Emotional Context of Newspaper Articles about Covid-19: Corpus-Based Critical Discourse Analysis of News in New Zealand DOI: https://doi.org/10.33806/ijaes.v24i2.499

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Abstract: This paper explores New Zealand newspaper texts about Covid-19 from the point of view of emotions and emotivity. New Zealand has been chosen as a country where Coronovirus pandemic followed a very specific pattern. The virus was kept at bay for a long time, but finally the number of Covid-19 cases rocketed. This situation was reflected by the growth of negative contexts in New Zealand newspapers. The article is aimed at revealing the correlation of Covid-19 danger and raise of emotive vocabulary in New Zealand newspapers. The article researches three phases of Covid-19 situation in New Zealand, such as phase 1 when the number of new cases was controlled; phase 2 when the number of new cases was quickly escalating, and phase 3 when the number of new cases was still high but not so quickly changing. The findings display a strong correlation of the social and textual newspaper contexts. The corpora were analyzed from the point of view of negative and positive verbal reactions to the situation of pandemic escalation in the world and in New Zealand. The findings show that with escalation of Covid-19 cases the tone of newspapers changed. A sharp drop in positive contexts (by twofold- or even fourfold) was noted when describing the situation of danger from Covid-19 in the country. Though the direct nominations of danger did not occur in the analyzed corpora, there was noted a rise in negative contexts of words referring closely to Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: critical discourse analysis, emotions, emotivity, mass media, social context, stress impact

1. Introduction

The outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic impacted all countries in the world forcing irrevocable transformations in people's lifestyles and ways of thinking. No one could stay away from the changes it has trigged irrespective of professional sphere, age or place of living.

The deadly virus has transfigured people's lives immensely, ruining businesses and undermining economic systems. Constant and prolonged lockdowns broke business chains by disrupting deliveries and blocking common business schemes. Workforce for some important business operations became unavailable for the countries did not let any immigrants in who used to do such work before. All companies connected with face to face communication and services became abridged; strict limitations that had been imposed on crowding made restaurants and cafes go bankrupt. Shopping at malls with restricted number of people at a time and queuing at a safe distance from each other altered habitual behavior and society patterns in many countries. All travelling was stopped, in some places being limited to insane 1000 meters from home. Closed borders led tourism and hotel business to a catastrophe. The pandemic made people jobless, fearful and desperate.

Strict following the rules of pandemic lifestyle included restriction of crowded meetings that changed a lot of family rituals; in some countries gatherings of more than two guests were prohibited making impossible tender support of families and friends. Visits to institutions for elderly care were strongly prohibited because of vulnerability to the virus of the elderly people. In the places where such restrictions did not take place, there were multiple fatalities. People found themselves to be afraid of usual hugs and kisses; handshakes started to be infectious. Wearing masks distorted the way people perceive each other, respiratory protective devices gained life-importance. The necessity of keeping distance provoked a lot of distant services. Online communication replaced talking face to face in education and business spheres making people fear social contacts and feel lonely.

The Covid-19 pandemic transformed people's values. Unbelievably, the freedom of going out, the freedom of meeting with nearest and dearest, the freedom to breathe unmasked air became precious. Feeling of fear impregnated people all over meanwhile their support was limited. The constant feeling of menacing danger was enhanced by learning from personal experience and from mass media about devastating escalation of the Covid-19 cases all over the world and in homeland.

Multi-disciplinary researches try to shed light on how it has influenced households, people's emotions and lifestyles. Emery et al. (2021) revealed that the Covid-19 pandemic affected people's mental health. Consequently, a majority of young adults marked a negative shift in their mood and an increase in stress. These changes were evidently provoked by compelled modifications in life, such as lockdowns, restrictions and imminent danger. Sanchez et al. (2023) performed a nationwide survey about the US adults with depression which proved the correlation of the Covid-19 pandemic and increase in depression cases. Awareness of danger can come from personal experience as well as learning from mass media about people who have fallen ill with Covid-19.

One of the ways to estimate the evident perception of the situation is to analyze broadcasts that reflect the stress-causing factor. Mass media are aimed at giving factual information about the situation around, but they also give its evaluation. There has been little knowledge about correlation of Covid-19 danger and its emotive reflection in mass media so far.

The findings of this research speak about the verbal reaction to the Covid-19 danger reflected in New Zealand online newspapers. Actually, in this research the level of the Covid-19 danger is evaluated by the number of its fatalities and the number of Covid-19 cases in New Zealand. The most dangerous periods are marked by the peak numbers of new Covid-19 cases. Danger, and especially danger for life, is a strong concept that is extremely emotional. It comprises a so-called 'social filter' that takes place in speech production and emotional interaction as it was mentioned by Shakhovskij (2013: 4). This concept can be verbalized through words 'virus', 'Coronavirus', 'Covid' and 'pandemic'.

The aim of my research is to find out how people react verbally to a dangerous situation caused by Covid-19. In my research here I analyze New Zealand newspaper articles and compare the results during different time periods of the pandemic in New Zealand.

2. Literature review

Stress can be caused by impact from what people witness and from what they learn about it in mass media. Stojetz et al. (2022) proved that consideration of several factors of the situation with Covid-19 can give fruitful results. Their survey conveyed health, economy, state and society themes; it also observed how shifts in these spheres influenced people's emotional state. I find that approach promising and compare social context of Covid-19 in one particular country, which is New Zealand, and verbal reflection of that situation in New Zealand newspaper articles. This research conveys different data, such as social data and peaks of infection when people encountered Covid-19, and texts from mass media about Covid-19 that were also a stressor for readers. The comparison of this data can shed light on the emotive state of the readers at that time.

Stress at that time was caused by lockdowns and necessity to work in a different mode (Mutch and McKnight 2023). The researchers revealed that fear and anxiety mold people's emotions during the pandemic. These negative emotions were caused by watching the news all the time. Mertens et al. also proved that fear was also a very common emotional response to the news about Covid-19 at the periods of the peak stress (2023). Liu et al. (2023) developed the Covid-19 Stress Scale to show the exact reasons of stress and its level depending on different people's parameters, such as age, education and family statement. My work fills the gap in researching the verbal reaction showed in mass media to the dangerous situation of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Critical Discourse Analysis that started in 1990s by Fairclough, van Dijk and others as an interdisciplinary science analyzing text, discourse and social situation, is now a problem-or-issue oriented approach that is used to study social problems (Amoussou and Allagbe 2018). Now it is seen as a qualitative method of data analysis used for investigation of texts and speech (Griffini 2022). In the current paper, the methodology of Critical Discourse Analysis is seen as a sound basis of researching correlation of mass media texts and an emotionally marked social context that was provided by an ominous Covid-19 outbreak.

People's emotions are reflected in the texts that people produce. The impact of changed lifestyles and constant stress resonated in language and in the texts produced during Covid-19 pandemic. Pervukhina and Rood (2021) performed the research concerned Russia surveying language change and appearance of multiple neologisms. In the current paper, I investigated New Zealand newspapers writing about Covid-19. The combination of corpus linguistic and Critical Discourse Analysis was previously used to obtain fruitful results from analyzing media texts (Li and Gao 2023). Burnette and Calude (2022) explored how Twitter posts reflected New Zealand government measurements to cope with Covid-19 pandemic. Their research displays controversial stance and panic moods of New Zealanders expressed in Twitter that proves my findings based on interpreting online New Zealand newspaper articles.

My research is also based on Karasik's theory about the concepts' structure. It was revealed and fully proved that the concept has got the image, denotative part and valuable meaning, and can indicate the epoch (Karasik 2023). Karasik (2007) stated that concepts are mental structures kept in human memory that are perceived as fragments of human experience. The periodicity of a word and its synonyms can signal about its value for the culture at a certain period of time. So, researching contexts of the words 'Coronavirus', 'Covid' and 'pandemic' in New Zealand newspapers gives a reflection of people's values at that time.

Studies of emotions in language are very valuable for this research, specifically the findings about connotation as a part of semantics. Shakhovskij (2013) and Telija (1988) defined connotation as a macrocomponent of meaning that includes imaginary and associative complex, emotive modality and stylistic features. Connotation can be connected with the semantic structure of a word and its stylistic component. In this research I aimed to investigate the semantic component connected with emotions and emotivity. The work of Semerdzhidi and Resepova (2022) evaluates the atmosphere in the society in the period of Covid-19 pandemic as highly emotional, and it is reflected in the texts of that period bearing emotions of fear, anxiety and despair. Lopez and Naranjo (2021) researched how emotions can influence cognitive control and the way people express their thoughts about Covid-19 pandemic, stating that reading negative information from the texts about Covid-19 led to even higher intensity of negative emotions in their translations of those texts. El-Kanash and Hamdan (2023) compiled two newspaper-based corpora with Covid-19 conceptual war metaphors to trace the change in public opinion during Covid-19 outbreak. Their research was based on Critical Discourse Analysis of daily Arabic newspapers and showed some cultural peculiar features in viewing Covid-19 pandemic and its terrible consequences.

3. Methodology

At the first stage of this research, I defined the periods of time when stress and fear of danger were at their highest. Actually, these periods can be very personal. To explainable, make them more or less fixed and the site www.worldmeters.info/coronovirus/ was addressed. It gives diagrams with statistics on the number of cases and the number of Covid-19 deaths for all the countries. It also gives some statistics on the population of the country, so judgments on the scale of the disease spread can be made. The dates with the peak numbers of cases were marked, and the newspaper articles within these periods were analyzed. The population of New Zealand is 4,898,395 people; the country has experienced 2,405,395 cases of Covid-19, with total deaths of 4,479 people (www.worldmeters.info/coronovirus/.). These figures suggest that practically every household either faced Covid-19 as personal experience, or became a witness of the disease.

The next stage of the research was choosing the peak situation of the most dangerous periods of the Covid-19 outbreak. The virus came to New Zealand on the 11th of February 2020, and for practically two years it was well-controlled by the government measures. After the 13th of March 2022, the number of cases rocketed, the daily results are presented in the graph below (taken from <u>https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/country/new-zealand/#graph-cases-daily</u>). After the 27th of August 2022 the growth became steady (Fig.1):

Total Coronavirus Deaths in New Zealand

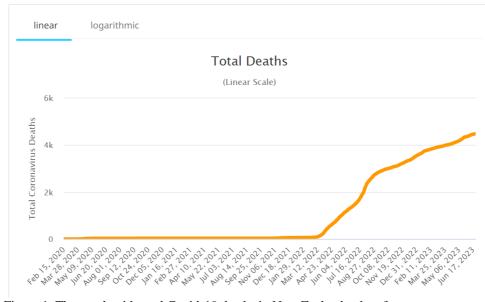


Figure 1. The graph with total Covid-19 deaths in New Zealand, taken from https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/country/new-zealand/#graph-cases-daily

In 2020 there were practically no changes in the new Covid-19 cases daily. That means that though people definitely knew about the disease, there were no reasons for panic (about 27 deaths daily). The government of New Zealand undertook measures not to let the virus into the country till most of the population was vaccinated. It took a long time for Covid-19 to break through New Zealand, but finally it swept the country. Then there was a completely new picture: the number of Covid-19 cases rocketed after the 12^{th} of March 2022 and continued to grow. So, I divided this graph into three parts, such as the plateau level (the 15^{th} of February, $2020 - the 12^{th}$ of March 2022) with 20-60 daily new cases; sharp rising (the 13^{th} of March 2022– the 27^{th} of August 2022– the 17^{th} of June 2023) with 2742 - 4477 daily new cases.

The next stage was to find the most common New Zealand newspapers, with the highest readership in New Zealand and very good online sites with the function of search. The New Zealand Herald (https://www.nzherald.co.nz/search/advancedsearch/) and Otago Daily Times (<u>https://www.odt.co.nz/</u>) were selected according to the rating at <u>https://www.4imn.com/nz/</u>. I took two newspapers for the analysis because they conveyed different views and different ideostyles. Besides, it was necessary to make sure that the choice of the articles is not mere a personal style of the editor and his or her point of view. According to the set period of time, the newspaper articles with key words '*Coronavirus*', '*Covid*' and '*pandemic*' have been downloaded. The word 'Coronavirus' according to British National Corpora was the most cited among the above-mentioned lemmas.

On the next stage I made three corpora of the newspaper articles about Covid-19, according to the phases of number of cases with Covid-19. The phases reflect the number of infected people (see Fig. 1), where phase 1 is a minimum number of Covid-19 cases, and it is presented by Corpus 1. Phase 2 is a sharp rise of Covid-19 cases; it is presented by Corpus 2. Phase 3 is a steady rise of Covid-19 cases; it is presented by Corpus 3.

These corpora were to show the attitude of people towards the pandemic, and their verbal reaction to the situation of danger.

The corpora were analyzed by AntConc 4.2.0. The corpora included newspaper articles comprising words 'virus', or 'Coronavirus' or 'Covid' or 'pandemic'. These words were chosen because they reflect the reason of fear at that period of time, and they present notions of the phenomenon that caused instability in the world and in the country.

4. Data collection

The hypothesis of this research is that the three corpora of New Zealand newspaper articles about Covid-19 published at different periods of time reflect different emotional states of New Zealanders which can be expressed verbally by finding out connotation of the vocabulary, as well as emotivity and evaluation.

The first phase was displayed by files with 42 articles that included 23497 tokens; the second phase was displayed by 15 articles with 8838 tokens, and the third phase was displayed by 29 articles with 17209 tokens.

At first, I analyzed the frequency of words referring to Covid-19 topic in the corpora using Word-tool in AntConc 4.2.0. After annihilating syntactic words and pronouns, it showed the following results:

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	Туре	Rank	Freq	Range	NormFreq	NormRange
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Covid	31	105	17	4468.656	0.739
cases	79	38	8	1617.228	0.348
deaths	240	12	5	510.703	0.217
death	240	12	6	510.703	0.261
virus	44	64	13	2723.752	0.565
coronovirus	70	43	12	1830.021	0.522
omicron	63	47	4	2000.255	0.174
hospitalisations	-	-	-	-	-
pandemic	34	93	20	3957.952	0.870
health	40	82	14	3489.807	0.609

The words '*Covid*' (rank 31), '*health*' (rank 39), '*pandemic*' (41), '*virus*' (51) occupy leading positions. Phase 2 shows different results that are presented below:

Туре	Rank	Freq	Range	NormFreq	NormRange
Covid	7	108	6	12219.959	0.750
cases	12	76	5	8599.231	0.625
deaths	20	61	4	6902.014	0.500
death	77	17	3	1923.512	0.375
virus	24	59	7	6675.718	0.875
Coronovirus	193	7	3	792.034	0.375
Omicron	51	26	5	2941.842	0.625
hospitalizations	100	13	1	1470.921	0.125
pandemic	44	29	8	3281.285	1.000
health	32	44	7	4978.502	0.875

Table 2. Frequency of words in Corpus 2 using Word-tool in AntConc

In Corpus 2 the word '*Covid*' is ranged 7, comparing with Corpus 1 where '*Covid*' was ranged 31. The words '*deaths*' and '*death*' occur 12 times (range 6) in Corpus 1, though in Corpus 2 they occupy rather high positions, ranged 15 and 61 respectively. Interestingly, but in Corpus 2 there is no word '*Coronavirus*'. It has been replaced with '*Covid*' with rather high frequency of 90. There was no word '*hospitalizations*' in Corpus 1 because the situation was not that difficult at that period of time, but this word occurs in Corpus 2.

Some word frequencies in Corpus 3 are presented below. Words '*Covid*' (frequency 178), '*pandemic*' (frequency 72) and '*deaths*' (frequency 38) are highly ranged.

Table 3. Frequency of words in Corpus 3 using Word-tool in AntConc

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Туре	Rank	Freq	Range	NormFreq	NormRange
covid	8	178	22	10343.425	0.917
health	29	71	16	4125.748	0.667
pandemic	37	64	16	3718.984	0.667
long	39	57	8	3312.220	0.333
government	62	38	11	2208.147	0.458
cases	64	37	9	2150.038	0.375
deaths	66	35	7	2033.820	0.292
virus	93	25	11	1452.728	0.458
hospital	117	19	7	1104.073	0.292
hospitalizations	232	10	3	581.091	0.125
death	232	10	4	581.091	0.167

Then, the contexts of usage of words 'virus', 'Coronavirus', 'Covid', and 'pandemic' were divided into positive and negative. It was done using KWIC-tool in AntConc 4.2.0. Such a division is based on the principle of necessary possession of emotions in speech (Solodovnikova 2019). These words bore danger not only as referents that are dangerous phenomena, but also as triggers that ignite negative emotions from the reader.

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arget Corpus	K۱	WIC Plot File	e View Cluster N-Gram Collocate Word Keyword	Wordcloud	
lame: temp iles: 23	Tota	al Hits: 64 Page Siz	te 100 hits V 3 1 to 64 of 64 hits 3		
okens: 23497		File	Left Context	Hit	Right Context
Dec 2020.docx	1	9 Dec 2021.docx	has two major narrative arcs — the first outbreaks of the	virus	and its progression to become a pandemic; and improving
l oct 2020.docx 2 March 2022.docx	2	11 july 2020.docx	also warns, 'There is no way lockdowns can eliminate the	virus	and so it's not at all surprising once
january 2022.docx 7 Feb 2020.docx	3	7 Feb 2020.docx	under the impression only 20 people had been stricken with the	virus	and that this inaccuracy was a reflection of a
Dec 2021.docx	4	11 july 2020.docx	deaths. Swine flu is caused by the H1N1 influenza	virus	and the pandemic, which originated in Mexico, lasted for
0 march 2022.docx 1 july 2020.docx	5	28 Feb 2020.docx	acting from an abundance of caution and at present the	virus	was being managed in Australia. "You can still go
2 march 2022.docx 6 march 2020.docx	6	Feb-March 202	to travel out of Wuhan. Anyone suspected of having the	virus	was not allowed on the flight. The respiratory virus
7 Feb 2021.docx 8 June 2020.docx	7	16 march	restrictions should be in place for as long as the	virus	was spreading in the rest of the world. However,
1 jan 2021.docx	8	Feb-March 202	whether regular booster shots would be needed in future, the	virus	was still mutating, so it could keep circulating among
1 jan 2022.docx 3 novemb 2021.docx	9	Feb-March 202	the virus was not allowed on the flight. The respiratory	virus	has now claimed 427 lives and infected more than 20,000 people
6 Feb 2020.docx 8 Feb 2020.docx	10	28 Feb 2020.docx	China for another week. Panic over the spread of the	virus	has taken an ugly turn at Melbourne's Royal
9 May2020.docx 0 Jan 2021.docx	11	21 jan 2021.docx	general, geopolitical tensions were at their highest this century. "The	virus	has thrived on division, and the resultant pandemic has
0 May 2020.docx	12	11 july 2020.docx	result most New Zealanders have developed no immunity to the	• virus.	In an increasingly infected world, that will never be
0 sept 2020.docx 11 dec 2021.docx	13	Feb-March 202	Kiwis home. Bloomfield confirmed there were no cases of the	virus	in New Zealand so far. Three tests that were
eb-March 2022 (20 articles).doc	14	28 Feb 2020.docx	if the virus spread. He said the spread of the	virus	in the United States was not "inevitable" and added: "
	15	Feb-March 202	pandemic in a scientific way. Since the outbreak of the	· virus,	the Chinese government has taken the most comprehensive and
	16	Feb-March 202	health officials, no more Kiwis have been diagnosed with the	virus.	The nationalities of the 41 the newly diagnosed passengers onboard
	17	Feb-March 202	disembarked in Hong Kong last month, tested positive for the	virus. "	The results of the remaining 171 tests came out and 41
	18	Feb-March 202		virus	with a lot of anti-bodies." The Ministry of
	19	16 march	recently and that means we're ready to meet this	virus	with a reputation for managing its affairs and public
	20	Feb-March 202	better than the alternative." Should New Zealand emerge from the different to those we'd earlier used to suppress the	virus. "	With Omicron, it's likely that high numbers of
	21	2 March	symptom has emerged. Children, and some adults, infected with the	virus	are increasingly presenting with gastro symptoms, including diarrhoea, vomiting
	22	2 March		virus	are typical of viral illness Flu-like symptoms have
		16 march	Omicron outbreak: Doctor says gastro symptoms in children with the	virus	as different waves of the pandemic hit separate countries
			is set for a long, drawn-out battle with the following the Ministry of Health's plan to manage the	virus -	as John Key had done during the swine flu
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Figure 2. Examples of contexts of the lemma 'virus' in Corpus 1

In Corpus 1 there is a lemma 'Coronavirus' , though it does not occur in other corpora, see Fig. 3 and 4.

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Emotional Context of Newspaper Articles ...

get Corpus me: temp s: 8	KWIC Plot F Total Hits: 59 Page 5	ile View Cluster N-Gram Collocate Word Keyword Wordcloud ize 100 hits √ C 1 to 59 of 59 hits ◯		
a: o ens: 8838	File	Left Context	Hit	Right Context
ul 2022.docx		are 2318 new Covid community cases in New Zealand today. Nine	virus-	related deaths have been reported. Two of the fatalities
March - 27 Aug 8 articles.do March 2022.docx	2 13 March - 27	s tourism and retail sectors AP Covid-19 Omicron update: Two	virus-	related deaths in Whanganui, 79 new community cases The Whanganui
19 July 2022.docx 24 Aug 2022.docx 24 March 2022.docx 26 March 2022.docx	3 19 July 2022.doc	testing positive, the data showed. Of the remainder of the 2039	virus-	related deaths reported since the start of the pandemic, 410
	4 13 March - 27	set to worsen. There are 10,320 new Covid cases today and 34	virus-	related deaths. There are 744 people in hospital with the
uly 2022.docx	5 13 March - 27	new community cases of Covid-19 in New Zealand today and 15	virus-	related deaths. There are 436 people in hospital with the
	6 13 March - 27	would be kept the same. Covid 19 Omicron outbreak: 10,320 cases and 34	virus-	related deaths, 744 people in hospital The school holidays haven'
	7 13 March - 27	to by Covid-19 was 1252. Covid 19 Omicron outbreak: 2318 Covid cases, nine	virus-	related deaths; daily updates to stop at weekends There
	8 13 March - 27	and wellbeing, and the healthcare system over time." Covid-19 coronavirus: 15	virus-	related deaths; 2100 new Covid cases and 436 people in hospital
	9 13 March - 27	before making a steady decline. Covid 19 Omicron outbreak: 4126 cases today, 13	virus-	related deaths; 280,000-plus Kiwis infected with BA.4/5 variants There
	10 24 March	What do you expect will be the progression of the	virus	in New Zealand over the next year? Again very
	11 13 March - 27	falling this week. There are currently 33,230 active cases of the	virus	in the country, the lowest level since the highly
	12 31 July 2022.doc	average, four people a week have been dying from the	virus	in their homes since the Omicron outbreak hit New
	13 4 Jul 2022.docx	has had to isolate twice as his family got the	virus	in two bouts. "I'd like to say I'
	14 13 March - 27	country. Overall, the total number of deaths related to the	virus	in Whanganui is 34. The ministry also reported there were 79
	15 13 March - 27	in that anyone who died within 28 days of having the	virus	was considered a "Covid death". This often came with
	16 24 Aug 2022.doc	x future in the Covid-19 era. She told the conference the	virus	was not going anywhere and Australia needed to be
	17 16 March	restrictions should be in place for as long as the	virus	was spreading in the rest of the world. However,
	18 31 July 2022.doc	are unvaccinated.) In all cases the death certificates listed the	virus	as a contributory or underlying cause of death. This
	19 16 March	is set for a long, drawn-out battle with the	virus	as different waves of the pandemic hit separate countries
	20 13 March - 27	antigenic shift, to reverse zoonosis and spillback. That involved the	virus	being passed from humans to animals, then sent back
	21 19 July 2022.doc	$_{\rm f}$ figures showed 1396 deaths were Covid-attributed – with 903 listed as the	virus	being the underlying cause, and 493 of it being "contributory"
	22 19 July 2022.doc	New Zealand have died directly from Covid-19 - and that the	virus	has been a contributing factor in nearly 500 other deaths.
	23 13 March - 27	officials say the new system better encapsulates the toll the	virus	has taken on our communities, while also giving us
	24 13 March - 27	attributable to Covid. There are 357 people in hospital with the	virus,	including seven in intensive care. The locations of the
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	virus	✓ Start ☐ Adv	Search	

Figure 3. Examples of contexts of the lemma 'virus' in Corpus 2

International Journal of Arabic-English Studies (IJAES)

arget Corpus lame: temp	KWIC Plot File View Cluster N-Gram Collocate Word Keyword Wordcle Total Hits: 25 Page Size 100 hits I to 25 of 25 hits Image: Collocate Image: Collocat	ud	
iles: 24 okens: 17209	File Left Context	Hit	Right Context
2 Feb 2022.docx	1 24 March a place. "It is dependent on the nature of the	virus	and of course, the speed with which we act."
3 may 2023.docx 5 art.docx	2 13 Sep at the moment maybe 100 people a day arriving with this	virus,	and potentially seeding across the country, that actually becomes
Jun 2023.docx	3 13 Sep a proportional response. "We know from the history of this	virus	is it's going to produce or it's
June 2023.docx Jun 2023.docx	4 21 March the pandemic began. "Despite a decline in case numbers, this	virus	is still on track to put more than 10,000 New
0 Dec 2022.docx 0 Jun 2023.docx	5 10 Jun Baker said the true number of deaths caused by the	virus	was likely higher than what was being formally attributed
2 Apr 2023.docx 3 Sep 2022.docx	6 10 Jun	virus	was on track to claim twice as many lives
5 June 2023.docx 7 Apr 2023.docx	7 2 Feb	virus	also affected a Pacific church community. Mainstream media identified
8 Jun 2023.docx	8 21 March	virus	at bay for the pandemic's first two years,
9 Jun 2023.docx 0 Jun 2023.docx	pandemic period. Had we not largely succeeded at keeping the 24 March	virus	better - and while a vaccine has been developed - it
1 Jun 2023.docx 1 March 2023.docx	with that same degree of uncertainty, while we understand the 10 Jun rates for at least 12 months after infection. He said the	virus	clearly remained a leading cause of death in New
1 Nov 2022.docx 2 May 2023.docx	11 2 Feb March 2020, which was associated with international travel, initially prevented the	virus	from taking hold in vulnerable Māori and Pacific communities.
2 Nov 2022.docx	12 19 Jun the second in January 2021. During his first battle with the	virus,	he told fans in a social media post, "The
23 Jan 2023.docx 24 March 2023.docx	13 24 March the future. More than 2,250,000 people have been infected with the	virus	here, despite New Zealand stopping most community transmission in 2020
6 May 30 May 2023.docx 7 Aug - now 3 fase.docx	14 13 Sep likely to become the main driver of spread of the	virus. *	If you have at the moment maybe 100 people a
,	15 10 Jun Covid-19:	Virus	in Auckland wastewater rises, reported cases drop as city
	16 20 Jun deterred potential participants or caused withdrawals due to contracting the	virus.	Increased costs for suppliers led to higher registration and
	17 10 Jun after a "surge" in bus drivers falling ill with the	virus.	Latest Institute of Environmental Science and Research (ESR) results
	18 12 Apr assuming no change in the virulence of transmissibility of the	virus,	nor seasonal effects (for example, becoming easier to spread
	19 10 Jun remained a leading cause of death in New Zealand: the 2448	virus-	related deaths reported in 2022 accounted for about 6.3 per cent
	20 27 Aug midnight on Sunday, and a further 49 deaths attributed to the	virus.	The total number of deaths from the disease is
	21 18 Jun the world still grapples with how to live with the	virus,	there's a real opportunity for us to lead
	22 22 May reducing the number of people hospitalised or killed by the	virus	this winter, and the most eligible New Zealanders have
	23 27 Aug new cases were reported and further 43 deaths attributed to the	virus.	Tokelau recorded four community cases of Covid-19 up to
	24 21 March Korea and Singapore as each shifted to living with the	virus.	While Singapore, South Korea and Australia had rises in
	Search Query 🗹 Words 🗌 Case 📄 Regex Results Set All hits 🗸 Context Size 1	token(s)	•
	virus V Start	Adv Sear	rch

Figure 4. Examples of contexts of the lemma 'virus' in Corpus 3

Pervukhina

et Corpus	KWIC Plot File	View Cluster N-Gram Collocate Word Keyword Wordclou	d	
ie: temp : 23	Total Hits: 93 Page Size	e 100 hits 🗸 🕝 1 to 93 of 93 hits 🕥		
ns: 23497	File	Left Context	Hit	Right Context
ec 2020.docx	1 12 march	Coronavirus declared a	pandemic	The World Health Organization described the new coronavirus as
ct 2020.docx larch 2022.docx	2 28 Feb 2020.docx	s coronavirus emergency response plan as it anticipates a global	pandemic.	The World Health Organisation has not yet formally declared
nuary 2022.docx b 2020.docx	3 Feb-March 202	of the scenery New Zealand can offer. Photo / Supplied Pre-	pandemic,	the airport had 29 airlines, including seasonal carriers, heading to 43
ec 2021.docx	4 30 Jan 2021.docx	the world, had been cancelled or postponed because of the	pandemic."	The Coachella Valley Music and Arts Festival and the
narch 2022.docx Jy 2020.docx	5 18 June	responsiveness, community and innovation in its reaction to the Covid-19	pandemic.	The country's time in lockdown has had a
narch 2022.docx narch 2020.docx	6 1 oct 2020.docx	without funds "theatres may not survive the impact of the	pandemic."	The letter was signed by more than 70 directors and
eb 2021.docx une 2020.docx	7 11 july 2020.docx	respiratory illnesses, obesity, and substance abuse. To deal with the	pandemic,	the National Government adopted the Ministry of Health's
an 2021.docx	8 10 march	Anzac Day dawn service a casualty of the escalating Covid-19	pandemic.	The Royal New Zealand Returned and Services' Association has
an 2022.docx Iovemb 2021.docx	9 21 jan 2022.docx	delays library upgrade Supply chain disruption due to the Covid-19	pandemic	has caused months of delays to Winton's revamped
eb 2020.docx eb 2020.docx	10 21 jan 2021.docx	century. "The virus has thrived on division, and the resultant	pandemic	has exacerbated tensions and undermined multilateral action just wi
Aay2020.docx	11 18 June	has a first-hand view of the effect a global	pandemic	has had on local business. The trio all own,
fay 2020.docx	12 Feb-March 202	ltx27;s interesting to see, in somewhere like Russia, the	pandemic	has now killed almost 0.8 per cent of the entire
ept 2020.docx lec 2021.docx	13 29 May2020.docx	way they and their Government spend their money. The coronavirus	pandemic	has torn up the play book. Personal finances are
March 2022 (20 articles).doc	14 17 Feb 2021.docx	began to secure their machinery for spring/summer 2021. "However, the	pandemic	is continuing to disrupt the overseas supply chain across
	15 Feb-March 202	Covid-19 in the OECD by a large margin, however, "The	pandemic	is now thought to have killed about 20 million people
	16 21 jan 2021.docx	control measures were implemented effectively. While the panel recognises the	pandemic	is ongoing and long-term effects are not known,
	17 1 Dec 2020.docx	Pandemic fills ranks of extreme poverty worldwide The coronavirus	pandemic	is pushing the number of people worldwide who need
	18 28 Feb 2020.docx	is one. "We believe that the risk of a global	pandemic	is very much upon us and as a result,
	19 30 sept 2020.docx	world, the number of fatalities are relatively low." The next	pandemic	could be bio-engineered in someone's garage using
2	20 30 sept 2020.docx	Next	pandemic	could be engineered by terrorists - former Canterbury University stud
	21 30 sept 2020.docx	engineered by terrorists - former Canterbury University student The next major	pandemic	could be inflicted by terrorists unleashing a bio-engineered
	22 29 May2020.docx	Universal super transcends	pandemic	New Zealanders are braced for months, perhaps years, of
	23 Feb-March 202	soon see many Kiwis flying out of New Zealand. Pre-	pandemic,	New Zealanders made about three million trips overseas every
	24 Feb-March 202	nine cases After more than two years of the Covid	pandemic,	New Zealand has once again imposed strict restrictions over
		s Case Regex Results Set All hits Context Size 10t		the coord of the one of the
	pandemic		Adv Search	

Figure 5. Examples of contexts of the lemma 'pandemic' in Corpus 1

arget Corpus				/ordcloud	
les: 8	Tot	-	ze 100 hits V 😧 1 to 29 of 29 hits 🕥		
kens: 8838		File	Left Context the world multiple times. They differ in sheer mortality. The 1918	Hit	Right Context
Jul 2022.docx 3 March - 27 Aug 8 articles.doc	1	24 March	Institute in Sydney, says people are wrong to think the	pandemic	is estimated to have caused up to 40 million deaths
6 March 2022.docx 9 July 2022.docx	2	-	of Covid cases increasing and health officials warning that the	pandemic	is over. "The counter-narratives that are flying around, '
4 Aug 2022.docx	3	13 March - 27	· · ·	pandemic	is set to worsen. There are 10,320 new Covid cases
March 2022.docx March 2022.docx	4	4 Jul 2022.docx	Dealing with school life during the	pandemic	After two years of pandemic mayhem, 2022 has continued to
July 2022.docx	5	19 July 2022.docx		pandemic.	As at today, the UK's cumulative death rate
	6	24 March	ways Covid-19 is unique but it does resemble the 1918 influenza	pandemic.	Both were caused by airborne viruses, both viruses have
	7	26 March	has made it his mission to fight disinformation during the	pandemic	by talking to anti-mandate protesters. Dr Gerrard Liddell
	8	26 March		Pandemic	disinformation in sights A retired Dunedin mathematics lecturer has
	9	16 March	Monday, 16 March 2020	Pandemic	effect 'to extend well into next year': Otago Uni
	10	24 Aug 2022.docx		pandemic	end Australians must change the way they live and
	11	13 March - 27	of US cases and rising, itx27;s not considered a	pandemic	game-changer. That's despite it carrying a particular
	12	26 March	before, which made them vulnerable to conspiracy theories when the	pandemic	happened. Ultimately, he was concerned about the way debates
	13	24 March	equivalent? It is hard to overstate how dramatically the Covid-19	pandemic	has affected us. It has resulted in major changes
	14	16 March	out battle with the virus as different waves of the	pandemic	hit separate countries at different times, experts say. Tough
	15	13 March - 27	numbers close to those of the 2019 holiday period before the	pandemic	hit. The Transportation Ministry on Friday called on travellers
	16	24 March	commerce, healthcare and daily life. It is the most significant	pandemic	in our lifetime. In many ways Covid-19 is unique
	17	4 Jul 2022.docx	as at the corresponding time in 2019 — the year before the	pandemic.	James Scoles says his final year at Wakatipu High
	18	4 Jul 2022.docx	their new reality has been a weird version of pre-	pandemic	life, Emma says. "Having Covid be completely integrated into
	19	4 Jul 2022.docx	with school life during the pandemic After two years of	pandemic	mayhem, 2022 has continued to pose challenges for this year'
	20	24 March	A	pandemic	overview and what lies ahead Two long years ago
	21	13 March - 27	he said. "Everything wex27;ve seen so far in the	pandemic	points to that pattern continuing. "But there certainly doesn'
	22	13 March - 27	is found through genetic sequencing of the virus. Since the	pandemic	started, China has shared 4144 sequences with Gisaid, a global
	23	19 July 2022.docx	who have died from Covid-19 over the course of the	pandemic	such as by age, ethnicity, and by vaccination status,"
	24	16 March	next year: Otago Uni expert Don t expect the coronavirus	pandemic	to be over by Christmas. Instead, New Zealand is
	Sea	arch Query 🖂 Wor	rds Case Regex Results Set All hits V Context S	ize 10 token(s)	A VIII A VIIII A VIII A VIIII A VIIIII A VIIII A VIIIII A VIIII A VIIIII A VIIIII A VIIIII A VIIIII A VIIIII A VIIII A VIIIII A VIIIII A VIIIII A VIIII A VIIIII A VI
	pa	ndemic	- Start	Adv Searc	:h

Figure 6. Examples of contexts of the lemma 'pandemic' in Corpus 2

p et Corpus ne: temp ;: 24	KWIC Plot File Vi Total Hits: 64 Page Size			
ens: 17209	File	Left Context	Hit	Right Context
eb 2022.docx ay 2023.docx	1 27 Aug - now 3	and prevent the next pandemic Given the extreme disruption the	pandemic	has caused, it is vital to learn from the
docx	2 3 may 2023.docx	and delaying seeking mental health care," Dr Khan said. The	pandemic	has compounded pressure on the country's already overstretched
2023.docx 2023.docx	3 13 Sep 2022.docx	vaccination requirements like flu vaccines for health care workers. The	pandemic	has really I think shone a light on the
2023.docx : 2022.docx	4 3 may 2023.docx	Pandemic seriously harmed kidsx27; mental health: study The Covid-19	pandemic	has seriously harmed the mental health of Australian youths,
2023.docx 2023.docx	5 22 May 2023.docx	her time as head of the country during the Covid-19	pandemic	in a speech during the opening of the World
2022.docx	6 21 March 2023.docx	and beyond the "normal" rate in the decade before the	pandemic -	in New Zealand, Australia, South Korea and Singapore as
2023.docx 023.docx	7 22 May 2023.docx	continues to grabble with the ripple effects of the global	pandemic.	in reducing the number of people hospitalised or killed
023.docx 023.docx	8 21 Jun 2023.docx	part on an ongoing series monitoring the impacts of the	pandemic	on education. For this report, the office focused on
023.docx	9 3 may 2023.docx	of the first to look into the effects of the	pandemic	on mental health presentations at Australian hospitals and was
023.docx h 2023.docx	10 21 Jun 2023.docx	watchdog is "seriously concerned" about the lasting effects of the	pandemic	on schooling with nearly half of principals reporting learning
022.docx 023.docx	11 21 March 2023.docx	largely succeeded at keeping the virus at bay for the	pandemic'	s first two years, that thousands more people would
022.docx 23.docx	12 13 Sep 2022.docx	light and alert level systems in preparation for the current	pandemic'	s next challenges and because "the evidence is that
h 2023.docx	13 27 Aug - now 3	out vaccines and improve treatments before widespread infection during the	pandemic'	s third year. These measures decreased the case fatality
May 2023.docx now 3 fase.docx	14 22 May 2023.docx	of tragedies in the mosque attacks, Whakaari eruption and Covid-19	pandemic -	and Ardern's globally respected responses to them. In
	15 26 May 30 May	by Australian and international researchers analysed drinking habits during the	pandemic	and came up with interesting results. They found that
	16 27 Aug - now 3	death from Covid during the first two years of the	pandemic.	It also allowed time to roll out vaccines and
	17 24 March 2023.docx	It's clear, we're past the worst of the	pandemic,	it feels like we're out the other side,
	18 13 Sep 2022.docx	service chief executivesx27; roles and responsibilities were clear should a	pandemic	response be needed again in future, Verrall said. Vaccination
	19 27 Aug - now 3	this period. The world is now transitioning from an emergency	pandemic	response to treating Covid as another important infectious disease
	20 13 Sep 2022.docx	Travellers likely to be main driver of	pandemic,	says Michael Baker Otago University epidemiologist Michael Baker says
	21 6 art.docx	Images Tuesday, 13 September 2022 Travellers likely to be main driver of	pandemic,	says Michael Baker 332.0 Hipkins singles out 'global inflation pandem
	22 12 Apr 2023.docx	deaths than expected over the past few years, despite the	pandemic.	
	23 26 May 30 May	an Omicron infection, a lower estimate than earlier in the	pandemic,	according to a study of nearly 10,000 Americans that aims
	<			
	Search Query 🗹 Words	Case Regex Results Set All hits V Context Size 10 token	n(s)	•
	pandemic	Start Adv	v Search	

Figure 7. Examples of contexts of the lemma 'pandemic' in Corpus 3

Vol. 24, No.2, 2024

get Corpus me: temp s: 23	KWIC Total H		Plot File View Cluster N-Gram Collocate Word Keyword Wo 105 Page Size 100 hits I to 100 of 105 hits Image: Collocate Image: Collocate	rdcloud	
tens: 23497		File	Left Context	Hit	Right Context
1 Dec 2020.docx 1 oct 2020.docx 2 March 2022.docx			Tour of Australasia, the Asian Tour and the Japanese Tour.	Covid-19	Omicron outbreak: New Zealand's reproduction number highest in
	2 1	Feb	later. Read More Covid-19 Omicron outbreak: 14,941 new cases in the	Covid-19	Omicron outbreak: New Zealand's reproduction Covid-19 Omicron outbreak: 13,606
nuary 2022.docx =b 2020.docx	3	Feb	New Zealandx27;s reproduction Covid-19 Omicron outbreak: 13,606 community cases of	Covid 19	Omicron outbreak: Cardiologist warns of tidal As New Zealand
ec 2021.docx march 2022.docx	4 2	2		Covid 19	Omicron outbreak: Doctor says gastro symptoms in children with
july 2020.docx	5 1	Feb	calm, wear masks, maintain physical distancing and good hygiene practices."	Covid 19	Omicron outbreak: Niue records first Covid-19 case, traveller from
march 2022.docx march 2020.docx	6	Feb	stop the possible entry of the virus into Niue. ADVERTISEMENT	Covid-19	Omicron outbreak: US warns against travel to New Zealand
Feb 2021.docx June 2020.docx	7	Feb	cases in the Covid-19 Omicron outbreak: New Zealandx27;s reproduction	Covid-19	Omicron outbreak: 13,606 community cases of Covid 19 Omicron outbreak: Cardiolo
an 2021.docx	8	Feb	the first time less than a month later. Read More	Covid-19	Omicron outbreak: 14,941 new cases in the Covid-19 Omicron outbreak:
an 2022.docx novemb 2021.docx	9 1	Feb	Where to get a vaccination in Auckland - without a booking	Covid 19	Delta outbreak: Air New Zealand cancels about 120 flights after
6 Feb 2020.docx 8 Feb 2020.docx	10	Feb	people from 1950 to the present day - of which 592 were named.	Covid 19	Delta outbreak: New Zealand-made vaccine booster trial to
May2020.docx Jan 2021.docx	11	Feb	that high numbers of people will become infected," he said.	Covid 19	Delta outbreak, Omicron threat: Air New Zealand suspends in-
May 2020.docx	12	2	ibuprofen. "What wex27;re trying to reassure people is that	Covid	is a mild illness in most children, so the
sept 2020.docx dec 2021.docx	13	Feb	infections every day, and the total number of people with	Covid-19	is likely much higher than the number of people
-March 2022 (20 articles).doc	14	Feb	New Zealand The Cook Islands government says "silent transmission" of	Covid-19	is now likely in the community after a positive
	15	Feb	useful number when it comes to Omicron. Te Pünaha Matatini	Covid	modeller Dr Dion O'Neale said last month he
	16	Feb	R values for Omicron in the world, according to the	Covid-19	Modeller from Rako Science. The Reff (effective reproductive number)
	17	Feb	children. "Omicron is knocking loudly at New Zealandx27;s door,"	Covid-19	modeller Professor Michael Plank said. "With news of another
	18	Feb	to step down over a perceived lack of leadership on	Covid,	the move by New Zealand has particularly stirred debate.
	19	11	increasingly infected world, that will never be able to eliminate	Covid-19	the Prime Minister's strategy, which depends on our
	20	Feb	play in recent tournaments after a string of players contracted	Covid-19	The team had planned to base themselves in Dubai
	21	2	have long been the common key marker in those with	Covid-19	but now a new symptom has emerged. Children, and
	22	Feb	our high vaccination rate is so protective that people get	Covid	but so mildly that they do not realise they
	23	Feb	reproductive number) is a measure of how many people each	Covid	case is infecting, on average, in a mixed population
	<				
	Search	n Que	ry 🗹 Words 🗌 Case 📄 Regex Results Set All hits → Context Siz	e 10 toke	n(s)
	covid	-	✓ Start	Ad	v Search

Figure 8. Examples of contexts of the lemma 'Covid' in Corpus 1

Pervukhina

Emotional Context of Newspaper Articles ...

rget Corpus ame: temp		VIC Plot File	View Cluster N-Gram Collocate Word Keyword Wordcloud ze 100 hits I to 100 of 108 hits Image: Collocate Image: Colloca		
es: 8 kens: 8838		File	Left Context	Hit	Right Context
4 Jul 2022.docx 13 March - 27 Aug 8 articles.doc 16 March 2022.docx 19 July 2022.docx 24 Aug 2022.docx	1	13 March - 27	the Ministry of Health is ending seven-day updates on	Covid	cases and deaths, instead reducing daily releases between Monda
	2	13 March - 27	the current measures had a role to play in reducing	Covid-19	cases and hospitalisations. "The health system usually sees elevat
	3	13 March - 27	recently travelled overseas. There is now a total of 32,055 active	Covid	cases in New Zealand. Meanwhile, at least 280,000 people have
March 2022.docx	4	13 March - 27	deaths; 280,000-plus Kiwis infected with BA.4/5 variants There are 4126 new	Covid	cases in the community today as the number of
July 2022.docx	5	13 March - 27	healthcare system over time." Covid-19 coronavirus: 15 virus-related deaths; 2100 new	Covid	cases and 436 people in hospital There are 2100 new community
	6	13 March - 27	Zealand." He said there had been a "significant increase" in	Covid	cases due to the BA.5 variant. This comes as
	7	13 March - 27	hoped to be with the seven-day rolling average of	Covid	cases increasing and health officials warning that the pandemic
	8	13 March - 27	that the pandemic is set to worsen. There are 10,320 new	Covid	cases today and 34 virus-related deaths. There are 744 people
	9	13 March - 27	long outbreak in February. Yesterday, there were 4818 new cases of	Covid-19	and a further 24 Covid-related deaths. The seven-day
	10	13 March - 27	and carers as well as helping clinicians in diagnosing long	Covid	and managing the condition for patients," said the ministry.
	11	24 Aug 2022.docx	change the way they live and accept the threat from	Covid-19	and other viral infections will persist, a leading epidemiologist
	12	19 July 2022.docx	more than 900 people in New Zealand have died directly from	Covid-19	and that the virus has been a contributing factor
	13	19 July 2022.docx	since the start of the pandemic, 410 werenx27;t linked to	Covid-19,	and there wasn't enough information to establish the
	14	13 March - 27	and 436 people in hospital There are 2100 new community cases of	Covid-19	in New Zealand today and 15 virus-related deaths. There
	15	13 March - 27	is difficult to precisely predict the likely burden of long	Covid	in New Zealand, given the large number of people
	16	13 March - 27	Zealand, given the large number of people who have had	Covid-19	in Aotearoa New Zealand, it is likely to result
	17	24 March	prior work gave health researchers a big head start with	Covid-19.	In terms of "new tech", the success of mNA-
	18	13 March - 27	have fallen ill with Omicron this winter as detections of	Covid	in wastewater dropped for the third week running. With
	19	13 March - 27	hospital with the virus continues to trend downwards. A further 13	Covid-	related deaths have been reported in today's Ministry
	20	13 March - 27	Whanganui, 79 new community cases The Whanganui region recorded two more	Covid-19-	related deaths on Tuesday, the Ministry of Health says.
	21	13 March - 27	on Tuesday, the Ministry of Health says. They were among 23	Covid-	related deaths reported across the country. Overall, the total
	22	13 March - 27	officially confirmed cases and use a very narrow definition of	Covid-	related deaths. Authorities say that since the government ended
	23	13 March - 27	Yesterday, there were 4818 new cases of Covid-19 and a further 24	Covid-	related deaths. The seven-day rolling average of cases
	<				
	Sear	ch Query 🗹 Word	is 🗌 Case 🗌 Regex Results Set All hits)	le l
	cov	id	✓ Start ☐ Adv Se	earch	

Figure 9. Examples of contexts of the lemma 'Covid' in Corpus 2

larget Corpus	KWIC Plot File View Cluster N-Gram Collocate Word Keyword Word	cloud	
Name: temp	Total Hits: 178 Page Size 100 hits V 🔾 1 to 100 of 178 hits		
Files: 24	File Left Context	Hit	Right Context
Tokens: 17209	1 21 Nov 2022.docx for the future. "We are proud that a legacy of	Covid-19	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2 Feb 2022.docx 3 may 2023.docx			in New Zealand is a stronger research infrastructure and
6 art.docx	2 27 Aug - now 3 hospital system. Yet influenza largely disappeared during the time of	Covid,	in New Zealand and some other countries, even those
6 Jun 2023.docx	3 2 Feb 2022.docx How racism was identified in initial media reporting of	Covid	in Aotearoa 2 Feb, 2023 Ki te whaiao, ki te ao
7 June 2023.docx 8 Jun 2023.docx	The suiff lealedaux is Astronom during the first up to af	Covid-19	
10 Dec 2022.docx			in March 2020, which was associated with international travel, initially
10 Jun 2023.docx	5 10 Jun 2023.docx drivers fall ill 10 Jun, 2023 Auckland wastewater results show levels of	Covid-19	in the community are higher than officially reported as
12 Apr 2023.docx 13 Sep 2022.docx	6 10 Jun 2023.docx Latest Institute of Environmental Science and Research (ESR) results show	Covid	in wastewater across Auckland more than doubled in the
15 June 2023.docx	7 10 Jun 2023.docx as many as 25 Metlink frontline staff were off sick with	Covid	in Wellington with a number of trains in the
17 Apr 2023.docx			
18 Jun 2023.docx 19 Jun 2023.docx	8 17 Apr 2023.docx de-escalation of the risk that we are seeing from	Covid-19	and in the long term Covid isn't going
20 Jun 2023.docx	9 27 Aug - now 3 Pasifika have the highest rates of hospitalisation and death from	Covid	and lower levels of vaccination. This is a strong
21 Jun 2023.docx 21 March 2023.docx	10 18 Jun 2023.docx the spokesperson said ministry was "developing our awareness" of Long	Covid,	and that recently-implemented clinical coding would help to
21 Nov 2022.docx	11 26 May 30 May No, there's something different about people who have long	Covid	and that's important to know." The new research,
22 May 2023.docx	12 17 Apr 2023.docx Hospitalisations were also up by 144, with 363 patients in hospital with	Covid-19.	
22 Nov 2022.docx 23 Jan 2023.docx			And the deaths of 21 people were attributed to Covid-19,
24 March 2023.docx	13 24 March Olley of Sir Ashley Bloomfield said the worst of the	Covid-19	pandemic appeared to be over - three years on today
26 May 30 May 2023.docx 27 Aug - now 3 fase.docx	14 6 Jun 2023.docx will lead a delegation to China, the first since the	Covid-19	pandemic began. Speaking at a post-Cabinet press conference
2. Aug non o rescuoca	15 3 may 2023.docx Pandemic seriously harmed kidsx27; mental health: study The	Covid-19	pandemic has seriously harmed the mental health of Australian
	and have also and have all add add and add the secondary divides all a	Covid-19	
	10		pandemic in a speech during the opening of the
	17 3 may 2023.docx mental health-related hospital presentations remained high even after the	Covid-19	pandemic restrictions eased. "This may be a result of
	18 26 May 30 May s study highlight a dozen symptoms that most distinguish long	Covid,	the catchall term for the sometimes debilitating health problems
	19 27 Aug - new 3 a risk of illness, hospitalisation, death and disability from long	Covid.	The life-course effects of experiencing multiple infections are
	20 18 Jun 2023.docx possible to determine the precise number of people with Long	Covid.	The ministry was "actively supporting" clinicians to identify and
	how to identify and hale there who already have long	Covid.	
			The new study zeroed in on a dozen symptoms
	22 19 Jun 2023.docx distancing in the extreme isn't it?" The star battled	Covid	the second time . The family completed their isolation period
	23 22 Nov 2022.docx Second booster push as	Covid-19	cases in Hawke's Bay continue to rise Hamish
	24 27 Aug - now 3 not yet clear. It is driving a new surge of	Covid	cases in India at a time when positive cases
	Search Query 🗹 Words 🗌 Case 📄 Regex Results Set All hits 🛛 ✓ Context Size	10 token(s)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	covid	Adv Se	

Figure 10. Examples of contexts of the lemma 'Covid' in Corpus 3

Actually, in case the words 'virus', 'Coronavirus', 'Covid', and 'pandemic' happen to occur in positive contexts, they imply hope for the better.

5. Results

The chosen words '*virus*' (Fig. 2, 3, 4), '*pandemic*' (Fig. 5, 6, 7) and '*Covid*' (Fig. 8, 9, 10) bear negative connotation, so it is not a surprise that they occur mostly in negative contexts. Though, the percentage of these contexts varies in different corpora.

Positive contexts included optimistic views about how to avoid the pandemic ("stop the virus spreading", "no cases of the virus so far", meet the virus with the anti-bodies", keep the virus at bay", "protect the New Zealand public from the virus", etc.). Negative contexts included references to danger ("outbreak of the virus", "infected with the virus", "appears more contagious than the previously dominating Delta variant. A virus can be more transmissible..."). The texts reflected danger for a reader in particular (e.g. infected with the virus), and for the society in general (e.g. outbreak of the virus). A deeper corpus analysis displayed that there were clichés about avoiding the danger and coping with it.

The proportion of positive and negative contexts with the lemma 'virus' is shown in Table 4 below:

pandenne unie				
Phase	Positive contexts %	Negative contexts %		
phase 1	41.2	58.8		
phase 2	0	100		
phase 3	23.1	76.9		

Table 4. The contexts of the lemma 'virus' in New Zealand newspapers during the pandemic time

The results in Table 4 show that the stable phase (phase 1) comprised positive contexts of the lemma 'virus' showing hope for the better and positive perspectives, though the majority of contexts still demonstrated worries about the disease. All verbal reactions in phase 2 connected with the lemma 'virus' turned out to be negative, and contexts of this lemma in phase 3 comprise about twice more negative reactions than in phase 1.

The proportions of positive and negative contexts with the lemma '*Coronavirus*' are different, and they are shown in Table 5 below:

Table 5. The contexts of the lemma '*Coronavirus*' in New Zealand newspapers during the pandemic time

Phase	Positive contexts %	Negative contexts, %
Phase 1	33	77
Phase 2	0	0
Phase 3	7.56	92.44

Still, positive contexts of the word 'Coronavirus' can occur (see Tab. 5). Comparing the results of Table 4 and Table 5, it can be noted that the word '*Coronavirus*' has fewer positive contexts than '*virus*' (33% and 41.2 % respectively). It can be explained by severer danger of Coronovirus and its more contagious nature than that of other respiratory diseases.

The proportion of the contexts of the lemma '*pandemic*' is different, and it is shown in Table 6 below:

Table 6. The contexts of the lemma '*pandemic* in New Zealand newspapers during the pandemic time

Phase	Positive contexts %	Negative contexts %
Phase 1	70	30
Phase 2	0	100
Phase 3	17.54	82.45

The findings in Table 6 show that during phase 1, New Zealanders were hoping to cope with the pandemic in spite of the seriousness of the virus. The prevalence of positive contexts is explained by a low level of daily new cases (see Figure 1) and

evident government control over the virus during this period. The situation changes dramatically with the escalation of cases (see phase 2 and phase 3 in Table 6).

Positive contexts include such examples as shown below:

For many visitors from the long-haul markets, New Zealand was already a once-in-five-to-10-year bucket list holiday, And now, health concerns, complexity and costs have increased since the pandemic,

After more than two years of the Covid pandemic, New Zealand has once again imposed strict restrictions over just a handful of cases, and it has the rest of the world talking.

The positive contexts underline the care for the people in New Zealand, unlikely the other countries. The consequence that can be inferred is the drop of the pandemic in New Zealand.

Negative contexts imply the growth of danger in other countries and can imply the probable growth of Covid-19 danger for New Zealand, too:

It's interesting to see, in somewhere like Russia, the pandemic has now killed almost 0.8 per cent of the entire population.

The pandemic is now thought to have killed about 20 million people across the globe," he said.

The negative contexts of the lemma '*pandemic*' comprise words with strong negative connotation (E.g. *kill*) and present the definite percentage of victims.

The proportion of contexts of the lemma '*Covid*' is different, and it is shown in Table 7 below:

Table 7. Contexts of the lemma '*Covid*' in New Zealand newspapers during the pandemic time

Phase	Positive contexts %	Negative contexts %
Phase 1	9.61	90.39
Phase 2	2.22	97.77
Phase 3	7.47	92.52

The lemma '*Covid*' has found the fewest number of positive contexts. Covid (or Covid-19) is the nomination of a very dangerous virus. The significate of this word has got negative information, the word has got negative connotation.

Positive contexts include words with positive connotation referring to positive situations:

the vast majority of people who tested positive for Covid **recovered** within weeks and **returned to normal health**,

in the next example the positive context can be inferred:

New Zealand has seen **the number of people hospitalized** from Covid-19 **on a slow and steady decline.**

Here it can be inferred that the danger has lessened.

Overall results from Tables 4,5,6,7 clearly exibit that though positive contexts might occur during phase 1, the situation changed dramatically later during phase 2 and phase 3. A rapid worsening of the situation with Covid-19 cases around and the information in mass media about the deadly virus provoked negative contexts during phase 2 and phase 3. It is reflected in the contexts of the words *virus'*, '*Coronavirus'*, '*Covid'*, and '*pandemic'*. So, the positive contexts for the analyzed words decrease with the increase of the risk of life that can be inferred from the context of the situation. Actually, these results coincide with the ones obtained in (Whitecross and Smithson 2023), who also noted the correlation of negative thoughts with uncertainty. It could be seen that there is direct dependence of the number of negative contexts of the words '*virus'*, '*Coronavirus'*, '*Covid'*, and '*pandemic'* and the risk of life during investigated periods of time.

The comparison of corpus 2 (phase 2) and corpus 3 (phase 3) shows that the most frequent words in the corpus are *cases*, *virus*, *deaths*, *confirmed*, *omicron*, *died*, *today* and *reported*. The contexts of these words reflected the major worries of public during phase 2 when everyone in New Zealand traced the news about escalating the Covid-19 danger.

Previous researches (Kero, Podlesek and Kavcic 2023) found out that people were in despair during the Covid-19 pandemic. So, the questionnaire in that work showed that during phase 1, people felt positive emotions rather than negative emotions, but the situation changed during phase 2 and phase 3. I used AntConc 4.2.0 to see the most frequent words in the newspaper articles during these periods of time.

Here are the words that appear in corpus 1 (phase 1) starting from the most frequent words (syntactic words are not presented in the list), giving in bold those having direct reference to the Covid-19 pandemic and negative connotation as a part of their meaning:

New Zealand, said, people, **Covid**, flight, **omicron**, health, passengers, home, travel, year, international, country, **Coronovirus**, many, **quarantine**, team, airport, back, other, time, could, students, around, **case**, children, another, need, **pandemic**, **symptoms**, years, Australia, countries, day, event, government, next, only, open, **restrictions**, see, some, **vaccine**, crew, passenger, **cases**, come, long, officials.

At that time New Zealand was isolated, and its citizens worried about the link to the outer world (E.g. *flight, passengers, travel, pandemic, around*). Words '*Covid*', '*Omicron*', '*Coronavirus*' did not have strong negative connotation because of the context. According to the results obtained, the analyzed newspapers did not put the emphasis on the deadly peril of the virus. Referring to Figure 1, it can be seen that the numbers of Covid-19 cases were few and controlled.

Now let us analyze corpus 2 (phase 2) and frequency of the lemmas there (syntactic words are not given in the list). Those that have direct reference to the Covid-19 pandemic are given in bold:

Covid, cases, new, **deaths**, said, people, **virus**, health, reported, **omicron**, **hospital**, ministry, average, community, today, **death**, **died, related**, **hospitalization**, **long**, next, other, **pandemic**, time, **wave**, countries, daily, **numbers**, **outbreak**.

The results evidently display the main worries of New Zealanders, (e.g. *new Covid cases, new virus strains (Omicron)*). The verbs in the list (*said, reported, died, related*) present the emphasis on the finding out about the situation from mass media.

Actually, practically all the words in the list had a negative connotation due to their connection to the Covid-19 disease, poor health and death. Interestingly, the word '*long*' occurs in the context '*long Covid*' and denotes a disease.

The results of corpus 3 in phase 3 were different. They reflect the emphasis to the Covid-19 disease, but also show the role of public institutions and government (syntactic words are not presented in the list) giving in bold those having direct reference to the Covid-19 pandemic and negative connotation as a part of their meaning due to that reference:

Covid, said, have, new, more, health, people, long, pandemic, percent, New Zealand, time, cases, deaths, judge, year, week, years, government, support, virus, last, response, think, living, study, symptoms, work, need, university, court, hospital, infection, know, number, infections, really, help, likely, man, increase, risk, care, communities, get, going, ministry, national, tax, case, countries, data, day, Maori, patients, public, vaccination, very, came, go, principals, professor, report, reported, school, world, community, country, important, level, numbers, only, past, research, says, see, take, taking, term.

Though still there are a lot of words with negative connotation, the list above includes words that denote a way out of the situation (government, response, vaccination, research, court). There are also words denoting members of society (people, community, communities, Maori, patients, public, country, world).

Actually, one of the stressors was loneliness (Caro, Clark, D'Ambrosio and Vögele, 2022), and such words in the articles could build a feeling of being a part of community for the readers. It is as a strong supportive trend that makes the contexts less negative.

6. Discussion

During the first phase, the Covid-19 was at bay for the country's policy was to close the borders and wait for the vaccine for all the citizens. New Zealand really managed to keep the virus out for quite a long period of time, and the situation there was different from a lot of other countries in the world. The verbal analysis displayed positive views about the outcomes of the Covid-19 situation. The ratio of evaluation of the contexts is presented in Table 4,5,6,7, in phase 1 line.

Still, after the outbreak of the Covid-19 virus during Phase 2, the number of its cases was escalating rapidly, and the same experience of the other countries was menacing. The articles during that period included graphs with the Covid-19 cases and the number of Covid-19 deaths. The danger to life became evident. The ratio of evaluation of the contexts for this period is presented in Table 4,5,6,7 in phase 2 line.

After the sharp rise of Covid-19 cases, there was phase 3, with the steady rise of the disease cases, reflecting a still dangerous situation but without its rapid escalation. The evaluation of the words 'virus', 'Coronavirus', 'Covid', or 'pandemic' is presented in Table 4,5,6,7 in phase 3 line.

I used Wordcloud tool in AntConc 4.2.0 to trace the words with negative connotation. They are the following (excluding syntactic words): *Covid, Omicron, pandemic, Coronovirus, outbreak, restrictions, quarantine, virus, disease.* What is more interesting are the words that did not occur in the corpora. Describing Covid-19 pandemic, a lot of scientific researches signaled that people experienced fear and stress, which was detected by psychologists (Stone and Wang 2023; Kero et al 2023; Stojetz et. al 2022; Caro et al. 2022), sociologists (Sanchez et al. 2023) and others (Emery et al. 2021). Actually, the word '*fear*' did not occur in my corpora at all, neither did the word '*danger*'; the word '*stress*' occurred only once. My research shows that these states are reflected through the contexts of words related to Covid-19.

The emotions of fear and stress did not have direct nominations in New Zealand newspapers, according to the data in this research. I note a sharp drop in positive contexts of words '*Covid*', '*pandemic*', '*virus*' and '*Coronavirus*' (twoor even four-fold, see Tables 4,5,6,7) for all three corpora when describing the situation of danger from Covid-19 in the country.

7. Conclusion

The findings of this research show that the situation in New Zealand is reflected in its mass media, and contains the emotional feedback on the Covid-19 situation there and on the context of the media text.

People learn about the world not only from what they eye-witness, but also from what they read and from communication with each other. The utterances that people perceive can comprise both positive and negative emotional reaction. The discourse analysis can help compare the social context of the text-production with the verbal context that describes it; meanwhile the investigation of connotation and the emotive analysis can assess the major emotive tone of verbal reaction during that period of time. One word can bear negative connotation (as it can be seen in the examples with lemmas *Covid, Coronovirus, virus, pandemic*), but occur in positive contexts.

The information field where people live can not exist without emotions. The emotions can be ignited by texts, and they can be perceived from the texts. Positive emotions inferred from the text comprise positive mood of the reader, and vice versa. These views are stipulated within the approach of ecology of the language, and can serve for building certain emotional settings in society. Negative declarations on the one hand reflect negative views in the society, but on the other hand they can trigger other negative emotions that can be harmful.

In dangerous times, it is very important to use dangerous words in positive contexts, giving readers hope to overcome difficulties.

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