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If you went into your phone settings and looked at your daily screen time, how high is that number compared to how much human-to-human interaction you've had today? If that ratio is greatly skewed towards your phone, chances are you're not alone. Cell phones, and technology in general, have taken up such a large space in our lives and have altered the level of importance that we assign to human interaction, for better or for worse. Sherry Turkle, a social science professor at MIT, takes the stance that technology has a harmful effect on people's ability to have meaningful conversation and their levels of empathy in her essay titled, "The Empathy Diaries." Turkle urges the reader to "reclaim conversation" (352) and I believe this is something that is entirely possible, despite the massive role that technology plays in the 21st century. I believe this can be accomplished by strengthening our relationships with ourselves, model the good habits we want to see in others, and calling out this behavior of being "forever elsewhere."()

When discussing how a sense of self can impact conversation with others, Turkle writes, "In solitude we find ourselves; we prepare ourselves to come to conversation with something that is authentic, ours. When we are secure in ourselves we're able to listen to others and really hear what they have to say. and in conversation with other people we become better at inner dialogue" (347-348). The idea that Turkle is proposing is the interconnection between one's relationship with themselves and one's relationships with the people around them. The more comfortable

somebody is being on their own, the more they will have to offer in their interactions with others. Once someone is secure in who they are, they are more likely to have open and vulnerable conversations, and also be able to truly listen to others in conversation, because they are not caught up in their own insecurities. I agree with this quote, and I feel that it is a point that few people bring into this conversation about how technology impacts conversation. I have noticed in my own life that when I was younger (around 14/15), I had a very hard time making friends. I would always have my headphones in at school and was either listening to music or on social media, doing anything I could to make sure no one would talk to me because I didn't know how to carry a conversation. Around my junior year, I realized that this behavior was not healthy, and I started to put my phone down more and opted for less technology-focused hobbies like reading and origami. These hobbies gave me a lot of time to be by myself in silence, and I learned a lot about who I was. This was the first year that I had a solid group of friends, and I was able to be myself and have amazing conversations with them. I was able to break out of my technology-obsessed ways and turn into a secure, productive person, and I did so by focusing on myself and found joy in solitude, away from my phone.

Encouraging genuine conversation is hard, especially when it feels like you're the only one trying. However, once the expectation of being present and vulnerable is set, the behavior shift is inspiring, as seen when Turkle points to a heartfelt example, "Despite the pull of our technology, we are resilient. For example, in only 5 days at a summer camp that bans all electronic devices, children showed an increased capacity for empathy as measured by their ability to identify the feelings of others by looking at photographs and videos of people's faces" (348). She also references the fact that they have, "nightly cabin chats" (348), which further

shows that not only is the empathy of these children improving, so is their ability and desire to have conversations with each other, despite being essentially strangers.