




International Conference  
Language in the Online and Offline World (LOOW) 7



# Program Book



## Texts and Practices In Times of Pandemics: The Multitude



June 3-4, 2022  
via ZOOM Meeting

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## Chairperson's Opening Speech

Distinguished Keynote Speakers and Participants, my dear Colleagues of the Faculty of Humanities and Creative Industries, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am pleased to welcome you to the International Conference of Language in the Online and Offline World (LOOW 7) 2022. This is a biennial event that is hosted by the English Department, Faculty of Humanities and Creative Industries, Petra Christian University.

We all understand the importance of research in culture, science, technology, and innovation in our life, and the ways it is transforming the world. It is also blindingly obvious that in time of the COVID-19 pandemic, research has been hindered while it is indispensable for our academic breakthrough. Therefore, this conference provides a platform to share and exchange ideas, knowledge, research results concerning the texts and practices addressing the problems in times of pandemic.

I am sure we are reaching out many colleagues around the world – teachers, writers, researchers, practitioners, policy makers, and society representatives to share their competence in their own fields. In this conference, I am happy to acknowledge that there are distinguished scholars from Brunei Darussalam, Canada, England, The United Arab Emirates, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Turkey, and Indonesia who will share their ideas and expertise with their academic qualifications and outstanding research experiences.

I believe that by participating in this conference, we are in the right place and the right time. Together, let us accelerate the exchange of ideas and scaling-up of good practices.

I am confident that we will find new ideas, fresh energy, and novel partnerships to meet the demands of the development in the areas of language, sociology, anthropology, history, media communication, design and media studies, and cultural studies.

I wish you all a very successful conference.

Soli Deo Gloria.

Dr. Liliek Soelistyo

## **GUIDELINES FOR PRESENTERS & PARTICIPANTS**

1. Ensure that you have a stable Internet connection.
2. Make sure your Zoom is updated to the latest version.
3. Do not share the Zoom links publicly to keep the conference safe and secure.
4. Before joining the conference, please upload a headshot profile photo to your Zoom account and change your Zoom name to [Full Name] for example [Faisal Putri].
5. Use the Zoom virtual background provided by the committee during all conference sessions.
6. All audience are muted during the sessions.
7. All sessions are zoom recorded and kept strictly confidential for record-keeping. You can either consent to stay or leave.
8. Pictures taken during the conference might be used for any programs, services, and publications produced by or on behalf of the committee. Please keep your camera off if you do not wish to be recorded.
9. Moderators are responsible for managing all sessions to run smoothly. They may interrupt the speakers to keep the schedule or remove those who share any inappropriate content.
10. Refer to the program book which contains the conference schedule.
11. You are encouraged to interact with the speakers by responding to the speakers' prompts in the chat box, polling, or other digital platforms.
12. You are also encouraged to write questions in the chat box. The questions will be selected and read by the moderator and answered by the speaker during the Q&A time.
13. Screen sharing is operated by each presenter.
14. In case presenters have trouble with screen sharing, please send the presentation material (ppt) to the committee through the following link, <http://petra.id/loow7ppt>, at least one day before the conference. Please use the following template for the file name: [Day\_Full Name], for example [Day 1\_ Faisal Putri].
15. The parallel sessions are conducted in 2 breakout rooms (in the same Zoom meeting as the main sessions).
16. Each parallel presenter will have approx. 15 minutes for presentation. The Q&A time for all presenters is built in at the end of each parallel session.
17. The link of the attendance list will be shared at the end of each session. Please fill out the attendance form.
18. The link of the E-certificates will **ONLY** be emailed to all presenters who present. It will be sent within 1 week after the conference at the latest.
19. The link of the E-certificates will be given to participants who have registered for the e-certificate and who actively join at least 1 main session and 1 parallel session. E-certificates for the eligible participants will be shared within 1 week after the conference at the latest.
20. E-proceedings will be sent via email to the eligible presenters and participants within 1 month after the conference at the latest.
21. The Zoom links for the two-day conference are:  
Day 1 (3 June 2022)  
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81183962772?pwd=TGJjQ05lQ1MySDhkWlZhREVHeFJydz09>  
Meeting ID: 811 8396 2772, Passcode: loow7  
Day 2 (4 June 2022)  
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83614548484?pwd=SjVhNWRCcncxOHFhVnVFNEQvWkZOZz09>  
Meeting ID: 836 1454 8484, Passcode: loow7

07:30-08:00	Preparation	
08:00-08:05 08:05-08:10	Opening Prayer National Anthem: Indonesia Raya	
08:10-08:30	Opening Speech from <i>The Chairperson of the Committee and Rector of Petra Christian University</i>	
08:30-08:35	PHOTO SESSION	
08:35 - 09:35	Keynote Speaker 1: Prof. Abidin Kusno (York University, Canada) Title: On Multitude and the Urban Question: Reading in Times of Pandemics (Moderator: Setefanus Suprajitno, M.A., Ph.D.)	
09:35 - 11:50	Moderator: Astari Break-out Room 1	Moderator: Andhiyustina Break-out Room 2
1	<b>Ritualization of Online Worship during COVID-19 Pandemic: A Case Study in GKMI ARK</b> <i>Ayus Aditia Murwendayoko</i> (University of Indonesia, Indonesia)	<b>The Yellow among the Blacks: The Representation of Chinese-descendant Woman in <i>Di Timur Matahari</i> (2011)</b> <i>Tribuana Sari</i> (Gajah Mada University, Indonesia)
2	<b>Reading the Resistance of Hegemony on Historical Activities in Indonesia</b> <i>Andrian Dektisa Hagijanto</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)	<b>Significant Trends in Portrayal of Asian American in Hollywood Films and the Role of American Perspective</b> <i>Sharmaine Ibarra</i> (Dongseo University, South Korea)
3	<b>Narrative Rhetoric of Young People's Voices to be Heard in Najwa Shihab's Talk Show</b> <i>Helen Hodiono</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)	<b>The Position of Children's Characters in Children's Animation: Post Colonialism Studies</b> <i>Siti Zahrok, Encik Savira Isnah, Marsudi, Enie Hendrajati, Edy Subali, Wahyudin</i> (Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology, Indonesia)
4	<b>Elements of Digital Citizenship within Surabaya City Text in New Media</b> <i>Zudan Rosyidi</i> (Airlangga University, Indonesia)	<b>How Children's Literature is Talked in Online Meetings</b> <i>Henny Indarwati</i> (Gajah Mada University, Indonesia)
5	<b>The Study of Instagram Account of PCU Visual Communication Design Study Program and Its Competitor</b> <i>Ryan P. Sutanto</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)	<b>Intertextuality of <i>Balada Terbunuhnya Atmo Karpo</i> and <i>Book of Job</i></b> <i>Wadji</i> (University of PGRI Kanjuruhan Malang, Indonesia)
6	<b>Bullish Sentiment on Price Upward Trend: A Netnographic Study of Cryptocurrency Communities</b> <i>Lady Joanne Tjahyana</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)	<b>The Structure of Political, Economic, and Socio-Cultural Rhetorical Narratives on Social Media</b> <i>Samuel Gunawan, Theophilus Joko Riyanto, Liem Satya Limanta</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)

7	<b>A Story of Change: Exploring the Narrative Spaces of <i>Jejak Warna</i> (2019) Web Series</b> <i>Aidatul Chusna, Budi Irawanto, Dian Arymami</i> (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)	<b>Javanese Language Learning for Elementary School through the <i>Let's Read</i> Application</b> <i>Endang Sri Maruti</i> (PGRI Madiun University, Indonesia)
8	<b>In Search of Public Support toward Cultural Pluralism Enacted by Chinese “Potehi” Puppetry Acculturation</b> <i>Ni Wayan Suarmini, Kartika Nuswantara, Aurelius Ratu, Niken Prasetyawati, Dyah Satya Yoga Agustin</i> (Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology, Indonesia)	<b>Optimizing Indonesian Language Learning During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Elementary Schools</b> <i>Nur Samsiyah</i> (PGRI Madiun University, Indonesia)
11.50-13.00	<b>BREAK/LUNCH</b>	
13.00-14.30	<b>Invited Speakers: Ali Fuad Selvi, Ph.D. (Middle East Technical University, Turkey) and Nathanael Rudolph, Ph.D. (Kindai University, Japan)</b> <b>Title: Approaching Identity, Experience, (In)equity and Interaction in (English) Language Teaching: Questions to Consider</b> <i>(Moderator: Henny Putri Saking Wijaya, S.S., M-ELT)</i>	
14.30-16.10	Moderator: Astari Break-out Room 1	Moderator: Andhiyustina Break-out Room 2
1	<b>Audio Recording as an Alternate Low-cost Online Learning Media</b> <i>Tri Murniati, Dyah Raina, Tri Wahyu</i> (Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia)	<b>English Education in Japan and Its Transformation in the Era of COVID-19</b> <i>Eka Christine</i> (Japan College of Foreign Languages, Japan)
2	<b>Home-Based Practical Parents Involvement in Assisting Children Learn English</b> <i>Ratna Rintaningrum, Choirul Mahfud, Umi Trisyanti, Saifulloh, Banu Prasetyo</i> (Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology, Indonesia)	<b>Accessibility to Education during the “coup-vid”: An Overview of Online Learning in Myanmar</b> <i>Yuka Kato</i> (The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
3	<b>Elementary-school Students' Perception towards Using Tiktok for Learning English Pronunciation</b> <i>Yahya Ramadan, Herma Retno Prabayanti</i> (Surabaya State University, Indonesia)	<b>“When the Pandemic Starts, I’ve become a Night Owl”: A Photovoice Study of Students’ Creative Writing Routine during COVID-19 Pandemic</b> <i>Ririn Kurnia Trisnawati</i> (Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia)
4	<b>Designing a Mobile Game Based on Augmented Reality Application for Learning Media</b> <i>Antonius Suratno, Erdhi Widyarto</i> (Soegijapranata Catholic University, Indonesia)	<b>English Language Teaching in Indonesia: Monolingual and Multilingual Practices</b> <i>Naufal Fachrur Rozi</i> (Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University, Indonesia)
5	<b>Students’ Perspectives on Reading Classes in Times of Pandemics</b> <i>Henny Putri Saking Wijaya</i> (Petra Christian University Indonesia)	<b>Brainstorming and Mind-mapping: Crucial Basic Skills Duet in Building Critical Thinking for Academic Composition</b> <i>Christine Ike Budiana</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)
16.10-17.40	<b>Invited Speakers:</b> <b>1. Dr. Ribut Basuki, M.A.</b> <b>Title: Fears and Challenges of Acting in the Pandemic Time</b> <b>2. Dr. Julia Eka Rini, M.Pd.</b> <b>Title: Text and Practice in Teaching Translation: Documenting the Process</b> <i>(Moderator: Herwindy Maria Tedjaatmadja, S.S., M.ELT)</i>	

**SATURDAY, 4<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2022 (DAY 2)**

07:30-08:00	<b>Preparation</b>	
08.00 - 09.00	<b>Keynote Speaker 2: Chang-Yau Hoon, Ph.D (Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei)</b> <b>Title: Speech and Silence: Online Teaching during the Pandemic</b> <i>(Moderator: Prof. Esther Kuntjara, Ph.D.)</i>	
09.00 - 10.45	Moderator: Andhiyustina Break-out Room 1	Moderator: Ida Break-out Room 2
1	<b>A Review of Bridging the Gap to Communicate Abstract Concept of Physics for Visual Learners</b> <i>Purnama Esa Dora Tedjokoesoemo</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)	<b>Designing Creative Learning Media about Processing of Used Milk Boxes into DIY Art and Craft</b> <i>Antonius Nicky Kosasih, Listia Natadjaja, Rika Febriani</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)
2	<b>How Interior Design Impacts Learning Performance for Children with Special Needs in Surabaya</b> <i>Valentine Vallery Haryanto, Laksmi K. Wardani, Felicia Wagiri</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)	<b>Branding and Online Cataloging of CV. Galaxy Stone</b> <i>Marcellina Carissa Santosa, Aristarchus Pranayama, Ryan P. Sutanto</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)
3	<b>Introducing Indonesian Culture through Educative Boardgame Using Augmented Reality: A Prototype of Grand Indonesia Java Edition Boardgame</b> <i>Daniel Kurniawan S., Gabriella Angeline, Amadeus Jacaranda, Bryant Pasadeva</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)	<b>Board Game Prototype about Historical Period of Japanese Colonialism in Indonesia for Middle School Students</b> <i>Jonathan Winfredo Wongso Soebakti, Bing Bedjo Tanudjaja, Daniel Kurniawan S.</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)
4	<b>Making Education Support Media about Flood Hazard in Samarinda in the Form of Digital Comic</b> <i>Yustisi Calista Hartono, Rebecca Milka N.B., Paulus Benny Setyawan</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)	<b>Board Game Design as a means to Educate Indonesian Novice Voters about Participating in an Election</b> <i>Ignatius Hendy Prayogo, Daniel Kurniawan S., Bing Bedjo Tanudjaja</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)
5	<b>The Potential of Pop-Up Artworks for Visual Communication in Digital Media</b> <i>Vanessa Yusuf</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)	<b>The Advantages and Disadvantages of Cultural Essentialism as Chinese-Indonesians</b> <i>Carmelia Avelyn Nancy Lay</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)
6	<b>Branding and Online Cataloging of CV. Galaxy Stone</b> <i>Louis Arthur Robianto, Heru Dwi Waluyanto, Astahararianty</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)	<b>Code-Switching in Asian EFL Classroom and the Teachers' Perception</b> <i>Yora Yalu Setio Wibowo Sasongko</i> (Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University, Indonesia)
10.50-12.20	<b>Invited Speakers: 1. Dr. Listia Natadjaja, M.T., M.Des.</b> <b>Title: Starting from an Empty Plate: A Semiotic Study of Instant Noodle Advertisements during the Fasting Month of Ramadhan in the Covid-19 Pandemic</b> <b>2. Jandy Edipson Luik, M.A., Ph.D.</b> <b>Title: A 'Goldilocks Approach' of Communication during the Covid-19 Pandemic: Empathetic Media Communication, and Branding-Optimistic Expressions in Indonesia</b> <i>(Moderator: Henny Putri Saking Wijaya, S.S., M-ELT)</i>	
12.20-13.00	<b>BREAK/LUNCH</b>	
13.00-15.00	Moderator: Astari Break-out Room 1	Moderator: Ida Break-out Room 2
1	<b>Power and Popularity within the Configuration of Indonesian</b> <i>Vanny Suitela</i>	<b>The Construction of Masculinity in <i>Layangan Putus</i></b> <i>Mercillia Widodo, Jenny Mochtar</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)

	(Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)	
2	<b>Increasing Korean Dramas Consumption during the COVID-19 Pandemic</b> <i>Yuliyanto Chandra</i> (Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University, Indonesia)	<b>Public Diplomacy and the Representation of Korean Culture by Korean Cultural Center Indonesia</b> <i>Chung Ji Tae, Faruk Tripoli, Oki Rahadiano Sutopo</i> (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)
3	<b>Decentralization of Religious Discourse in the COVID Times: A Case Study on Hong Kong's Delta Movement</b> <i>Rachel Lai</i> (The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)	<b>Tik Tok, War Spectacle and Spectocurrency in the Ukraine War</b> <i>Vera Syamsi</i> (Sampoerna University, Indonesia)
4	<b>The Beauty Standard Issue in Poster of Citra Hand and Body Lotion</b> <i>Agnes Emmilia Eka Rosanti</i> (Petra Christian University, Indonesia)	<b>Tarling Music Virtual Concert Remediation Strategies in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era</b> <i>Khaerudin Imawan, Heddy Shri Ahimsa-Putra, G. R. Lono Lastoro Simatupang</i> (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)
5	<b>Solah Bawa Dance Meditation as a Practice Model of Whole-person Development</b> <i>Purwanti Kusumaningtyas</i> (Satya Wacana Christian University, Indonesia)	<b>The Chinese Virus: The Stigmas in Different Indonesian Communities</b> <i>Soe Tjen Marching</i> (SOAS University of London, England)
6	<b>Catcalling as Street Harassment: A Critical Discourse Analysis</b> <i>Asrofin Nur Kholifah</i> (Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia)	<b>The Rhetoric of Covid-19 Pandemics: Insights from Indonesian Government' Public Media Statements</b> <i>Saiful Akmal, Sarah Al-Lail, Titin Arifa Maulida</i> (State Islamic University Ar-Raniry, Indonesia )
7	<b>Describing Translation Techniques in the Translation of Culturally-Bound Terms in West Java Calendar of Event 2020</b> <i>Dyah Raina Purwaningsih, Nadia Gitya Yulianita</i> (Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia)	<b>Challenges of Virtual Thai EFL Classes: Times of Pandemics</b> <i>Cheewala Badklang</i> (Yala Rajabhat University, Thailand)
15.00-16.00	<b>Keynote Speaker 3: Christine Coombe (Dubai Men's College, The United Arab Emirates)</b> <b>Title: Professionalizing Your English Language Teaching</b> (Moderator: Prof. Dr. Samuel Gunawan, M.A.)	
16.00-16.05	<b>CLOSING</b> <b>Dean of the Faculty of Humanity and Creative Industries</b>	







# CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

THIS CERTIFICATE IS AWARDED TO

**Lady Joanne Tjahyana, S.Kom., MMM**

for performing the role of **presenter** in the international conference  
Language in the Online and Offline World (LOOW) 7: The Multitude  
on June 3-4, 2022



**Henny Putri Saking Wijaya, MA-ELT**  
Head of English Department

**Dr. Liliek Soelistyo**  
Chair of the Organizing Committee



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## LOOW 7 Abstract Acceptance

1 message

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Language in the Online and Offline World: A Conference <langworld@petra.ac.id>

8 April 2022 at 18:06

To: Joanne Tjahyana <joanne@petra.ac.id>

Dear Ms. Lady Joanne Tjahyana,

We are delighted to inform you that your abstract has been **accepted** for presentation and publication in our LOOW 7 International Conference, which will be held on June 3rd and 4th, 2022.

The **paper acceptance code** for your registration is: **L7-BC-57**

This is the reviewer's **feedback** for your abstract:

"Please connect the abstract and the full paper later with the theme of this conference."

We'd like to inform you that the full paper submission deadline is **April 30th, 23.59 WIB**.

The early-bird payment window is **March 8th - April 30th**. You can use this opportunity to get special rates.

For more information related to the conference, please visit our website: [www.loow.petra.ac.id](http://www.loow.petra.ac.id)

Thank you and we look forward to having you in our conference.

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Language in the Online and Offline World 7 Conference  
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# **Bullish Sentiment on Price Upward Trend : A Netnographic Study of Cryptocurrency Communities**

**Lady Joanne Tjahyana, S.Kom., MMM**

**Communication Sciences Department, Petra Christian University, Surabaya, Indonesia**

Lady Joanne Tjahyana is a lecturer and researcher at Communication Sciences Department, Petra Christian University.

## **ABSTRACT**

Cryptocurrency as a digital decentralized currency has attracted many investors and obtained a lot of support from communities. Previous studies have concluded that there were indeed connections between community sentiment and cryptocurrency price movement. However, most of the research were conducted using sophisticated methods that difficult to utilized by cryptocurrency investors. This research objective was to find practical ways to identify bullish sentiment during price upward trend especially during the Covid-19 omicron variant outbreak that started in the last quarter of 2021. Netnography method was used as qualitative approach for this research to get insight from cryptocurrency communities. LunarCrush web application as a more user-friendly tool, was being used to analyze bullish sentiment and price data. During December 2021 until January 2022, 303 price upward trend data from 264 coins had been collected and analyzed. The result of this research revealed 5 categories of bullish sentiment messages from top influencers which are community booster, official information, project updates, achievement, and trading plan. However, it can be concluded that price movements were not always related with bullish sentiment. Thus, bullish sentiment should not be used as the sole factor to identify price upward trends. Furthermore, investors should join the cryptocurrency community to understand the characteristics of bullish sentiment and not just rely on data from monitoring tools. Interestingly, there were no Covid-19 related topics on bullish sentiment collected. Hence, it did not necessarily need to publish good news related to Covid-19 handling to create bullish sentiment among the investors.

Keywords :

Netnography, Cryptocurrency, Sentiment, Bullish, Community, Covid-19

## **INTRODUCTION**

Cryptocurrency is a digital currency that developed on a decentralized ledger technology called blockchains (Koroma et al., 2022, p. 1). Despite the decentralization and transparency of blockchains, cryptocurrency is considered as a very risky type of assets (Ramos, Pianese, Leach, & Oliveras, 2021, p. 1). Cryptocurrency particularly used as a speculative investment with large returns because of its high price volatility that often leads to price bubbles (Grobys & Junttila, 2021, p. 2). The news and social media play important roles in spreading the enthusiasm of price rises that attracts more buyers to invest in a cryptocurrency (Phillips & Gorse, 2017, p. 1). Moreover, social media posts from popular public figure can affect cryptocurrency price movement, such as phenomenon tweets from Elon Musk (around May to June 2021) that caused dramatic volatility in major cryptocurrencies prices (Hassan, Hudaefi, & Caraka, 2021, p. 2). Also, investors sentiment posted in social media is considered as one of significant influences in Bitcoin price movement (Phillips & Gorse, 2018, p. 1). However, Covid-19 pandemic has caused several cryptocurrency crashes and extreme volatility in price movements (Gurrib, Nourani, & Bhaskaran, 2022, p. 3). At the beginning of pandemic in the first quarter of 2020, cryptocurrency market suffered a major downfall on March 8, 2020 (Umar, Jareño, & González, 2021, p. 1). This caused a loss of \$21 billion in cryptocurrency market capitalization just in 24 hours and this situation became worse when World Health Organization (WHO) declared the Covid-19 outbreak as worldwide pandemic on March 11, 2020, which resulted in a loss of almost half of cryptocurrency market capitalization on March 13, 2020 (Umar et al., 2021, p. 1). It was also revealed that Covid-19 related news drove market negative sentiment and caused volatility in the market (Umar et al., 2021, p. 13).

There were previous studies that have discussed about the relation between social media sentiment and cryptocurrency price movements. Poongodi M., Nguyen, Hamdi, & Cengiz (2021, p. 11) used Latent Dirichlet designation (LDA) for

their experiment and have concluded that social media data such as investors sentiment and other related words can be used to predict global cryptocurrency price trend. Another study conducted by Kraaijeveld & De Smedt (2020, p. 32) using lexicon-based sentiment analysis discovered that Twitter sentiment can be used as one of indicators to predict several major cryptocurrency price movements, particularly using bullishness ratio as a strong predictive factor. Moreover, Chalkiadakis, Zaremba, Peters, & Chantler (2022, p. 13) stated that the polarity of sentiment in social media news feed has causal relationships with cryptocurrency price movements. The sentiment polarity was ranged between positive and negative sentiment that reflected in the words collected from social media such as the word "bullish" for positive sentiment and "bearish" for negative sentiment (Chalkiadakis et al., 2022, p. 13). Furthermore, Hassan et al. (2021, p. 12) captured words in Twitter posts related to cryptocurrency using automated web-scraping and classified it into positive and negative sentiments. The example of words found in positive sentiment were "awesome", "free", "luck", "nice", "bullish", "supporting" and other enthusiastic words (Hassan et al., 2021, p. 12). On the other hand, some words collected from negative sentiment were "scam", "loss", "stress", "stolen", "risk", "resistance", and "miss" (Hassan et al., 2021, p. 12). Ballinari & Behrendt (2021, p. 182) also discussed about how positive sentiment in social media can influence traders to feel optimistic or bullish about an investment. The term bullish itself is often used as a financial term that describe optimistic feelings of investors (Ballinari & Behrendt, 2021, p. 174). Thus, positive sentiment posted on social media could initiate more investors to buy than to sell, especially for short - term trading behavior of retail investors (Ballinari & Behrendt, 2021, p. 132).

Despite the findings discovered on previous studies have shown that social media sentiment affects cryptocurrency price movements and at certain points can predict the price trend, those studies used sophisticated statistical machine learning approaches and required advanced analytical skills that hard to utilize by common traders and investors. This research objective was to experiment with more practical tools and approaches to collect social media posts and classify the words to identify bullish sentiment, especially during the uptrend cryptocurrency price movements. Furthermore, the latest notable major cryptocurrency crash during Covid-19 pandemic happened on the fourth quarter of 2021 and the emergence of Covid Omicron variant on November 2021 was believed to be one of the causes of the market downfall (Holland, 2021, p. 1). Thus, this research tried to identify bullish sentiment characteristics that occurred during the emergence of Covid-19 omicron variant. In addition, this research tried to recognize the dominant actors or also known as social media influencers and the words they use to create bullish sentiment. The result of this result could also benefit general traders and investors to get faster signals and confirmation about the price trend.

## **METHODS**

Based on the objective of this study, mix method was used to conduct the research. Netnography was used as the qualitative research method. Netnography is a method to observe and interpret interaction in virtual communities (Ahuja & Shakeel, 2017, p. 19). With the use netnography, the researcher has options to actively participate and engage in the community or only passively join the community to observe the interaction within the members (Kozinets, 2018, p. 389). Instead of manually capturing and saving data, netnography method opens possibility to save a lot of time by using variety of tools to collect and analyze community data (Kozinets, 2018, p. 390), such as word groups and sentiment analysis (Ahuja & Shakeel, 2017, p. 19). For the quantitative research method, this research used LunarCrush web application as a social intelligence tool for cryptocurrency to capture and analyze data related to this research.

The following netnography steps were conducted for this research:

1. Joining several cryptocurrency communities in Twitter and Telegram as passive observant to understand the community interaction and behavior.
2. Capturing charts and data from LunarCrush web application, which were the price changes and bullish sentiment changing within 24-hour period for cryptocurrency coins with uptrend price movements.
3. Exploring social media influencers from LunarCrush web application and collecting their top social media posts during the uptrend price movements period.
4. Analyzing data to understand the characteristics of bullish sentiment during the uptrend price movements, such as the type of words being used, and how the sentiment relates with price movements.

This netnography research was conducted from August 2021 with passive observation in several cryptocurrency communities in Twitter and Telegram and continued with data capturing and analyzing with LunarCrush web application especially from December 2021 to January 2022 during the Covid-19 omicron variant emergence.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

During the research period, there were 303 bullish sentiment and price chart data from 264 different coins that captured from LunarCrush. The data collection was based on daily observation on the coins that listed as Top 100 in the market with the highest AltRank® in LunarCrush. The indicators that determine AltRank® are Market Volume Rank, Social Volume Rank, Percent Change versus Bitcoin Rank, and Social Score Rank (LunarCrush, 2022). The coins that selected in this research were the ones that had interesting price movements and bullish sentiment chart data according to the researcher qualitative observation. The data that collected was categorized based on the bullish sentiment changes and price changes within 24-hour period. The coins were then sorted by bullish sentiment changes and compared it with the price changes.

No	Coins Symbols	Bullish Sentiment % changes in 24 hours	Price % changes in 24 hours
1	ACH	2225,3	26,4
2	SUTER	1925	41,6
3	BONE	1837,4	25,8
4	FARM	1208,2	37,4
5	FOR	1085,7	16,2
6	SXP	1066,9	24,5
7	MLN	795,9	34,7
8	API3	767,8	37,6
9	SPARTA	633,3	81,6
10	WOO	601,3	31,6
11	POND	546,2	27,9
12	FUSE	511	83,3

Table 1. Coins with bullish sentiment changes more than 500% within 24-hour period

No	Coins Symbols	Price % changes in 24 hours	Bullish Sentiment % changes in 24 hours
1	NCT	143,2	275,1
2	FUSE	83,3	511
3	SPARTA	81,6	633,3
4	SDT	67,1	78,3
5	MCC	66,8	42,9
6	QUICK	66,8	-9,3
7	FOR	55	500
8	ALEPH	52,8	23,1

Table 2. Coins with price changes more than 50% within 24-hour period

No	Coins Symbols	Bullish Sentiment % changes in 24 hours	Price % changes in 24 hours
1	ONE	-69,8	15,3
2	AVAX	-69	3,9
3	KNC	-57,6	7,2
4	SYS	-55,9	2
5	IOTX	-55,2	8
6	MANA	-54,7	0,4
7	TIME	-47	6,9
8	FLOW	-38,9	20,8
9	FLOW	-38,5	14,6
10	ANY	-38	10,2

Table 3. Coins with minus bullish sentiment changes within 24-hour period

There were 12 coins that obtained bullish sentiment changes more than 500% within 24-hour period as shown in Table 1. The bullish sentiment rises also followed by relatively high price changes which ranged from 16.2% to 83.3%. Hamrick et al (2021, p. 2) found that the median percentage of price increases in a cryptocurrency pump and dump scenario was 2.4 - 2.6 %. Thus, those price changes shown in Table 1 could be categorized as high price increases. Next, the coins were filtered by price changes within 24-hour period. According to Gurrib, Nourani, & Bhaskaran (2022, p. 24) in their research on Fibonacci retracement as one of technical analysis tools in cryptocurrency trading, price breakout or breakdown tended to happen when 61.8% and 50% retracement levels were broken. Therefore, the coins with price changes more than 50% were selected and sorted. In result, there were 8 coins with price increases more than 50% as shown on Table 2.

The next coins categorization was based on the bullish sentiment drops during the last 24 hours. As listed on Table 3, the top 10 coins with the highest bullish sentiment drops were ranged from -69.8% to -38% in the drop value. Previous studies found that bullish sentiment could make investors feel optimistic to buy than to sell (Ballinari & Behrendt, 2021) and bullish sentiment become a strong predictive factors for price movements (Kraaijeveld & De Smedt, 2020). In contrast to those findings, the bullish sentiment drops did not cause price decreases as shown in Table 3. Moreover, not every high price increase was happened at the same time with bullish sentiment rise, such as QUICK that had a bullish sentiment drop but at the same time also obtained 66.8% price increase within 24-hour period. In fact, there were 62 coins with bullish sentiment drops found in this research, and all these coins obtained price increases which ranged from 0.4% to 66.8%. From these findings, it can be concluded that price rises were not always related with bullish sentiment rises.

After comparing the bullish sentiment and price changes within 24-hour period, this research also collected example tweets during price upward trend and analysed the words related to bullish sentiment. LunarCrush web application was used to retrieve content with the most engagement from the most influential Twitter accounts for each coin that obtained bullish sentiment increase more than 500% and price changes more than 50% within 24-hour period, as listed on Table 1 and Table 2. Thus, the tweets during price upward trend could be collected and analysed. During the observation in the cryptocurrency community, several types of messages related with bullish sentiment was found in the social media conversation.

## 1. Community Booster

The first message type was community booster, which contains words and phrases that give encouragement and supports to the community. Cryptocurrency is a speculative assets with high price volatility that could lead to price bubbles (Grobys & Junttila, 2021, p. 2), meaning the price could increase very high even more than 100% and then drop again very fast just in a few hours (Meng & Fu, 2020, cited in Delfabbro, King, & Williams, 2021, p. 202). Based on the observation in the cryptocurrency communities, investors would feel discouraged and start questioning the future of the investment, especially when the price dropping very low and there were still no signs of price increase in the near future. Moreover, there are a lot of negative sentiment and FUD (Fear, Uncertainty, and Doubt) in social media that could make investors doubt the future of their investment. Especially in this Covid-19 pandemic situation a lot of Covid-19 related news could trigger investors negative sentiment (Umar et al., 2021, p. 13). In a bearish trend period, there will be a lot of influencers in social media such as Twitter, who give encouragement messages to coin holders. Influencers play important roles in the community, as stated by Tjahyana (2021, p. 32) in their netnography research on a cryptocurrency community, influencers often give supports and confirmation messages to the community so they keep on holding their investment especially in the price downtrend period.

Several community booster type of messages were found on tweets by influencers of each coin, such as this tweet from Sambuca Ray (2021) that published around the same time when ACH obtained 2225,3% bullish sentiment changes and 26,4 price changes within 24-hour period as shown in Table 1.

*Another Great Morning \$ACH Family! Have an excellent day.  
Good Evening to the other half of the Family. 😊 How lucky 🍀 we are, 🤔👍💎 \$ACHFAM  
#alchemy pay @AlchemyPay #ACH*

(Sambuca Ray [@SambucaRay], 2021)

In his tweet, Sambuca Ray (2021) said his greetings to all ACH holders from many parts of the world. Also, he said that ACH family is very lucky with many cheerful icons added as part of bullish sentiment that he tried to deliver with his tweet.

## 2. Official Information

The next message type discovered in the community was official information. This type of messages was created by cryptocurrency developers and published in their social media official accounts. Developers often use their cryptocurrency social media official accounts to deliver news, programs, activities, giveaways, and other content to engage with the community. Several developers also host AMA (Ask Me Anything) sessions on Telegram and promote it in Twitter. When the investors consider a cryptocurrency for their investment, they will look for information about the cryptocurrency as much as they can. One of the first resources to look at is the official social media accounts of the cryptocurrency. Also, in this Covid-19 pandemic situation where there are limitations for offline meetings, a lot of investors rely on the information and updates from social media. However, there are a lot of fake news and hoax in the social media that could make investors confused and doubt the credibility of a cryptocurrency. Particularly, when crisis happened such as cryptocurrency bans in several country, law suits, cryptocurrency hacks, and Covid-19 pandemic, investors will look for official information about the crisis updates in a cryptocurrency's official accounts. Thus, it is important to give trusted and reliable information to increase investors' confidence in the future of a cryptocurrency.

An example of official information is a tweet fromSwipe (2021) as an official account of SXP before its rebranding to Solar.

*Swipe is thrilled to announce the rebrand of #Swipechain to Solar. Follow @SolarNetwork for more details. <https://blog.swipe.io/meet-solar-an-energy-efficient-delegated-proof-of-stake-blockchain-rebranded-for-sxp-d8cc714f21c7>*

(Swipe [@Swipeio], 2021)

This tweet from Swipe (2021) was an official announcement about their rebranding from Swipe to Solar as the blockchain network of SXP coin. Investors need to be confirmed about this rebranding so there will not be confusion and doubt about Solar as the new brand of SXP blockchain network. The tweet also published around the same time with SXP bullish period, as shown on Table 1, SXP obtained 1066,9% bullish sentiment changes and 24,5% price rise within 24-hour period during the official rebranding announcement.

Another example of official information type of messages was a tweet delivered by Binance (2022) as one of the top cryptocurrency exchanges.

*#Binance will list @API3DAO #API3*

(Binance [@binance], 2022)

In their official Twitter account, Binance (2022) announced that API3 will get listed by Binance. Binance is one of the top cryptocurrency exchanges and not all cryptocurrencies could get easily listed on Binance. Although @Binance is not an official account or developers of API3, this official information could possibly drive bullish sentiment toward API3. As shown on Table 1, API3 obtained 767,8% bullish sentiment changes and 37,6 price rise within 24-hour period, around the same time with the Binance listing announcement.

## 3. Project Updates

Other important type of messages that was part of bullish sentiment in the community was project updates. It is very important for the developers to keep the content on their social media accounts updated to show the continuous presence of the developers in the project. The common updates being published are the project roadmap and




milestones, software or framework updates, rebranding, exchange listings, NFTs marketplace updates, collaborations and many other promising progress. Those updates are really crucial to make investors believe about the developers' seriousness and efforts to accomplish the project goals.

Project updates usually published by official account of a cryptocurrency, such as a tweet by Enzyme (2021) as official Twitter account for MLN. This tweet was published during the bullish period of MLN, as shown in Table 1, it obtained 795,9% bullish sentiment changes and 34,7% price changes within 24-hour period.

*We're already thinking about the new 2022 roadmap. What features will it include? What will this mean for users? @yogivanov& @LucaMossini will unveil these details at #E2 hosted by @dystopialabs Jan 24th 2022!  
Sign up: <https://buff.ly/3mAsEJO>*

(Enzyme [@enzymefinance], 2021)

The tweet informed investors about a session with the developers to talk about the new 2022 roadmap. In this tweet they also mentioned the Twitter accounts of the co-founder and head of product of MLN network, so the investors can also follow and interact with them. Furthermore, it could give the sense of transparency by introducing the key persons who play important role in the project. Another example of project updates was a tweet by ForTube (2021) as official account of FOR, around the same time when FOR obtained 1085,7% bullish sentiment changes and 16,2 price changes within 24-hour period, as shown in Table 1.

 **COUNTDOWN**  
*Only 48 HOURS to go until we reveal a surprise about #FDAO. 😊 Stay tuned for more details!  
#DeFi #Lending #DAO*

(ForTube [@ForTubeFi], 2021)

This project updates messages was delivered in a countdown mode to give a sense of curiosity about the surprise that will be revealed in 48 hours. Moreover, this type of messages will give excitement and hope to the community about the future of the investment.

#### 4. Achievement

Another type of messages that often seen in the cryptocurrency community is the one that show achievements. Besides project updates, it is also important to spread bullish sentiment by publishing success goals that have been accomplished. Those achievements could be an increase in market cap and trading volumes, all time high prices, exchange listings, project roadmaps accomplishments, large institutions investments, and many more.

Achievements that have been accomplished could be published by official account of a cryptocurrency or influencers accounts and other regular investors accounts. An example of messages that contained achievements was the one from Fuse (2022) that informed investor about the success of reaching top #500 at CoinGecko because FUSE just passed 100 million in market cap. In fact, as shown in Table 1, the tweet was published around the same time FUSE obtained 511% bullish sentiment changes and 83,3% price changes within 24-hour period.

*@Fuse\_network just passed 100 million #MarketCap putting us at top #500 according to @coingecko !  
👏 Comment below what mcap you want to see Fuse reach this year!*

(Fuse, we're hiring! [@Fuse\_network], 2022)

## 5. Trading Plan

Noise traders are type of traders who rely heavily on investors sentiment for their trading decisions (De Long et al., 1990, cited in Ballinari & Behrendt, 2021, p. 170) and there were studies that found factual evidences of noise trading activities based on investor sentiment on social media (Renault, 2017, cited in Ballinari & Behrendt, 2021, p. 171). During the community observation period in this research, it was discovered that there were indeed a lot of investors who rely on social media sentiment for their trading decisions. They looked for confirmation on social media whether other investors feel bullish or bearish about a cryptocurrency. Also, noise traders observed in this research wanted to know what other traders think or plan for their investment in cryptocurrency. Interestingly, even though noise traders prefer to base their investment decision on sentiment, they also checked on technical analysis from experts. Analysis from experts, trading plan shared on social media also consists of casual stories about how some influencers plan their trading or predict the price movements. Moreover, many traders followed those trading plans and also shared their trading success based on those trading plan they followed. Thus, trading plan can also be included in the bullish sentiment type of messages on social media.

There were several bullish sentiment tweets that contained trading plan on this research period, such as tweet from THEWIZARD (2022) which stated:

*\$WOO Close above \$1.20 And we going higher 🧐🚀*

(THEWIZARD ( beware scammers ) [@CryptoWizardd], 2022)

This tweet tells his prediction about price increase for WOO based on the last closing price. In this tweet he also attached a technical analysis chart that supported his prediction. As shown in his tweet, there were also icons that being used to emphasized the bullish sentiment that he tried to conveyed. Those icons are the googling eyes 🧐 that told users to be aware of the current bullish situation and the rocket icons 🚀 to describe the upward price trend for WOO. In the same time with this tweet, WOO obtained 601,3% bullish sentiment changes and 31,6% price changes within 24-hour period, as shown in Table 1.

## CONCLUSION

The findings on this research show that price movements were not always related with bullish sentiment changes. The collected data shows that all the coins that obtained bullish sentiment changes more than 500% also gained uptrend price movements. Interestingly, all the coins with negative bullish sentiment changes did not obtain downtrend price movements. Moreover, not all the coins with uptrend price movements also got positive bullish sentiment changes. It can be concluded that bullish sentiment could be a sign of uptrend price movements but not every price increase happened during the bullish sentiment rises.

Despite the emergence of Covid-19 omicron variant, none of the bullish sentiment mentioned any topics or words related to Covid-19 and omicron. Even though Covid-19 pandemic has created several major cryptocurrency crashes, but it did not necessarily need to publish good news related to Covid-19 handling to create positivity and confidence among the investors.

Bullish sentiment from influencers found in this research could be categorized into 5 topics, which were community booster, official information, project updates, achievement, and trading plan. These topics could be used to identify bullish sentiment, especially the ones during uptrend price movements. Thus, if any of these topics found on social media or news then it could be a sign that an uptrend price movement was happening at the same time or was going to take place soon. However, these bullish sentiment topics should not become the only factors used to identify uptrend price movements.

Finally, it can be concluded that social data monitoring tools could be utilized to monitor bullish sentiment during price uptrend movements. Nevertheless, investors should actively join and observe the cryptocurrency community to gain more understanding and insight about investors bullish sentiment that could be a sign of price upward trend.