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## Bullying Victimization through an Interpersonal Lens: Focussing on Social Interactions and Risk for Depression

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## Propositions

1. Bullied individuals not only experience more depression symptoms while still in the bullying environment, but also once they have left this environment.
2. Studying the interpersonal functioning of bullied individuals contributes to a better understanding of their interpersonal struggles and their higher risk for depression.
3. To understand the interpersonal functioning of bullied individuals, it is critical to complement research using single-administration self-report measures with experimental designs, performance-based measures, and intensive repeated measures in naturalistic settings.
4. The interpersonal style of bullied individuals is compromised by their relatively negative interpersonal cognitions.
5. Rather than their non-assertiveness, bullied individuals' interpersonal hostility explains their higher risk for depression.
6. Interactions with bullies, as well as others later in life, can activate or intensify cognitive vulnerabilities in bullied individuals such as hostile attributions, thereby increasing the risk for interpersonal problems and, subsequently, for depression.
7. Focusing on bullied individuals' interpersonal functioning in interventions will likely help prevent re-victimisation and the occurrence of other negative interpersonal situations, and thereby reduce the risk of depression.
8. Although the term 'victims of bullying' is widely used in the scientific literature, including this thesis, it is stigmatising and should therefore be replaced by "bullied individuals".
9. As we are social creatures who all struggle interpersonally sometimes, we should all reflect on our interactions with others.
10. "Een berg verplaatsen doe je steen voor steen." - Moving a mountain is done brick by brick (loesje.nl).