

## **Cyberbullying on Social Media Review**

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## **Cyberbullying Introduction**

Cyberbullying is a growing phenomenon on social media. It impacts users negatively on social media as it can come from online threats, harassment, and embarrassing posts online made to target an individual. This can significantly impact the mental health of those targeted by cyberbullying. The article reviewed looked to study the main aspects of cyberbullying and how it impacted individuals.

## **The Seven Social Science Principles**

The article is related to relativism because it looks at how things are related to cyberbullying. It looks at how the internet influences the aspects of daily life and how the internet also grew to impact society negatively. It looks at how the growth of the internet led to the growth of cyberbullying on social media and how the problem of anonymity on social media leads to the growth and impact of cyberbullying. It also looks at how the growth of cyberbullying led to impacting the mental health of social media users.

The article relates to objectivity because it leaves opinions out and focuses on growing the knowledge of cyberbullying and its impacts. It also talks about how there is a lack of understanding on cyberbullying, a lack of a consistent definition of cyberbullying between literatures. It also looks at how there is lack of research amongst adults in cyberbullying and how there needs to be more research in that area of cyberbullying. The article looks to further the understanding of cyberbullying and bridge gaps in the inconsistent literature definitions and further the understanding of cyberbullying and the impacts it has.

This article relates to parsimony because it looks at personality traits and influences from the internet such as anonymity to being the reasons why users may commit cyberbullying. The study

showed simple explanations as to why one may commit cyberbullying and showed how certain behaviors from users may result in cyberbullying victimization.

The article relates to empiricism because it looks at statistical studies from authors to further the understanding of cyberbullying. While research was not done by the authors themselves, they looked at many different articles and studies to help further understand cyberbullying while also showing the lack of research in certain cyberbullying aspects. The studies they looked at varied in research methods and showed empirical studies such as interviews and surveys to get further insights from those impacted by cyberbullying.

This article relates to ethical neutrality because it adheres to ethical standards. The studies do not intrude on individual rights or privacy and does not cross any lines of ethical standards. The data collected came from interviews and surveys along with analysis of public online behavior.

The article relates to determinism because it looks at how behavior causes cyberbullying offending and victimization. It looks at how certain actions or behaviors are influenced, it looks at how frequent users of social media are more susceptible to being victims of cyberbullying. It showed how those who posted more are likely to be victims of cyberbullying. It also showed studies that highlighted being friends with someone who was cyberbullied can also lead to the person being cyberbullied.

### **Research Questions**

The research looked to answer a few questions such as defining cyberbullying, what factors lead to cyberbullying and ways to measure it, how personality traits lead to cyberbullying offending and victimization, and how does being a victim of cyberbullying affects an individual. While no clear hypothesis was stated, it was looking at how certain personality traits lead to offending and victimization, and it looked at how being a victim led to mental health problems affecting individuals. An independent variable for the article was personality traits, and the

usage of social media. A dependent variable was how it led to offending and victimization of cyberbullying and how it affected the mental health of those affected by cyberbullying.

### **Research Methods**

The research method practiced was used in this research, as it collected data from existing data and surveys. The data collected focused on many different regions, some were global while others focused on certain countries such as Finland for one study and Germany for another. The research conducted varied on different reviews, empirical studies, and theoretical studies. The data collected contained different surveys, case studies, and focused on a variety of age groups.

### **Conclusion**

The article focused on furthering the understanding of cyberbullying, it looked at main aspects of cyberbullying such as factors for offending and victimization, along with personality traits affecting cyberbullying behaviors. It looked to bridge a gap in inconsistent definitions of cyberbullying across literature and showcase a need for further studies in cyberbullying along with specific areas. It showed active and passive participation of cyberbullying showing that some passive watchers may transition to active participation depending on the interpretation of the cyberbullying. The study showed impacts of demographic of younger children and showing cyberbullying for adults. The study highlights the need for further research into cyberbullying as it is a complex problem and influenced by many factors. It looked to bridge gaps in literature and set standards in how to further research into cyberbullying.

## References

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