# City University of Hong Kong Course Syllabus

# offered by Department of English with effect from Semester A 2022/23

#### Part I Course Overview

Course Title:	Communicating Fashion Culture
Course Code:	EN2837
Course Duration:	1 semester
Credit Units:	3
Level:	<u>B2</u>
	Arts and Humanities
Proposed Area:	Study of Societies, Social and Business Organisations
(for GE courses only)	Science and Technology
Medium of	
Instruction:	English
Medium of	English
Assessment:	English
Prerequisites:	
(Course Code and Title)	Nil
Precursors:	
(Course Code and Title)	Nil
Equivalent Courses:	
(Course Code and Title)	Nil
Exclusive Courses:	
(Course Code and Title)	Nil

#### Part II Course Details

#### 1. Abstract

The course aims to develop the students' understanding of fashion as a complex semiotic system that contributes to the construction of social identities and roles played within the society and orders of discourse. The course will examine the various debates concerning the production and consumption of fashion and fashion in its various forms – art, media, marketing, popular culture, and cultural identity. Students will be equipped with both critical and practical skills and explore fashion communication and business covering the complete cycle of the fashion industry from the concept and production stages to marketing campaigns, product sales and event planning, and its most recent intersection with the environmental and social issues. Focusing on the lifecycle of the fashion brand, the course will introduce the student to the whole range of professional communication genres that facilitate the positioning and promotion of fashion brands both globally and locally. The use of visual and verbal (oral and written) communication will be examined and practiced across a range of professional fashion contexts including fashion journalism, photography, marketing, advertising, public relations, promotions, management, retailing and direct sales in the business of communicating fashion brands and lines.

#### 2. Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)

(CILOs state what the student is expected to be able to do at the end of the course according to a given standard of performance.)

No.	CILOs	Weighting* (if applicable)	learnin	lum rel g outco tick	lated omes
			A1	A2	A3
1.	<b>Explain and discover</b> the socio-cultural role of fashion and the part that fashion plays in the creation and development of individual and collective identities through various forms.		X	Х	Х
2.	<b>Identify</b> and critique the major theories influencing an understanding of fashion and the use of fashion to convey certain meanings.			X	
3.	<b>Analyse</b> the concepts and contested debates concerning the fashion system from production to consumption and fashion in its many forms and genres.			X	
4	<b>Evaluate</b> various aspects of the global and local fashion industry as a process across a range of professional fashion contexts from the concept and production stages to marketing campaigns, product sales and events planning.			X	X
5	<b>Apply</b> visual and verbal (oral and written) discourse models in the production of a range of professional mediated fashion texts and as a way of unlocking the meaning of fashion communication both informational and rhetorical.				X
* If we	eighting is assigned to CILOs, they should add up to 100%.	100%			

A1: Attitude

Develop an attitude of discovery/innovation/creativity, as demonstrated by students possessing a strong sense of curiosity, asking questions actively, challenging assumptions or engaging in inquiry together with teachers.

A2: Ability

Develop the ability/skill needed to discover/innovate/create, as demonstrated by students possessing

critical thinking skills to assess ideas, acquiring research skills, synthesizing knowledge across disciplines or applying academic knowledge to self-life problems.

A3: Accomplishments Demonstrate accomplishment of discovery/innovation/creativity through producing /constructing creative works/new artefacts, effective solutions to real-life problems or new processes.

## **3.** Teaching and Learning Activities (TLAs)

(TLAs designed to facilitate students' achievement of the CILOs.)

TLA	A Brief Description		O No.			Hours/week		
	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	(if applicable)
Lectures and	The lectures will introduce	$\checkmark$	✓		✓	✓		1-12 weeks
guest talks	students to the main							
	concepts underlying the							
	study of fashion and clothing							
	in culture and society.							
Case Study	In-class individual and group			✓	✓	✓		3-11 weeks
C C	analysis of fashion case							
analysis	studies and readings with							
	guided comprehension							
	questions will enable							
	students to become							
	acquainted with the major							
	theories influencing an							
	understanding of fashion and							
	various aspects of the global							
	and local fashion industry as							
	a process across a range of							
	professional fashion							
	contexts.							
Viewing and	Students watch excerpts of						$\checkmark$	4-10 weeks
analysis	films and documentaries							
	featuring the fashion							
	industry and discuss and							
	review the content and							
	implication of these texts.							
Problem	A series of in-class,				✓	✓		2-12 weeks
based	individual and group-based							
	exercises throughout the							
learning	semester will enable students							
activities	to discuss and debate fashion							
	theories and fashion							
	examples covered in lectures							
	and readings.	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	5 12 montro
Methodology	Students will be asked to	×	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	•	5-12 weeks
in action	apply fashion industry							
activities	concepts and appraise them							
	in context during fieldtrip work and will present their							
	findings in class							
	presentations. Students							
	evaluate their classmates'							
	performances.							

# 4. Assessment Tasks/Activities (ATs)

(ATs are designed to assess how well the students achieve the CILOs.)

Assessment Tasks/Activities	CII	LO N	0.				Weighting*	Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Continuous Assessment: 100 %							1	1
Self-reflexive analysis of a	✓	✓					20%	Individual assignment
fashion experience								
This is an individual paper								
requiring the student to								
discover how fashion has								
impacted on their own life								
and its wider socio-cultural								
and economic implications.								
Critique of a fashion	~	✓	~	~	~		30%	Individual assignment
exhibition, fashion display								
or fashion text								
Students will analyse and								
critique a fashion text in								
context, being it an								
exhibition, a website, a								
fashion show, a product								
placement within a cultural								
artefact such as movies,								
comic books, or any other								
brand activation, from a								
conceptual and professional								
angle to create a benchmark of effective fashion								
communication.								
Oral presentation	$\checkmark$		✓		1	✓	40%	Group assignment
Working in group, students							1070	(30% content; 10%
choose a brand or more than								assessed individually
one, and create a range of								for presentation skills)
fashion texts to simulate the								
launch of a collection or								
exhibition to covey certain								
values								
Participation & task							10%	
completion								
Examination: <u>%</u> (duration: * <i>The weightings should add up to</i>			, if a	ppli	cable	)	100%	

\* The weightings should add up to 100%.

100%

# 5. Assessment Rubrics

(Grading of student achievements is based on student performance in assessment tasks/activities with the following rubrics.)

Assessment Task	Criterion	Excellent	Good	Fair	Marginal	Failure
		(A+, A, A-)	(B+, B, B-)	(C+, C, C-)	(D)	(F)
1. Self-reflexive	Content &	• The content is	• The content is	• The content is	• The content is	• The content is
fashion analysis	organization	extremely well	well selected and	satisfactorily	partially selected	significantly
		selected and	developed;	selected and	and developed;	underdeveloped;
		developed;	• Relevant	developed;	• Relevant	• Relevant
		• Relevant	information is	• Relevant	information is	information is
		information is	included for	information is	included for	included for
		included for analysis	analysis and well	included for	analysis and	analysis, but the
		and extremely well	presented;	analysis and	partially presented;	presentation is
		presented;	• The analysis is	satisfactorily	• The analysis	underdeveloped;
		• The analysis is	comprehensive and	presented;	is partially	• The analysis is
		extremely	accurate;	• The analysis is	comprehensive and	underdeveloped;
		comprehensive and	• The purpose	satisfactorily	accurate;	• The purpose of
		accurate;	of writing the self-	comprehensive and	• The purpose	writing the self-
		• The purpose of	reflective analysis	accurate;	of writing the self-	reflective analysis
		writing the self-	is achieved.	• The purpose	reflective analysis	is not achieved.
		reflective analysis is		of writing the self-	is partially	
		fully achieved.		reflective analysis	achieved.	
				is satisfactorily		
				achieved.		
	Language	Demonstrates	Demonstrates good	Demonstrates an	Unable to use	Fails to use
		excellent	grammatical	adequate	linguistic resources	language to
		grammatical/lexical	/lexical range and	grammatical/lexical	to complete the	complete the task

		range and accuracy. Is	accuracy. May	range with some	task and relies on	with errors
		easily comprehensible.	have occasional	evidence of	extremely limited	interfering with
			errors but does not	systematic errors	grammar and lexis	comprehensibility,
			interfere with	that occasionally	with evidence of	or does not submit
			comprehensibility.	interferes with	systematic errors	the task.
				comprehensibility.	that significantly	
					interfere with	
					comprehensibility.	
2. Fashion	Content &	• The content is	• The content is	• The content is	• The content is	• The content is
Critique	organization	extremely well	well selected and	satisfactorily	partially selected	significantly
		selected and	developed;	selected and	and developed;	underdeveloped;
		developed;	• Relevant	developed;	• Relevant	• Relevant
		• Relevant	information is	• Relevant	information is	information is
		information is	included for	information is	included for	included for
		included for analysis	analysis and well	included for	analysis and	analysis, but the
		and extremely well	presented;	analysis and	partially presented;	presentation is
		presented;	• The analysis is	satisfactorily	• The analysis	underdeveloped;
		• The analysis is	comprehensive and	presented;	is partially	• The analysis is
		extremely	accurate;	• The analysis is	comprehensive and	underdeveloped;
		comprehensive and	• The purpose	satisfactorily	accurate;	• The purpose of
		accurate;	of writing the	comprehensive and	• The purpose	writing the fashion
		• The purpose of	fashion critique is	accurate;	of writing the	critique is not
		the fashion critique is	achieved.	• The purpose	fashion critique is	achieved.
		fully achieved.		of writing the	partially achieved.	
				fashion critique is		
				satisfactorily		
				achieved.		

	Language	Demonstrates	Demonstrates good	Demonstrates an	Unable to use	Fails to use
		excellent	grammatical	adequate	linguistic resources	language to
		grammatical/lexical	/lexical range and	grammatical/lexical	to complete the	complete the task
		range and accuracy.	accuracy. May	range with some	task and relies on	with errors
		Is easily	have occasional	evidence of	extremely limited	interfering with
		comprehensible.	errors but does not	systematic errors	grammar and lexis	comprehensibility,
			interfere with	that occasionally	with evidence of	or does not submit
			comprehensibility.	interferes with	systematic errors	the task.
				comprehensibility.	that significantly	
					interfere with	
					comprehensibility.	
3. Oral	Content &	• The content is	• The content is	• The content is	• The content is	• The content is
presentation	organization	extremely well	well selected and	satisfactorily	partially selected	significantly
		selected and	developed;	selected and	and developed;	underdeveloped;
		developed;	• Relevant	developed;	• Relevant	• Relevant
		• Relevant	information is	• Relevant	information is	information is
		information is	included to	information is	included to	included to
		included to introduce	introduce the	included to	introduce the	introduce the
		the creative work and	creative work and	introduce the	creative work and	creative work, but
		is extremely well	well presented;	creative work and	partially presented;	the presentation is
		presented;	• The creative	satisfactorily	• The creative	underdeveloped;
		• The creative	work is well	presented;	work is partially	• The creative
		work is extremely well	presented through	• The creative	presented through	work is not
		presented through	specialised	work is	specialised	properly presented
		specialised discourse	discourse and	satisfactorily	discourse and	through specialised

	1 1.00	1:00	. 1.1 1	1:00	1. 1
	and across different	across different	presented through	across different	discourse and
	modes;	modes;	specialised	modes;	across different
	• The purpose of	• The purpose	discourse and	• The purpose	modes;
	the narrative is fully	of the narrative is	across different	of the narrative is	• The purpose of
	achieved.	achieved.	modes;	partially achieved.	the narrative is not
			• The purpose		achieved.
			of the narrative is		
			satisfactorily		
			achieved.		
Language	Demonstrates	Demonstrates good	Demonstrates an	Unable to use	Fails to use
	excellent	grammatical	adequate	linguistic resources	language to
	grammatical/lexical	/lexical range and	grammatical/lexical	to complete the	complete the task
	range and accuracy. Is	accuracy. May	range with some	task and relies on	with errors
	easily comprehensible.	have occasional	evidence of	extremely limited	interfering with
		errors but does not	systematic errors	grammar and lexis	comprehensibility,
		interfere with	that occasionally	with evidence of	or does not submit
		comprehensibility.	interferes with	systematic errors	the task.
			comprehensibility.	that significantly	
				interfere with	
				comprehensibility.	
Presentation	Excellent delivery	Good delivery	Satisfactorily	Partially	Significantly poor
skills	(pace, fluency,	(pace, fluency,	delivery (pace,	acceptable delivery	delivery (pace,
	posture, gestures, eye	posture, gestures,	fluency, posture,	(pace, fluency,	fluency, posture,
	contact); Transitions	eye contact);	gestures, eye	posture, gestures,	gestures, eye
	are extremely	Transitions are	contact);	eye contact);	contact);
	adequate and	adequate and	Transitions are	Transitions are	Transitions are
	effective.	effective.	satisfactorily	partially adequate	inadequate.

		adequate and	and effective.	
		effective.		

Part III Other Information (more details can be provided separately in the teaching plan)

# 1. Keyword Syllabus

Fashion; Fashion System; Fashion and Language; Fashion and Clothing; Fashion and Identity; Fashion and Culture; Fashion Advertising; Fashion Brands; Fashion and Society; Fashion and Art; Fashion and Cinema; Fashion and Media; Fashion and Sustainability; Fashion and Social Issues; Fashion and Politics; Power Dressing; Multimodality; Visual Communication; Digital Communication; Digital Marketing; Social Media; Globalisation; Localisation; Luxury;

# 2. Reading List

## 2.1 Compulsory Readings

(Compulsory readings can include books, book chapters, or journal/magazine articles. There are also collections of e-books, e-journals available from the CityU Library.)

1.	Barnard, M. (1996). Fashion as communication. London and New York: Routledge.
2.	Barthes, R. (1990). The fashion system. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of
	California Press.
3.	Benjamin, W. (1935). The work of art in the age of mechanical reproduction. Arendt, H.
	(ed.), Illuminations (H. Zohn, Trans.). New York: Schocken Books.
4.	Catenaccio, P. (2007). New(s) genres and discursive identity: the changing face of press
	releases in the age of the Internet. Garzone, G., Poncini, G., Catenaccio, P. (eds.),
	Multimodality in corporate communication. Web genres and discursive identity. Milan:
	FrancoAngeli, pp. 55-72.
5.	Cook, J. (2000). Consumer culture and television home shopping programming: an
	examination of the sales discourse. Mass Communication and Society, 3(4), 373-391.
6.	Duchêne, A., Heller, M. (2012). Language in late Capitalism: pride and profit. New
	York: Routledge.
7.	Du Gay, P. (1996). Consumption and identity at work. London, Thousand Oaks, New
	Delhi: Sage Publications.
8.	Hall, S. (2006). Encoding/decoding. Durham, M., Kellner, D. (eds.), Media cultural
	studies: keyworks. Malden: Blackwell Publishing, pp. 163-173.
9.	Hopearuoho, A., Ventola, E. (2009). Multisemiotic marketing and advertising:
	globalization and localization and the media. Ventola, E., Guijarro, A. (eds.), The world
	shown and the world told. Multisemiotic issues. Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 183-204.
10.	Machin, D., & Thornborrow, J. (2003). Branding and discourse: the case of
	Cosmopolitan. Discourse and Society, 14(4), 453-471.
11.	Paganoni, M. (2012). Online branding from hybrid ads to corporate Twittering.
	Linguistic Insights, 140, 311-330.
12.	Page, R. (2010). Re-examining narrativity: small stories in status updates. Text & Talk,
	30(4), 423-444.
13.	Sheridan, J. (2010). Fashion, media, promotion: the new black magic. Hoboken, New
	Jersey: Wiley-Blackwell.

14.	Tifentale, A., Manovich, L. (2015). Selfiecity: Exploring photography and self-
	fashioning in social media. Barry, D. (ed.), Postdigital aesthetics. London: Palgrave
	MacMillan, pp. 109-122.
15.	Wilson, E. (1992). Fashion and Postmodern body. Ash, J., Wilson, E. (eds.), Chic
	thrills. A fashion reader. London: Pandora Press, pp. 3-16.
16.	Winter, A. A., & Goodman, S. (1984). Fashion advertising & promotion. (6th ed.). NY:
	Fairchild Publications.
17.	Young, R. (2011). Power dressing. First ladies, women politicians & fashion. London,
	NYC: Merrel.
18.	Zappavigna, M. (2016). Social media photography: construing subjectivity in Instagram
	images. Visual Communication, 15, 271–292.

**2.2** Additional Readings (Additional references for students to learn to expand their knowledge about the subject.)

1.	Aaker, J. (1997). Dimensions of brand personality. Journal of Marketing Research , 8,
	347–356.
2.	Adkins, S. (2000). Cause related marketing: who cares wins. Oxford: Elsevier
	Butterworth Heinemann.
3.	Agins, T. (1999) The End of Fashion: the Mass Marketing of the Clothing Business. New
	York: William Morrow & Co.
4.	Barthes, R. (1993). The language of fashion. Oxford and New York:: Berg.
5.	Breward, C. (2003) Fashion. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press.
6.	Craik, J. (1994). The face of fashion: cultural studies in fashion. London: Routledge.
7.	Dion, D., Mazzalovo, G. (2016). Reviving sleeping beauty brands by rearticulating brand
	heritage. Journal of Business Research, 69(12).
8.	Dior, C. (1957). Dior by Dior. London: V&A Publications.
9.	Engelmeier, R.Engelmeier, P.W. (1990). Fashion in film. Munich: Prestel-Verlag.
10.	Entwistle, J. (2000). The fashioned body. Cambridge: Polity Press.
11.	Frankel, S. (2001). Visionaries: interviews with fashion designers. London: V&A
	Publications.
12.	Frings, G. S. (1996). Fashion: from concept to consumer. Upper Saddle River, N.J.:
	Prentice Hall.
13.	Goworek, H. (2007) Fashion buying. Oxford, Ames, Iowa: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
14.	Kress, G., van Leeuwen, T. (2001). Multimodal discourse: the modes and media of
	contemporary communication. London and New York: Oxford University Press.
15.	Mendes, V., de la Haye, A. (1999). 20th century fashion. London: Thames & Hudson.
16.	Mitchell, W. (1995). Picture theory. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
17.	Mitchell, W. (2005). What do pictures want?. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

18.	Robinson, P (1999). Marketing fashion: strategies and trends for brands. London:
	Financial Times & Consumer Ltd.
19.	Travers-Spencer, S., and Zawan, Z. (2008) The fashion designer's directory of shape and
	style. Singapore: Page One Publishing Pte Ltd.
20.	Watson, L. (1999). VOGUE twentieth century fashion. London: Carlton Books Limited.
21.	Wilson, E. (2003). Adorned in dreams: fashion and modernity. New Brunswick, N.J.:
	Rutgers University Press.