

Researched Op-Ed Response Assignment: Comparative source report (APA Citation System)--3 sources required

Charts are excellent ways to familiarize yourself with your sources, compare your sources, and organize information before you start wiring your paper.

Notes:

Full citations are what would appear in the reference list at the end of your paper. For the researched op-ed response, we will be linking the sources directly into your response because that's how the writer's of the foundational op-eds do it, but we'll start practicing generating citations or copying from library citation tools right away.

The first source on the chart should be the op-ed you're responding to.

Annotations should be reflective: [Guide to writing reflective annotations](#)

Since you'll be working in writing groups to get started, the first entry (the foundational op-ed) can be identical for group members. The purpose of the first workshop is to collaborate and communicate while crafting your initial reflective annotations. The other two annotations on the chart **CANNOT** be collaborative. You have to do the other two individually.

Full Citation: "Throughout most of our evolutionary history, our species has relied on tight-knit communities to keep ourselves fed, sheltered, and protected from predators and dangerous outsiders. Managing social relationships was a matter of life and death.	
Reflective Annotation	Connect this text to at least one other text on your chart. Connecting sources here could help with synthesis in your op-ed response.
Here, the authors back the idea that having more expressive faces makes people open up to you more by claiming that the ability to appear more approachable and reliable is actually an evolutionary trait. They also create a hypothetical in which if you and a group of people were stranded in the wilderness, it becomes much easier to trust those who seem to be outgoing rather than someone who is much more shallow and perhaps even sinister. However, one could assume this regardless of their facial features; of course having two people working together would be better than one, and in critical conditions it's likely that you would put expressiveness to the side and trust them for the time being. Despite this, I believe this quote is useful as it provides insight towards a claim that does provide a unique approach to why humans are so expressive in comparison to other species. It not only makes us unique, but provides a valid explanation as to why people prefer expressive faces. This will be used in my research to support and back up my claim as to why expressive faces are important.	This connects to the scientific american article, (fourth box), where an example is provided in which "a judge or jury may sometimes hand down a harsher sentence, even death, if they think a defendant's face showed a lack of remorse." A mere facial expression of remorse, or lack thereof, can inherently cause someone their life. Despite technological advances of today's day and age, where physical connection is not always a priority, facial expressivity remains important and is a known crucial factor which directly impacts our social interactions.

Full Citation: "Facial expression may promote affiliation and lead to greater social success. Based on short video-recordings (without a social partner), people who were more emotionally expressive (i.e., tend to behaviourally communicate internal emotions outwardly such as by laughing or crying) and more generally facially expressive during a non-social experimental task were more well-liked by third-party observers."

Reflective Annotation

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-024-62902-6>

Connect this text to at least one other text on your chart. Connecting sources here could help with synthesis in your op-ed response.

This article discusses how being facially expressive in general, whether surrounded by people or not, offers you more social advantages. It is also made clear this is a new experimental discovery, and there is more work and research to be done. This article offers an argument where participants who were perceived as more "facially competent", or more expressive and easier to read, were way more likeable in the perspective of those who they interact with. While there is prevailing evidence that facial expressions do in fact dictate how positive our social interactions are, as body language is a major factor in which humans have been communicating for centuries, more experiments need to be done. Controlled experiments where people tend to make facial expressions without actively interacting with someone (such as watching a video), can only tell researchers so much about the reasons and impacts of facial expressions. This is why we need to provide further emphasis on research with people actively interacting with one another in real time, to provide accurate research and information. This will be used to offer honesty and potential weakness in my claim, as it does call for more research. Despite this, this article does demonstrate the validity of my claim as well as its minor faults.

This connects to the science direct article (third box), in which both articles emphasize the absolute importance nowadays to be able to communicate facial expressions in order to foster likability. Both agree that virtual communication does not compare with the effectiveness and impact of interpersonal and physical face-to-face communication. This is why real time conversations are so important for this type of experiment.

Full Citation: "Facial behaviour is understood to play a pivotal role in interpersonal communication. Faces are functional tools for social interaction, used to influence the target audience and thus the outcome of the social interaction (Crivelli & Fridlund, 2018; Fridlund, 1994) and as predictors of potential social action (Waller, Whitehouse, & Micheletta, 2017). Consistent with this perspective, conditions known to affect facial expression production are often linked to challenges in social interactions."

Reflective Annotation

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0747563224002590>

Connect this text to at least one other text on your chart. Connecting sources here could help with synthesis in your op-ed response.

Facial expressions are behavioral and revolve heavily on the outcomes of personal communication and interaction. Facial expressions on a day-to-day basis helps humans with persuasion and emit feelings of comfort and genuineness toward the audience/whoever the person is interacting with. Our

This text connects with the scientific american article (fourth box) as they both explain the unfortunate disadvantages of those with peripheral facial palsy, a condition affecting facial muscle control, autism, or other disabilities which can cause them to feel discomfort and

faces are considered “tools”, they make our social lives easier. This article offers an argument with how helpful our facial expressions are in our daily lives, and how obstacles can greatly impact our social interactions, and even our human lives. Face-to-face communication is the best form of communication, in comparison to virtual meetings with video chat, and with text messaging being one of the poorest forms of communication. Video chat and text messaging can be considered obstacles to a good social interaction, as people are less likely to be genuine and express their true emotions as well as view and properly interpret other people’s emotions. This article goes in depth about those who are unfortunately unable to use their faces the way they are meant to be used due to disorders such as peripheral facial palsy, a condition affecting facial muscle control, which can cause them to feel apprehension in social situations. This article will be used in my claims favor, and offer valid obstacles that further emphasize the importance of facial expressivity, and how/why it makes people’s lives easier.

confusion in social situations. This emphasizes the privilege humans have for being able to make facial expressions as they are so common and important in day to day conversations.

Full Citation: “In a U.S. court of law, a judge or jury may sometimes hand down a harsher sentence, even death, if they think a defendant’s face showed a lack of remorse.”

Reflective Annotation

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/darwin-was-wrong-your-facial-expressions-do-not-reveal-your-emotions/>

Connect this text to at least one other text on your chart. Connecting sources here could help with synthesis in your op-ed response.

While this article expresses its stance on how facial expressions are not an accurate way to decipher how someone is feeling in a given moment during a social interaction, it does not counter my claim in which that facial expressions aid an individual into being perceived as more likeable and genuine. In fact, this article demonstrates the sinister side of facial expressions, and being perceived as genuine, when you are not and have ulterior motives. However this article (as I included in the above citation), does help my claim by providing examples in why being able to even make expressions (whether they are true to what we are feeling or not) is absolutely essential in our daily lives. Those who have disorders/disabilities and are unable to accurately display facial expressions and control them in which they are desired are explained in this article on how they are unfortunately disadvantaged.

Connects to the scientific american (first box, original op-ed), as they both reveal that the positive impacts of persuasion through facial expressivity can work in a person's favor, that it can even be used in a non genuine manner. Facial expressions are not precisely forms of expressing emotion, but can be controlled and manipulative forms of expressing what you want the other person to think or perceive about you.

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