

# Types of Semantic Emotion of Covid-19 News After Introductory Vaccine on Twitter

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## ABSTRACT

This study based on the fact that, the readers get words emotion after reading the tweets of covid-19 news. Various emotions found on the tweets of twitter relate to the Covid-19 news. Some of them make the readers being fear or sad of this pandemic. This study deals with semantic emotion of covid-19 news in twitter account of CNN Breaking News. The objectives of the study are to investigate the kinds of emotion used in Covid-19 news in twitter, how the semantic emotions realized in Covid-19 news, and why the semantic emotions realized in Covid-19 news as the ways they are. The study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative. The data of this study were words from tweets, which contained semantic emotion of Covid-19 news in twitter. The sources of data in this study were Covid-19 news in twitter, after vaccine Covid-19 distributed since beginning of January 2021. It was found 3 of basic modes of emotions in covid-19 news on twitter account of CNN Breaking News, namely: happiness, sadness and fear. While, anger and disgust were not found. It is found that the reasons of realizing emotions in covid-19 news were to be communicative function within an individual's cognitive architecture and to be communicative function among members of the same and other species. Contrary with the expectation, happiness was the dominant emotion found in covid-19 news on twitter. Happiness is an emotion to show pleasant, while covid-19 in unpleasant situation, but in this research, it was found that happiness had a high frequency.

**Keywords:** *Semantic Emotion, Covid-19, Twitter.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Semantic emotions can be explained as how we understand feelings in terms of sentences, opinions, circumstances, locations or situations. Emotions are intertwined with the nervous system, affecting opinions, verbal, environment, moods, reactions, and a certain step of pleasant or unpleasant. Emotions are universal and are inseparable from condition, character, temperament, emotion, creativeness, inspiration and temperament. Emotions are also closely related to arguments or verbal. People's emotions can be understood in the words or language they are expressed. Indefinite languages can cause difficulties for everybody who interconnects with the translator or interpreter.

As Myers (2010) said, human emotions are multifarious mental circumstances, including psychological arousal, expressive behavior, and sensible opinions and moods. There are numerous basic emotion concepts. For example, Smith (2015) characterizes 154 human emotions, or Shaver et al.'s other basic emotion lists. (2001), they represent 135 different emotions. By

linking emotions with emotions or making a typical that can cover a greater emotional domain, emotions will be easier to observe or learn, but you need to understand what the sentence or language contains before you can clearly express whether the main emotions are anger, disgust, Anxiety, joy and sadness. For everyone who can't translate or interpret the language, text emotions can cause problems. Emotional vocabulary can be realized in various cultures, languages or social groups. Emotional problems stem from the understanding of language functions or emotions in the communication process. Readers will know that language is a way to expand social experience, and it can definitely help people express or perceive emotions to convey meaning.

Covid-19 news is spreading widely and can be accessed through the media, whether it is offline newspapers or magazines, or the Internet such as online social media. Social media refers to the interactive way people create, share, and/or exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks. There is various information, such as news that we can read through social media. According to Giordano (2011) and Bodell et al. (2009), social media is now the support

of daily life, and its benefit and importance in daily life activities have been applied in occupational therapy.

Franzoni, Li, and Mengoni (2017) found that based on emotional concept and valence, automatic abstraction is used over a type of path-based semantic relationship measurement and sentimentality exploration. In the field of info confidence, an example of more than 9 million Facebook page users has used proven clustering techniques to obtain experimental results of these characteristics. In addition, Wang, Hu, and Zhou (2018) also used semantic analysis to find learners' emotional tendencies, which provided effective solutions for MOOC personalized teaching and helped achieve the sustainable development of education. Novita and Sri (2017) investigated the main emotion used in Maher Zain's songs as love emotion. By understanding the semantic emotion of the song, people can better understand the denotation and resolve grabbed by the song. The emotions can show sadness, joy, happiness, love, satisfaction, and maybe other emotion.

In relation to the background of the study, the problems is formulated as the following, what types of semantic emotions are used in Covid-19 news on Twitter? In relation to the problems of the study, the objectives of this research is to investigate the kinds of emotion used in Covid-19 news on Twitter. In this study, researchers investigated the semantic emotion on a tweet that served as Covid-19 news after the vaccine was distributed. This study focuses on semantics emotions in tweets about Covid-19 news on Twitter.

## 2. TYPES OF EMOTION

Although Johnson-Laird, P., & Oatley K. (2000) pointed out that emotion has a dual communication function, it can produce a series of behaviors in the communication system between the information processing system and the organism, and the least load organism. They divide emotions into five basic patterns, which are: happiness, sadness, fear, anger, and disgust. Humans can practice basic emotions without obvious reasons, but they can also experience emotions with objects, reasons, or goals, as well as multifarious emotions that rely on advanced thinking assessment. All these types of emotions rest on a small group of emotion modes.

Johnson-Laird, P., & Oatley K. (2000) The general theory of emotions is built around the idea that there are five basic "emotional modes" (roughly corresponding to happiness, sadness, fear, anger, and disgust). Their role is to transmit signals in the information handling system to device the board of the plan. They consider that these "basic" emotions are the foundation of all emotional experiences, and they can experience these emotions individually without being aware of their causes. Johnson-Laird, P. and Oatley K

bluntly explained why basic emotions provide a clear standard embedded in the intelligible overall theory of emotion and information handling. As it occurs, we don't believe that their language assessments can continually successful build what they seem to want to build. There are five basic emotional modes

### 1. Happiness

Happiness is an emotional model. It has the feeling of moving towards a goal. Happiness is an emotional state of comfort categorized by affirmative or pleasurable emotions. It is an emotion to show pleasant. Thus, being happy is likely to provoke support with others. Sample words denoting "happiness" of 590 emotional words by Johnson-Laird & Oatley; Light-hearted, Carefree, Happy, High, Euphoric, Ecstatic, Like, Love, Adore, Cheered, Enjoyment, Glad, Delight, Overjoyed, Content, Please, Amuse, Delight, Transport, Enthral, Exhilarate, Inclination, Desire, Need, Want, Hope, Complacent, Pride, Conceit, Closeness, Intimacy, Belonging.

### 2. Sadness

Sadness is an emotional pattern with negative emotions. It is caused by aware or insentient beliefs that things that are significant to me are not going well and it is hard to correct mistakes. When the goal is lost, sadness will appear. It is an emotion of being sad which likely to clue to mental fairness from another person. Sample words denoting "sadness"; Wistful, Gloomy, Sad, Melancholic, Depressed, Wretched, Miss, Mourn, Grieve for, Dejection, Sorrow, Heart-broken, inconsolable, Desolate, Deflate, Disillusion, Dampen, Sadden, Disappoint, Desolate, Discontent, Disappointment, Frustration, Hopelessness, Despair, Remorse, Self-pity, Sorry for, Sympathy, and Pity.

### 3. Fear

Fear is a mode of emotion with a distressing emotion aroused by impending danger. Fear appears when an objective struggle or a warning to self-defense happens. It is an emotion when you are in danger or when a particular thing frightens you and one is anxiety the danger is often relational, either from treat or from the threat of split-up. Sample words denoting "fear"; Timid, Tense, Anxious, Fearful, Panicky, Craven, Afraid of, Fear, Dread, Apprehension, Consternation, Afraid, Panic, Terror, Disquiet, Perturb, Worry, Scare, Frighten, Terrify, Petrify, Discontent, Disappointment, and Frustration.

### 4. Anger

Anger is a mode of emotion that we have when something has happened that we think is bad and unfair. Anger appears when a plan is blocked. Angry is expected to clue to conflict with others. Sample words denoting "anger"; Grouchy, Touchy, Irritable, Angry, Irascible, Splenetic, Aggrieved with, Angry with, Scorn, Disgruntled, Miffed, Indignant, Cross, Furious, Irk, Peeve, Irritate, Annoy, Enrage, Incense, Infuriate, and Bitter.

**5. Disgust**

Disgust is a mode of emotion with a perception of something to reject. Disgust appears when we dislike somebody/something that we feel is unacceptable, or for something that looks, smells, or unpleasant. Sample words denoting “disgust”; Queasy, Nausea, Dislike, Hate, Loathe, Disgust, Sick, Put off, Alienate, Estrange Repel, Nauseate, Sicken, Revolt, Self-Disgust, Shame, Self-Hatred, Resentment, Envy, Jealous.

**3. FINDINGS**

After analyzing Twitter tweets from the official CNN Breaking News account, five basic emotional patterns were discovered in covid-19 news on Twitter. Discover happiness, sadness, fear, and disgust in the covid-19 news on Twitter. In theory, Johnson-Laird & Oatley (2000) proposed five basic emotional models. They are; happiness, sadness, fear, anger, and disgust. But in this study, anger and disgust were not found.

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It was found that happiness had a high frequency among all the five basic modes of emotion. It is found 47.22% of emotions words in covid-19 news on Twitter. And the following is the data:

**Table 3.1.** The percentage of types of semantic emotions

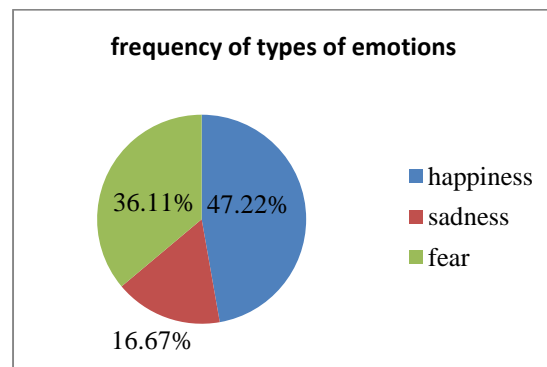
NO	Basic Modes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Happiness	17	47.22
2	Fear	13	36.11
3	Sadness	6	16.67
4	Anger	0	0
5	Disgust	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>100.00</b>

From table 3.1, it could be seen that the types of semantic emotion of covid-19 news on Twitter, there were 3 basic modes of emotion found namely: happy, sadness and fear. The table above showed that the highest percentage of the types of emotions is 47.22%. Based on this finding, the happiness emotion is considered to have the highest occurred in covid-19 news on Twitter. It means that happiness is an emotion to show pleasantly. Those data were taken after the vaccine was distributed from the beginning of January until the end of March 2021. When the vaccine had distributed means that people have the hope to avoid the coronavirus, that's why we found mostly happiness emotion. As we have in the theory of semantic emotion of Johnson-Laird & Oatley, that happiness is a mode of emotion with the perception of improving progress. In this case, the progress is, people can avoid the spreading

of the coronavirus after getting the vaccine against the virus. Then, the middle percentage from the types of emotion is 36.11%. Based on this finding, the fear emotion is considered to have the middle frequency to occur. It means that people's fears were decreasing step by step after the vaccine was distributed. Furthermore, sadness emotion has a low percentage from the types of emotion is 16.67%. It means that the negative feeling occasioned by the covid-19 was not as usual anymore. It's getting decrease caused by the vaccine had been found and distributed, then it made people would have hope to avoid the virus. Meanwhile, anger and disgust emotions were not found.

As we have in theory that, anger appears when a plan is blocked, so in this case, after finding the vaccine, it had blocked the virus or avoided the virus to spread. Then disgust appears when we dislike something like the coronavirus is unacceptable and unpleasant. But, after the vaccine was found, people have hope and wish to avoid the spreading. Moreover, in covid-19 news on the Twitter account, CNN Breaking News, happiness emotion occurred a lot. It was caused by the vaccine had distributed, so people or society have hope for better tomorrow in terms of avoiding covid-19. The data analysis from each of the points could be seen from the following data.

The chart can be seen as following:



**Figure 1.** The percentage of types of semantic emotions

It is found that from 5 types of basic modes of emotion proposed by Johnson-Laird & Oatley (2000), it was found 3 of basic modes of emotions in covid-19 news on the Twitter account of CNN Breaking News, namely: happiness, sadness, and fear. While anger and disgust were not found in the covid-19 news on Twitter. Happiness had a high frequency because this data was taken after the vaccine was distributed from January up to March. As we know the vaccine of covid-19 is one of the best solutions to avoid the spread of the coronavirus. So, dominantly the news of covid-19 was about vaccine distribution.

This study found that there was a phenomenon that occurred when there was emotion in terms of word of emotion in covid-19 news on Twitter. Johnson-Laird & Oatley (2000) state that there are five basic modes of emotion, namely: 1) happiness, 2) sadness, 3) fear, 4) anger, and 5) disgust. In this case, it was found that covid-19 news on Twitter applied only 3 of them

namely: happiness, sadness, and fear. It was not found anger and disgust.

As we have in theory that anger means a mode of emotion that we have when something has happened that you think is bad and unfair. Covid-19 pandemic is a bad situation and causes many deaths, but in this research, it was not found any word of emotion denotes angry. Then, disgust means a mode of emotion with a perception of something to reject. Disgust appears when we dislike somebody/something that we feel is unacceptable, or for something that looks, smells, or unpleasant. Covid-19 is something unacceptable and unpleasant. It causes many deaths of people all around the world. But in this research, it was not found any word of emotion denotes disgust. Meanwhile, happiness means a mode of emotion with the perception of improving progress towards a goal. Happiness is an emotional state of well-being characterized by positive or pleasant emotions. It is an emotion to show pleasant. Covid-19 is an unpleasant situation, but in this research, it was found that happiness had a high frequency.

## **AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS**

This study focused on the semantic emotion of covid-19 news on twitter account of CNN Breaking News. It was aimed to find out the types of emotions in covid-19 news on twitter. . There were 5 types of basic modes of emotion, namely: 1) happiness, 2) sadness, 3) fear, 4) anger, and 5) disgust. It was found 3 types of emotions in covid-19 news on twitter, namely: happiness, sadness and fear. Happiness was the highest percentage found in covid-19 news on twitter and the lowest percentage was sadness. Happiness had a high frequency because this data was taken after the vaccine distributed since January up to March. As we know that vaccine of covid-19 is one of the best solution to avoid the spread of corona virus. So, dominantly the news of covid-19 was about vaccine distribution. While, anger and disgust were not found in the covid-19 news on twitter account of CNN Breaking News.

Having seen the result of the study, the researcher would like to offer the suggestions as the following; to the lecturers teaching semantic and psycholinguistic, it is suggested to conduct, elaborate, and perform deep research in the study, to other researchers, it is suggested that this study could be further expanded in observing semantic emotion in social media and explored in terms of other discourses to contribute to the development of semantic emotions theories, to all the readers, it is suggested to use this study as references for understanding the application of semantic emotion in online news and social media. So the readers of online news and social media can get the semantic emotion and the purpose of the emotion, then finally they find and understand the messages from what they read.

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