

CYBERBULLYING YOUTH ON SOCIAL MEDIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze how often perpetrators carry out cyberbullying actions. The type of research used is a type of survey. Respondents resulting from the survey amounted to N = 58 who were determined using data collection carried out by distributing online questionnaires through the Google form. Meanwhile, this study used the Mixed Method method with a sequential explanatory design. The results of this study can be concluded that most cyberbullying perpetrators have carried out cyberbullying and the majority are involved in low-level cyberbullying with an age range of 17-18 years.

INTRODUCTION

Social media is an activity in cyberspace that can cause two positive and negative factors. Users have the freedom to express themselves without any restrictions from social media itself. Countless people who use social media do not see from the youth generation and parents. quickly lead to two choices of following developments or not following developments. According to Andreas Kaplan & Michael Haenlein (2010), social media is a group of internet-based applications that build on Web 2.0 and technology, and which enable the creation and exchange of user generated content.

The use of information technology in today's world is like a double-edged sword. On the other hand, there are many advantages and benefits that we can get, including information technology that can make it easier for humans to carry out their life tasks and improve their quality of life. Various kinds of technological sophistication that come with new things in the form of social media that have a variety of sites, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, WhatsApp, Line etc. are developing very rapidly, namely teenagers who are psychologically unstable and often make wrong conclusions or interpret what they say. they have seen from the mass media and from friendship sites, it's no wonder this triggers cyberbullying among teenagers (Juditha, 2011).

Cyberbullying can occur in groups that know each other and groups of people who do not know. Cyberbullying behavior is considered more dangerous than traditional bullying

because the victim cannot know for sure the perpetrator of the cyberbullying (Hiduja & Patchin, 2014). The impact of this cyberbullying behavior is not only felt in the form of failure in developing social skills, such as empathy, negotiation, and reciprocity: loss of emotions so that perpetrators tend to use violence to get what they want and academic losses due to aggressive behavior that triggers indiscipline and lack of focus on task (Benitez & Justicia, 2006).

Youth are those who don't have a lot of life experience with strong passion and goals, not infrequently many young people cannot restrain themselves in commenting on social media, regarding an understanding that others think is right and what they think has been wrong, both men and women they can comment. Taufik Abdullah (1994), argues that from a population perspective that is also reflected in statistics and economics, more emphasis is placed on the age division of 15 and 25 years which are often counted as youth. Electronic media provides society with a new environment to abuse technology and anonymously bully others in wherever and whenever (Manuel,

Cyberbullying is an act of bullying involving the use of electronic communication tools to bring down other people, cheating, spreading the victim's personal information to the public, making the victim shunned by his friends, and various other open attacks (Priyatna 2012). In addition, cyberbullying is sending or posting messages that are harmful or cruel which is another form of social cruelty using the internet or other information communication technologies (Willard 2005).

According to Rudi (2010: 15) "cyberbullying is an act of bullying through the internet and digital technology, for example cell phones, SMS, MMS, email, instant messengers, websites, social networking sites, blogs, and online forums". Patchin and Hinduja (2012: 15) argue "cyberbullying is behavior when someone repeatedly harasses, insults, or mocks other people using internet media via cellphones or other electronic devices.

There are individual characteristics that become perpetrators of cyberbullying as follows: (1) Have been involved in bullying incidents at school or have been targeted by bullies in the past, (2) Quickly press screen buttons or close programs when other people walk past the computer, (3) Laughing excessively while using a computer or mobile phone, (4) Using multiple online accounts instead of one's own, (5) Spending unusual time using a computer or mobile phone, (6) Getting angry when access to a computer or mobile phone is denied network is not connected. (Gillete, et al, 2009:27).

According to Ritonga and Andhika (2012) argue that the internet is a medium that makes it easier to access information, ideas, and networks. The internet on the other hand also has a negative impact, this is related to the great curiosity of students who are still in their teens (Rahayu, 2012). One of these impacts is the emergence of the phenomenon of cyberbullying in the cyber realm.

There is a phenomenon that occurs through social media Facebook, the defendant in the case of insult via social media Facebook was sentenced to two months and 15 days with a probationary period of five months by a judge at the Bogor District Court. In this case,

Fely Fandini, as the victim, reported that Nuraarafah, also known as Farah, had insulted her. Meanwhile, Farah admits that she is ready to accept these demands and is ready to live with them. But be careful if you are going to use Facebook. "I am ready to accept this fact" said farah. At that time, Farah admitted that she was jealous of the closeness of her boyfriend, Ujang Romansyah, to Fely, so that she issued insulting obscenities on her Facebook (nasional.tempo.co).

Research conducted by Rifauddin (2016) said that cyberbullying tends to be carried out by teenagers or today's younger generations who use social media to communicate with each other, such as Facebook. Not a few cases that have occurred against these younger generations regarding cyberbullying. The phenomenon of cyberbullying that occurs can have a negative impact on victims of cyberbullying such as experiencing depression, anxiety, discomfort, decreased performance at school, not wanting to associate with peers, avoiding the social environment, and having attempted suicide. (Riffaudin, 2016).

METHOD

This research was conducted using a mixed method and a sequential explanatory design. mixed method is combining two forms of research together namely qualitative and quantitative research in one study while sequential explanatory design, combining quantitative and qualitative research methods sequentially, namely quantitative research in the first stage and qualitative research in the second stage (Sugiyono, 2012).

The population in this study is all youth who use social media, an unknown number. Therefore, this study uses an incidental sampling technique, which is the determination of the sample based on coincidence, that is, any young man who happens to meet (Sugiyono, 2013). Subject criteria in this study were aged 17-21 years and were Psychology students at UIN Raden Fatah Palembang. Through the sampling technique carried out, the total sample was obtained as many as 58 people.

The method of collecting data in this study uses measuring instruments that have been standardized and adapted from the point of view of English to Indonesian. The measuring tool used is the adolescent cyberbullying scale developed by Buelga, et al (2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study was to find out the comparison of cyberbullying behavior in youth on social media. The data obtained in this study came from a standard scale adapted by researchers, amounting to 58 with the number of respondents 58 respondents then distributed to respondents using the google form. From the data that has been obtained produce a descriptive analysis consisting of the mean (M), median (Me), standard deviation (SD) and the minimum value of the research variables as well as a detailed descriptive explanation of statistical data and frequency categorization diagrams along with distribution tables of frequency categorization on variables study. Based on existing data on statistics from the cyberbullying scale, a mean score of 1.7414, a median of 2.0000, a standard deviation of 0.68978 and a minimum hypothetical score of 1.00 are obtained.

The results of the existing research data descriptions are used to make research categorizations. The determination of research categorization uses a categorization formula which consists of three levels namely low, medium and high, following the categorization formula (Azwar, 2017).

From this formula, namely as many as 23 people or 40% are in the low category, as many as 35 people or 60% are in the medium category and no respondents are in the high category. In other words, youth cyberbullying is in the middle category.

According to Willard (2007) explains that cyberbullying is a cruel act that is intentionally shown to other people by sending or spreading harmful things or materials that can be viewed as a form of social aggression in the use of the internet or other digital technologies.

| N | Valid | 58 |
|----------------|---------|----|
| | missing | |
| Means | 1.7414 | |
| Median | 2.0000 | |
| std. Deviation | .68978 | |
| Minimum | 1.00 | |

Table 1 (Cyberbullying Statistics)

The results of statistical analysis of cyberbullying are, N = 58 while the Mean (1.7414), Median (2.0000), Standard Deviation (0,68978) and Min value (1.00).

μ (Mean) : 2

σ (St Deviation) : 1

| Norm | Score | Category | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| $X > \mu + \sigma$ | $X > 3$ | High | 0 | 0 % |
| $\mu - \sigma < X \leq \mu + \sigma$ | 2 – 3 | Medium | 35 | 60 % |
| $X \leq \mu - \sigma$ | $X \leq 1$ | Low | 23 | 40 % |
| Total | | | 58 | 100% |

Table 2 (categorization of cyberbullying)

From the table above, it is obtained that as many as 23 people or 40% are in the low category, as many as 35 people or 60% are in the medium category and no respondents are in the high category. In other words, youth cyberbullying is in the middle category.

| Report | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|----|----------------|
| Cyber_Bullying | | | |
| Type_Gender_Cyber_Bullying | Means | N | std. Deviation |
| Man | 22.6111 | 18 | 5.56395 |
| Woman | 19.7000 | 40 | 2.20954 |
| Total | 20.6034 | 58 | 3.79723 |

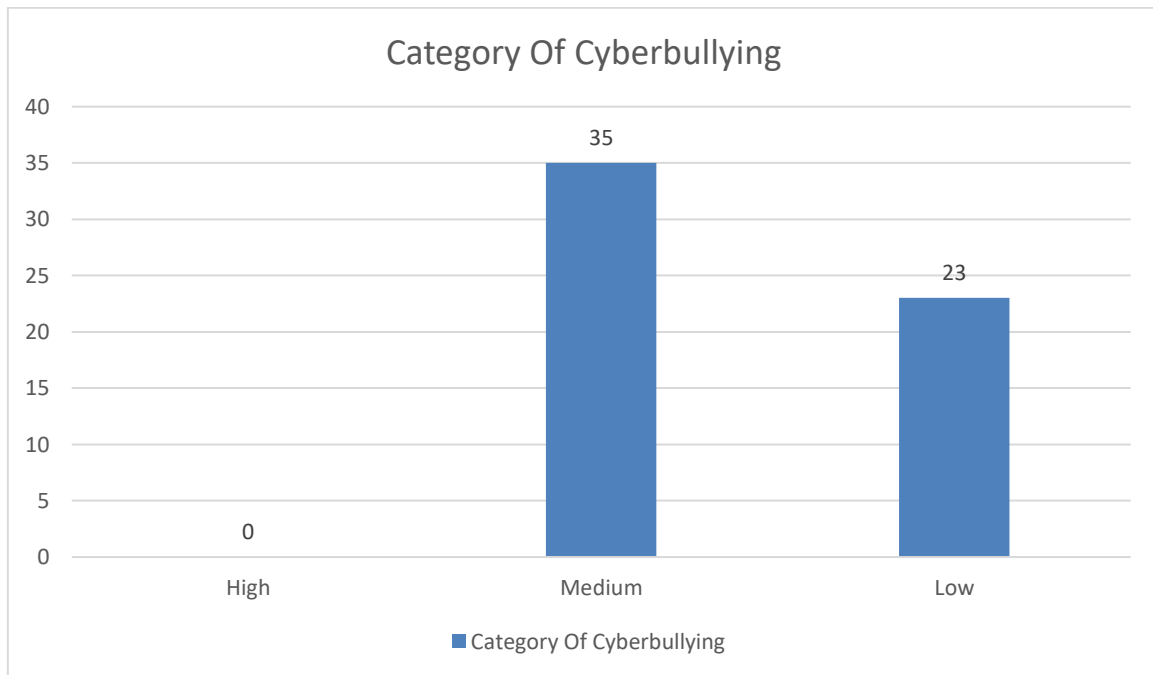


Table 1

The results of the analysis from the cyberbullying categorization graph, namely, there are 3 categories, namely high, medium and low can be seen from the value above the largest value, namely, the medium category. According to Fauziah (2016) concluded that the behavior of bullying or cyberbullying is synonymous with comments or messages that tend to harass which are carried out regularly, continuously and consistently. The causal factors are family, self and environmental factors which are sufficient and significant.

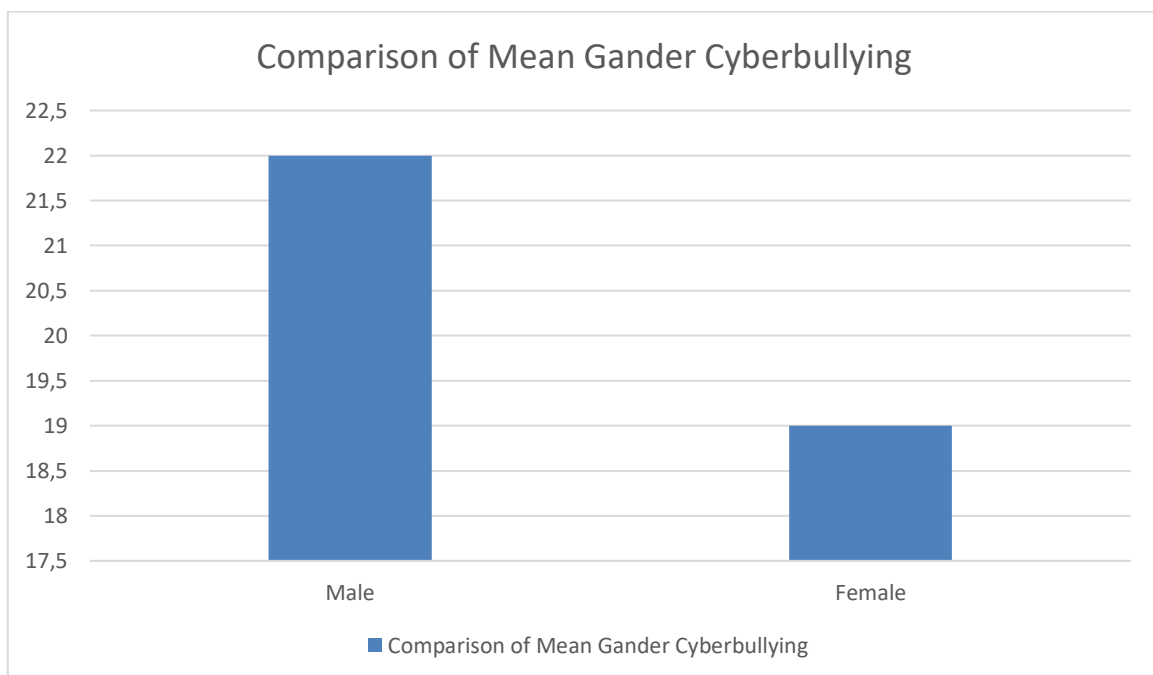


Table 2 shows that the comparison between men and women results are almost the same, that is, men (22.6111) while women (19.7000). According to Pandie and Weismann (2016) that in cyberbullying behavior, men tend to use direct and cyber threats as suggestions for revenge, compared to women who tend to use more passive approaches, such as spreading rumors and gossip that damage reputation and relationships. Pecino and Duran (2016) even though gender differences are inconsistent in cyberbullying behavior that cyberbullying crimes are greater than men.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of cyberbullying research on youth on social media In cyberbullying behavior, men tend to use direct and cyber threats as suggestions for revenge, compared to women who tend to use passive approaches, such as spreading rumors and gossip that damage reputation and relationships. inconsistent gender differences in cyberbullying behavior that cyberbullying crimes are greater than men.

Based on the results of the table above, with the level of cyberbullying the comparison of the results is that men are (22.6111) indicating that they are greater than women, while women are (19.7000). This shows that men and women have the same opportunity to participate in bullying even though they have different reasons.

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