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Cyber Bullying as a Contemporary Theme of Cyber-Age Literature: A Space Transition Analysis

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Abstract

This study is based on the most critical phenomenon of contemporary times that is cyberbullying. For this purpose, Cybernetics is considered to be a milestone in introducing a technology-oriented age. Advancements in the field of scientific studies furnished the traditional ways of life. Social media and websites are used for communication purposes. Such a virtual medium is known as cyberspace. In this study two television films, Cyberbully (2011) and Unfriended (2014) are selected for analysis. To meet the objectives of the research, the theoretical underpinnings of the space transition theory of Jaishankar (2008) and the content analysis of Berger (1991), are adopted. It is described that by utilizing popular modern-day apps, such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, Skype, Gmail, Spotify, and Instagram, the technophiles have been facilitated but it has its devastating impacts too. By the dark usage of technology, humanity can also suffer as the characters from the selected movies have suffered. This study depicted that people in virtual communities behave differently as there is no sense of fear or guilt. Individuals are easily targeted and bullied online. Cyber security is the issue of the day due to which critical information and shreds of evidence can be leaked even by close friends, mates, and relatives. The analysis of the characters emphasized that transient attitudes can bring remarkable twists in one's life. Laura and Taylor faced victimization and discrimination due to cyberbullying. Additionally, cyberbullying can bring notable psychological annoyance, depression, anxiety, and stress. The study is substantial in depicting that technology is indispensable.

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1.1 Introduction

Present-day literature is named postmodernism literature as it is the product of a quite complicated arena where technological enlargements have amalgamated the boundaries of real and hyper-real. Postmodernism is a broad movement that widely summarizes other subcultural, political, social and religious movements. Analyzing critically the historical background of the particular movement, different authors and researchers marked it differently. Postmodernism is a complex technological arena that contains a lot of cultural, social, political, and technological movements. It is day to day transforming notion which is considered a kind of flood that changed the meaning of life (Zaidi et al., 2018). Flores (2007) emphasizes that Postmodern is a vast movement that automatically brings massive changes. It started in the late twentieth century, a century that is shadowed by unique approaches.WWI, WWII, cold war policies, and other scientific discoveries left great impacts on human life. Various historical movements such as anti-colonialism, nationalism, orientalism and capitalism are the most highlighting aspects of the science-oriented Postmodernism movement. Zaidi (2016) asserts that Postmodernism is a social, political, religious and technological movement that started in the 1940s with the invasion of cybernetics. She further mentioned that it is of flexible nature that accepts changes without any specific resistance. Therefore, approximately all spheres of life were influenced by the rapid changes brought by cybernetics through its various scientific notions.

Technology has become a ruling master for a postmodern man. Human dependency on technology has grown to such an extent that the modern generation rather loves to live in an ideal and hyperrealist world than the real one. Developments and progress in various fields have questioned old traditions and broken the previously constructed values from many perspectives. The expansion and encroachment in media and computers created two-coated versions of reality. Life is badly torn between the 'virtual' or 'hyper' version (Zaidi et al., 2018). Different cyber tools and technological devices, for instance, the internet, computers, cell phones, smartphones, or other gadgets have revolutionized every aspect of human life over the last numerous decades. Artificial lifestyle is one of the most remarkable things which show that humans are connected in today's global village (Holt & Bossler, 2015). Scientific advancements greatly facilitated human beings but on the other hand, they have some drawbacks too. As Zaidi (2016) proclaimed, "The advancement in media and computers has created a 'hyper-reality' (p.16). The term hyperreality is not a limited phenomenon but rather a deep notion introduced by the famous French philosopher Baudrillard (1994). Through this approach, he tried to point out the imitative representation of reality where there is no absolute truth. Similarly, hyper-reality means beyond the realistic event. Baudrillard presented the idea of Simulacra in his famous book *Simulation and Simulacra.* This particular approach is known as hyperreality. According to the philosopher, human beings live in idealism that is self-created. There is a thick and unavoidable layer of technophobia. Mostly derived from cybernetic, new technologies like cyberspace, the internet, Chaos, and Hyperrealist theory are often deliberated in the context of technology. Intellectual revolution and global transformation are the notions introduced through technology.

Cybercrime is the most current phenomenon that netizens are facing. Crimes committed via technology or cyber tools are named cybercrimes. Cybercrime is a harmful and destructive act that is committed by using computer networks and specifically occurs through cyber or virtual space. The current study revolves around the theme of cybercrime or cyber bullying which is one of the most contemporary issues. Ayofe and Oluwaseyifunmitan (2009) claimed the

seriousness of the certain issue in the following words, "Over the past twenty years, unscrupulous computer users have continued to use the computer to commit crimes; this has greatly fascinated people and evoked a mixed feeling of admiration and fear" (p.1). The analysts via their collaborative efforts described the ratio of computer-based crimes in the 2000s. Security Surveys show an upward trend toward increasing cybercrimes in this age of information. For this category of crime, the word cyber terrorism is applicable. The development of the internet and its worldwide significance cannot be denied but it has also become the medium of terrorism. People, governments and institutions of a country are terrorized due to criminal activities by using the internet and other computer networks. The most utile form of technology nowadays is the computer, internet, and cell phones. No doubt these inventions made life easier to live but on other hand created a lot of problems too. One example growing in scope and frequency is cyberbullying which is the subgenre or branch of cyberpunk. Cyberbullying is defined as; when an individual uses the internet, cell phones, or other technological devices to send or post text or images intended to hurt, embarrass, threaten torment, intimidate and humiliate their victim. The youth of the present era uses the internet excessively and this excess use of social media has led teenagers to cyberbully. Cyberbullying deals with the dark usage of technology, the internet and social media to promote the merciless phenomenon of harassment of teens.

It has been the propensity of literature to depict the particular portrayal or image of a society in which it is formed. In the contemporary age, literary writings are also technology-oriented. The addition of the prefixes like cyber and techno evaluate that technology has raised a wide socio-cultural phenomenon in this global village. Cybernetics, cyber tools, cybercrimes (cyberterrorism), and cyberspace are the ruling themes of postmodern literature. The aim of this study is directed to find out the aspects of cyberbullying in the television film *cyber bully* (2011) and *Unfriended* (2014). This is a globally damageable notion, an act that causes great insecurities. For the present study, the analyst selected the "Space Transition Theory" offered by Karuppannan (2007). This theory deeply relates to the deteriorated phenomenon of cyberbullying in contemporary society. The theoretical foundation of Karuppannan's (2007) study is based on the transitional behavior of people in quite different physical and cyberspace. He considered cyberspace as a new locus for committing crimes. This theory discovers that due to the changing nature and manners of people in cyberspace the ratio of crimes upsurges. Additionally, the analysis of television films *Cyberbully* (2011) and *Unfriended* (2014) is based on the theoretical framework of social transition theory. This qualitative study adopts Berger's (1991) content analysis method for analyzing the collected data.

1.1.1 Problem Statement

Technological expansion is the essence of postmodernism. Such scientific advancements have made life much easier on approximately all forums. Technology and other related webs are deeply pervasive in today's generation and greatly advantageous to humanity. Therefore, besides the advantages of technology, its destructive consequences are also notified. Cyberspace is a computer-generated world that is a medium of communication and expression for a cyber-oriented postmodern generation. Such a virtual world on the other hand has created hurdles. For instance, cyberterrorism is a serious issue that has given birth to the cybercrimes like cyber harassment and cyberbullying. For the present study, the theme of cyberbullying is of vital importance. For this purpose, the two television films have opted for the analysis. The television films are *Cyberbully* (201) and *Unfriended* (2014). This qualitative study has tried to meet its objective through the application of Karuppannan (2007). The Space Transition Theory and the

content analysis method proposed by Berger (1991) are applied to the scripts of selected television films.

1.1.2 Research Objectives

1. To explore the concept of cyberbullying in the television film *Cyberbullying* (2011) and *Unfriended* (2014).
2. To elaborate the destructive effects of the dark web on the lives of both the protagonists of selected films.

1.1.3 Research Questions

1. How cyberbullying is the most prominent theme in selected films?
2. How destructive effects of the dark web are projected on the lives of the protagonists of selected films?

1.1.4 Significance of the Study

The present study is significant to evaluate the consequences of technological progress. Cyberterrorism is one of the most burning issues that have been highlighted in this study. This study has been programmed to analyze the destructive aspects of the soft world created by technological links and the internet. The current study is an asset for scholars, pupils, and the common man as they will come to know about the chaotic and criminal characteristics of the present-day world that has limitless progression in the field of scientific explorations. It has been remarkable for bringing variations in the lifestyle of the contemporary man. The researchers have analyzed socially deteriorating and chaotic situationss caused by the boundless usage of technology and the internet. This study unveils that cybercrimes and cyberterrorism are two alternate philosophies that gave birth to the cyberbullying caused by the internet. The beneficiaries of the particular research are not only researchers and academic scholars but common readers as well. The use of technology is not confined to a selected sphere of life. In the age of digital humanity,, all the individuals in society are concerned with it. Additionally, the present study contributes to the common man's understanding of the concept of cyberbullying and its effects on an individual's life. It equips the reader so that he knows how to deal with technology more safely.

1.2 Literature Review

A review of related literature is a gateway to understanding the previously existing works. A plethora of work has been done on this certain topic. The particular section of the study explores the nature of contemporary literature, for instance, themes, approaches, and other dominant aspects.

Zaidi et al., (2018) claimed about the historical background of cybernetics. They discussed that with the entrance of cybernetics in the 1940s, gradually the social, political, and economic map of the world transformed. Along with such developments, the Internet came into widespread usage in the late 20th and early decades of the 21st century. Internet and its expansion revolutionized everyday life. As far as literature is concerned it is a vivid portrayal of society so,

it is also got affected. Therefore, modern literature known as Postmodern is the amalgamation of the computer and the natural world. Zaidi and Azam (2018) explained that cybernetics is the essence of postmodern literature. Technology has transformed society into a cyber society. There is an amalgamation of culture, race, language, and technology in the current age. It is claimed that this extraordinary situation has automatically given birth to different literary genres. Cyberpunk is one of the 1980s genres that deal unequivocally with the social implications of how technology affects all the features of humanity. The word comes into prominence in the late twentieth century. Additionally, it focuses on human experiences in post-industrialist and developed cultures. The present study exclusively deals with the experiences of different characters in the selected discourses in the age of the internet. It is programmed to analyze the sub-themes of cybercrime (cyberbullying) in the two television films for example *Cyberbully* (2011) and *Unfriended* (2014). Cybercrime is the latest phenomenon and one of the most dangerous forms of terrorism. As the name refers it shows the increasing ratio of crimes via the internet and other dark links on the web. These crimes are committed in the online environment or electronic atmosphere. Technology and computer play vital and supportive roles based on threatening purposes for sending harassing messages ((Mcguire & Dowling, 2013). Ayofe and Oluwaseyifunmitan (2009) suggest, "Cyber-crime by definition is any harmful act committed from or against a computer or network. In essence, cyber-crime is a crime committed in a virtual space and a virtual space is fashioned in a way that information about persons, objects, facts, events, phenomena, or processes are represented in mathematical symbols or any other way and transferred through local and global networks" (p.3). Further cybercrimes can be categorized in many other ways. In the age of information and extensive development, the limitless usage of computers and technology causes crimes for example cyber-trespassing, cyber-deception/stealing (theft), cyber-porn/obscenity, cyberbullying and cyber- harassing/violence (Thomas & Bossler, 2018).

Cyberbullying according to Belsey (2011) is the use of information and communication technologies to break up the halite behavior which is done by an individual to hurt or harm others. According to the article in the NACP communiqué (2007), a poll conflicted by the fight crime found that in the United States more than 13 million kids who are 6 to 19 years old are becoming the victims of cyberbullying. He also discovered that one-sixth of primary school and one-third of teen-aged children accounted for being cyberbullied. Willard (2005) says that there are nine main types of cyberbullying aspersion, harassment, limitation, and flaming expedition (outing). Hanky panky; exclusion cyber treats. There are several paths through which cyberbullies can reach their online victims. Willard (2005)elucidates various ways of cyberbullying as, sending brutal, savage, and sometimes threatening messages, creating websites with content about the victims without the victim knowing, and just posting the pictures online without consent. Some other cyberbullies get into the victim's email account and involve the victim in chat through messaging and sending the information which is being collected by other people. They also take nonconsensual pictures of victims, post them and start threatening the person (Willard, 2005).

Cybercrime is a deeply rooted issue for the inhabitants of postmodern society. Kofoed and Ringrose (2012) worked by combining the approaches of Deleuze and Guattari (1984, 1987) with Judith Butler's (1990, 1993, 2004, 2009) works to focus on the ratio of sexual cyberbullying in teens by using social networking sites. Particularly the researchers in the light of their work explored that sexual cyberbullying is established through technological events or devices. These

kinds of crimes are mediated by techno links or widely spread webs that may be through texting or social networking sites. Thus, crimes usually occur in or through virtual communities or cyberspace. Concerning the virtual or cyberspace world, different approaches have been offered by many theorists and analysts. They demonstrated the shift in the usage of technology and the internet. Baudrillard (1994) a famous French Philosopher represented the idea of Hyperreality in his book *Simulacra and simulation*. In the present scenario, the philosopher discussed the hyperreal picture of the society created by technologies. Reality is a far-flung concept for the postmodern man. From day-to-day domestic activities to a highly advanced level technology has remarkably transformed the actual shape and portrayal of life. In the technology-dominant age, people love to live in a virtual community. Therefore, these newly adopted ways are effective in turning the mindset of the contemporary generation.

Domination of the internet can't be avoided therefore people on a large scale communicate via technologies. The visible change has been notified in the manners and behavior that they adopt in the real or virtual world. To distinguish a remarkable change in the behavior of people in two different worlds the theorist Jaishankar (2007b) offered his theory. This theory explored the transitional behavior in the soft world of cyberspace. The theory focuses, on "*Space Transition"* as an explanation of the nature of the persons who bring out their conforming and non-conforming behavior in the physical space and cyberspace (Jaishankar 2007b, p.7). Theoretical foundations laid the detail that how people react and behave differently in two quite opposite worlds; virtual and real. This research aims to explore the transitional aspect of cyberspace via critically analyzing the theme of cyberbullying through the application of the above-mentioned theory to the selected television films to exclusively meet the objectives.

1.3 Theoretical Framework

The present study aims to explore the theme of cybercrime and its subthemes in the selected postmodernist films. Under the theoretical set-up of Space transition theory, this study covers all the aspects of the increasing ratio of crimes due to the involvement of technologies. To explain the interconnection and causation of crimes in cyberspace, Jaishankar (2007b) proposed a theory called "Space Transition theory". The theory was published as a chapter in his book that was named *"Crimes of the Internet."* The theory is a basic cornerstone in the field of criminology and of vital importance due to the crimes in the internet-oriented world. The theory was further amended by Frank Schmalleger & Michael Pittaro and published by Prentice Hall (2008). It unveils the nature of the changed behavior of the people in a virtual and real context. It elaborates on the conforming and non-conforming manners of a person in two quite opposite spaces for example in the physical space and cyberspace. The theory consists of many postulates but its essence is that people behave differently in computer-generated space in comparison to the physical or actual space. Changes come in their behavior when moving from one space to another (Jaishankar K. , 2007b).

1.4 Research Methodology

The current study is qualitative and implements a content analysis method for its analysis and critical discussion. Content analysis is a useful methodology for the analysis purpose. According to Neuendorf (2002), it is one of the primary methods that help in evaluating the main theme of discourses. Berger (1991) introduced various techniques and methods in his book *"Media*

research techniques." In the field of mass media, both qualitative and quantitative methodologies are described. This procedure helps in exploring multiple themes, societal features and issues and also describes the negative portrayal of women. For this particular study, the tools of analysis are multiple themes and societal features. The application of the space transition theory proposed by Jaishankar (2007b) and the media content analysis of Berger (1991) helped the researchers to meet the objectives of this study. The selected movies *Cyberbully* (2011) and *Unfriend*ed (2014) are analyzed within the above-mentioned setup. The themes of cybercrime and its destructive consequences are highlighted through content analysis and space transition theory.

1.5 Analysis and Critical Discussion

This particular section of the study exclusively deals with the analysis of selected films *Cyberbully* (2011) and *Unfriended* (2014). The theoretical setup of the space transition theory represented by Jaishankar (2007a) and Berger's (1991) content analysis method highlights the themes of the above-mentioned television movies. The study tosses light on the concept of cyberterrorism. Cyberterrorism is the name that refers to the convergence and amalgamation of cyberspace with terrorism. Such unlawful acts result in violence, fear, harassment, and annoyance. It is shown that the destructive effects of cyberbullying are the phenomenon of the technological age where people live in a virtual or hyperreal world and use this hyperreal world as a way of communication. It has been critically scrutinized via space transition theory, the societal behaviors. People behave differently in a technology-oriented world. Through this study, the researchers emphasized the transitional attitude of people within two different real/virtual poles. With the intervention of the internet, smartphones, social media, and advanced computerized gadgets, postmodern man has created an advanced layer of communication and contacts. Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Instagram, and other apps are the most prominent mediums of communication for the current generation. The selected Postmodernist television movies solely revolve around most rationalized concepts like social media and other socially dominated apps. The protagonists of both movies are the most prompted figures that go through critical conditions.

1.5.1 Elaboration of the Cyberbullying

Literature represents a picture of the day and reflects particular events in society. The present study shows, in the postmodern arena, even literature has amalgamated with science and technology. Developments in the field of science have introduced new ways of a virtual community, for example, cyberspace, the internet, and other technological links. This particular study unveils the criminal activity that happens in the virtual world. Computer-assisted unlawful deeds are named cyberbullying or cybercrime that is also known as computer crime. Both the movies revolve around the theme of computer-based or technology-assisted crimes such as cyberbullying. In the movie *Cyberbully* (2011) a teenage girl Taylor is the central figure who symbolizes victimization and exploitation. A clear dimension is shown in the movie that how in the virtual world automatically the attitude of people changes. Similarly in the movie *Unfriended* (2014), Laura Barns is the central character who goes through critical conditions. Via the implementation of Jaishankar's (2007) Space Transition theory, the visible and distinguishing difference in attitude is notified. It is entirely based on the perception that people in two domains real/unreal or actual/virtual react weirdly. This analysis has shown that unusual conduct

automatically led the main characters towards obliteration. The poor girls are exploited and bullied by other characters on multiple apps used by the contemporary generations (as the plots of both selected films accelerated upon the changed behavior of characters in the virtual community). Berger's (1991) content analysis method is a valid way to measure the events of the under-discussion movies.

Unfriended (2014) is a perfect portrayal of today's Avant-grade societal features where smart apps are used for communication. In the movie, Laura Barns' video was anonymously posted on the internet. Such a cruel act led her toward a chaotic end. Three days later she committed suicide in her high school. The embarrassing video was posted by her friends they made during a party. The films depicted the horror events on her death anniversary. Laura's friends (Blaire, Mitch, Jess, Adam Ken, and Val) were involved in a group chat when an unknown user joined them and exposed all their secrets. Billie 227 is the unknown user that becomes a part of their chat. They think that the unknown user is just a technical glitch. Ken Smith claims, "It's probably a glitch." Blaire begins receiving texts from a mysterious person declaring her to be Laura Barns. Blaire could not believe that this person is Laura because she has passed away or killed herself one year prior. There is a strange supernatural and horrible twist in the story. The narration mostly takes place on a computer screen or Skype.

The movie represents the issues of contemporary society that how teenagers are exploited sometimes by their relatives, friends and their mates. Laura the central character after one year of her suicide exactly on her death anniversary wanted to know the fact behind the leaked video. For this purpose, she mysteriously joins her friend's group during their mutual chat on Skype with the name of Billie 227. Firstly they try to get rid of the unknown user but are unsuccessful each time. Suddenly Laura's accounts on various apps become active they consider it to be hacked probably. On this occasion, one of the friends says that it may be a hacker. Ken Smith: "It's a hacker. He's spying to get info on farts and boners, ok?"This statement shows how netizens' security is a great risk. The transient situation has been created even by the well-known personalities around us. Never Ever is the game that Laura forces them to play. Through this game, she comes to know how her friends had caused her death and self-killing. When talking to friends, Mitch and Blaire Smith Ken confesses that whatever happened to Laura was justified. Smith added, "She deserved all the shit she got from that video." Transient behavior shows the world of virtuality where bluntly transform their attitude. The selected discourses exclusively deal with the changed behavior. Similarly, the case of the protagonist, Taylor in the movie *Cyberbully* (2011) goes through critical phases due to her mates. She is also bullied online exactly like Laura Barns. It is the core and the ruling theme of both selected films. These discourses tossed light on the temporality of human nature in two different spaces real/virtual. *Cyberbully* (2011)as the name suggests and implied by the title, revolves around the story of Taylor Hillridge. A teen who is bullied online by her mates after she joins a social networking site. Due to the transient nature of cyber security her mom Kris informs her of the lack of online privacy in the following words, "What you do online isn't exactly private" (*Cyberbully*, 2011).

Taylor like other members of the particular digital society joins social media website named Cliquesters. After that, things get complicated for her. Not only on social media but also in real life she faced weird situations. One of her school friends mentioned the online activities. Caleb says, "I saw what people were saying about you online. I don't know why they have to do that. It sucks." Technophiles have no authentic privacy and adopt the ephemeral nature while

doing online activities. There is no sense of fear and security rather exploitation is much easier online. Both Postmodernist discourses disclose the same notion of contemporary society. Postmodernists prefer social media or social websites as a way and medium of communication that provides them with an opportunity to behave differently. Observation helped the theorist Jaishankar (2007a) to project a theoretical setup of space transition theory. The particular approach has a deep consistency with present-day society and literature. In *Cyberbully* (2011) protagonist's friends and schoolmates harassed and bullied her on social media websites and discussed her personal life. She was unable to control and fight the hardships of the critical times like Laura, she also decided to commit suicide.

1.5.2 Consequences of Cyberbullying on the Leading Characters

The analysis of the movies and central characters unveils the idea of an increased ratio of cyberbullying. These literary pieces highlighted the dark usage of social media, harassment, anxiety, and frustration of the technological age. From both movies, it is clarified that hacking is also one of the most recent strategies of netizens. Via the theoretical foundations of the Space Transition Theory and the content analysis method, the researchers find out certain facts about the insecure nature of the virtual platforms. It has been proved through the characters of Laura Barns (*Unfriended*, 2014) and Taylor (*Cyberbully*, 2011) that people feel more comfortable with online bullying. Additionally, Taylor's friend Samantha says, "When you do it online, you don't even realize that you're doing it" (*Cyberbully*, 2011). Such incidents brought destructing consequences in the lives of both the characters.

Laura in *Unfriended* (2014) goes through the undefined stages that eventually end in her suicide. Brutally and unsympathetically exposed by her friends when they uploaded an embarrassing video on Facebook leads her to kill herself. The uploaded video shows Laura sleeping drunk. She is senseless lying on the ground while on the other hand Blaire is shown laughing. The movie becomes suspicious when she joins a Skype conservation and slowly kills off everyone who was involved in taunting and tormenting her. The game Never Have I Ever exposed their dirtiest dark secrets. This incident reflects the anxiety of the digital age and the transient nature of people while they communicate in virtual media. In the end of the movie, Laura also punishes her best mate Blaire who is responsible for posting the humiliating clip. Blaire mentions, "Please, Laura we are not bad people... we are good people."

Laura: Really? Are you sure about that?

Blaire Lily: I'm sorry.

Laura: "What you've done will live here forever. I wish I could forgive you, Blaire."

Psychologically distressed Laura shot herself. Nobody could help her to save her life even in a way her friends were involved in the killing. After a humiliating video, Laura prefers to commit suicide rather than live a frustrated life. *Cyberbully* (2011) is also the product of the cyber-age that represented the events of the life of seventeen years old girl Taylor. She also witnessed the transitional attitude of her friends on social media websites and decided to kill herself. Her friends and people around her isolate her causing a thick layer of tension. She couldn't overcome the hardships, frustration, and depression of life therefore she tried to take her life.

Communication technologies caused mental complications in Taylor's life that pushed her toward a suicide attempt. Before committing suicide she uploaded a video on a social website due to which her life was saved.

Taylor: "I'm the real Taylor Hillridge. And I don't know why everybody hates me so much. But maybe I do because now I hate myself too. And right now, I don't see the reason for trying, or for talking, or for breathing. I'm just done. So that's it, I guess. Bye."

Samantha: "I think something is wrong with Taylor. She posted a video online and now she's not answering the phone and I'm freaking out!"

Thus, the cyber age is one of the complicated ages where the virtual medium is as important as the real but it is also challenging. Privacy issues and a sense of insecurity are constant debates. As the concerned movies exemplified that there is going to be an alarming situation for the postmodern generation. Characters like Taylor in *Cyberbully* (2011) and Laura in *Unfriended* (2014) showed the destructive and devastative impacts of cyberbullying. In the cyber or virtual world, both protagonists were exploited by their fellows. Bullying caused an avoidable layer of anxiety due to the changed behavior of technophiles. Cyberbullying is the most recent issue among teenagers that even led them to depression, anxiety and even suicide. Both characters felt humiliated, exposed, isolated and powerless to stop things and push themselves toward taking extreme steps.

1.6 Findings and Conclusion

The analysis of the movies *Cyberbully* (2011) and *Unfriended* (2014) within the theoretical set-up of Space transition theory portrayed cyberbullying as a recent occurrence of the age. The growing popularity of social media is a noteworthy characteristic of the current age. Apps like Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram, Skype, YouTube, and other social websites have served humanity and still contribute to contacting people. Along with these advantages, technological apps sometimes become worse. It depends on their usage (light/dark). In separate sections of the analysis, both objectives are discussed. The first part of the analysis deals with the very first objective while the other part answers the second one. Cyberbullying is a kind of cybercrime that usually occurs in public digital spaces that are approximately overwhelming. The analysis of the central characters showed the destructive impacts of cyberbullying especially on teenagers. Physical and psychological effects on both characters are notified. Through critically scrutinizing the contents of the aforementioned television movies via the theoretical application of space transition theory (Jaishankar K. , 2007a; Jaishankar K. , 2007b), the analysts displayed that sufferers may succumb to precarious conditions, for instance, anxiety, depression, and other serious stress-related problems. Due to the fear and sense of insecurity, they suffer and feel meaningless. Victims feel vulnerable and unable to concentrate on different activities. Deep psychological embarrassment deprives the target of survival from optimism and a positive ideological approach. Thus, cybercrime is the branch of cyberterrorism that eventually leads society towards an undefined disaster.

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