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Cyberbullying

In modern society we are increasingly faced with the phenomenon of cyber bullying, also known as cyber mobbing, and online mobbing. In a broad sense, persecution is the systematic, repeated for a long time bullying, abuse, humiliation of the dignity of another person, for example, at school, in the workplace, in prison, and through the Internet, and so on. The typical steps taken when bullying is spreading false information (rumors and gossip) about the man who taunts and provocations, direct insults and intimidation, social isolation (boycott and demonstrative ignoring) attacks that infringe the honor and dignity of the person caused material or physical harm.

Baiting is carried out in the information space through information and communication channels and tools. Including online through email, instant messaging (e.g. Viber, Skype, what's up, etc.) in social networks, as well as through posting on the video portals (YouTube and others) obscene videos, as well as on streaming services like Twitch and Azubu, either via a mobile phone (e.g. using messages or annoying calls). The people committing these actions are called "Mobbers" or "bully", they are anonymous so the victim does not know the doer of an aggressive action. Also it is worth noting that the victims are often children (11-16 years), or people subjected to humiliation in a real life. In many cases, the brunt falls on the appearance of the victim. Often, the victims are unable to obtain adequate assistance from parents or teachers, because until now the latter does not have the experience and knowledge of the subject.

To avoid any misunderstandings about what cyber bullying is different from traditional ways of bullying a person a couple of definitions can be provided. The differences appear when the forms of psychological pressure involved in traditional bullying, are added the possibilities of the world wide web, thanks to which it acquires the following features: invasion of privacy where bullying is not temporary or geographical restrictions; the attack does not end after the school or work day; cyberbullies (mobber) around the clock has direct access through technical means to the victim: mobile phone or social network profile and email; through constant numbers and accounts, the victim is not protected from attacks at home; unlimited audience, speed of information dissemination; messages or images sent in electronic form by technical means are very difficult to control once they were online.

Therefore, the size of the audience and the field distribution of cybermapping are much wider than "normal" bullying. Unfortunately, it is impossible to feel protected while on the Internet, so you should be careful when dealing with strangers and must watch what information about yourself you publish on the Internet.