

Nidia Tapia

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Ms.Park

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Soon, in this world, people will begin to desist face to face conversations. In the articles, “Teenage Social Media Butterflies May Not Be Such A Bad Idea” by Melissa Healy (Document A), ”Antisocial Networking” by Hilary Stout (Document B), and “Teenagers On Social Media: Socialization And Self-esteem” by Clive Anderson Jr., Eknoor Johar, and Jocelyn C. Kay (Document F) the articles main ideas relate to what social media is and how it impacts people from a small child to a grown up. Hilary Stouts believes that kids are interested are less interested in face-to-face communication. They are spending more time on social media on social media causing their brains to rewire. I agree with her by the number of hours and texts used, survey percentages and results, and all the downfalls of social media.

To begin with, the number of hours spent on social media is extreme. I would not be complaining if it were just a few hours or at the very least a few minutes. But in Document A, the author states ”In January, the Kaiser Family Foundation reported that for more than 7½ hours a day, American children ages 8 to 18 are tethered to computers, plugged into MP3 players, watching TV, or playing video, computer, or handheld games - and for much of that time doing several at once.” Later informed, the Kaiser study did not include the time spent texting or calling. If those numbers were added with school hours and homework it would surpass the time spent sleeping. The number of texts are immense as well. In document A the author says, “A report by the Pew Research Center released in April found that 72 percent of U.S. teens

text-message regularly, one-third of them more than 100 times a day.” Counting all these numbers and hours, people are in their own bubble texting away a scarce amount of human interaction. With insufficient resting time, the number of texts and hours spent on social media is drastically large it is hard to believe this may be considered normal.

To continue, many surveys compare which social media platform is used the most and by what age group it is used by. Or even the effect a site has extending from the account of a teenager to an adult. They have repetitive questions. For example, “How do you use social media?” and “What social media platform is your favorite?”, conclude with a percent. In Document B the author claims, “Fifty-four percent said they text their friends once a day, but only 33 percent said they talk to their friends on a daily basis.” Sixty-seven percent said they do not talk on a daily basis with their friends. Even those 33 percent cannot relate emotionally because all they are seeing is a text on a screen. Also, to have the world in your hands leads to a tightly locked up bubble where all you need is yourself and your phone. But there are other reasons you would want to be secluded from the interactive world. In document F the author asserted, “19% of youth between the age of 10 and 17 had experienced cyber bullying either as a victim or offender.” With a masked identity anyone can confront anybody on social media. This can result in making people more secluded or become introverted and begin to ignore face-to-face conversations. Brains will start to rewire because of internet predators and the people who avoid nearly anything.

Additionally, with positive effects, there is always a “but”. The “but” is the contradicting opinion which is the turning point to a mind. In Document B it states, “Today’s youths may be missing out on experiences that help them develop empathy, understand emotional nuances, and

read social cues like facial expressions and body language.” Social media is great but the ability to understand someone through emotions is difficult. Some people feel threatened on the internet so friends chatting emotionally may not occur as often as helping with homework. In Document B the author responded, “ Sometimes they’ll have five conversations going on at once.” With the accessibility more than one person in a conversation is convenient but less emotion expressions are shown. Even if Emoji’s can help represent moods it isn’t the same as a face-to-face interaction with somebody.

To sum it up, face-to-face conversations decreasing is an important factor to consider in our lives. The hours, results, and downfalls of social media are changing the hours talks and playdates to an inferiority. Teenagers having emails, letters, or human interactions is an inconvenience to them and is believed to becoming passê. Hilary Stouts belief coming true is a turning point not only for a teenager but for adults and children as well. Don’t let a face-to-face conversation become an inconvenience to you, rewire your brain and communicate.