

**Corpus Analysis of Fear Syndromic Language of Media: Corona Transmogrification (New Covid-2) Perspective**Faiz-ur-Rehman Gill\*<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Arshad Mehmood Raja<sup>2</sup>**Original Article**

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**Abstract**

*This rigorous study attempts corpus linguistics sifting of the patronized chunks in the fear syndromic (fear-driven) language of media. The Sars covid-19 with its transmogrification into a new covid-2 (B117) has been horrifying since its inception. It has not only resulted in millions of casualties but also horrified and even agonized the world over. Media—the active source—reports corona's havoc with the language that has often been criticized by the govt. agencies or other sympathizers as fearmongering or scary. The corona coinages and emogis in fear syndromic perspective proffer a new terminologies and shift of language expressions. The study intends to analyse this media language by filtering fear connected chunks interacted by the masses in the scary pandemic era. This study develops a new corpus based analysis of news articles published in the electronic media. The analysis, primarily, rests on working with POS tagging, frequencies and collocation that are calculated by the use of Sketch-Engine. The qualitative and quantitative analysis help in identifying new gizmo terms in a language play. This study also attempts to find how a language learner enhances or materializes his language skill by interacting with this media language. The study limits its scope in the identification of the collocations and concordances in the 'fear' perspective.*

**Keywords:** Corpus linguistics, Syndromic Language, Corona Coinages, Media Language, New Gizmo, Transmogrification.

**Introduction**

Language never fixes its boundaries, with challenging and changing circumstances it adopts new lexis and chunks from the emerged trends. George Eliot used first time "frustrating" in 19<sup>th</sup> century and Brexit developed from Grexit in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The word Grexit takes its root from latin word 'exit'. Originally Grexit was used when Greek were about to leave Eurozone (Christine, 2020). Different new words have been the result of coinages emerged at different times in history. This is not a new phenomenon. At present, in covid clamped era, media language is adopting new terminologies, phrases and collocation in varied form as a result of coronacoinages.

This study examines the language used in the media articles particularly written in the covid-2 perspective. The media articles are replete with newly coined words, "fear syndrome", "fearmongering", "coviidiots", "Miss Corona", "fear of corona is more dangerous than disease" etc. The main objective of this research study is to examine the fear syndromic (set of characteristics indicating the existence of a condition, problem, etc. is called a syndrome) language of media in the covid-2 perspective. The language, used by media during first wave and second wave, is termed scary and more dangerous than the disease itself. The corona virus or covid-19, in sever form appears as B-117 or Covid-2 in second phase. It not only horrifies the masses but also rendered opportunity to media to present it in a language suits the situation. This study analyses how

phraseology and terminologies employed serve the purpose of the writers and how message is perceived by the reader.

The studies reveal the main predictor of fear is the exposure to knowledge and information concerning the impending threat (or fear) in prevailing circumstances (Mertens et al.) or when one comes across in real situation (Cauberghe et al., 2009). This fear experiences either in media language or actual interactions in social communities give rise to more fear. How this fear then is articulated and what expressions are used in language is the main concern of this study.

For the study purpose, the researcher generated mini corpus of about (15540) tokens and words (13092) taken from 10 news articles and media reports. The newspapers included in the study are the Guardian (UK), the New York Post (USA), BBC, CNN, Voice of America, UK Govt. Agencies and World Economic Forum etc. The study focuses its impetus on 'Fear Syndromic' Language of media and 'fear phraseology' employed in the media texts. The selected corpus is examined by the use of Sketch-Engine, and all concordances and collocation used in Fear Syndromic Language are analyzed. The objective of the study rests in how the application of corpus linguistics analysis help in understanding the deft use of newly coined terminologies incorporated in the language used by the media. It also focuses how the language learners enhance their language skill when they come across such innovative coinages and new collocations. Does it help them in developing their language proficiency? This is how the effectiveness of the corpus linguistic analysis in relation to development of language proficiency of the learners is worked out.

### Literature Review

Corpus linguistics (the plural of corpus is *corpora*) is the newly emerged branch of linguistics that uses digitalized text (corpus) or texts, usually in prevailing context and naturally occurring material, when language is intended to be analyzed. In other words, corpus linguistics primarily is the study of language by the use of computerized database devised for language research. Techniques used in corpus linguistics include frequency word lists generation, concordance lines (keyword in context or KWIC), collocation cluster and Parts of speech (POS) tagging.

There had been a hot debate whether Corpus linguistics is a mere methodology or discipline in its own rights. Some linguist viewed it as methodology or research tool, while other term it as complete theory or discipline. In balanced view corpus linguistics is taken as "the answer to this question whether corpus linguistics is theory or a tool is simply it can be both. It depends on how corpus linguistics is used" (Kuler & Zinmeister, 2015).

The origin of term Corpus is sketched from Latin in the fourteenth century (Ayto, 1990 p-138). The traces of corpus linguistics used as method are found in early 1960s, the term itself did not enjoy recognition and appear until the 1980s. Anyway, its effectiveness and influence was felt by many linguists and research scholars gradually. This fact is affirmed by the famous linguists Tony McEnery and Andrew Wilson (2001) who observe, "Corpus studies boomed from 1980 onwards, as corpora, techniques and new arguments in favour of the use of corpora became more apparent. Currently this boom continues—and both of the 'schools' of corpus linguistics are growing....Corpus linguistics is maturing methodologically and the range of languages addressed by corpus linguists is growing annually." Currently, its impact is viewed as, "Corpus linguistics is a methodology, comprising a large number of related methods which can be used by scholars of many different theoretical leanings" (Lindquist, 2009). The importance of corpus linguistics in relation to devise mechanism for the development of classroom learning, it facilitate researchers in their quest for linguistic enquiry without being expert in theoretical apparatus, they learn very quickly formulate their research questions or hypothesis on their actual observation of the data processed in gadgets (Wmatrix or Antconc or

Sketch Engine etc.) rather than received knowledge from the body of research. Tognini-Bonelli (2001) agrees about the importance of corpus in classroom context, "In the context of the classroom the methodology of corpus linguistics is congenial for students of all levels because it is a 'bottoms-up' study of the language requiring very little learned expertise to start with." To make out the meaning from the data, instructors or teachers must be equipped with practical knowledge of data operation and equally their experience and training is necessary for the compilation of results objectively. The vigilance and importance of training is argued by Sinclair as, "To make good use of corpus resources a teacher needs a modest orientation to the routines involved in retrieving information from the corpus, and—most importantly—training and experience in how to evaluate that information." (Sinclair, 2004).

Corpus linguistics, in brief, has developed as discipline and research methodology, and McEnery and Wilson (1996: 215) view it as a finite collection of machine-readable texts sampled to be maximally representative of a language or a variety of it", its effectiveness is acknowledged by answering questions like how often do people use idiomatic expressions (McCarthy, 2004, p1-2) and it is used for linguistic description or as a means of verifying hypotheses about a language" (Crystal, 1995).

Despite all innovations, the current developments in English corpus linguistics find connection between corpus linguistics and grammaticalization studies (Lindquist and Mair 2004), referring to diachronic studies (Biber et al., 1994) and the Penn Parsed Corpora (Kroch et al., 1997) are considered great contribution in the development of corpus linguistics. There have been efforts of scholars and linguists in theoretical frameworks such as usage-based linguistics (Joan, 2007), grammaticalization theory (Hopper and Traugott, 2003), construction grammar (Goldberg, 2006), and quantitative variationist linguistics (Labov, 2001) to render corpus linguistics a status of an effective discipline for the analysis of language used in varied context. It lays its emphasis on naturally-produced texts for the analysis of language in use rather than relying on decontextualized speculations and rules in prescriptive context. This approach has proffered much to the theory of research and language teaching in particular. The present study also views language use in fear syndromic perspective and this method would show its effectiveness in working out the frequencies of lemmas, types, POS tagging or collocations context.

The studies on fear mark their presence in the body of research. The studies like Muris & Field, (2010) refer to impacts or causes of fear and observe how exposure to information, related to impending threat, elevate levels of fear. There are some studies revealing evidence that repeatedly engaging with trauma-related media contents for several hours daily, shortly after collective trauma, it may result in acute stress condition (Holman et al., 2014). Similarly, more media exposure results in increasing fear (Van den Bulck & Custers, 2009). All these studies diagnose causes or troubles caused by fear but there is scarcity of material or studies deftly examining the coinages and novel terminologies incorporated in the language in fear perspective. This is unique study that attempts to analyse media language used in fear-obsessed circumstances during Covid-19.

### Research Questions

The main questions that this study intends to find answers are:

Q1: What are the fear referring terminologies, chunks of scary language and novel coinages employed in the media discourses in the Covid-19 perspective?

Q2: How does the media driven fear syndromic language implicate a change in the language use of the users or media interactant?

Q3: How would corpus linguistics analysis help learners in assembling their language by perceiving new frequencies and collocations in media language?

## Research Methodology

This research study employs both modes—qualitative and quantitative—for the analysis of the syndromic language of media. The data collection includes articles from different leading newspapers, “the Guardian” (UK), the New York Post (USA) and media forum including BBC, CNN, Voice of America and World Economic Forum etc., were selected. Under the theoretical framework of corpus linguistics, accustom-made corpus by using Sketch Engine corpus tool was created. The extracted html files were recognised by the corpus software and uploaded to create an online database of 10 files constituting a total of tokens (15540) and words (13092). The corpus was then automatically part-of-speech tagged using the Penn Treebank tag set (Sketch Engine, 2016) to facilitate corpus queries.

The specific corpus linguistics techniques used to address this research questions were the Key Word in Context (KWIC) concordance, collocations and the frequency list generator on Sketch Engine. The chunks of scary language in novel coinages and fear referring terminologies were analyzed. Each occurrence of ‘fear’ in its occurring frequencies was then quantitatively analysed to see how it was used. In addition to quantitative analysis, the qualitative analysis was also exercised to interpret the emotion associated with fear and havoc of audience responses. The corpus linguistics analysis in line with media representation theoretical framework, the audience positioning theory [Stuart Hall, (1932-2014)] was also employed to judge the media language that how it shaped receiver’s knowledge and influenced audience’s opinions.

## Results and Discussions

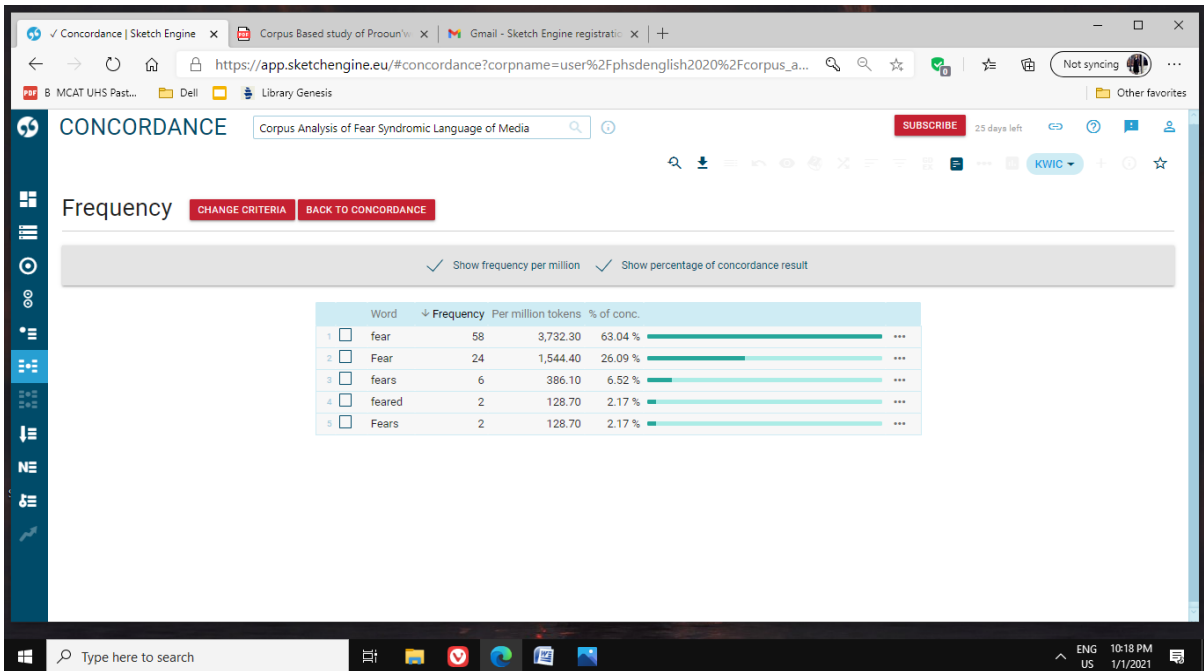
This section discusses results and data driven findings. The data is analysed in two modes; quantitative and qualitative. The frequencies of the word “fear” and “fear-linked” collocations were calculated quantitatively. The study interpreted the occurred frequencies under Skecth Engine concordances qualitatively. The frequency of the word “fear” was calculated as 92 out of (15540) token and (13092) words-corpus created for the study purpose. The following Sketch Engine tabulated concordances and frequencies sheets reveal the use of ‘fear’ as noun and verb and keyword in context (KWIC) position of word “fear”.

### Concordances Result Sheet-1

The screenshot displays the Sketch Engine Concordance tool interface. The main heading is "CONCORDANCE" with a search bar containing "Corpus Analysis of Fear Syndromic Language of Media". Below the heading, it shows "simple fear 92 (3,920.21 per million)". The interface is divided into three columns: "Left context", "KWIC", and "Right context". The KWIC column highlights the word "fear" in red. The table below shows 20 concordance entries, each with a document ID, a snippet of text, and the word "fear" highlighted in red.

Doc ID	Left context	KWIC	Right context
1	doc#0 2-2020. </s><s> Document 3: The Guardian (UK) New Covid variant in UK: spreading Christmas	fe	? </s><s> B117 is more transmissible than original virus, but there is no evidence it makes peop
2	doc#0 the rest of the world (The Guardian UK. </s><s> New Covid variant in UK: spreading Christmas	fe	?   Coronavirus   The Guardian [HYPERLINK:
3	doc#0 ) ----- Health experts	fe	new strain might spread across globe [HYPERLINK:
4	doc#0 s characteristics and become more transmissible, raising concerns among health experts who	fe	that it might spread throughout the world from the UK.
5	doc#0 infection ratio among children up to 10 years and above has also increased," he said." </s><s> I	fe	the virus was warming up in 2020 and will play havoc in 2021. </s><s> Despite all the precautio
6	doc#0 ce of within three feet which was why it was suggested to keep a distance of six feet. </s><s> I	fe	the new strain was travelling up to six feet which was why it was being claimed the second wav
7	doc#0 Published in Dawn, December 23rd, 2020 Health experts	fe	new strain might spread across globe - Newspaper - DAWN.COM [HYPERLINK: https://www.daw
8	doc#0 [HYPERLINK: https://www.dawn.com/news/1597311] Document 5: The US News A Season of	fe	, Not Cheer, as Virus Changes Christmas All most people wanted for Christmas after this year o
9	doc#0 ne coronavirus "In these days of pandemic, I feel loneliness and anger," Parello said, expressing	fe	that 'I will leave this life devoid of affection, of warmth.' </s><s> All most people wanted for Ch
10	doc#0 j into a season of isolation, grieving lost loved ones, worried about their jobs or confronting the	fe	of a new potentially more contagious virus variant. </s><s> Residents of London and surroundi
11	doc#0 tough France began allowing trucks from the country to enter again after a standoff that raised	fe	of Christmastime food shortages in the U.K. For Matt Balch, a 40-year-old Australian who lives i
12	doc#0 inated the man himself. </s><s> "He is good to go," Fauci said. </s><s> US NEWS: A Season of	fe	, Not Cheer, as Virus Changes Christmas   Business News   US News [HYPERLINK:
13	doc#0 Document 5: World Health Organizations Facts, not	fe	, will stop COVID-19 - so how should we talk about it? " Words matter": World Health Organizati
14	doc#0 parts of society. </s><s> "We are often afraid of the unknown, and it is easy to associate that	fe	with 'others', the WHO says in its guidelines published after reports of racist abuse in some cou
15	doc#0 ening, testing and quarantine", the WHO says. </s><s> "Evidence clearly shows that stigma and	fe	around communicable diseases hamper the response. </s><s> What works is building trust in t
16	doc#0 eat or share unconfirmed rumours, and avoid using hyperbolic language designed to generate	fe	like "plague", "apocalypse" etc. An "infodemic" of misinformation and rumours is spreading mor
17	doc#0 Document 6: National Review (US) Media-Driven	fe	Warped Our COVID Response By JOHN FUND, December 6, 2020 6:22 PM. </s><s> Reporters ig
18	doc#0 rd livelihoods. </s><s> So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to	fe	is fear itself, nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror," said President Franklin Roosevelt in his i
19	doc#0 hoods. </s><s> So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is	fe	itself, nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror," said President Franklin Roosevelt in his inaugu
20	doc#0 Economic Research paper says the media here in the U.S. went too far and created a climate of	fe	and even panic. </s><s> In a paper entitled "Why is All COVID-19 News Bad News? </s><s> [HY

Frequencies of “Fear” Sheet-2

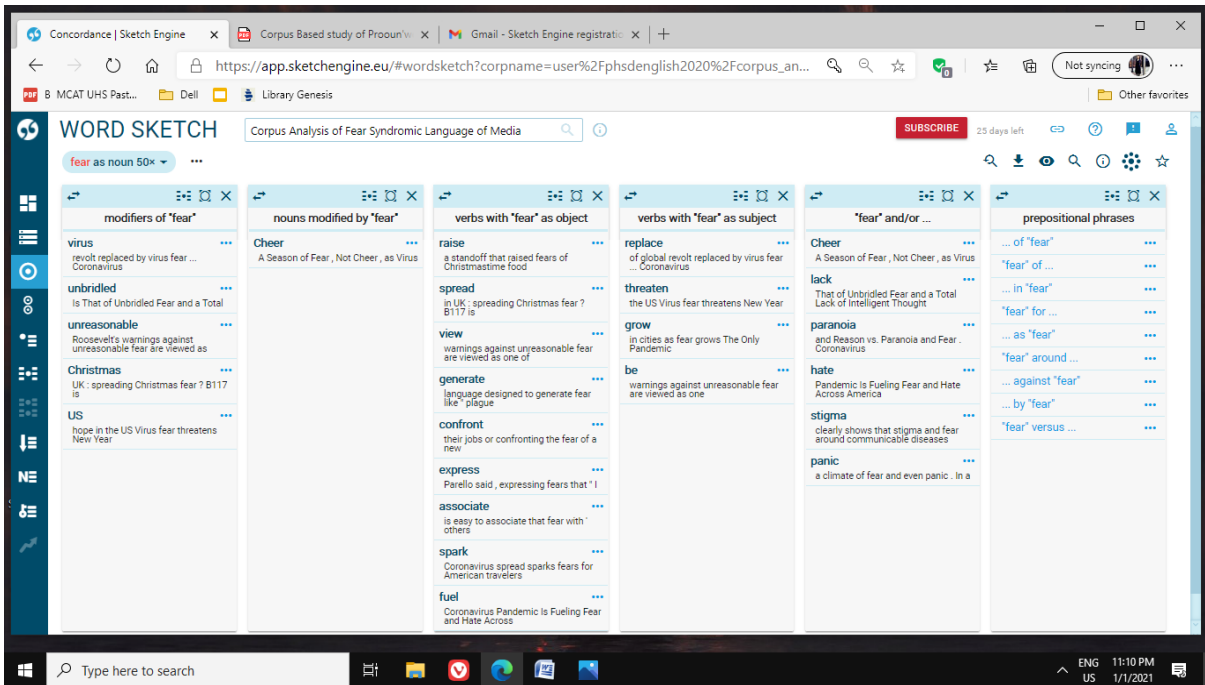


Collocation of “Fear”

The screenshot shows the Concordance application interface displaying collocation results. The table has four columns: Details, Left context, KWIC, and Right context. The data is as follows:

Details	Left context	KWIC	Right context
21 doc#0 rates among students remain low (at 0.14 percent) and schools have not		become the super-spreaders many feared	Guthrie et al (2020) and Viner et al (2020) review the available ev
22 doc#0 more than six months later. </s><s> This imbalance in media coverage has		created a climate of fear	that has real consequences. </s><s> Millions of children have skipped thei
23 doc#0 oying untold numbers of lives and livelihoods in the process. </s><s> This		is the power of fear	</s><s> Roosevelt's warnings against unreasonable fear are viewed as or
24 doc#0 and livelihoods in the process. </s><s> This is the power of fear. </s><s> This		Roosevelt's warnings against unreasonable fear	are viewed as one of the great acts of leadership in U.S. history. </s><s> Si
25 doc#0 viewed as one of the great acts of leadership in U.S. history. </s><s> Sadly		, the power of fear	this year overcame his good example with too much of the media – and th
26 doc#0 example with too much of the media – and the American people. </s><s>		Coronavirus Pandemic: Media-Driven Fear	Warped COVID Response   National Review [HYPERLINK:
27 doc#0 Document 7: Associated Press		(USA) Experts fear	holidays will fuel US coronavirus crisis By Associated Press. </s><s> Dece
28 doc#0 faces of some of these patients," said Holy Cross nurse Jenny Carrillo, her		voice breaking. </s><s> Experts fear	holidays will fuel US coronavirus crisis (nypost.com) [HYPERLINK:
29 doc#0 24/experts-fear-holidays-will-fuel-us-coronavirus-crisis/]. Document 8: The		Irish Times Government figures fear	new Covid-19 variant will mean ... [HYPERLINK:
30 doc#0 World News		Headlines A Season of Fear	, Not Cheer, As Virus Changes Christmas. </s><s> The Coronavirus Pander
31 doc#0 as A Season of Fear, Not Cheer, As Virus Changes Christmas. </s><s> The		Coronavirus Pandemic Is Fueling Fear	and Hate Across America. </s><s> Fear versus dreams': Coronavirus spre
32 doc#0 anges Christmas. </s><s> The Coronavirus Pandemic Is Fueling Fear and		Hate Across America. </s><s> Fear	versus dreams': Coronavirus spread sparks fears for American travelers. <
33 doc#0 tic Is Fueling Fear and Hate Across America. </s><s> Fear versus dreams'		: Coronavirus spread sparks fears	for American travelers. </s><s> America's Coronavirus Virus: Psychology C
34 doc#0 chology Of Panic And Stockpiling. </s><s> Coronavirus Lessons: Fact and		Reason vs. Paranoia and Fear	</s><s> Coronavirus: 'What I fear most is not being able to survive'. </s><
35 doc#0 us Lessons: Fact and Reason vs. Paranoia and Fear. </s><s> Coronavirus		: 'What I fear	most is not being able to survive'. </s><s> The new mask: Wave of global r
36 doc#0 most is not being able to survive'. </s><s> The new mask: Wave of global		revolt replaced by virus fear	... Coronavirus: Stories of unemployment, fear and hope in the US Virus fea
37 doc#0 The new mask: Wave of global revolt replaced by virus fear ... Coronavirus:		Stories of unemployment, fear	and hope in the US Virus fear threatens New Year - msn.com. </s><s> Autl
38 doc#0 aced by virus fear ... Coronavirus: Stories of unemployment, fear and hope		in the US Virus fear	threatens New Year - msn.com. </s><s> Authoritarians Using Coronavirus
39 doc#0 oymnet, fear and hope in the US Virus fear threatens New Year - msn.com		. </s><s> Authoritarians Using Coronavirus Fear	to Destroy America Massive U.S. Protests Raise Fears Of New Coronavirus
40 doc#0 n.com. </s><s> Authoritarians Using Coronavirus Fear to Destroy America		Massive U.S. Protests Raise Fears	Of New Coronavirus Outbreaks. </s><s> Rural America watches pandemic

Word-Sketch: Prepositional Phrases etc.



Similarly other Concordance and frequencies sheets (see Appendix-1) were analysed and results were tabulated. The interesting fact about the fear-driven language of the media was that it opened new vistas to reflect on language and to have alternative framing for discussion on pandemic. The Stuart Hall theoretical approach of media was employed to work out the exercised impact of media on language. It was found, the language of media positioned readers opinions as study determined the reaction of people found using fear-driven terminologies frequently in their responses. It is found, there is a wealth of linguistic creativity that has not yet entered the domain of the routine language use and learners can benefit from it. The appearances of word “fear” as word, noun and verb (Fig: 1-2) and results based on quantitative analysis are tabulated in the following tables (refer table 1-6).

Fig-1

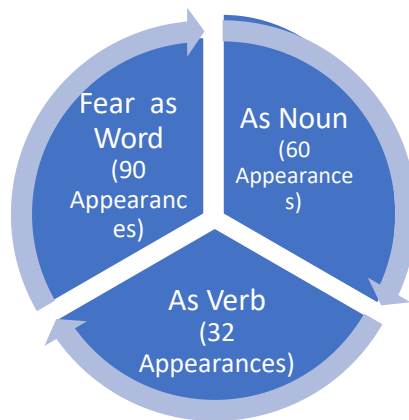
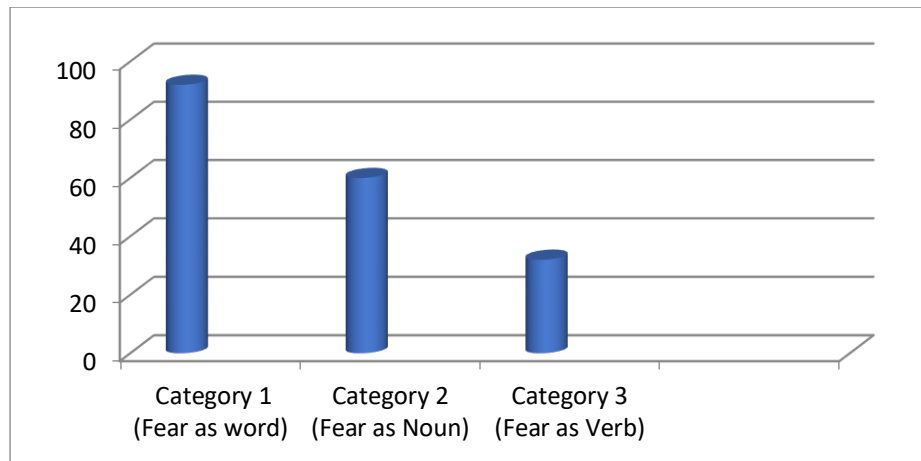


Fig-2 : Appearance of Fear in Different Categories



### Fear-Driven Language (of Media) Analysis

Table 1: "Fear" Appearances as Simple (Word)

Fear (as Word)	Word	Frequency	PM Token	% of Concordances
Singular Noun	Fear	58	3732.30	63.04 %
SN (Capital)	Fear	24	1544.40	26.09 %
Plural Noun	Fears	06	3860.10	6.52 %
Past participle (V2)	Feared	02	128.70	2.17 %
Plural Noun (capital)	Fears	02	128.70	2.17 %
<b>Total Appearance</b>		<b>92</b>	<b>5920.21</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

Table 2: "Fear" Appearances as Noun

"Fear" as Noun (Lemma)	POS tag	Frequency	Per Million Token	% of Concordances
Fear as Singular Noun	Fear	28	1801.80	46.67 %
Fear as SN (capital)	Fear	24	1544.40	40.00 %
Fear as Plural Noun	Fears	06	386.10	10.00 %
Fear as PN (capital)	Fears	02	128.70	3.33 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>3861.00</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

'Fear' (Noun) Syndromic Media Language illustration

**Table 3 : “Fear” Appearance as Verb**

“Fear” as Verb (Lemma)	POS tag V1+ V2	Frequency	Per Million Token	% of Concordances
Fear as verb (V1)	Fear	30	1980.50	93.75 %
Fear as Past participle (V2)	Feared	02	128.70	6.25 %
Total		32	2059.20	100.00 %

‘Fear’ (Verb) Syndromic Media Language illustration

**Table 4: “Fear” Appearance in Phrase**

“Fear” used in Phrase	POS tag N+V	Frequency	Per Million Token	% of Concordances
fear as Noun	Fear	52	3346.20	63.41 %
Fear as Verb	Fear	30	1930.50	36.59 %
Total		32	2059.20	100.00 %

The word Sketch frequencies were also calculated, the language in media reports reflected a horde of new usage like prepositional phrases and other usage in general categories. The prepositional phrases like “season of fear”, “power of fear”, “climate of fear”, “corona spread spark fear for American travelers” etc. were identified in novel framework. These phrases could help in building learners skills in gaining language proficiency ( ref table 5-7).

**Table 5: Prepositional Phrases**

S N	Prepositio n + Word	Word	Prepositional Phrase	Frequencies
	<b>Of Fear</b>	Season	Season of Fear , Not Cheer	6
		Power	This is the power of fear	4
		Climate	created a climate of fear and even panic	4
	<b>Fear of</b>	Shortage	standoff that raised fears of Christmastime food shortages in the U.K	2
		Outbreak	U.S. Protests Raise Fears Of New Coronavirus Outbreaks	2
	<b>In “fear”</b>	Hope	fear and hope in the new year	2
	<b>“fear” for</b>	Traveler	Coronavirus spread sparks fears for American travelers	2
	<b>As “fear”</b>	City	pandemic erupt in cities as fear grows	2
	<b>“fear” around</b>	Disease	that stigma and fear around communicable diseases hamper the response	2
	<b>Against “fear”</b>	Warning	Roosevelt's warnings against unreasonable fear are viewed as	2
	<b>“Fear” by</b>	Replace	of global revolt replaced by virus fear ... Coronavirus	2
	<b>“fear” versus</b>	Dream	Across America. Fear versus dreams	2

Table 6 : General Categories(See Full List: Appendix 2)

SN	Category	Word Used with	Usage
1	<b>Modifiers of "fear"</b>	Virus	revolt replaced by virus fear ...
	.....	Unbridled	Is That of Unbridled Fear
2	<b>Nouns modified by "fear"</b>	Cheer	A Season of Fear, Not Cheer , as Virus...
3	<b>Verbs with "fear" as object</b>	Raise	a standoff that raised fears of Christmastime food...
	Used as object	Generate	language designed to generate fear like ...
	Used as object	Confront	confronting the fear of a new...
4	<b>verbs with "fear" as subject</b>	Grow	in cities as fear grows... The Only Pandemic
	Used as subject	Threaten	the US Virus fear threatens New Year
5	<b>"fear" and/or ...</b>	Cheer	A Season of Fear, Not Cheer , as Virus...
	.....	Panic	a climate of fear and even panic...

**Collocations Linked With "Fear"(See Full List Appendix -3)**

- A **Season of Fear** , Not Cheer
- created a **climate of fear** and even panic
- This is the **power of fear**
- **confronting the fear** of a virus variant
- That of **Unbridled Fear**
- Experts **Fear new strain** might spread across glob
- Pandemic Is **Fueling Fear** and Hate Across America
- we have to **fear is fear** itself,
- Experts **fear holidays will fuel fear** ...

**Corona Coinages**

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1- Virtual happy hour                       | Relate to social Distancing        |
| 2- Covieo part                              | .....                              |
| 3- Quarantine and chill                     | .....                              |
| 4- Coronababies                             |                                    |
| 5- "Miss Corona"                            | children conceived during pandemic |
| 6- Infodemic                                |                                    |
| 7- Elbow bump                               |                                    |
| 8- Stay at home order                       |                                    |
| 9- a 'stay-at-home order'                   | (US)                               |
| 10- 'movement control order'                | (Malaysia)                         |
| 11- 'enhanced community quarantine'         | (Philippines)                      |
| 12- 'natural disaster'                      |                                    |
| 13- 'perfect storm'                         |                                    |
| 14- "alchemizes fear into action"           | (coined from alchemies disease)    |
| 15- ' <u>caremongering</u> '.               | Coined from Scaremongring          |
| 16- Covid 19'                               | (Britian term for corona)          |
| 17- Coronaspeck                             | (German term like Covid-19)        |
| 18- stress eating amid stay-at-home orders. |                                    |
| 19- 'coviota'                               |                                    |
| 20- 'coronaburro'                           |                                    |
| 21- 'corona-agenda'                         |                                    |
| 22- 'quarantinis'.                          |                                    |
| 23- 'Blursday'.                             |                                    |

The indepth analysis of the concordance, collocations and frequencies appeared in Sketch Engine identify the language used by media in fear syndromic perspective introduces and incorporate new coinages and fear-driven terminologies in the language. According to media theoretical framework when fear related chunks were analysed in line with media representation and audience position theory (Stuart Hall, 1932-2014), this study finds the language of media represent language to influence its receivers and positions its audience's views and opinions. The new collocations and innovative terminologies like, "covidita", "quarantinis", "coronaspeck" coronababies and "infoodemic" verily are new addition in the learners' language. The learners by employing these novel terms would undeniably, add up to their existing knowledge.

### Conclusion

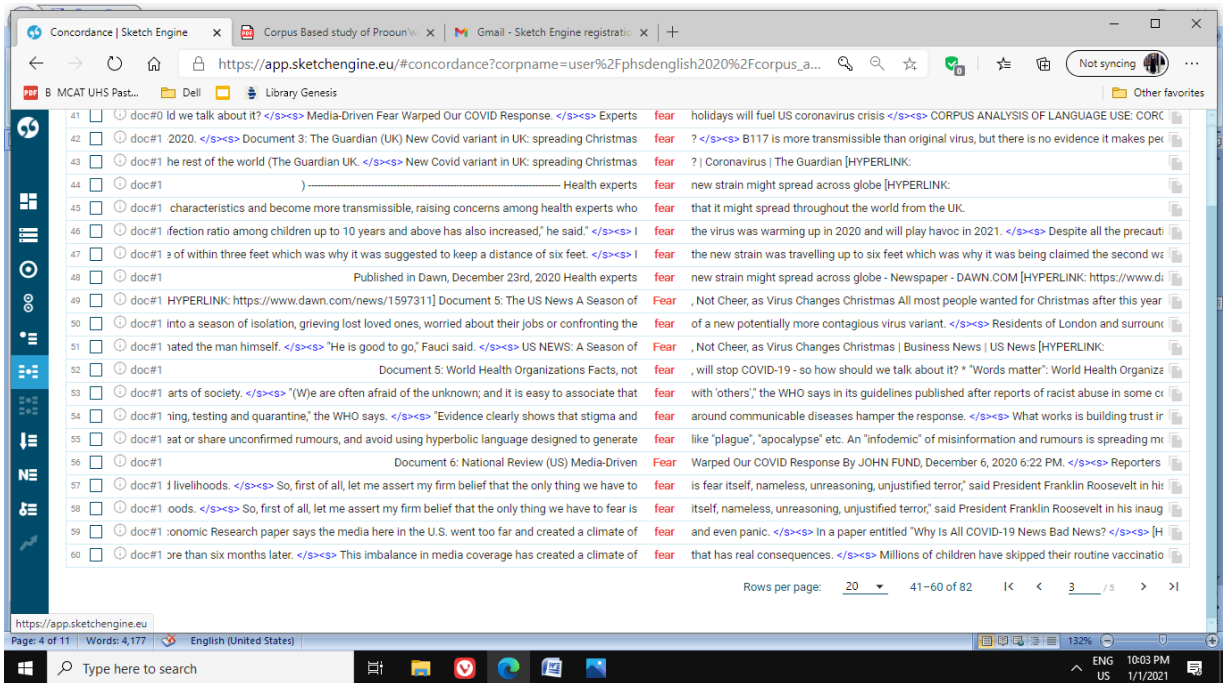
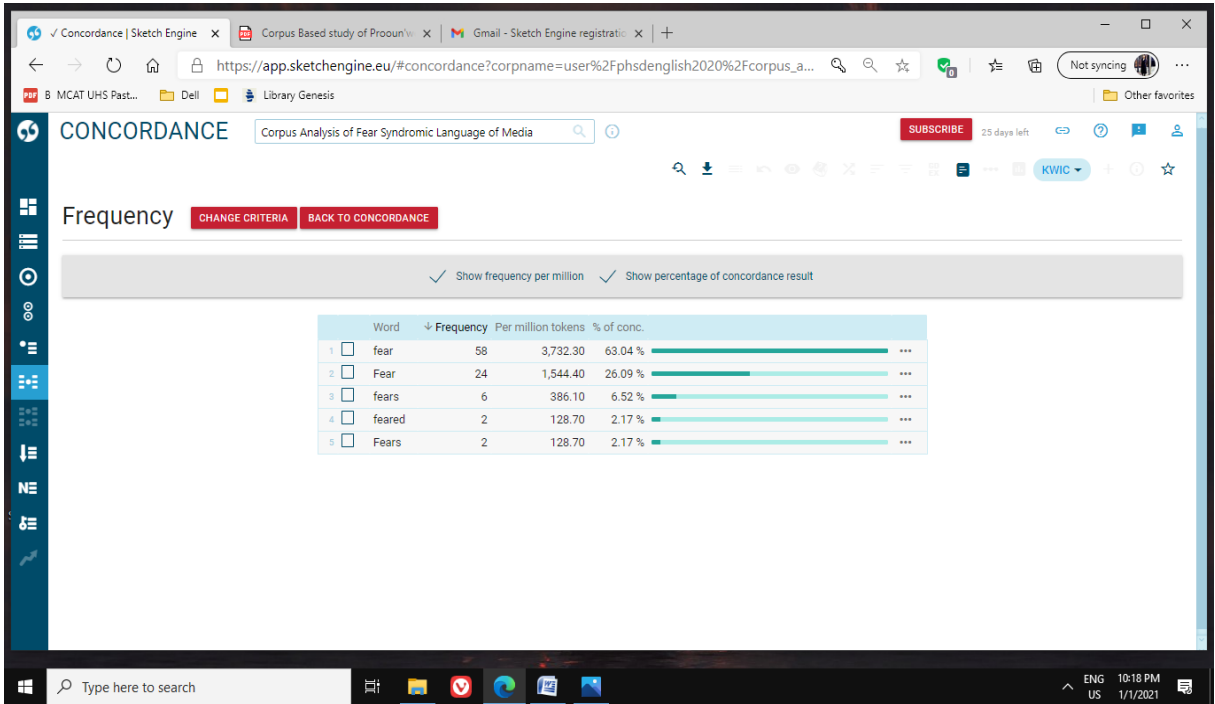
The fear-driven language presented in media when analysed reflected a host of interested elements resulting in giving new dimensions and innovative outlook to language. The language of the media is representative and persuasive; it positions its reader's opinions. The language used in fear circumstances, derives audience to feel its impact. The new coinages in reference to covid-2 fear surfaces new functions of the term used, like 'covidiota', 'covidiot', 'blursdays', 'corona-agenda' and 'coronoababies' and other different emojis are new reflectors in socio-cultural context. The frequencies of fear-driven chunks, as noun, verb, phrases, collocations and prepositional phrases render novelty and could be of great help to learners in social and academic fields.

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Appendix -1



Frequencies

The screenshot shows the 'CONCORDANCE' interface for a corpus analysis of 'Fear Syndromic Language of Media'. The 'Collocations' section is active, displaying a table of words and their associated metrics.

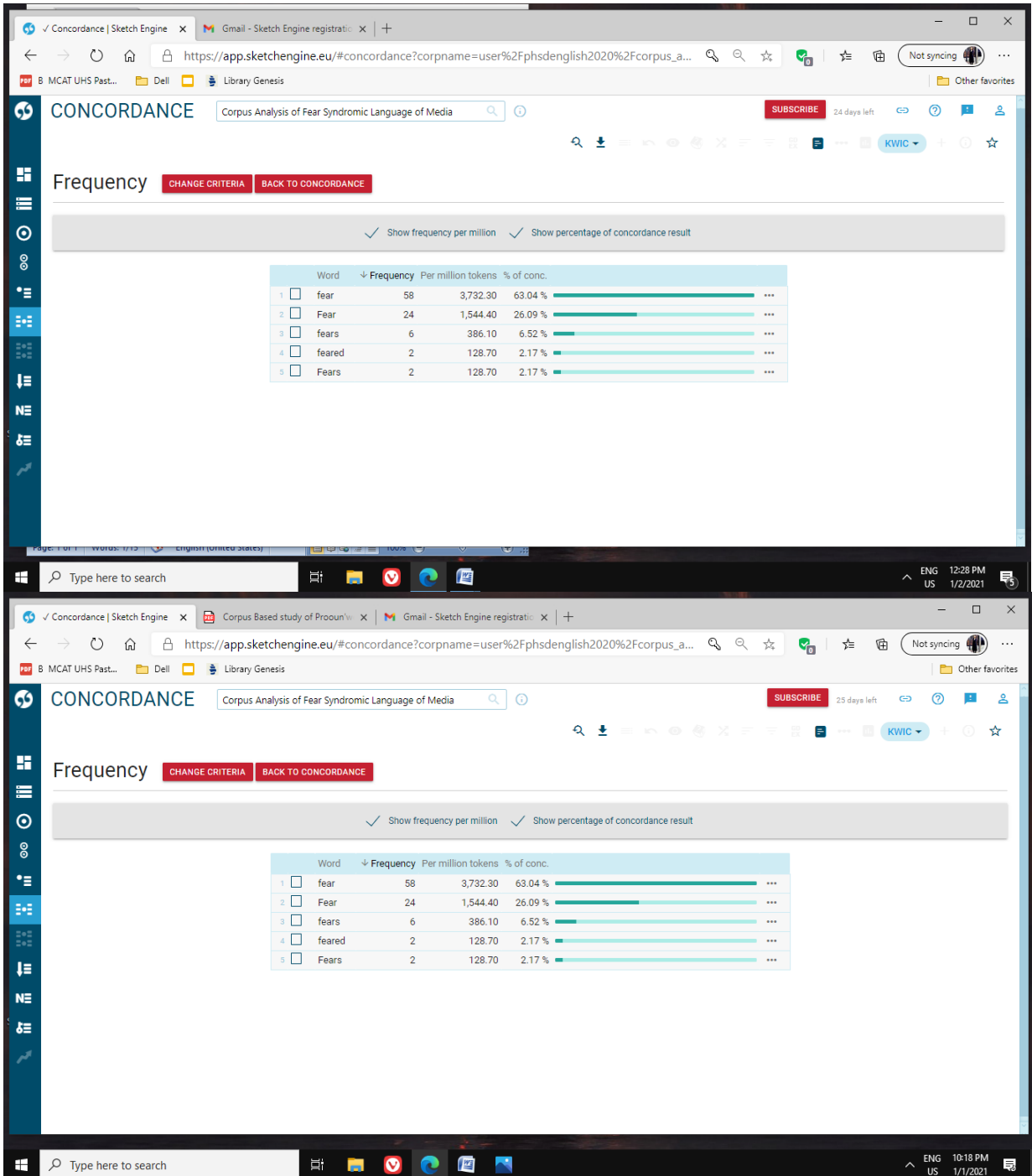
Word	Cooccurrences <sup>?</sup>	Candidates <sup>?</sup>	T-score	MI	LogDice
will	10	48	3.07	5.14	11.19
Warped	6	6	2.43	7.40	10.97
Season	6	6	2.43	7.40	10.97
Media-Driven	6	6	2.43	7.40	10.97
Not	6	6	2.43	7.40	10.97
Experts	6	8	2.43	6.99	10.94
experts	6	10	2.43	6.66	10.91
holidays	6	12	2.42	6.40	10.88
?	6	12	2.42	6.40	10.88
Coronavirus	6	26	2.39	5.28	10.70

Additional columns in the table include 'Word', 'Cooccurrences<sup>?</sup>', 'Candidates<sup>?</sup>', 'T-score', 'MI', and 'LogDice'. The interface also shows a search bar with 'Corpus Analysis of Fear Syndromic Language of Media' and a 'SUBSCRIBE' button.

The screenshot shows the 'KWIC' view of the concordance results. It displays a list of 10 instances of the word 'fear' in context, with the word highlighted in red. The interface includes a search bar, a filter for 'fear' (10 results), and a 'SUBSCRIBE' button.

Doc ID	Left context	KWIC	Right context
doc#0	s characteristics and become more transmissible, raising concerns among health experts who	<b>fear</b>	that it might spread throughout the world from the UK.
doc#0	re coronavirus "In these days of pandemic, I feel loneliness and anger," Parello said, expressing	<b>fears</b>	that "I will leave this life devoid of affection, of warmth." </s><s> All most people wanted for Ch
doc#0	ough France began allowing trucks from the country to enter again after a standoff that raised	<b>fears</b>	of Christmastime food shortages in the U.K. For Matt Balch, a 40-year-old Australian who lives i
doc#0	parts of society. </s><s> "(We are often afraid of the unknown, and it is easy to associate that	<b>fear</b>	with 'others', the WHO says in its guidelines published after reports of racist abuse in some col
doc#1	nore than six months later. </s><s> This imbalance in media coverage has created a climate of	<b>fear</b>	that has real consequences. </s><s> Millions of children have skipped their routine vaccination
doc#1	s characteristics and become more transmissible, raising concerns among health experts who	<b>fear</b>	that it might spread throughout the world from the UK.
doc#1	re coronavirus "In these days of pandemic, I feel loneliness and anger," Parello said, expressing	<b>fears</b>	that "I will leave this life devoid of affection, of warmth." </s><s> All most people wanted for Ch
doc#1	rough France began allowing trucks from the country to enter again after a standoff that raised	<b>fears</b>	of Christmastime food shortages in the U.K. For Matt Balch, a 40-year-old Australian who lives i
doc#1	parts of society. </s><s> "(We are often afraid of the unknown, and it is easy to associate that	<b>fear</b>	with 'others', the WHO says in its guidelines published after reports of racist abuse in some col
doc#1	nore than six months later. </s><s> This imbalance in media coverage has created a climate of	<b>fear</b>	that has real consequences. </s><s> Millions of children have skipped their routine vaccination

Sc Shot5



## Appendix-2

Table 6 : General Categories

SN	Category	Word Used with	Usage
1	<b>Modifiers of "fear"</b>	Virus	revolt replaced by virus fear ... Coronavirus
		Unbridled	Is That of Unbridled Fear
		Unreasonable	Roosevelt's warnings against unreasonable fear are viewed as...
		Christmas	UK : spreading Christmas fear ? B117 is
		Us	hope in the US Virus fear threatens New Year.
2	<b>Nouns modified by "fear"</b>	Cheer	A Season of Fear , Not Cheer , as Virus...
3	<b>verbs with "fear" as object</b>	Raise	a standoff that raised fears of Christmastime food...
		Spread	in UK : spreading Christmas fear ? B117 is...
		View	warnings against unreasonable fear are viewed as one of...
		Generate	language designed to generate fear like ...
		Confront	confronting the fear of a new...
		Express	Parelo said , expressing fears that "I
		Associate	...easy to associate that fear with ' others...
4	<b>verbs with "fear" as subject</b>	Replace	of global revolt replaced by virus fear ... Coronavirus
		Threaten	the US Virus fear threatens New Year
		Grow	in cities as fear grows... The Only Pandemic
		Be	warnings against unreasonable fear are viewed as one...
5		<b>"fear" and/or ...</b>	Cheer
	Lack		That of Unbridled Fear and a Total Lack of Intelligent Thought
	Paranoia		and Reason vs. Paranoia and Fear . Coronavirus...
	Hate		Pandemic Is Fueling Fear and Hate Across America
	Stigma		...clearly shows that stigma and fear around communicable diseases...
	Panic		a climate of fear and even panic...

**Appendix-3: List of Collocations Linked with “Fear”**

- A Season **of Fear** , Not Cheer
- confronting the **fear of** a new virus
- a standoff that raised **fears of ...**food shortages in the U.K. ,
- created a climate **of fear** and even panic
- This is the power **of fear**
- **That of** Unbridled **Fear**
- A Season **of Fear** , Not Cheer
- confronting the **fear of** a virus variant
- a standoff that raised **fears**
- **That of** Unbridled **Fear**
- Facts, not **fear**, **will** stop COVID-19
- Experts **fear** holidays **will** fuel US coronavirus crisis
- Media-Driven Fear Warped Our COVID Response
- Health Experts **Fear** new strain might spread across glob
- **Fear** the **new** strain
- Government figures **fear new** Covid-19 variant
- experts **fear that** it might spread throughout the worls.
- expressing **fears that ..** warmth
- a climate of **fear and** even panic
- Pandemic Is Fueling **Fear and** Hate Across America
- we have to **fear** is **fear** itself,
- Experts **fear** holidays will **fuel** US coronavirus crisis