The journal article known as "Contribution Threat Perception, School Climate and Prejudice as Mediator to Student's Cyber Aggression" is a substantial step for discussing the effects of social media on teenagers. It explores the factors of human behavior, cyber-aggression, and online groups' influence. Several questions are also prompted with how well social media as a concept is, and the possible issues that can stem from it.

One of the ways this article relates to social science is through psychology. According to the article, the social psychology of individuals influenced their perception of different ethnic groups to be threatening. This created two forms of perception which are known as tangible and symbolic threats. A tangible threat is a possibility of something physically happening to someone while a symbolic threat relates to societal values. This form of perception created prejudice and discrimination towards groups outside of their bubbles. Another way that this article relates to social science is through sociology. It relates to sociology because of how the behavior of teenagers is affected online and how they interact both with each other and groups outside of what they know. Finally, this article relates to anthropology by being a study of interaction. The teenagers learning to have aggressive behavior because of groups they were involved in is proof of how human behavior can be swayed.

The article's research questions are if threat perception, school climate, and prejudice in others contribute to being more cyber-aggressive, and if they do, then by how much. The article also offers multiple hypotheses. They range from threat perception and school climate being significant contributors to cyber aggression, as well as both concepts causing cyber-aggression through prejudice.

The main research method used in the article was self-report surveys. The data for the article was collected from these surveys to be put into scales that would determine the emotions and ideas of the teenagers. The article also used structural equation modeling analysis and the data in question was statistical information on the emotions of the teenagers. SEM analysis used specific words to recreate the thought process of the teenagers and their actions.

This article relates to the topics of cyberspace, cyberbullying, cyberpsychology, and relativism. With the subjects of the study being teenagers that use social media, cyberspace plays a large part in creating large waves of communication both from the teenagers themselves, and the online groups that persuaded them. Through these online groups, the teenagers adopted the attitude of being bullies and cyberbullies towards groups of people. Cyberpsychology also plays a role because of how the behaviors of teenagers influenced their actions. Because they felt that outside groups could be a threat, they learned about them through a prejudiced lens via social media. Finally, this article relates to relativism due to the nature of social media. With the breadth of interaction, large groups of people forming ideas and beliefs about topics are unavoidable.

The article centers on the concerns of prejudice and discrimination against marginalized groups. According to the article, teenagers felt that because they were mistreated or wronged, they felt more inclined to commit acts of hate speech or attack groups of people on social media. This also exposed these teens to online hate groups and netizens. These events lead to teens being discriminatory toward marginalized groups and having more radical mindsets based on simple prejudice.

The article is a great contribution to societal studies by presenting how social media can negatively affect teenagers, and how reform of social media may be needed. Social media, while having its benefits, also has several negative aspects. In this article, social media is presented as a way not only to instigate political hate speech but also to propagate malicious online groups. By showing the negative effect it has on teenagers, it calls to question how beneficial of a concept social media can be. Furthermore, while there are other motives to attack people on social media, the overexposure of what the algorithms show to teenagers only increases the issue, and reform of social media platforms may have the chance to mitigate it.

Overall, this article is an excellent demonstration of targeting the issues of social media, prejudice, and the factors that play a part in them. Social media creates bubbles of groups that can connect. However, these online groups have the potential to create discriminatory practices such as hate speech, harassment, and denigration toward marginalized groups. Prejudice affects people by how they see others, as well as their own beliefs and values. For teenagers, how they perceive any form of threats from groups and how they interact with the people around them is necessary for gaining an understanding of their behavior.

References

Mardianto Mardianto, Niken Hartati, Farah Aulia, Zulian Fikry, Rahayu Hardianti Utami, Elrisfa Magistarina, Contribution Threat Perception, School Climate and Prejudice as Mediator to Student's Cyber Aggression, *Journal of Cybersecurity*, Volume 9, Issue 1, 2023, tyac017, https://doi.org/10.1093/cybsec/tyac017