

جامعة أم البواقي
مخبر الدراسات الإعلامية والوسائط الرقمية
فرقة بحث: الخطاب الإعلامي وتمثيلات قيم التسامح والحوار

المنتدى الدولي:
أمن المجتمعات بين نبذ الكراهية وتعزيز قيم التسامح
20 و 21 سبتمبر 2023

د. هناء عاشور

أستاذ محاضر أ

achour.hana7@gmail.com

المشاركة في المحور الثالث

عنوان المداخلة:

**Celebrities' struggle with cyberbullying on social media
Realistic models**

معاناة المشاهير مع التنمر الإلكتروني على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
نماذج واقعية

**“Celebrities' struggle with cyberbullying on social media”
Realistic models**

**Dr. Hana Achour
Oum El Bouaghi's University
Algeria**

Abstract :

Through this research paper, we will delve into the concept of cyberbullying and its relationship with social media platforms. We will also attempt to clarify the differences between cyberbullying and traditional bullying by highlighting both the similarities and distinctions. Subsequently, we will provide real and authentic examples of international celebrities who have experienced cyberbullying on social media, such as Selena Gomez, Adele, Chris, Zayn Malik. We will thoroughly examine these cases of cyberbullying and their impact on the individuals involved.

Keywords : Bullying, Cyberbullying, Instagram, Celebrities.

المخلص:

من خلال هذه الورقة البحثية سنتطرق إلى مفهوم التنمر الإلكتروني وعلاقته بمواقع التواصل الاجتماعي، كما سنحاول توضيح الاختلاف بين التنمر الإلكتروني والتنمر التقليدي من خلال تبيان أوجه التشابه والاختلاف، بعدها سنقدم نماذج واقعية وحقيقية عن مشاهير عالمية تعرضت للتنمر الإلكتروني على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي، كسيلينا غوميز، آدال، زين مالك، حيث سنتناول حالات التنمر هذه بالتفصيل وكيف أثرت عليهم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التنمر، التنمر الإلكتروني، إنستغرام، المشاهير.

Introduction:

The advent of the Internet resulted in the emergence of social networking sites such as Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat and TikTok. These applications are known to be incredibly popular with millions and billions of users. This is due to the privileges offered by these sites, most notably the expression of opinion. Their opinion on all topics that concern them and even sometimes interfere in the private life of the other, which has become dangerous and predicts the occurrence of crises on the social media, despite the establishment of some regulatory laws for everything that is cyber, but this did not limit the emergence of the phenomenon of cyberbullying, which is on the rise continuous.

A poll by the UNICEF and the United Nations in 2019 found that one in every three young people in 30 countries has been a victim of online bullying, with one in every five

claiming that they have skipped school due to cyber bullying and violence (Pandey & sharma, 2022). What makes cyber bullying so dangerous is that anyone can practice it without having to confront the victim. You don't have to be strong or fast, simply equipped with a cell phone or computer and a willingness to terrorize.

Even celebrities were not safe from cyberbullying, but it can be said that they are the most vulnerable people to cyberbullying. This is due to their social status, which requires them to reveal many details of their lives, which makes it permissible for others to interfere in it and comment on everything related to them, their shape, weight, choices and their human relationships, and there are many celebrities who, due to cyberbullying, have depression and other mental illnesses that came as a result of the psychological pressure caused by cyberbullying. In this research paper, we will present live examples of celebrities who have been subjected to cyberbullying, and we will try to answer these questions:

- **What is cyberbullying?**
- **What the differences between traditional bullying and cyberbullying?**
- **How is the cyberbullying on social media?**

1- What is cyberbullying?

Cyberbullying is a phenomenon that has been studied by many researchers, and this research has led to many definitions, which we will try to include the most accurate:

- Cyberbullying is defined as: “willful and repeated harm inflicted through the use of computers, cell phones, and other electronic devices” (Hinduja & Patchin, 2020)
- Cyberbullying refers to behaviors such as sending or posting harmful and aggressive texts or pictures via the internet and social networking sites; it is repeated, and intentional harm is caused to individuals or groups. (Maharjan & Gurung, 2022)
- Cyberbullying shares three primary features with traditional bullying: It is an act of aggression; it occurs among individuals between whom a power imbalance exists; the behavior is often repeated. (Abaido, 2020)
- Bullying through e-mail, instant messaging, in a chat room, on a website, or through digital messages or images sent to a cell phone. (Dredge, 2014)
- cyber bullying is as dangerous as it gives bullies the ability to embarrass anyone they want in public at any hour of the day, using multiple different types of technology. (Pandey & sharma, 2022)

By analyzing the previous definitions of cyberbullying, we can say that cyberbullying can be defined as an aggressive, intentional act carried out by a group or individual, through the use of communication technologies such as the internet and social networking sites. It is a repeated

behavior that occurs over time against a victim who cannot easily defend him or herself; therefore such a victim feels intimidated and harassed.(Akinbogun)

2- Traditional bullying and cyberbullying:

Its known that cyberbullying is the extension of the traditional bullying, there are some similarities between themas:

- **Bullying is bullying:** in both cases, they have the intention of causing their victims pain.
- **Same effects:**they have similar effects on the victim as depression, loneliness,...
- **Repeatedly:** This is an act that happens over and over again
- **Power dynamic:** Bullies will only pick on those who they think are weaker than they are

After reading many references and research that dealt with the two topics of traditional bullying and cyberbullying, we concluded with a set of points of difference that we prefer to present in the form of points.

Table N° 01: The differences between traditional bullying and cyber bullying

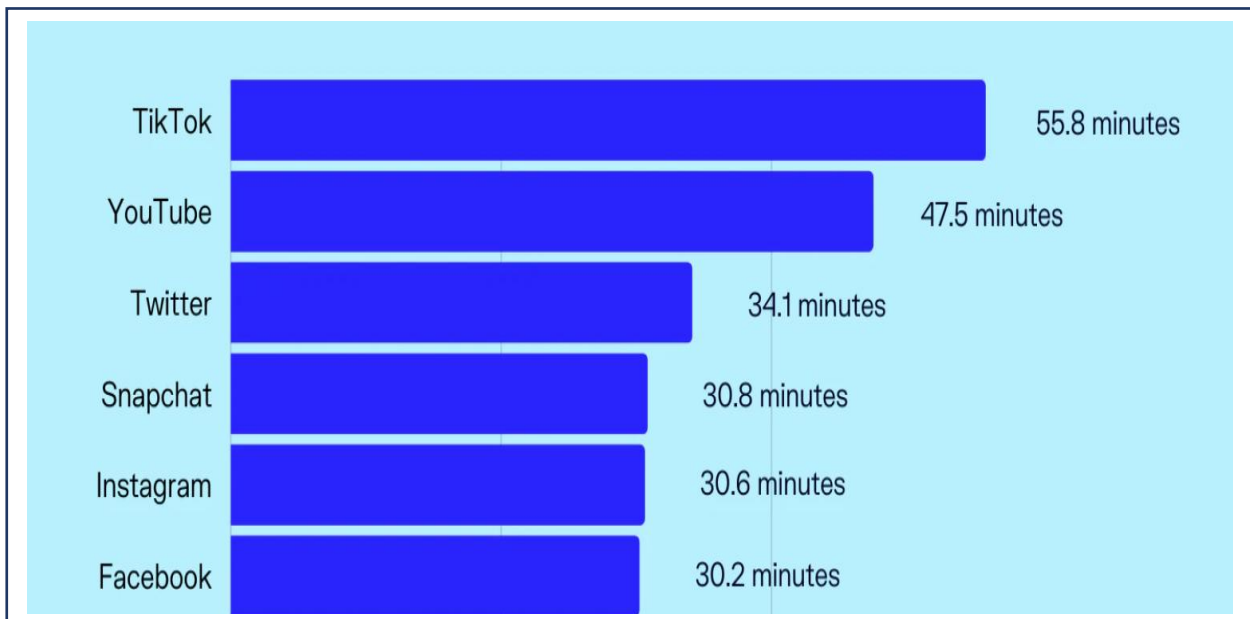
Traditional bullying	Cyberbullying
Face to face (Direct)	Behind the screen (indirect)
The bully is known	The bully is anonymous
The pool of aggressors and witnesses is limited	The pool of potential aggressors and witnesses is limitless

The possibility of punishing the bully	Difficulty recognizing and punishing the bully
It happens when the bully and the victim meet	It can happen at any time and on many platforms

3- Cyberbullying on social media:

Before talking about cyberbullying on social media, we should talk about the different social media platforms and show their power, and according to the report issued this year 2023, which shows the average time spent on social media in 2023, TikTok is the most used application, followed by Youtube, Twitter, Snapchat, Instagram, then Facebook, as shown in the figure below.

Figure N°01 shows average time spent on social media in 2023 (by platform)



Source : (OBERLO, 2023)

○ **Tiktok :**

TikTok is a social network launched in the Chinese market in 2016 (as Douyin) and internationally in 2017 (as TikTok). In 2018, it was the most downloaded mobile app in the United States, and is currently available in more than 150 countries, and has more than 800 million monthly active users(Fiallos, Fiallos, & Figueroa, 2021), the main feature of the platform is the ability to upload, view, and share short 15-second videos. These 15-second videos can be put together sequentially to create a longer video of a maximum of 60 seconds. Many social media platforms, such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, offer a “feed” or a continuous

flow of textual or visual content to a user. TikTok, in contrast, shows one video at a time that users can swipe up to see the next video or swipedown to return to the previous video they have watched. The platform provides several typical social media features, such as a user profile, the ability to “follow” other accounts and to post comments and “likes”. (Miltsov, 2022)

- **Youtube :**

YouTube is initiated by three former Paypal Employees: Chad Hurley, Steve Chen, and Jawed Karim. Hurley is a design alumnus at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, while Chen and Karim are alumni of computer science at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. The domain name 'YouTube.com' itself was activated on February 15, 2005, and in the following months YouTube was started to be built. They published a preview of the website in May 2005, or 6 months before the official launching (Hamid U, Mulyana, & Regina, 2018). YouTube is a free video sharing platform that allows users to create, upload and watch video content online. Any user can create their own channel, where will appear their videos, he can also follow channels of other users, comment and share their videos. YouTube's vision is to give everyone a voice, to evolve video, and to make partners and advertisers successful. (Vytiaz, 2018)

- **Twitter : (X)**

Twitter was launched in October 2006. It is a free real-time short messaging service that enables users to send and read messages (tweets) through the Twitter website, short message service (SMS), mobile application, and various desktop applications. (B. Liu, K. Cheung, & Lee, 2010). After setting up a twitter account (www.twitter.com), users establish a profile and a Twitter 'name' — for instance, @OTprofile — and can then send and receive tweets, accessed through any computer or mobile networked device. Once a tweet is sent, it appears in the user's Twitter 'feed' and in the feed of anyone who is following them (Maclean, Jones, Carin-Levy, & Hunter, 2013). In 2023 Elon Mask changed the name of twitter to X, and changed color of logo from blue to black.

- **Snapchat :**

Snapchat is an instant messaging application that was launched in 2011 for use on smartphones. With this application, users can publish videos or photos within 1–10 seconds (in their own profile) or send them as private messages to their friends. It is possible to write, draw and add subtitles on videos and photos shared via Snapchat. However, all content shared in the story is deleted by the system after 24 hours, while photos/videos sent privately disappear after displaying them up to two times. In addition, if Snapchat detects that the recipient has received a screenshot, it sends alert notifications to the senders (Tilic, 2017).

There are on average 265 million daily active users as of March 2021 (22% year over year growth from 2020). There is an average of over 5 billion snaps created every day, making Snapchat one of the most used camera apps in the world. Snapchat users opened the app on average 30 times per day in the fourth quarter of 2020 (Pascoe, 2021).

○ **Instagram :**

Instagram is a photo social application with functions of photo shooting, photo beautifying and sharing. It can also be seen as a new type of social media based on picture interaction because of its functions to assist people build social networking based on pictures. This mobile app was officially published in Apple App Store in October 2010. Its users' number grew rapidly after the app launched, with more than 100 thousand users registered in just one week. Afterwards Instagram became the focus of public attention on April 10, 2012. On that day, Facebook bought this company, which had only 551 days and 13 employees, for \$1 billion in cash and stock. Nowadays, the number of Instagram users has exceeded 1 billion (Yang, 2021).

The phone application allows users to take and manipulate photographs by adding filters and frames, and to share them online where other users can react through comments and likes, and even share the photo to their other social media platforms. (Niks, 2017)

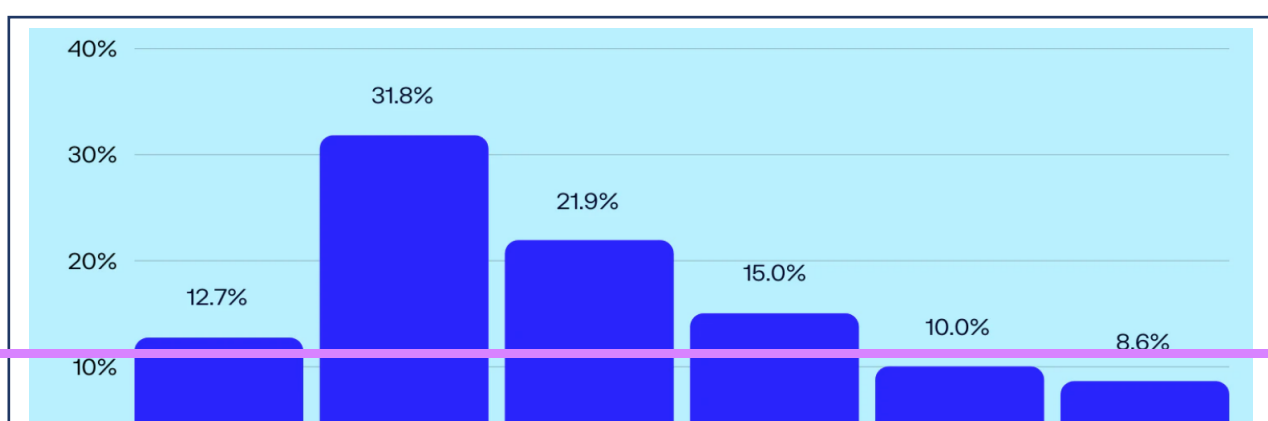
○ **Facebook :**

Within just two years of its 2004 debut at Harvard University, Facebook was already the sixth most popular Internet site and by 2012 it had registered one billion users. As noted by founder Mark Zuckerberg, Facebook's primary objective is to help people identify "...real and pre-existing connections among people" (Wikle & Comer, 2012)

Facebook is a website which allows users, who sign-up for free profiles, to connect with friends, work colleagues or people they don't know, online. It allows users to share pictures, music, videos, and articles, as well as their own thoughts and opinions with however many people they like (Nycyk, 2020).

So these are the most important and most used social media by all age groups, as the latest report for the year 2023 showed that the immersive group most used for social networking sites is from 20 to 29 by 31.8% as shown in the figure N°2.

Figure N°02 shows social media age demographics in 2023



Source :(KEMP, 2023)

The first studies on cyberbullying reproduced the schema followed by that on traditional bullying, considering cyberbullying a concrete form of indirect bullying, and its study was very focused on the impact of technological devices. However, cyberbullying is a social problem involving harassment, intimidation, bullying and unjustified aggressiveness undertaken through the use of digital devices by a person or group upon another person (the victim), but whose harassment effects remain and are diffused exponentially (Abaido, 2020).

According to CTIA-The Wireless Association (2010), wireless use in the United States increased 78% from 2005 to 2009, with 276.6 million subscribers and more than 1.36 trillion text messages. Moreover, social media sites provide an environment where victims often become targets of cyberbullies. The most common social networking sites where cyberbullying occurs are **Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram**. One of the most popular social media Web sites, Facebook (2010), reported over 3.5 billion Web links, news stories, blog posts, notes, and photos shared each week by its more than 350 million users.

These sites are intended to provide a positive outlet for social networking and recreation. Despite this fact, individuals are victimized and most victims have no knowledge of the person or persons responsible for their acts. With the capability of cyberbullying occurring anywhere, jurisdictional laws make disciplining cyberbullies extremely difficult. (Johnson, Haralson, Batts, Brown, & others, 2016)

In addition to the above, statistics indicate that because of the COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns, people around the world, including kids, are spending 20 percent more time on social media than they were pre-pandemic, in January 2020, 44 percent of all internet users in the U.S. said they have experienced online harassment. The most prevalent type of online harassment was offensive name-calling, making up 37 percent of all instances. (Team, 2023)

4- Categories of cyberbullying:

We try to summarize all types of cyberbullying that researchers have previously agreed upon in this field and each of these will be discussed:

- **Harassment** - when a bully sends rude and nasty communications to an individual or group of individuals on a frequent basis. Perilous texting, cyberstalking, and rude conversations;(Ab Rashid, Omar, Bolong, & others, 2022). Harassment typically differs from flaming in two ways. First, harassment is longer term than flaming. Second, harassment is more one-sided, with at least one offender and a single target. With flaming, on the other hand, there is a mutual exchange of insults between the individuals involved. (Kowalski, Limber, & Agatston, 2008)
- **Flaming** - an online brawl that takes place over emails, instant messaging, or social media accounts: vulgar imagery, aggressive language. (Ab Rashid, Omar, Bolong, & others, 2022).Flaming refers to a brief, heated exchange between two or more individuals that occurs via any communication technology. Typically, though, flaming occurs in “public” settings, such as chat rooms or discussion groups, rather than private e-mail exchanges. If a series of insulting exchanges ensues, then a flame war has started.(Kowalski, Limber, & Agatston, 2008)
- **Dissing** – the act of transmitting or broadcasting brutal information to ruin their recognition or friendships with others;
- **Fraping** – impersonates a person by illegally logging into their social networking account;
- **Deception** - deception is the act of persuading someone to reveal secrets and strategies or humiliating statistics in order to gain their trust
- **Trolling** is a harmful attack that uses insults or harsh language to elicit a response on online message boards and social networking websites.
- **Catfishing** - when someone steals a person's online identity, usually photographs, and uses it to create fraudulent social media profiles.
- **Slandering** - causing harm to another individual by spreading nasty rumors. We've seen that a number of those classes overlap, based on the severity of cyberbullying behavior (Ab Rashid, Omar, Bolong, & others, 2022)
- **Denigration** :posting or sending digitally altered photos of someone, particularly in a way that portrays them in a sexualized or harmful manner.
- **Impersonation** : With impersonation, the perpetrator poses as the victim, most often by using the victim’s password to gain access to his or her accounts, then communicating negative, cruel, or inappropriate information with others as if the target himself or herself were voicing those thoughts.(Kowalski, Limber, & Agatston, 2008)
- **Exclusion** - the act of purposely singling out and excluding someone from an online group, then leaving hostile remarks and tormenting the person who was singled out.

- **Outing** - publishing sensitive, private, or embarrassing material on the internet without the victim's permission;
- **Masquerading** - impersonating someone to harass them anonymously. (Ab Rashid, Omar, Bolong, & others, 2022)
- **Outing and Trickery** : Outing refers to sharing personal, often embarrassing information with others with whom the information was never intended to be shared.
- **Cyberstalking**: refers to the use of electronic communications to stalk another person through repetitive harassing and threatening communications. Although clearly related to harassment, cyberstalking involves more threats than pure harassment.(Kowalski, Limber, & Agatston, 2008).

5- Examples of celebrities' struggles with cyberbullying:

a) Selena Gomez:



- **Biography:**

She was born in Grand Prairie, Texas, on July 22, 1992, to Amanda Cornett and Ricardo Gomez, she got her start in show business at age 9 with a two-year run on the kids show Barney & Friends. Gomez became a Disney Channel star in 2007 as the lead in the show Wizards of Waverly Place. She is also known for her roles in the Hotel Transylvania movie franchise and Hulu's hit comedy series, Only Murders In the Building, which earned her a 2023 Golden Globe nomination.

Simultaneously, Gomez grew her pop music career, and her three solo albums have topped the Billboard 200 chart. Her hit songs include "Lose You To Love Me", "Good For You", and "Calm Down". The founder of Rare Beauty has a massive social media following and

became the first woman on Instagram to surpass 400 million followers in March 2023. (Donica, 2023)

- **Selena Gomez's struggle with cyberbullying:**

Selena's life knew many stations of cyber bullying, the beginning was with the traditional bullying that she faced in her artistic beginnings, and with the spread of the Internet and the emergence of social networking sites, the matter developed more and Selena became suffering from cyberbullying.

Since the beginning of her relationship with Justin in 2011, Selena has been bullied by Justin's fans, and she received mean comments and messages, and that was the start of her struggle with cyberbullying, she suffered from cyberbullying because of her relationship, she faced much negativity and hate in the social media ,for example she received message she received on Twitter was from a girl who said:"*I hate you, I hope you and your family have cancer and die*", in 2015, Gomez was diagnosed with lupus, an autoimmune disease. She took a break from social media to focus on her health, but she was still subjected to cyberbullying. People made fun of her for her appearance and her health condition.

Selena told The New York Times "*Idelate the app from my phone at least once a week. You fixate on the [negative] ones. They're not like, 'You're ugly.' It's like they want to cut to your soul. Imagine all the insecurities that you already feel about yourself and having someone write a paragraph pointing out every little thing, even if it's just physical*"(Staff, 2022)that's show how much is hurt the cyberbullying, and how much it can change the life of people even the famous ones can't handle it.

Why we took Selena Gomez as example of cyberbullying is because she was bullied by other celebrities which something sensitive and sad, all we know the history of feud between Selena Gomez and Hailey Baldwin, the relation between them is bad, briefly because Hailey married Justin Bieber ex-boyfriend of Selena.

Well there are **two stories** of cyberbullying of Hailey to Selena, **the first one** was when Hailey Bieber was accused of shading Selena Gomez after she was body-shamed in a since-deleted TikTok video in January 2023. The video sees Hailey and her friends, Kendall Jenner and Justine Skye, lip-syncing the sound, "And I'm not saying she deserved it, but God's timing is always right", **the second one**, when Gomez shared on TikTok that she laminated her brows "too much". A few hours later, Kylie Jenner posted a selfie on her Instagram Story and wrote: "This was an accident?" Fans assumed that she was throwing shade at Gomez because the text seemed strategically placed over her eyebrows. Jenner then posted a screenshot of her and Hailey Bieber on Facetime — both women had zoomed in on their eyebrows. Things began to spiral out of control when TikTok user @devotedly.yours created a video explaining the alleged

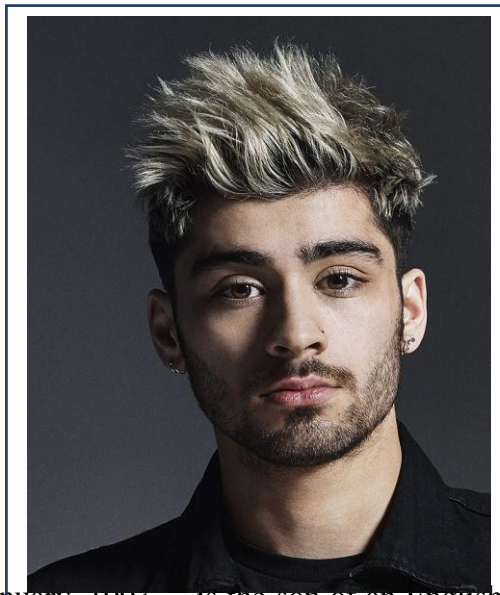
drama between Jenner, Bieber and Gomez. Jenner saw the video and commented, "this is reaching. no shade towards Selena ever and I didn't see her eyebrow posts! u guys are making something out of nothing. this is silly." To which Gomez responded: "Agreed @kyliejenner. It's all unnecessary. I'm a fan of Kylie!". So as we see Selena won't to dig in this story, she ignored everything but her fans didn't, they organized supportive campaign for Selena, they ask user of Instagram to unfollow

Jenner's account and inviting them to follow Selena's account. It should be noted here in that time Jenner was the most followed woman on Instagram, and because of this campaign, the number of her followers decreased, and on the other hand, the number of Selena's followers increased, which made her become the most followed woman on Instagram.

This came in response to the cyberbullying that Jenner did to Selena, and the matter did not stop at this, but Selena's fans asked to boycott Kylie's cosmetics, and the fans started filming videos while they were destroying these cosmetics.

Selena Gomez suffered too much because of cyberbullying and she left social media many times before, each time she finds herself judged because of her appearance, relationships or her mental health, she is still struggling but Selena's suggestion is not to retaliate and stop bullies with kindness.

b) **Zayn Malik:**



• **Biography:**

Zain Javadd Malik on 12 January, 1993 = is the son of an English and Irish mother and British Pakistani Muslim father. He was raised in Yorkshire along with his three sisters, Doniya, Waliyha and Safaa. He grew up writing raps and singing in school, also boxing between the ages of 15 to 17. Originally, he wanted to pursue an English degree and pursue an academic career. (hellomagazine, 2023).

In 2010, 17-year-old Malik auditioned in Manchester for the seventh season of the reality-television competition The X Factor. He was eliminated before the final round of the competition, but judges Nicole Scherzinger and Simon Cowell grouped him with fellow

competitors Harry Styles, Niall Horan, Liam Payne and Louis Tomlinson to form a new act for the remainder of the show. Performing as One Direction, this group became one of the most popular finalists in their season of The X Factor. Although they finished the competition in third place, they were immediately signed to Cowell's Syco music label. (biography, 2021)

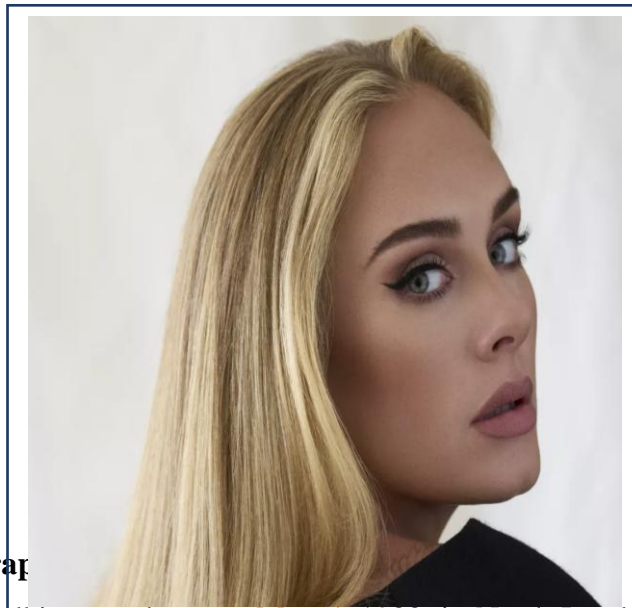
- **Zayn Malek's struggle with cyberbullying:**

Zayn told to The sun, during his time in One Direction, Zayn Malik says he was on the receiving end of aggressive online comments that said "nasty things" and compared him to a terrorist. While he was able to shrug it off, he says it began to affect him when the comments were directed toward his family.

"You can say whatever you want about me, I'm not really bothered. But when it starts to upset people I care about or I hear about it from my mum, then that's a problem. I thought we'd moved forward. If that was said to me on the street or if someone said it to me to my face or whatever then something could be done about it". (Staff, 2022)

Accordingly, the reason behind the bullying of Zain is due to his Pakistani origins on the one hand, and on the other hand, because of his religious affiliation represented in Islam. The idea that his origin is Pakistani Muslim, this made social media users call him a terrorist.

c) Adele:



- **Biography**

Adele Laurie Blue Adkins was born on May 5, 1988, in North London, England. Adele was the only child of Penny Adkins, an "arty mom" who was just 18 at the time of her birth, and a Welsh father, Mark Evans, who left the family when Adele was only four years old.

Adele is a British singer-songwriter who has sold millions of albums worldwide and won a total of 15 Grammys as well as an Oscar. Adele's first two albums, 19 and 21, earned her critical praise and a level of commercial success unsurpassed among her peers. After becoming a mom in 2012, Adele returned to the charts with the ballad "Hello" in 2015, the lead single

from what was dubbed her comeback album 25. In 2017, she won five Grammys for her work on 25, including album, record and song of the year (biography, 2021).

- **Adele's struggle with cyberbullying:**

Since gaining mainstream success, Adele has constantly been criticized because of weight. However, the cyber bullying went to a whole new level after the birth of her son in 2013. Almost immediately after becoming a mother, Adele was met with extremely cruel tweets from people (Moore, 2023). One of the worst tweets leveled at the new mom was from user @PerfFemale, later identified as Vanessa Bieber, who wondered publicly whether the child was *"fat and handicapped?"* Adding, *"Just murder it already lol."* Some fans of Adele did not seem to be laughing out loud, however, and rallied to the singer's defense. As of Monday, Bieber's account had been deleted (Job, 2012).

Adele's suffering with cyberbullying did not stop here, but rather she was subjected to a campaign of fierce bullying when she posted a picture of her on **Instagram** after losing a lot of weight, but not everyone was impressed by her weight loss. She got many mean comments as: *"Sorry I think she's gone too far her face looks gaunt. She used to be a role model for all girls struggling with their weight"*. Another person asked *"Is this really her? She was much beautiful and real before. Now looks like one of those regular women."* *"Disappointing. You didn't need to change yourself to fit into the world, the world needs to change to fit all body types."* Even in **Twitter** she received many bad comments as: *"Unpopular opinion... Adele is too skinny now and she looks like she's aged. I think the weight loss was great and kudos to her. I just think she went a little too far with it"*, *"Adele is looking hungry. I used to look hungry, too. I was hungry. I'm tired of this crap. It's okay to be a human that eats. Skinny isn't everything,"* said another Twitter user. (AGATE, 2020)

Adele suffered from bullying from a young age, she even refused to go to school because of the bullies, and this bullying accompanied her, even when she became a famous singer, the bullying developed from traditional bullying to cyberbullying, and from bullying her weight to bullying her baby, and even when she lost weight, she did not escape the bullying, people criticize her new weight.

6- Conclusion:

Cyberbullying is a phenomenon that deserves study and follow-up because of its damages and consequences that affect the psychological health of the victim, even if this victim is a celebrity, who in turn suffer greatly from cyberbullying of all kinds and it is difficult for them to control it or limit exposure to cyberbullying is considered impossible, so it must that the change be at the level of the individual, the user should know his limits, and this is through

media education, which must be from a young age, whether to protect the individual from being a victim of bullying or being the bully.

Bibliographie :

- Hinduja, S., & Patchin, J. (2020). *Cyberbullying: Edition Identification, Prevention, and Response*. Cyberbullying Research Center.
- Maharjan, R., & Gurung, L. (2022). Cyberbullying and its Relationship with Smartphone Addiction. *MANGAL RESEARCH JOURNAL*, 03, 73-82.
- Abaido, G. M. (2020). Cyberbullying on social media platforms among university students in the United Arab Emirates. *International Journal of Adolescence and Youth*, 25, 407-420.
- Pandey, B., & sharma, s. (2022). Prevalence of Cyber Bullying on Social Media: A Review. *Communication Today*, 58-66.
- Dredge, R. (2014). *Cyberbullying in social networking sites: An adolescent victim's perspective*. Faculty of Health Sciences, Australian Catholic University.
- Akinbogun, B. (s.d.). *How to Spot and Deal with the Different Forms of Cyberbullyi*. Récupéré sur dalspace.library.dal.ca: <https://is.gd/wUUZTD>
- Johnson, L., Haralson, A., Batts, S., Brown, E., & others. (2016). *Cyberbullying on Social Media Among College Students*. the American Counseling Association.
- Team, S. (2023). *Cyberbullying: Twenty Crucial Statistics for 2023* . Récupéré sur security.org: <https://is.gd/n2MSXA>
- Ab Rashid, F., Omar, S., Bolong, J., & others. (2022). Is it Because of I'm Famous, Success or Rich: Why Social Media Influencer become a Victim of Cyberbullying on Social Media? *rnational Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 12, 1192 – 1211.
- Kowalski, R., Limber, S., & Agatston, P. (2008). *Cyber Bullying Bullying in the Digital Age*. BLACKWELL PUBLISHING.
- Donica, A. (2023). *Selena Gomez*. Récupéré sur <https://is.gd/UaAbxR>
- Staff, T. (2022). *10 Stars Who Got Real About Dealing With cyberbullying*. Récupéré sur <https://is.gd/SqIka6>
- biography*. (2021). Récupéré sur biography.com: <https://is.gd/jvaFfv>
- biography*. (2021). Récupéré sur biography.com: <https://is.gd/I0blcb>
- hellomagazine*. (2023). Récupéré sur hellomagazine: <https://is.gd/c6TITb>
- Moore, C. (2023). *20 Celebrities Who Have Been Cyber Bullied on Social Media*. Récupéré sur celebritytoob: <https://is.gd/22Mh88>
- Job, A. (2012). *Cyber Bullies Greet Adele's New Baby Boy with Threats and Insults*. Récupéré sur endcyberbullying: <https://is.gd/yrYhd6>
- AGATE, S. (2020). *Adele's Dramatic Weight Loss: A Win For Online Bullies?* Récupéré sur talentrecap : <https://is.gd/2PVfk0>
- OBERLO. (2023). *AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON SOCIAL MEDIA IN 2023 (BY PLATFORM)*. Récupéré sur OBERLO: <https://is.gd/1ZdqwB>
- KEMP, S. (2023). *DIGITAL 2023 JULY GLOBAL STATSHOT REPORT*. Récupéré sur Datareportal: <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2023-july-global-statshot>

- Fiallos, A., Fiallos, C., & Figueroa, S. (2021). Tiktok and Education: Discovering Knowledge through Learning Videos. *Conference: 2021 Eighth International Conference on eDemocracy & eGovernment*.
- Miltsov, A. (2022). Researching TikTok: Themes, Methods, and Future Directions. *The SAGE Handbook of Social Media Research Methods*, 664- 676.
- Hamid U, F., Mulyana, A., & Regina, M. (2018). Motive, Meaning and Social Action of Youtube Content Creators in Indonesia. *Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences* , 230-239.
- Vytiaz, A. (2018). YOUTUBE – A NEW ERA OF TV? Faculty of Economy and Administration, asaryk University.
- B. Liu, I., K. Cheung, C., & Lee, M. (2010). Understanding Twitter Usage: What Drive People Continue to Tweet. Taiwan: Conference: Pacific Asia Conference on Information Systems.
- Maclean, F., Jones, D., Carin-Levy, G., & Hunter, H. M. (2013). Understanding Twitter. *British Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 295-298.
- Tilic, G. (2017). Snapchat as an Advertising Platform. *New Trends and Issues Proceedings on Humanities and Social Sciences.*, 122- 129.
- Pascoe, M. A. (2021). The effect of Snapchat on learner satisfaction and anatomical knowledge retention: Preliminary observations. *FASEB BioAdvances*, 909–917.
- Yang, C. (2021). Research in the Instagram Context: Approaches and Methods. *The Journal of Social Sciences Research*, 07, 15-21.
- Niks, H. (2017). INSTAGRAM AS A SUPPORTIVE BUSINESS PLATFORM FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS Freelance Photographers Can Earn Money on Instagram . Degree Programme in Business and Information Technology , Lahti University of Applied Sciences.
- Wikle, T., & Comer, J. (2012). Facebook's Rise to the Top: Exploring Social Networking Registrations by Country. *International Journal of Virtual Communities and Social Networking*, 46-60.
- Nycyk, M. (2020). *Facebook: Exploring the Social Network and its Challenges*. Michael Nycyk, Brisbane, Australia.