# Building Optimism Through Inspirational YouTube Videos During the Pandemic: An Empirical Examination

by Layanan Digital

Submission date: 25-Jan-2024 12:21PM (UTC+0700) Submission ID: 2278004253 File name: -youtube-videos-during-the-pandemic-an-empirical-examination.pdf (1.11M) Word count: 7140 Character count: 39849

#### Original Article

### Building Optimism Through Inspirational YouTube Videos During the Pandemic: An Empirical Examination

Journal of Creative Communications I-14 © 2024 MICA-The School of Ideas Article reuse guidelines: in.sagepub.com/journals-permissions-india DOI: 10.1 177/0973258623 1222747 journals.sagepub.com/home/crc



# Jandy E. Luik<sup>1</sup>, Indriati Njoto Bisono<sup>2</sup> and Agusly Irawan Aritonang<sup>1</sup>

#### Abstract

This article presents the results of content categorisation and measurement of the effects of YouTube videos released publicly by commercial entities during the pandemic. The videos in question contain inspirational content concerning prosocial behaviour in response to COVID-19 and are released through the big companies' official YouTube accounts. In the first study, the authors analysed the content of videos from various companies. While the videos encompassed different presentations of actions taken and messages expressing optimism, those that conveyed empathetic communication and human values were predominantly featured. We categorised the findings into action-oriented, human values—oriented and empathic-oriented content for the selection of videos in the subsequent study. In the subsequent experimental study, aimed at understanding the effects, we asked participants to watch and evaluate the videos selected from the initial study. The results demonstrated that empathic-oriented content had the highest impact on individuals, leading to increases **3** five measures of inspiration: aspiring to become a better person, engaging in acts of kindness towards **3** others, seeking what truly matters in life, striving to live **a** more fulfilling life and aligning personal goals.

#### Keywords

Inspirational media, public communication, media communication, COVID-19 pandemic, effects of communication

#### Introduction

This article presents our analysis of public communication through inspirational media delivered by commercial entities during an unforeseen situation. We specifically selected YouTube videos released by a set of big companies during the challenging situation of the COVID-19 pandemic and studied them to

#### 6

<sup>1</sup>Department of Communication Sci <mark>6</mark>te, Petra Christian University, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia <sup>2</sup>Industrial Engineering Department, Petra Christian University, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

#### Corresponding author:

Jandy E. Luik, Department of Communication Science, Petra Christian University, Q Building, Room 607, Jl. Siwalankerto 121–131, Surabaya 60236, East Java, Indonesia. E-mail: jandyluik@petra.ac.id

#### Luik et al.

that provide inspirational effects for the public also added to building optimism in facing the pandemic. Optimism built through inspirational content contributed to individuals having the right attitude to face the pandemic and also contributed to the individual's relationship with his or her social environment. In addition, according to the aim of this study, among the selection of videos to watch are three videos that have extreme values, namely those that are dominant in optimistic actions and expressions, in the presentation of human values and empathetic messages. Future studies can use videos that have different theme configurations such as videos that have a presentation balance in action-oriented content and empathetic-oriented content or action-oriented and human values–oriented, or even a relatively balanced configuration of action-oriented, human values–oriented and empathetic-oriented content. Nevertheless, the knowledge gained from the results of our current study, and previous related studies (e.g., Jensen et al., 2022; Tkáčová et al., 2021), has provided initial knowledge for communicating with the public to build optimism and take action in difficult times.

#### Implications of Research

One of the implications of this study is that commercial, as well as non-commercial, organisations may consider utilising the key themes above to convey messages to the public during challenging times. Even though this study was carried out in the context of the pandemic, the common thread of finding ways to build empathetic communication can be a way of composing messages in a crisis. Moreover, incorporating what the organisation has done in response to the crisis can increase public awareness of the organisation's handling of the situation. Media, advertising and public relations agencies contracted by the organisation, when developing advertising messages, can also benefit from focusing on specific objectives to be conveyed using the key themes above to assist in delivering their aims. Similarly, defining the intended effect of inspirational messages by communicators would be beneficial for measuring the impact of those messages.

Another practical implication of this study is the use of the themes' configurations in various types of content, such as marketing materials, political messaging, persuasive messages and other social campaign messages. However, it is not intended that the key messages above should be seen as a rigid prescription; rather, the construction of optimism should be accompanied by creative treatments from the communicators.

#### Limitations

Aside from our empirical study participants having a relatively homogeneous social environment (i.e., all study participants were Asian students from a specific field), this study has offered an initial insight into building optimism during a pandemic, particularly from the audience's perspective. We hope that future studies on inspirational content, whether in crises or under general circumstances, will include participants from diverse sociocultural backgrounds. This will allow for a broader understanding of the topic.

#### Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship and/or publication of this article.

ш

#### Funding

The authors disclosed the receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: This research project was supported by the competitive research grant from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (MOECRT) of the Republic of Indonesia.

#### Supplemental Material

The supplemental material for this article is available online.

#### ORCID iD

Jandy E. Luik (D) https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2521-012X

#### References

- Bartsch, A., & Hartmann, T. (2017). The role of cognitive and affective challenge in entertainment experience. Communication Research, 44(1), 29–53. https://doi.org/10.1177/0093650214565921
- Bickham, S. B., & Francis, D. B. (2021). The public's perceptions of government officials' communication in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of Creative Communications*, 16(2), 190–202. https://doi. org/10.1177/09732586211003856
- Bruns, A., Harrington, S., & Hurcombe, E. (2020). 'Corona? 5G? or both?': The dynamics of COVID-19/5G conspiracy theories on Facebook. *Media International Australia*, 177(1), 12–29. https://doi.org/10.1177/1329878X20946113 Cohen, J. (2013). *Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences*. Taylor & Francis.
- Dale, K. R., Raney, A. A., Janicke, S. H., Sanders, M. S., & Oliver, M. B. (2017). YouTube for good: A content analysis and examination of elicitors of self-transcendent media. *Journal of Communication*, 67(6), 897–919. https://doi.org/10.1111/jcom.12333
- Dale, K. R., Raney, A. A., Ji, Q., Janicke-Bowles, S. H., Baldwin, J., Rowlett, J. T., Wang, C., & Oliver, M. B. (2020). Self-transcendent emotions and social media: Exploring the content and consumers of inspirational Facebook posts. *New Media and Society*, 22(3), 507–527. https://doi.org/10.1177/1461444819865720
- Geirdal, A. Ø., Ruffolo, M., Leung, J., Thygesen, H., Price, D., Bonsaksen, T., & Schoultz, M. (2021). Mental health, quality of life, wellbeing, loneliness and use of social media in a time of social distancing during the COVID-19 outbreak: A cross-country comparative study. *Journal of Mental Health*, 30(2), 148–155. https://doi. org/10.1080/09638237.2021.1875413
- Green, M., Musi, E., Rowe, F., Charles, D., Pollock, F. D., Kypridemos, C., Morse, A., Rossini, P., Tulloch, J., Davies, A., Dearden, E., Maheswaran, H., Singleton, A., Vivancos, R., & Sheard, S. (2021). Identifying how COVID-19-related misinformation reacts to the announcement of the UK national lockdown: An interrupted time-series study. *Big Data and Society*, 8(1). https://doi.org/10.1177/20539517211013869
- Gruzd, A., & Mai, P. (2020). Going viral: How a single tweet spawned a COVID-19 conspiracy theory on Twitter. Big Data and Society, 7(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053951720938405
- Hameleers, M., Humprecht, E., Möller, J., & Lühring, J. (2021). Degrees of deception: The effects of different types of COVID-19 misinformation and the effectiveness of corrective information in crisis times. *Information Communication and Society*, 26(9), 1–17. https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2021.2021270
- Hayes, M. (2020). Social media and inspiring physical activity during COVID-19 and beyond. *Managing Sport and Leisure*, 1–8. https://doi.org/10.1080/23750472.2020.1794939
- Innes, H., & Innes, M. (2021). De-platforming disinformation: Conspiracy theories and their control. Information Communication and Society, 26(6), 1–19. https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2021.1994631
- Jensen, U. T., Ayers, S., & Koskan, A. M. (2022). Video-based messages to reduce COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy and nudge vaccination intentions. *PLoS ONE*, 17(4 April 2022), 1–17. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0265736

#### 12

- Ji, Q., Raney, A. A., Janicke-Bowles, S. H., Dale, K. R., Oliver, M. B., Reed, A., Seibert, J., & Raney, A. A. (2019). Spreading the good news: Analyzing socially shared inspirational news content. *Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly*, 96(3), 872–893. https://doi.org/10.1177/1077699018813096
- Luik, J. (2022). What do Indonesian start-ups communicate during the COVID-19 pandemic ? Media International Australia, 187(1), 139–152. https://doi.org/10.1177/1329878X211068463
- Oliver, M. B., Hartmann, T., & Woolley, J. K. (2012). Elevation in response to entertainment portrayals of moral virtue. *Human Communication Research*, 38(3), 360–378. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2958.2012.01427.x
- Oliver, M. B., & Raney, A. A. (2011). Entertainment as pleasurable and meaningful: Differentiating hedonic and eudaimonic motivations for entertainment consumption. *Journal of Communication*, 61, 984–1004. https://doi. org/10.1111/j.1460–2466.2011.01585.x
- Reinecke, L., & Oliver, M. B. (2016). Media use and well-being: Status quo and open questions. In L. Reinecke & M. B. Oliver (Eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of Media Use and Well-being: International Perspectives on Theory and Research on Positive Media Effects* (pp. 3–13). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315714752
- Rieger, D., & Klimmt, C. (2019). The daily dose of digital inspiration: A multi-method exploration of meaningful communication in social media. *New Media and Society*, 21(1), 97–118. https://doi.org/10.1177/ 1461444818788323
- Rigby, C. S., & Ryan, R. M. (2016). Time well-spent? Motivation for entertainment media and its eudaimonic aspects through the lens of self-determination theory. In L. Reinecke & M. B. Oliver (Eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of Media Use and Well-being: International Perspectives on Theory and Research on Positive Media Effects* (pp. 34–48). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315714752
- Roth, F. S., Weinmann, C., Schneider, F. M., Hopp, F. R., & Vorderer, P. (2014). Seriously entertained: Antecedents and consequences of hedonic and eudaimonic entertainment experiences with political talk shows on TV. *Mass Communication and Society*, 17(3), 379–399. https://doi.org/10.1080/15205436.2014.891135
- Shoemaker, P. J., & Reese, S. D. (2014). Mediating the Message in the 21st Century: A Media Sociology Perspective. 3rd ed. Routledge.
- Stern, P. C., Dietz, T., & Guagnano, G. A. (1998). A brief inventory of values. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 58(6), 984–1001. https://doi.org/10.1177/0013164498058006008
- Tkáčová, H., Pavlíková, M., Jenisová, Z., Maturkanič, P., & Králik, R. (2021). Social media and students' wellbeing: An empirical analysis during the Covid-19 pandemic. Sustainability (Switzerland), 13(18). https:// doi.org/10.3390/su131810442
- Toepfl, F., Kravets, D., Ryzhova, A., & Beseler, A. (2022). Who are the plotters behind the pandemic? Comparing Covid-19 conspiracy theories in Google search results across five key target countries of Russia's foreign communication. *Information Communication and Society*, 1–19. https://doi.org/10.1080/13691 18X.2022.2065213
- Waterman, A. S., Schwartz, S. J., Zamboanga, B. L., Ravert, R. D., Williams, M. K., Agocha, V. B., Kim, S. Y., & Donnellan, M. B. (2010). The questionnaire for eudaimonic well-being: Psychometric properties, demographic comparisons, and evidence of validity. *Journal of Positive Psychology*, 5(1), 41–61. https://doi.org/10.1080/17439760903435208
- Wirth, W., Hofer, M., & Schramm, H. (2012). Beyond pleasure: Exploring the eudaimonic entertainment experience. *Human Communication Research*, 38(4), 406–428. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2958.2012.01434.x
- Yang, K. C., Pierri, F., Hui, P. M., Axelrod, D., Torres-Lugo, C., Bryden, J., & Menczer, F. (2021). The COVID-19 infodemic: Twitter versus Facebook. *Big Data and Society*, 8(1). https://doi.org/10.1177/20539517211013861
- Yue, Z., Lee, D. S., Xiao, J., & Zhang, R. (2021). Social media use, psychological well-being and physical health during lockdown. *Information, Communication* & Society, 26(7), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.1080/13691 18X.2021.2013917
- Zheng, P., Adams, P. C., & Wang, J. (2021). Shifting moods on Sina Weibo: The first 12 weeks of COVID-19 in Wuhan. New Media and Society. https://doi.org/10.1177/14614448211058850

#### Authors' Bio-sketch

Jandy E. Luik is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Communication Science, Petra Christian University, Indonesia. He holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of York, United Kingdom. He has research interests in media and communication studies, new media and digital culture, media studies and creative industries.

**Indriati Njoto Bisono** is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Industrial Engineering, Petra Christian Unviersity. She holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Melbourne, Australia. Currently, she leads the International Business Engineering programme.

**Agusly Irawan Aritonang** is a full-time Lecturer at the Department of Communication Science, Petra Christian University, Indonesia. He received his master's degree in communication from Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia. He has interest in research areas such as mass media research, political communications and communication policies.

14

## Building Optimism Through Inspirational YouTube Videos During the Pandemic: An Empirical Examination

ORIGINALITY REPORT						
SIMIL	<b>%</b> ARITY INDEX	<b>5%</b> INTERNET SOURCES	<b>8%</b> PUBLICATIONS	6% STUDENT PA	PERS	
PRIMAR	RY SOURCES					
1	Zamboa Questio Psychor compari	Waterman, Seth inga, Russell D. nnaire for Euda netric propertie isons, and evide of Positive Psyc	Ravert et al. " imonic Well-B s, demograph ence of validity	The eing: iic	2%	
2	"Shoppi Sufferin and Valu	aria Geiger, Joh ng for Clothes a g of Others: The ues in Sustainab ption", Environ	and Sensitivity e Role of Com ole Fashion	passion	1 %	
3	academ	ic.oup.com			1%	
4	Submitt Student Pape	ed to New Mex	ico State Univ	ersity	1%	
5	Submitt Student Pape	ed to Radboud	Universiteit N	ijmegen	1%	

6	repository.petra.ac.id	1%
7	Submitted to California Southern University Student Paper	1 %
8	www.researchgate.net	1%

Exclude quotes	On	Exclude matches	< 1%
Exclude bibliography	On		