

Using the concepts of 'forensic linguistics,' 'bleasure' and 'motif' to enhance multimedia forensic evidence collection

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Abstract - *Internet trolling has become more widely adopted as a term to describe a range of data misuse and Internet abuse offences. To date there has been no coherent means to interpret online postings for the purpose of forensic collating and reporting of evidence. This paper proposes to use the terms of bleasure and motif, used in French law, in order to classify Internet trolling postings according to the extent their have harmed people (i.e. malum reus) and the extent to which it can be proved such bleasures show actus reus through treating them as motifs as one would in French law. Through investigating the posting of sex-related trolling messages sent to and relating to women on YouTube the study proposes a framework for classifying these messages. These chauvinistic messages are often related to rape, so the paper aims to help crime investigators use multimedia forensics to more easily collect and use evidence in cases of Internet trolling.*

Keywords: Multimedia forensics, computer forensics, forensic linguistics, e-dating, rape, tort law, criminal law.

1 Introduction

Internet trolling and cyberbullying are cyber security threats that do not usually form part of the formally defined scope of information security (von Solms and van Niekerk 2013, 97). Internet trolling, or Internet abuse in general, will normally be forbidden by the security policy of an information society service provider, meaning it can be interpreted as a breach of information security (Hartel, Junger, and Wieringa 2010). Misuse of information security expertise is serious business and could result in criminal prosecution, bad publicity, personal injury, cyberbullying, suicide, and termination of educational programs, among numerous other negative outcomes (Cook, Conti, and Raymond 2012, 61). Indeed, with new technology comes new demand for means to capture evidence and present it to a court hearing. That is why this paper will look at new terminology and approaches for dealing with Internet-based evidence as well as other electronic evidence. When campaigner Caroline Criado-Perez experienced threats of sexual violence on Twitter, discussed in depth in this paper, the outraged public looked first not to the police, but to the company, and instead of asking for more robust policing, thousands signed a petition asking Twitter for a "report abuse" button (Powell 2013). This could be seen as an improvement over a time when people turned mainly to the government to solve their problems rather than themselves and others (Baum 1993, 31). What is also evident from this is that people do not

trust the police to look after their interests and bring to justice the guilty. This paper will therefore consider the law of evidence not just in relation to criminal law, but concurrently with civil law. Calls to fuse the two forms together (Bishop 2014b, 154; Mugabi and Bishop 2014) may be a long way off being realized. However, as this paper shows, there are a lot of legal principles and precedents that can be used in either a civil or criminal court based on universal elements to the law of evidence.

1.1 Bleasure and motif

There is an increasing use in the concepts of 'bleasure' and 'motif' for understanding communications offences and collecting forensic evidence (Bishop 2014a). Bleasure is a term derived from French law and introduced into UK law through following *King v Bristow Helicopters Ltd* [2002] 2002 Scot (D) 3/3, which refers to an imposed injury, whether physical or mental, that has an sustained adverse impact on someone in either the short-term or long-term (Bishop 2014c, 1). The term 'Motif' is also from French law, and could be thought of as a 'smoking gun' – the verifiable proof that a particular act occurred. In terms of Internet trolling, this could be a post on a social networking service that caused a bleasure, such as a person being grossly offended. Court opinions are beginning to surface relating to the admissibility of evidence obtained from social media (Abilmouna 2012, 99), and it is likely to become more and more of an issue, particularly relating to the admissibility of character evidence.

The fact that one has experienced a bleasure does not automatically mean that a fault has occurred. In criminal cases based on public law there is often a high burden of proof to pass for a fault to have been proven to have occurred. In civil cases, such as those based on tort and contract the burden of proof is lower, but that does not automatically mean each bleasure can be considered a fault. It equally does not mean that if a fault has occurred that the person was in fact injured, or rather bleasured. It is a well-rehearsed principle in law that there is no middle ground between civil law and public law, as a specific fault can usually only be heard under either one or the other. But equally this does not mean that there is no common ground between them, even if there are separate procedures for each.

1.2 Evidence admissibility

In considering the demeanour of a witness in court, (Stone 1991, 829) argues that many witnesses are intimidated by

testifying publicly in court, as some fear humiliation by a cross-examiner who may attack their powers of observation, memory, or integrity. He argues that such anxiety may be intensified by the number of people in court or the personalities of advocates or the judge. This makes it clear that any computer generated materials used as evidence would have to be generated under clinical conditions outside of the court. Some technologies are capable of being used in court to let counsel know they are upsetting a witness (Bishop 2011), but would be better employed outside of court when being used to understand the character or demeanour of witnesses. Some systems have been successfully shown to be able to detect trauma from victims and perpetrators of sex offences using EEG (Bishop 2012), which could also be used in court. Such evidence showing brain patterns, which can also include MRI scans, as well as the emotions and thoughts they represent, could be submitted as either documentary or video evidence in a court. One might question whether such evidence is admissible when it is generated with computer algorithms and only presented visually. There is in fact already a precedent on this, which would apply to affective computing derived evidence as much as any other form, including print outs. The case of *Sapporo Maru (Owners) v Statue of Liberty (Owners)*, *The Statue of Liberty* [1968] 1 W.L.R. 739 found that there was no distinction to be made between a photograph taken of an mechanical or related event and one taken of a more natural occurrence. The example given was that a photograph of physical rain is as valid as a photo taken of a barometer. Equally, *R v Wood* (1983) 76 Cr. App. R. 23 said that computer generated evidence is valid if it is used to measure external phenomena and not its own computable knowledge. On this basis, one could strongly argue that capturing of human activity electronically can be used as evidence in court. This could include posts to social media as well as emotion capture devices.

1.3 Considering actus reus, malum reus, and pertinax reus

One thing is certain in relation to the application of the law in the digital age, and that is that the requirement to prove mens rea is diminishing (Bishop 2010, 299; Corlett 2013, 9). The case of *DPP v Chambers* clearly shows that in the case of communications offenses carried out over the Internet, it is not necessary to prove that a person intended to perform a particular act. Equally under the law of torts it is not necessary to prove that someone intended to perform a particular act - simply that it was reasonably foreseeable that they would. It might therefore be necessary to create general principles to determine that regardless of whether something should be heard under civil or public law, which forms of evidence are best used to prove the degree to which someone has been bleasured.

It could be argued that in relation to any bleasure, whether public or civil, there are three certainties that are required. These are whether a particular act by a particular person was what caused them to be bleasured; whether it was that particular bleasure that caused the detriment to which the person seeks a remedy; and indeed, whether it is likely the

person seeking remedies will be subject to further bleasures in the future through the actions of the same person who made them subject to the one being considered by the court.

These certainties can be found in the emerging rules of *actus reus*, *malum reus* and *pertinax reus*. These can be best understood in relation to computer-related crime through considering cases around Internet trolling. The three main cases are *DPP v Collins*, *DPP v Connolly* and *DPP v Chambers*. These cases considered the definitions of grossly offensive in the case of the first two and the definition of threatening in the case of the last. Regardless of the specific offenses, this section will consider the faults committed in the cases from the point of view they are bleasures, as opposed to public law offences as distinct from the civil law equivalents.

Actus reus is a term used to reflect the certainty that a person actually committed the fault of which they are being accused. Whilst this expression is not commonly used in civil law cases it is clear that in order for it to be proven someone suffered a loss that the actions that led to the fault are proven. *Malum reus* is a term that refers to the concept that the fault the person is being accused of actually caused harm to another person (Bishop 2013a, 301). *Pertinax reus* refers to the certainty that the fault the accused carried out that caused harm to another was one which was not out of the ordinary for them (Bishop 2013a, 301).

2 An investigation into ‘rape’ and ‘misogyny’ discourses online

It is clear from research into motivations behind Internet trolling behaviour that there are sadist and anti-social behavioural reasons behind why someone might want to abuse another online (Bishop 2013b, 28; Buckel, Trapnell, and Paulhus 2014). The period between the 1960s to the 1980s was focused on the link between television news and social and economic power (O'Malley 2010, 519; Wayne et al 2008, 75), and it would seem the current time is focused with how power is shifting from the government and corporations to the people.

2.1 Documents and Participants

A multimedia forensic linguistic approach was used in the study to analyse the narratives of acts of Internet trolling (i.e. Motifs) and how they could be seen to harm others (i.e. Bleasures). Understanding the narrative context of evidence is known to be important for establishing the truth (Robins 1995, 201). An annotation coding framework was compiled from extracting replies to commentary by major women associated either with trolling or other controversy in 2013. These included Sally Bercow who was found to have libeled a former Conservative politician, as well as Caroline Craido Perez, who is a feminist activist who called for more women to be on British bank notes. Also considered was Esther McVay, a government minister who had a past of posing in sexually provocative ways, as well as Salma Yaqoob, who is a muslim who has spoken in favour of British troops and men's rights. Some relevant persons were excluded from the investigation. These include Stella Creasy who is a politician that was abused the same time as Caroline Craido Perez, but would simply be

unreliable duplication of her – Creasy as a politician is expected to suffer some abuse as a politician. Mary Beard and Coleen Nolan were both excluded because both received duplicate messages of a bomb-threat sent to all the women in this paragraph (except Salma Yaqoob). With regards to Mary Beard, the facts around her trolling were very similar to Caroline Criado Perez and Salma Yaqoob, so would likely offer no new information.

2.2 Methodology

The methodology selected for this study is based on a corpus linguistics approach for extracting Internet trolling messages from posting to major social media platforms and analysed with a qualitative data analysis approach called ‘Framework.’

There is a slight variation to the way a Framework analysis is usually conducted due to limited space, and the fact that only a total of four women were needed. The comments cut across three web-based community genres for 6 types of posting, much of what would appear in the tables, namely the elements/dimensions and categories/classes identified are discussed in the body of the paper, even though the wide ranging ‘data charted’ is contained in the tables and cross-referenced against the person to whom it relates and the type of posting that it reflects, with there being a separate table for each genre.

The study involves the investigation of posts relating to four women who were prominent in the news between 2012 and 2013, where there was a sex-related issue affecting their public persona. Sally Bercow was a political commentator who was found to have defamed a former Conservative Party activist by suggesting he committed sex offences against children. Caroline Criado-Perez was a feminist campaigner subjected to chauvinistic comments and rape threats following winning a campaign to have fewer men on bank notes in favour of more women, namely Jane Austin, who will appear on the new £10 note in Great Britain. Esther McVey, at the time of writing, was a Conservative employment minister who was exposed by the Daily Mail for her past as a model, where she posed for “racy” photographs. Salma Yaqoob made comments in favour of increasing the understanding of male victims of rape, as opposed to the over-representation of women as victims of sex offences. Comments were selected by searching for the name of the person to whom they referred and selecting by judgment those which reflected an attitude towards that person. These were then reduced according to which expressed an opinion connected to a protected characteristic, such as their sex.

2.3 Results

The YouTube and weblog pages allowed for the abstraction of content based on the definitions given to the different types of posting described in (Bishop 2013c, 106). These were done for each of the four women and the posts finally selected were those that most accurately matched the definition of the posting type and those which were mostly directed at the four women and of a sex or sexual nature. The terms used to codify the data were interface cues connected directly with online communities and gamification (Kim 2011, ; Kim and Sundar 2011, 599).

2.3.1 Snacking

Users who perform snacking offer short bursts of content and consume a lot too (Bishop 2013c, 106). Those trolls taking part in snacking will often make references to their own experiences in the real world, or other events and anecdotes that could be considered relevant to the discussion at hand. It makes no difference whether these are kudos or flames, the nature of them are the same, as the study found and is explained below Table 1.

Table 1 Snacking

Woman	Examples of trolling
Sally Bercow	Sail1948: “The truth re Mcpaedophine will come out after his death. Why did he choose not to sue” Sallywag magazine when they outed him in the mid 1990's?” Learnmore: “For most up-to-date news you have to pay a visit the web and on world-wide-web I found this website as a best web page for newest updates.”
Caroline Criado-Perez	HymenDestroyer: “Frankly I would rather live in a world with minor inconveniences such as "trolls" on websites that have mute, block and ignore features than live in a world where I'm too scared to post anything online because it might be considered abuse.” Graham67626: “Whiny bitch, Twitter doesn't owe you shit.”
Esther Mcvay	Tommy: “Better than that awful Bercow woman !” AE: “This is a self made lady who has had a successful career in business and television before entering politics who should be proud of her achievements and proud of these photographs which are perfectly acceptable. DM A typical no news Saturday so we will create a story”
Salma Yaqoob	QKP2006: “Good on you Salma, they tried to silence you and cast you as hysterical... they succeeded only in humiliating themselves and demonstrating their ignorant bias. You spoke eloquently, with knowledge and intelligence. Well done, keep up the wonderful work!”

The interface cue of ‘group identity’ is very prominent in the snacking posts in Table 1. The reference to Caroline Criado-Perez as being a ‘bitch’ is clearly an indication by the author of dissatisfaction with her belonging to a group of unideal women. As a term, ‘bitch’ generally refers to “*women who aggressively act on their own desires in assuming a dominant role in their relations with men*” (Superson 2001, 419). In other words a “bitch” in this context can be seen to be a woman that uses her sex to gain an unfair advantage over others. One might see why this attitude is also reflective in the posts about Caroline Criado-Perez as she was in the minds of many advocating a policy to have fewer men on bank notes solely because they are men. It would appear therefore than women

who ask for more rights for women are prone to attacks from trolls using language connected with the group identity of being a woman.

The interface cues of ‘love’ and ‘fun’ are also easily identifiable in the posts. In this context love means the heart symbol (i.e. ‘♥’), which represents giving something kudos and not the romantic connotations the word is usually subject to (Kim 2011). References to Esther McVey as being “better than that Bercow woman” shows the troller has knowledge outside of the immediate subject favourable to McVey. It also shows a preference for one person over another, in a provocative way. The kudos (i.e. love) shown towards Salma Yaqoob was significant. The comments made by Yaqoob were in support of groups not typically associated with the stereotype of prominent muslim women. For instance she spoke in favour of men victims of sex abuse and in support of British Afghan soldiers in the way one would expect an in-your-face feminist or muslim not to.

2.3.2 Mobiling

Mobiling is where users use emotions to either become closer to others or distance from them (Bishop 2013c, 106). The term refers to the use of mobile phones where it is easier to hide one’s actions from others and more immediately post messages that one may later regret. Like with the other types of posting, mobiling can take the form of being either supportive or not so, although it is always dependent on an appeal to emotion. Table 2 shows examples of mobiling based on those posts directed at the four women selected.

Table 2 Mobiling

Woman	Examples of mobiling
Sally Bercow	Peter: “Sally Bercow has hired excellent counsel in William MacCormack QC; she has offered to settle, she has pleaded her innocence; [...] McAlpine is making a big fuss over nothing and he is acting like a *****_** ***** ... [*innocent face*]”
Caroline Criado-Perez	Karaner Karan: “bitch is fucking retarded. you only need the kitchen bitch.”
Esther Mcvay	Landless Peasant: “I could Photoshop a bag ov er her head.”
Salma Yaqoob	bengali289: “Salma why do u give a crap about british troops they are killing muslim u fool!”

One of the key elements of mobiling is the way much of it is based on the interface cues of punishment and rewards, which form an important part of theories around gamification and seduction (Bishop 2013c, 106). The posts identified in Table 2 clearly show that emotional appeals can be both supportive of the person they are directed at or inflammatory. The one most obvious in this regard was the one sent about Esther McVey by Landless Peasant. The comment was clearly meant to be humourous, even though it suggested a punishment of

suffocating McVey. Considering DPP v Chambers there was clearly no credible threat in existence to form a motif, or expect a pleasure to have occurred. Another poster, bengali289, called Yaqoob a “fool,” yet the message suggested the person agreed with the opinion that could be expected of Yaqoob if she was true only to her own self-interests. In the post about Sally Bercow in Table 2, it is clear that the troller, Peter, wished for Lord McAlpine to be punished for making a “big fuss” over the posting of the ‘innocent face’ comment by Bercow. Their reference to Bercow wanting to “settle” suggests the troller is more likely to reward her for the comment.

Turning Caroline Criado-Perez, the comment that she is a “fucking retarded” “bitch” that should “only need the kitchen,” is a clearly chauvinistic comment, but the aggressiveness of it suggests something much deeper. As stated earlier, the term “bitch” is a reference to a woman who uses her status as a woman to try to gain an advantage over others, typically men (Superson 2001, 419). For such emotional comments to be evoked would suggest a total disgust with Criado-Perez’s comments.

It has already been established that Internet trolls post flames and other abusive content to memorial websites because they dislike the insincerity of people who never knew the deceased jumping on the bandwagon (Phillips 2011, ; Walter et al 2011, 12). It is very much likely the same mind-set exists in the abuse that was directed at Criado-Perez, especially as one of the people who was convicted for trolling her was a woman.

Caroline Criado-Perez’s original comments on the BBC World News Discussion Panel might provide some explanation. “*If you want to be appreciated for what you’ve done and recognized publically you had better be a white man.*” she said. “*There are so many great women who have been suggested to us since starting the campaign (to have more women on bank notes), which most people haven’t heard of. Even I, a big feminist campaigner, who has been banging on about it haven’t heard about these women.*”

It could be seen in this context that Criado-Perez is trying to pursue an agenda of making women dominant over men, who might appear on bank notes, for the only reason that they are women, meaning she meets the definition of a “bitch,” as the Twitter user Karaner Karan called her. The presenter of the show challenged Criado-Perez that if women were singled out as deserving special attention on bank notes, then why not other protected characteristics, such as whether a person has a disability. This shows the difficulties with forms of affirmative action that rely on treating a person more favourably because of a protected characteristic that in no way relates to their merits beyond holding a status such as being a woman. The fact that Criado-Perez was a woman seeking to further the rights of women, which in this circumstance would reduce the rights of men, might suggest why trolls – who tend to be against bias, hypocrisy and insincerity – would troll her so aggressively.

2.3.3 Trolling

Trolling as a more generic pursuit that seeks to provoke others, sometimes affecting their kudos-points with other users

(Balaban-Salı and Şimşek 2013, ; Bishop 2013c, 106; Thacker and Griffiths 2012a, 17; Thacker and Griffiths 2012b, 17).

Table 3 Trolling

Woman	Examples of trolling
Sally Bercow	Harry: “*innocent face*” hoppinonabronzeleg: “But why so litigious. Has he something to hide. Clearly a lot of web users seem to think so. Remember Jeffrey Archer suing the Star?”
Caroline Criado-Perez	Jobstarsurfer: “Caroline Criado-Perez is a freelance journalist, When a story seems abit odd i like to look at who the people are.Its another twit set again.Gawd.”
Esther Mcvay	TrueBlogge777: “I suppose she had other career options to be fair.”
Salma Yaqoob	1ScouserNProud1: “Piers morgan couldnt lick much more arse if he tried, what a twat!”

The cognitive basis on which trolling exists relies very much on extrinsic forms of motivator, often to confirm internal mental states. Levels in video games often show how much one has progressed, which are used in real life, such as progressing through education. Jobstarsurfer’s reference to Caroline Criado-Perez’s career as a ‘freelance’ journalist and in pointing this out suggests that she is not at the appropriate level to be of worth in their mind. The comments in support of Salma Yaqoob which were against Piers Morgan can be seen to be in this category as the person was trying to bring Morgan ‘down a peg or two.’ Suggestions were made by Harry that the person suing Sally Bercow, Lord McAlpine, was affected by numerical factors, such as there were a lots of posts on the Internet saying the opposite to him, and that pursuing countless lawsuits was not appropriate. This clearly shows the role points play in online activities (Kim 2011, ; Kim and Sundar 2011, 599). The reference to Esther McVey as having other “career options” could be considered to refer to the interface cue of ‘learning,’ which is common in online environments (Kim 2011, ; Kim and Sundar 2011, 599).

2.3.4 Flooding

Flooding is where trolls get heavily involved with other users by intensive posting that aims to counteract the challenge to their rights or wish to express them (Bishop 2013c, 106). Table 4 presents posts that use flooding, based on the four women selected by the study. Most typical of flooding is that a troller will post the same or similar content to a number of websites in order to ensure their message gets across. Flooding often follows a circumstance where the person has been denied a right to which they believe they were entitled and seek to ensure they enjoy restitution for that by making others fully aware of the situation. The main interface cues indicating flooding is the attempt to assert power and often mastery over a subject, such as where one might not get the recognition one deserves (Kim 2011, ; Kim and Sundar 2011, 599).

Table 4 Flooding

Woman	Examples of flooding
Sally Bercow	Loverat: (Blog A, 1): “What tips the balance clearly against RMPI is the alleged £50K demand from Sally Bercow” (2) “I presume from what you say that you accept Bercow libelled McAlpine-and the point at issue is damages.” (3) “Well, we all know the outcome so probably not alot of point in adding further comment now Sally Bercow has decided to give up.” (Blog B, 1): “Excellent article. Carter Ruck might also take note of this.” (2) “You cannot demand such sums from individuals as though their contribution was the sole or main cause of the damage.”
Caroline Criado-Perez	AWResistance: “Feminism = Socialism Feminism = Collectivism Feminism = Statism Feminism = Delusion Feminism = The opposite of Femininity.” AWResistance: “Patronising and arrogant middle class white females with a superiority complex filling their dull lives with a mission to fuck up common sense and natural behaviour by creating an illusory boogeyman (patriarchy, da evil men) and using it as an excuse to spread their delusional fruitcakery onto society through the use of government.”
Esther Mcvay	Obi Wan Kenobi (Blog A, 1) “Oh I say, minister! The photo shoot rising Tory star Esther McVey might rather forget.” (2) “And was probably refused entry to TV X as she had political ambitions in 1999 – however I don’t see the diffrence4 between TV X and the DWP – They both stand for fuck and suck!” (2) “That would be classed as cruelty to bags!”
Salma Yaqoob	craigowler: “Yep...I watched this programme...my heart went out to Salma for the way she was treated by Dumbleby and the perverted panellists.” craigowler: “Are you aware that without highly inflated bonuses, salaries & recruitment & retention inducements / US Marine Corps would be unable to operate in Iraq & Afghanistan. They rely on unemployed/penniless working class Americans to fill the ranks.”

As can be seen in Table 4 the various trolls posted content over a variety of blogs to get their message across and in many cases multiple times on those blogs. Loverat, whose interest was Sally Bercow, posted comments that were both annoyed with Bercow for giving up and letting Lord McAlpine get damages out of her when she was not the only person involved, who was also targeted. AWResistance’s comments about Caroline Criado-Perez were mainly abusive, but clearly showed a disgust for the power she was trying to assert over men as evidence by their comment about “*patronising and arrogant middle class white females with a superiority*”

complex.” In terms of the ‘mastery’ interface cue these were evident in the case of craigowler, who commented in relation to Salma Yaqoob..

2.3.5 Spamming

Spamming, often associated with unsolicited mail, is in general the practice of making available ones creative works or changing others to increase the success of meetings one’s goals.

Table 5 Spamming

Woman	Examples of spamming
Sally Bercow	Zarathustra: “The wife of the Commons speaker is not normally someone who I’d go out of my way to admire. When she appeared on Celebrity Big Brother she struck me as somewhat vain and publicityseeking. She’s also a former member of the Oxford University Conservative Association, a group that I’ve been gleefully sarcastic (http://notsobigsociety.wordpress.com/2012/08/10/tv-review-youngbright-and-on-the-right/) about in the past.”
Caroline Criado-Perez	HaggisHunter154: “Remember that female mp on twitter with her racist "voice" but thats ok because shes a woman and black”
Esther Mcvay	Derek Tucker: (1) “when she becomes disabled might understand and she will be disabled just before she passes away.” (2) “likes to be not very nice”
Salma Yaqoob	123hunkyhunk 3: “As a British Muslim myself, I agree with Salma to a large degree. The Wootten Basset march is a very irresponsible and poorly thought out idea by Al-muhajiround.”

In terms of spamming, which can include the mass posting of comments for personal gain, can be seen to link mostly to the interface cues of leader-boards and badges (Kim 2011, ; Kim and Sundar 2011, 599). As can be seen from Table 5 there is strong evidence of these existing in the messages about the four women selected. In the case of Salma Yaqoob, 123hunkyhunk refers to being a ‘British Muslim’ as a badge of honour as a reason for supporting Yaqoob’s comments in support of the British military who were engaged in wars in muslim countries. This comment by 123hunkyhunk is spamming as it can be seen to be self-promotion. The same was the case in relation to Esther McVey. In the discussion about the “racy” images of McVey, Derek Tucker, made off-topic comments about her not understanding disabled people, as her occupation was that of a disability minister presiding over cuts to disability benefits. Other types of ‘badge’ are sometimes less obvious. In terms of the troller, Zarathustra, they suggest that they are significant as they would “not normally” “admire” someone like Sally Bercow, including because she was a member of the Conservative Association at Oxford University. In terms of Caroline Criado-Perez the troller, HaggisHunter154, sought to

be critical of their perceived bias in society in favour of women. Their comment shows clear disgust that in their view women like Caroline Criado-Perez and Diane Abbott can get away with bigoted comments, yet others are unable to, as their badges as women and in the case of Diane Abbott being one of a few Black Women MPs give them an unfair advantage over other groups, which include the average “white man,” which Criado-Perez made reference to. Such opportunism has been criticized recently by veteran politician, Anne Widdecome, who believes those women who seek to both be in the top jobs without taking all that comes with it have defeated the feminist cause.

3 Towards a model for linking trolling magnitude to sexual abnormalities

Table 6 presents a synergy of the findings of this paper in addition to other works (Bishop 2012, ; Freud and Freud 2005, ; Power 2003, 379), which are discussed throughout this paper. The first column links the degrees of rape identified with the trolling magnitude scale (Bishop 2013b, 28). The higher the TM then the more effort will be needed to achieve the sexual assault by the perpetrator. The higher the degree of rape, then less is needed in terms of the burden of proof in terms of standard of evidence. In the second column the motivations for seeking sexual relations are displayed along with the associated psychosexual stage in psychoanalysis (Freud and Freud 2005). Much discourse on the gauging of gravity discussed rely on understanding the verbal utterances and internal dialogues of those committing the acts – such as by denying committing an offense they know they have. This may take the form of verbal-textual hostility (VTH), where the person directs their language to the person that abused them and also towards a person they have abused (Asquith 2013). The harm caused by VTH can be enhanced by concurrent violence and no matter the words used, physical and sexual assault causes physical, psychological and social harm well beyond the original incident (Asquith 2013), which can all be seen as bleasures.

Romantic relationships are nearly always motivated by a mutual assumption by one party that the other is perfect in some way. In those at the Genital Stage it is that the other person is the only one in the world for them and at the Latent Stage that the other person will give the most perfect experience not possible elsewhere. In terms of the ‘exploitation’ motivation is for power of a person to try to gain a degree of control not possible elsewhere, such as in a person’s mind. In terms of ‘chivalry’ the respondent will have sought to make the claimant feel helped or provided with a service. It is associated with the Phallic stage, which was created to resemble the sense of power a man has felt over the ages in relation to this.

In addition to these, Table 6 also helps to link concepts relating to the types of love that can lead to rape, the belief types that help to support those relationships and what the effects of fixation on the psychosexual stage will result in. Also described in Table 6 are the types of ‘proxy act,’ where are where another person is used in order to gain sexual advantage over another. For instance a person could get a feeling of control over someone by making a vexatious complaint to police authorities

and then getting a sense of sexual satisfaction when the person they complained about are denied liberties and other human rights as a result of this.

Table 6 Associations between trolling magnitude and degrees of rape for understanding sex offences

Trolling Magnitude	Motivation (Stage) [Love Type] {Belief type}	Fixation (Chatroom Bob Type) [Dimensions]
TM1 - Second degree rape (Contact is by chance then mutually escalated)	Perfection (Genital) [Commitment] {Mutual security}	Mature sexual interest (Relation) [Perfected]
TM4 - Fist degree rape (Contact is fast sex talk and action)	Exploitation (Oral) [Passion] (Exchange compliance)	Mouth (Hyper-Sexualised) [Violation]
TM3 - Third degree rape (Contact involves offer of help or service)	Chivalry (Phallic) Intimacy (Dehumanised as object)	Genitalia (Transaction) [Adaptable]
TM4 - First degree rape (Contact is fast sex talk and action)	Exploitation (Anal) Passion	Bowel / Bladder (Violation) [Vitalised]
TM2 - Second degree rape (Contact is tailored escalation)	Perfection (Latent) Commitment (Friendship and love)	Dormant sexual feelings (Relation) [Distorted]

“TM1” is where both parties think they know what they and the other party want without believing one is dominating the other. An action by one party is responded to with a reciprocal gesture from another. Sexual acts are a means of showing trust and the aim of the relationship is to share commonalities. The cost is the time spent with other persons. In terms of proxy acts, another person might be used by the respondent to enhance relationships between them and the claimant, with both holding these roles at different times.

“TM2” is where the actions of the respondent are not reciprocated by the claimant who gave no sign or wanting the sexual act forced on them. The respondent is likely to know the claimant and assaulting them will give a feeling of importance

through a sense of power, motivated because of a lack of appreciation of them by the claimant or others. The cost is the ability of the claimant to have appropriate relationships with others. In proxy acts the respondent will use another person to re-enact the abuse, such as by lying when on trial to ‘rub it in’
 TM3: This is where the actions of the respondent are met with reciprocal gestures by the claimant due to the nature of the former’s dominance. Sexual acts are a means for the respondent to feel important and in the case of the claimant it is to feel appreciated. The cost is the claimant not getting appropriate support. In terms of proxy acts the sexual gratification comes from the respondent using another person to impose a form of assault on the claimant.

TM3: The actions of the respondent are reciprocated by the claimant but the motivations are different. Sexual acts are a means for the respondent to offset sexual unfulfillment in other relationships, giving them a sense of importance or appreciation that they have lacked. In the case of the claimant, sexual acts are a means to feel loved by someone with whom they share a close connection. The cost is a lack of trust between those who might ‘find out’ and ‘disapprove’ of the actions of the parties. In terms of proxy acts, another person might be used by the respondent to enhance relationships between them and the claimant, with both holding these roles at different times.

TM4: The actions of the respondent are not reciprocated by the claimant who gave no sign or wanting the sexual act forced on them. The respondent is likely to know the claimant and assaulting them will give a feeling of importance through a sense of power, motivated because of a lack of appreciation of them by the claimant or others. The cost is the ability of the claimant to have appropriate relationships with others. In proxy acts the respondent will use another person to re-enact the abuse, such as by lying when on trial to ‘rub it in’

4 Discussion

Information security policies have faced a challenge with the increase in cyberbullying and Internet trolling. Also challenging is how to collect evidence to deal with claims of such abuse. This paper has considered multimedia forensics as distinct from computer forensics. Also considered heavily is the role of interface cues in forensic linguistics for the purpose of understanding and supporting evidence collected in relation to issues around sex and sexism as they apply to women. It might be possible to see that the collection of evidence relating to offences committed via computers plus an analysis of it through forensic linguistics is what makes something multimedia evidence. The field of multimedia studies relies on techniques for analyzing digital media-texts. Without forensic linguistics, one might argue that multimedia evidence on its own is as limited as computer evidence, such as that which forms part of computer forensics. The paper has shown that it is possible through using interface cues and standardized posting types to abstract motifs from postings on the Internet as evidence of pleasures. It is quite clear that the reason chauvinistic

comments are used against feminists calling for more rights for women is because their comments appear as being self-interested, biased, hypocritical and similar. One can therefore see that where someone with a protected characteristic calls for a new right for those sharing it to the detriment of those without it, then it can be expected they will receive lots of offensive motifs that could leave them feeling bleasured. A case in point is Lenny Henry, the Afro-Caribbean comic who claimed there were not enough ethnic minorities on television and when a politician criticized Henry, saying that if he wanted to be around more Black people that the best option was to go to a “Black country,” it was the politician that was criticized by the mass media and not Henry, who was calling for ‘positive discrimination’ on the grounds of race, which is illegal in the UK. One can therefore see that in today’s age it is no longer admirable to speak up for people like oneself and in fact quite the opposite. If Caroline Criado-Perez or any other feminist posts on the Internet remarks which could be considered misandrist then they should expect to be held to account for them. Legal jurisdictions might want to strengthen laws on incitement so that where the gynocentrism of women like Caroline Criado-Perez results in expressions of misandry then this is considered as serious as posting messages that are aggravated by racial, religious, disabilist, or homophobic factors, as provided for in the Serious Crimes Act 2007.

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