

BULLING AS A DEVIANT FORM OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

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Interpersonal communication can have not only constructive forms, but also deviant-destructive ones too. Aggressive attacks against those who do not meet group personality standards - the problem is not new. However, the severity of the problem of bullying is exacerbated today by the dehumanization of society, the virtualization of once real ties and extreme individualism.

The most widely spread form of deviant social behavior is bullying as a type of open aggression.

Teenage bullying can be called repeated deliberate harm to one teenager or a group of another person who in this situation is unable to protect himself and is deprived of the opportunity to leave.

Intentional harm involves knowing the offenders of the abnormality of their behavior and at the same time its purposeful nature with a possible understanding of the causes and consequences of the damage.

In the situation of bullying, the child victims and often the child witnesses are not able to leave the threatening situation on their own, the persecution is repetitive and determines the context of the child's life. This is important not only in the case of direct aggression at school or on the street, but also in the cyberbullying situation.

A distinctive feature of bullying is the desire of offenders to control the situation and behavior of the victim. Bullying differs from situational aggression, repeatedly, the intention of humiliation and the desire of the

offender to dominate in order to strengthen their position in the group. As with other forms of violence, the victim is powerless to resist and has poor control over the situation. These features are inherent in all types (physical, social and verbal) and forms (face-to-face, in virtual space) of bullying.

It should be emphasized that the devastating effects of teenage bullying are devastating not only on victims but also on offenders and witnesses of bullying.

Cyberbullying has a number of significant differences from face to face. Thus, in a cyberbullying situation, the offender maintains relative anonymity, and a wider audience who has access to the information posted becomes a witness to the violence. The victim's anxiety is heightened, as she cannot determine where and who is attacking her. In addition, anonymity can cause the perpetrators of the phenomenon of disfigurement - permissiveness in the absence of the threat of punishment.

In the case of cyberbullying, violence is not limited in time and space and can happen at any time. The absence of direct contact between the abuser and the victim can lead to distorted feedback, and communication participants may not be aware of it.