

# Hate Speech Coinciding With the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Study Applied To the Springer Database

Thouraya Snoussi

Associate professor, College of Communication, University of Sharjah (UAE)  
PO. Box 27272 University of Sharjah – UAE

## Abstract:

This paper addresses the manifestations of hate speech in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, to measure the breadth of such unethical acts in terms of recurrence and seriousness and to highlight their characteristics and repercussions on humanity. Geographically, the results of analyzing the content of Springer's publications during 2020 and 2021 showed that the hate fueled by the Covid19 pandemic is limited in certain contexts, with most studies looking at hate speech within the United States of America followed by Asia, especially China, as the source of the virus. The wearing of masks has caused more serious complications of racism, especially for Asians and black. In terms of media coverage, the data proves that the info-demic was no less dangerous. Many tweets contain unreliable news; many others are promoting conspiracy theories. Statements by politicians on television such as former US President Donald Trump and the Brazilian Minister of Culture have fueled hatred in the United States and Brazilians in southern Brazil. The author concludes that studies Springer database publications have addressed traits of pandemic hate but neglected active opponents it, primarily via cyberspace. Future research on anti-hate speech is recommended.

**Keywords:** Hate speech, COVID-19 pandemic, Springer, Content analysis, info-demic

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Hate speech as a research area is an old problem tackled by researchers in different social, political, and ethical contexts. However, this has become a serious concern since the spread of COVID19 as the world appears to face two types of disasters: a significant public health crisis and an emergency in social relations (Reicher & Stott2020; Van Bavel et al., 2020).

Although there is no consensus on the definition of hate speech, it is often referred to as a manifestation of aggression towards persons or groups because of their race, citizenship, religion, disability, gender, or sexuality (Katarzyna, 2018). This act against humanity and high moral values has been exacerbated by the global pandemic of Covid-19 (Uyheng and Carley, 2020). Based on the COVID-19 "information epidemic," numerous hate speeches have emerged; Agwuocha et al. (2020) have

shown that communications on digital media, in response to the problems of COVID-19, are riddled with hate speech leading to cases of violence, disorder, stigma and racism against targeted people. Much previous research touched on the legal aspect of hate speech that has characterized the pandemic period since the beginning of 2020; some others have raised the role of the U.N. in curbing the rise of hate speech. The speech of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, delivered on May 8, 2020, was addressed (Snoussi, 2020) to measure its impact on the global community. This paper aims to identify the features of hatred coinciding with the Covid-19 epidemic; the author relies on the scientific content published in the Springer database in 2020 and 2021; other databases will be analysed in future research to come up with a comprehensive comparative study at the end.

## 2. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study seeks to address the following research questions:

- **RQ1. What manifestations of hate speech coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic according to geographical contexts?**
- **RQ2. What manifestations of hate speech coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic according to Media coverage (traditional and online)?**

The importance of the study lies in pointing out the remarkable expansion of these unethical acts in terms of frequency and severity. The author hopes that the study's recommendations will help reduce the risk of hate speech in the most affected places and protect the exposed individuals.

## 3. RESEARCH METHOD

The author believes that a content analysis including quantitative and qualitative aspects was appropriate for this study. The literature collection took two months (June and July 2021) through the Springer database. The analysis of other Databases in future research will be necessary to compare findings and generalize knowledge about the topic. To limit the scope of the study, the author fixed the following criteria:

- (1) Only academic articles are eligible;
- (2) Only English publications are relevant;
- (3) Only publications focusing on hate speech coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic are selected;

The sample included only research published in 2020 and 2021; the selection was limited to the end of July 2021, as the researcher began the analysis by that date. The elimination of non-English publications and articles published before the Covid-19 pandemic limited the geo-linguistic and time frame of the study.

Several keywords were chosen for the search creating many combinations while using the Boolean operator "and," such as "Hate speech & Covid-19" or "Hate speech & Coronavirus." Moreover, the researcher chose to select only the keyword "Hate speech" without its derivatives because it is a comprehensive word that incorporates all related meanings of the concept.

A total of 170 articles were identified; after excluding the duplicates and scanning titles and abstracts, all publications were thoroughly evaluated based on the sampling criteria (the paper has to be on the Hate speech, in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, and has the shape of a research article, written in the English language). Texts not relevant to the study were excluded (Research focused on the Covid-19 pandemic in other contexts such as fake news and online learning, and those dealing only with hate speech have been removed). Of the 170 studies initially identified, 29 were eligible for inclusion; 13 of them were published in 2020, while 16 were issued in 2021 (as of July), which shows an apparent rise in scholarly interest in the topic at hand (see Appendix 1).

### Findings

#### 1. Quantitative Data Scientific journals and disciplines involved in the literature

Data show that the literature selected from Springer, January 1, 2020, to July 31, 2021, included 29 research articles on hate speech in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, published in 22 Journals indexed in the mentioned database (see table.1).

The journals included in the data vary in subject area and specialization with a relatively large number of publications on law, criminology, and political science (44.82%). On the other hand, journals specialized in information technology, and computing are present at 27.58%, while journals on humanities and social sciences constitute only 17.24% of the analyzed content. There is also a low appearance for

medical and health sciences journals (10.34%). (see Figure.1)

### **Geographic contexts involved in the literature**

While hate speech occurs worldwide, studies fostered by the Covid-19 pandemic remain limited to a few contexts. Regarding geographical extensiveness, findings indicate that the United States of America is the most considered geographic context at 27.58%. China is the second most studied region with 20.68%, followed by India with 10.43%. The Arab region, Brazil, and the Philippines have the same concentration (6.89%) for each (see Fig. 2).

## **2- Qualitative analysis**

### **Hate speech manifestations according to geographic contexts (R.Q. 1)**

Hatred emotions against China as the origin of the virus

A considerable part of scholars analyzed in this research looked at China's international image during the pandemic, as it was the focus of the world's attention, especially at the commencement of the pandemic, where it received the most attention, for being the source of the virus. The contaminated country grabbed most of the people's attention globally. At the same time, China has played an instrumental role in evoking conspiracy ideas about the spread of COVID-19 in the world. According to Essam and Abdo (2020), individuals worldwide described "the whole Corona thing" as a trick to disrupt the financial prudence of the world. In addition, the so-called "unjust" Chinese government has been considered responsible for the blowout of the Coronavirus. China was then referred to as the "black swan" plaguing the world with infection. However, this conspiratorial vibe was reduced by the eruption's onset of the third month (see Fig. 3)

Hate speech in North America

Choi and Lee (2021) stated that during the COVID-19 pandemic, wearing masks has caused more severe complications of

racism, especially for Asians, seen as forever aliens, and blacks who have not been given fundamental rights. This is because wearing masks has a different connotation and stigma in USA (Face masks serve to hide a person's identity from being sick, criminals, Muslims, or Asians in public places). Therefore, wearing face masks outside health care settings has not been welcomed in most developed Western countries, particularly the USA; it is considered dangerous social behavior and even stigmatized as criminal intent. As an illegal act that disturbs peace and order, wearing face masks is classified under crimes and infractions. On the contrary, Asian nations like China, Korea, Vietnam, Taiwan, and Thailand show a different attitude towards wearing masks in public, which is common and even encouraged for various reasons; it is normalized as a daily exercise by everybody (Choi & Lee, 2021). It is considered as a protection of others by solidarity (Wong, 2020, p. 1; Burgess & Horii, 2012, p. 1184). Thus, COVID-19 pandemic exposed hatred on a deep level as some Americans claim that it is not their duty to wear masks because they believe this act infringes on their rights and threatens their superior position as "white men". Wearing masks is understood as a subject "for others" to perform and practice. Inspired by Trump's tweet of "Free Michigan!" some adults gathered in the state capital to express their constitutional civil rights (Bouie, 2020); they were armed and chose not to wear face masks. Thus, the anti-mask-wearing attitude constitutes evidence of the superiority of whites over other races (Choi and Lee, 2021, op. cit). Furthermore, Asians are seen concealing their identities and evading blame by wearing masks. In the meantime, wearing masks improperly was used to cause anti-Asian violence. Asian immigrants, condemned for the spread of disease, must wear masks to the fullest. In this context, the requirement to wear masks ideally means not showing the presence of Asian immigrants; it implies the complete

removal of the Asian appearance in public and private spheres (Choi, 2020). Tessler et al. (2020) studied how the COVID-19 has raised the menaces against Asian Americans as they become subject to xenophobia, violence, and property damage; the authors stated the cases of harmful prejudice and microaggressions against the mentioned communities have considerably augmented during the pandemic. The FBI has warned about the increasing crime against Asian Americans due to COVID-19 (Margolin, 2020). Despite the warning, 80% of incidents reported during 2020 were anti-Asian and occurred in their grocery supplies, as well as in open spaces (Jeung & Nham, 2020). Govre et al. (2020) stated that COVID-19 had allowed the spread of hate leading to countrywide insecurity in the USA, highlighting that xenophobia towards Asian Americans has been strengthened by official level support during the outreach of the virus. Thus, the ethnic disparity has been replicated by creating an “Us VS them,” which puts Asian Americans at the lowermost of the societal pyramid, making them more susceptible to hate corruption. Motala and Stewart (2021) focused on the anti-Muslim bias, stating racial discrimination against veiled girls; they also revealed the existence of a discourse fueled by Trump's "America First" agenda and immigration policies, which led to a review of racism towards America's Muslim population in the same way that followed 9/11. The literature confirms that anti-racism actions took a new turn in 2021; the #BlackLivesMatter movement gained momentum from the influx of white interest after the murder of George Floyd. However, the Trump administration has highlighted the negativity of disagreement, blatantly emphasized and promoted. As a result, systemic racism became more than rhetorical — it's physical and shows up in America's distorted Covid-19 death rates for African Americans in particular. Morales et al. (2020) addressed the worsening of food inequity in American

society, indicating the food insecurity of families of ethnic communities during the COVID-19 pandemic, and calling for the need for concerted action to ensure nutritional equality among all racial/ethnic groups. The authors argued that the ongoing pandemic portends the possibility of a social crisis with long-term consequences for American families.

### **Hate speech in South America**

The situation in South America is not much different from the North; the pandemic has amplified structural grievances, including racism and the ongoing genocide of indigenous Brazilians and blacks. Raimundo and Barreto (2020) addressed what they called “the Brazilian tragedy” about the dire situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, showing how ethnic division and economic inequalities have exacerbated a large part of the Brazilian people. Furthermore, the authors confirmed that the pandemic intensified the genocide of blacks and indigenous Brazilians, with the complicity of politicians who aggravated the situation.

Gonsalves et al. (2021) conducted a spatial-correlation analysis to map clusters and outliers of COVID-19 in southern Brazil to identify indigenous communities and quilombolas affected by the pandemic. They stated that the hardest pandemic hits communities close to urban areas and medium-sized cities. Therefore, the transition to inland nations may intensify the ongoing historical process of eradicating indigenous peoples and quilombolas. Moreover, the authors raised the risks of death during the COVID-19 pandemic in the besieged territories; they indicated that it has the most cases of COVID-19; amid this grave situation, countless indigenous and Quilombola peoples settled around the capitals and urban areas. Gonsalves et al. (2021, op. cit.) claim that this situation intensifies risks of decimation due to the Coronavirus. Finally, the authors attribute the seriousness of the problem to the political stance of the

Brazilian government, which has proven to be unconditional, sectarian, and indifferent towards the indigenous and Quilombola population, noting that the president's contempt and hatred for these groups of people have been present since his 2018 election campaign. In addition, these peoples have suffered from the rise of the so-called "global Brazilian citizen" speech, as stated by the Brazilian Minister of Education in April 2020, who expressed his hatred for "indigenous peoples" because there are only not "Brazilian people," as he claimed.

#### Hate speech in Asian countries

According to the literature, the source of hatred against Asians was also within Asian countries. Jianhua et al. (2021) pointed out that in the initial stage of the plague, the people of Hong Kong and Taiwan in mainland China and some Westerners towards overseas Chinese used inappropriate expressions. Moreover, many college students from Wuhan, who returned to Handan, Hubei Province during the pandemic, became victims of cyberbullying; The distinction gradually extended to the Hubei population; The people of the mainland were also seen as dangerous. Thus, stigma has been present in both physical space and cyberspace.

In sum, data on the manifestations of hate speech in the geographical context reveal that the most saturated regions are North and South America, followed by Asia. While hatred is less intense in the rest of the world, it is seen primarily in Turkey (see table 2).

#### **Hate speech manifestation according to Media contexts (R.Q. 2)**

This section will outline the manifestations of hate speech according to traditional media and then cyberspace. Media always has a vital duty in times of crisis, which influences public knowledge, and attitudes about denounced clusters; if mass media stereotypes a particular community, the community's importance is reduced, and its problems are dwarfed (Yücel, 2021). The

literature shows that traditional media coverage helps shorten the secondary peak time of pandemics by alerting and educating the public about the virus (Cui et al., 2008, p.50). When the media directs the public, it can mitigate the contagion that emerges during the early stages of an outbreak (Yan, 2016, p. 9). As the effects of media coverage become more critical in pandemics, the situation worsens for some neglected groups when media reports are regularly biased in a certain way (Berry, 2016, p. 15).

Many scholars assert that the international media coverage show that hatred against Asians has increased, given that China is the origin of the virus (Stechemesser et al. 2020; Ziems et al. 2020). Huang et al. (2021), after analyzing the tone of news at the country level, noted that France, the U.K., and the USA have a moderately lousy attitude toward China, unlike Russia, Singapore, Cuba, and Brunei, who have remained positive. Moreover, Huang et al. (2021) rank the typical emotions in descending order for the convenience of comparison; the expression "agreeable" is commonly low in every country; the highest is Cuba, Malaysia, Venezuela, Kazakhstan, and Belarus, while the lowest is in the USA. As for the "hate" expression, the top is in France, while the bottom is Kazakhstan.

Along the same lines, Burton (2020) and Walker (2020) have stated that the first news in the U.S. was supplemented with pictures of Asians wearing masks, describing the virus as the "Wuhan virus" or the "Chinese virus." The Trump government has also employed these expressions (Levenson, 2020; Maitra, 2020; Marquardt & Hansler, 2020; Rogers, Jakes, & Swanson, 2020; Schwartz, 2020). Mass media reporting concentrated on hygiene at the Wuhan seafood market and consumption of wild animals as a conceivable source of the virus (Gomera, 2020; Mackenzie & Smith, 2020).

Findings from Yüce (2021) show that TV reports hardly addressed the conditions of

Syrian refugees, focusing only on Turkey's procedures towards Syrian refugees and criticizing immigration policies in European countries. Opinions of political actors often reveal no criticism of the conditions of refugees, who are in grave danger due to living in overcrowded accommodation, inadequate sanitary conditions with language barriers and lack of income since the Covid-19 eruption. (Üstübcü & Karadağ, 2020, p31; Shaheen, 2020, pp. 3-8; Fuhr et al., 2020, p. 2). Only a few socialist newspapers covered the social and economic problems of Syrian refugees. They published stories about the lack of health care, scarcity and neglect. Moreover, Syrian refugees have been presented as the source of unsanitary environments and the main cause of Turkey's economic crisis (Yüce, 2021). Meanwhile, mainstream media around the world widely exposed the shame and deep differentiation against Africans in Guangzhou, generating political urgency between China and several African countries (Jianhua et al., 2021). The traditional media also reported hate incidents and crimes against Chinese and Asian expatriates in the United States. Although classified as a "model minority" in the USA (Lee, 2009), the situation of Asians during Covid-19 has led to the resurgence of deep discrimination illustrated by newspaper captions such as "Why don't you stay at home? (Financial Times, 2020), and "Covid-19 has inflamed racism against Asian-Americans: Here's how to fight back" (CNN, 2020; BBC, 2020).

Regarding the manifestations of cyber hate speech coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic, it has to be highlighted that the pandemic features have created an environment of uncertainty and contradiction feeding harmful content on cyberspace especially hate speech, online cruelty, and distortion. For example, Farrell et al. (2020) have sightseen how U.K. M.P.s contribute to the communicational atmosphere during COVID-19 and the rude

replies they obtain. Uehing and Carly's (2021) concern was the Hate speech as a cyber "info-demic"; they discussed the online subtleties of hate around the COVID-19 pandemic; their analysis revealed a private network dynamic associated with the spread of hate speech accompanying the health crisis. The authors stated that the climate of uncertainty and fear due to the COVID-19 pandemic had intensified the need for information, resulting in an 'info-demic' online, defining it as an abundance of info of highly mutable value, reported at exceptional proportions, with many potential negative repercussions (Cinelli et al., 2020; Zarocostas, 2020). Unfortunately, COVID-19 has now been considered a public wellbeing issue and an emergency with profound general complications (Van Bavel et al. 2020); some researchers call attention to how the intrinsic characteristics of the online environment can lead to hate speech communities (Kim, 2020).

Budhwani and Sun (2020) stated that after Donald Trump, ex-president of the USA, used the nickname "Chinese virus," hate speech increased tenfold in Twitter against Asian Americans in the following week. Ali et al. (2021) assert that throughout the pandemic, compared to traditional media, online media platforms facilitate disinformation on a larger scale, explaining the essential psychological and social impacts that it produces, such as xenophobia, psychological distress, and human rights violations. LGBT, and gender-based violence.

Carly (2020) reviewed several conspiracies surrounding COVID-19. The most famous stipulates that the virus was created in an American laboratory before being taken to Wuhan by American soldiers who participated in a war game. Another plot was about Bill Gates as the person who created the virus and then spread it as Step 1 in a plan to create a new world order. In addition, relevant stories and even "pandemic" videos have been posted on

multiple social networks like YouTube, Twitter, and Snapchat.

In another context, cyber hate speech against Syrian refugees in Turkey has been linked to political and economic issues. It represents a more severe threat than manifestations of hate through traditional media. Yüce (2021) revealed that CNN Türk online, NTV online, Hürriyet online, and TRT News online mainly cover stories praising the Turkish government; the Sözcü website criticized the Turkish administration for spending resources on Syrian refugees.

Issam and Abdo (2020) studied how the Arab population has reacted to the health crisis on Twitter over the twelve weeks since the outbreak. Dominant tweets included conversations on pandemic outbreaks, signs and symptoms in confirmed cases, metaphysical feedback, conspiracy, death, and sarcasm. Psycholinguistics study has proven negative emotions; conspiracy theories have also increased, especially in chatting about China and the United States of America. In this regard, several Arabic tweets state that the world is preparing for the next biological war; some spoke of a Chinese conspiracy to sabotage the global economy, and others noted that it was an American conspiracy aimed at paralyzing the Chinese economy.

It may well be that the info-demic was no less dangerous during 2020 and 2021, according to the data analyzed. Several posts and tweets were published including unreliable news; Many others are promoting conspiracy theories. Moreover, it should be noted that the written media was often fueling discrimination and intolerance against minorities; Statements by some politicians on television such as former US President Donald Trump and the Brazilian Minister of Culture, which indicated bias, fueled the spirit of hatred among Americans in the United States, and Brazilians in southern Brazil (see Table 3).

#### 4. DISCUSSIONS

Most of the literature on hate speech coinciding with the Covid-19 pandemic from Springer belongs to legal and political sciences (44.82%), while journals specializing in information technology and computing come in with a slightly lower (27.58%); journals in the humanities and social sciences were limited in terms of publication related to the research topic 17.24%. The author believes that these results are consistent with the general framework of this type of study, where hate speech is usually dealt with from a legal and ethical perspective to analyze verbal abuse and cruel practices based on international laws, charters, and treaties. In the same context, the rise in the number of published studies related to hate speech in journals specialized in computing comes in line with the increase in research aimed at measuring hate spread across virtual space, mainly social media platforms. Studies published in humanities and social sciences journals focus on textual and structural analyzes; hate texts are analyzed from a morphological perspective.

Meanwhile, the data revealed that hatred fueled by the Covid19 pandemic is still limited in a few contexts, with most studies looking at hate speech within the USA followed by Asia, especially China, as the source of the virus. The author believes that limiting the search to articles in English during sample collection may have an impact on reaching this conclusion. However, it is noteworthy that scientific research addressing hate seems to be concentrated primarily within the United States and Europe, as argued by Chakravarty et al. (2018). These results are also consistent with Fernandez and Farkas (2021), where they report that the USA is the most considered geographic setting, at 44.23%, preceded by Europe (25.96%). Thus, many researchers called for more studies addressing hate speech issues in other geographic contexts.

The qualitative analysis employed to discover features of hate speech rampant during the COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated some characteristics related to the spatial contexts of the studies and the means of communication involved in the transmission of hate. Data revealed hatred emotions against China as the origin of the virus; individuals worldwide considered the pandemic on its first stage a scam to sabotage the world's economies; people have dubbed China as the "black swan." Wearing masks has caused more severe complications of racism, especially for Asians seen as forever aliens and blacks who haven't been given fundamental rights in the USA. The pandemic has amplified structural grievances, including racism and the ongoing genocide of indigenous Brazilians and blacks. Raimundo and Barreto (2020) addressed what they called "the Brazilian tragedy" about the dire situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, showing how ethnic division and economic inequalities have exacerbated a large part of the Brazilian people. These findings are in line with what has been stated by Snoussi and Korbi (2021), who exposed several features of hate speech during the Covid-19 pandemic. The authors concluded that this unethical act is becoming a daily practice based on painful words linked to intimidation, fueled by people fearing equality. They also note that hate speech is used for political reasons as some political parties are responsible for fueling hatred in their favor.

Concerning the media coverage, the data revealed that Covid-19 has contributed to the revival of deep-rooted discrimination against Chinese and Asians through global media reports. Besides, the inherent characteristics of cyberspace lead to the formation of hate speech communities and the viral spread of harmful content (Kim, 2020). These results are consistent with Agwuocha et al. (2020); Expressions of hate have fueled social media during the coronavirus pandemic, leading to instances of violence, unrest, stigma, and racism. The

world is thus suffering from info-demic along with the Covid-19 pandemic.

## 5. CONCLUSION

To conclude, the study confirms that hatred took a dangerous turn during 2020 and 2021 regarding the intensity and frequency of relevant events on and offline. In addition, the studies have addressed the features of hate resulting from the pandemic but neglected active opponents of hate speech, primarily via cyberspace. Since individuals who believe in noble human values are becoming more active in new media (Snoussi, 2021), the author recommends a particular focus in future research on anti-hatred to analyze its components and effects on individuals and societies.

### Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author declared no conflicts.

### Funding

The author received no financial support for the research.

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### Appendix.

No	TITLE	JOURNAL	YEAR
1	To Mask or To Unmask, That Is the Question: Facemasks and Anti-Asian Violence During COVID-19	<i>Journal of Human Rights and Social Work</i> <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s41134-021-00172-2">https://doi.org/10.1007/s41134-021-00172-2</a>	2021
2	The easy weaponization of social media: why profit has trumped security for U.S. companies?	<i>Digital War</i> <a href="https://doi.org/10.1057/s42984-020-00012-">https://doi.org/10.1057/s42984-020-00012-</a>	2020
3	Hauntings Across the Divide: Transdisciplinary Activism, Dualisms, and the Ghosts of Racism in Engineering and Humanities Education	<i>Can. J. Sci. Math. Techn. Educ.</i> <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s42330-021-00153-7">https://doi.org/10.1007/s42330-021-00153-7</a>	2021
4	Characterizing network dynamics of online hate communities around the COVID-19 pandemic	<i>Uyheng and Carley Appl Netw Sci</i> <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s41109-021-00362-x">https://doi.org/10.1007/s41109-021-00362-x</a>	2021
5	Bots and online hate during the COVID-19 pandemic: case studies in the United States and the Philippines	<i>Journal of Computational Social Science</i> <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s42001-020-00087-4">https://doi.org/10.1007/s42001-020-00087-4</a>	2020
6	Symbolic annihilation of Syrian refugees by Turkish news media during the COVID-19 pandemic	<i>Yücel International Journal for Equity in Health</i> <a href="https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-021-01472-9">https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-021-01472-9</a>	2021
7	Vindication, virtue, and vitriol A study of online engagement and abuse toward British MPs during the COVID-19 pandemic	<i>Journal of Computational Social Science</i> <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s42001-020-00090-9">https://doi.org/10.1007/s42001-020-00090-9</a>	2020
8	The COVID-19 Pandemic and the Ongoing Genocide of Black and Indigenous Peoples in Brazil	<i>International Journal of Latin American Religions</i> <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s41603-020-00126-y">https://doi.org/10.1007/s41603-020-00126-y</a>	2020
9	Is COVID-19 Immune to Misinformation? A Brief Overview	<i>Asian Bioethics Review</i> <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s41649-020-00155-x">https://doi.org/10.1007/s41649-020-00155-x</a>	2021

10	China in the eyes of news media: a case study under COVID-19 epidemic	Frontiers of Information Technology & Electronic Engineering <a href="https://doi.org/10.1631/FITEE.2000689">https://doi.org/10.1631/FITEE.2000689</a>	2021
11	Territories Under Siege: Risks of the Decimation of Indigenous and Quilombolas Peoples in the Context of COVID-19 in South Brazil	Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-020-00868-7">https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-020-00868-7</a>	2020
12	From Crisis to Nationalism? The Conditioned Effects of the COVID-19 Crisis on Neo-nationalism in Europe	Chinese Political Science Review <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s41111-020-00169-8">https://doi.org/10.1007/s41111-020-00169-8</a>	2021
13	Fighting impunity in hate crime — history, ethics, and the law: An interview with Harsh Mander	Jindal Global Law Review <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s41020-020-00118-1">https://doi.org/10.1007/s41020-020-00118-1</a>	2020
14	Proto-fascism and State impunity in Majoritarian India: An Interview with Teesta Setalvad	Jindal Global Law Review <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s41020-020-00116-3">https://doi.org/10.1007/s41020-020-00116-3</a>	2020
15	Medical Education for What? Neoliberal Fascism Versus Social Justice	Journal of Medical Humanities <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s10912-020-09673-z">https://doi.org/10.1007/s10912-020-09673-z</a>	2021
16	A Moment of Intersecting Crises: Climate Justice in the Era of Coronavirus	Development <a href="https://doi.org/10.1057/s41301-020-00259-9">https://doi.org/10.1057/s41301-020-00259-9</a>	2020
17	The crisis of citizenship in our time	Jindal Global Law Review <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s41020-021-00149-2">https://doi.org/10.1007/s41020-021-00149-2</a>	2021
18	The maternal death drive: Greta Thunberg and the question of the future	Psychoanalysis, Culture & Society <a href="http://www.palgrave.com/journals">www.palgrave.com/journals</a>	2020
19	Facebook's ethical failures are not accidental; they are part of the business model	A.I. and Ethics <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s43681-021-00068-x">https://doi.org/10.1007/s43681-021-00068-x</a>	2021
20	Social cybersecurity: an emerging science	Computational and Mathematical Organization Theory <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s10588-020-09322-9">https://doi.org/10.1007/s10588-020-09322-9</a>	2020
21	The Day They Brought Ol' Liberty Down: The Reality of the Threat	Post-digital Science and Education <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s42438-021-00215-x">https://doi.org/10.1007/s42438-021-00215-x</a>	2021
22	Over a decade of social opinion mining: a systematic review	Artificial Intelligence Review <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s10462-021-10030-2(0123456789().,-vol V)(0123456789().,-vol V)">https://doi.org/10.1007/s10462-021-10030-2(0123456789().,-vol V)(0123456789().,-vol V)</a>	2021

23	How Do Arab Tweeters Perceive the COVID-19 Pandemic?	Journal of Psycholinguistic Research <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s10936-020-09715-6">https://doi.org/10.1007/s10936-020-09715-6</a>	2021
24	The Anxiety of Being Asian American: Hate Crimes and Negative Biases During the COVID-19 Pandemic	American Journal of Criminal Justice <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-020-09541-5">https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-020-09541-5</a>	2020
25	Anti-Asian Hate Crime During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Exploring the Reproduction of Inequality	American Journal of Criminal Justice <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-020-09545-1">https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-020-09545-1</a>	2020
26	Stigma, Discrimination, and Hate Crimes in Chinese-Speaking World amid Covid-19 Pandemic	Asian Journal of Criminology <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s11417-020-09339-8">https://doi.org/10.1007/s11417-020-09339-8</a>	2021
27	Human Rights of Forced Migrants During the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Opportunity for Mobilization and Solidarity	Journal of Human Rights and Social Work <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s41134-021-00162-4">https://doi.org/10.1007/s41134-021-00162-4</a>	2021
28	Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Household Food Insecurity During the COVID-19 Pandemic: a Nationally Representative Study	Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-020-00892-7">https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-020-00892-7</a>	2020
29	Placing the Blame: What If “They” REALLY Are Responsible?	Journal of Medical Humanities <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s10912-020-09674-y">https://doi.org/10.1007/s10912-020-09674-y</a>	2021

## Tables

**Tab. 1** Journals included in the literature.

	Journal Title	N. papers	%
1	Jindal Global Law Review	3	10.34
2	Journal of Human Rights and Social Work	2	6.89
3	Journal of Computational Social Science	2	6.89
4	Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities	2	6.89
5	Journal of Medical Humanities	2	6.89
6	American Journal of Criminal Justice	2	6.89
7	Digital War	1	3.44
8	Can. J. Sci. Math. Techn. Educ	1	3.44
9	Uyheng and Carley Appl Netw Sci	1	3.44
10	Yücel International Journal for Equity in Health	1	3.44
11	International Journal of Latin American Religions	1	3.44
12	Asian Bioethics Review	1	3.44
13	Frontiers of Information Technology & Electronic Engineering	1	3.44
14	Chinese Political Science Review	1	3.44
15	Development	1	3.44
16	Psychoanalysis, Culture & Society	1	3.44



17	A.I. and Ethics	1	3.44
18	Computational and Mathematical Organization Theory	1	3.44
19	Post-digital Science and Education	1	3.44
20	Artificial Intelligence Review	1	3.44
21	Journal of Psycholinguistic Research	1	3.44
22	Asian Journal of Criminology	1	3.44
<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>100</b>

**Tab. 2** Hate speech manifestations according to geographic contexts

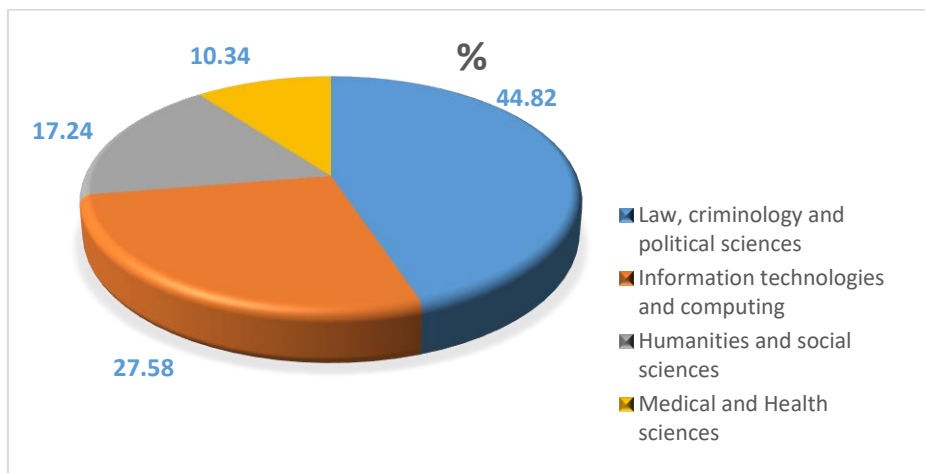
Hate actors and their victims	Hate causes	Hate manifestations
<b>The World against China</b>	The origin of the virus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Xenophobia;</b></li> <li>○ <b>Violence;</b></li> <li>○ <b>property damage;</b></li> <li>○ <b>discrimination against veiled girls;</b></li> <li>○ <b>food insecurity of families of ethnic communities;</b></li> <li>○ <b>genocide of indigenous Brazilians and blacks;</b></li> <li>○ <b>Cyberbullying;</b></li> <li>○ <b>Stigma ("black swan");</b></li> <li><b>7. Inadequate sanitary conditions in overcrowded housing</b></li> <li><b>8. Not enjoying health care</b></li> <li><b>9. Deprivation of work and therefore regular income</b></li> </ul>
<b>USA against Asians</b>	Wearing Face masks	
<b>USA against Minorities</b> (Muslims, Black peoples)	There are no direct causes related to Covid-19 manifestations of pre-pandemic racial intolerance increased	
<b>South Brazil against minorities</b> (indigenous and Quilombola peoples)	Nationalism: "They are not Brazilians"	
<b>Asians against Asians</b> (Hong Kong, Taiwan, Handan, and Hubei people against Wuhan people)	They live in the origin of the Virus (Wuhan)	
<b>Turkish against Syrians</b>	Accused of being the factor that increases the expansion of the pandemic	

**Tab. 3** Hate speech manifestations according to Media contexts

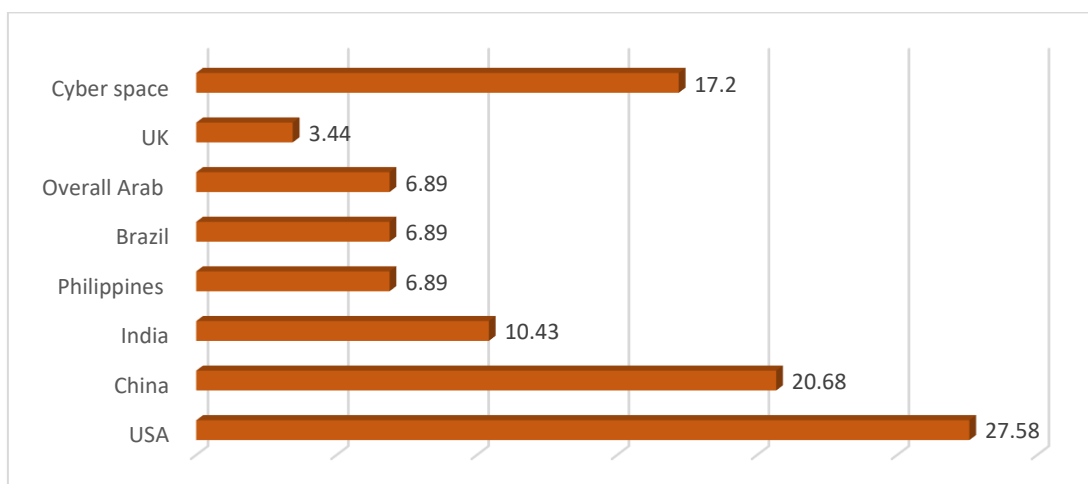
Manifestations of hate speech in traditional media	Cyber hate speech manifestations
<p><b>Newspaper captions such as:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ "Why don't you stay at home? (Financial Times, 2020);</li> <li>○ "Covid-19 has inflamed racism against Asian-Americans: Here's how to fight back" (CNN, 2020; BBC, 2020).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cyber "info-demic":</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Fake news;</b></li> <li>○ <b>Misinformation;</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Conspiracy theories:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>world is preparing for the next biological war</b></li> </ul>

<p><b>Socialist Turkish Newspapers stories such as:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The lack of health care, scarcity and neglect of Syrian refugees;</li> <li>○ Syrian refugees are the source of unsanitary environments and the main cause of Turkey's economic crisis.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Trump expressions: "Wuhan virus" or the "Chinese virus" (2020)</b>  <b>"global Brazilian citizen" speech of Brazilian Minister of Education (2020);</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Chinese conspiracy to sabotage the global economy;</b></li> <li>○ <b>American conspiracy aimed at paralyzing the Chinese economy;</b></li> <li>○ <b>the virus was created in an American laboratory before being taken to Wuhan;</b></li> <li>○ <b>Bill Gates created the virus and spread it as Step 1 in a plan to create a new world order.</b></li> </ul>
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**Figures**



**Fig.1** The disciplines included in the sample



**Fig.2** Geographical contexts for Hate speech studies in the COVID-19 pandemic

