# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of Study

Language is a classified system of communication that is carried out by means of sounds and symbols. Dong (2014) stated that language exist as a system of symbol in terms of abstract thinking and sense, it reveals a method and pattern to describe the objective world. In daily communication, people interact one with the others for the sake of understanding the message or ideas presented using language. Kreidler, 1998 said that, a language is a system of symbols through which people communicate.

People use language for many purposes. People tell the others what they know or think, express their feelings, ask questions, make request, protest, criticize, insult, apologize, promise, thank, say hello, and goodbye. The speakers encode their message and addressees decode them according to their understanding. Sometimes, people use body language to express their intention, while the listener just needs to understand the speaker expression. In attempting to express themselves people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structures and words but also they perform actions via those utterance. Lindquist (2017) stated that language and emotion are certainly linked. Humans use words to describe how they feel in spoken conversations, when thinking to ourselves, and when expressing ourselves in writing.

People use language to tell others what they know or think. Words used in various contexts change meaning and evoke different responses in those who hear

or read them. Language is a set of words which have meaning. Meaning can be studied through scientific study of language called Linguistics. The branch of Linguistics which deals with meaning is called Semantics. In the meaning there is an emotion appeared to the reader. The word semantics is derived from the Greek semaino, meaning, to signify or mean. Semantics is part of the larger study of signs, semiotics. Hipkiss (1995) stated that semantic is the part that deals with words as signs (symbols) and language as a system of signs (words as symbols).

Semantic emotions can be interpreted as how we interpret emotions in accordance with sentences, thoughts, situations, conditions, or circumstances. Emotions intertwined with the nervous system and affect the thoughts, language, circumstances, feelings, responses, and a degree of pleasure or displeasure. Emotion is common cannot be separated from situation, personality, disposition, mood, creativity, motivation, and temperament. Emotion also has a tight relation with words or language. People emotion can be seen from the word or language they told. The unknown language will raise problems for everyone who communicates with translating or interpreting it.

As Myers (2010) stated that human emotions are complex psychological states that consist of psychological arousal, expressive behaviors, conscious thoughts and feelings. There are many theories of basic emotion, such as Smith (2015) represent 154 human emotion or other lists of basic emotion by Shaver et al. (2001), who represent 135 distinct of the emotions. Emotion would be easier to be looked or learnt by relate it to or create a model that can encompass the larger emotions field, but it needs to understand what sentence or language

contain before to make it clear whether the dominant emotion being expressed is anger, disgust, anxiety, joy, and sadness. Words emotion may present problems for everyone who can't translate or interpret the language. The lexicon of emotion can be seen from various cultures, languages, or social groups. The problem of emotions arises from understanding language function or emotions in the process of communication. As readers are going to know, language is one way to expand the social experience, and absolutely it helps people express or perceive emotions in convey the meaning.

COVID - 19 is a world phenomenon that makes the world stops all activities temporarily. It was discovered in 2019 and causes respiratory disease. There are many casualties caused throughout the world. Mortality rates are increasing every day. This virus also shows symptoms such as fever, cough, sore throat, and shortness of breath. This coronavirus can spread from person to person easily. This coronavirus, or popularly known as COVID-19, was first detected in Wuhan, China, and has now become a major public health challenge for countries around the world. The coronavirus was originally named 2019-nCoV and was officially referred to as a coronavirus with the acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV-2).

News of Covid-19 are spreading widely and can be accessed by media, whether offline that is newspaper or magazine, or online that internet such as, social media. Social media refers to the means of interactions among people in which they create, share, and/or exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks. The Office of Communications and Marketing

manages the main Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, YouTube and Vimeo accounts. Social media is about conversations, community, connecting with the audience and building relationships. In social media, we are not only allowed to share but to know and get information from it. Various information, such as news we can read through social media. According to Giordano (2011) and Bodell et al (2009) social media is already a mainstay of everyday life, and its use and importance within our life activities and already indicated in occupational therapy

Technology is constantly re-shaping our ideas of online social networking, and this opinion piece sets out to introduce, define and consider the application of Twitter. Twitter is a social networking/micro-blogging platform that allows groups and individuals to stay connected through the exchange of short status messages (140 character limit). Mistry (2011) and Bristol (2010) argue that twitter is a widely used free social networking tool that allows people to share information, in a real-time news feed through posting brief comments about their experiences and thoughts. Public messages sent and received via Twitter or 'tweets' are limited to no more than 140 characters and can include links to blogs, web pages, images, videos and all other material online. Despite the brevity imposed by this media tool, Twitter use is extensively used in a wide variety of circumstances.

The gap was found by the researcher, That is, the readers get words emotion after reading the tweets. 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, when they read the news. By paying attention to the semantic

emotion, the tweets can achieve the purpose to deliver information to the followers. Here are the examples of preliminary data from Covid-19 news in twitter:

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A group of senators announce what they describe as a bipartisan and bicameral Covid-19 emergency *relief* framework aimed at helping Americans affected by the pandemic.
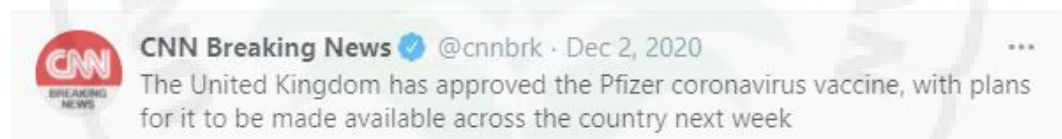


The United Kingdom has *approved* the Pfizer coronavirus vaccine, with plans for it to be made available across the country next week.



Germany will go into a *"hard"* national lockdown, starting next week and continuing through the Christmas period, German Chancellor Angela Merkel says.

Based on the preliminary data above, we can see from the tweets, there are words denote emotions as basic mode of emotion based on Johnson-Laird & Oatley, 2000, they are; happiness and disgust. It can be shown from words; "relief" denotes emotion of happiness (relief = happiness as a result of something that brings to an end fear or sadness), "approved" denotes emotion of happiness (approved = to admire or respect), and "hard" denotes emotion of disgust (hard = dislike or hatred). The words are analyzed by using Johnson-Laird & Oatley theory about five basic modes of emotion; Happiness, Sadness, Fear, Anger, and Disgust. These five families of emotional words are analyzed in a corpus of 590 Emotional Words by Johnson-Laird & Oatley. The researcher uses the Corpus to analyze and categorize the semantic emotion from data above as preliminary data. The tweets are taken from "CNN Breaking News" account as the highest rank of followed account on twitter. The preliminary data above are in line with the following journal references.

Franzoni, Li, and Mengoni (2017) found that basing on emotional abstraction and valence, the automated extraction is exploited through a class of path-based semantic similarity measures and sentiment analysis. Experimental results are obtained using validated clustering techniques on such features, on the domain of information security, over a sample of over 9 million page users of Facebook. Besides that, Wang, Hu, and Zhou (2018) also found that learners' emotional tendencies by semantic analysis, providing an effective solution for MOOC personalized teaching, which can help achieve education for sustainable development.

Then, Meo and Sulis (2017) found that emotion analysis in social media is challenging. While most studies focus on positive and negative sentiments, the differentiation between emotions is more difficult. They investigated the problem as a collection of binary classification tasks on the basis of four opposing emotion pairs provided by Plutchik. Results are convincing in the possibility to distinguish the emotions pairs in social media.

Novita and Sri (2017) investigated the dominant emotions that used in Maher Zain's song is love emotion. By knowing the semantic emotions of a song people could be more understand about the meaning and the purpose conveyed by the song. The emotions can show sadness, joy, happiness, love, satisfaction, and maybe other emotions. So, not all feelings are expressed by one emotion and show it directly. We can show it by another word and by describing the feeling.

From the explanation above, this study expects to obtain the types of emotion semantically in tweets of twitter about Covid-19 news with the process and the reason they realized. Then, from the representative relevant studies researcher found there has not been a study conducted yet about semantic emotion of Covid-19 news in twitter.

## 1.2    The Problems of Study

In relation to the background of the study, the problems are formulated as the following:

1.  What types of semantic emotions are used in Covid-19 news on twitter?

2.  How are the semantic emotions realized in Covid-19 news on twitter?

3. Why are the semantic emotions realized in Covid-19 news on twitter as the ways they are?

## 1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems of the study, the objectives of this research are:

1. To investigate the kinds of emotion used in Covid-19 news in twitter

2. To analyze the realization of emotions in Covid-19 news in twitter

3. To explain the reason for realization of emotions in Covid-19 news in twitter.

## 1.4 The Scope of Study

Semantic emotions are interpreted as how we interpret emotions in accordance with sentences, thoughts, situations, conditions, or circumstances. In this study the researcher investigate the emotions in tweets as news about Covid-19 after the vaccine distributed. This study focuses on semantics emotions in tweets about Covid-19 news in Twitter.

## 1.5    The Significant of Study

Findings of this study are expected to be relevant theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is useful to enrich the theory of semantic and human basic emotions, especially in news in Twitter. Practically, the findings of this study are useful for: the followers or readers on twitter can get the meaning and the information from tweets news by understanding the emotion on it. Then other researcher can conduct other research basis of semantic emotion in which the finding can give surprising progress in linguistic field.