

## Modes of Communication

<b>Interpersonal Mode</b>	<b>Interpretive Mode</b>	<b>Presentational Mode</b>
<p><b>Two-way communication</b> where participants interact and negotiate meaning, and, adjust and clarify meaning and intention when exchanging spontaneous and unrehearsed information, feelings, ideas, opinions, and reactions.</p>	<p><b>One-way communication</b> where an individual analyzes, interprets, and seeks understanding of what the author or producer intended for the individual to understand in something heard, read, or seen. "Reading between the lines". Cultural perspective and context are kept in mind.</p>	<p><b>One-way communication</b> where an individual presents, explains, informs, facilitates understanding (does not exchange or negotiate) of information, concepts, or ideas of another culture and adapts to the audiences' language and culture.</p>
<p>Examples:  <b>Speaking and listening</b> with conversations that are face-to-face or with use of technology, etc.   <b>Reading and writing</b> by an exchange of emails, text messages, social media messages, letters, etc.</p>	<p>Examples:  <b>Listening</b> to a speech, song, news, radio, monologue, etc.   <b>Reading</b> an article, book, story, etc.   <b>Viewing</b> a video, TV, social media, a presentation, a drama or skit, paintings, a poster or picture, etc.</p>	<p>Examples:  <b>Speaking or visually</b> presenting speeches, reports, power point presentations, explanation of a video, telling a story, a skit or drama presentation, etc.   <b>Writing</b> compositions, articles, short stories, reports, advertisements, flyers and brochures, scripts, etc.</p>

Adapted from <https://www.actfl.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/PerformanceDescriptorsLanguageLearners.pdf>, p.7