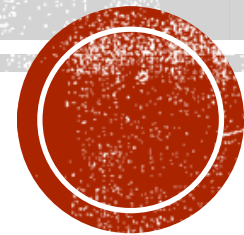


WELCOME TO ACADEMIC
ENGLISH ADVANCED (AEA)
LESSON 7

Welcome Back



Day

Period

Room

ENGLISH GRAMMAR JOKE OF THE DAY

- Q: What begins with T, ends with T and has T in it?
- A: A teapot



➤ What's up? → Not much, how are you doing?

➤ What's going on? → Oh, super busy these days, but good. How about you?

➤ How's the day treating you? → It is treating me well. The weather is great

➤ How are you? → Not bad, how about yourself?

➤ How have you been? → I've been good, and you?

➤ How have things been going lately? → Lately, they have been going well.
How about you?

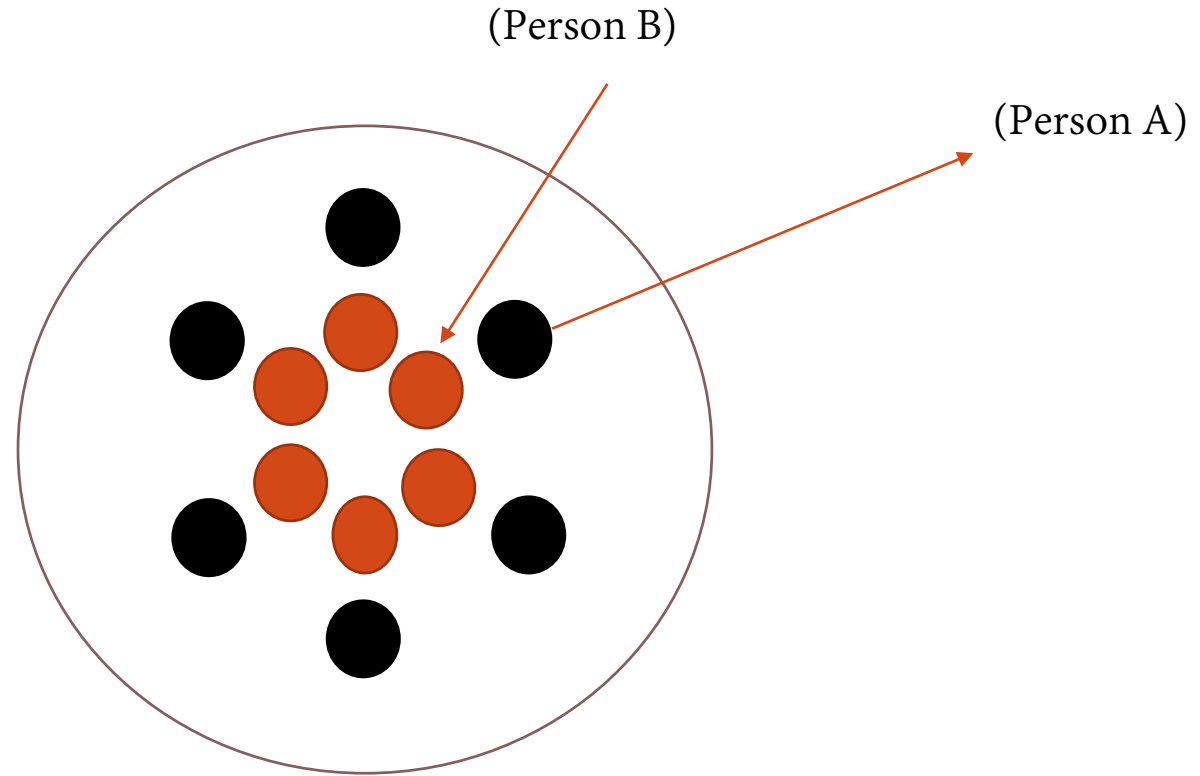


DAILY AGENDA

- 1. Warm-up Activity: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow
- 2. Good Evidence
- 3. Plagiarism
- 4. Collect Reaction Paragraph 2



Get into circles



WHAT ARE YOU DOING THIS WEEKEND

- A: Hey what's up?
- B: Not much
- A: What are your weekend plans? / What did you do last weekend? / What do you do every day?
- B: Ah, **I'm going** to go shopping. → Your personal future plans
- (I went shopping)
- (I eat umeboshi everyday)
- A: Is that right, you should check out the deals at UNIQLO
- B: True but, I'm looking to have some fun.
- A: Alright, enjoy then.



WHAT IS GOOD EVIDENCE

- When looking for outside evidence to support your ideas, which sources are acceptable?
- Blogs?
- Wikipedia?



SOCIETY, BUSINESS, AND GOVERNMENT COPYRIGHT, PLAGIARISM, FAIR USE ...



Image Source: <https://www.diylool.com/>
Meme generator.



GROUP THINK

- 1. What is plagiarism ?
- 2. (What is plagiarism) → Can it be divided into separate issues/offenses ?
- 3. What do you not know about plagiarism ?



PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism,

“is the uncredited use (both intentional and unintentional) of somebody else's words or ideas.”

OwlPurdue

- <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/>



THE NUANCE OF PLAGIARISM MAKES IT HARD FOR ONE DEFINITION

According to Bela Gipp:

"The use of ideas, concepts, words, or structures without appropriately acknowledging the source to benefit in a setting where originality is expected." (as cited in Wikipedia)



TWO TYPES?

- Type 1 unintentional = accidental (still a problem but most often this will be forgiven after a correction is made)
- Type 2 Intentional = deliberate (more severe)



TYPE 1: ACCIDENTAL

- You forget to
write down the name
put the quotation marks after copying the words.
Add the author to your bibliography?



TYPE 2: INTENTIONAL

- Copy someone else's ideas
- Use someone else's words
- Give the impression that those words or ideas are your own
- This is bad plagiarism!!!!



WHAT DO YOU MEAN? I NEVER SAID THOSE WERE MY WORDS.

- If someone else's words or ideas are mixed with your own without any indication then you are giving the impression such ideas belong to you.
- If you are gaining from someone else's work without giving them credit, this is an offense.



HOW TO NOT PLAGIARIZE

- Cite your sources, give attribution: two ways.
 1. According to John (1997:17), the use of herbal medicines was common early in the Xan culture.

or

- 2. Different cultures have discovered many different natural remedies. The Malise people used toxins from jellyfish and “the Xan people cultivated herbs for medicinal use” (John 1997:17).



NOT ONLY THIS

3. You must also add something new.

- The punishable perils of plagiarism



PLAGIARISM ACTIVITY

- Let's identify and agree on the following mistakes.

- In pairs let's go !!!



COMMON QUESTIONS

- Common Knowledge
- Citing Secondary Sources
- Misunderstanding = plagiarism?
- How many words can I copy



COMMON KNOWLEDGE

“Generally speaking, you can regard something as common knowledge if you find the same information undocumented in at least five credible sources. Additionally, it might be common knowledge if you think the information you're presenting is something your readers will already know, or something that a person could easily find in general reference sources. But when in doubt, cite; if the citation turns out to be unnecessary, your teacher or editor will tell you”

(<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/02/>)



CITING SECONDARY SOURCES

- Better to find the original (use sparingly)
- Fine to reference information that is referenced in other work
- Make it clear that you are doing so... (qtd. John 1999) → MLA
- APA style → Include the secondary source in the reference list:
 - You read John 1999 and John references Smith 1998 and you mention Smith's findings
 - In text → Smith 1998 (as cited in John, 1999)



MISUNDERSTANDING = UNINTENTIONAL OR JUST A MISTAKE

- Easy to happen
- You misremember the details of something you previously read or don't understand the English.
 - Hopefully the review process catches this but it will not always do so.
- This should not be plagiarism (technically) but it is a problem.
- Many published papers contain mistakes beyond typos.



HOW MANY WORDS CAN I COPY (WITHOUT ATTRIBUTION) BEFORE IT IS PLAGIARISM?

- None
- Not more than three in a row?
- Depends on the types of words (lexical or functional / set phrase?)

(Natural Academic English)

- Google Scholar: “verbatim” / what comes before *word



REACTION WRITING 2

Turn it in

