class colleagues. Basically, you will have to teach the class about the content of the article, informing us of any key concepts, the methods employed, the findings, and discuss the implications of the study. In addition, you will need to prepare two discussion questions to pose to the class concerning your topic. All of this should be included in a handout which you will receive in class.

Final LSE. The final exam will be in the form of a final LSE (see above). In this final LSE, you will consider your contributions and the content of the course throughout the entire term. Whereas you are held to a 5-sentence minimum per LSE prompt on your weekly LSEs, the final LSE will require you to write a MINIMUM of 15 sentences per prompt. This is your chance to really demonstrate what you have learned and how far your writing has developed. Push yourself! ☺

Section IV. Policies

Attendance. I expect you to be in class. You are responsible for everything that goes on, including announcements, lecture material, assignments and modifications to the course schedule – *this includes required reading in subsequent class meetings*. Arrange with someone in the class wherein you will notify each other of relevant items in the event that one of you must be absent. Having more than two unexcused absences may result in a lower grade.

Classroom Demeanor. I expect the environment during class meetings to be conducive to learning. I have little tolerance for students talking among themselves when they should be listening to someone else speak. It is particularly disturbing when students talk among

themselves when one of their classmates is presenting a speech, giving a report, making a comment, or observing or asking a question. I understand that some comments pertain to class material; I encourage you to share these comments with the class as a whole. Also, I would rather that cell phones, pagers, etc. **not** disrupt class – make sure your communications technology is **shut down** when class begins.

Academic Integrity. I expect and assume that as students you conduct yourselves in accordance with the highest standards of academic honesty. Sul Ross State University reserves the right, through due process, to place on probation, suspend or expel any student who violates academic integrity and regulations by *plagiarism, classroom misdemeanor, or academic dishonesty*. Plagiarism includes doing and/or taking credit for someone else’s work, presenting the ideas and work of others as your own, and not citing your sources if you utilize the ideas of others. Classroom misdemeanor includes cheating, allowing others to cheat, and interfering with others’ ability to succeed in the course. Academic dishonesty includes procuring examination materials illegally, doing unauthorized group work, and handing in your own work for which you have already received academic credit (see Student Handbook, p. 66).

Late Work. *You are responsible for handing in assignments when they are due.* While I am willing to “hear you out” when unforeseen and/or difficult circumstances impede with your course work, I do not generally accept late work, *and especially* if you have not notified me that you’re having problems before the due date arrives. If you miss a due date, you will be given full credit *only* if the assignment was missed because of a University-excused absence – which includes hospitalization or a *serious* medical condition, a family or personal *emergency*, or a University-sponsored activity. In order to be able to make up the assignment, you must notify me beforehand *and* have supporting documentation from a relevant authority that the situation or event occurred. *NOTE: There is nothing in this syllabus that requires me to accept late work; if you submit work late, then receiving credit depends on my allowing you to turn it in. If I do accept late work, it will likely be at half-credit.*

Section V. Notes on University Programs and Policies

ADA. It is Sul Ross University policy to provide reasonable accommodations to students with disabilities. If you would like to request such accommodations because of a physical, mental, or learning disability, please contact the ADA coordinator for Program Accessibility located in FH 112 or call 837-8203.

Calendar
(This calendar is subject to change)

Week	Date	Topic	Chapter	Assignment/Activity
One	Jan 20	Intro. To Course	N/A	Introductions
	Jan 22	Why We Communicate	1	
Two	Jan 27	Interpersonal defined	1	
	Jan 29	Culture	2	
Three	Feb 3	Gender	2	
	Feb 5	The Self	3	
Four	Feb 10	Communicating the Self	3	
	Feb 12	Perception	4	
Five	Feb 17	Attributions	4	
	Feb 19	The nature of language	5	
Six	Feb 24	Developing verbal clarity	5	
	Feb 26	TBA		
Seven	Mar 3	The nonverbal code	6	
	Mar 5	Cultural influences	6	
Eight	Mar 10	The listening process	7	
	Mar 12	Obstacles to effective listening	7	
	Mar 17 Mar 19	Spring Break! NO CLASS! Spring Break! NO CLASS!		
Nine	Mar 24	Communication and Emotions	8	
	Mar 26	Special Topic on Emotion TBA	8	
Ten	Mar 31 Apr 2	<i>Library Workshop</i> <i>Writing Article Summaries</i>		
Eleven	Apr 7	Social Relationships	9	
	Apr 9	Personal Relationships	9	
Twelve	Apr 14	Article Summary Day! ☺		Article Summary
	Apr 16	Article Summary Day! ☺		Article Summary
Thirteen	Apr 21	Romantic Relationships	10	
	Apr 23	Family	10	
Fourteen	Apr 28	Conflict	11	
	Apr 30	Deception	12	
Fifteen	May 5	LAST CLASS		Review for Final

The Final Exam is scheduled for May ? at ?.

Sample LSE

NAME

DATE

LSE #

1. Today's class connects to my course project because my inquiry deals directly with the concepts of *affect transmission* and *movement*. Erin Manning's book works through the concept of *movement* (as inspired by Brian Massumi) by demonstrating how physical movements of all sorts are linked to our corporeal and incorporeal experiences of affect. To affect and be affected are certainly at the crux of her argument of what a body can do, however, her book goes further to hint at how *movement* and *affect* create bodies of relation – and more importantly to my work – bodies *in* relation. I am not certain, but I think a deeper analysis of these concepts could help me examine how soldiers returning to their families also bring home with them all the traumas that were experienced in wartime.
2. My most important contribution built off of Dawn Marie's line of questioning that interrogated the mapping of *intervals* situated within a context of race or the politics of race. I recall her asking where or how could such mapping begin. "What would it look like?" To me, mapping the intervals within systems of power brought to mind the talks I've had with friends and students about privilege. For me, it is easier to explain privilege through a metaphor. I choose to describe privilege by describing a person's movement through an unknown building while wearing a blindfold. Everything about the building is unknown less its perception beyond the person's sight. In fact, the person does not even know it is a building. Any and all perceptions of this space are due to the person's movements and the barriers that are bumped into. Some people bump into more walls than others. Some get slammed constantly and fall down stairs with no railings. Other people are not even sure that a building exists around them because they mostly experience smooth surfaces under their feet and rarely a wall in their face.

To me, mapping the intervals of affect and movement within the context of racial politics could be envisioned similarly. People relate to each other according to each other's rhythms, whether they are in sync or not. People move about in anticipation or with little expectation to feel affective and bodily barriers. Their intervals, pulses, and other movements may be characteristic of power and privilege acting on them (or moving with them, alongside, under their feet, in their face). Perhaps this can explain how bodies may react when power differences and privilege differentials are co-present. Bodies react, they quiver with uncertainty. The asynchronous rhythms create intervals that are unpredictable, uncomfortable, and foreign. It's difficult to relate to someone with a different rhythm. We've all heard someone say or themselves described their relationship with another person as being "out-of-sync" or "not meshing well" or "we don't gel". Maybe this is part of why people feel that way.

3. Now that I think about it, I wish I had said something when Kathryn was talking about transformation as being a state of being that, to her, seems very final like a terminus that someone accomplishes and movement (and development or progress) can be assumed as

over. When she was talking about this, I thought of creating a new term: *transformation*. Perhaps this can account for people's constant movement and constant becoming, but may speak more to those moments when more movement occurs than usual and the body enters a different rhythm. The body moves into a different state of resonance similar to giving off a different musical tone or pitch due to differences in vibration or other movements.

4. The topic I was most interested in was thinking about how my sub-discipline might be different if Manning were taken seriously in interpersonal and family communication. Just having Manning's work taken seriously, I believe, is not enough to create a major paradigm shift. At this point, something really revolutionary would have to happen for us to completely shift our focus away from messages and meanings, but I do think some interesting things would happen to current theory. For example, systems theory might be tweaked to include a different understanding of what a system is.

Briefly, systems theory emphasized the interconnected and interdependent nature of family relationships. Traditionally, a family is assumed to be a system by their family-ness. According to family communication scholars (see Whitchurch & Dickson, 1999), the definition of family is not rooted in a bio-genetic model, rather in communication. Applying Manning's emphasis on movement to attend to relationships, the definition of family might be adjusted to include the language of movement, perhaps emphasizing shared rhythms and deeply felt and shared intervals of affect (be it positive or negative). With such a change to the definition of family, the definition of 'system' could morph into something that acknowledges varying degrees of system-ness (based on affect and movement within the system). Thus, influenced by Manning's work, scholars could move toward interrogating, for example, rhythms that constitute varying levels of family-ness and system-ness.

5. I still want to know more about Darrin's discussion of attention. Darrin talked about how people are only able to jointly construct something together if they are not focused on themselves or another person. The focus has to shift to something between people. This had me thinking about how people attend to relationships. Is the relationship a separate entity that can receive attention other than the 'I' or the 'you'?

6. Now that I know how well LSEs help me to reflect on my own learning and experience of the classroom, I will certainly make use of them in my future course designs. I admit that when I first started writing them last quarter in Kate's course on the everyday, I felt like I was catching a bit of a case of the freshmen seminars. About halfway into that quarter I began to realize how much LSEs were helping me grasp the material and reflect on my own contributions. Keep it up.

