Bullies' attitudes on Twitter: A forensic linguistic analysis of cyberbullying (Systemic Functional Linguistics approach)

Nabila Putri Supriadi,Wawan Gunawan, R. Dian Dia-an Muniroh,
wagoen@upi.edu, ddmuniroh@upi.edu, nabilaputris@student.upi.edu

ABSTRACT

Cyberbullying has gained more concern among linguists and law enforcers due to its negative impacts on its victim. Aside from that, bullies can also face serious legal consequences. This study attempts to identify legal consequences of the cyberbullies' language use as evidenced on Twitter by identifying the attitudinal systems used by the bullies. This followed a qualitative design involving categorizing data and examining the relationship between the categories. The data were 52 tweets, which consisted of bullying elements towards non-specific persons (students from an institution) from Twitter. The data were then categorized into Martin and White's (2005) attitudinal system. The analysis found the languages of attitudes used by the bullies including 1) judgement (69%), 2) appreciation (18%), and 3) affect (13%). The findings of this study were discussed under the Laws of Information and Electronic Transaction, and viewed from forensic linguistic perspective.

Keywords: *Cyberbullying, bullies, twitter, attitudes, forensic linguistic*.

INTRODUCTION

Cyberbullying is an "aggressive and intentional action that employs electronic forms of contact, repeatedly perpetrated by an individual or group, which remains constant over time with a victim who cannot easily defend oneself." (Smith et al., 2006 as cited in Ovejero et al., 2015, p.5). Repetition in cyberbullying are simply those that can be viewed multiple times by the bullied, especially on cases that happens on public domain (Power, Keane, Nolan & O'Neill, 2018). In cyberbullying, victims are usually called as "bullied" meanwhile, the perpetrators are called as "bullies".

Cyberbullying has gained more concern for its negative impacts on its victims. Although victims are not being threatened physically, they can still suffer from psychological symptoms. In Indonesia, the bullied are not always specific person like celebrities, but it can be a non-specific person, such as students of a particular institution (with no specific name) or even the institutions itself (Rastati, 2016). For instance, several times ago in Indonesia, there were police officers caught hitting college students during a demonstration (Briantika, 2019). The video went viral and people started to mock the police institution. The police institution, in the end, reported those who mock the institution to the authorities. On the other side, this phenomenon exemplifies that Indonesia is aware of this crime of languages case and perpetrators can face serious legal consequences.

Cyberbullying commonly happens in social media because social media is accessible by people because of the proliferation of smartphone and the rise of social media. It is proven by a survey by APJII (*Asosiasi Jasa Penyelenggara Internet Indonesia*) in 2019 which shows that 49% of Indonesian netizens have been bullied on social media (APJII as cited in The Jakarta Post, 2019). People or users of social media need to take notes that social media exists in a cyber world—not a real world. In a cyber world, it is hard for people to know who is behind an account because they might use fake identity on their social media. Therefore, it can be said that everyone on social media is anonymous. That is what makes people even braver to criticize other people, or in more extreme ways, did the cyberbully.

Social media comes in various forms, and one of those is Twitter. Twitter is an application for people to share their thoughts through tweets, it is also a place where people can reply to others' tweet, or if they agree with a particular topic they can show it by retweeting it. Twitter is popular among teenagers nowadays. According to a survey in 2017, Indonesia is the fifth country in the world which has the most Twitter users (Herman & Mononimbar, 2017).

Cyberbullying is considered a crime of language because it is filled with rude, insulting and offensive messages. This is in line with Shuy (1993, as cited in Correa (2013) which stated that "language threat, offer, or solicitation is enough to constitute a crime" (p.6). Victims of cyberbullying can make cyberbullying as a case to the police. To help the police in investigating cyberbullying cases, forensic linguist is often asked to provide expert opinion whether the crime of language really happened or not. According to Davis (1996, as cited in

Li, 2011), a forensic linguist's role as an expert witness is to offer opinions and find clues. Forensic linguistics itself is a branch of linguistics that connects language and the law. Forensic linguistics analysis can identify whether the crimes of language happened or not by paying attention to several aspects such as the content of the text, who introduced the topic, how the interlocutors responded, what has been said, what is meant, how it affects the listeners and so on (Correa, 2013). Among the many tools that can be used in conducting a forensic linguistics study, the researcher chose appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005) to identify bullies' attitudes. Attitudes here means the use of language that deals with emotion or feelings (Martin & White, 2005). Eventually, the result of forensic linguistics analysis can help the police in deciding whether the perpetrator can become a suspect or not.

There have been several studies regarding cyberbullying from various perspectives. From the perspective of computer science and information, research was conducted by Hariani and Riadi in 2017, entitled *Detection of Cyberbullying on Social Media Using Data Mining*. From the perspective of psychology there are Li (2010) and Schneider, O'Donell, Stueve, and Coulter (2012) as well. Lastly, from the perspective of health, there are Patchin and Hinduja (2010); Waasdorp and Bradshaw (2015); Alhajji, Bass and Dai (2019).

Those previous studies analyzed cyberbullying from various perspectives such as computer science and information, health and psychology. To contribute to the existing studies of cyberbullying, this study analyzes cyberbullying from

forensic linguistics perspectives, which used the appraisal theory to identify bullies' attitudes and discuss how the analysis of the attitudinal systems contribute to the criminal investigation of cyberbullying. Moreover, most of prior studies concerned with cyberbullying towards a specific person, while this study will focus on cyberbullying towards a non-specific person, which are students of a particular institution. In addition, almost all of those prior studies only focused on the impact of cyberbullying on the victims, meanwhile this study will focus on the legal consequences for cyberbullies in Indonesia which are The Laws of The Republic of Indonesia number 11 (2008) Article 28 paragraph (2) and The Laws of The Republic of Indonesia no. 19 (2016) Article 45A paragraph (2).

METHODOLOGY
This research used qualitative design to investigate what language of attitudes used by the bullies in Twitter, and legal consequences for cyberbullies in Indonesia. Adapting from Chalimah, Djatmika, Santosa and Wiratno (2018) and Rohmawati (2016), this research involves not only a more in-depth analysis by just counting and categorizing data but also identifying the relationship among those categories. This research organized data into categories which is the three aspects of attitudes proposed by Martin and White (2005). This research also identified the relationship among those data which fall into the categories with the legal consequences for cyberbullies in Indonesia.

The data were collected from the reply section of five different Twitter accounts, which posted some

contents about the students of an institution. The researcher collected 52 reply tweets and screenshotted them for documentation purpose.

The researcher analyzed the tweets in their original language, which is Bahasa Indonesia. The first step in analyzing the data was identifying the language of attitudes used by the bullies in each type of cyberbullying by using appraisal theory from Martin and White (2005). The second step was interpreting the findings and discussing the findings by relating them to Indonesian legal aspects of cyberbullying case (The Laws of The Republic Indonesia number 11 (2008) Article 28 paragraph (2) and The Laws of The Republic of Indonesia no. 19 (2016) Article 45A paragraph (2). The final step was drawing the conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research aimed to identify the language of attitudes used by the bullies on Twitter and to discuss how the analysis of the attitudinal systems contribute to the criminal investigation of cyberbullying. The result and discussion will be provided below.

The Attitudinal Systems used by the Bullies in Twitter

This section presents the result of data analysis and discussion of bullies' attitudes. These attitudes were identified from three aspects of interpersonal meaning in the appraisal theory proposed by Martin and White (2005) namely affect, judgement, and appreciation. Affect is concerned with emotions, how language is used as tools in reacting to behavior, and how text or process describes a phenomenon (Martin & White, 2005). Whereas judgement deals with ethics and evaluating behavior (Martin & White, 2005). Lastly, appreciation

deals with natural phenomena and people's evaluation of 'things' (Martin & White, 2005). The analysis shows that the three aspects of attitudes were evident in 52 tweets. Each aspect of attitudes has kind of feelings which are positive or negative. Table 1.1 below illustrates the distribution of each aspect of attitudes:

Table 1.1. *Distribution of Attitudinal System*

No.	Attitudinal System	Amount	Percentage
1.	Judgement	57 (57 [-])	69%
2.	Appreciation	15 (15 [-])	18%
3.	Affect	11 (11 [-])	13%
	Sub Total	**83**	**100%**

As can be seen from the table above, judgement appeared the most in cyberbullying cases on Twitter, which was 57 times or 69%, followed by appreciation (15 times or 18%) and affect (only eleven times or 13%). As have been mentioned before that the tweets analyzed in this study were 52 tweets. However, the result of the analysis turned out that there were 83 "texts," which belong to those three aspects of attitudes since a tweet may qualify for more than one aspect of attitudes (in the present study there were 14 tweets which contain more than one attitudinal system). This case was caused by some bullies who wrote a-quite-long-tweets, which usually consisted of more than a sentence or even just a sentence, but the words in the sentence are

qualified to more than one aspect of attitudes.

Sections 1 – 3 presented the findings and discussions of (each aspect of the attitudinal system) the types of attitudes, according to Martin & White (2005).

1. Judgement

Martin and White (2005) mentioned that judgement deals with ethics as well as evaluating behavior. Judgement is divided into two terms: social esteem and social sanction. Judgement of social esteem deals with how unusual someone is (normality), how capable someone is (capacity), and how resolute someone is (tenacity). On the other side, judgement of sanction deals with how truthful someone is (veracity) and how ethical someone is (propriety) (Martin & White, 2005). In the case of cyberbullying, the bullies usually use judgement to evaluate bullied's behavior and morals. In the present study, judgement appeared the most, which is 57 times among the total of 52 tweets, with all negative kinds of feelings. The tweet [a] below is the example of positive judgement which turned into negative by considering the context.

Tweet [a] (Judgement)

[a] *Keren si, tapi ya, banyak yg songong gitu mentang-mentang taruna……..*

Translation: They are actually **cool** but their title as a *taruna* (terms of male students at an institution) makes most of them arrogant.

Example tweet [a] above is a reply to the main tweet that asked about people's opinions towards students of an institution. As mentioned earlier, judgement is used by the bullies to admire or criticize, or praise or condemn the bullied. The word 'cool' in example [a] above belongs to judgement of esteem, which is usually used to admire how special someone is. At the beginning of the tweet, the bully admires the students first by saying the students are actually cool. The word 'cool' here used to evaluate somethings in the bullied that are visible or not such as their uniforms, personalities, faces, the way they walk, and so on.

By considering to what comes after the word cool, the bully said something negative (arrogant), which comes after the word 'but', and it does affect the analysis. In addition, the word 'cool' itself automatically turned into negative judgement because the context of the whole sentences is a critique of the bullied. Therefore, this tweet will most likely cause a negative effect on the victims. Aside from using admiring-words in a critique sentence, the present study also found some bullies who used negative judgement bluntly. The tweet [b] below is the example.

Tweet [b] (Judgement)
[b] *Suka selingkuh*
Translation: Cheater

The tweet above is a reply to the main tweet that asked about people's opinions towards students of an institution. It is obvious that in the tweet above

the bully evaluated the students' morals by saying them as a cheater. The word cheater has a negative meaning because it shows how unfaithful someone is. The word 'unfaithful' is one of the way to criticize how dependable someone is (Martin & White, 2005). It means that by saying someone a cheater who is an unfaithful person, the bully think that the victim is not a dependable person. Again, the researcher interpreted that the bully wrote this tweet based on his/her personal experience knowing some of the students because it is impossible if the all students of an official school are cheater. However, the bully here was trying to generalize the students of an institution, which will increase the possibility for someone to take this as a case.

These findings are in line with a study that was conducted by Rohmawati (2016). She analyzed attitudes in President Obama's inaugural speech. Similar to the present study, Rohmawati (2016) revealed that judgement appeared the most with the number of 47.99%. The differences between both studies rely on the kinds of feelings which appeared along with the judgement. Rohmawati (2016) found that positive judgement appeared more often than negative judgement. Meanwhile, it is only the negative judgement that appeared in this study, and this is reasonable since this study analyzes the bullies' attitudes. Rohmawati (2016) argued that the use of positive judgement in President Obama's inaugural speech is considered effective in

persuading people to elect him as the president even though he is a Black American. Therefore, the researcher would like to argue that the use of negative judgement in cyberbullying cases is powerful enough to harm the bullied mentally. That is why this system used the most by the bullies.

However, the other study, which is Thahara, Gunawan, Samad, Weda, and Rahman (2019), found negative judgements in their study. Thahara et al. (2019) examine appraisal systems in CNN news text regarding Mr. Prabowo's anger during 212 reunion. There was 21,74% judgement found in this study, and all of them was judgement of social sanction. Thahara et al. (2019) argued that negative judgement was used by Mr. Prabowo to show his anger to Indonesian journalists who delivered the wrong information regarding 212 reunion. This is in line with the present study in which negative judgement appeared because the bullies experience anger and hatred felt towards the victims. To sum up, the use of judgement plays a different important role in a positive or negative things and a positive judgement in cyberbullying cases may turn into a negative judgement by considering to the context of the sentence.

2. Appreciation
In the appraisal theory, appreciation is something that deals with natural phenomena and people's evaluation of 'things' (it can be people or things) especially those which

are made and also a performance that is given (Martin & White, 2005). In the present study, the bullies use appreciation when they were reacting to the bullied's appearance, such as their physical appearance or style both in a positive or negative kind of feeling. In the present study, appreciation appeared 15 times among the total of 52 tweets, and all of them are negative appreciation. The tweet [c] below is the example of a negative appreciation regarding someone (people).

Tweet [c] (Appreciation)
[c] *So gantenk padahal jele*
Translation: They (students of an institution) act if they are handsome, whereas they are actually ugly.

The tweet above is a reply tweet to a twitter account that posted content about students of an institution by asking another twitter users why they will not date a student of an institution. As mentioned earlier, appreciation can be used by the bullies to evaluate the bullied's appearance. The bully, on example [c] said that the bullied act as if they are handsome, however, according to the bully, the students are actually ugly. The word 'ugly' is usually used to react to the quality of certain things, including a person (Martin & White, 2005). In appreciation, reaction to the quality is used to indicates whether the speakers like the thing they evaluated or not (Martin & White, 2005). Since the word ugly belongs to a

negative appreciation, it is used to show that the bully did not like the bullied's face (specifically). This tweet is very disrespectful and unnecessary to post because being not good-looking is not a fault. The present study also found some tweets which evaluate the bullied's uniform (things that are non-person). The tweet [d] below is the example.

Tweet [d] (Appreciation)
[d] **Baju nya kaya cabe2an**, *ketat beut anjir.....*
Translation: Their uniforms is so tight, **it looks like a slu**y girl**.

The example tweet above is a reply to the main tweet that asked about people's opinions towards students of an institution. As shown in the tweet [d], the bully tried to evaluate the student's physical appearance again. This time the bully was evaluating thing that belongs to non-person. It was the tight uniforms that she/he evaluated by saying, "it looks like a slu**y girl." In Indonesia, the term *cabe-cabean* or in English slu**y girl carries a negative meaning. Because of that, this tweet belongs to a negative appreciation. According to Martin and White (2005), in a language use in context, the value (kinds of feelings) of the attitudinal system in a given lexical item will vary according to the context. Referring to Martin and White (2005) this tweet is considered as the bully's reaction regarding a quality, which is the uniform. The reaction was realized through the phrase it looks like a slu**y girl, which indicates the

bully did not like the bullied's uniform. This tweet will make the students of an institution feel offended or even ashamed.

In Rohmawati (2016), appreciation also ranked second with the number of 36.22%, and the positive kinds of feelings was found dominant in this study. Rohmawati (2016) said that the use of appreciation shows that President Obama is proud of his country and nation. This is very different from the present study which did not find any positive appreciation (all appreciations are negative appreciation).

However, these findings are in line with Pusparini, Djatmika, and Santosa (2017) which analyzed appraisal systems in news texts regarding Duo Bali Nine (nickname of two heads of another 7 Australian criminals who lives in Bali) execution from several websites (The Sydney Morning Herald, The Guardian Australia, The Jakarta Globe and The Jakarta Post). Their study also found negative appreciation dominating in The Guardian Australia. Pusparini, Djatmika, and Santosa (2017) argued that journalists of The Guardian Australia used negative appreciation to show that he/she hates the Duo Bali Nine. In line with this, the bullies on the present study also use negative appreciation to show that they hate the victims or even to provoke other people also to hate the victims. By comparing the three studies, the researcher interpreted that this study did not find any positive appreciation like in Rohmawati (2016) is due to the different activities that

both studies analyzed. The present study analyzed activities that may harm someone. However, the present study found similarity with Pusparini, Djatmika, and Santosa (2017) that negative appreciation were used to show hatred.

3. Affect

According to Martin and White (2005), affect indicates positive and negative feelings (in other words affect can be positive or negative) such as interested or bored, happy or sad, as well as confident or anxious. Affect is concerned with emotions, how language is used as tools in reacting to behavior, and how text or process describes a phenomenon (Martin & White, 2005). In the present study, affect appeared only eleven times among the total of 52 tweets, with all negative kinds of feelings. Tweet [e] below is the example of the use of negative affect by the bullies.

Tweet [e] (Affect)
[e] *WKWKWKWK dulunya w fine2 aja sm yg beginian, tp makin kesini makin bikin para cowok berseragam kepedean bgt, jatohnya pd panjat hhh*
Translation: LOL I was just fine with them, but as time flies, they (male students of an institution) becomes overconfident and attention seeking lol

Tweet [e] above is a reply to a twitter account that posted a tweet saying, "these *cowok kedinasan* (male students of an institution) fangirls are thirsty as yuck". In the tweet, the bully

tried to bully the students by saying them overconfident and attention-seeking. However, uniquely, although this tweet is an act of cyberbullying, the bully here was trying to say that his/her feelings towards the bullied was once just fine. Through this tweet, it can be seen that the bully was once experiencing a pleasant feeling, which is then he/she describe it through the word "fine." The researcher then interpreted the word "fine' here does not belong to positive affect anymore but negative affect. This is possible because the context of the whole sentences is offending the bullied and the use of conventional implicature 'but'. Different from the tweet [e], the present study also found the use of affect in a negative kind of feeling bluntly. Tweets [f] below is the example.

Tweet [f] (Affect)
[f] ….. and I hate that kind of guy, *mau secakep, se kaya apapun, so yeah.*

Translation: I hate that kind of guy, no matter how good-looking or rich they are, so yeah.

The tweet above is a reply tweet to a twitter account that posted content about students of an institution by asking another twitter user why they will not date a student of an institution. In this case, the bully was experiencing bad feelings so that the affect turned out to be negative. The phrase "I hate" is the example of how people can use language as the tools in reacting to behavior in a negative

kind of feeling. On the opposite, the positive kinds of feelings should be something like "I adore", "I like", or any other verb that indicates positive feelings. In addition, the researcher interpreted that why is cyberbullying can cause negative effects of feelings, it is most likely due to the negative kinds of feelings in the attitudes that are used by the bullies.

These findings are in line with Thahara et al. (2019) which analyzed CNN news text regarding Mr. Prabowo's anger during 212 reunion. In Thahara et al. (2019) affect was ranked second with a total of 30.43% and dominated with negative affect. The researcher interpreted that the similar findings between the two studies are due to the similar topic that is analyzed in the research. After all, affect is a 'tool' to illustrates the feelings. Therefore, if someone is angry, mad, sad, depressed, and so on, the affect that will appear is the negative affect.

The Contribution of Attitudinal Systems Analysis on the Five Selected Twitter Accounts to the Criminal Investigation of Cyberbullying
The present study has found the attitudes that appeared the most in twitter is judgement with the number of 69% (see the details in Table 1.1).

In Indonesia, cyberbullying itself is an improper behavior, and bullies could face serious legal consequences. Some cases might warrant criminal charges under the Information and Electronic Transaction law. For instance, there was a case when a Facebook user who posted an insulting status towards a

police officer. In the end, the owner of the account was reported by someone and then subjected to the Laws of The Republic Indonesia (2016) Article 45 paragraph (1) concerning Information and Electronic Transaction (Isnaeni, 2017).

As for the present study, the laws that can be used to condemn the bullies are Laws of The Republic Indonesia number 11 (2008) Article 28 paragraph (2) and Laws of The Republic of Indonesia no. 19 (2016) Article 45A paragraph (2) which regulates violations of information and electronic transactions involving ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup *(SARA)* elements. The first law is the Laws of The Republic of Indonesia no. 11 (2008) Article 28 paragraph (2) contains some acts that are prohibited, meanwhile the other laws which is the Laws of The Republic of Indonesia no. 19 (2016) Article 45A paragraph (2) contains the criminal provisions for those who did the prohibited acts. The researcher used those two laws among the other information and electronic transactions law because those two laws mentioned are more appropriate to govern the case found in the present study. One of the cases reported under these laws is Ahmad Dhani's tweets in 2017, which is considered involving the act of spreading hatred (Azanella, 2019).

Citing from the Constitutional Court Decision No. 76 (2018) which said that the 'intergroup' means in the Laws of The Republic Indonesia number 11 (2008) Article 28 paragraph (2) is not limited to ethnicity, religion, and race. However, it includes more than that which are all entities that are not represented by those terms (ethnicity, religion, and race). Therefore, by

considering that decision, the researcher considered that students of an institution (the bullied) in this case belong to the intergroup element which is mentioned in those two laws.

In the criminal investigation of cyberbullying, forensic linguists hold a central role in analyzing the language of cyberbullies. Their expertise is needed in the analysis of whether the words complained or have hurtful or intimidating meaning. This cyberbullying cases as investigated in Twitter involves the tweets as the which includes students of an institution (one of intergroup elements) as the bullied. Therefore, all tweets are potential to be charged as crime under the Laws of The Republic of Indonesia number 11 (2008) Article 28 paragraph (2) and the Laws of The Republic of Indonesia no. 19 (2016) Article 45A paragraph (2). Linguistically speaking, the tweets include more negative attitudes (affect, appreciation and judgement) than the positive ones. The act which includes in the tweets mentioned before are all the acts of distributing information with aim to provoke hatred or individual hostility and/or specific society group based on ethnicity, religion, race and intergroup *(SARA)* which is considered as prohibited acts in the Laws of The Republic Indonesia number 11 (2008) Article 28 paragraph (2). So all the bullies, whatever attitudinal systems that contain in their tweets, are possible to be sentenced to jail for six years at most and/or required to pay the fine for one billion rupiahs at maximum according to the Laws of The Republic of Indonesia no. 19 (2016) Article 45A paragraph (2).

However, the bullies in which the tweets contain judgement is the

most possible to be penalized by the laws because the kind of feeling that appeared the most in this study is negative. Once again, judgement deals with evaluating someone's "morals." The way bullies did judgement depends on what kind of feelings are evident, however since most judgement comes with negative kinds of feelings, the bullies evaluate someone's morals in a negative term, and it is powerful enough to harm the bullied. Besides that, what makes it worst is that most of the tweets contain the element of dissing someone by spreading not necessarily true information. So, indirectly, the cyberbullying patterns found in this study is dissing someone online, spreading a not necessarily true information and the topic is related to morals (judgement).

To sum up, it is clear that cyberbullying has the legal implications here in Indonesia. However, many people are still not aware of this. This can be caused by the low literacy rate in Indonesia. According to a study by the Central Connecticut State University, Indonesia is the second-least (ranked 60 out of 61 nations) literate nation in the world following by Botswana (Gunawan, 2016). If only the literacy rate in Indonesia were as high as Finland, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, and Sweden, many Indonesian would be aware of the consequences of using bad languages in social media and avoid cyberbullying acts. Therefore, it is important for the government or some institutions to do a literacy campaign to decreasing or stop the cyberbullying act in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

This study analyzed cyberbullying activity towards non-specific person which happened on Twitter. This study aimed to identify type(s) language of attitudes used by the bullies in Twitter and identify legal consequences for cyberbullies in Indonesia. The result showed that language of attitudes used by the bullies are as follows: 1) Judgement (69%), 2) Appreciation (18%) and 3) Affect (13%). All of the attitudes came in negative kinds of feelings. Because of that, all tweets are potential to be charged as crime under the Laws of The Republic Indonesia number 11 (2008) Article 28 paragraph (2) and the Laws of The Republic of Indonesia no. 19 (2016) Article 45A paragraph (2) because linguistically speaking the tweets include more negative attitudes (affect, appreciation and judgement) than the positive one. The act which include in the tweets mentioned before are all the act of distributing information with aim to provoke hatred or individual hostility and/or specific society group based on ethnicity, religion, race and intergroup (*SARA*) which is considered as prohibited acts in the Laws of The Republic Indonesia number 11 (2008) Article 28 paragraph (2). So all the bullies, whatever attitudinal systems that contains in their tweets, are possible to be sentenced to jail for six year at most and/or required to pay the fine for one billion rupiahs at maximum according to the Laws of The Republic of Indonesia no. 19 (2016) Article 45A paragraph (2).

This study analyzed cyberbullying activity towards non-specific person on Twitter by focusing on the languages of attitudes used by the bullies. This study also confirmed that the use of bad languages on internet can have legal

implications. Based on that, the researcher made three suggestions. First, in order to decrease the number of cyberbullying in Indonesia, it can be done by doing a literacy campaign to make people aware of the consequences of using bad languages on the internet. Second, the researcher suggest that it is important for all parties (family members and teachers at school) to cooperate in children or youth's character building, so that they will have a good character and avoid doing any cyberbullying acts. Last, future studies should try to analyze cyberbullying towards a specific person while focusing on the bullies' attitudes. The researcher also suggest that future studies should try to analyze cyberbullying activity on more than 1 different platform (e.g: Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, etc.) and try to compare. These suggestions were made so that it can decrease the number of cyberbullying in Indonesia and also future studies can explore different patterns of cyberbullying.

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