

SCOM 1500: Public Speaking

Summer: Monday – Friday, July 6 - 31, 2020

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Office Location: 25 Park Place, 11th Floor, Office #1114

Office Hours Summer: Available by Appt. ONLY

Course Objectives

- This course is designed to immerse students into public speaking situations in order to develop communication competence in a variety of settings.
- The course should aid students in the development of delivery skills, critical thinking skills, organization of thoughts, argumentation and reasoning.
- This course is not designed to make students perfect public speakers. It is designed to increase communication competence so that the student will be a better communicator.

Course Materials: Open Education Resources/ Open Access

1) Referenced Textbook (Optional)

Title: A Pocket Guide to Public Speaking 6e ISBN:
9781319268893

Publisher: Bedford/St. Martin's

Edition: 6th

2) iCollege,GSU Online Learning Mgmt System

Course Expectations:

Cell Phones & Computers

- NO cell phones are allowed in class.
- NO computers are allowed in class.

Attendance

- You must be present and on time.
- If you are late, it counts first as a tardy. After 15 minutes, an absence.
- Attendance recorded every class period.

Late Work

Late work will not be accepted unless agreed to beforehand due to special circumstances. If you have a legitimate excuse for missing class the day an assignment is due, you must turn in a copy to me via e-mail AND turn in a hard copy to me when you return to class.

Respectful Behavior and Language

The world can be viewed as controversial, and thus we discuss controversial topics. Indeed when we do the informative and persuasive speeches we are almost certain to run into topics, ideas, and beliefs that some of us may find offensive. In my classroom, you are free to express your views. However, you must do so in a respectful manner. That means hate words, those that insult based on race, gender, or sexuality are not to be used, no exceptions.

Attendance is essential for success. The Office of International Initiatives will be notified of any absences. Please talk with the instructor if you are not able to attend class.

Style

Any formal assignment (paper/outline) is to be typed and proofread for grammar, spelling and cohesiveness. Assignments will be posted online via iCollege. All work needs to be your own.

Life Outside of GSU

During the course of the semester, if you are experiencing any problems (family difficulties, sick relatives, etc.) that affects your academic work, contact me

immediately. The sooner I know about a problem (communication), there's more opportunity to be helpful and understanding.

Dress Code

Dress accordingly on speech days. For ex., no sunglasses, no baseball hats, and pull back longer hair so we can see your eyes.

Audience Behavior

Part of being a professional communicator is being a professional audience member. Conduct yourself accordingly. Thus, we will not tolerate rudeness and disrespect on speech dates—there is a 5-pt deduction on your assignment for every separate instance of rude behavior.

Campus Carry

- Visit <http://safety.gsu.edu/campus-carry/> for information regarding Campus Carry.
- From University System Chancellor Steve Wrigley: “House Bill 280, commonly known as the “campus carry” legislation, will take effect on July 1. I understand that many of you have strong feelings about this bill. Yet, whether you opposed or supported the legislation, it will soon be state law, and I respectfully ask everyone to exercise patience, understanding and respect as we implement it. We all share the same goal of ensuring a safe campus environment. We should work together to implement the law as written and thoughtfully address any complications that may arise.”

Course Components & Grading Scale

There are 550 total points in this course, the following 5 things:

1. Peer Speech: 50 points
2. Informative Speech: 100 pts
3. Persuasive/ Group: 100 pts
4. Online Participation: 100 pts
5. In-Class Activities: 100 pts
6. Attendance: 100 points

534-550	A+
512-533	A
495-511	A-
479-494	B+
457-478	B
440-456	B-
424-439	C+
402-423	C
385-401	C-
330-384	D
329 and lower	F

GRADING SCALE

Withdrawals

<http://registrar.gsu.edu/registration/withdrawals/>

Incomplete Grades

The grade of “I” (Incomplete) may be given to a student who for nonacademic reasons beyond his or her control is unable to meet the full requirements of a course. In order to qualify for an “I,” a student must: a) have completed most of the major assignments of the course (generally all but one) and b) be passing the course (aside from the assignments not completed) in the judgment of the instructor. When a student has a nonacademic reason for not completing one or more of the assignments for a course (including examinations) and wishes to receive an “I” for the course, it is the student’s responsibility to inform the instructor in person or in writing of the reason. The grade of “I” is awarded at the discretion of the instructor and is not the prerogative of the student. Conditions to be met for removing an “I” are established by the instructor.

Disability Services

Students who wish to request accommodation for a disability may do so by registering with the Office of Disability Services. Students may only be accommodated upon issuance by the Office of Disability Services of a signed Accommodation Plan, and are responsible for providing a copy of that plan to instructors of all classes in which accommodations are sought.

Policy on Academic Honesty

Reprinted from the Georgia State University Student Handbook

As members of the academic community, students are expected to recognize and uphold standards of intellectual and academic integrity. The University assumes as a basic and minimum standard of conduct in academic matters that students be honest and that they submit for credit only the products of their own efforts. Both the ideals of scholarship and the need for fairness require that all dishonest work be rejected as a basis for academic credit. They also require that students refrain from any and all forms of dishonorable or unethical conduct related to their academic work.

The University’s policy on academic honesty is published in the Faculty Affairs Handbook and the Student Handbook, On Campus, which is available to all members of the University community. The policy represents a core value of the University and all members of the University community are responsible for abiding by its tenets. Lack of knowledge of this policy is not an acceptable defense to any charge of academic dishonesty. All members of the academic community, including students, faculty, and staff, are expected to report violations of these standards of academic conduct to the appropriate authorities. The procedures for such reporting are on file in the offices of the deans of each college, the Office of the Dean of Students, and the Office of the Provost. In an effort to foster an environment of academic integrity and to

prevent academic dishonesty, students are expected to discuss with faculty the expectations regarding course assignments and standards of conduct. Students are encouraged to discuss freely with faculty, academic advisors, and other members of the University community any questions pertaining to the provisions of this policy. In addition, students are encouraged to avail themselves of programs in establishing personal standards and ethics offered through the University's Counseling Center.

2. Definitions and Examples

The examples and definitions given below are intended to clarify the standards by which academic honesty and academically honorable conduct are to be judged. The list is merely illustrative of the kinds of infractions that may occur, and it is not intended to be exhaustive. Moreover, the definitions and examples suggest conditions under which unacceptable behavior of the indicated types normally occurs; however, there may be unusual cases that fall outside these conditions which also will be judged unacceptable by the academic community.

Plagiarism. Plagiarism is presenting another person's work as one's own. Plagiarism includes any paraphrasing or summarizing of the works of another person without acknowledgment, including the submitting of another student's work as one's own. Plagiarism frequently involves a failure to acknowledge in the text, notes, or footnotes the quotation of the paragraphs, sentences, or even a few phrases written or spoken by someone else. The submission of research or completed papers or projects by someone else is plagiarism, as is the unacknowledged use of research sources gathered by someone else when that use is specifically forbidden by the faculty member. Failure to indicate the extent and nature of one's reliance on other sources is also a form of plagiarism. Failure to indicate the extent and nature of one's reliance on other sources is also a form of plagiarism. Any work, in whole or part, taken from the internet without properly referencing the corresponding URL may be considered plagiarism. An author's name and the title of the original work, if available, should also be included as part of the reference. Finally, there may be forms of plagiarism that are unique to an individual discipline or course, examples of which should be provided in advance by the faculty member. The student is responsible for understanding the legitimate use of sources, the appropriate ways of acknowledging academic, scholarly or creative indebtedness, and the consequences of violating this responsibility.

Cheating on Examinations. Cheating on examinations involves giving or receiving unauthorized help before, during, or after an examination. Examples of unauthorized help include the use of notes, texts, or "crib sheets" during an examination (unless specifically approved by the faculty member), or sharing information with another student during an examination (unless specifically approved by the faculty member).

Other examples include intentionally allowing another student to view one's own examination and collaboration before or after an examination if such collaboration is specifically forbidden by the faculty member.

Unauthorized Collaboration. Submission for academic credit of a work product, or a part thereof, represented as its being one's own effort, which has been developed in substantial collaboration with or with assistance from Georgia State University Student, another person or source, is a violation of academic honesty. It is also a violation of academic honesty knowingly to provide such assistance. Collaborative work specifically authorized by a faculty member is allowed.

Falsification. It is a violation of academic honesty to misrepresent material or fabricate information in an academic exercise, assignment or proceeding (e.g., false or misleading citation of sources, the falsification of the results of experiments or of computer data, false or misleading information in an academic context in order to gain an unfair advantage).

Multiple Submissions. It is a violation of academic honesty to submit substantial portions of the same work for credit more than once without the explicit consent of the faculty member(s) to whom the material is submitted for additional credit. In cases in which there is a natural development of research or knowledge in a sequence of courses, use of prior work may be desirable, even required; however, the student is responsible for indicating in writing, as a part of such use, that the current work submitted for credit is cumulative in nature.

Policy on Academic Dishonesty—Speech

The faculty in Speech and the Department of Communication take academic dishonesty in all its forms very seriously. Academic dishonesty includes, but is not necessarily limited to plagiarism, cheating, unauthorized collaborations, falsification, and multiple submissions. Both taking and providing information may be acts of academic dishonesty. You can find information about these forms of dishonesty in the University Policy.

There are some forms of dishonesty that are especially relevant to the Speech classroom. We are including some examples of these forms; they are not meant to be exhaustive, but are things to which Speech students should be especially attentive. Speech students are often required to give speeches as part of their course grade. Students should therefore be aware of the fact that giving a speech originally crafted by another person as if it was their own is an act of academic dishonesty. Any

representation of another person's work as your own is an act of academic dishonesty.

For example, Speech students often produce Power Point or other technologically based materials to assist in presentations. Students must be aware that all images available on the web are not necessarily in the public domain, and that they can only use images that are public. Images, like other forms of text, may be subject to copyright, and students should make sure that any images, like any other forms of text, are appropriate and available for use by the public under fair use policies.

Speech students must make good faith efforts to ensure that the information they present—in either written or oral ways—is true and accurate. It may make a speech or a paper more interesting if you invent examples or sources, but doing so is dishonest. Sometimes, instructors will assign work to small groups in the Speech classroom. Failing to do your fair share of the work in such contexts is an act of academic dishonesty, especially if the grade is based on the work product of the entire group. Any time you allow other students to do your work for you—whether in an individual or a group context, you are being dishonest.

Lying to an instructor in order to improve a grade—whether the lie concerns the mythical death of a family member, a dog's consumption of homework, or any other bending of the truth in order to avoid the consequences of failing to do the work of a course, any such misrepresentation is an act of academic dishonesty.

Above all, students should be aware that failing to report cheating in any of its forms is an act of academic dishonesty as well. If you knowingly allow another student to cheat, you are implicated in that cheating. It is not the instructor's responsibility to "catch" students; it is everyone's responsibility to maintain an atmosphere of honesty and trust in the classroom. Academic honesty is a commitment to the values of responsibility and respect; allowing others to abrogate those values makes you guilty as well.

These examples are intended to provide students with a way to think about the responsibilities of engaging in the discipline of Speech Communication. Academic dishonesty is not limited to the straightforward examples of cheating on tests or essays. You should think through your actions and behaviors in and outside of the classroom to make sure those actions are in compliance with the highest standards of integrity and honesty. When in doubt, ask your instructor.