# Article information:

Frontiers | Research on the Construction of Emergency Network Public Opinion Emotional Dictionary Based on Emotional Feature Extraction Algorithm  
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.857769/full>

# Article summary:

1. Emergencies, including natural disasters, accidents, and public health incidents, have a significant impact on the public's psychological state and behavior.

2. The construction of an emergency network public opinion emotional dictionary based on emotional feature extraction algorithm can improve the accuracy of text segmentation and emotion analysis in online public opinion monitoring.

3. Social network analysis methods can be used to identify opinion leaders and establish a public opinion monitoring system to block the spread of rumors during emergencies.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive overview of the psychological impact of public security emergencies on the public and the information dissemination mechanism. It also discusses the construction of an emergency network public opinion emotional dictionary based on emotional feature extraction algorithm. However, there are several potential biases and missing points of consideration in the article.

Firstly, the article focuses mainly on the psychological impact of public security emergencies on individuals and groups, but it does not consider the role of government and other organizations in managing such emergencies. The article also does not provide any evidence to support its claims about the causes of public safety emergencies.

Secondly, while discussing the construction of an emergency network public opinion emotional dictionary, the article does not address potential biases in data collection or analysis. For example, it is unclear how representative the sample used for constructing the emotional dictionary is or whether there were any biases in selecting certain emotions over others.

Thirdly, some claims made in the article are unsupported by evidence or unexplored counterarguments. For instance, when discussing social psychology research on self-cognition, the article states that “the source of network communication is not a professional media audience, and anonymity cannot make the audience more aware of the credibility of the source.” However, this claim is not supported by any evidence or explored further.

Fourthly, there are some missing points of consideration in the article. For example, while discussing group psychological trauma caused by public safety emergencies, it does not consider how cultural factors may influence individuals’ responses to such events.

Overall, while providing valuable insights into understanding public opinion during emergencies and constructing an emotional dictionary for analyzing such opinions, this article has several potential biases and missing points of consideration that should be addressed to provide a more balanced perspective.

# Topics for further research:

* Cultural factors influencing responses to public safety emergencies
* Role of government and organizations in managing public safety emergencies
* Evidence-based causes of public safety emergencies
* Biases in data collection and analysis in constructing emotional dictionaries
* Credibility of sources in network communication during emergencies
* Counterarguments to claims made in the article about self-cognition in social psychology research.

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/61fe3b846ef7543fd4efffc0083ab1a7>