**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This section presents the outcome in their preliminary experiments.

The data was acquired from social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. Moreover, two classification tasks were carried out: cyberbullying event detection and the classification of text categories related to cyberbullying. Using the Special Text Replacement function in Excel, the dataset was normalized. The researchers get the frequency of each instance of the word under each category. Out of 625 statements that were extracted from the social media sites, the harmfulness level 1 was most prevalent with a frequency of 33%. It was followed by non-cyberbullying events, with a frequency of 41%. The occurrences of severe cyberbullying events were least prevalent among the three classification; it has a frequency of 26%.

At the second level of annotation, the bad description was the most prevalent with a frequency of 27%, it was followed by Social Rejection (18%), Intelligence (16%), Sexuality (13%), Physical Appearance (10%) and the category Race and Culture was the least prevalent among the six categories, it has a frequency of 8%.