

Corona Humourism: A Corpus Based Sociolinguistic Study of WhatsApp Messages of Pakistani English Teachers

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Received: October 2022

Accepted: December 2022

Available Online: December 2022

Abstract

The present study aims to find out the corona humourism in the WhatsApp messages of Pakistani English teachers. Corona humourism not only assists language users in dealing with fear, but it also assists in overcoming the psychological and social barriers associated with any pandemic. In the present study, the researchers used the term "corona humor," which refers to the coinage of different humor messages spread through English teachers' WhatsApp groups in Pakistan. Furthermore, the study addresses how English teachers use the language as a tool to overcome their fear of Corona by creating humourism on WhatsApp. It presents the data collected from the WhatsApp messages, reflecting the humorous imagery of the corona in Pakistan and how Pakistani English teachers perceived the pandemic. The corpus tool Lancsbox V.6 has been used for the corpus-based analysis. The theoretical framework of McGhee's (2013) model of congruity in humourism has also been used for the study. The study revealed that in Pakistan, people used humourism as a tool to fight the pandemic and overcome their fear of the Corona virus. The study categorizes humor as social, cultural, instructional, or directive, having different form and function in its hybrid form and different stereotypical meanings in social situations. The study shows that corona humor is based on illogical, exaggerated, inappropriate, and unexpected situational information, and the participants manipulate language to create humor in a very grave situation. Moreover, the corpus analysis of the data shows that certain corona-collocated terms, figures of speech, and language processes were frequently used for creating humor.

Keywords: Linguistic humourism, fear, encountering corona, WhatsApp, social and cultural stereotypes.

1. Introduction

The coronavirus disease has threatened not only the global stability of countries, but also the fortunes of ordinary people. The focus of the current study is to identify and investigate the corona humourism during the pandemic situation in ESL teachers' WhatsApp messaging and how they used language to pacify the corona situation and overcome the fear of corona death. In Pakistan, people use social media like WhatsApp frequently for greetings and texting, and especially friends use this tool to chat and for entertaining, sharing, and humor. As in literature, not much work has been done on this aspect, and the current study aims to fill this gap and explain the use of corona situations by language users for creating humourism in Pakistan. Furthermore, the current study is significant in highlighting the language coinage on Corona and how language teachers and users used the situation to relieve their grief and pains during Pakistan's Corona lockdown.

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1.1 Research Objectives

The objectives of the study were:

1. To study the COVID-19 situation based humor messaging of ESL teachers on WhatsApp.
2. To analyze the frequency of the word corona used by ESL Teachers on WhatsApp messaging for humourism.
3. To find out the social –cultural reasons of corona humourism on the WhatsApp messaging.

1.2 Research Questions

The research questions:

1. What are the COVID-19 situation based humor messaging of ESL teachers on WhatsApp.?
2. What is the frequency of occurrence of the word corona used for humourism purpose by ESL teachers on WhatsApp messaging?
3. What are the socio-linguistic reasons of corona humourism on WhatsApp messaging?

2. Literature Review

The word "corona" is derived from Latin, which means "crown," and the virus is crown-like, so the corona virus is reflecting the shape of a crown. Many global issues occurred in the year 2020 that affected the world and caused stress in many regions, such as Iran-US tensions, the Syria situation, the Turkey-Syria issue, the 5G conflict between the US and China, and, most importantly, the spread of COVID-19 in many countries around the world, particularly Pakistan. In Pakistan, cholera broke out in February and March (Asif, 2020), and since then there have been many social and economic effects on the lives of people. The effects of Corona can be traced from the linguistic terms that were used during the pandemic, like "social distance," "medical treatment," "mask face," "quarantine," "self-quarantine," "smart lockdown," "lockdown," "essential health care," "COVID_19 SoPs," "ventilation," etc. Shamsan et al. (2022) describe how Corona disease was devastating for developing countries as it closed their educational and business institutions and affected the daily affairs of life.

According to Mahmood (2019), the Corona virus caused significant social, cultural, and economic harm to the world. The coronavirus also caused a paradigm shift in all fields of life, especially in the global arena. The virus is still increasing around the world, and people around the globe are afraid of the pandemic and trying to survive with mental stress and fear. Different health observers and researchers have published a number of papers reflecting the social and cultural responses of people and their perceptions of the Corona virus.

Sahut (2020) stated that in the world, people are cautious and careful and don't want to get affected by the pandemic, although the death ratio is low. Still, they are afraid of the deaths due to the COVID-19 virus. The language spoken in any society has the power to create psychological, social, and cultural effects on the lives of human beings through its features of creativity and persuasiveness.

Saliva (2012) discussed how human beings use the creative feature of language to mould it according to their needs for creating serious or humorous effects for pleasure or information purposes. Language has many linguistic uses that can be used for specific functions in any society, for example. Steneton (2010) stated that in any language, new phenomena can be found that are useful from social and cultural perspectives.

Hameed (2014) stated that humor or comics are literary devices that are used to create certain effects on readers, like making them enjoy the text and get pleasure. Simon (2012) discusses how language, through linguistic devices such as exaggeration, can be used to beautify things and sometimes to create humor effects on minds. John (2001) states that humor has appealed to viewers from different fields of life, and the humor aspirants are innumerable in these fields. There is no agreeable definition of humor, and many researchers have defined or tried to clarify its sense, e.g., Simon (2002) states that humor directly makes us laugh and gives us aesthetic pleasure, and in humor, the most common social tool that readers or people use is the act of telling a joke in a social context.

Simon (2002) also argued that there is no society in the world that does not use humor or jokes, and that people use this tool in all societies around the world. In every society, people see the world from their own perspective based on their personal experiences, and an utterance or sentence can be interpreted in different ways depending on the knowledge and social background of the listener or reader. Frued (1982) presented the incongruity theory of humor and states that there are many factors that cause humor, like unexpected information, exaggeration, or illogical or inappropriate things or sayings in the conversation.

Kant (1980) states that in any conversation, humor is produced when the participants break the rules of conjunction or create disjunction between the form and function of the things that are said or told, and it is also important to keep an eye on the things that are said and how they are said, which are presented in the form of jokes. Gilliam (1981) states that sometimes we can also observe situations in any setting where things are logically connected or disconnected, or there may be some situations that are not coherent and there may be no connection between the characters in speech, and this gives rise to a humor situation. Ruskin (2010) states that listeners or participants in any speech must have the ability to understand the humor in order to enjoy the joke; otherwise, they won't be able to enjoy the joke. In the Pakistani context, not much literature has been produced on the topic, so the current study fills the gap by investigating the area in detail and finding out the social and cultural reasons for humor in Corona WhatsApp texting.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Corpus based Quantitative Analysis

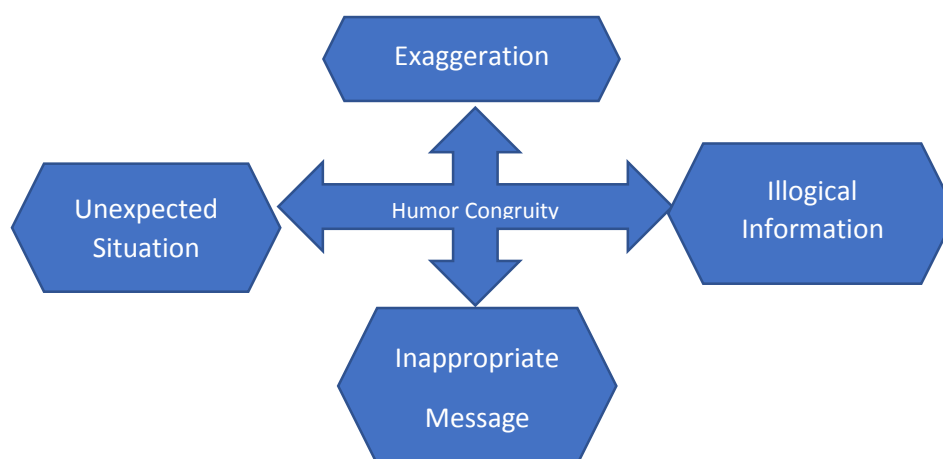
The current study uses the corpus approach for investigating the frequency of corona texting on WhatsApp for humor by ESL teachers. The study uses corpus-based analysis, both quantitative and qualitative. The researcher used the secondary data for the study. The data was collected from five different WhatsApp groups of ESL teachers. The duration of data collection was from March 2020 to August 2020, and the researcher focused on the data that is used to create humor effects on the Corona virus. The Lancsbox V.6 is used for the data analysis, especially for finding frequency, collocation, and concordance in the data to find out the occurrence of a corona word in a specific context and for what social and semantic sense it

represents. The description of the data is given in the form of charts and tables. The qualitative analysis is based on the contents of the data. The orthographic technique is used for the representation of Urdu messages. A total of 476 instances of corona humor were collected from the five different ESL classes of the teachers.

3.2 Theoretical Model for Qualitative Analysis

The study uses the theoretical model of congruity is used in the current paper to analyze the linguistic humourism to overcome the corona fear in ESL teachers WhatsApp narratives. The model was presented by McGhee (2013) which states that incongruity is the central point to all the humor in any language or context and we participate as spectators and the participants of the humor share their social or cultural experiences and this model further presents the following postulates on humor:

Fig 1: McGhee (2013) Model of Congruity on Humor



According to the McGhee (2013) model, there are four paradigms in which humour effects can be analyzed, and these cause humourism in any social setting. The first is an unexpected situation, which is common while talking or conversing with each other: participants say something that is not expected by others, which gives rise to a humorous situation. The second feature is illogical information, and it is said that during the conversation, some participants talk in an illogical manner, which gives rise to humor. The third element of this model is inappropriateness discussion, which is very common during a conversation like telling a joke that undermines someone's ability, sexual orientation, etc. The fourth element of this model is exaggeration, and it is also common that people over-exaggerate each other's abilities to create humor.

3.3. Initial Data for Corpus Analysis

The initial data for corpus analysis of the WhatsApp messaging consists of 06 months' text messages of Corona Text of five different WhatsApp groups. This data was provided as a single document of 200 WhatsApp messages compiling the full data corpus for 06 months from February 2020 to August 2020 on corona. The data includes text messaging, information sharing on corona, awareness messages on corona, corona jokes, corona alerts, corona threats among the participants. The researcher interest was only to analyze the messages comprise of

corona humor. Broad detail of the corpus given below: The researcher used the Lancsbox tool for finding KWC and frequency of most occurrence words.

Table 1: WhatsApp data for corpus analysis

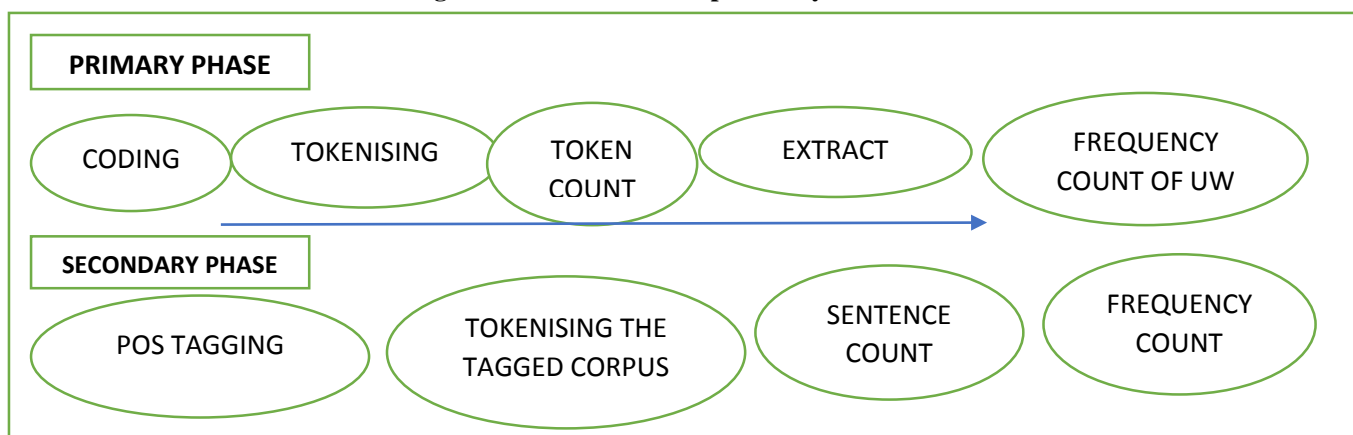
No. of words (tokens)	20,436
unique words (types):	4,786
No. of sentences	1276
Average sentence length	3256
No of WhatsApp Messages	476

4. Data Analysis

For sorting out the data from the WhatsApp corpus, the researcher used corpus-based tools in the primary and secondary phases in order to achieve the objectives of the study. The primary phase of the study further consists of five different steps, i.e., converting the corpus-relevant text into ASCII (for ensuring the acceptability and printability of the text in visible form as some characters may not be visible). This purpose is fulfilled by applying a filter that allows only the targeted character sets required for the study. The second step was on the data that was filtered from step one, and the purpose of this step was to extract all the required tokens from the Corona WhatsApp corpus. During the third step, all the tokens were counted. The third step led to the fourth step, during which a number of corona-related words were derived from the corpus. Thus, the final step was to count all corona-related unique words and their number of occurrences in the corpus for each word.

The secondary phase of the data analysis consists of four further steps. The first step was to apply the part of speech (POS) tagging to the words in order to get the tagged version of the Corona WhatsApp corpus. After that, the second component step was to extract all of the tagged tokens from the corpus of WhatsApp data and messages. After completing this step, the next step was to complete the counting of all the sentences in the WhatsApp corpus. The final step was to count the frequency of occurrence of Corona-related WhatsApp words and sentences. Figure 2 depicts the component steps for both phases.

Figure 2: Two Phased Corpus Analysis



The primary and secondary corpus based analysis of the Corona related humor messaging on WhatsApp generated data that was helpful to find out the socio-linguistic analysis of the corona humourism.

4.1 Top Eight Corona Collocated Terms

The first thing that was identified from the corpus-based analysis of the Corona Humor of WhatsApp messages is the presence of co-located terms that were tagged as proper nouns by the tagger. These terms are listed in order of decreasing frequency:

Table 2: Top Eight Corona Collocated Terms

Rank	Corona Terms	Frequency	Preceding Context	Proceeding Context
1	Corona Power	748	Pro-,	Prep +V
2	Corona Dance	645	Pro_+Prep_	V3
3	Corona Smile	623	N,Pro_	V3
4	Corona Man	611	N, Pro_	Prep+ V3
5	Corona Country	569	DPro_	Prep+ V3
6	Corona Culture	456	Pro_	V1
7	Corona Mask	451	N,Pro_	V3
8	Corona Time	375	AdV	V3

The above table shows the social and linguistic perspective of corona-collocated terms used on WhatsApp messaging by the participants during their daily conversation. The above terms present a very interesting ranking of terms due to their social usage, e.g., the first term, "corona power," was ranked no. 1 due to the impact of corona on all fields of life and how it has affected everything, and due to its impact, language users used this term most frequently. The preceding and following context statistics of the unique corona words are also presented in the above data.

Figure 3: Frequency of corona collocation terms

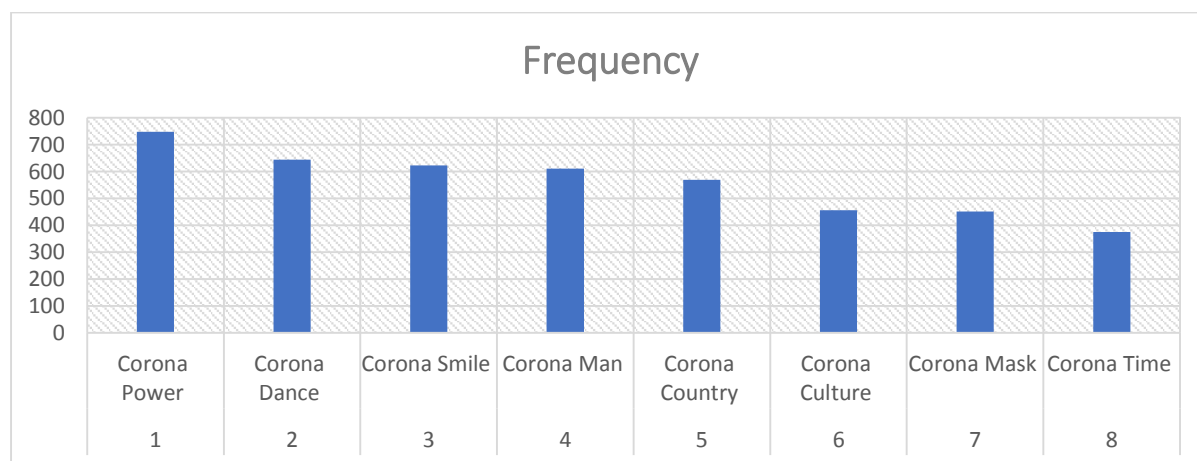


Fig.4: KWIC corona occurrence with the preceding and proceeding words.

Search Corona		Occurrences 244 (763.69)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 2	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left		Node		Right	
1	Corona file.bt		aj apny ak friend sy suna ky	Corona		Virus Ney America Ki Super Powery Nekal	
2	Corona file.bt		siyastadnoun ny tou yahn tak kah k	Corona		Ki 19s Ankehein hein. hm rozana suntey	
3	Corona file.bt		Anikehein hein. hm rozana suntey hein k	Corona		ak boht barni bala hy d. Corona	
4	Corona file.bt		Corona ak boht barni bala hy d.	Corona		Atni der chaly ga jitni der insan	
5	Corona file.bt		jitni der insan Duniya mein hein e.	Corona		bi Ain Stein ki tara Siyana hy	
6	Corona file.bt		Ain Stein ki tara Siyana hy f.	Corona		Ak Jowan Admi hy Second mein Apny	
7	Corona file.bt		Jesy hii Mein ney mask pena mujy	Corona		Howa B. Hath Dhote Dhote Corona chetaa	
8	Corona file.bt		mujy Corona Howa B. Hath Dhote Dhote	Corona		chetaa safed nazar any laga C. Jesy	
9	Corona file.bt		ko dekha tou Hasan ny kah* Kiun Corona	Corona		Corona karti hy toun D. Corona sy	
10	Corona file.bt		dekha tou Hasan ny kah* Kiun Corona	Corona		karti hy toun D. Corona sy kiun	
11	Corona file.bt		Kiun Corona Corona karti hy toun D.	Corona		sy kiun darti hy* E. Aik Mask	
12	Corona file.bt		Admi ko kia kao gey? Us A.	Corona		ny French Kiss ko band Karwa diya	
13	Corona file.bt		Mian Bwi mein sy agar ksi ko	Corona		ho jey to dosra 14 din tk	
14	Corona file.bt		na Kama aj kal Ungli karmy sy	Corona		Hota hy D. Corona Mardoon ko zada	
15	Corona file.bt		Ungli karmy sy Corona Hota hy D.	Corona		Mardoon ko zada tang karta hy Aurtoon	
16	Corona file.bt		hy A. Zada Khao Zada Soho aur	Corona		Bagao B. Ayesta Bolo Corona Darr 4G	
17	Corona file.bt		Soho aur Corona Bagao B. Ayesta Bolo	Corona		Darr 4G Speed pakar ly ga C.	
18	Corona file.bt		Darr 4G Speed pakar ly ga C.	Corona		keta hy ky mein Pakistan mein kiun	
19	Corona file.bt		ky mein Pakistan mein kiun aya D.	Corona		Virus barra Deeth Virus hy Sardoun mein	
20	Corona file.bt		hy gam hony ky lieye E. Koi	Corona		Shrona eyein balkwas hy 1. Ladki Friend	
21	Corona file.bt		Hoti To Ab Tak Mera 40-50 Baar	Corona		Test Ho Chuka Hota. Friend: Acha, Tum	
22	Corona file.bt		Friend: Acha, Tum Kese Bacht Ho In	Corona		Testing Waloun Se.? Ladki: Me Her Baar	
23	Corona file.bt		Se.? Ladki: Me Her Baar Khud Hi	Corona		Quarantine ho Jati Hun. Hahhaha 2. Yar	
24	Corona file.bt		Future Of Our Country Is Now In	Corona		Hand". 3. Is Corona Ki Zindgi Se	
25	Corona file.bt		Is Now In Corona Hand". 3. Is	Corona		Ki Zindgi Se Guzar Q Nahi Jaty,,	
26	Corona file.bt		Zindgi Se Guzar Q Nahi Jaty,, Ik	Corona		Hen Hum, Aakhir Corona sy Mar Q	
27	Corona file.bt		Nahi Jaty,, Ik Corona Hen Hum, Aakhir	Corona		sy Mar Q Nahi Jaty. 4. Sardar:	
28	Corona file.bt		Doctor Ny Kaha Tha Tumhary Jism Me	Corona		Ki Kami Hai Tum Tamatar Khao, Magar	
29	Corona file.bt		Ka Sun Ker To Hamara Baki Ka	Corona		Bhi Theak Ho Gaya Hai. :-D 5.	
30	Corona file.bt		Ab theek hai. Kaise mujy deikh k	Corona		Corona kar nii hy 6. Pakistan mein	
31	Corona file.bt		theek hai. Kaise mujy deikh k Corona	Corona		kar nii hy 6. Pakistan mein 2	
32	Corona file.bt		Tarah K log Hain. 1- Jin Ko	Corona		Mil Jaata Hai- Jo Corona Ko Mil	

4.2 Top Five Figures of Speech for Corona Humourism

The second thing that was analyzed in the corona corpus of WhatsApp messages was figures of speech that are used for associating corona with different objects or ideas for conveying certain social and linguistic senses in the given context, and these are ranked based on their occurrences and frequencies:

Table 3: Top Corona Figures of Speech

Rank	Figures of Speech	Frequency	Comparison Entity	Compared with
1	Simile	1158	Corona	Objects/Animals
2	Metaphor	1048	Corona	Beasts/ Objects
3	Personification	742	Corona	Animals/Humans
4	Consonance	65	Corona
5	Hyperbole	43	Corona	Power/Strength

Fig.5: Figures of speech data

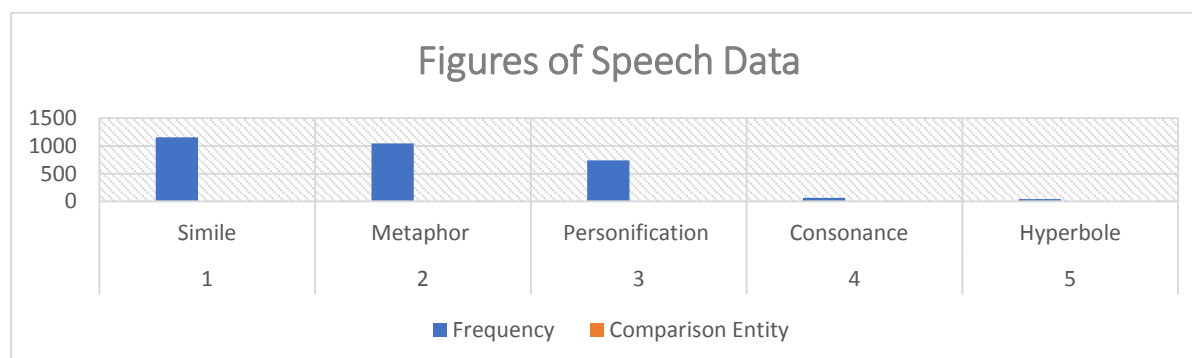


Fig. 6: Frequency of most occurrence word in the corpus

Type	Frequency: 01 - Freq	Dispersion: 01_CV
hai corona	38.000000	0.000000
corona ki	36.000000	0.000000
corona hai	20.000000	0.000000
corona ka	16.000000	0.000000
rakhi hai	14.000000	0.000000
corona k	12.000000	0.000000
baat hai	10.000000	0.000000
oh lagdaa	10.000000	0.000000
mera corona	10.000000	0.000000
alag baat	8.000000	0.000000
k mera	8.000000	0.000000
aya hai	8.000000	0.000000
corona hota	8.000000	0.000000
corona aya	8.000000	0.000000
da aa	8.000000	0.000000
hai k	8.000000	0.000000
hai doctor	6.000000	0.000000
mein ney	6.000000	0.000000
hoti corona	6.000000	0.000000
kiya hai	6.000000	0.000000
hisaab naal	6.000000	0.000000
aa jis	6.000000	0.000000
corona ny	6.000000	0.000000
corona corona	6.000000	0.000000
corona sy	6.000000	0.000000
hota hy	6.000000	0.000000
k koi	6.000000	0.000000
koi jadu	6.000000	0.000000
sunu hy	6.000000	0.000000
hy corona	6.000000	0.000000
nahi alag	6.000000	0.000000
hy suna	6.000000	0.000000
jis hisaab	6.000000	0.000000

The statistics presented above show a very interesting statistic of figures of speech used for giving corona various social meanings and associating it with various ideas in society, e.g. Table 3 shows that in the Pakistani context, simile is ranked first and is frequently used by language users during the pandemic period to convey various meanings, for example, "Corona is like gum stick with us," which refers to the social reality of Corona that it is not going anywhere and will last for a longer period of time, conveying a reality as well as a sense of humor that people are comparing it to gum.

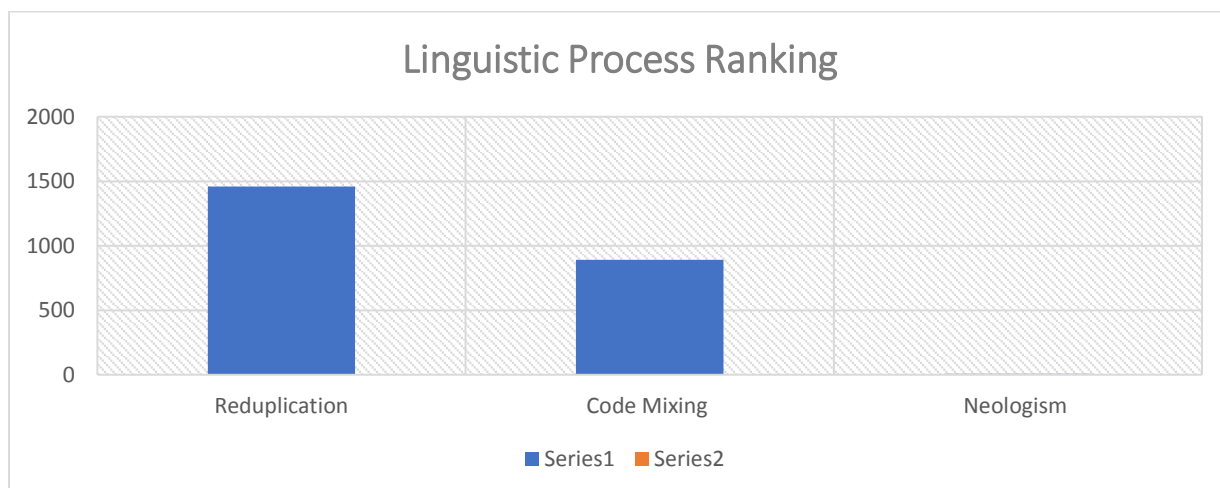
4.3 Top Linguistic Processes for Corona Humourism

The third aspect that was analyzed in the corona corpus of WhatsApp messages was linguistic processes that were used for creating corona humor during the pandemic, and these language processes present some very interesting statistics in the below-given table:

Table 4: Top Corona Humourism Language Processes

Rank	Figures of speech	Frequency	Instances/examples
1	Reduplication	1459	Corona Corona, Corona Shrona etc.
2	Code Mixing	890	Corona Dar, Corona Mar, Corona Jang etc.
3	Neologism	7	4G Corona, Corona Speed, Corona Powery etc.

Figure 7: Top Corona Humourism Language Processes



The statistics in the table 4 show that during WhatsApp messaging, users used different language processes to create corona humor, and the most common process that language users used is reduplication, in which WhatsApp users use a word partially or completely repeated for creating the humor effect or getting the attention of the readers or listeners, for example, a user used the word "Corona Corona" for total reduplication, and some users used the word "Corona Corona" for partial reduplication, and some users used Furthermore, code mixing is used to create humor during WhatsApp messaging, for example, "Corona zakam," which is a code mixing of "Corona," an English word, and "Zakam," an Urdu word, is used to create humor during the conversation. Neologism is also a language process in which new words are derived, and the common word that is used during the conversation is "4GCorona," which is used to refer to the speed at which corona is spreading in Pakistan.

4.4. Qualitative Analysis of the Data

This section of the paper presents the description and categories of the corona humor messages.

4.4.1 Exaggeration Based Corona Humourism

Table 5: Exaggeration based Corona Humourism

Information	Exaggerated word	Description	Purpose	Figurative language
1. corona virus ney america ki super powery nekal di corona virus defeated the super power America	Corona= Super Power	In the given context the Corona is given the label of super power and even described as more powerful than USA which is now a days considered as super Power. And in the text it is implied that Corona defeated USA. The word "Powery" created Humor effect.	To Exaggerate the Corona power and undermine the USA Power	Super Powery is used to intensify the meaning or exaggerate.

2. corona ki 19s ankhein hein corona has 19 eyes	Corona= 19 eyes	In the given context Corona is given the feature of nineteen eyes object which is not possible and situation is exaggerated.	Corona spreads rapidly	19s "S is used with number 19.
3. corona ak boht barri bala hy corona is a monster	Corona = Monster	In this situation Corona is considered a monster and just to describe the pandemic is worst.	Fighting Corona is not easy	Metaphor
4. corona atni der chaly ga jitni der insan duniya mein hein corona will continue till humans are on earth.	Corona Life= Humans existence on earth	In this example the life of Corona virus is given feature that it will continue till the life exists on earth and with the death of humans' virus will end.	Corona virus will live with humans	Simile
5. corona bi ain stein ki tara siyana hy corona is wise like ein stein	Corona=Ein Stein	In this context Corona is taken wise as Ein Stein due to its features of changing shapes and the manner of spreading from one human to other.	Corona is not easy to defeat	Simile
6. corona ak jowan admi hy second mein apny lakhoun bachy peda karta hy corona gives birth to million children in a second like a young man	Corona= Infinite Children	The Corona has given the ability to produce million children in a second means too much fast reproduction. The current situation is based on the social reality that in Eastern Cultural people take youth as sign of productivity and health and in the same way Corona is considered young due to its replicability power.	Spreads very rapidly.	Metaphoric Expression

Table 5 shows that during the pandemic, ESL teachers used the linguistic humor technique to make fun of corona situations by exaggerating the corona situations using their language expertise, making the situation feel better and overcoming the feature of corona as everyone was afraid during the pandemic, but language power worked as a stress-relieving strategy. The data shows that in a situation of fear when the pandemic was breaking out in the media during the awareness campaign, everyone was projecting the virus as deadly, but in Pakistan, people started making it a joke and spreading jokes to create humor, as shown in the example "Corona." "**Jowan admi hy jo aik second mein lakhoun Bachey deta hy**" means Corona is compared with a young man who is able to produce children. The data shows that during the pandemic, people used the linguistic technique of humorism and, through language, created an exaggeration effect to overcome their fear of Corona and also spread information on the

pandemic. Another example is "Corona ki 19 Ankhein Hein," which refers to a social background setting and context in which this became a national level joke when a minister labelled Corona with "19 eyes" and explained it, but people then began using the phrase as a tool for creating humour effect in their WhatsApp conversations. "Corona Apny Lakhoun bachy ak Jowan Admi hy Second mein hy peda karta", The corona's ability to produce a million children in a second means too much fast reproduction. The current situation is based on the social reality that in eastern cultures, people take youth as a sign of productivity and health, and in the same way, Corona is considered young due to its replicable power. During the Corona days, people made a lot of fun using their linguistic knowledge and background, and even in the early days of the Corona, people were not willing to accept that there was a Corona, but later, when it started spreading, they took it seriously.

4.4.2 Unexpected Situation Based Corona Humourism

Table 6: Unexpected situation based corona humourism

Information	Unexpected Situational Linguistic Signs	Description	Purpose	Figurative Language
1.Jesy hii Mein ney mask pena mujy Corona Howa As I wore mask I detected Corona Positive	Wearing Mask = Corona Positive	In the given context the utterance shows a very interesting unexpected situation when the wearing the mask act followed by corona positive.	Humor	Associative Semantics
2.Hath Dhote Dhote Corona chetaa safed nazar any laga After Washing Hands Corona Looked White	Washing Hands = Corona Got White	In the given context the process of hand washing caused the corona looked white. This is interesting situation when during pandemic everyone was washing hands again and again and from this people started making jokes.	Hath Dothe Dhote Corona Chitaa Safed ho geys. Humor Action.	Reduplication
3.Jesy hi mein ney Sana ko dekha tou Hasan ny kah“ Kiun Corona Corona karti hy toun Corona sy kiun darti hy” After seeing sana Hassan sang why are you saying Corona Corona and why are afraid of it?	Suddenly some mocked the Corona with a Bollywood song	The given situation reflects a very interesting unexpected situation when someone starts singing a song in a new way just to amuse the audience and create humor effect. Such instances of giving titles is very common in Pakistan culture and the example suggests that people gave each	Surprise someone and create humor.	Mockery

		other titles like Corona Man.		
4..Aik Mask Peny Howey Admi ko kia kao gey ? Us ney Jawab diay "Corona Man" What do you call Mask wearing Person? He replied A Mask Man.	Mask Wearing = Corona Man	During the pandemic situation everyone was wearing mask but some people were also not wearing and in the situation when a participant asked what name one would give to a person wearing the mask the other replied Corona Man which created humor effect.	Corona Man is derivation of new social term for those who are using mask for protection.	Neologism Corona Man

Table 6 demonstrates how, during the pandemic, ESL teachers used linguistic humor techniques in an unexpected way to create fun on Corona by molding the language in an unexpected way when the listener or reader was not expecting the response, but it is the power of language that it can be molded. The data given in table 7 shows that in a situation of fear when the pandemic was breaking out on media during an awareness campaign, everyone was projecting the virus as deadly, but the language community used the language for creating humour effects on What's App, e.g., in the above given data, the example shows that "**Jesy he mein ney mask pena "Corona ho geya"** reflects unexpected situation-based humor, and in example 2, when a person enters the setting, the other starts a song, "**Kiun Corona Corona karti hy toun Corona sy kiun dartii hy,**" which is a parody of a Bollywood song. This is an unexpected situation based on humor. There were numerous instances when people were not expecting a response or situation, but received a humorous response as a result of their language skills and creativity. Moreover, in another instance, **Aik Mask Peny Howey Admi, kao kao gey? Us ney Jawab diay "Corona Man":** What do you call a mask-wearing person? He replied A Mask Man shows that during the pandemic situation everyone was wearing a mask but some people were also not wearing one, and in the situation when a participant asked what name one would give to a person wearing a mask, the other replied "Corona Man," which created a humour effect. Jesy, how are you? "**Kiun corona Corona karti hy toun corona sy kiun darti hy,**" **Hasan ny kah.** After seeing Sana, Hassan asked, "Why are you saying Corona Corona, and why are you afraid of it?" The given scenario depicts a very interesting and unexpected situation in which someone begins singing a song in a new way solely to entertain the audience and create a humorous effect.

4.4.3 Inappropriate Code Based Corona Humourism

Table 7 : Inappropriate based corona Humourism

Information	Inappropriate Code based Humorism	Description	Purpose	Figurative Language
1. Corona ny French Kiss ko band Karwa diya	French Kiss	In the given context a social background reality is reflected in a humor way that due to corona	Social Affects /Humor	Code Mixing

Corona Stopped the French Kiss			lovers can't meet and this phrase is used in a satirical way to depict the existing pre-corona situation in the society.		
2.Mian Bivi mein sy agar ksi ko corona ho jey to dosra 14 din tk tarys ga	Corona= Tarys ga		Husband and wife are part and partial of life and they can't live separated but during the corona when social distancing was projected on media so, people made jokes out of it and they said if a couple living together and one catches corona then other has to wait for 14 days to meet the partner which is inappropriate in the social context and during pandemic and it also create fun/humor.	Inappropriate ness/ Humor.	
From Husband and wife if one catches Corona then other may wait for 14 days.					
3.Nak mein Ungli na Karna aj kal Ungli karny sy Corona Hota hy	Fingering=Corona		The given text apparently seems inappropriate but at depth level if we analyze the narrative then it can be understood and at surface level it creates a good sense of humor. during corona different health advisors were saying that don't touch your nose so, this humor is created from that context.	Social Reality based Humor	Ambiguity/ Irony
Don't finger the nose now a days fingering cause Corona					
4.Corona Mardoon ko zada tang karta hy Aurtoon ka boyfriend hy	Corona = Women Boyfriend		The given example is also inappropriate in the social setting and culture as it is gender based humor but it uttered in the situation when women were already using Hijab and men were not using any mask to wear their face so, based on social background this joke is created. At surface level it seems inappropriate.	Social reality based Humor.	Personificati on
Corona is boyfriend of women but teaser of men					

The table shows that during the pandemic, ESL teachers used the linguistic humor technique of inappropriateness to create fun and humor on Corona by molding the language in a way that was socially unacceptable by the people due to the social setting and culture. The data given in Table 7 shows that in a situation where everyone is afraid and not ready to talk in a humorous way, if someone comes up with a joke and makes everyone laugh, then things become informal and everyone will feel easy and better. During the pandemic awareness campaign, everyone projected the virus as deadly, but the language community used the language to create humorous effects on WhatsApp, for example, "**Corona ny French Kiss ko band Karwa diya**" reflects a social reality of eastern societies where French kiss is an inappropriate word that no one is willing to utter or say in public, but during the corona, WHO and other government agencies w The other example in Table 8 demonstrates that Nak mein Ungli na Karna aj kal. **Ungli karny sy sy sy sy sy sy "Don't finger the nose anymore because fingering causes Corona," says Corona Hota.** The given text appears inappropriate, but if we examine the narrative more closely, we can understand it, and on the surface, it creates a good sense of

humor. Throughout Corona, various health advisors were saying, "Don't touch your nose," so this humor arose from that context. Furthermore, in the other example, language is used appropriately but to create humor on Corona, such as "**Corona Mardoon ko zada tang karta hy Aurtoon ka boyfriend hy.**" Corona is a woman's boyfriend but a man's teaser. The given example is also inappropriate in the social setting and culture as it is gender-based humor, but it was uttered in the situation when women were already using hijabs and men were not using any mask to wear their faces, so based on the social background, this joke was created. At surface level, it seems inappropriate. The social situation during the pandemic was very serious in Pakistan in early March and April when cases were very high and everyone was afraid, but even in such days, the power of language and the ESL community used language to create fun and humor to overcome the stress and fear caused by Corona.

4.4.4 Illogical Information Based Corona Humourism

Table 8: Illogical information based corona humourism

Information	Illogical Information based Humorism	Description	Purpose	Figurative Language
1.Zada Khao Zada Soho aur Corona Bagao Eat More,Sleep More and Make Corona run	Zadara Khao=Corona Bagao	In the given context the ESL teachers created a very interesting message to create humor during the pandemic situation and the message seems inappropriate when Corona was spreading but ESL language teachers were using language in creative way to make people happy and overcome the tension of corona. Moreover, in the given situation more sleeping and eating has nothing to do with the corona.	Inappropriate Information Based Humor	Alliteration
2.Ayesta Bolo Corona Darr 4G Speed pakar ly ga Speak Slowly Corona will be afraid	Corona Fear= Slow Talking	. The data given in the segment of talk shows that in the illogical connotation is used to convey the association of corona or cause of corona. The data shows that in the conversation illogical linguistic technique is used on Corona to create humor and scientific it is not logical that loud talking can be a cause of Corona but such tokens of talk create humor.	Inappropriateness/ Humor.	4G Neologism

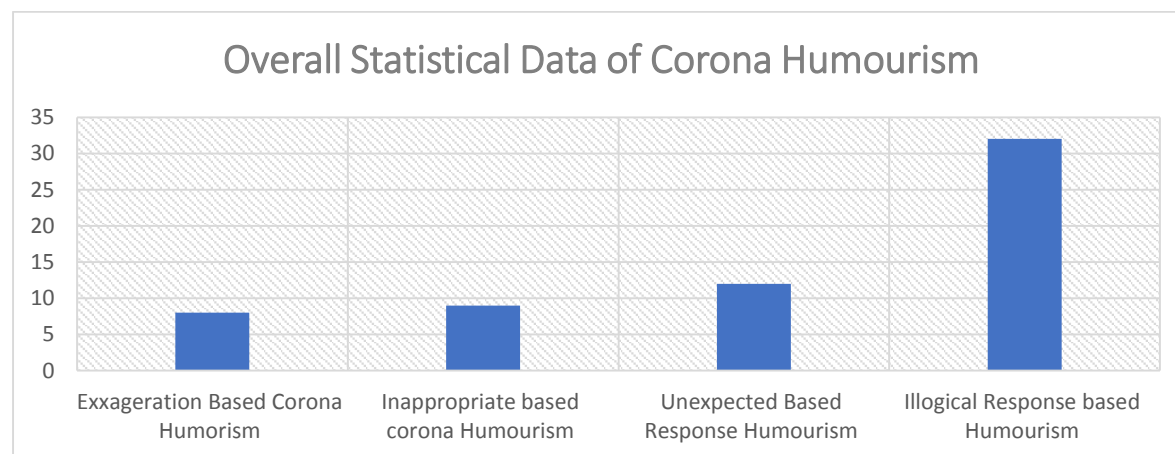
3. Corona keta hy ky mein Pakistan mein kiun aya	Corona =Pakistan Trap	Visit	The given context shows that Corona has been given a voice and Corona is saying it is trapped after visiting Pakistan which seems illogical in its sense but in depth it reflects something else and the utterance or sentence also creates humorous effect.	Illogical based Corona Humourism	Personification
Corona must be thinking why it would have come to Pakistan					
4. Corona Virus barra Deeth Virus hy Sardioun mein admi ky sath chimat jata hy garm hony ky lieye	Corona Deeth = Men Body warmth		The given segment shows that in the sentence the Corona is given human quality of "Deeth" which is personification and the purpose was to create humor effect and this created an interesting situation in which all the readers and listeners become amused due to the given linguistic structure of the sentence.	Illogical Based Corona Humourism.	Personification
Corona is an idiot virus in winter stick with men to get warm					
5. Koi Corona Shrona eyein bakwas hy	Corona = Bakwas		In the given example people's general perception is also shown that the Corona Virus is fake and people also used this sentence during the pandemic situation. The current statement also reflects that in the country people didn't take the pandemic seriously and in an illogical manner uttered a statement to negate the existence of the virus.	Social Perception based Illogical Information based Humourism.	Partial Reduplication
There is no Corona					

Table 8 shows that during the Pandemic, ESL teachers used the linguistic humor technique of illogical construction to create fun/humor by molding the language in a way that is scientifically unacceptable by the people due to scientific reality and the ongoing health awareness campaign. The data given in the table shows that in a situation where everyone is afraid and not ready to talk in a humorous way, if someone comes up with a joke and makes everyone laugh, then things become informal and everyone will feel easy and better. When the pandemic broke out on media during the awareness campaign, everyone projected the virus as deadly, but the language community used the language to create humor effects on WhatsApp, for example, "**Zada Khao Zada Soho Corona Bagao**" reflects a scientifically illogical construction and no one is willing to utter or say it in public, but during the corona, WHO and other government agencies were advising people to follow the health guidelines. Another example given in the table is "**Ayesta Bolo Corona Darr Jaey ga**". The example given in the

segment of talk shows that the illogical connotation is used to convey the association with or cause of corona. The data shows that in the conversation an illogical linguistic technique is used to create humor, and scientifically, it is not logical that loud talking can be a cause of corona, but such tokens of talk create humor. The given text appears inappropriate, but if we examine the narrative more closely, we can understand it, and on the surface, it creates a good sense of humor. During Corona, different health advisors were saying don't touch your nose, but no one advised slow talking or loud talking, and this piece of talk is a creative skill of ESL teachers on their WhatsApp narratives. So, this humor is created in that context. Furthermore, language is used appropriately in the other example, but to create humor on Corona, such as "**Corona Virus Barra Deeth Virus**": "**Sardioun mein admī ky sath chimat jata hy garm hony ky lieye**" Corona is an idiot virus in winter; stick with men to get warm. The given segment shows that in the sentence, the Corona is given the human quality of "**death**," which is personification, and the purpose is to create humor effect. This creates an interesting situation in which all the readers and listeners become amused due to the given linguistic structure of the sentence. The social situation during the pandemic was very serious in Pakistan in early March and April, when cases were very high and everyone was afraid, but even in such days, the power of language and the ESL community used language to create fun and humor to overcome the stress and fear caused by Corona.

4.5. Overall statistical data of Corona Humourism

Figure 8: Overall statistical data of corona humourism



The statistics above show that the ratio of creating Corona Humor based on illogical text messages is higher in Pakistan, reflecting a social reality in which people in Pakistan during the pandemic spread the information just for fun, and the text messaging was illogical and had no scientific reason associated with Corona. The second most common situation that gave rise to corona humor was inappropriate text messaging, as in WhatsApp messaging, users used such messages that were socially and culturally inappropriate, but ESL users used this as a tool for creating corona humor. During the pandemic, the other two situations, such as unexpected situation-based humor and exaggeration-based humor, were lower than others in WhatsApp messaging.

5. Conclusion

The study was conducted to find out the answers to research questions. What are the COVID-19 situation-based humor messages of ESL teachers on WhatsApp? What is the frequency of

occurrence of the word "corona" used for humor purposes by ESL teachers on WhatsApp messaging? And what are the socio-linguistic reasons for corona humor in WhatsApp messaging? With the outbreak of COVID-19 around the world, so many changes occurred in different fields of life and affected the socio-economic, cultural, political, and linguistic changes in almost all the countries of the world. In Pakistan, when the Corona virus started, people started having serious or humorous discussions about it. The corpus-based analysis of corona humor presents some very interesting statistics, demonstrating that in Pakistan, ESL WhatsApp users used certain corona-collocated terms very frequently to create corona humor and implied certain language processes such as reduplication, code-mixing, and neologism. According to the current study, the ESL community in Pakistan used a variety of techniques for creating humor effects, including exaggerating situations due to an unexpected situation, illogical information, and a combination of these. Humourism is a technique for dealing with stress, tension, and fear, particularly in a pandemic situation when everyone is terrified. The ESL community in Pakistan used humourism to overcome the Corona fear, and they molded the language on WhatsApp for different purposes such as conveying social meaning, criticizing, stirring, convincing, projecting social stereotypes, denying a fact, and so on. The data also shows that the ESL community in Pakistan used their language expertise and skills to turn a very grave situation into humor. The study also shows that humor is created in any situation by manipulating the language and breaking the rules of language conventions, and the participants, or language users, who create humor do so based on social, linguistic, and cultural knowledge. To sum up the discussion, the study concludes that humor is a wonderful strategy to overcome the fear of pandemics like Corona. Moreover, data also shows that in Pakistan, people have different traditional ways of treating such pandemics as Corona, and they don't take such diseases seriously. The study finds that people made it fun and created humor using illogical or unexpected situation-based information and intentionally undermined the seriousness of COVID-19 on WhatsApp. The study also concludes that the ESL teachers used different figurative and linguistic devices like personification, hyperbole, alliteration, and reduplication to create Corona humor.

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