TRADITIONAL BULLYING VS CYBER BULLYING

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Introduction: Cyberbullying is a new form of bullying. It becomes a trend since the technology grows more and more. This is very different with traditional bullying because it can be done in anywhere and anytime specially in private area. This literature review try to summarize some researches with cyberbullying and traditional bullying. Method: The method is collect and analyze the article of cyberbullying and traditional bullying. Articles collected through electronic databases Springer, proquest, science direct and using the keyword cyberbullying, traditional bullying, nursing. Criteria of the articles is full text and published in the period 2007-2013. Result: Most studies has explained very well the difference between cyberbullying and traditional bullying. Descriptive quantitative approach became the choice of most researchers who are considered able to explain the phenomenon well. But this is too narrow and restrict researchers. Secondly, they are more explaining bullying in education when anyone can be a victim of bullying, especially cyberbullying. Indispensable strong field research data with a qualitative approach to yield a better understanding. Discussion: In sum, although there are a number of studies investigating the use of quantitative approach, there is a lack of evidence concerning the question on what are successful coping strategies. Based on the current lack of sound empirical data, the report suggests future research strategies.

Keywords: traditional bullying, cyberbullying

INTRODUCTION

The term cyberbullying gain its momentum nowadays. The age of globalization, defined as the age of electronic, bring a huge advancement of the using of social media. This age of electronic especially the using of social media, can be used in a positive way, but recently some negative impact also appears. Some of academia discus the high potential using of social media as a mean of bullying. They found also that the advancement of technology can be used to make a threat against other children or peers. Cyberbullying becomes a serious problems inflicting psychological, social harm to many victims (Patchin & Hinduja, 2010).

In response to the new growth of a new type of bullying using a cyberspace, some researchers try to understand and elaborate more on this occurrence. Mostly, the term of cyberbullying can be discussed with interdisciplinary approach, ranging from mental health study, psychology, education and communication.

This article tried to impose more on some research that have been done by several scholar that put emphasis more on the nexus between traditional bullying and a new form of bullying-cyber bullying. This tried to compile numerous published research on this specific issue. Even though this article can’t cover all of the published studies, but hope this review can give a better understanding and some insight of the study on cyberbullying.

METHODS

The method is collect and analyze the article of cyberbullying and traditional bullying. Articles collected through electronic databases Springer, proquest, science direct and using the keyword cyberbullying, traditional bullying, nursing. Criteria of the articles is full text and published in the period 2007-2013.

RESULT

The research on this topics are vary, but mostly of those studies were portraying bullying and cyberbullying in educational life. They used children and adolescents as their respondent and research object. Gradinger, P. & Strohmeir, et al (2009) for example, on their research they explore seven hundred sixty one
adolescent respondent’s perception and testimony on the bullying and cyber bullying. Most of their respondent are aged 14-19 years with 15.6 years old median. According their study they tried to find out the importance of gender variable towards their adjustment ability on bullying and cyber bullying. They found that, the highest risk for poor adjustment on bullying and cyber bullying was founded on combined bully-victims respondent.

Study made by Gradinger, P. & Strohmeir, et al (2009) was conducted under survey method. This study focus on student social and emotional adjustment. Furthermore they surveyed grade 9 students in 10 different school located in Vienna-Austria. On conducting their study, Gradinger, P & Strohmeir, et al (2009) used a quantitative method and interview done by trained research assistant. It means this research are strongly positivistic using outsider perspective to explain student’s perception toward bullying and cyber bullying. In accordance with Gradinger, P. & Strohmeir, et al (2009), another research on educational life of children and adolescent point out that students or children with bullied experience were also likely to bully their peers especially in cyberspace (Beran, Tanya & Qing Li 2007). By surveying 432 students from grade 7-9 in Canada on their experience of bullying, they try to fill another study on bullying in educational life. In contrary, this study conclude that the gender variable are likely less significant for explaining bullying and cyberbullying. Identically with Gradinger, P. & Strohmeir, et al (2009), this study are more on quantitative method.

In more recent study, Su-Jin Yang & Robert Stewart, et al (2013) highlighting variance of gender variable towards victimization and bullying responses. This research was conducted by surveying 1.344 children aged 10 including bullying behavior/experience, depression, anxiety, coping strategies, self-esteem, and psychopathology. The survey itself was taking place in South Korea from 2004 to 2006. From those two types of difference research, can be summarize that some researcher undermine the role of gender variable, despite a different study found that gender variable matters. Another study conducted by Sticca, Fabio & Sonja Perren (2012) illuminate the degree of severity between bullying and cyberbullying. On their study they developed a ranking tool that can be used to assess the perceived severity of bullying scenarios in a quite simple way. According to their research they found that cyberbullying can bring more severity than traditional bullying in the term of the role of the medium and the role of publicity. Unfortunately this study only cover few types of bullying. In this study they used: exclusion, humiliation and threatening as the variable of bullying. Other forms of bullying especially in the context of cyberspace were not used. Moreover same with Beran, Tanya & Qing Li (2007) study, Meyer-Adams, Nancy, & Conner, Bradley T. (2008) Sticca, Fabio & Sonja Perren (2012) were not taking into account some personal and individual variable such as: gender, age, and personal involvement in bullying. Lastly, this study only reveal perceived severity, not the real severity. Also, this study identical with the previous studies above. This study is more on quantitative approach. Interesting study, conducted by Kowalski, Robin M. & Susan P. Limber (2012). Their study try to examine the relationships between children-adolescent experiences with cyberbullying and traditional bullying with their psychological, physical health and academic performance. Same with another studies before, this study, uses a statistical method to analyze survey on nine hundred thirty one students in grade 6-12. In conclusion, their study point out that there is a strong symbiosis between traditional bullying and cyber bullying. Cyber bullying couldn’t be seen separately with traditional bullying especially in educational life of students. This research highlights the importance of focusing on both cyberbullying and traditional bullying, and preferally to focus on cyberbullying within broader bullying prevention efforts (Carter, 2013).

Study made by Blakeney (2012) put difference view. Same like previous study above, this research focus on bullying and cyberbullying in educational life. Uniquely, he tried to infer an instrument to measure traditional and cyberbullying and victimization behaviors in American overseas middle school students. The result of his study found that many of the behaviors associated with bullying inside a country were similar although some differences appears.
DISCUSSION

Those academic research above, shows how cyberbullying can be seen as a defining problems under the educational life. In summary, most of the study that has been reviewed above, can gives better explanation and maybe some descriptive generalization, since this is one of the major advantage of a quantitative study. But the problems are all of those study couldn’t: first, bring a better understanding of the phenomenon of bullying in general and cyberbullying specifically; second, those study focus more on children-educational life. These two disadvantages will be addressed bellow.

First, by focusing on quantitative paradigm, it means, the researcher try to be the outsider and explaining cyberbullying phenomenon. This positivistic approach, yes it has some benefits such as: the product of the research assumed as free-valued, secondly it can give a theoretical alike of bullying and cyberbullying phenomenon. But the problem is, this kind of research mostly will bring only theoretical or hypothesis testing. The research are too narrow and limit the open possibilities (Creswell. John W. 2003:20). On the other words, those research didn’t bring a new result that able to solve theoretical gap or puzzle. In the context of cyberbullying, it would be difficult to view cyberbullying just another traditional bullying’. The phenomenon of cyberbullying is a new kind phenomenon with the differences medium and types with another traditional bullying (Olweus, 1997).

Second, all of those inquiries were focused on student-adolescent educational life studies. As being pointed out before, the phenomenon of cyberbullying bring a new atmosphere of bullying issue. Based on study of Ybarra & Mitchell (2004) Advancement of information technology especially social media put not only children who have the possibility of bullying victims, but all of society could experience the same problems. The user of social media such as Twitter, Facebook, ask.fm, Line, or Path could bring also another social harassment same like bullying. In a nutshell it is very important to study the cyberbullying phenomenon in an adult life. Differ with those studies above (Gradinger, P. & Strohmeir, et al 2009; Beran, Tanya & Qing Li 2007; Sticca, Fabio & Sonja Perren 2012; Kowalski, Robin M. & Susan P. Limber 2012), another point of view of research has been conducted by Richard Donegan in his research with the title “Bullying and Cyberbullying: History, Statistics, Law, Prevention and Analysis”. Oppose with previous studies above, this study put more qualitative approach on bullying and cyber bullying. In his article Donegan (2012) using communication studies to discuss the occurrence of cyberbullying. As a student of communication, Donegan (2012) not only bring a statistical-quantitative instrument for his study, he also emphasize on historical, law and policy point of view regarding cyberbullying. Unfortunately, this study lack of indigenous research to support his main argument, stated that the degree of prevention programs success depend on the understanding of bullying reason. Most of his argument on the motive behind bullying and cyberbullying based on second hand data or previous research (Donegan 2012). It is highly required a strong field research data for a qualitative approach to produce a better understanding result.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the small literature review in this article, bring some conclusion that the phenomenon of cyberbullying bring a magnitude for some scholars to inquire it. In one side most of its scholars use positivist approach to explain and bring generalization on cyberbullying. This approach enhanced our view on the new type of bullying using cyberspace. On the other side, this issue is lack of scholar that put emphasize more on qualitative approach. It is necessary in the future to design a research with more understanding approach in this specific issue. The combination both of qualitative and quantitative can be seen as an opportunity for the further research. Last, most of the research on this theme, focused on children adolescent educational life study. In the future, it is possible to elaborate adult, working life for example for picturing the phenomenon of cyberbullying.

REFERENCES


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