A Cross –Cultural Study of Communicative Acts of Fear on COVID- 19's Facebook Posts

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دراسة عبر الحضارات لأفعال الكلام التواصلية للخوف من كوفيد ١٩ في منشورات الفيس بوك

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Abstract

Since, Corona Virus COVID-19 is affecting 210 countries and territories around the whole world, therefore, fear and panic is enfolding everywhere and the main concern of this study is to investigate this fear and panic in FACEBOOK comments and also tries to answer the following questions: How does Facebook as a Social Media gain screen posts and transform panic? Whose comments has more interaction with his culture? What are the presuppositions used in the Facebook comments? What are the speech acts resorted more by the chosen commenters? How has metaphorically the pandemic scene been depicted by the commenters?

This study aims at:
 Pinpointing what it is it like to have a complex regimen prescribed when living with a chronic disease like Corona Virus COVID 19, especially with Facebook posts. Arriving at the highest rate of interaction among posts, comments and cultures. Identifying types of presuppositions more used in the comments. Arriving at the more frequently used (speech acts) SAs in the comments.
Determining how Fear of Disease M T is used.
   In order to achieve the aims of the study and to validate its hypotheses, the following steps are followed:
-١Reviewing the related literature.

-٢Collecting face book's comments from different pages.

 -٣Analyzing data according to an eclectic model of (Searle 1976; Van Rijn-Van Tongeren 1997 and Beaver and Geurts, 2011.

The study is limited to analyze (3) different cultural Facebook's comments, dealing with posts on Corona Virus.

Keywords: fear; COVID-19; Communicative Acts; Cultures; posts

ملخص

بما أن فيروس كورونا المستجد يؤثر على ٢١٠ دولة ومنطقة حول العالم أجمع، فإن الخوف والذعر ينتشر في كل مكان، والهدف الرئيسي لهذه الدراسة هو التحقيق في هذا الخوف والذعر في تعليقات الفيسبوك وتحاول الدراسة أيضًا الإجابة على ما يلي:

-باعتباره وسيلة تواصل اجتماعية- منشوراته على الشاشة ويحولها حالة الذعر؟Facebookكيف يوظف

أي التعليقات أكثر تطابقا مع ثقافة الناشرين؟

ما هي الأفتراضات المستخدمة في شركة الفيسبوك؟

ماهي الأفعال الكلامية المستخدمة في التعليقات؟

كيف تم تصوير مشهد الوباء مجازيًا من قبل المعلقين؟

تهدف الدراسة الى: تحديد ما يعنيه اتباع نظام معقد موصوف عند التعايش مع مرض مزمن مثل فيروس كورونا كوفيد ١٩، خاصة من خلال منشورات الفيس بوك. الوصول إلى أعلى معدل تفاعل بين المشاركات SAsوالتعليقات والثقافات. - التعرف على أنواع الافتراضات الأكثر استخداماً في التعليقات. الوصول إلى الأكثر استخدامًا في التعليقات.

لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة والتحقق من فرضياتها تم اتباع الخطوات التالية:

١-مراجعة الأدبيات ذات الصلة.

٢-جمع تعليقات من صفحات مختلفة.

٣-Searle 1976; Van Rijn-Van Tongeren 1997 and) تحليل البيانات وفق النموذج الانتقائي لـ Beaver and Geurts, 2011)

اقتصرت الدراسة على تحليل (٣) تعليقات مختلفة على الفيسبوك تتناول منشورات عن فيروس كورونا.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الخوف؛ كوفيد-١٩؛ أفعال الكلام التواصلية؛ الثقافات؛ المنشورات

1.Introduction

Human history is facing a very strange time fighting an invisible enemy that is the novel COVID-19 coronavirus. Initially, it is recognized in the Wuhan province of China, now it is spreading around the world. Coronavirus (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with it will experience slight to moderate respiratory disease and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop staid illness. The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of slobber or discharge from the nose when an ill person

coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow (Leung,et al, 2020:1).

At this time, there are no specific vaccines or medicines for COVID-19. However, there are many current clinical trials evaluating potential treatments. WHO will continue to provide updated information as soon as clinical findings become available(web source 1).

Global cases have now reached more than1.5 million, and the United States had its deadliest day yet — but the White House coronavirus taskforce say there are marks social distancing is in fact working. Even as losses continue to increase, the nation's top expert, Dr. Anthony Fauci, says there are "some glimmers of hope ". Still, a return to usual life could be a long way off. A new study displayed on Chinese data suggests that lockdowns can't be fully relaxed until a vaccine is available — and cautions that loosening restrictions could result in a second wave of infections in mid-summer(Mackintosh,2020:1).

Key words: fear; COVID-19; Communicative Acts; Cultures; posts

1.1The Problem of the Study

Since, Corona Virus COVID-19 is affecting 210 countries and territories around the whole world, therefore, fear and panic is enfolding everywhere and the main concern of this study is to investigate this fear and panic in FACEBOOK comments and also tries to answer the following questions:

1-How does Facebook as a Social Media gain screen posts and transform panic?

2-Whose comments has more interaction with his culture?

3-What are the presuppositions used in the Facebook comments?

4-What are the speech acts resorted more by the chosen commenters?

5-How has metaphorically the pandemic scene been depicted by the commenters?

1.2 The Aims

This study aims at:

1- Pinpointing what it is it like to have a complex regimen prescribed when living with a chronic disease like Corona Virus COVID 19, especially with face book posts.

2-Arriving at the highest rate of interaction among posts, comments and cultures.

3-Identifying types of presuppositions more used in the comments.

4-Arriving at the more frequently used SA or SAs in the comments.

5-Determining how Fear of Disease M T is used.

1.3 The Hypotheses

It is hypothesized that:

1-Facebook posts and comments have a great role in transforming the COVID 19's news.

2-Iraqi Commenters have more interaction with the Iraqi post and the Iraqi traditions are so clear.

3-Lexical and Structural Presuppositions are more used in the comments.

4-SAs of stating and suggesting are more used.

5-Fear of Disease M T is used professionally to portrait the scene.

1.4 The Procedures

In order to achieve the aims of the study and to validate its hypotheses, the following steps are followed:

1-Reviewing the related literature.

2-Collecting face book's comments from different pages.

3- Analyzing data according to an eclectic model of (Searle 1976; Van Rijn-Van Tongeren 1997 and Beaver and Geurts, 2011.

1.5 The Limits

The study is limited to analyze **(3)** different cultural Facebook's comments, dealing with posts on Corona Virus.

1.6 The Value

It is hopeful that this study will be of a good value in the fields of pragmatics and applied linguistics.

2.Literature Review

2.1 Fear

Fear is a kind of emotion that almost appear in every aspect of human expression (Susanto, Yanti and Novarina, 2017: 1). It is an unpleasant often strong emotion caused by anticipation or awareness of danger (Webester, 1989 :435).

The discourse of threat has a coercive function: it generates fear and as a result facilitates strong leadership. It also possesses a legitimizing function, in that it offers a quick and easy rationale for following an actor who claims the ability and thus the right to handle the crisis situation (Cap,2017:12).

The construction of threat is aimed at generating public fear, which in turn helps legitimization of preventive policies. Legitimization effects are likely to be the greatest if, first, the threat is presented as imminent and global yet personally consequential; second, it is communicated by a credible speaker who observes predispositions of her addressee(ibid:22). It properly recognizes that the threat has a coercive function of generating fear and as a result facilitating strong leadership on the public arena (ibid: 23)

2.1.1 Types of Fear

The writers suggest different types of fear that might be used in communication. For instance, fear, fright, and worry. In more details, FEAR is the unpleasant emotion or thought. FRIGHT is the felling of fear. While, WORRY is to think about problems or unpleasant things that might happen. On the other hand, FEAR EXPRESSIONS might be expressed through non-verbal language as in: (help help help, Oh, my God!, Are you okey!, What the hell happened, etc.(Susanto, Yanti andRina (n.d): 6)

2.2 Facebook

Facebook, a registered brand, is an online Web 2.0 technology and social networking service. It has nearly 1.3 billion active users. Facebook lets its users to have their profiles, add friends, send and receive messages and chat online. For

example, Facebook provides social interactions. In this sense, Facebook as a social networking service helps users connect with more knowledgeable, share events, add comments, share posts, etc

It is an American social media and technology company based in Menlo Park, California. It was founded by Mark Zuckerberg, helped by Harvard College students and roommates in 2004(web source 2) .

The limited number of research shows that the main reason to use Facebook was communication and interaction with users' friends and family members, administrators, parents and teachers(Selami,2017:1).

Facebook must carry on to tackle an urgent and possibly dangerous form of misinformation around the virus while it concurrently tries to figure out how much work its content moderators can do distantly at home and faces an unprecedented surge in usage that has the company scrambling just to keep its services running(Lyengar,2020:1).

Besides what has been mentioned, face book is seeing an extreme spike in usage across the globe due to the ongoing coronavirus pandemic(web source 3).

2.3　Communicative Acts

A communicative act is an utterance, or set of utterances (communicative act set), that we use to perform some sort of linguistic action or function in communication. For example, we use language to apologize, request, compliment, invite, refuse, greet, and complain (Mey,2009:73). They are instrumental acts, with the most basic types of communicative acts being either directives or informatives on the dependence of the speaker's primary communicative aim in order to get the hearer's to believe or to do something (Bublitiz and Norrick, 2011: 217).

3. Data and Analysis

3.1 The Data

The analyzed data have been collected from posts on pages on face book application and especially comments on them. The researcher has chosen *three* posts and has analyzed (some) comments on them.

3.2 The Analysis

The model presented to analyse the most related aspects is based on Searle (1967), presuppositions of Beaver and Geurts (2011), and Van Rijn's (1997) (Fear of Disease Metaphorical Theory) .

1-Speech Acts

a)-Representative Speech Acts:1- Claiming 2-Stating 3-criticizing 4-reporting 5-complaining.

b)-Directive Speech Acts:1-ordering 2-suggesting 3-recommending 4-praying 5-advising 6-asking.

c)-Expressive Speech Act:1-Blaming 2- praising.

2-Fear of Disease Metaphorical Theory

3-Presuppositions

The first post that we are going to analyze comments on it, is posted on a page called (**Lessons Taught by Life**) on the 25th of May 2020.

The post represents a prayer and an appeal to Allah to heal the sick and save others from this virus.

١- (Khin Maung Myint) is one of the commenters on this post. He says:

Think seriously and you'll know, if you are not gullible, that it was the doctors and nurses who cured you. You should at least have some decency to thank them. They are real and not illusions.

1-Representative S A

The S A of Stating: The speaker states that people are not thinking well, since they are not knowing the great job that medical crew have done during these days of the pandemic " *Think seriously and you'll know, if you are not gullible, that it was the doctors and nurses who cured you***".** He also criticizes them for doing so.

2-Directive SA

The SA of ordering: the commenter orders people to thank the medical crew *"Think seriously*". He suggests that they have to be thanked for their effort and advises people to do so.

3-Expressive SA

The SA of Blaming: the commenter blames people for not evaluating the great job, doctors and nurses are doing. He also praises them.

4-Fear of Disease Metaphor Theory: The virus is depicted as an enemy and doctors and nurses are portrayed as fighters who help people to get rid of it. *"the doctors and nurses who cured you"*

5-Lexical Presupposition: The type of preposition trigger is lexical, which is (cure) that presupposes that people were sick and were helped to get rid of the sickness.

2-The second commenter is Marv Behar. He states saying:

As you can see, prayer has no bearing on healing the sick of any disease, after all the one all of you are praying too, the creator of all things, gets the credit for creating all of nature's diseases killing his own creations. The food chain is a prime example of why a belief in a loving god doesn't exist, every living thing in order to survive kills other living things, humans are the worst, there isn't anything they wouldn't kill and eat to survive, at one time even themselves. How barbaric is that?

1-Representative SA

a-The SA of Claiming: The commenter claims that prayer is not enough to heal from the disease "*As you can see, prayer has no bearing on healing the sick of any disease*".

 b-The SA of Stating: He states that Allah has created all diseases.

 c-The SA of Criticizing He criticizes people for their food habits that were behind causing this pandemic. He also criticizes humans for killing each other, *"Humans are the worst", since they eat everything and eat for survival"*.

2- Lexical Presupposition: The commenter presupposes that " *God has created the diseases* [the virus]" that cause death to people

3-Existential Presupposition: The commenter says: "*nature's diseases killing…..*". He presupposes that this dangerous sickness will kill people. The type of presupposition is (noun phrase, henceforth NP).

4-Structural Presupposition: The commenter asks a Wh- question, presupposing that people that are eating animals are barbarians. He said so, since they a prime cause behind this pandemic.

3-The third commenter is J M S. He says:

> *It's just a flu ..exxagerated by fear.. some die in hospital not by covid but by their long illness.*

 1-Representative SA:

a-S A of Claiming: The commenter claims that there is no serious pandemic. It is just an ordinary flu" *It's just a flu"*

 b-SA of Reporting: He reports that people are dying due to their long sickness " *some die in hospital not by covid but by their long illness.."*

2-Fear of Disease Theory: The commenter portrays a battle scene among the virus and people metaphorically. He depicts an image of a battle field *'hospital'*, an enemy that is *'covid 19'*, people '*referred to by some'* that are afraid of losing the battle *'fear'*, people are defeated by the covid enemy and die, losing this battle.

3-Lecxical Presupposition: The commenter presupposes that this sickness is not as dangerous as it is believed. It is just like flu. It does not need such exaggeration. It is obvious that the commenter is not highly educated, since s/he doesn't spell the word

'exxagerated' correctly. So it is supposed that people managed to get rid of **corona** as it is easy. And people who are died because of COVID19 were sick for a long time age.

4-Existential Presupposition: The commenter says that **'covid'** is not able to end the life of people as it is so simple creature. It is just like an ordinary flu. The type of presupposition is NP that is definite.

 2-The second post that we are going to analyze comments on it, is posted on a page of *Hadeer Almosawy* on the 27th of May.

Dr. Hadeer Almosawy has posted this post in order to warn Iraqi people from the serious danger of COVID 19 that is spreading quickly all over the world.

1-The first commenter is(الاعلامي قيس الربيعي). He states saying:

بارك الله فيكم ..عليكم بالزعتر بالماء المغلي استنشاق ..وعسل وحبة سوداء وعكبر نحل و غذاء ملكي ...وشوندر يسلق ويعصر ليمونة عليه ..وثوم وعدس وبصل وفلفل احمر وشوفان شوربة ...ووا ٢١ زبيب على ريق ..ودمتم بصحة وعافيه.

May Allah bless you. You should inhale the boiled thyme vapor, honey, black seeds, bee proplis , the royal jelly….and boiled beetroot with a lemon juice added on it. Soup made of Garlic, lentils, onions, red pepper and oats….And and 21raisins eaten on an empty stomach….Stay safe and healthy.

In this comment, the commenter advises people to have some cures that might help in healing from this virus.

1-Directive SA:

a-The S A of suggesting: The commenter suggests some herbal cures for this disease.

b-The S A of recommending: He recommends more than one recipe that contains herbals, honey, black seeds, etc. (عليكم بالزعتر والماء المغلي.........).

c-The S A of praying: the commenter prays that the blessings of Allah might be on all sick people. He prays for their recovery.

٢-Namaa Almosawy

لطفك يارب لاعداد جانت ٥ ١ وميتين خوف لانو نعرف ماكو مستشفيات كافيه لو ناس ملتزمين من جانت لأعداد قليلة جان ماوصلنه لهل أعداد بس جيب ليقنعهم.

Please God, be kind, when the number of the inflected people was only 15, we were dying of fear, because we know that there are no enough hospitals. If only people were committed when the pandemic was at its beginnings, we weren't reach these numbers. Get those who convince them.

The second commenter is astonished because of the increase in the number of infected with epidemic.

1-Representitive S A:

a-The S A of complaining: The commenter complains that people are not committed, therefore, the infected are increasing rapidly (جان ما وصلنه لهل الاعداد..........).

b- The S A of criticizing: The commenter criticizes people that do not commit to instruction of Crises Cell. They think that things are not really critical.

c-The S A of praying: She prays Allah to be kind and saves people from this virus.

2-Expressive SA:

a-SA of blaming: Almosawy blames people for being not committed that causes increase in the number of infected cases.

3-Fear of Disease Metaphor Theory: The commenter believes that the battle with the virus surely has started, but the battle field(hospital) is not equipped fully. We do not have staffs, medicine, vaccines, etc. For these reasons we are not ready to fight this enemy.

4-Existential Presupposition: The commenter presupposes that hospitals are not enough and not ready to confront the new CoronaVirus. The type of presupposition trigger is NP. She says:(**لأنو نعرف ماكو مستشفيات كافية..**).

٣-Mohanad Taqi is the third commenter. He states saying:

اولا ... احسنت النشر

ثانيا ... لحد الان اغلب الناس يگولون كلاوات وماكو فايروس هاي لعبة عالمية يلعبون بيها عالناس

ثالثا ... الدور الاعلامي في التوعية قليل جدا مو مثل الاول عبالك ملو من السالفة

رابعا ... وعي المواطن بالمصيبة هو الرادع الحقيقي لحصر الاصابة بالفايروس

خامسا ... نسأل الله لنا ولكم الصحة والعافية وربي يبعد عنكم شر كل بلاء ووباء

1-Representative SA:

a-The SA of stating: The commenter states that till now, people do not admit the reality and danger of this virus (**لحد الأن أغلب الناس يگولون كلاوات وماكو فايروس**). They think that it is fake and fabricated to deceive people. It is an international trick.

b-The S A of criticizing: Mohanad criticizes Media's role saying that it does not do its job as when the virus began its spread.

2-Directive SA:

a-The SA of advising: the commenter advises people to be more careful, taking all precautions to confront the virus (**وعي المواطن بالمصيبة هو الرادع الحقيقي لحصر الاصابة بالفايروس**)

b-The SA of praying: The commenter prays, asking All- Mighty Allah four our health and wellness and keeps us away from evil, calamity and plague

. (**نسأل الله لنا ولكم الصحة والعافية وربي يبعد عنكم شر كل بلاء ووباء** .)

3-Expressive SA:

a-The SA of praising: the commenter cracks the owner of the post saying:

(**احسنت النشر**).

b-The SA of blaming: Mohanad blames people (**لحد الان اغلب الناس يگولون كلاوات وماكو** **فايروس**), because they do not admit the existence of this pandemic and its sequence.

4-Fear of Disease Metaphor Theory: People and COVID 19 are standing face to face, preparing to fight each other. They are of various levels; doctors, nurses, men, women, children, old, young. They have weapons, but are they able to defeat their enemy?

5-Existential Presupposition: The commenter says that:

<div dir="rtl">

لحد الان اغلب الناس يگولون كلاوات وماكو فايروس هاي لعبة عالمية يلعبون بيها عالناس

</div>

So there is a presupposition that agreed upon that the virus is a fake and a trick. The type of presupposition is definite NP.

6-Lexical Presupposition: The type of presupposition is " implicative verb which is /stop) وعي المواطن بالمصيبة هو الرادع الحقيقي لحصر الاصابة بالفايروس found in this speech "
(حصر and in the speech يبعد عنكم /get rid of) وربي يبعد عنكم شر كل بلاء ووباء).

3-Thethird post that we are going to analyze comments on it, is posted on a page called "Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama/ Government Official" on the 2nd of February,2020.He is the current Prime Minister of Fiji since 2007.

CORONAVIRUS UPDATE: FIJIAN BORDERS CLOSED TO CHINA

As part of the Fijian Government's ongoing work to contain the global spread of the coronavirus, Fiji's borders will be closed to all foreign nationals who have been in mainland China within 14 days of their intended travel to Fiji. Similar to newly-instituted policies in Singapore and Australia, no passenger arrivals or transits will be permitted for those falling under these controls, effective immediately and until further notice.

As of 2 February 2020, there are no confirmed cases of the coronavirus in Fiji. Given the global spread of the virus, the government has decided on this measure of extreme precaution in the interest of mitigating the risk of an outbreak of the coronavirus in Fiji.

The PM explains the necessity of closing the borders with China, due to the spread of Coronavirus. A great number of comments have been authored; some of them are with and others are against.

1-The first comment is authored by "Kamlesh Prasad". He states saying"

> *It is better to be late than regret your decision to keep the borders open....And the pressure from FB was mounting as a day went. Good to hear this. But is it for certain that the coronavirus has not been able to penetrate ??? It will only be known after 14 days of incubation period is over since the last carrier may have arrived and brought the virus unintentionally…….*

1-Representative SA:

a-The SA of stating: The commenter states that the PM is better close the borders than regretting not doing so "*It is better to be late than regret your decision to keep the borders open..".*

He also states that the inflected person may carry the disease for 14 days and brings the virus unintentionally" *It will only be known after 14 days of incubation period is over since the last carrier may have arrived and brought the virus unintentionally".*

2-Directive SA:

a-The SA of asking: The commenter asks if the virus is able to penetrate and spread?

3-Expressive SA:

a-The SA of praising: The author of the comment is praising the deed of the PM for closing the borders and he also praises this deed again when saying: " *Good to hear this*".

4-Existential Presupposition: The commenter says that *" the virus"* might be carried and be brought by the last carrier. The type of the presupposition trigger is definite NP.

5-Structural Preposition: The commenter asks a question, presupposing that Corona Virus is surely will spread out of the borders of China.

2- The second commenter is Wes Higawale. He states saying: *At last.....note that there is another outbreak in China as well...It is H1N5 bird flu and is most likely that it can be transmitted to humans as well...it has wiped out thousands of chicken but it is tried to be maintained with birds...*

1-Directive SA

a-SA of advice and warning: The commenter advices us to note and be aware of the coming danger in China" *…note that there is another outbreak in China as well''.*

b-SA of suggesting: He warns via the SA of suggesting that there is another pandemic that will transmit to humans" *It is H1N5 bird flu and is most likely that it can be transmitted to humans as well..''* He also warns that it will wipe out thousands of chickens*.*

2-Existential Presupposition: The owner of the comment presupposes that there is another disease that will spread starting from China. The type of the presupposition trigger is proper noun **'China'** .He also presupposes that there is another pandemic appears in the horizon. The type of the presupposition is NP constructed from **'NIH5 bird flu'**.

3-The third comment is authored by: Sami Mafileo Ulukivaiola. He states saying: *Should allow them to come so we can serve them our herbal plants like totodro, botebote koro, tukitiki yadre, drau ni maoli, sore ni maoli.....etc.*

1-Directive SA:

a-SA of suggesting: The commenter suggests and recommends that if infected people are allowed to come, we will supply them with herbal plants that cure them" *Should allow them to come so we can serve them our herbal plants''*

2-Existential Presupposition: The commenter says that they are able to supply the sick people with herbals like: *totodro, botebote koro, tukitiki yadre, drau ni maoli, sore ni maoli.....etc.* The type of presupposition trigger is NP. The commenter presupposes that these herbals are able to get rid of the virus.

Table (1) The Frequency and Percentage of Model Items in Post (1)

N O.	Items	Post (1)			tota l	100 %
		Comment 1	Comment 2	Comment 3		

1.	Stating	1		1		0	0	2	25%
2.	Ordering	1		0	0	0	0	1	12.5%
3.	Blaming	1		0	o	0	0	1	12.5%
4.	Claiming	0	0	1		1		2	25%
5.	Criticizing	0	0	1		0	0	1	12.5%
6.	Reporting	0	0	0	0	1		1	12.5%
total		3		3		2		8	100%
7.	Fear of Disease Metaphor Theory	1	50%	0	0	1	50%	2	100%
8.	Lexical Pre.	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	3	60%
9.	Existential Pre.	0	0	1	50%	1	50%	2	40%
Total		1		2		2		5	100%

4. Results and Discussion

Table (1) shows that:

1-Lexical presupposition has achieved (3) times of frequency that equals (20%) since the virus or its synonyms has been mentioned recurrently by the commenters.

2-SA of stating, SA of claiming, Fear metaphor theory and Existential presupposition has (2) times of frequency that equals (13%).

3-SAs of ordering, reporting, criticizing and blaming has (1) time of frequency for each that makes (0.6%). This is due to the difference in ideas and beliefs among commenters of on nation.

Table (2) The frequency and Percentage of Model Items in Post (2)

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No.	Items	Post (2)			total	100%
		Comment (1)	Comment(2)	Comment(3)		
1.	SA of Suggesting	1	0	0	1	0.6%
2.	SA of Recommending	1	0	0	1	0.6%
3.	SA of Praying	1	1	1	3	18.75%
4.	SA of Complaining	0	1	0	1	0.6%
5.	SA of Criticizing	0	1	1	2	12.5%
6.	SA of Blaming	0	1	1	2	12.5%
7.	SA of advising	0	0	1	1	0.6%
8.	SA of Praising	0	0	1	1	0.6%
9.	Fear of Disease Metaphor Theory	0	0	1	1	12.5%
10.	Lexical Pre.	0	0	1	1	0.6%
11.	Existential Pre.	0	1	1	2	12.5%
12.	Total	3	5	8	16	

Table (2) shows that:

1.SA of Praying has achieved the highest rate of frequency (3) times that is equal to (18.75%) which means that Iraqi people in specific and Muslims in general are faith full and Allah dependents.

2-SA of criticizing and SA of blaming has got (2) times of frequency that is equal to (12.5%). This is definitely because the commenter doesn't want mistakes about the pandemic to be spread among people.

Table (3) The frequency and Percentage of Model Items in Post (3)

No.	Items	Post (3)			Total	100 %
		Comment(1	Comment(2)	Comment (3		
1.	SA of Stating	2	0	0	2	16.6%
2.	SA of asking	1	0	0	1	8.3%
3.	SA of Praising	1	0	0	1	8.3%
4.	SA of Advisin	0	1	0	1	8.3%
5.	SA Suggesting	1	2	1	3	25%
6.	Existential Pre	1	1	1	3	25%
7.	Structural Pre	1	0	0	1	8.3%
total		7	4	2	12	

Table (3) shows that:

1-SA of suggesting has scored (3) times of frequency that is equal to (25%) which means that Fijian people accept suggestions and they are a nation that believes in Alternative medicine(herbals) just like Iraqis.

5. Conclusions

It has been concluded that:

1-Face book has a great role in the coverage of the virus's spread, syndrome, cure and results of the latest developments in treatment. For this reason the first hypothesis is affirmed.

2-The Iraqi post has achieved the highest amount of interaction among Iraqi commenters with their traditions and cultural habits, so the second hypothesis is confirmed.

3-LexicalPresupposition is widely used since fear, fright and worry from the virus are everywhere, therefor, the virus and its synonymous items are commonly used.

4-Representative SA with its sub-divisions has achieved the highest rate of use. Due to this fact, the fourth hypothesis is confirmed.

5-Fear of Disease MT is used in the Iraqi and American comments, because the virus is in its climax in those countries, so the final hypothesis is affirmed.

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