

Peer Aggression Glossary

Aggression Terms	Definition
<i>Aggression</i>	Behaviors that are intended to hurt or harm others (Berkowitz, 1993; Brehm & Kassin, 1990; Gormly & Brodzinsky, 1993; Myers, 1990; Vander Zanden, 1993; cited in Crick & Grotpeter, 1995)
<i>Aggressor</i>	The person who chooses to hurt or damage a relationship. A bully.
<i>Assistant Aggressor</i>	The bystander who eggs on an aggressor and encourages his actions or joins in the harmful behaviors and thus becomes an aggressor himself
<i>Bullying</i>	<p>A real or perceived imbalance of power, with the more powerful child or group attacking those who are less powerful. (US Department of Justice, 2001)</p> <p>According to Olweus (2008),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bullying is aggressive behavior that involves unwanted, negative actions. • Bullying involves a pattern of behavior repeated over time. • Bullying involves an imbalance of power or strength.
<i>Bummer</i>	A situation that is not particularly desirable but is not aggressive in its nature
<i>Bystander</i>	The person or persons who are not aggressors or targets but are caught somewhere in between. Also known as a “kid in the middle.”
<i>Courageous Kid</i>	A bystander who comes to the aid of a target and stops the aggression
<i>Covert Aggression</i>	Behaviors in which the perpetrator manipulates others to attack or harm the target person, instead of doing so him/herself. (Björkqvist, Österman, & Lagerspetz, 1994)
<i>Indirect Aggression</i>	Behaviors harming a target by rejection or exclusion (Feshbach, 1969, cited in Card, Sawalani, Stucky, & Little, 2008)
<i>Overt Aggression</i>	Harming others through physical aggression, verbal threats, instrumental intimidation. (Crick & Grotpeter, 1995)
<i>Physical Aggression</i>	Harm and control through physical damage or by the threat of such damage (Crick, Casas, & Ku, 1999)
<i>Passive Aggressive</i>	Of or denoting a type of behavior or personality characterized by indirect resistance to the demands of others and an avoidance of direct confrontation, as in procrastinating, pouting, or misplacing important materials.
<i>Passive Onlooker</i>	A bystander who just watches an aggressive incident but takes no action whatsoever
<i>Proactive Aggression</i>	Deliberate aggressive behavior that is controlled by external reinforcements (Crick & Dodge, 1996)
<i>Reactive Aggression</i>	An angry, defensive response to frustration or provocation (Crick & Dodge, 1996) Example: A child is being teased repeatedly in school and then becomes a teaser himself for protection.
<i>Relational Aggression</i>	Harming others through purposeful manipulation and damage of their peer relationships. (Crick & Grotpeter, 1995)
<i>Revenge</i>	a response to an aggressive act in which a target assumes the role of aggressor and makes a former aggressor a target; role reversal in an aggressive act (The Ophelia Project)
<i>Silent Supporter</i>	A bystander who wants to take action in support of either the aggressor or the target but for one reason or another does not do anything
<i>Target</i>	The person who is aggressed upon or bullied. The object of bullying.
<i>Verbal Aggression</i>	A communication intended to cause psychological pain to another person, or a communication perceived as having that intent; also referred to as verbal/symbolic aggression (Vissing, Strauss, Gelles, & Harrop, 1991)

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Beliefs and Behaviors Terms	Definition
<i>Alternative Positive Behavior (APB)</i>	A suggestion for a more socially acceptable behavior aligned with positive normative beliefs that will serve as a replacement for a negative behavior
<i>Civility</i>	Showing positive regard for others in accordance with the normative beliefs of a group
<i>Consequence</i>	A disciplinary action following a behavior that violates normative beliefs
<i>Emotional Literacy</i>	The ability to accurately use words to describe feelings and emotions
<i>Emotional Intelligence</i>	The capacity for recognizing our own feelings, and those of others, for motivating ourselves and for managing emotions well in ourselves and our relationships (Goleman, 1995). Having emotional intelligence means being able to recognize what you are feeling so that it does not interfere with thinking. It becomes another dimension to draw upon when making decisions or encountering situations. (Orbach, 1998)
<i>Empathy</i>	Defined in two ways: (1) the awareness of another person's thoughts, feelings, and intentions and (2) the ability or tendency to be vicariously aroused by the affective state of another person (Hoffman, 1984, cited in Kaukiainen et al., 1999). Involves 3 components. All must be present for empathy to take place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotional Component: the ability to identify another's feelings • Cognitive Component: the ability to understand another person's perspective • Application Component: the ability to respond appropriately
<i>Forgiveness</i>	The process of concluding resentment, indignation or anger as a result of a perceived offense, difference or mistake, and/or ceasing to demand punishment or restitution. (Wikipedia, 2010)
<i>Hostile Attribution Bias (HAB)</i>	The tendency to perceive hostile intent on the part of others even when it is really lacking (Baron & Richardson, 1994, cited in PsychWiki, 2009)
<i>Leadership</i>	The process of social influence in which one person can enlist the aid and support of others in the accomplishment of a common task. (Wikipedia, 2010)
<i>Making it Right</i>	An apology or any restorative action to repair a relationship and reestablish civility between the aggressor and the target (The Ophelia Project) Consists of three components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apologize with sincere words or through a restorative action 2. Serve any necessary disciplinary consequences 3. Assure the target and bystanders that you will make an effort to not be aggressive again
<i>Mentorship</i>	A developmental relationship in which a more experienced person helps a less experienced person, referred to as a protégé, apprentice, mentoree, or (person) being mentored, develop in a specified capacity. (Wikipedia, 2010)
<i>Normative Beliefs</i>	Self-regulating beliefs about the appropriateness of social behavior (Huesmann and Guerra, 1997)
<i>Perspective Taking</i>	The ability to view a situation from the mindset of another person
<i>Pro-Social Skills</i>	The abilities necessary to be aware of thoughts and feelings of others, feeling concern and empathy for them, and acting in ways that benefit others (Sanstock, 2007)
<i>Rule</i>	A principle or statement that governs behavior
<i>Social Norms</i>	The most widely shared beliefs or expectations in a social group about how people in general or members of the group ought to behave in various circumstances. (National Social Norms Institute, 2010)
<i>School Climate</i>	The quality and character of student life (National School Climate Council 2009)

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Cyberbullying Terms	Definitions from the Center for Safe and Responsible Internet Use, NetLingo.com and Wikipedia.com
<i>Blog</i>	A shared online journal where people can post diary entries about their personal experiences and hobbies
<i>Bulletin</i>	A message sent in real time to each “friend” on a user’s social networking page.
<i>Cyberbullying</i>	The use of modern communication technologies (such as the Internet and cell phone) to embarrass, humiliate, threaten, or intimidate individuals in an attempt to gain power and control over them; bullying over the computer or cell phone. (Glenn R. Stutzky)
<i>Cyberstalking</i>	Harassment that includes threats of harm or is highly intimidating
<i>Denigration (Put-downs)</i>	Sending or posting harmful, untrue or cruel statements about a person to other people
<i>Empathetic Disconnect</i>	The inability to sense the emotions and feelings of the receipt of a message; specifically applies to cyber-communication (The Ophelia Project)
<i>Exclusion</i>	Actions that specifically and intentionally exclude a person from an online group, such as exclusion from an IM “buddies” list
<i>Flaming</i>	Sending angry, rude or vulgar messages directed at a person or persons privately or to an online group
<i>Harassment</i>	Repeatedly sending a person offensive messages
<i>Happy Slapping</i>	When someone assaults a sometimes unsuspecting victim while an accomplice records the assault (usually with a camera phone)
<i>IM</i>	Instant Messaging - An acronym or text message used in online chat, Email, blogs, or newsgroup postings.
<i>Infinite Bystander Effect</i>	The idea that anyone online can be a bystander to a cyberbullying incident
<i>Masquerade</i>	Pretending to be someone else and sending or posting material that makes that person look bad or puts that person in potential danger
<i>Netiquette</i>	A set of social conventions that facilitate interactions over networks, ranging from Usenet and mailing lists to blogs and forums
<i>Outing and Trickery</i>	Sending or posting material about a person that contains sensitive, private or embarrassing information, including forwarding private messages or images. Engagement in tricks to solicit embarrassing information that is then made public.
<i>Photoshopping</i>	The art and practice of digitally editing pictures with image editing software. Although professional graphic artists and designers might describe elements of their work as "photoshopping", the practice is more commonly associated with creating visual jokes on Internet sites.
<i>Sexting</i>	The act of sending sexually explicit messages or photos electronically, primarily between cell phones.
<i>Social Networking</i>	A social networking service uses software to build online social networks for communities of people who share interests and activities or who are interested in exploring the interests and activities of others. (Facebook, MySpace, etc...)
<i>Text Messaging</i>	The communication of brief messages, generally via a cell phone or other PDA.
<i>Wiki</i>	A ‘wiki’ is a type of Web site that allows users to easily add, remove, or edit content. The idea is that this kind of ‘open editing’ allows for easy interaction between users and/or groups and is effective in collaborative authoring.

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