

الخطاب المتعلق بكوفيد-19 عبر الأنترنت مقابل النسخة الورقية

تحليل نحوي / تركيب

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الملخص :

لقد فتح تفشي فيروس كوفيد-19 أفقا جديدة للتواصل عبر الأنترنت؛ إذ إن العزلة التي فرضها الفيروس دفعت الناس إلى الاعتماد بشكل متزايد على الرسائل الإلكترونية والمكتوبة، وخاصة عبر الأنترنت. وقد يكون لهذا التحول أثرا متتابة، نظرا لاختلاف بنية ومحتوى الرسائل المتبادلة بشكل ملحوظ. ومن هنا تبرز الحاجة إلى فهم طبيعة هذا التغيير وما قد يترتب عليه من انعكاسات على المجتمع، لاسيما تلك المرتبطة بجائحة كوفيد-19. ولتحقيق هذا الهدف، تم اعتماد المنهج الوصفي النوعي، حيث جرى استخراج عبارات وجمل محددة من الأنترنت وتحليلها من حيث المحتوى.

وقد تم إجراء التحليل بناءً على مبدأ التجاور اللفظي والتكرار المشترك. وأظهرت النتائج وجود ثلاثة أنماط لغوية رئيسية: الأسلوب الخبري، وأسلوب الحتمية، وأسلوب التساؤل. ومن المفيد الاعتماد على الحقائق بدلاً من التنبؤات، وينبغي تقديم المعلومات بصيغة موجزة وواضحة. كما أنه من الحكمة الاستمرار في تحديث فهمنا لأنماط الخطاب، نظراً لاستمرار الأزمة واتساع نطاق تأثيرها.

Online Covid 19 Discourse vs. The Hardcopy: A syntactic analysis

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Abstract

The onset of COVID-19 has opened new avenues of communication via the internet. The distance enforced by the virus forced people to rely more on the use of electronic and written messages, especially via the internet. This change can have ripple effects because the structure and content of messages exchanged have varied significantly. Thus, we need to understand the mode of

this change and its possible implications on society especially those that have become prevalent concerning the COVID-19 virus. For this purpose, a qualitative descriptive approach was adopted where certain phrases, sentences, and otherwise are extracted from the internet and analyzed for content. Analysis of these data was done as collocation and co-occurrence. The results show that there are three patterns observed: declarative, inevitability, and questioning. It is beneficial to depend on facts instead of projections. The presentation of information should be concise and clear. It is wise to keep updating the understanding of the patterns of speech as the crisis is ongoing and affecting many.

Keywords: *Language, Covid-19, online messaging, Discourse analysis, sentence structure, sentence context*

Introduction

Background of the Study:

The world today is witnessing successive and rapid technological and technical developments which require coexistence with all global changes and their developments. One of these developments is electronic discourse via the Internet. This came due to the conditions that the entire world is suffering from at present, represented by the spread of Covid-19, which had a great impact on forcing societies to use this technology from the Internet and others. And the new Covid-19 may be the new beginning of the possibilities of communication via the Internet, and it is no longer possible to reject the need for Internet options, but rather it will become a recognized alternative.

The great technological development and the spread of modern means of communication such as a computer, the Internet, as well as other means of audio, image, and video are means that allowed a large number of the community to receive speech and other messages with ease in the least time and effort. This is despite the weak knowledge of some people in the methods of its use and the lack of experience of some with delivery via the internet so that the past and current years witnessed a great leap in technological innovations to the use of the Internet in the discourse. There is progress in the field of information technology and its use in the development of methods and skills for the community.

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One of the advantages of online discourse and text-based letters as opposed to face-to-face speech is that there is text that can be analyzed. The text provides a way to evaluate, contribute to the public, understand, and determine their participation.

It may not be easy to identify some units, such as paragraphs or sentences depending on the discourse adopted by the participants. The world knows how the COVID-19 virus caused great and huge chaos all over the world .

Because of this disease, it has a great impact on human life and has caused many deaths. And that his father and the transmission of this COVID-19 virus and response to it are obvious to many people in their specialties. It is clear that the health needs of this COVID-19 disease exceed the capabilities of institutions, health hospitals and other institutions. Where the first case of this disease, Covid-19, was discovered in the Wahan area of China in 2019, and it spread and continues to spread all over the world and almost no country has been spared. That's why these trends from globalisation to travel and climate change lead to an increase in the incidence of this disease. Many people in the world are moving and travelling for work and pleasure. Therefore, the governments of many countries of the world have proposed a climate change to alleviate this COVID-19 pandemic through online letters and analysing these data of these COVID-19 .

Purpose of the Study:

To analysis Coved 19 discourse in online and offline data. Offline data include newspaper and brochuse. Online data include data from sites dealing with public and specialized knowledge (heath:pharmacy). The aim is to reveal effect of the linguistic choice on the reader. **Statement of the**

Problem:

The problem is how the electronic text differs in terms of the composition of sentences and phrases from the non-electronic editorial text in terms of using simple, complex, or compound sentences. This is compared to the electronic text which is usually made up of simple or incomplete sentences which have a lot of shortness, deletion, repetition, and use of the language used and general terms instead of the standard official language.

Research Question:

1. How does covid19 online and offline discourse differ syntactically?
2. Which of the two typs is more legible to the world community ?

3. How does the covid 19 discourse effect people ?

Rational of the study:

This study was chosen as one of the advanced curricula followed covid 19 discourse ,in which texts and speech contribute to the creation of acocept for this.And this language and society are totally connected with each other.The researcher does here in this study will be syntactically analysis the Covid19 discourse online and offline ,and find the difference between its. Though this study ,the researcher will find that the Coved 19 online or offline discourse is more legible to the wowld community. In Coved 19 discourse affect the readers , in terms and shaping their ideology with respect to Coved 19 . So ,the readers will change their views in relation to dealing with Coved 19. The researcher in this study will be find modern studies carried out by relying on reliable sources froom books,scientific journals .

Significance of the study:

This study using online discourse is of great importance, including the theoretical importance that provides the most important methods of challenges facing those who want to discourse in the shadow of the Corona pandemic via the Internet. And the recipientand the formation of positive trends and the role played by the discourse via the Internet in addressing the Corona pandemic, as well as scientific importance through the work of training programs in its development and the development of plans for the discourse via the Internet.

Definitions of key terms:

Language :

Language is the means of human communication . In the point of view of the researcher in this study of relationship between languagesnd discourse with the quality electronic (online) and non-electronic (offline) discourse and the knowledge of the distinction in the science of language between language and discourse.The discourse of central importance to the political or media of a head of state from world.

Online Learning :

Learning online involves the use of Web or Internet-based technologies (Learning Circuits, 2002). Educators use Web browsers to access educational content on public and private intranets and extranets. Online learning, according to Palloff and Pratt (1999), involves the following elements:

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Learners and instructors are separated by time and place for most of the instructional process. Educational media are used by students to communicate. The learning process was shifted from the instructor to the student.

Discourse Analysis:

Discourse dominated online communication (Herring, 2004). Discourse has traditionally been defined as "language above sentences" (Schiffrin, 1994, p. 23). To this day, analysis discourses are still defined differently due to diverse viewpoints as well as different methods and approaches (Kroger & Wood, 2000). Among the lowest fields in linguistics is analysis discourses (Schiffrin, 1994). According to Potter (1997, cited in Kroger & Wood, 2000, p. 3), analysis discourses emphasize discourse as social texts. According to Foucauldian genealogy, language is not seen as an abstract entity like grammatical and lexicon rules (in linguistics) or rules that transform statements (in structuralism). Instead of being a medium for interaction, analyzing discourse becomes an analysis of what people say.

Covid 19:

Covid-19 is a virus that belongs to a large family and infects humans. Humans were infected with many and severe infections caused by the combination of these viruses, such as acute respiratory syndrome. Coronavirus is responsible for the spread of Covid-19. In January 2020, Covid-19 spread widely and quickly to most countries in the world, as the virus and infection were unknown before it occurred in Wuhan Province, State of China, in December 2019. In all countries around the world, this virus has caused many deaths due to its transferability. Several people died and many others were injured in China in 2020 as a result of an outbreak of acute pneumonia.

Sentences structure :

The sentence is the largest unit in the grammar of a language, no matter what the language is (Humboldt, 1988). There is however controversy and disagreement about the possibility of knowing whether it is a sentence when there is a spoken sentence. Due to this, issues such as a sentence that contains quasi-verbs are debated so that it is considered a simple sentence or a composite sentence, and when there is a book, it is easy to determine whether the sentence is a sentence or not.

Sentences context :

The concept of context defines participants as mental structures that can interface with societal structures, situational structures, and discourse structures since they self-represent all aspects and are related to social and social situations and can influence and interfere with mental objects of speech, understanding, and production. In the absence of complete control of the context, this cannot be realized, but if you look at them as merely cognitive structures of a certain kind, and only in this way can the standard of the body be determined in relation to the concentration and self-interpretation of certain constraints of society by the participants.

A review of the previous literature related to online discourse and knowledge of the main findings related to the linguistic analysis of COVID-19 discourse via the Internet. It reviews studies related to this subject and links them to the processes of producing and consuming linguistic texts via the Internet and presents those studies that are relevant and in which we use linguistic analysis of discourse over the Internet. According to the source, online letters are the largest source of information today with magazines and newspapers dropping significantly in readership (Lombardi, 2018 (.

Discourse is the most structured and essential part of linguistics. This relates to the context and the effects that will occur when a person reads the discourse and knowingly understand (Rovino, Nur, and Aqwa, 2021).

Discourse analysis is naturally embedded in critical theory that arose to criticize society and aid actors. There is a controversy between the word speech that begins with the capital letter D and another that begins with the lowercase letter d. Where the capital letter D relates to the general ways of viewing the world, including speaking, the lowercase letter d is used effectively in language. Discourse analysis is important in clarifying how speech verbs are used. Discourse analysis is non-critical because its interest describes discursive practices and forms of oral and written interaction. It adopts another approach and considers that language is a social and semiotic gift and that the linguistic form is systematically affected by the social conditions of each group, its internal discourse, which determines its cultural identity (Al Ghazali, 2017).

There is a call for a unit of analysis which is the sentence because the entrances are considered, after all, from what is produced by the participants in the discourses via the Internet to convey their ideas and from which the texts

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are composed (Carrajal- Miranda, Manas-Viniegral and Liang, 2020). We note here how cases of Covid 19 have developed in several countries, including Finland and Italy, and official contacts have begun between them to get rid of this deadly epidemic. The focus here is on lexical selection and syntax of speeches in reporting on the type of differences. We note here the addresses of speeches about Covid 19 in two national newspapers in Italy and Finland to investigate the effects of the epidemic and how lexical choice and communicative strategies differ (Camilla and Dal Pozzo, 2020).

The use of sentences in the analysis is the entry point after all, and this is what the participants in the speech turn to whether in a conference or other via the Internet to convey their ideas and what the rhetorical texts consist of. The unit of analysis must be fixed and clear within the texts. And here we mean by all this that the unit of analysis must contain a topic and a complete idea (Murphy and Carr, 2005).

The fragmentation of the discourse is important in determining the minimum, and it is then linked through semantic-pragmatic relations, and these are called discourse relations as here the fragmentation of the discourse affects the building of the final structure (Brand and Lacroix).

There is a non-grammatical approach where there are many arguments in favor of excluding grammar from its pragmatic features to become an abiotic approach and the facts that are related to the indirect link, as they present a counter size for each of them (Baclawski Jr., 2019).

The use of the Internet for speeches can cause an uproar for a person to fall by using, for example, inappropriate, abusive, and violent words during the speech. The new vocabulary during the Covid 19 pandemic produced new words that turned into semantics to gain an important place after this epidemic Covid 19. Here, it becomes clear that the semantic shift is not considered a change in the meaning, but on the contrary, adds a new meaning to the semantic system. The change of cultural texts depends on changing the language and its lexicon (Mweri, 2020).

Distinguishing the structural patterns and their multiplicity of types of discourse, including misleading and non-misleading, is to imagine the grammatical distributions of the discourse. Nouns here are considered the basis for any sentence. Pronouns are the alternative to nouns so the use of pronouns

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in non-misleading discourses is more than its use in misleading discourses (Sharma and Anwitaman, 2021).

Choosing structures and words for the sentence reflects the context of the text, but this is not through conditional. After analyzing a structured mood text, it is useful for understanding the personal relationships of the participants, so that the sentence that is positive with its information is transmitted to convince the recipient of the speech. News headlines are not important for the analysis on social media platforms (Kabigting).

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When formulating new words, it changes the tool on how to study the difference or change in the text. When we formulate words to describe or explain new things or ideas, they cannot be accepted as a language (Asif, Zhiyong, and Iram).

The discourse here is a diverse understanding. Interpreting discourse can be a process of building a reality and other means of building that reality and through one-way discourse to a particular audience that continues through actions. Through discourse, the audience can understand the truth so that reality is built in the form of text, action, and speech, and expressed as a language and part of social practices so that this discourse studies the understanding of the meaning instead of a specific aspect such as a text or context.

If we take Madbouly's speech regarding Covid 19, we see that this speech is distinguished by discussing the proactive and reactive measures taken to protect society from this epidemic (Youssef and Ismail, 2020).

There must be a supported approach to enable us to know the discourse via the Internet and then prepare the study through the pluralistic theoretical and methodological approaches that are used in research and in which we use techniques and methods to study linguistic and discourse patterns through a set of linguistic data and this leads us to obtain a quantitative investigation (McGlashan, 2021).

When the analyze examines the discourse grammatically in terms of characteristics and understand how to use the different grammatical options to form a rhetorical text. We consider that the sentence is smaller alone and can include a text and an attempt to distinguish how to use these units in ways and ways that enable us to communicate (Gisberti, 20

Methodology

Design of the Study

We will present the basic theories and concepts that form the basis of the study point. We will address the idea and following the Critical Discourse Analysis theory and form a fundamental theory in the analysis of online discourse, as well as clarify the concept of representation which has been developed and applied in online studies, narrowing meaning, and linking research questions. Before going to the analytical framework of analysis, theoretical concepts will be linked to the current study and considered as a way to link all the ends of imposing this study. Where ideology will be interpreted according to the framework of Van Dijk (2006) which combines a social, cognitive, and oratorical element in trying to clarify the idea and its theoretical function in analyzing the discourse of the Internet.

The knowledge of online speech goes beyond the skill of guessing implicit ideas or determining the tone of the participants in the speech. The use of language usually takes the form of quoting the repetition or aggregation of sentences and the use of certain verbs or words so that it allows the use of attractive references as well as reduces unnecessary repetition in the text. The case of substitution can be used by knowing the grammatical analysis of the speech where some spoken words can be deleted in situations.

Word formation processes depend on compositions, mixing, stabilization, and the use of words with full meaning so that words or sentences different from the electronic text can be borrowed for the discourse online to be effective.

There are modules for the analysis of online discourse, including grammatical analysis of a sentence, paragraph, or entire message.

Fahys (2002) claims that the use of the sentence is standardized for analysis so that it was chosen and made alone for analysis in realizing patterns of the texts of the discourse online. In the parts of this research, the researchers used a study focused on collecting data obtained from different sources so that this relates to the exploration, evaluation, and difference of an electronic text from the non-electronic text of the possible meaning in a particular phenomenon that occurs in the social life (Crewell, 2009).

Analysis of the content of online discourse is a method that describes the content of communication in all its forms in an objective and systematic way (Berelson, 1952). Analysis of the content of the online speech is very useful for explaining and identifying repetitive concepts and the difference between electronic and non-electronic texts.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method of analysis. The data in the form of written words is collected. The process enables us to relate ideas, perceptions, and opinions that cannot be measured by numbers but are represented in words. This qualitative descriptive study aims at obtaining and analyzing information on a trending issue of global concern – COVID-19, to see its effects on the readers.

Results

COVID-19 showed that there is a need for measures to strengthen the discourse online so that the form of the text is a sentence, phrase, or word, and the difference between electronic and non-electronic text in terms of using words, phrases, and sentences that have the same meaning. It includes synonyms such as the words dead, victims, and killed, and analyses these texts syntactically so that there are traces of using a soothing expression in the style element in online discourse.

In discourse analysis, but also in other fields like lexicography and language learning, context-sensitive methods are crucial for analyzing the semantics of a word by its co-occurrence with other linguistic units. The workbench allows for two context-sensitive modes of analysis that differ in the size of context that is taken into account: collocation analysis and co-occurrence analysis.

Collocation Analysis: By entering a specific word or phrase, the workbench will calculate words (so-called collocates, cf) that occur significantly often within the immediate context of the given search string. The size of the context window can be adjusted individually, ranging from one to ten words to the right and left of the given search word, respectively. Log-Likelihood is used as a measure of statistical association. Collocates can be either displayed as a table, as a bar chart, or as a treemap. Collocations are especially useful to analyze the meaning of words in a given discourse since meaning is mainly constructed by a word's immediate context.

Co-occurrence Analysis: In contrast to the previous function, users can also identify words that correlate with a given word on a textual level. We use the term co-occurrence analysis to distinguish this approach from the classical window approach described for collocations. Pearson correlation is used as a statistical measure. Co-occurring words (i.e. words often appearing in the same text) can be visualized in a bar chart .

The function of speaking is in a statement, and we present a proposal as to what the recipients of the speech should expect in the event of an epidemic in the country. The use of the discourse is mainly positive data to give the decision the impression that the COVID-19 pandemic they face is a top priority and very important to overcome this epidemic.

By analyzing the data, the mood of the items reflects more. During the analysis, there are three types of moods: declarative, inevitability, and questioning. Each of these cases illustrates different forms of personal relationships. The mood of the definitional condition is specific, realistic, and strong in expression.

This case describes the removal of the subject (actor) and the situation or power relations of the participants in the online discourse. The questioning style also reflects the personal relationships of the speech participants through questions that allow listeners to think about whether the phrases are trustworthy or not.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

The study research question mentioned here in this research is the implications of how electronic texts differ in terms of the composition of sentences and phrases and their difference from the non-electronic editorial text on the use of complete, simple, complex, or complex sentences and compares them with the electronic text (chat) which usually consists of short, simple or incompletely structured sentences because they contain the deletion.

The results of the study shed light on reliable issues, discriminatory ability, and the possibility of identifying the use of texts.

Analysis of the online discourse on COVID-19 in a way should not be separated from form and function because they represent the two dimensions of language. In

many cases, they may be differences between interpretations of texts and then go beyond oral communication competencies and normal writing.

Avoid linguistically negative texts and use metaphors for online discourse. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic continues which requires constantly updating it and using phrases and words, and these words and phrases are different from the electronic text that has become important during this pandemic. It spread and new vocabulary and words appeared and were used frequently, and many of these words were used during epidemics.

This is a repetition analysis as opposed to functional analysis which enables users to identify words that are linked to a particular word at the textual level.

There is a new property of online discourse between the structure of the sentence and the structure of the discourse on the other hand and there are no limits to the texts of the online discourse such as the lack of borders and sensitivity to the speech texts of the grammatical islands as well as the weak and local intersectional effects when transmitting multiple phrases and sentences.

In this sense of online discourse, there must be an interface between the structure of the sentence, its difference from the electronic text, and the structure of the discourse. This requires a full understanding of the phenomena of the discourse. On the other hand, the advantages of the discourse must be understood to fully study the effects and find a set of different grammatical structures.

This study has extensive use of choosing words and phrases in the online discourse of the COVID-19 pandemic which has a major and influential role in changing thinking and behavior patterns. Building concepts for the use of non-electronic texts and the common language affects the levels of speech and moves the language from the level of abstract communication to the level of changing social practice.

This is reflected at the linguistic level in the difference between rhetoric and facts of Covid-19 discourse online.

The results confirm the findings of some previous studies regarding the ease and effectiveness of using the common language at times and that these non-electronic texts and the common language of the COVID-19 online discourse have an impact on the level of discourse and practice.

Recommendations

We recommend the statement clauses on social media in the online discourse to send messages based on the COVID-19 facts. These are also achieved with the information provided because the main function of the statement is to provide information, and positive low-level phrases are useful for convincing participants in the online discourse

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