CONNECTION ACTION INCLUSION

ANTI-BULLYING & ONLINE SAFETY PROGRAMME
for students in Primary School

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Forms of Cyberbullying

1. **Social Exclusion** - the act of leaving someone out deliberately / sending a hurtful message to the target letting them know they are not welcome to participate in social activities - directly targets a child's need to belong to a group & feel accepted.

2. **Flaming (roasting)** - posting insults on the internet about a target or directly sending insults to the target often including offensive language - occurs in chat rooms, discussion boards, groups for peer bystanders to witness - intent is to assert power & establish dominance over a victim. Flaming is similar to trolling, but will usually be a more direct attack on a victim to incite them into online fights.

3. **Exposure** - Engages a public display whereby the cyberbully posts or sends personal communications, videos or images to the victim - intensified if the personal material is sexual in nature.

4. **Intimidation** - Infuses fear in the victim by issuing threats often physical that not only informs the victim but others also.

5. **Cyber-harassment** - Sending hurtful / negative messages to the victim worded harshly in a persistent or pervasive manner.

6. **Phishing** - Manipulating (tricking or persuading) the victim into revealing personal &/or financial information about themselves or their loved ones -information is then used to purchase items in the name of the victim or their parents.

7. **Impersonation** - "Imping" means to impersonate the victim so that comments sent to peers on social media networking sites, forums, message boards & chat rooms appear as if they have come from the victim. Similarly, the cyberbully can set up websites to manipulate the victim's profile damaging their reputation.

8. **Denigration** - "Dissing" refers to sending, posting or publishing hurtful gossip & false statements about the victim with intent to hurt and humiliate the victim and damage their reputation or friendships.

9. **Non-consensual Image & Video Dissemination** - Images & videos of the victim are emailed to peers or published on video sites like YouTube with the intent to humiliate the target.

10. **Interactive Gaming Harassment** - Online gaming devices allow children to interact with each other enabling the cyberbully to verbally abuse the victim, lock them out of the game & pass on false information to others or hack into the victim's account.

11. **Pornography & Marketing Lists** - Signing up the target to ponography &/or junk marketing / advertising emailing sites with intent of causing embarrassment & frustration and unfair punishment and false accusations.

12. **Cyberstalking** - Threats of harm, intimidation, offensive comments via communication channels making the victim feel that the threats are real & could transpire into offline stalking. Cyberstalking is regarded as the most dangerous form of cyberbullying & requires immediate adult attention.

13. **Griefing** - Manipulating the playing experience of players in a multiplayer online game with the intent of ruining the playing experience of the participants -can include bad language, cheating.

14. **Webpage Manipulation** - Cyberbully creates & posts websites that insult the victim & their peers or groups who may share similar characteristics such as race, religion & sexual orientation.

15. **Voting & Polling Booth Degradation** - Cyberbully uses websites that offer polling / voting features free of charge & create webpages for others to vote on the victim's physical appearance or personality.

16. **Bash Boards** - Cyberbully posts hateful, belittling comments about the victim on online bulletin boards for all to read and share onwards.

17. **Hoodwinking / Trickery** (similar to Phishing) - Cyberbully tricks the victim into divulging secrets & private information about themselves with intent o fpublishing it online - the bully will befriend the target & lull them into a false sense of security - once the bully has gained their trust, they will share the victimâ€™s sensitive information to a third party or multiple third parties.

18. **Happy Slapping** - Involves the cyberbully taking pictures or videos of the victim being physically assaulted & posting the images online for public consumption with intent of causing the victim hurt and embarrassment.

19. **Text attacks** - Cyberbully & a group of accomplices gang up on a victim by bombarding them with hundreds of emails or text messages causing the victim distress and resulting in escalating phone charges for parents

20. **Screen Name Mirroring** - Cyberbully creates user names almost identical to the victims own name to send messages whereby the recipients think they were sent by the target

21. **Cyber Drama** - Involves tiffs & disputes between friends & acquaintances online or via text

22. **Sexting** - Refers to text messages or images of a sexually explicit nature designed to embarrass the victim when distributed & which are shared online

23. **Pseudonym Stealth** - Cyberbully creates a nickname unknown to the victim to keep their identity secret as they taunt, tease & humiliate their target.

24. **Instant Messaging Attacks** - Online conflicts to harass, taunt & threaten the victim which can extend to face to face bullying

25. **Cyberbullying by Proxy** - Cyberbully encourages others to be accomplices in harassing the victim.

26. **Social Media Cyberbullying** - Cyberbully persuades the victim to include them on "friends" list - the bully then proceeds to spread malicious information about the victim.

27. **Digital Piracy Inclusion** - Cyberbully entices the victim to engage in illegal reproduction & distribution of copyrighted material on the internet & then reports the victim for digital piracy.

28. **Slut-shaming** - Cyberbully publishes sexually provocative images of a female victim obtained without her consent.

29. **Trolling** - Intentionally antagonizes others to inflame emotions and provoke conflict by posting inflammatory comments online. Trolling may not always be a form of cyberbullying, but it can be used as a tool to cyberbully when done in a malicious or harmful manner - trolls tend to be detached from their victims and do not have a personal relationship with them.

30. **Sextortion** - Cyberbully extorts images from the victim in exchange for not making sensitive material public.

31. **Masquerading** - when a bully creates a fake profile or identity online with the sole purpose of cyberbullying someone. This could involve creating a fake email account, fake social media profile and selecting a new identity and photos to fool the victim. The bully tends to be someone known to the victim.

32. **Password Theft** - Stealing the victims password & then chats to others impersonating the victim in a provocative & argumentative manner causing the victim's friends or strangers offence. The Cyberbully will lock the victim out of their own account so they cannot defend themselves.

33. **Malicious Code** - Allows cyberbullies to send spyware viruses & hacking programmes to a victim.

34. **Warning Wars** - making false allegations to an internet service provider that the victim is posting inappropriate or abusive information resulting in their account being suspended.

35. **Twitter Pooping** - Humiliating and ridiculing the victim on Twitter.

36. **Micro Visual Cyberbullying** - Using snapchat to send menacing messages.

37. **Grooming** - predatory practice which children & teens fall victim to adults who try to develop relationships with them without revealing their true identities to gain sexual favour.s

38. **Harassment** - is a broad category encompassing many types of cyberbullying - it generally refers to a sustained & constant pattern of hurtful or threatening online messages sent with the intention of doing harm.

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39. **Outing/Doxing** - refers to the act of openly revealing sensitive or personal information about someone without their consent for the purpose of embarrassing or humiliating them - it is to do with lack of consent from the victim.

40. **Fraping** - when a bully uses a child's social networking account to post inappropriate content with their name. While it can be harmless when friends write amusing posts on each other's profiles, it has the potential however to be very harmful, as a bully posting a racial/homphobic slur through someone else's profile can ruin their reputation.

41. **Dissing** - refers to the act of a bully spreading cruel information about their target through public posts or private messages to either ruin their reputation or relationships with other people. The bully tends to have a personal relationship with the target, either as an acquaintance or as a friend.

42. **Lewd texts/Sexting** - refers to text messages or images of a sexually explicit nature which are created to embarrass the victim when distributed & shared with others online.