



Types of Cyberbullying What Happens Between Middle School Students on Social Media Whatsapp

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Abstract

The choice of words/diction in communication is crucial so there is no discomfort for the person you speak to. In the current era of technological progress, communication is commonly carried out via digital media, especially by the younger generation such as school children. Ignorance of the principles of politeness and the occurrence of a pandemic has had a negative impact on the behavior of the younger generation in communicating. Cyberbullying is an action bullying using digital technology. This research aims to describe the types of cyberbullying carried out by students at the junior high school level in Banyumas Regency. This research is qualitative research using a forensic linguistic approach. The theory of types cyberbullying the theory used is Nancy E. Willard's theory. Research data comes from fragments of group conversations Whatsapp which allegedly contains speech cyberbullying. The research results showed the occurrence of seven types of cyberbullying of eight types of cyberbullying. Apart from that, there are dangers and negative impacts of cyberbullying.

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INTRODUCTION

Language becomes a tool to express human thoughts and feelings. Therefore, the development of language also reflects the development of communication between humans. The continuity of language is greatly influenced by the dynamics that occur in the speech community concerned (Santoso, 2013). Communication is the process of conveying ideas from one source to one or more recipients to change behavior (Rogers, 1986). Communication, both individually and in groups, can influence a person's behavior. Messages can be sent in various ways, such as written, verbal, video, and electronic.

Language allows people to cooperate with each other if communication goes well; otherwise, communities can become hostile to each other. Thus, it can be said that one of the purposes of language is to help people communicate. Communication can occur in two ways, namely directly and indirectly (Akbar, 2012). Direct communication is communication that occurs "directly" without the help of a third party or communication media. Then, indirect communication is communication carried out with the help of a third party or communication media.

The use of communication media is influenced by advances in science and technology, such as the ease of accessing social media and the prevalence of communicating via social media between individuals. According to Wang et al (2009), the internet has had numerous good effects, some of which include the ease of interaction and information distribution. Whenever people want to communicate with other people, that's when they can communicate. The negative side is that most people consider communicating via social media safer than communicating directly. This allows people to communicate freely without heeding the principles of politeness.

In addition, information can be accessed without limits. The internet and its growth have brought new ways to communicate in social life (Watie, 2016). It is becoming increasingly

difficult to differentiate between truth and lies. As long as they are connected to the network, everyone, from school children to adults, can easily access data anywhere and at any time. These conveniences result in many bad things from social media interactions. The pandemic that has lasted for almost two years has increased the use of social media in society in addition to technological advances. Apart from communicating, they surf to find out about world developments during the pandemic.

The choice of words used when communicating is very important. Daily language habits influence the choice of words. Language is a reflection of a person's personality (Pranowo, 2009). If someone speaks to another person in a rude or impolite way, they will be considered a bad person. However, nowadays, especially among the younger generation, many people do not use polite language when speaking. This language can ultimately provoke emotions, create a commotion, and even cause trauma.

Pragmatics is a field of linguistics that examines the reciprocal relationship between the function and form of speech about each other (Rustono, 1999). This includes language use, communication, context, and writing. Rohmadi (2014) explained further that the realm of pragmatics is about the actual meaning of an utterance between the speaker and the interlocutor.

The context in which the utterance occurs influences the meaning of the utterance. Therefore, pragmatics can be an analytical tool for cyberbullying because this speech act is influenced by the intention of the perpetrator and the context in which it occurs.

Politeness principles are a form of rules for the concept of politeness, while politeness theory is a strategic formulation of the concept of politeness (Rustono, 1999). Bullying begins with a violation of the principles of language politeness. When the principles of language politeness are violated, it will cause discomfort. The occurrence of violations of the principles of politeness digitally, such as on social media, will increase the occurrence of cyberbullying.

Apart from that, the increasing use of the internet as a communication tool has also led to more bullying occurring on social media. Bullying that occurs on social media or better known as cyberbullying. Cyberbullying is a deliberate and repeated action that occurs through electronic text media or the internet (Patchin and Hinduja, 2015). Cyberbullying is a crime that occurs due to a causal relationship. This occurs when a person or group acts towards another person based on a distinction between strengths and weaknesses. Perpetrator cyberbullying intentionally makes the victim feel like they are suffering because of the perpetrator's actions (Nugraha and Kusuma, 2021). Activity cyberbullying is carried out to scare, anger, or humiliate other people/victims. Based on the results of research conducted by Abaido (2020), cyberbullying has more impact on the victim than the perpetrator. Victims may experience negative feelings such as depression, deep sadness, and frustration.

There are three main elements of bullying, namely the bully, the victim/oppressed, and the audience/people who are not involved but also see the incident (Malihah and Alfishahri, 2018). These elements do not always/must be met but are usually met. As previously stated, bullying can occur indirectly, such as: via digital media. Therefore, the audience in question is people who know/read/are in the same group when the bullying occurs. Furthermore, this research uses Willard's (2005) opinion regarding types of cyberbullying. Here are seven types of cyberbullying, namely: 1) flaming, sending text messages containing frontal and angry words; 2) harassment, messages containing harassment on social media continuously until the person feels afraid, disturbed, and/or intimidated; 3) cyberstalking, harassing and defaming someone intensely/repeatedly to create fear in that person; 4) denigration (defamation), the process of speaking ill of someone on the internet to damage that person's reputation and good name; 5) impersonation (impersonation), pretending to be someone else and sending messages/making statuses to make that person look bad; 6) outing & trickery, outing is the activity of spreading

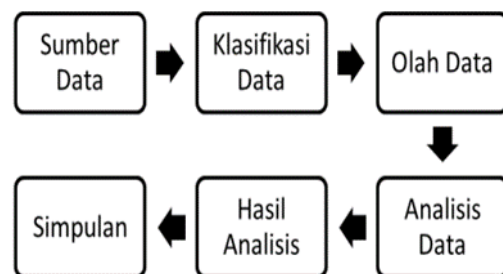
someone's secrets in the form of information or images of that person online. Whereas, trickery is the act of persuading someone by deception to obtain that person's secrets or private photos online; and 7) exclusion, is the activity of removing someone from a group online to alienate that person.

There are two points of view regarding the concept of crime (Mien, 2008). Cyberbullying can be a crime when it meets the following two points of view: 1) a crime from the legal point of view, the definition of crime from this point of view is any behavior that violates criminal law; 2) a crime from the sociological point of view, the definition of crime from this point of view is any act that violates the norms that still exist in society. When both points of view are met then cyberbullying can be cybercrime. Referring to several notes and previous research results, this research will contain types of cyberbullying that occurred between junior high school students in Banyumas Regency via social media Whatsapp. This research is interesting because of the action cyberbullying is not widely known by the public, especially in educational circles.

METHODOLOGY

This research is qualitative research with two types of approaches, namely a theoretical approach in the form of forensic linguistics and a methodological approach in the form of a qualitative analytical descriptive approach.

This research design is depicted in the following chart.



The data in this research is in the form of conversation fragments that are suspected to contain cyberbullying and come from the group WhatsApp junior high school students in

Banyumas Regency. The listening method is the method used to collect data in research. Furthermore, the basic technique used is the tapping technique with an advanced technique in the form of the note technique. The note-taking technique is carried out by grouping research data according to the problem being studied (Jamshed, 2014). Recording is done on the research data card.

After obtaining the required data, the data was analyzed using the matching method and the basic technique of selecting determining elements (PUP). The PUP technique is a data sorting technique that uses the mental sorting power possessed by researchers. Data is grouped based on the characteristics of the type of cyberbullying. Next, the analysis was carried out using the comparison comparison method. This method is a data analysis method that uses comparative power to equate linguistic units with their identities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Actions or speech that constitute bullying are actions that make the victim feel anxious and even afraid. Meanwhile, if this bullying action is carried out using digital technology such as social media. Types of cyberbullying that were found based on this research include flaming, harassment, cyberstalking, denigration, impersonation, outings, and trickery.

1. Flaming

CONTEXT :

P2 (VICTIM) WAS TICKED PHYSICALLY BY P1 (PERPETRATOR) AS A CHINESE MAN WITH NARROW EYES BECAUSE P1 IS NOT HAPPY WITH P2'S BEHAVIOR AS A CLASS HEAD WHO FEELS A LOT ARRANGING AND AWFUL. AT THAT TIME, P2 CURRENTLY SENDING THE LATEST "REGULATIONS". IN THE CLASS AND LIGHTING WHATSAPP GROUP ANXIETY P1.

CONVERSATION :

P1: That's already been discussed, the content is the same (the rules)

P1: READ HERE

P1: Open your eyes, P2. Do you have eyes? Open, blind (picek) huh?

In this conversation, P1 expressed his anger at P2's behavior. Displeasure This arises because P2 is considered to organize and talk a lot. The frontal form is in the form of the use of the words " Open your eyes, P2" and continued with the words " Do you have eyes? opened, blind (*picek*) huh?" which refers to P2's physical condition, which has slanted eyes. Use of the word "picek" to emphasize the condition of P2 who has slanted eyes, so it is "considered" difficult to see. P2 was humiliated in front of the entire class group. Apart from that, P2 also lost his self-esteem as class president as a result of being humiliated like that. On the other hand, P2 is a child of racial descent China is not Muslim (the majority religion in the class and even the school) so he increasingly feels like a minority because their religious and ethnic identities are raised.

2. Harrasment

CONTEXT :

P1 SENDS MESSAGES CONTINUOUSLY ASKING P2 TO BE HIS PARTNER.

CONVERSATION :

P1: p

p

how

p

oi

hay

Answer yes, don't just read it

If you don't answer, it means you want to (be my girlfriend)

hey

Be my girlfriend, huh???

So, (you) were so beautiful earlier

do you want to be my girlfriend?

hey

Fragments of the conversation are messages sent by P1 (the perpetrator) to P2 (the victim). P1's words aim to force P2 to become P1's partner. This coercion was carried out by sending messages repeatedly to P2 until P2 felt disturbed and afraid.

One of the features of harassment is sending multiple text messages and making the

victim feel disturbed. In this conversation, it can be seen that P1 sent more messages than 5 times continuously. The next characteristic is the result of harassment namely the emergence of fear and intimidation of the perpetrator's actions. These characteristics are also depicted in the fragment of the conversation. The following is the explanation. P1 seems to be paying attention to P2, as seen from the sentence "Sa, (you) were so beautiful earlier," in real life and that certainly disturbed P2. Then, forcing P2 to become P1's partner was carried out several times in the form of "If you don't answer, that means you want to be my girlfriend, okay?", "so do you want to be my girlfriend?". This coercion makes P2 afraid that he always tries to avoid P1 in the real world.

3. Cyberstalking

CONTEXT :

P1 SENDS A THREATENING MESSAGE TO P2 TO IMMEDIATELY GIVE A SUM OF MONEY TO P1.

CONVERSATION :

- P1: How? When will the money be given (to me)?
- P2: I don't have that amount, five thousand rupiah yet How?
- P1: Oh, what are you doing for that? I don't want to know; I'll be at school tomorrow there must be (the money)
- P2: There aren't any yet. That's how it is.
- P1: Yeah, I don't care, just fight if there's nothing (the money).

The harassment experienced by the victim during this part of the conversation was in the form of threats with the motive of wealth. P1 sent a text message containing a threat to P2 to give him some money. The compulsion that appears in this fragment of conversation is illustrated in the use of the words " I don't want to know, I'll be at school tomorrow there must be (the money)." P1 emphasized giving an amount of money with the nominal amount requested, otherwise P1 will hit P2. P1's actions made P2 feel afraid and did not dare to go to school.

4. Denigration

CONTEXT :

SPREADING WRONG INFORMATION IN WHATSAPP GROUPS REGARDING P2

(VICTIM) WHO IS NOT CHILDREN OF P1'S CURRENT PARENTS.

CONVERSATION :

- P1: You're like an adopted (*pungut*) child, you know, huh
- P3: yes, he doesn't look like his father or mother.'
- P4: HEHHH guys, don't be like that, there she is
- P1: well, there's no problem, just asking
- P5: outcast child hahaha
- P2 is a quiet child in class. This makes some of his friends often underestimate him. One of the incidents recorded is in a fragment of the conversation. According to P2 (victim), at that time the class group was busy, suddenly P1 sent a message, "You look like an adopted (*pungut*) child, you know." The use of the term "pungut" has a derisive meaning if you look at the context. Pungut means taken, in the context of the conversation the meaning is that P2 is an adopted child. The adoption activity is not wrong/violating the law, but the purpose of P1's speech is to show the worthlessness of P2's figure. This accusation is not true because P2 is the biological child of both parents. However, many of his friends already believed this news. This news was made worse by the victim's attitude, which seemed to remain silent because he was increasingly lacking in self-confidence. Furthermore, the victim's parents did not accept it because this news had negative consequences for their child. Based on these things, the speech delivered is *denigration* due to providing information that is incorrect and in the form of slander.

5. Impersonation

CONTEXT :

P1 PRETENDS TO BE SOMEONE ELSE SO THAT HE CAN TEASE P2.

CONVERSATION :

- P1: I like you.
- P2: Who are you?

- P1: I'm Rizky, do you want to be my boyfriend or not?
 P2: Who is Rizky, huh? I do not know you.
 P1: Yes, like it or not, be my girlfriend. Well, I know you.
 P2: It's not clear, huh (you).
 P1: 100 (thousand rupiahs, if I still can) bargain. Having sexual intercourse in the bush (bush).
 P2: That's crazy, I still have a brain (thoughts).

The conversation fragment contains cyberbullying-type impersonation. This is reflected in the phrase "I'm Rizky, do you want to be my girlfriend?". P1 revealed his identity to P2 as a person named Rizky. Furthermore, P1 sent messages to P2 several times so that P2 felt disturbed. Finally, P2 directly reprimanded P1 or Rizky. It turned out that Rizky was not P1 because Rizky had never contacted P2. Rizky, after learning about P1's actions against P2, became angry with P1. Apart from that, Rizky also felt ashamed of P2 and his other friends because they had always been considered rude and obscene people. This is because one of the messages sent to P2 on behalf of Rizky was like this, "100 (thousand rupiah, if I still can) bargain. (Have sexual relations in) the bush (-check.)". Action P1 is included in the action impersonation because P1 pretended to be Rizky and carried out actions that made Rizky's image bad.

6. Outing

CONTEXT :
P2 TELLS P1 OF HIS PERSONAL PROBLEMS, THEN P1 TELLS THINGS MENTIONED TO P3

- CONVERSATION :**
 P1: Abi's father had an affair, he said yesterday his father's affairs were busted.
 P3: Is it true?
 P1: Yes (true), yesterday Abi told the story herself (to me). Swear.'

The conversation fragment contains action cyberbullying-type outings. The perpetrator knew information about the victim. This information is in the form of family problems experienced by the victim. However, the perpetrator spread this information to other friends and validated its

truth with the following expression, "Yes (true), yesterday Abi told the story herself (to me). I swear," even though ethically, P1 shouldn't have spread that information, especially since the victim didn't want that. This makes the victim feel embarrassed. The victim felt that his family's current condition was not known to other people, especially his school friends because he would become an object of ridicule. This impact is to the results of research from Safaria and Rizal (2019), the aim of which was carried out one of which is to make the victim feel embarrassed and lose self-confidence. Furthermore, the victim loses trust in other people and becomes more closed. Therefore, these actions are included in cyberbullying.

7. Trickery

CONTEXT :
P1 PERSUADES P2 TO GIVE IMMUNE VIDEOS, AFTER GIVING THEM, THE VIDEO TURNS OUT DISTRIBUTED TO OTHERS WITHOUT PERMISSION P2.

- CONVERSATION :**
 P1: Look a little (video of the victim's breasts), honey.
 P2: What for?
 P1: Want (see).
 P2: (If I give it) please don't share it.
 P1: Yes, why am I sharing (the video).
 P2: (you) first promised (to me).
 P1: (I) promise darling, promise.

P1 (the perpetrator), who is the perpetrator of the bullying, persuaded P2 (the victim) to send a vulgar video (the victim's breasts). Based on this statement, P1 cheated by saying, "Yes, why am I sharing (the video)" and "(I) promise darling, promise". P1 gave P2 a sense of reassurance by promising not to share the video with others. This was also confirmed by P1's status as P2's girlfriend when the video was requested so that P2 became more confident. Trickery is an act of bullying that aims to obtain the victim's secrets by deception. After getting it, the perpetrator will spread the secret to other people. This is certainly detrimental to the victim because it can make the victim feel humiliated and even mentally injured. According to Hoff and Mitchell (2009), cyberbullying causes various

negative impacts, such as helplessness, sadness, depression, and even suicide attempts in victims. The chance that these negative impacts will occur is greater if the victim is on good terms/knows them in real life.

CONCLUSION

The occurrence of COVID-19 pandemic has brought many changes to various fields, the only one is education. These changes have both positive and negative impacts. One impact the positive thing is that students are increasingly "literate" about the use of technology for activities, learning and social needs. However, this has negative effects also, such as the loss of politeness in communication due to the effect of "not being seen clearly." direct". Communication becomes impolite and even hurts the person you are talking to. Negative impact Further to the loss of politeness is the emergence of digital bullying or cyberbullying. Cyberbullying that occurred during this research was divided into 7 types of the 8 existing types, namely flaming, harassment, cyberstalking, denigration, impersonation, outing, and trickery. In this research, the results showed that of the 7 types found, type denigration was most commonly found 5 times and types of impersonation and trickery each occurred 1 time.

Providing understanding and familiarization with the principles of language politeness helps students to know the boundaries in socializing. Furthermore, information regarding cyberbullying also helps educators (teachers) and school members regarding the negative characteristics and impacts of cyberbullying. Without realizing it, this has been happening all along with cyberbullying

in the school environment. However, there are still many school members who are public about cyberbullying, so the handling is still not optimal, and even still consider things normal. It is hoped that this research can raise awareness among the public, especially in environmental education about cyberbullying and its impact on victims who experience it. Then the community

knows what to do when they find out and even face cyberbullying.

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