

IMPACT CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPATHY IN NEWSPAPERS



**YAQUBOV ODIL
MENGLIYEVICH**

ESP teacher at Tashkent

State University of

Economics

yakubovodil893@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.47689/STARS.university-pp274-280>

Abstract: *This article provides information on the impact of empathy in newspapers and magazines and the norms of their application.*

The phrase "empathy" is used by psychologist Edward. B was introduced by Tetchener in 1909 in Germany as a translation of einfuhlung (meaning emotion).

So how are grief and empathy different? Depression involves more passive communication, but empathy usually involves a very active effort to understand the other person. Many theories have been proposed to explain empathy. Preliminary research on the subject focuses on the concept of empathy. The philosopher Adam Smith allows us to experience things we can never feel otherwise.

Keywords: *social media, computed-mediated communication, email, n traditional media, virtual communities, empathize, Social Activity.*

INTRODUCTION

Deep systemic and functional shifts characterize the current state of Uzbekistan. The topic of empathy and its characteristic features among young people is becoming increasingly relevant in this respect.

In a previous study, emotional expression in an online environment has been noted. Several research studies exploring emotion and computer-mediated communication predate the development of Research teams in these research studies equate the usage of participants' Email, phone, and face-to-face encounters with them. Cummings et al. for example asked Participants will score their relationships between email, phone, and face-to-face, finding the face-to-face.

There might be some connection between utilizing web-based media and connecting sincerely with others. Generally, individuals who utilize the Web for social purposes will in general be socially locked in disconnected too. The connection between web-based media use furthermore, compassion is a generally new subject of study, there is an experimental examination demonstrating the connection between compassion and PC interceded correspondence (CMC) as texting, which is an element of online media destinations like Facebook.

Individuals who spend additional time in informal communities and who text more regularly are better at communicating sympathy on the web, which prompts

a fascinating question with respect to the relationship of web-based media with sympathy, which is diminished to an exploratory guarantee as he didn't report the proportions of sympathy utilized in arriving at his decision. Members of the investigation were approached to take an interest in a pretending exercise, which included perusing exchanges in four distinctive correspondence styles. Utilized a moment informing (IM) visit box to look at how four changed correspondence styles thought about in wording of the level of trust passed on by individuals on the web. Four correspondence styles depended on a 2 x 2 plan, where individuals were thought about regarding whether they were exact in their compassion and whether their reaction was steady. Two factors collaborated, such that discoursed that passed on exact sympathy and steady reaction were related with essentially higher trust scores than the other three sorts. Sympathy might be available on social media networks like Facebook, and one's utilization of the site may anticipate the sympathy communicated on Facebook.

In the broadest context, empathy refers to one individual's responses to observed experiences of another that clarify compassion in terms of a multidimensional base that takes into account both another person's intellectual and affective states.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research on "Impact characteristics of empathy in newspapers" is reflected in the scientific works of s (Gosling, Augustine) [1], Vazire, Holtzman, & Gaddis, 2011) [2]. For example, extraverts seek out social engagement online just as they do offline (Gosling et al., 2011) [3]. Ivcevic and Ambady (2012), Rosen (2012) [4].

Rosen [5] distributed online surveys asking about empathy in the real world, the empathy showed online, and their feelings of support along with the type of devices they use on a day-to-day basis. Young adults in the study who were better at expressing empathy online were also better at expressing empathy face-to-face. In other words, social networking and instant messaging were significant predictors of expressing virtual empathy, which in turn has a predictive ability of empathy in the real world. Rosen concludes that empathy online, which he calls "virtual empathy," is a real concept and although not as significant as real-world empathy, has a place for the relationship between online communication and the expression of emotions and emotional support. However, these claims have not been appropriately validated or supported. (Kujath, 2011) [6] offering features that allow users to engage actively in interpersonal communication, or to be passive observers. Based on this, I hypothesize that there will be a positive relationship between individuals' social media network usage and their empathy ratings. That is, those who interact more frequently with others online, and who use more Facebook features, are predicted to have higher empathy scores compared to those who interact less frequently with others online, and who use fewer Facebook features.

HYPOTHESES

It was hypothesized that...

1. Individuals who score more highly in empathy, as measured using the empathic concern subscale from the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1980),

would be more likely use the engage in individual conversations using Facebook's chat function.

2. The amount of time a person spent online would be positively correlated with empathy scores, as measured by the Interpersonal Reactivity Index.

3. Facebook usage, defined as emotional connectedness to Facebook and its integration into individuals' daily activities (Ellison et al., 2007), and empathy would be positively correlated.

4. Facebook usage, defined as emotional connectedness to Facebook and its integration into individuals' daily activities (Ellison et al., 2007) would predict scores on empathic concern, even after statistically controlling for the effects of extraversion, sociability, shyness, gender, or the number of contact methods used when reaching out to a person in grief.

5. The type of device used to access Facebook would impact the expression of empathy, such that computer users would have higher empathy subscale scores compared to those primarily using phones.

METHOD

Participants

The sample included 204 students from an Introductory to Psychology participant pool, which typically includes first- and second-year university students. Sixty-nine percent (141) were women and 30% (63) of the participants were men. Participants ages ranged from 19 to 39 ($M = 19.5$, $SD = 2.48$). Over 59% (121) of the participants were single, 38.7% (79) were in a relationship, and two percent (4) were married. Participants signed up for the study via an online site called the SONA research system.

They went to the website to read the online informed consent form and, after providing consent, were connected to the surveys in the study. Participants completed the IRI, FBI, Social Activity and Emotional Reactivity Scale, TIPI, and the Shyness and Sociability scale questionnaires via the Qualtrics online research survey program. Items on the FBI, IRI, TIPI, and Shyness and Sociability surveys were randomized. Demographic information was gathered after participants completed the FBI and IRI scales as well as the Social Activity and Emotional

Reactivity survey. After the surveys were completed, the participants were debriefed by reading a document explaining the study and giving providing information if they had questions about the study. The debriefing statement read:

RESULTS

Descriptive statistics for the empathic concern subscale, self-reported likelihood to chat, the Facebook intensity scale, and self-reported time spent online each day in a week's time (computed in minutes) are shown in Table 1. Responses from the empathic concern subscale of the Interpersonal Reactivity Index were normally distributed. The participants scored above the midpoint on self-rated warmth, compassion, and concern for others undergoing negative experiences. Facebook intensity scale scores indicated that participants tend to incorporate

Facebook in their daily lives regularly, scoring at about the midpoint of the scale. Participants from the sample reported reaching out to others online be-

tween 30-50% of the times that they could have, on average. The sample also reported spending a little over 60 minutes each day within the past week on Facebook actively.

Table 1 also shows data regarding the number of people who used various devices in order to access Facebook. More participants reported having used the phone (N = 151) than used acomputer (N = 87) or table (N = 15) to access Facebook. Participants were able to select more than one option, preventing chi-square analysis from being used to verify the statistical significance of this pattern. In terms of primary device use, participants reported mainly using their phones (N = 142) to access Facebook, whereas 46 relied on acomputer and only a small number used a tablet device (N = 3) for this purpose, $\chi^2(2) = 159.089, p < .0001$.

An additional 27 participants indicated that they did not use the chat function of Facebook, and 13 participants did not use Facebook at all.

A correlation matrix of the continuous variables used in later analyses is shown in.

Table 2. As Table 2 shows, all variables correlate positively with each other.
 Note. For the mode of access, participants were asked, “Which of the following do you use to talk to people (Wallcomments, status updates, and inbox messages) on Facebook?” Respondents could indicate more than one mode of access. For the primary mode of access, participants were asked, “Which type of device do you use the most when you are on Facebook?” Respondents chose the device they primarily used.

Table 1
 Descriptive Statistics of Empathic Concern, Likelihood to Chat, Facebook Intensity and Time Spent online.

Descriptive Statistic
 Empathic Concern
 Likelihood to Chat
 Facebook Intensity
 Time Spent Online

M	16.80	2.05	3.45	2.1
SD	3.40	1.09	9.31	2.26
Range	4.00-27.00	1-5	1.00-5.63	1-6

Note. N = 204
 Mode of Accesscomputer Tablet Phone
 N 87 15 151
 Primary Mode of Accesscomputer
 Tablet Phone
 N 46 3 142

Note. For the mode of access, participants were asked, “Which of the following do you use to talk to people (Wallcomments, status updates, and inbox messages) on Facebook?” Respondents could indicate more than one mode of access. For the primary mode of access, participants were asked, “Which type of device do you use the most when you are on Facebook?” Respondents chose the device

they primarily used. Table 1 Descriptive Statistics of Empathic Concern, Likelihood to Chat, Facebook Intensity, and Time Spent online. Descriptive Statistic Empathic Concern Likelihood to Chat Facebook Intensity Time Spent Online

M 16. 80 2. 05 3. 45 2. 16

SD 3. 40 1.09 3.34 1.26

Range 4. 00-27.00 1-5 1. 00-5.63 1-6

Note. N = 204 Mode of Accesscomputer Tablet Phone

N 87 15 151

Primary Mode of Accesscomputer Tablet Phone

N 46 3 142

Note. p **<.01.

Table 2 Correlations Between Empathic Concern and Likelihood to Chat, Facebook Intensity, and Time Spent online. Measure Empathic Concern Facebook Intensity Likelihood to Chat Time Spent Online Empathic Concern -

183** .271** .184**

Facebook Intensity.

183** -.251** .728**

Likelihood to Chat

.271** .251** -. 297**

Time Spent Online.

184** .728** . - 37

It was hypothesized that a self-rated likelihood to chat after seeing emotionally charged information would be positively associated with empathy. A Pearson's correlation supported this hypothesis, which was statistically significant $r(202) = .27, p < .01$. The more an individual engages in conversation with others online, the higher their scores of empathic concerns. The second hypothesis was that time on Facebook would have a positive relationship with empathy. This hypothesis also was supported. It was asked, "In the past week, on average, approximately how much time per day have you spent actively on Facebook?" People who reported devoting more time to Facebook also reported greater empathic concern,

$r(202) = .18, p < .01$.

The third hypothesis predicted a positive relationship between Facebook usage and empathy. Facebook usage data was measured using the Facebook intensity scale, and empathy was measured with the empathic concern subscale. A Pearson's correlation also supported this hypothesis, showing a significant positive relationship between Facebook usage and empathic concern, $r(202) = .18, p < .01$. Our final hypothesis was that levels of empathic concern differ based on the electronic device used to access Facebook. An independent samples t-test was conducted to compare the empathic concern between phone and computer users (too few tablets were used for meaningful analysis of tablet data). There was not a significant difference in the scores of those who use the computer

($M = 17.72$,

$SD = 3.96$)

and those who used phones

($M = 16.80$,

$SD = 2.93$),

$T = (61.745)$

with degrees of freedom adjusted for unequal variances. Results suggest that those who use computers as their primary mode of access for Facebook conversations are not significantly different, in terms of their apparent empathic concern, from those who use a phone. The goal of this research was to examine the relationship between social media and empathy. This was broken down into several hypotheses.

The first hypothesis, that chat is positively associated with empathy, was supported. The second hypothesis that time on Facebook is positively correlated with empathy, was also supported.

The third hypothesis, that Facebook usage and empathy are positively correlated, also was supported.

A fourth hypothesis, that there would be a difference in empathy between those using different devices to access Facebook was not supported. Finally, a regression analysis showed that our proposed predictor, Facebook usage, was not significant in predicting empathic concern beyond the predictive ability of sociability, the number of contact methods, and gender.

Underlying the hypotheses examined in this study was the notion that social media offers users an opportunity to express empathy. Overall, results suggest that people actively involved on Facebook, also show higher ratings of empathy.

Facebook, the likelihood that one reaches out to others on Facebook, and how involved one is on Facebook.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS:

For future studies, an expansion of the research to include individuals both inside and outside of the university setting may provide better generalizations to different populations in terms of empathy and activity online. Such expansion in the sample also could reveal possible differences in Facebook usage and empathy due to age. Also, because there are other social media websites, one could assess the extent to which empathy may vary across different social media websites, such as Twitter and Pinterest.

Because of its multidimensional interface and various features, expressions of empathy would be expected to be greater on Facebook, relative to Pinterest and Twitter.

The present data indicate that social media usage is positively correlated with empathy. Extending this to other meaningful and socially desirable behavior would present a more complete picture of the relationship between social media usage and empathy.

References

1. Adams F. (2001). Empathy, neural imaging and the theory of mind versus simulation debate. *Mind & Language*, 16, 368–392.
2. Ahlqvist T., Back A., Halonen M., & Heinonen S. (2008) Social media roadmaps: Exploring the futures triggered by social media. Retrieved from <http://www.vtt.fi/inf/pdf/tiedotteet/2008/T2454.pdf>.
3. Aronson E. (1995). *The social animal* (7th ed.). NY: Worth/ Freeman.
4. Asendorpf J.B., & Wilpers S. (1998). Personality effects on social relationships. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 74, 1531–1544.
5. Askalani M. (2012). Staring at the sun: Identifying, understanding, and influencing social media users. Retrieved from http://www.aimia.com/files/doc_downloads/Aimia_SocialMedia_Whitepaper.pdf.
6. Bargh J.A., & McKenna K.A. (2004). The Internet and Social Life. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 573–590.
7. Bargh J.A., McKenna K.A., & Fitzsimons G.M. (2002). Can you see the real me? Activation and expression of the “true self” on the Internet *Journal of Social Issues*, 58, 33–48.
8. Baron-Cohen S. (2011). The empathy bell curve. *Phi Kappa Phi Forum*, 91, 10.
9. Baron-Cohen S., & Wheelwright, S. (2004). The empathy quotient: An investigation of adults with asperger’s syndrome or high functioning autism, and normal sex differences. *Journal of Autism & Developmental Disorders*, 34, 163–175.
10. Barr J.J., & Higgins-D’Alessandro A. (2009). How adolescent empathy and prosocial behavior change in the context of school culture: A two-year longitudinal study. *Adolescence*, 44, 751–772.
11. Bartat, I., Decety J., & Mason P. (2011). Empathy and pro-social behavior in rats. *Science*, 334, 1427.
12. Batson C., O’Quin K., Fultz J., Vanderplas M., & Isen A.M. (1983). Influence of self-reported distress and empathy on egoistic versus altruistic motivation to help. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 45, 706–718.
13. Cain K. (2012). The negative effects of Facebook on communication. Retrieved from <http://socialmediatoday.com/kcain/568836/negative-effects-facebook-communication>.
14. Caruso D.R., & Mayer J.D. (1998). A measure of emotional empathy for adolescents and adults. Unpublished Manuscript.
15. Čavojská V., Belovičová Z., & Sirota M. (2011). Mindreading and empathy as predictors of prosocial behavior. *Studia Psychologica*, 53, 351–362.
16. Cummings J., Butler B., Kraut B., (2000). The quality of online social relationships.