PERSPECTIVE ATTITUDES IN CASES OF BULLYING ON SOCIAL MEDIA X: AN APPRAISAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This research examines how Indonesian netizens of X consider physical bullying in the broader scope, which is social media (cyber-world) through X. Researchers analyze traditional bullying that occurs in Indonesia but is used as discourse on social media (cyber). Therefore, a netizen attitude assessment system appears in comments and posts, especially those related to affectt, assessment, and appreciation. The method used in this research is Qualitative research under Discourse Analysis methods, with the social media data source "X" with the keywords #bullying and #bullyingcilacap. Researchers sort and select the data to be analyzed based on the criteria for comments not out of the topic and prioritizing comments from sentences or phrases, while the data analyzed is in the form of words or lexis related to the appraisal system. The findings of this research are in the form of an adverse judgment attitude followed by an attitude of affect and appreciation in posts about bullying cases that occurred in Indonesia. This shows that the writer or netizen is furious and worried about the immoral act of bullying. However, a form of positive judgment attitude was also found where netizens sympathized and cared about justice for victims of bullying.

Keywords: Appraisal, attitude, bullying cases, netizens, social media

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji bagaimana netizen Indonesia X memandang perundungan fisik dalam lingkup yang lebih luas yaitu media sosial (dunia maya) melalui X. Peneliti menganalisis perundungan tradisional yang terjadi di Indonesia namun dijadikan wacana di media sosial (siber). Sehingga muncul sistem penilaian sikap netizen dalam komentar dan postingan, terutama yang berkaitan dengan afek, penilaian dan apresiasi. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian Kualitatif dengan metode Analisis Wacana, dengan sumber data media sosial "X" dengan kata kunci #bullying dan #bullyingcilacap, sedangkan data yang dianalisis berupa kata-kata atau leksis yang berkaitan dengan sistem penilaian. Temuan penelitian ini berupa sikap penilaian negatif yang diikuti dengan sikap afek dan apresiasi pada postingan tentang kasus bullying yang terjadi di Indonesia. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa penulis atau netizen sangat marah dan khawatir dengan tindakan asusila yaitu bullying. Namun, ditemukan juga bentuk sikap penilaian positif dimana warganet bersimpati dan peduli terhadap keadilan bagi korban perundungan.

Kata kunci: Kasus bullying, sikap, penilaian, media sosial, netizen

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INTRODUCTION

Cases of bullying in Indonesia have become widespread recently, especially among children and teenagers in school environments. Bullying often happens in schools, and according to Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (KPAI) 2024, cases of bullying in educational units that continue to occur are like an "iceberg" phenomenon. Bullying at school occurs when students become victims of unfair treatment or violence committed by fellow students. The impact of bullying experienced by victims varies. This is based on research conducted by Almira & Marheni, (2021) of three respondents who had experienced bullying at school; it was found that they experienced bullying trauma in different forms. Some felt it immediately then, and some even felt the impact only after growing up. Because of the differences in suffering, other people's perceptions of bullying cases differ. Generally, other people's perceptions of bullying are unfavorable. The perception of other people can be one of the factors that influence bullying behavior; this perception of bullying is generally often equated with humor (Butar & Karneli, 2021). Some students think that the meaning of bullying at school can be interpreted broadly because this definition also includes the behavior of playing around or teasing (jokes) between friends (Ybarra, Espelage, Valido, Hong, & Prescott, 2019).

Based on data from the Federasi Serikat Guru Indonesia (FSGI) (2023) collected from Detik.com, cases of bullying in educational units throughout 2023 reached 30 cases, where 80% occurred in education units under the authority of the Ministry of Education and Culture, and 20% of cases occurred in education units under the Ministry of Religion. Most cases of bullying in the school environment occur in elementary schools and junior high schools, with a proportion of 50% of the total cases. According to Chu et al., (2019), the issue of bullying victimization among adolescents is being recognized as a significant concern. Referring to Chu et al., (2019), there are two kinds of victimization: traditional bullying and cyberbullying. These two acts frequently encompass three key characteristics of bullying: intentional hostility, recurrent instances, and an imbalance of power between the individuals perpetrating the bullying and the victim. Thus, bullying is considered as a significant psychosocial issue that carries substantial negative effects (Eyuboglu et al., 2021).

Many cases of bullying that have occurred in Indonesia recently have been revealed to the public because some parties revealed it on social media, so it became viral. Posts that have gone viral on social media have gotten more attention, which makes people use them to produce content. The rapid growth of information and communication technology has facilitated the production of content by users of social media platforms, resulting in a substantial increase in the volume of content available on these platforms (Agustina, 2020). Content has become a basic commodity on social media, which is produced, disseminated and consumed by social media users (Nasrullah, 2016).

This research uses appraisal theory to draw the society's perception toward viral bullying cases in X. Social media X is one of the platforms most frequently used by netizens for online social interaction, such as sharing information, communicating, discussing, and collaborating. Therefore, researchers chose X to study society's perceptions of bullying cases, which are currently being widely discussed. This conceptual paradigm is a medium of linguistic assessment

of the emotional responses reflected through words, phrases, and sentences. It tries to reveal the underlying appraisal processes that are responsible for triggering public opinion and emotional reactions to bullying incidents. These included the evaluation patterns regarding the seriousness of bullying and the degree of empathy towards the victim. The following analyses try to expose the complex interplay of personal feelings, societal norms, and cultural values that conspired to frame public discourse on the phenomenon of bullying. Finally, putting the appraisal theory in context with the societal reactions following viral cases of bullying suggests even stronger ways of preventing the situation and interventions for the cultural effects of empathy and support within the community.

Previous research was conducted by Kusumawardania & Puspitasari, (2021), who analyzed the appraisal of cyberbullying in the Attitude aspect of students' speech on social media, namely Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter. This study employs qualitative research methodologies to examine the linguistic characteristics of 68 speech data. The study focuses on descriptive analysis. The National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN) got this comment via the Intelligence Perception Analysis Program, which may potentially include content related to cyberbullying. This study found three distinct forms of cyberbullying prevalence in Indonesia, specifically flame, harassment, and impersonation. In addition, the research findings indicate that speech on social media exhibits many forms of Attitude, specifically Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation.

Several previous studies have used appraisal on social media, among others, the research that aims to examine the self-presentation strategies employed by Indonesian male and female teens in the context of English captions on Instagram by Himmawati et al., (2022). Of the 500 English captions, 90 captions deal with 155 products that are rated about friends. Himmawati's research found that male teenagers express their attitudes more through affect, whereas female teenagers express their attitudes more through judgment. Another study by Yuliyanti, (2023) this study looks at how the public viewed M. Kece's Twitter blasphemy lawsuit against Islam. The descriptive qualitative method is used in this study. This study uses appraisal theory to gather public opinion on the case of blasphemy against Islam in the case of M. Kece via Twitter. As a result, affection is more dominant than judgment (19%) and appreciation (27%), with 54%. Another research with data sources on the social media Twitter by Qiao & Jiang, (2022) is about the general public's response to climate change news. This study investigates Twitter messages that incorporate the phrase "global warming" during a duration of 16 months and employs an extensive framework that integrates sentiment analysis approaches, precisely the hedonometer approach from a natural language processing standpoint, with appraisal theory from a discourse analysis perspective. With the finding, "Appreciation" is used most often and "Affect" the least.

Other research that uses appraisal theory is research that examines the character, structure, impact, and causes for attitude used in the news text "Berebut Vaksin" by Yulianti et al., (2021). This study was library research. Using a descriptive methodology, the current study extracted data from a news article published on Medcom.id on February 3, 2021. The search showed numerous instances of unfavorable judgment and appreciation. News writers often harbor a pessimistic perspective toward vaccine makers, nations worldwide, the global populace, and Indonesian residents. Another research by Haryati et al., (2021), examines the Appraisal System with a

specific focus on the attitude aspect as implemented by school guidance counselors in the provision of counseling services. The language used in counseling services is depicted in this qualitative descriptive study as it is utilized in natural settings and the results indicate that the counselor's speech is characterized by the expression of judgment, followed by affect and appreciation, and mostly positive.

Another research by Harti & Kurniawati, (2020), examines the role of Attitude, a sub-system of Appraisal, in the expository writing of students, with a particular focus on topics relevant to Covid-19. Harti & Kurniawati's research analyzes students' expression of attitude in their papers, a qualitative method is used to provide objective and precise results, and the results found were more Affect than Judgment and Appreciation. Another interesting study by Nurjanah & Masykuroh, (2022), analyzed the appraisal of a few English youth songs from Pamungkas' album related to teaching English to teenagers. The qualitative approach was selected, and four songs by Pamungkas—*Be My Friend, Walk the Talk, Intro 3, and Be Alright Again Today*—were chosen to provide the data. The results indicated that negative attitudes are more common. Appreciation emerges as the most dominant appraisal subsystem. Based on previous studies, this research provides a new perspective from netizen comments on bullying cases that occur in schools, not from the perpetrators of bullying, who are analyzed linguistically.

The current research will examine how Indonesian netizens of X consider physical bullying in a wider scope, which is social media (cyber-world) through X. Because attitudes are so variable, we may adjust their volume according to how strongly we feel them. The resources we utilize to indicate how strong our reactions are as amplification. Also, because of the increasing number of bullying cases that happen and are carried out by children in Indonesia and the various attitudes people respond to these cases. Therefore, researchers try to examine bullying that occurs directly but is discussed on social media. Generally, the research carried out is on cyberbullying, making this study worth analyzing. Researchers analyze traditional bullying that occurs in Indonesia but is used as discourse on social media (cyber). Therefore, a netizen attitude assessment system appears in comments and posts, especially those related to effect, assessment, and appreciation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

JR Martin elaborates further on Appraisal Theory and explains in detail what Appraisal is and the contents of its three subsystems in the book The Language of Evaluation: Appraisal, Evaluation, or the different attitudes negotiated in discourse, the intensity of emotions involved, and the various ways to show value and unite readers, is what appraisal theory is all about (Jing & Lihuan, 2021). It is composed of three subsystems: graduation, attitude, and engagement. Attitude assumes an essential part. It is focused on our emotions, encompassing our emotional responses, assessments of our behaviors, and appraisals of objects. Appraisal Theory was developed and has since been used in various discourse genres, such as media discourse, critical writing in secondary school English, history writing, legal discourse, academic discourse, argumentative writing, baby language, narratives, etc. (Wei, Wherrity, & Zhang, 2015). These discourse studies are critical from a theoretical and practical standpoint. Appraisal Theory is a valuable framework for examining attitudes and interpersonal meanings, as evidenced by its widespread applicability.

An appraisal is extensively employed in various contexts, leading to several modifications that customize its use for specific research objectives, such as analyzing evaluative language in research article abstracts. This article suggests more enhancements, particularly in the Attitude system. Given the rising prevalence of bullying incidents in Indonesia, academics are intrigued to explore the perspectives of netizens regarding such occurrences. The interpersonal metafunction primarily concerns the establishment of personal and social connections through the use of language (Halliday, 2014). This improvement is necessary to examine the extent of evaluative language employed in talks on many subjects, including instances of bullying in Indonesia that have been used as topics of discourse on social media.

According to (Martin & Rose, 2003), Appraisal refers to the process of evaluating many aspects of a text, such as the attitudes expressed, the intensity of emotions conveyed, and the methods employed to establish and align values with the reader. An interpersonal meaning system is appraisal; evaluating objects, people, and their feelings are all aspects of attitude. Attitude involves the emotions, judgments of acts, and evaluations of things (Indawati & Ekawati, 2021). The expression of emotion, character assessment, and assessing the worth of things are the three primary categories of attitude. That phrase refers to resources for expressing emotions as affect, resources for character evaluation as judgment, and resources for appreciating the value of things as appreciation. With a fixed resource that places a text's recommendations openly and in interpersonal propositions, the theory emphasizes the methods of emotion, appraisal, and attitude within the broad range. Thus, in the current study, the researcher will employ appraisal. Appraisal is language evaluation, which is used to see how people evaluate discourse/reality through choice of words.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used Qualitative research methods under Discourse Analysis. The Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) approach was used in this research. SFL is a linguistic approach that aims to understand how a text forms meaning in a context. The appraisal system is used as a part of SFL, which aims to dissect the interpersonal relationship between the writer and the reader.

To collect data, researchers carried out several steps that guided researchers in data analysis, results, and discussion.

First of all, researchers started looking for data. With the data findings, researchers sort and select the data to be analyzed based on the criteria for comments that are not out of the topic and prioritizing comments that are from sentences or phrases. Because many comments that appear only have one word. The author collected 5 data on posts on #bullying and 10 data on posts on #bullyingcilacap; these posts were on the social media account "X", and the data search was stopped in early October.

After getting what was mentioned previously, the author of this research took screenshots of the posts and comments that had been sorted earlier. Next, researchers analyzed the language of netizens' perspectives on bullying cases by grouping them based on a list of words for each Appraisal attitude category, which includes affect, judgment, and appreciation.

Researchers in qualitative research act as instruments, so in this research, the researchers themselves interpret the meaning and find the parts, carry out the implementation and planning, collect analytical data, and interpret so that, in the end, they report the results of the activities that have been researched (Moleong, 2009). The analysis stages were carried out using a qualitative descriptive approach. Data in the form of posts responding to bullying cases. In categorizing, researchers refer to the analysis techniques of Martin and Rose (2003).

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Following the attitude classification proposed by Martin & Rose (2003), the findings showed that judgment dominates the classification of netizens' perspectives on bullying cases. Six judgments were found, five in affect, and four in appreciation.

Judgment

Six judgments were found when analyzing the netizen's attitude toward bullying cases exposed in X. The following are the X comments that belong to the judgment classification.

1) *"Death sentence is the **greatest** option"* - @tlobeli02 [Judgement: (-) Propriety]

This comment is a statement proposing the death penalty as the best option in a bullying case that occurred at a school in Cilacap. ***Greatest*** in literal meaning reflects the highest among other comparison. It is used to reflect the highest quality of the state. However, in the datum, greatest is paired with the noun phrase **death sentence**. Such pairing changes the meaning nuance of **greatest** from a positive into a negative nuance. It is because taking someone's life through a death sentence is considered controversial because the punishment is irreversible. It is also backlashed with the nature of human rights, which states that everyone's life is valuable. Therefore, in this context, the word **greatest** reflects the writer's negative judgment toward a bully. It shows that the author feels that this case of bullying is very serious and requires a very firm response. The writer uses very strong and firm words to state that, in their opinion, the death penalty is the best solution or the most effective option in responding to bullying cases.

2) ***"Normalize euthanasia. Immediately!"***-@kharisma_restoe [Judgement: (-) Propriety)

Different with **greatest** in the datum above, the word **normalize** is deemed having a neutral nuance. Thus, the negative judgment of the datum above is drawn through the word **euthanasia** that follows **normalize**. In this context, normalizing euthanasia means that the sanction given to the abusers is **death**. The comment is emerged when the discussion of bullying cases leads to the dialogue of the victim's psychological suffering. Following the context, the writer argues that the experience of psychological suffering arising from cases of bullying is so severe that it makes him argues for taking euthanasia as an extreme solution to recompense his actions. Euthanasia is an act that is prohibited in Indonesia. This is regulated in the law and also in the Doctor's Code of Ethics. However, this writer believes that euthanasia sanctions can be normalized in Indonesia as a preventive action in eliminating bullying cases.

3) *"All PonPes (Pondok Pesantren/Islamic boarding school) in Indonesia **should cease** this bullying and seniority system like this is so **against** Islamic practice"* - @jangbodang [Judgement: (-) Capacity, (-) Propriety]

This comment responds to cases of bullying that occurred in Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia. Two kinds of negative judgments are found in the datum above. The first one is the negative judgment portraying the negative capacity and the second one is the negative judgment portraying the negative propriety. The negative capacity is drawn through the phrase **should cease**. By adding modality **should**, it reflects the necessary action that should be done in order to make something correct. Pairing the modality **should** with the word **cease** in this context reflects that bullying cases in Islamic boarding schools still occur, and as an Islamic Institution, they cannot make the cases stop. Additionally, the word **against** reflects the negative propriety since it follows with the term **Islamic practice**. Islamic practice, as the term suggests, reflects the religious nature of social practice, which is rooted in all the positive and kind social practices. Against Islamic practice reflects an improper behavior happened at that Islamic boarding schools. Furthermore, the term **seniority system** in this context is equal to power. Bullying can occur because the perpetrator feels he is more powerful and superior to the victim. The datum above reflects the writer's disagreement with the hierarchy or seniority system in Islamic boarding schools which is one of the factors causing cases of bullying.

4) *"I believe bullies should be **burned alive**"* -@ferdyuno [Judgement: (-) Propriety]

Burned alive, as euthanasia and death sentence, is considered immoral punishment since it relates to someone's life. This comment explicitly shows the author's desire to give very harsh punishments to the perpetrators of bullying. The words **burned alive** create a very brutal image and imply an extreme act involving extreme physical pain and destruction. The use of these words may reflect the author's level of anger and annoyance towards bullying cases that occur in schools in Indonesia. Such a statement is considered a negative judgment because it reflects the negative society's judgment, in which the judgment is taken from the propriety classification. However, society's anger is understandable. Victims of bullying can endure trauma for the rest of their lives; they can feel afraid that this will happen again so that they will close their social life tightly. It disables the victim to socialize with other people. They may be alive physically but mentally dead. The writer seems to believe that such mental death is traded with the physical death of the bully.

5) *"**Fuck** restorative justice. All I want is **justice** for the victim"* - @bjonejamal [Judgement: (-) Propriety, (+) Normality]

The data shows that the lexis **fuck** is considered as a negative judgment of propriety because, in this context, it expressed the writer's anger towards the justice system, specifically the restorative justice given to the bully. Restorative justice provides a chance for the bully to negotiate the harm after the bullying cases. For the writer, such chance is an unfair decision considering the suffer of the victim. Thus, though fuck sounds emotional, in this case, it belongs to the negative propriety since it highlights the failure served by restorative justice. Additionally, the word **justice** in the second sentence means giving appropriate punishment to the perpetrator based on the perspectives of the victim. It implies that the sentence given to the bully should depend on the victim, not the bully. Seemingly, by having restorative justice, the justice for bullying cases is a bully-based sentence, not a victim-based sentence. It is likely that a perpetrator of bullying who is underage will only receive rehabilitation. It is deemed unfair, considering the suffering of the

victim. Thus, the author disagreed with the implementation of rehabilitation for perpetrators which could cause cases of bullying to recur and have no deterrent effect.

6) *"Looks, personality and status are all easy targets, and particularly **difficult** to change"* - @imvalenn_ [Judgement: (-) Capacity]

The lexis **difficult** in this context is though and hard. The comment appeared in the context of discussing victims of bullying cases. The **difficult to change** can reflect the understanding that victims of bullying are often given pressure or intimidation related to their physical appearance, personality, or social status. This shows it is difficult for victims to change these attributes, providing an indication that these comments reflect an empathetic view of individuals who may be experiencing difficulties or suffering as a result of bullying. The cause of bullying is that the victim appears to have no power which can be seen from his appearance and personality. Which the author believes is difficult for other people to change. Thus, the statement above reflects the negative judgment of capacity.

Affect

In X, 5 affect found in representing netizen's perspective to bullying cases that occurred in Indonesia. The following are the affects found in several posts on social media regarding bullying cases. Below are the details:

1) *"Bullying leaves permanent psychological **scarring** and young people become adept at learning what hurts, verbally, and psychologically"*- @imvalenn_ [Affect: (-) Disclination]

From this data, the lexis **scarring** is considered an inclination in cases of bullying because **scarring** in this context means **dangerous**. This comment was given in the context of a post about a bullying case that is currently going viral in schools in Indonesia. According to the post, bullying took place and led to the victim being forcefully tossed onto the volleyball court. The choice of the word **scarring** is based on netizens' desire to emphasize that the impact of bullying is not only temporary but also leaves deep and difficult-to-remove scars on the victim. The writer feels that bullying will greatly affect the victim's psychology with permanent impacts. The writer implies emotions related to feelings of sympathy or concern for victims of bullying.

2) *"If my dad were not a high-status person, I could **suffered** like this, fuck you"*- @sosis_curah [Affect: (-) Dissatisfaction]

The sentence above shows that the lexis **suffered** is considered as negative satisfaction because **suffered** in this context means **miserable**. This comment appeared in a post about a bully who had been caught by the authorities and there was nothing he could do about it. It seems that the author of the comment has experienced something similar, but was saved because of his father's power. "If my father were not a high-status person" this statement highlights the belief that his father's social status had a significant impact on the treatment or experiences he may have experienced. By using the word "suffered," the author tries to convey the severity of punishment

or justice that a perpetrator of bullying must receive. And he is proud of the privilege he gets which can be seen from the word "fuck you".

    3) *"**WTF** you should all be in jail ya **no matter how old are you**"* -@bizzle [Affect: (-) Dissatisfaction]

The lexis *WTF* is considered as dissatisfaction because *WTF*, in this context, means *angry*. This comment is an emotional response to a post about bullying that occurred in Indonesia, where in the post a group of student gangs were bullying a student for certain actions or behavior, with the author stating that everyone involved should be in prison. The choice of the word "WTF" indicates the author's assessment of the seriousness of the act and the belief that the act should warrant criminal punishment. Through this sentence it is revealed that the writer is not satisfied with the law given, which is supported by the sentence that follows, *no matter how old you are*, which shows that the law in cases of bullying should not look at age. This section shows that the author believes that age should not be an excuse or justification for actions that are considered harmful or illegal.

    4) *"Indonesian government must enact a new law about the punishments for an underage as the number of bullying cases is increasing **so rapidly** and most of the perpetrators are still a minor"* - @ladiorc [Affect: (-) Insecurity]

The point above shows that the lexis *so rapidly* is considered as insecurity in the grouping because, in this context, so rapidly means **anxious**. This comment appeared in a post by a netizen who uploaded a case of bullying against school children, in which he stated that the perpetrators of bullying should be truly deterred. He also wrote about the perpetrator's track record, not only at the Cilacap school, but even at the previous school, the perpetrator had problems.

This comment conveys concern about the increase in bullying cases and focuses on the need for the Indonesian government to create new laws regarding punishment for underage perpetrators. Especially for perpetrators who are minors, the law in Indonesia is not yet fair in giving punishment. The government often reduces a person's sentence just because he is a minor, which causes bullying cases to continue to increase. The use of *so rapidly* helps emphasize the urgency of the action. Netizens may want to convey that the problem of bullying is not only increasing but also happening very quickly, so immediate action is very important. And also by using the word, netizens may be trying to make readers/society more aware of the severity and urgency of the situation.

    5) *"I can't imagine the trauma that will **haunt** this precious kid"* - @tayvtpm [Affect: (-) Unhappiness]

The next point to discuss is the ***haunt*** lexis that triggers the reader's reaction. Negative affect shows a negative reaction in the form of unhappiness due to news of bullying experienced by school children, where the trauma of the incident repeating itself will be adept by the victim. Moreover, if the victim is still a minor, bullying will be the most impactful thing in their life later.

This comment expresses empathy and concern for victims of bullying who are helpless and resigned to the actions they have experienced by expressing an inability to imagine the trauma that might haunt the victim. The use of the word **haunt** places emphasis on the psychological impact, referring to experiences that can haunt the mind and emotions of the victim. It distinguishes the effects of trauma specifically in a psychological context. The impact of the trauma experienced is not only temporary but also has long-term impacts and may continue to affect the victim's life. This can raise awareness of the seriousness of the situation.

Appreciation

In X, 4 Appreciation was found in representing netizens' perspective on bullying cases that occurred in Indonesia. The following are the affects found in several posts on social media regarding bullying cases:

1) *"May your soul **rot in hell**, kid"* @satsatttt_ [Appreciation: (-) Impact]

The data shows that the lexis **rot in hell** can be considered as a form of appreciation that falls into the category of reactions that have a negative impact. This negative appreciation was given by netizens who were furious with the perpetrator for the very uncivilized bullying he carried out and vowed that his soul would rot along with the law he received. This comment seems to contain a very strong expression of anger or annoyance and is directed at the bully when he sees how he carried out his action. The phrase **"rot in hell"** is a form of expression of extreme anger and expectation of severe suffering or punishment in the future.

2) *"He deserves to feel **how horrify** that **cold prison floor** is for the rest of his life. **Enjoy, kid!**"* -@SheanNathanael [Appreciation: (-) Impact]

The data shows that the lexis **enjoy** can be considered as a form of appreciation which falls into the category of reactions that have a negative impact. This negative appreciation seems to provide space for the perpetrator to enjoy the cruelty of life in prison as reinforced by the word **horrify**. This comment provides a perspective on the perpetrator of bullying and expresses the desire for the perpetrator to experience the fear of forever being in prison, accompanied by the message "Enjoy, kid!"

And the word **cold prison floor** also describes that life in prison is far from comfortable. This expression shows the belief that the perpetrator of bullying deserves to feel fear and suffering for the rest of his life in prison. The choice of the word "horrify" emphasizes the terrible or terrifying aspect of the experience. For a perpetrator who is still underage, especially since he has always lived comfortably with the **"power"** that he and his parents have, this will be very torturous for him.

3) *"I'll even willing to watch this video a whole night, so **satisfying**"* - @ArthurDijkstraa [Appreciation: (-) Valuation]

From the data, besides **satisfying**, it can be analyzed as a form of appreciation that falls into the negative valuation category. The appreciation given by netizens is a manifestation of their **delightful** when they see a perpetrator of bullying bow down and not move when arrested by the

authorities because he will feel the punishment that will be given. This comment appeared in response to a post showing the bully being arrested by the authorities, and the author expressed his readiness to watch the video all night long with satisfaction. The phrase "so satisfying" expresses the author's satisfaction or relief after seeing the video. This indicates that catching the perpetrator provides emotional satisfaction or justice for the author.

4) *"We **need a 'White Bear'** episode of Black Mirror but for young bullies like this"* - @monsoonero [Appreciation: (-) Balance]

From the data **need a 'white bear'** shows negative appreciation which is included in the balanced category. This appreciation was conveyed by the writer, who stated that they needed an episode similar to the "White Bear" episode in the Black Mirror series for the younger generation who were involved in bullying as depicted in that episode. Because they want some form of dramatic punishment or justice, as seen in the episode, to show the consequences of bullying for the perpetrator. 'White Bear' is a sign of suffering, punishment, justice, and horrific amusement.

In summary, all findings are shown in the table below:

Table 1. Summary Finding

Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings	Frequency
Affect	Un /Happiness	(+)	-
		(-)	1
	In /Security	(+)	-
		(-)	1
	Dis /Satisfaction	(+)	-
		(-)	2
	Dis /Inclination	(+)	-
		(-)	1
Judgement	Normality	(+)	1
		(-)	-
	Capacity	(+)	-
		(-)	2
	Tenacity	(+)	-
		(-)	-

	Veracity	(+)	-
		(-)	-
	Propriety	(+)	-
		(-)	5
Appreciation	Reaction: Impact	(-)	2
	Composition: Balance	(-)	1
	Valuation	(-)	1

After defining and evaluating existing data representation, based on the table, it was revealed that the **Affects** found were all negative; each found once for unhappiness, disclination, insecurity, and two times for dissatisfaction. In **Judgement**, 4 negative judgements and 2 positive judgements were found. In the Propriety type 3 times, Capacity once, and once each in the positive judgement Capacity and Normality. Then in the 4 **Appreciation** data, negative appreciation was found; Impact 2 times and once each on Valuation and Balance.

Based on the findings above, negative judgment is the most common type of appraisal found in the study. Such negative judgment might be supported by society's empathy and moral outrage. The empathy given to the victims leads to the negative judgment of the bully. Such emotional tendency is triggered by seeing the unfair or harmful effects suffered by the victims. In general, human beings as a social person should promote kindness, respect, and fairness as the social core standards. Bullying is backlashing social standards (Silbaugh, 2023). Thus, it is considered as an act that violates the social harmony.

Society's negative judgment toward bullying and bullying cases is a clear indicator of a strong empathy towards the victim. The sentiments reflect a genuine understanding and concern regarding the pain experienced by the victim. Such empathy reflects society's realization towards the injustice that underbullying might have been realized. By standing with the victim and supporting the victims at all levels, it sends a message that bullying is a violation of basic individual rights concerning safety issues and an infringement on human dignity (Reyneke & Jacobs, 2018).

However, a form of positive judgment attitude was also found where netizens sympathized and cared about justice for victims of bullying. The empathy raised form the netizen mobilizes the community support and triggers the policies to overcome the bullying cases. A safer and kinder environment is an urgent need for the victim as a vulnerable person. Restorative justice promoted by the government is considered insufficient for creating such an environment. There should be a deterrent effect for the bully as it makes the victim suffer longer than the bully period itself. The government, society, and the social community should go hand in hand together in creating a better approach to overcoming bullying cases (Rigby, 2010). Educational programs on mental health and trauma issues should be promoted to strengthen society's emotional intelligence and conflict

resolution skills (Lopes & Salovey, 2004). Not to mention the importance of diversity should also be integrated into such educational programs (Mylonakou-Keke, 2015).

The current research provides insightful information that assessments that are sorted from the perspective of netizen attitudes can also be evaluated and analyzed in different cases from previous research to see the variety of netizen assessments. The current research is also in line with previous research Kusumawardania & Puspitasari, (2021) which examined attitudes in cases of cyberbullying, where the results were found to be more attitude appreciation. The results of this research are different from the results of the current research, even though the actors are the same, netizens, the research context is different. Kusumawardania's research (2021) focuses on cyberbullying and found appreciation as the most appraisal found.

There are several studies that support the current research. The results found in research examining the public's assessment of the blasphemy case against Islam named M. Kece on Twitter by Yuliyanti, (2023) are the same as the results of the current research, it was found that there were more judgment assessments because the context and actors were the same, both discussing netizen perspectives. Another research by Haryati et al., (2021) which found more judgment but positive feelings, because the researcher focused on the attitude aspects provided by guidance and school counselors in counseling services. The actors and context are different which makes the results of this research different from the current research, which found more negative judgments.

However, there are also several studies that do not support or have different results with the current research on the research attitudes toward global warming on Twitter Qiao & Jiang, (2022), this research found more appreciation. The results of this research are different from the results of the current research because the cultural values are different. Twitter users prefer to criticize things related to global warming implicitly instead of expressing things like "I'm angry about it" or other overt emotional statements. In the research on the assessment of Indonesian teenagers in English captions on Instagram by Himmawati et al., (2022)More positive Affect was found. In the current research, more negative judgments were found, but negative affect took second place. However, in this study, the actors were young Indonesians who may have just entered the social world, so positive affect assessments were found more often.

Also, research in News Text "Berebut Vaksin" Yulianti et al., (2021), in contrast to the results of the current research, the actors in this research are the news writers themselves, which is the data found was more negative appreciation. However, in same research exploring appraisals of selected English-language youth songs in Pamungkas album Nurjanah & Masykuroh, (2022), the data found was more negative appreciation; in this research, Pamungkas songs were used as a model for expressing teenagers' emotions and thoughts in English musical words. Contrast to the results found by the current research which were more judgment. Another different results from other studies that evaluated students' feelings and emotions regarding the pandemic Harti & Kurniawati, (2020) where more negative affect were found. This is different from the current research because the actors and social values are different.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings above, the form of judgment regarding bullying cases that occur in Indonesia appears to be dominant through assessment analysis. The identified form of judgment is characterized as negative propriety, wherein propriety refers to the degree of alignment between an individual's moral values and cultural norms. The finding shows the profound public aversion against instances of bullying in Indonesia, owing to the very unethical nature of such behavior, particularly when perpetrated by school-age individuals.

The issue of bullying should not be dismissed as inconsequential since it can significantly and detrimentally affect the well-being of the one being targeted. The disclosure of various bullying cases in Indonesia is sometimes facilitated by the spread of viral content on various social media platforms, which eventually becomes a discourse that many people discuss. Nevertheless, the impact of this phenomenon is not uniformly positive, particularly in the case of minors who have unrestricted access to social media platforms. In fact, this may inadvertently encourage them to imitate this behavior even though the perpetrator later feels that it was just a joke, not bullying. Hence, it is imperative to underscore the cultivation of moral underpinnings in children at a young age, first with the familial unit and extending to educators inside the school setting. Likewise, the Indonesian government must pay close attention and care to the handling of bullying incidents and implement measures that provide a long-term deterrent effect for the perpetrators. As well as providing treatment for the victim's condition by providing a safe and friendly environment. The Indonesian government's responses and actions towards incidences of bullying in the country can provide valuable material for future research.

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