

OVERVIEW OF CYBERBULLYING BEHAVIOR AMONG TEENAGERS OF SOCIAL MEDIA USERS

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Abstract: This research aims to determine the definition of cyberbullying on social media among adolescent social media users. This research method uses descriptive quantitative methods. The data collection technique was obtained using a questionnaire with the help of Google Forms media, which was distributed online via WhatsApp and Instagram. The research instrument uses a questionnaire about Cyberbullying behavior. The research sample was obtained using non-probability sampling techniques; the subjects in this study were 31 people with an age range of 15-22 years. The data analysis technique uses a description test as a percentage technique. Based on data analysis, research results show that teenagers who use social media in over 5 hours amounting to 77.4%. 64.5% of subjects constantly guard their words when using social media. 83.9% of teenagers express their hatred towards someone through social media. There are 48.4% of teenagers who continually maintain their politeness when using social media. 77.4% of teenagers do not look for information about other people on social media to mock or embarrass other people. There are 48.4% of teenagers who can often hold back their emotions so as not to retaliate against people who hurt them on social media. The implications of this research can be utilized by teenagers to better manage their behavior in using social media to reduce their behavior, cyberbullying on social media in adolescents.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the internet is used to do everything, from learning, business, work, talent development, and so on. Internet users can easily find whatever they need. The internet also has other benefits: it can communicate with everyone without time limits. In other words, current communication technology can bring people far away closer and can also distance people far away if used unwisely.

One of the goals of building social media is to enable people to interact with each other in a practical, active and interactive way (Aris Kurniawan, 2015). According to the Hoot Suite report, the millennial generation, or Gen Z, uses social media the most in Indonesia (Kompas, 2021). All social media users can create, share, and obtain information through blogs, forum websites, and other methods. Not only individuals can access information on social media, but all active users can access it.

The use of social media has many effects, both positive and negative. One positive impact includes increasing the need to learn, increasing the intensity of social interactions,

and expanding friendship networks. However, negative impacts, such as forgetting assignments, impolite behavior on the internet, harsh words, aggressive behavior carried out via electronic media, and cyberbullying, are among them (Mawardah & Adiyanti, 2014).

Cyberbullying is also considered a problem that needs attention because the adverse effects are similar to or even worse than bullying. Because it is difficult for victims to avoid cyberbullying perpetrators, they can find out when and where the perpetrator is doing it. As a result, the effects of cyberbullying can become more serious. Because it is difficult to trace, cyberbullying perpetrators even use anonymity. Willard (2007) explains that cyberbullying behavior is an act of intentionally hurting someone by sending dangerous material and disseminating it via social media, email or other communication media. This act can cause physical or mental damage to the victim via the internet or other technology. There are seven aspects of cyberbullying, including Flaming, Harassment, Cyberstalking, Impersonation, Denigration, Outing and Trickery, and Exclusion.

According to research conducted (by Marsinu and Riswanto, 2020), most of the perpetrators of bullying or harassment on the internet are teenagers; this can be seen from the most significant internet users in Indonesia, whom teenagers dominate. Teenagers have many motives for bullying on social networks, including dissatisfaction with a person or group that the bully deems unworthy, the intention to make internet users laugh for entertainment, and the bully feeling that he is qualitatively and quantitatively better than the victim (Santrock, 2011).

Bulan and Wulandari (2021) stated that if teenagers can control themselves, then they can reduce their tendency to carry out cyberbullying by using social media. This is also supported by research by Tagney, Baumeister, and Boone (2004), which shows that people with high self-control are better at controlling emotions and managing their abilities, and vice versa. This research aims to determine the description of cyberbullying behavior in adolescents.

RESEARCH METHODS

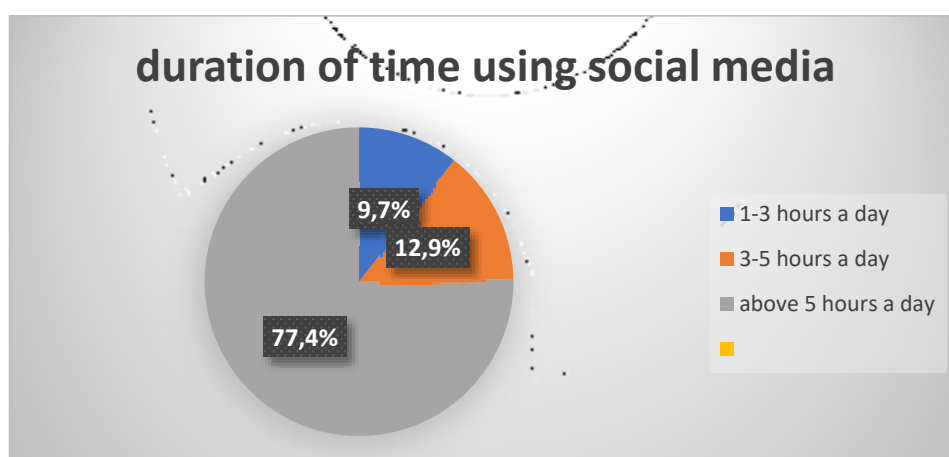
This research was conducted using quantitative methods with one variable: cyberbullying behavior. Riduwan (2006) states that quantitative research is research carried out by collecting data in the form of numbers from direct measurements or changing qualitative data into numbers. In this research, the figures are in the form of percentages.

The research method used is descriptive, which describes the population studied and consists of one variable (Nanang Martino, 2010).

The population in this study was teenagers. The research sample was obtained using a nonprobability sampling technique. Furthermore, the researchers used an accidental sampling technique to determine the sample. The accidental sampling technique is based on chance factors, so anyone the researcher meets the characteristics determined by the researcher. The characteristics that the researchers used were teenagers aged 15 to 22 years who were perpetrators of cyberbullying on Instagram. The perpetrators of cyberbullying were obtained based on the subject's self-report on the cyberbullying scale in the study. Thus, the researcher is using 31 teenagers as participants. The data collection technique in this research used a Google Form media questionnaire and distributed it online via applications such as WhatsApp and Instagram.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

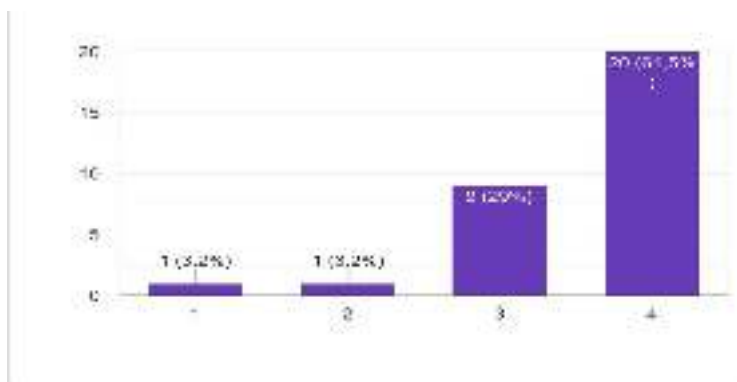
Today, teenagers often use social media to fulfill their daily needs or help fill their free time. Boyd and Ellison (2008), social media is a web-based intermediary tool that allows individuals to create personal information and view and enter information about people registered in their contacts. Donegan (2012) states that the internet has changed how people interact, especially young people. The internet must have a positive impact, but not all teenagers who can use the internet are positive (Rachmatan & Rayyan, 2017).



Picture 1. Duration of Time Using Social Media

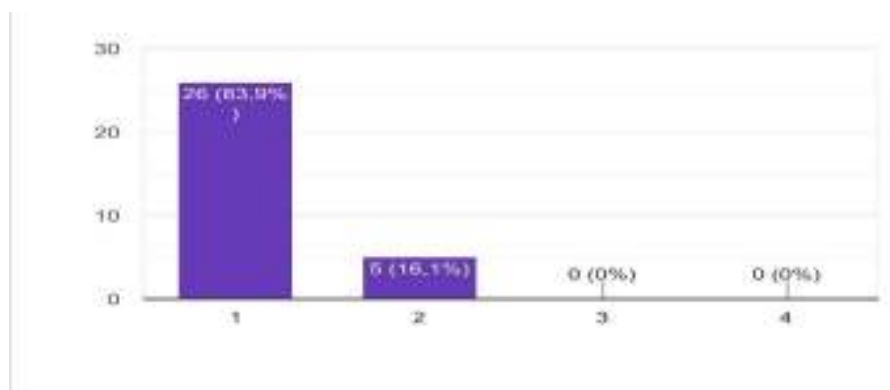
Based on the data above, it is known that the number of teenage subjects who use social media for 1-3 hours per day is 9.7%. Then, the subjects who use social media for 3-5 hours per day are 12.9%. Furthermore, teenagers who use social media for over 5 hours

amount to 77.4%. This data shows that teenage subjects use social media the most in their daily lives.



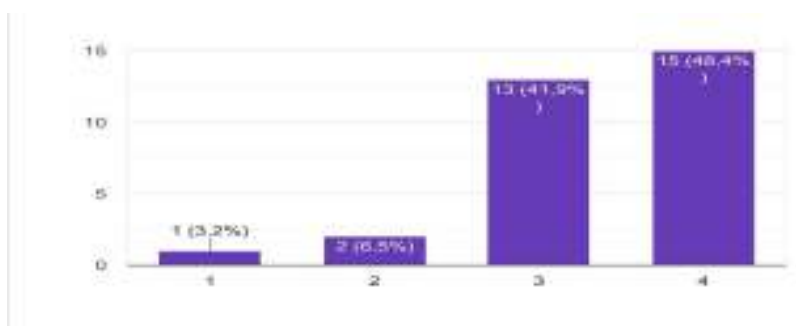
Picture 2. Cyberbullying behavior in the form of words on social media

Based on the picture above, it is known that there are 64.5% of subjects constantly guard their words when using social media, 29% of teenagers often guard their words when using social media, 3.2% of teenagers sometimes guard their words when using social media, and 3, 2% of teenagers never watch their words when using social media. Thus, there are only 3.2% of teenagers who tend to carry out cyberbullying using words on social media.



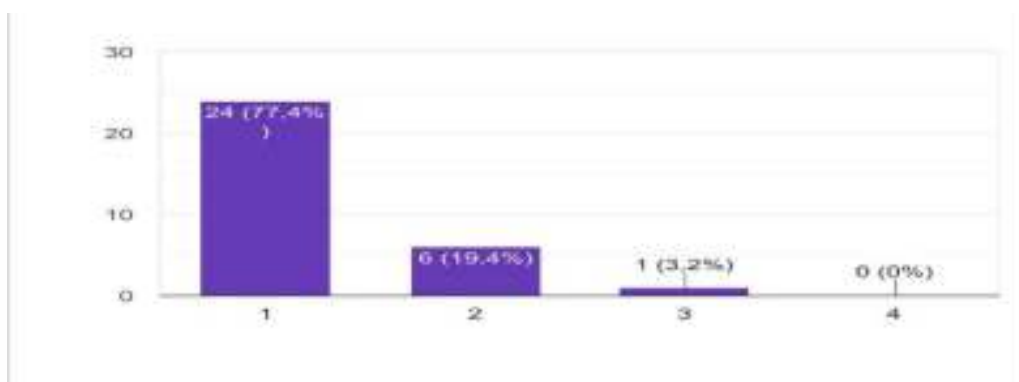
Picture 3. Teenagers express hatred towards someone through social media

Based on the picture above, it is known that 83.9% of teenagers express their hatred towards someone through social media. Furthermore, 16.1% of teenagers sometimes express their hatred towards someone through social media. This shows that many teenagers express feelings of hatred through social media.



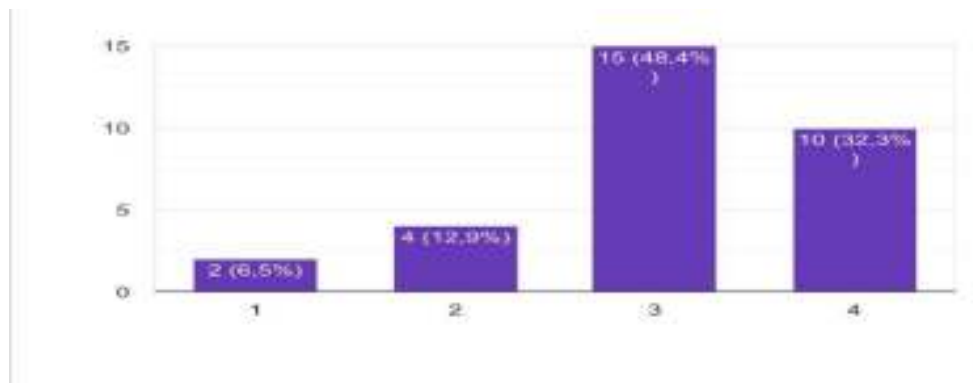
Picture 4. Teenagers who maintain their politeness when using social media

Based on the data above, 48.4% of teenagers always maintain politeness when using social media. Furthermore, 41.9% of teenagers often maintain politeness when using social media, 6.5% of teenagers sometimes maintain politeness when using social media, and only 3.2% of teenagers never maintain their modesty when using social media. This data shows that teenagers generally maintain politeness when using social media.



Picture 5. looking for information about other people on social media to mock or embarrass other people

Based on the data above, it is known that 77.4% of teenagers do not look for information about other people on social media to mock or embarrass other people. 19.4% of teenagers sometimes look for information about others on social media to mock or embarrass others. Furthermore, 3.2% of teenagers still seek information about others on social media to mock or embarrass them. This data proves that many teenagers still use social media to find out about other people but do not aim to insult or embarrass those other people.



Picture 6. A teenager who is always able to control his emotions so as not to retaliate against people who hurt him on social media

Based on the data above, it can be seen that 32.3% of teenagers are always able to control their emotions so as not to retaliate against people who hurt them on social media. Furthermore, 48.4% of teenagers are often able to hold back their emotions so as not to retaliate against people who hurt them on social media. Furthermore, 12.9% of teenagers are sometimes able to hold back their emotions so as not to retaliate against people who hurt them on social media. Then, 6.5% of teenagers cannot control their emotions, so they do not reply to people who hurt them on social media.

Hinduja and Pantcin (Rachmatan & Ayunizar, 2017) define cyberbullying as the behavior of individuals and groups who deliberately and repeatedly carry out actions that harm other people via computers, cell phones and other electronic devices. Examples include downloading and sharing embarrassing letters or images via existing social media or now increasingly popular creating fake social media accounts to insult other people (Patti & Hidayanto, 2020).

Teenagers are vulnerable to various deviant and unlawful behaviors, one of which is bullying. Bullying is usually seen as an intentional act of hurting another person, making it difficult for the victim to defend themselves (Slonje et al., 2012). Recently, bullying has become a public concern, especially among parents. Cyberbullying is a form of bullying that occurs in the real world, and cyberbullying is the misuse of technology (Levent & Tacgin, 2017).

The use of social networks by young people often reflects their opinions, both positive and negative. Posting opinions on social media is often called commenting. In a positive sense, teenagers usually comment and provide constructive suggestions or answers to others with total dedication, which includes motives and sentences that do not offend

anyone on social media and the influence of social media on teenagers. Negative impacts include loss of privacy and potential misuse of photos or videos posted on teenagers' social media accounts. All arguments start from comments or situations on social networks (Emilia & Leonardi, 2013). This type of negative behavior in using social media can be called cyberbullying.

Hurlock (1991) reports that the emotional state of individuals during adolescence experiences physical and glandular changes, thereby increasing emotional tension. Not all teenagers experience emotional stress, but most teenagers do because this stress can occur due to adjusting to new behavior and social patterns. The expectations are like this: In love, if teenagers have a smooth love story, then they will be happy, but if teenagers experience a complicated love story, then they will be sad. Teenagers no longer express their anger through explosive angry movements, but rather by growling, refusing to speak or harshly criticizing the person who provoked their anger. Loud noises can irritate the people around them, for example, when teenagers are too busy playing online games. Talking to each other and even using harsh words.

Self-control describes an individual's decision-making using cognitive judgment to combine behaviors designed to achieve specific anticipated goals. People with solid self-control pay special attention to correct behavior in various situations. Valuable knowledge enables students to use social media wisely, i.e. understand the content of the media before commenting, respond to messages with good words, and not share other people's weaknesses. On the other hand, if students have weak self-control, it will be easier to control themselves in various life situations and act according to their wishes without considering the consequences. One of them is ignoring the consequences of using social media and daring to comment with harsh words, uploading different content that can embarrass other people, and even daring to provide comments or messages that contain elements of violence (Migunani, 2021).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on data analysis, research results show that teenagers who use social media in over 5 hours amounting to 77.4%. 64.5% of subjects constantly guard their words when using social media. 83.9% of teenagers express their hatred towards someone through social media. There are 48.4% of teenagers who continually maintain their politeness when using social media. 77.4% of teenagers do not look for information about other people on social

media to mock or embarrass other people. There are 48.4% of teenagers who can often hold back their emotions so as not to retaliate against people who hurt them on social media.

In conclusion, teenagers use social media to express their hatred towards someone. However, they can still manage their emotions, control themselves, refrain from saying harsh words, and maintain politeness on social media. Teenagers also do not look for information to retaliate against or insult others. The implications of this research can be utilized by teenagers to better manage their behavior in using social media to reduce their behavior. They are cyberbullying on social media in adolescents.

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