

Elizabeth_Loftus_Ted_Talk.edited.docx

by

Submission date: 22-Sep-2021 05:37AM (UTC-0600)

Submission ID: 1654640961

File name: Elizabeth_Loftus_Ted_Talk.edited.docx (16.63K)

Word count: 680

Character count: 3592

Elizabeth Loftus Ted Talk

Name:

Institution:

Course:

Instructor:

Date:

Elizabeth Loftus Ted Talk

Elizabeth Loftus is a memory researcher and psychologist. She fixates on false memories instead of cognitive impairment. These are experiences that our imaginations have distorted from what indeed occurred. They also include remembrances that our intellects have formed about incidents that never happened at all. Loftus started her presentation by sharing the tale of Steve Titus, who was on his ride home from a special dinner with his fiancée when he was stopped and detained. The possible explanation for this was that his car and physical attributes matched someone who had committed a sexual offense in the location. When the plaintiff saw a series of pictures, she said Titus appeared "the nearest" to the suspect who had sexually assaulted her. Nevertheless, by the time the case went to court, the very same plaintiff had changed her mind and told the jury that she was "definitely certain that's the person," referring to Titus.

From her account, Dr. Loftus talks about constructive memory. Several individuals, including the jury members who indicted innocent citizens and the jury members who indicted Titus, presume that recollection functions like a recording device. You record information, then retrieve and replay it when you respond to questions or classify photographs. However, decades of research in psychology have indicated that this is not the case. Our flashbacks are beneficial and reconstructive. Dr. Loftus suggests memory functions more like Wikipedia. We can alter it, but so can others. Dr. Loftus's arguments match up with my experiences regarding memory recollection. It makes me question the accuracy of my eyewitness accounts.

For instance, I once witnessed a motorcycle crash that left a group of riders with severe injuries. Luckily enough, none of the victims lost their lives, but they sustained deep tissue injuries. According to one of the riders, the cause of the crash was a dog that had just crossed the road, forcing them to swerve to avoid hitting the dog. However, in my recollection, I did not see

any dog. I just saw motorbikes crashing on the road. When the traffic officers arrived on the scene, what my friends described was different from what I saw. I have noticed that with time, some of my memories become distorted. For instance, I have tried to remember the names of some of my relatives whom I met ten years back without success. In addition to that, with time and distance, remembering some of the activities we did together becomes challenging.

According to research, we are misled by probing questions, speaking to other observers, or press coverage of an occasion that we may or may not have witnessed. When given incorrect facts, their memories can become obscured, polluted, manufactured, or fundamentally altered. This is not surprising, going by the standard cases witnessed when victims change their eyewitness accounts. For instance, in this case, the victim changed her testimony that Mr. Titus closely resembled the perpetrator to ensure that he was the culprit, leading to wrongful conviction. In addition to that, people cannot tell superficial differences between colors, time, or even vehicle types. When put on the witness stand, such eyewitnesses are likely to recant their earlier statements because eyewitness account is subject to construction, as suggested by Dr. Loftus.

Dr. Loftus talks about memory as the foundation of our authenticity and tells us who we are. However, part of our memories may tell us whom we like to be. An eyewitness account is still regarded as one of the most compelling aspects of evidence presented. However, if people are inclined to remember contorted, polluted, manufactured, or altered remembrances, their precision about an occasion is questioned. These false memories have severe repercussions, particularly in justice systems where the implications are obscenely high. Regrettably, false recollections can feel almost as genuine as actual ones. This is because our imaginations tend to

fill in the blanks for us. When it comes to recollection, one must exercise extreme caution. If it is not supported by credible proof, it might as well not have transpired.

ORIGINALITY REPORT

0%

SIMILARITY INDEX

0%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches Off