

HUMANITARIAN ACTIVISM IN WAR NEWS COMMENTS: CYBERPRAGMATICS ANALYSIS ON CNN ARABIC YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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ABSTRACT

The news coverage of the Russia-Ukraine war in 2022 became a global phenomenon, widely reported by various international media outlets, including CNN Arabic. However, the news presented on the CNN Arabic YouTube channel not only generated comments expressing support and opposition to the Russia-Ukraine war but also sparked protests against the United Nations (UN) for perceived injustice in handling conflicts in Middle Eastern countries compared to those in Western nations. This study aims to analyze the illocutionary speech acts found in the comments on the CNN Arabic YouTube channel regarding the Russia-Ukraine war. This qualitative research uses YouTube comments as data, collected through observation and note-taking techniques. The collected data were then analyzed using the distributional method, employing the element sorting technique followed by the comparative relationship technique referring to Searle's illocutionary speech act theory. The results of the study revealed 105 assertive speech acts, 20 directive speech acts, 12 commissive speech acts, 36 expressive speech acts, and 2 declarative speech acts. Additionally, the functions of the speech acts found in the comments consisted of 20 competitive functions, 32 convivial functions, 105 collaborative functions, and 18 conflictive functions. The speech acts tend to share information among fellow speakers and to build solidarity through digital media. As for the ideological tendency, its basis is to mobilize humanity, there is no political tendency.

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INTRODUCTION

The war between Russia and Ukraine in 2022 shook the whole hemisphere, one of which was in the Arab country. The Arab country is quite active in responding to the conflict that occurred between Russia and Ukraine, it can be seen in the news on social media that is familiar. Social media nowadays people are free to express themselves (Iswatiningsih et al., 2021; Licoppe & Smoreda, 2005), one of which is through the video-based YouTube application (Drozd et al., 2018; Cunningham & Craig, 2017). The expression is poured through the comments column provided by the application. The pros and cons that can be seen in these comments can cause conflict through the utterances issued. However, the comments found contain people's protests against the United Nations (UN) for the injustice of the settlement they feel between the conflicts that occur in the Middle East and the conflicts that occur in Western countries.

Many Arabic news YouTube channels discuss the Russian and Ukrainian conflicts, one of which is the CNN Arabic channel, it can be seen in the channel's video posts that there are several videos posted about the Russian and Ukrainian wars from the onset of the war until now. In the video uploaded on February 25, 2022, many people who saw the video responded through the comments column provided, which led to speech act activities through utterances in commenting on the war video. One of them is illocutionary speech acts that are quite responsive in dealing with the news through comments on the video and against the interlocutor (Widyawati & Utomo, 2020; Hambali et al., 2024; Kurniawan & Caresta, 2024).

Research on illocutionary speech acts in general has been studied before, including research on Expressive Speech Acts in Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas' Speech at the KTT OKI 2017 (Azmi, 2018). However, it is different from the research on Assertive Speech Acts in Chayawanatu Al-Lail Drama Script by Farid Abu Sa'adah (Ikhwani, 2019). In addition, there are also previous studies on the Forms and Functions of Arabic Directive Acts in the Movie "Ashabul Kahfi" (Nurwendah & Mahera, 2019). While the next research is about the Directive Speech Acts of Arabic Drama Conversation in Al-'Arabiyyah Baina Yadaik Book volume IV (Maulani, 2019). Research on Expressive Speech Acts of Arabic in Animation Movie "Muhsin and Mahasin" and Its Implementation in Education and Teaching (Fauzy et al., 2020). The next research is about Illocutionary Speech Acts in Zainy Barakat Novel by Gamal Al Ghitani (Fitriya et al., 2021).

In addition, there are also other researchers who examine the realm of illocutionary speech acts in YouTube social media, such as research on Illocutionary Speech Acts in Vlog Q & A Session 3 on Sherly Annavita Rahmi's Youtube Channel (Faroh & Utomo, 2020). However, it is different from research on expressive speech acts in the news that the doctor who detected the corona virus died in Wuhan on the YouTube channel tribunnews.com (Mu'awanah & Utomo, 2020). Research on Illocutionary Speech Acts in Vlog Don't Forget to Smile Part 1 on Fiersa Besari's Youtube Channel (Rahmasari & Utomo, 2021). While the next research is about Expressive Speech Acts on Youtube (Madrasa *المفوق للبنات*) (Fahrizal & Safitri, 2022). The next research is about Directive Acts of Speech in the Nussa Season 2 Series on the Nussa Official Youtube Channel (Rahayu, 2023). Research on Illocutionary Acts of Speech in the Arabic Cartoon Film Series of Muslim Scientists "Ibn Sina" Episodes 1 to 4 (Lukman, 2023). Previous research also examined Assertive, Directive, Expressive Acts of Speech in Song Lyrics *حمود الخضر* / Humood Al-Khudher (Hanif, 2023). As for the next previous research on Arabic Directive Acts of Speech in the Film 'Umar (Rachman, 2017).

Previous studies have extensively examined the Russia-Ukraine war. [Zakizadeh \(2024\)](#) & [Strukowska \(2024\)](#) analysed media discourse reporting on the Russia-Ukraine war using a Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) approach. In this context, their findings reveal the presence of strategic linguistic frames. Their function is to depict and represent images. Major actors on both sides are presented with sentiment-laden linguistic choices, such as 'killers' and so on. Additionally, studies ([Obaidullah & Shaikh, 2024](#); [Paret, 2023](#); [Shaparenko, 2022](#)) also examine the Russia-Ukraine conflict using a linguistic approach. In this case, these studies reveal a sociolinguistic framework, exploring the reasons behind the choice of morphemes/words/phrases as features represented in covering events, exploring the impact of language manipulation, and revealing the existence of geopolitical narratives that pit one side against the other. Thus, the above studies tend to examine the function of language choice in relation to political, social, and cultural conditions with the aim of mass ideology.

Based on the above studies, it can be identified that the above studies tend to examine the function of language choice in relation to political, social, and cultural conditions with the aim of mass ideology. A distinction of this study is that it examines illocutionary speech acts. In this case, the target is not only public ideology, but also active public actions and responses. Therefore, this study examines comments as a form of response. In addition to its substantive urgency, this study is also relevant to examine various online news media to date. One of the phenomenal online media reports on the Russia-Ukraine war is the CNN Arabic YouTube channel. The video news on the Russia-Ukraine war received responses from various parties through pro and con comments on each side. However, most of the comments found contained public responses to the United Nations (UN) in handling this conflict ([Arabic, CNN, 2022](#)). Based on the intensity of such responsiveness, this needs to be studied to examine the influence of ideology in generating active public responses. The aim is to understand the form of influence in the form of speech acts, thereby providing insight into media language strategies.

METHOD

This study is a qualitative descriptive research that aims to analyze in depth the illocutionary speech acts found in YouTube comments on CNN Arabic's coverage of the Russia-Ukraine war. The research employs a qualitative approach to understand language phenomena through a comprehensive analysis ([Fadli, 2021](#)). Data were collected using the listening method, which in this context includes written language ([Mahsun, 2011](#)). The primary data source was the CNN Arabic YouTube channel via the link <https://youtu.be/b40r8RX5MoE?si=sV00dhmEuhpmKufZ> ([Arabic, CNN, 2022](#)), specifically the comments on a video uploaded on February 25, 2022, titled "A CNN correspondent in front of Antonov airport after the battle between Russian and Ukrainian troops there shows how close they are to Kiev."

Youtube CNN Arabic media is one of the media that is very tendentious to world issues because it is an affiliate of the most influential country in the world. In addition, the language narrative presented tends to be sharper because it tends to be more open ([El Damanhoury & Saleh, 2017](#); [Elena, 2016](#); [Khairunnisa, 2023](#)). The note-taking technique was applied to record relevant comments for analysis. The collected data were then analyzed using the distributional (agih) method, where the determining tool is part of the language itself ([Sudaryanto, 1993](#)). This method was used to classify the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts, which include assertive, directive, commissive,

expressive, and declarative acts, as well as their functions: competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

RESULTS

Speech act is an utterance that contains action as a functional in communication that considers aspects of the speech situation (Aziz, 2022). Speech acts with reference to Searle's theory are divided into three, namely, locution, illocution, and perlocution (Searle, 1969). This research will examine illocutionary speech acts. Illocutionary speech acts have the communicative power, where the speaker says something while the interlocutor performs an action (Yule, 1996). The following describes the forms and function of illocutionary speech acts.

Forms of Illocutionary Speech Acts

Illocutionary speech acts in the comments of CNN Arabic youtube channel about the war of Russia and Ukraine, obtained five forms of illocutionary speech acts. The five forms of illocutionary speech acts are assertive speech acts, directive speech acts, commissive speech acts, directive speech acts, and declarative speech acts. In this study, researchers found 105 assertive speech acts, 20 directive speech acts, 12 commissive speech acts, 36 expressive speech acts, and 2 declarative speech acts. The following is the analysis and discussion of the five illocutionary speech acts in the comments of CNN Arabic youtube channel about the war between Russia and Ukraine.

Table 1. Forms of illocutionary speech acts in comments on the news of the Russian-Ukrainian war on the CNN Arabic youtube channel.

No.	Forms of Illocutionary Speech Acts	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Assertive	105	60%
2.	Directive	20	11%
3.	Commissive	12	7%
4.	Expressive	36	21%
5.	Declarative	2	1%

Assertive Speech Acts

Assertive speech acts attempt to see the utterance by the speaker only stating or informing something that is in accordance with the truth of the utterance (Searle, 1979). This can be seen in the following examples of speech sentences:

نعم يفكرون بمصالحهم الشرق الأوسط مصدر للغاز والبتروول اما سيدهم بوتين فيهدد
مصالحهم الن الحرب في أوروبا وهم لم يتعودو على ذلك منذ الحرب العالمية الثانية

Yes, they think of their interests, the Middle East is a source of gas and oil, but their master Putin threatens their interests because war is in Europe, and they are not used to it since World War II

CNN Arabic (2022)

From the data above, it can be seen that the context of the speech contained in the speech in the comment. This speech was spoken when the speaker replied to the previous comment comparing the concern of the UN security council in western countries with Middle Eastern countries. The pronoun "they" there is addressed to the UN security

council. From the comment, it is known that the speaker supports the Middle Eastern country which can be seen from his speech that cares about the Middle East by saying the advantages of the Middle East in the field of gas and oil compared to Western countries. The speaker wants to say that the UN Security Council should care and pay attention to the problems that occur in Middle Eastern countries.

In the quote, نعم يفكرون بمصالحهم الشرق الأوسط مصدر للغاز والبتروال which means “yes, they think about their interests, the middle east is a source of gas and oil”, is spoken by the speaker to inform that the UN security council only thinks about their interests in the needs of gas and oil sources owned by Middle Eastern countries. The utterance is reinforced by the word نعم “yes”, which is a truth utterance to emphasize and explain that the utterance in the previous comment is true. The speaker tells that in fact the Middle East is indeed a producer of gas and oil sources. This speech is an assertive speech act that tells something according to the truth.

Directive Speech Acts

In the directive speech act, we try to see the speech that contains commands by using command sentences or in Arabic known as using fiil ammar to the intended interlocutor (Searle, 1979). This can be seen in the following example:

امين يا رب العالمين، يا رب استرنا من شر الحروب ومن شر السالِح امين

Aamiin, O Lord of the Worlds, O Lord, protect us from the evils of war and from the evils of weapons, aamiin

CNN Arabic (2022)

The quote above is a reply to the previous comment, which contains the utterances of hoping and asking God to protect innocent people and protect the world from war. The quote above contains the utterance of asking and pleading with God to protect from war crimes and weapons. The speaker here is in a neutral position, neither defending Russia nor Ukraine, but rather that God reconcile the warring parties and solve the problems that occur in conflict countries such as those in Palestine-Israel and Russia-Ukraine. However, the pronoun “we” there can be interpreted as “Muslims”, because the prayer is spoken by a Muslim by saying امين يا رب العالمين (grant O Allah, O Lord of the Worlds). So it can be seen that the speaker is asking and pleading with Allah SWT, to protect Muslims from war crimes. In the quote above, precisely in the word استرنا “protect us”, the word in Arabic is known as fiil ammar or command verb. Where the speech is from a servant to God, while the word command does not fit in that context, but by using the word ask, because it is only to God that a servant asks for everything. The speech was spoken by the speaker seeing a video of the condition of Russia and Ukraine who were at war. The speech includes directive speech acts that demand the interlocutor to do something by begging or asking.

Commissive Speech Acts

This commissive speech act is bound to a future action. In other words, there is a commitment or bond made by the speaker to the interlocutor (Searle, 1979). This can be seen in the following speech:

لا أحد يحب سفك الدماء اللهم تحفض البرياء اينما كانوا

No one likes bloodshed, may god protect the innocent wherever they are

CNN Arabic (2022)

The quote above is a reply to the speaker's comment on the previous comment which contains an utterance of a servant's hope for his god to protect innocent people wherever they are. This utterance is clear that the innocent speaker means Muslims, which is marked by the utterance اللهم which is a combination of the words الله and هم, it is clear that the sentence is spoken by Muslims and a common sentence that is usually used by Muslims when praying to God (Rosnawati1 et al., 2021). The hope is intended for Muslims everywhere, because those who are fighting here are non-Muslims. So in the speech it appears that the speaker does not really care about the war between Russia and Ukraine and also does not take sides, but the speaker here is more sympathetic to the security of Muslims around the world. In the quote اللهم تحفض البرياء اينما كانوا there is a speaker's hope that his prayer will be answered by God in the future, namely that God will hear his prayer to protect the innocent and keep them from bloodshed. The utterance includes a commissive speech act which is a speech act that is bound to an action in the future, where there is a bond between the speaker and God to always protect those who are innocent.

Expressive Speech Acts

Expressive speech acts can be said to be an expression of feelings from the speaker to the interlocutor, can be in the form of positive expressions or negative expressions (Searle, 1979). This can be seen in the following speech:

يجتمع ما يجتمع الكالم للقوي فقط

Only the strong fight

CNN Arabic (2022)

The quote above is a reply to the previous comment. The speaker praises the people who are fighting to see the strength they have so that they are able to carry out the war. This is based on the previous comment which said that the UN security council did not care about the conflict that occurred in the Middle East. So the speaker replied to the comment by praising the person (Middle East) at war, because actually the person at war is a strong person, especially for the Middle East country, where they are fighting without being cared for by the UN security council which should be the one who reconciles and maintains the security of the country, but in fact they do not care about the conflict in the Middle East country. The quote above, precisely the word للقوي which means "for the strong", includes words of praise by praising people who participate in the war. The speech is spoken by the speaker seeing the previous comment that blames the UN security council because they do not care about the conflicts that occur in Middle Eastern countries, they only care about the problems that occur in Western countries. However, the speaker here encourages people who are fighting, whether the UN security council cares or not.

Declarative Speech Acts

Declarative speech acts aim to create something new for the interlocutor through a speech act (Searle, 1979). This can be seen in the following speech act:

الرابح من هذه الحرب هي أمريكا روسيا خسائر اقتصادية، خسائر عسكرية، وعدة عقوبات

The winner of this war was America, while Russia suffered economic losses, military losses, and some punishments

CNN Arabic (2022)

The quote above is a direct comment by the speaker on the video. The speaker in the comment shows a counter attitude towards Russia. The speaker said that America was the winner of this war because America was able to influence Ukraine to join NATO, and was able to provoke Russia's anger to cause war. In the quote الرابح من هذه الحرب هي أمريكا "The winner of this war is America". The sentence is a sentence that declares the determination of America as the winner of the war that occurred between Russia and Ukraine. The speaker said the sentence because he saw many people commenting on the successful American plan. So, the speaker decided that the winner here was America while Russia suffered many economic, military and other losses. The speaker's speech here creates something new for America because no one has previously decided that the winner of this war is America. The speech includes declarative speech acts that create new things for the interlocutor by deciding.

Functions of Speech Acts

From the data of the five forms of illocutionary speech acts, the functions of illocutionary speech acts are obtained, namely competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. In this research, the writer found 20 competitive functions, 32 convivial functions, 105 collaborative functions, and 18 conflictive functions. The following is the analysis of illocutionary speech act functions in CNN Arabic youtube channel comments about the Russian and Ukrainian wars.

Table 2. Functions of speech acts in comments on the news of the Russian-Ukrainian war on the CNN Arabic youtube channel.

No.	Functions of Speech Acts	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Competitive	20	11%
2.	Convivial	32	19%
3.	Collaborative	105	60%
4.	Conflictive	18	10%

Competitive Function

The competitive function aims to compete for social purposes that are more concerned with personal interests and ignore the interlocutor. This competitive function is found in the command sentence from the speaker to the interlocutor (Sinaga, 2013). This can be seen in the following speech examples:

امين يا رب العالمين، يا رب استرنا من شر الحروب ومن شر السلاح امين

Amen, O Lord of the Worlds, O Lord, protect us from the evils of war and from the evils of weapons, aameen

CNN Arabic (2022)

The quote above is a function of one of the forms of directive speech acts that requires speech acts to do something in accordance with what is said. This form of speech act has a competitive function by saying a speech request of a servant to his god. In the quote above, precisely in the word استرنا "protect". The speech was spoken by the speaker when he saw the war between Russia and Ukraine which was very hot. The speech is included in the competitive function, where there is something that the speaker wants to achieve or wants to the interlocutor by asking God to protect him. The function of begging is that there is a servant who asks his god to protect him.

Convivial Function

This convivial function is in line with social goals, which aims to please and appreciate the interlocutor when speaking in everyday life (Sinaga, 2013). This can be seen in the following speech examples:

يجتمع ما يجتمع الكالم للقوي فقط

Only the strong fight

CNN Arabic (2022)

The quote above has a convivial function that makes someone feel happy with what is said. This function has a positive politeness because it appreciates by praising people who fight. The utterance spoken by the speaker shows that the speaker does not really understand the war that occurred and does not want to interfere with the problem. Speakers do not support either of them, speakers only encourage Russia and Ukraine. The quote above, precisely the word للقوي "for the strong", is a word of praise used in the comment. It functions as a compliment to the people who are fighting, both Russia, Ukraine, and the countries in the Middle East. The praise can also encourage and create an optimistic effect for people who are fighting, to keep their spirits up because they are strong people. The function of praising causes a happy or pleased effect on the person being praised.

Collaborative Function

This collaborative function does not involve social goals when speaking, because it is only limited to speech without having an intention that is in line or contrary to the interlocutor (Sinaga, 2013). This can be seen in the following speech examples:

نعم، يفكرون بمصالحهم الشرق الأوسط مصدر للغاز والبتترول اما سيدهم بوتين فيهدد

مصالحهم الن الحرب في أوروبا وهم لم يتعودو على ذلك منذ الحرب العالمية الثانية

Yes, they think of their interests, the Middle East is a source of gas and oil, but their master Putin threatens their interests because war is in Europe, and they are not used to it since World War II

CNN Arabic (2022)

The quote above is a function of one of the assertive speech acts that states the truth, in other words what the speaker says is in accordance with reality. The quote above has a collaborative function in which there is no element of social purpose in it, does not cause disputes, problems, or make someone feel happy with what is said, but what is said is only to provide information, just stating it without any other intention. As in this data, the speaker only says to inform that the Middle East is the largest oil and gas producing country on earth. In the quote above, the speaker intends to tell that the Middle East is a source of gas and oil, but Putin says that Russia is the country that has gas and oil sources. The lie is to threaten European countries that join NATO, so that they surrender to Russia, because if they continue to fight, both Russia and Ukraine will experience destruction (Alfonso & Nugroho, 2021). The utterance serves to inform the truth.

Conflictive Function

This conflictive function is the opposite of the convivial function, which in this function the utterance spoken by the speaker causes conflict or problems and conflicts with the interlocutor (Sinaga, 2013). This can be seen in the following speech examples:

الرابح من هذه الحرب هي أمريكا روسيا خسائر اقتصادية خسائر عسكرية، وعدة عقوبات

The winner of this war was America, while Russia suffered economic losses, military losses, and some punishments

CNN Arabic (2022)

Speaker said that America is the winner of this war, means that the speaker has decided something. As for something in the form of the winner of the war of Russia and Ukraine, namely America, because the speaker saw something actually behind the war of Russia and Ukraine. Speakers see America's success in causing the war between Russia and Ukraine, where Ukraine wants to join NATO there is influence from America, because America is one of the countries in the NATO alliance (Amal et al., 2022). In the quote above, the speaker decides that the victory of the war between Russia and Ukraine is America, not Russia or Ukraine. As for the reason the speaker decided this, because he saw America who succeeded in making Russia and Ukraine go to war, so that the two countries suffered losses due to the destruction and casualties of the war. The function of deciding here can cause conflict for the Russian side because it does not agree with the opinion spoken by the speaker.

DISCUSSION

Based on this study, it was found that assertive illocutionary acts were the most dominant. In these utterances, the speaker only states or informs something that is in accordance with the truth of the utterance. This is relevant to the dominant results of this study, which show that in public discourse about international conflicts on social media, particularly on the CNN Arabic YouTube channel, the public mostly conveys opinions, information, and views in an informative and factual manner. This study found assertive actions due to the tendency of the public to rebel against the UN's inequality in acting as an important party in the international arena. Speakers want to convey that the UN Security Council should care about and pay attention to the problems occurring in Middle Eastern countries. This is stated without reason, but only on a humanitarian basis because the news coverage in the media shows a factual dominance that the UN is indifferent to

the conflicts occurring in the Middle East (Beck, 2020; Schler, 2018; Yenigün, 2016).

The dominant comment found was that Middle Eastern countries have exported gas and oil for the needs of Western countries, but the attitude received by the Middle East is actually the opposite. Commenters also tend to express that the actions taken by the UN when conflicts arise in Middle Eastern countries are not in line with the UN's objectives in Article 1 of the UN Charter, point 1, which is to ensure world security and peace (Khan et al., 2021; Luban, 2017; Wilson, 2021). It is understandable that the comments are assertive in nature, as they stem from genuine concerns. This is reinforced by the fact that the majority of UN members are from Western countries (Gultom et al., 2024; Mikail & Fathoni, 2019), which further underscores the factual basis for the public's critical stance toward the UN's perceived imbalance. This is evidenced by data showing that the permanent members with full control over the UN—including China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States—are groups that are often perceived as indifferent to this conflict (Aulia, 2023; Rokibah & Azizah, 2024).

Along with assertive speech acts that find factual utterances because they contain data in habits and reality, this is in line with the findings of the function tendency in the speech acts of this study, namely the collaborative function. The collaborative function does not involve social goals when speaking, as it is merely an expression on a humanitarian basis without any intention that aligns with or contradicts the speaker's counterpart. In this context, the dominant factual information is that the Middle East is a producer of oil and gas. This is relevant to the findings Al-Hasyim (2025); Baharrudin (2020); Basundoro (2020); Muttaqin (2018) that because the Middle East is a producer of gas and oil, this impacts the geopolitical conditions there and can lead to crises for countries that cannot utilize its benefits. In this context, the trend in the comments in this study indicates that the speakers are information providers.

The speakers in this study do not have a social agenda, but rather aim to present facts, which may contradict the narrative presented by CNN Arabic. For example, in the video, Putin states that Russia is a country rich in gas and oil. This falsehood serves a social purpose, namely to threaten NATO into surrendering to Russia. This is because if they continue to fight, Russia and Ukraine will face destruction. Destruction not only in terms of military intervention but also impacting their economies, as well as the global economy (Dano, 2022; Kennedy, 2023; Prasetyo et al., 2024; Widiasa, 2018; Alfonso & Nugroho, 2021). With Putin's statement, the dominant collaborative comment is to present the facts. Although the public's goal does not have political indications, this function indirectly refutes Putin's social goals. The tendency for the public to differ with CNN Arabic shows that this media outlet is ideologically very political toward its affiliation (United States) and the public formed solidarity in speech activities to oppose it.

CONCLUSION

Based on an analysis of comments on CNN Arabic's YouTube channel related to news about the Russia-Ukraine war uploaded on February 25, 2022, it can be concluded that public responses in the comments section contain various forms of illocutionary acts. The most dominant illocutionary act is the assertive illocutionary act, while the declarative illocutionary act is the least used form. Additionally, the findings show that the collaborative function is the most frequently used speech act function in the comments, while the conflictive function is the least frequently used. This indicates a tendency for the public to share information and demonstrate solidarity without intending to create direct conflict. It is hoped that this study can contribute to the public's

understanding that YouTube is not only an audio-visual process but also a process that shapes ideology on a massive scale, and the public must be able to filter these influences wisely so as not to cause greater division.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The first author contribute to concept and design of the study, data collection, data analysis, interpretation of results, and drafting of the manuscript. The second and third author provided guidance, critical feedback, and supervision throughout the research process and the preparation of the article.

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