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COMS 4, Section 39

## Persuasive Speech First Draft Outline

### 1. Introduction

- A. Attention Getter: \*Show audience visual aid – proof of an actual instance of cyberbullying\* While it is easy to overlook, cyberbullying is still among us and affects many people today.
- B. Purpose: The purpose of my speech today is to talk about cyberbullying and to help persuade you on why it is bad and tell you how it should be dealt with.
- C. Credibility: In high school, I have witnessed a strong case of cyberbullying and the trauma it has caused.
- D. Salience: By addressing the issues that come with cyberbullying, we can help make the internet a safer place to navigate and help our youth prosper with respect and dignity.
- E. Preview: Today, I am going to talk about the factors that encourage cyberbullying, the methods used, what the negative impacts of cyberbullying are, and some prevention and coping methods to help us deal with it.

### 2. Body

- A. What are the factors that encourage cyberbullying?
  - 1. There are group types that tend to be vulnerable, “such as lesbian, gay, transgender, questioning, or intersex (LGBTQI) youth,

adolescents with autism spectrum disorder, and adolescent females” (Guinta, 2018).

2. According to Kircaburun et al. (2019), “depression was a direct predictor of problematic social media use and an indirect predictor of cyberbullying perpetration”.
3. Other factors include personal traits like, “gender, age, personality, socioeconomic status, technology use, values and perceptions” (Rodríguez-Enríquez, et al., 2019).
4. There are also situational factors like, “perceived support, parental involvement and school climate” (Rodríguez-Enríquez, et al., 2019).

#### B. What methods are used?

1. Sexting, which involves “electronic communication of nude, seminude, or provocative images, as well as erotic text messages” (Guinta, 2018).
2. Privacy abuse, which involves “posting online victims’ embarrassing/humiliating videos, creating social media profiles to humiliate victims, and posting/forwarding victims’ private information/images without permission” (Tzani-Pepelasi et al., 2017).
3. Hate speech and libel, which involves “name-calling or insults, the spreading of rumors or gossip” (Guinta, 2018).

#### C. What are the negative impacts of cyberbullying?

1. There can be “health problems; emotional problems, including suicide; Internet addiction, including video game addiction; risky Internet use; and social/functional impairment” (Guinta, 2018).
2. Someone can get a damaged reputation which, “can be uniquely challenging because of the speed at which information can spread online, its anonymity, and the complexity in which the bully and victim roles can shift online” (Guinta, 2018).

D. How to prevent or cope with this?

1. If you have any children, younger siblings, nephews, or nieces, it would help to “discuss cases of an adolescent getting in trouble due to social media use. The adolescent needs to be made aware of social media use, including sexting and cyberbullying” (Guinta, 2018).
2. Should it ever occur, “if a child is being cyberbullied, eliminate access to the platform where the abuse is occurring” (Guinta, 2018).

3. Conclusion

A. Review of main points:

1. Factors that encourage cyberbullying.
2. Types of methods used.
3. What the negative impacts of cyberbullying are.
4. How to prevent and cope with cyberbullying.

B. There may be a lot of people with issues out there that we may not comprehend, but that doesn't mean we can't help them or give them a world worth living in.

## Works Cited

- Guinta, M. R. (2018). Social Media and Adolescent Health. *Pediatric Nursing*, 44(4), 196–201
- Kırcaburun, K., Kokkinos, C. M., Demetrovics, Z., Király, O., Griffiths, M. D., & Çolak, T. S. (2019). Problematic Online Behaviors among Adolescents and Emerging Adults: Associations between Cyberbullying Perpetration, Problematic Social Media Use, and Psychosocial Factors. *International Journal of Mental Health & Addiction*, 17(4), 891–908. <https://doi-org.proxy.lib.csus.edu/10.1007/s11469-018-9894-8>
- Rodríguez-Enríquez, M., Bennasar-Veny, M., Leiva, A., Garaigordobil, M., & Yañez, A. M. (2019). Cybervictimization among secondary students: social networking time, personality traits and parental education. *BMC Public Health*, 19(1), 1–7. <https://doi-org.proxy.lib.csus.edu/10.1186/s12889-019-7876-9>
- Tzani-Pepelasi, C., Ioannou, M., Synnott, J., & Fumagalli, A. (2017). Cyber-bullying and children's unmonitored media violence exposure. *Assessment & Development Matters*, 9(4), 2–6.