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than the amount of time spent on social media. It is important to note that these studies were not specifically cited, and they could not be found for certain online, taking away from the legitimacy of the article. If these citations were included and by a credible scientist, then the claim would be strengthened. However, without proper citations, Moreno's argument loses a deal of credibility, in the eyes of the reader. Using logical appeals, the author is primarily imploring her claim through a professional lens, to be taken seriously and to attract the eyes of fellow medical community members, to show how social media scientifically affects children's mental health.

Not only was Moreno focused on drawing attention to this issue from medical professionals, but she also wanted parents of children to become concerned, in order to bring about change. Moreover, Moreno aims to engage parents, urging them to be concerned for their children's future. To get parents more invested in this topic, Moreno uses an identity rhetorical strategy, when an author allows the audience to identify with a specific group, hopefully defining their choices. The author's word choice of referring to adolescents as "your kids" throughout the article, evokes a sense of identity in some of the audience, making this article more personal to them and their families (Moreno 2). The article states that some parents can help curb the negative effects of social media on children by "serving as role models in monitoring their own social media use" (Moreno 6). By using words that would make parents feel more conscientious about how their social media habits affect their children's mental well-being, the author purposefully makes this article personal to some of the intended audience. Also, the words used by the author when referring to the children are connotatively innocent and almost accusing, exemplifying the innocence children play in this issue and how some people would fault the parents. Alongside this, the author lists ways to "promote positive social media use for your

child” (Moreno 6). With this specific word choice and exaggeration of parents’ role within this societal issue, the author calls parents into action to make a difference, showing that their own actions can affect their children. Agreeing with this assertion, Child Mind Institute asserts that parents should minimize the risk of their children developing a mental illness by limiting their own consumption of technology (*How using social media affects teenagers*). Since these sources are agreeable, this can further persuade parents to act on their own children’s mental health. By making this claim emotional and one’s own, the author is successful in bringing her point across to parents, effectively.

Utilizing rhetorical devices and appeals, Megan Moreno aimed to underscore the significance of both restricted parental social media use and the quality of content consumed by children. While credentials from the publisher and author contribute to the document's reliability, a more explicit ethical appeal would have enhanced the perception of open-mindedness and knowledgeable, thereby bolstering credibility. Both the Mayo Clinic and the Child Institute agreeing with Moreno’s claim heavily strengthens the argument and shows preciseness when Moreno was researching for this article. This careful reach adds to the document’s credibility. The article's credibility is somewhat compromised by the absence of specific scientific study sources and citations, necessitating additional clarification and support. Although both vertical and lateral readings enable a moderately trustworthy analysis, further refinement and substantiation could augment the article's overall impact. In conclusion, Megan Moreno’s “What does the research say about social media and children’s mental health?” moderately succeeds in illustrating the impact of social media on adolescents’ mental health through logical and emotional appeals. However, ongoing developments could fortify its claims, offering valuable insights to the debate about children’s well-being on social media.

Works Cited

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