

# FOREIGN LANGUAGE INFORMATION LITERACY MODEL IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ERA AS AN EFFORT TO PREVENT HOAXES IN KEDIRI CITY

Nurul Hanani

State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Kediri, Indonesia

E-mail: nurulhananimhi@yahoo.co.id

Ayu Madona

State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Kediri, Indonesia

E-mail: ayudonanadona@gmail.com

**Abstract:** During the Covid-19 pandemic, one of the abilities that every individual must have is to be able to understand well the information that is widespread on *digital platforms*. The amount of information that uses English terms often creates pros and cons in society because of the inability to understand the meaning contained in the text. Even though English is the language of connection that will bridge the occurrence of interaction *feedback* globally. The focus of the author is to provide socialization and assistance to residents using an *ethnographic* approach that combines historical methods, observation, and interviews. This aims to explain the importance of understanding a foreign text from various disclosure of information with the assistance of literate culture as an act *preventive* against *hoaxes*, especially for residents of the District Kaliombo, Kota Kediri. However, information can be a trigger for weak immunity and affect people's thinking, language, and behavior. *Linguistic Politeness* will describe the characteristics of the community itself and become a major foothold in the act. Several pending findings resulted.

**Keywords:** English language, information, literacy, hoax.

## Introduction

As the main communication tool, language has a meaning as a means of interaction with others to channel various meanings of sentences, ideas, thought patterns, as well as self-expression.<sup>1</sup> English is also given important because it has a role as a communication tool in the international arena. In this sophisticated era of globalization, building connectivity is not a difficult thing to do, because the increased *interdependence* between countries is the reason that language is determined to hold a *central* role that can unite the nation and state. Looking at the era of independence, the language grew and developed with its diversity. From Melayu language used at the time of the royal past and now as a national language in several countries, was born Bahasa Indonesia boosted its standing in the Youth Pledge.<sup>2</sup> Language has a function tailored to the goals and interests of the nation and the state itself.

When language becomes the determinant of the validity of information on a global and national scale. Likewise with all information about the actual phenomenon, namely information about the Covid-19 pandemic in English. It is realized together that the effect of Covid-19 was highly unusual for the socio-economic life order. Changes require the public to follow the pace of the flow of life increasingly difficult. The drive to become a more independent, deceived, superior, and highly skilled society is placed as reference capital in efforts to survive a pandemic.

Until now, the impact of the biggest perceived by the social field with society and relationships internationally involving countries in the world. To facilitate communication between countries, the use of foreign languages as international language can be confirmed and is believed to be able to bridge the fabric of affinities between countries of the reflection function of language as a tool circuited. Following Abraham Oomen's statement, "The importance of English as a global language is unquestionable and to become a competent user of this language is the demand of the time" which means that English as a global language is undoubtedly a language user, being able to speak English is a demand at all times.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Rina Devianty, "BAHASA SEBAGAI CERMIN KEBUDAYAAN," *JURNAL TARBIYAH* 24, no. 2 (December 30, 2017): 267, <https://doi.org/10.30829/tar.v24i2.167>.

<sup>2</sup> The Malay language had already been used by the Srivijaya Kingdom as a way of communicating with one another. Many inscription finds from 683 years ago that used Old Malay. Inscriptions are not only found on the island of Sumatra but also on the island of Java, making the Malay language the origin of the development of the Indonesian language. See Inda Puspita Sari, "Pentingnya Pemahaman Kedudukan Dan Fungsi Bahasa Indonesia Sebagai Pemersatu Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia (NKRI)," *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Bulan Bahasa UNIB*, 2015, 234–42.

<sup>3</sup> Juriana Juriana, "Pentingnya Penggunaan Bahasa Inggris Dalam Komunikasi Dakwah Pada Era Global," *MAWA'IZH: JURNAL DAKWAH DAN PENGEMBANGAN SOSIAL KEMANUSIAAN* 8, no. 2

Thus, *English* is set in the first position as *lingua global Franca*. *Lingua franca* is a language that functions to build conversations between one person and another from a variety of languages. *Lingua franca* is also referred to as the opening language or *trend* language to make it easier for people of different languages to grasp the meaning of something that is being discussed.<sup>4</sup> Rao describes, "*English has become the fastest increasing language in this modern world, and it occupies the status of a commercial language by connecting the East and the West and the North and the South.*"<sup>5</sup> Thus, English is not only to interact but also has been used in trading, the activities of diplomacy, tourism, and journals, newspapers, and books.

However, the reality is not directly proportional to the ideals, foreign terms. In the community in the form of information printed as well as online much causing any right misunderstanding especially for the people of Indonesia. The impact of this is the formation of pro and contra camps that have different ways of addressing the contents of one information to another. To see the amount of the *elite* (middle and upper) benefited enormously from the application of the English language daily life because it will make them labeled as modern society and, the superior-purple fish are because of his command of the language recite from western countries. Meanwhile, some middle and lower class people who are not equipped with *basic linguistics* are increasingly underestimated because of their inability to understand, pronounce, and apply the existing context to the foreign language.

---

(2017): 241–58. Ibrahim Alfarhan strengthened this opinion by saying "*English has been majorly associated with the western nations such as US, Canada, or the UK*", but now English is not only used in a number of these countries, but has also been used by all countries in the world. *English as First Language* (first language) is used for *dialogue* by more than 380 million people, about 200 million people also use it as *Second Language* (second language), and others are still in the process of learning it. The history of the civilization of the expansion of the English language is related to the large number of colonies by the British state, especially Africa and Asia, so that Britain became the main party who pioneered the spread and development of the language itself. The position of *English* can both fill and fulfill the community's need for social contact with many people who live in several different areas, with different speaking cultures. English eliminates the *impossible to possible phrase* to build effective communication with various language boundaries. See Ibrahim Alfarhan, "English as a Global Language and the Effects on Culture and Identity," *American Research Journal of English and Literature* 1 (2016): 1–6.

<sup>4</sup> Iriance Iriance, "Bahasa Inggris Sebagai Bahasa Lingua Franca Dan Posisi Kemampuan Bahasa Inggris Masyarakat Indonesia Diantara Anggota MEA," in *9th Industrial Presearch Workshop and National Seminar: Peran Penelitian Dan Inovasi Di Era Industry 4.0 Dalam Mewujudkan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Menuju Kemandirian Bangsa*, vol. 9 (Bandung: Politeknik Negeri Bandung, 2018), 776.

<sup>5</sup> Parupalli Srinivas Rao, "THE ROLE OF ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE," *Research Journal of English (RJOE)* 4, no. 1 (2019): 66.

This gap that has formed in the community has resulted in a large number of *hoax (false)* information being spread.<sup>6</sup> The result of low cultural literacy and intellectual level. Self-information, false, and easy way people swallow the information that is then processed exaggerated to become a narrative that feels real resulted in much unrest. Interesting evidence found on public Kaliombo Kediri daily activities cannot be separated from the digital object, the air exchange of information and mutual scramble to develop narrative information have been obtained. Unfortunately, there has been no concrete effort from the government or local village officials to minimize the spread of *hoaxes*, which only weaken immunity. Based on the real conditions encountered by writers, this paper describes the importance to understand foreign texts from various information openness with the assistance of literate culture as an act of prevention to fight *hoax*.

The author has searched several research journals, both local and international, the result is that this problem has been commonplace and has caused acute polemic in the congregation. Some of these studies, for example, Aris Nurohman, confirmed that the misunderstanding of the meaning of English information, especially from WHO international, caused anxiety and mental conflict. Therefore, it requires *information literacy* to overcome it. Aris's research revolves around the realm of school activities.<sup>7</sup> In another study, Maganti Sit and Muhammad Shaleh Assingkily examined teachers' perceptions of the meaning of *social distancing* in the new normal era, resulting in findings that teachers' perceptions of *social distancing* are formed from learning, assignments, and assessments.<sup>8</sup> Of the education stakeholders, this study only took the teacher as a sample.

### Foreign Language Information

Information is a factor that can increase people's knowledge and needs that cannot be separated from life. Information can also affect people's perspectives, habits, and health. Obtaining proper access to information is one of the rights of society and must be fulfilled by the power holders. Information is also a *communication material*, without knowledge and topics, no

---

<sup>6</sup> The definition of a *hoax* is false information that is not based on a real or actual circumstances. *Hoax* is also called rumors, comes from the word *hocus* which means to deceive. See Budi Prayitno, "Langkah Pemerintah Menangkal Diseminasi Berita Palsu," *Jurnal Wacana Kinerja: Kajian Praktis-Akademis Kinerja Dan Administrasi Pelayanan Publik* 20, no. 2 (2018): 19.

<sup>7</sup> Aris Nurohman, "Signifikansi Literasi Informasi (Information Literacy) Dalam Dunia Pendidikan Di Era Global," *Jurnal Kependidikan* 2, no. 1 (2014): 1–25.

<sup>8</sup> Maganti Sit and Muhammad Shaleh Assingkily, "Persepsi Guru Tentang Social Distancing Pada Pendidikan AUD Era New Normal," *Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini* 5, no. 2 (2020): 1009–23.

communication is established. According to Juditha which is based on the Minister of Communication and Information Regulation No. 17 the Year 2009 National Information Dissemination neighbor by the Government, Provincial Government, and the Government of Regency/City defines that Government is the creator of the policy must provide disclosure to the public because it reflects the characteristics of a democratic state system.<sup>9</sup> The participation of the community to form a *good communication relationship* is a standard determining the effectiveness of the life system that has been established by the government. Thus, the knitting information is the basis for knowledge which will be the adhesion the social relations.

The information delivered can be contained in a different medium, using a different language, and the way conveys a difference anyway. The media is closely related to information because obtaining information begins with the availability of adequate media in *public* space. Media is a means and infrastructure that connects two or more parties. Mc Luhan with Quentin Fiore stated "the media in every era become the essence of society"<sup>10</sup> This shows that the media have penetrated and become one body in a society whose presence cannot be repelled.

The media can be said to be an *influencer* that certainly has a positive and negative influence on people's behavior patterns. An example is an internet. The internet is the result of the development of today's technology with *unlimited* use. When viewed from the practical side of the economy, the internet is a producer of various services according to the needs of consumers, namely *users* or users. Besides, the distribution process

---

<sup>9</sup> Information is a form or characteristic of a democratic country, the disclosure of all information blocks is an irresistible imperative unless the information is confidential, such as State documents containing bank secrets and secrets for the disclosure of information to customers. But in essence, information disclosure is wide open, especially after the opening of the faucet of the Asean economic community last year. So in this case, the role of the government is to ensure the disclosure of information both nationally and globally. Christiany Juditha, "Access to Search and Dissemination of Information on Government About Communication and Informatics by Society in South Sulawesi-Akses Pencarian Dan Penyebaran Informasi Tentang Pemerintah Bidang Komunikasi Dan Informatika Oleh Masyarakat Di Sulawesi Selatan," *Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi Dan Opini Publik* 21, no. 1 (2017): 2.

<sup>10</sup> The role of the media in every vortex of the movement of the civilization of the nation and the State is very urgent, in fact the media has become the control and change of each generation. Moreover, today it is supported by two fast-paced media, namely offline or print and online which are connected via internet channels. The history of changing eras from the Old Order to the New Order cannot be separated from the role of the media at that time, which was able to open people's knowledge to all government policies and politics. Powerful countries such as America and Russia, open wide space to access information, known as information *integration* called *integrated information*. Husnul Khatimah, "POSISI DAN PERAN MEDIA DALAM KEHIDUPAN MASYARAKAT," *TASĀMUH* 16, no. 1 (2018): 121.

can be carried out quickly, in control, and without distance. In the past information, exchange was only through the medium of *kentongan*, torches (flames burning on bamboo), and lanterns. The process of channeling information from one party to another is not as fast as it is nowadays which can be accessed through social media.

Social media is online with web-based internet, which is a refreshment of technology-technology before the value high. Susanto explained, "*Social media is used without time, geographic, socio-cultural and other psychographic constraints.*"<sup>11</sup> Social media has succeeded in transforming one-way communication in multiple directions. The use of online social media (network) is *available* so that people can make use of n her to express opinions, give criticism and advice, also can spread the information freely. Social media has become popular due to the flexibility of the system.

As the social media function stated by Flew that "*it offers digitization, convergence, interaction and network development in dealing and delivering messages,*" added Kartaojo "*The transmission speed and interactivity are advantages of a new, rapidly developing media.*"<sup>12</sup> The social media movement is like a tireless flash. To velocity and breadth of delivery, the message cannot be denied anymore. Some samples social media like *Instagram, Facebook, Whatsapp, Twitter*, and others can be used to communicate with any person, at any time and use a wide range of language whatsoever.

## **Empowerment of Literacy Culture**

Education is an activity that cannot run alone without the components involved. The main component in education is the existence of HR (Human Resources). HR skills will be built when there is a will in a person, encouragement, and assistance. To compete in the global market, there needs to be self-imposed compulsion to move forward and become individuals who are not far behind.<sup>13</sup> This is closely related to improving the quality of education through an interest in learning, critical thinking, and acting wisely. This situation can be supported by empowering a literacy

---

<sup>11</sup> Eko Harry Susanto, "Social Media, Hoax, and Threats Again Diversity In Indonesia," *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change* 12, no. 8 (2019): 329.

<sup>12</sup> Susanto, "Social Media, Hoax, and Threats Again Diversity In Indonesia."

<sup>13</sup> The nature of learning, it must be forced to understand, because in addition to draining the mind it is also not as fun as playing. Therefore, students must get a lesson but on the other hand it is difficult to accept, so the best way is to force them to enter. Naturally, many educational institutions, including Islamic education, shift paradigms, concepts and even reformulate their methodology. See in Ahdar Ahdar, Musyarif Musyarif, and Aris Anwaril Muttaqin, "Conception, Scientific and Re-Methodology Pesantren Sunan Drajat in Developing Islamic Education-Based Learning Output," *Didaktika Religia* 8, no. 1 (2020): 138–56.

culture for the community. However, it is not uncommon for people to mistake literacy activities as merely learning *calistung* (reading, writing, and counting) for children who do not even know what literacy is.

The definition of literacy according to the *Oxford dictionary*, *literacy* is the ability to read and write. Meanwhile, according to Marfu'i, the word literacy comes from the Latin *littera* (letter) and forms the word *literacy* in English, which has a definition of covering writing patterns and calculations.<sup>14</sup> Literacy is related to the process of interpreting languages such as how language is used in social, historical, and cultural spheres.

Also, Yoseva Silaen wrote that literacy based on Law No.3 of 2017 concerning the Bookkeeping System is a way for someone to improve the quality of their education by processing their thoughts to be more critical through extracting information that combines science and technology.<sup>15</sup> Literacy is not only a balance between reading and writing skills but also involves language skills to build good speech patterns and *critical thinking* patterns so that it is easier to understand the information available.

Rooted in people's critical thinking, the term *Critical Literacy* was proposed by Paulo Freire where literacy learning refers to reading words, texts, and contexts. Meanwhile, according to Johnson and Freedman (2012), "Critical literacy is a combination of critical thinking skills and attention to the content of social justice, politics, language, and power in the text."<sup>16</sup> Therefore, it can be concluded that critical literacy is an ability that is not only based on reading and writing but also involves awareness and experience to find social gaps that exist in society. Looking at the current world condition, apart from critical literacy, reading, and writing literacy, one type of literacy that must be mastered is digital literacy where the use of technology and information is the main component.

The statement regarding digital literacy began to be popularized by Gilster where "*Digital literacy is the ability to understand and use information in multiple formats from a wide variety of sources when it is presented via computers.*"<sup>17</sup> In

---

<sup>14</sup> Lucky Nindi Riandika Marfu'i, "Upaya Pendukung Pembelajaran Literasi Dengan Mengasah Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Melalui Teknik Bibliolearning Pada Siswa," *JURNAL MITRA SWARA GANESHA* 3, no. 2 (2016): 4–5.

<sup>15</sup> Yoseva Silaen and Dian Hasfera, "MEMBANGUN GENERASI LITERAT MASYARAKAT PESISIR PANTAI: GERAKAN LITERASI 'TANAH OMBAK,'" *Shaut Al-Maktabah: Jurnal Perpustakaan, Arsip Dan Dokumentasi* 10, no. 2 (2018): 105.

<sup>16</sup> Ani Hendriani, Pupun Nuryani, and Teguh Ibrahim, "PEDAGOGIK LITERASI KRITIS; SEJARAH, FILSAFAT DAN PERKEMBANGANNYA DI DUNIA PENDIDIKAN," *PEDAGOGIA: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan* 16, no. 1 (2018): 48.

<sup>17</sup> Ervina Nurjanah, Agus Rusmana, and Andri Yanto, "Hubungan Literasi Digital Dengan Kualitas Penggunaan E-Resources," *Lentera Pustaka: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Perpustakaan, Informasi Dan Kearsipan* 3, no. 2 (2017): 119.

line with this, Hoggart stated "*In this way, digital literacy practices relating to identity, socio-materiality, representation, agency, and play can be potential 'of use' in formal education and for social mobility and civic engagement*".<sup>18</sup> So that the social practice of using, digital objects cannot only be used for formal learning in educational institutions but also the community. In carrying out its current functions and roles, in addition to requiring the help of digital objects, society also requires language skills, because most of the acceptance of individuals in a society is based on literacy abilities itself. Oral flexibility in processing words to interact and cooperate with the community will determine how high a person's literacy level is.

Empowerment of literacy in society aims to hone *skills* in the information gathering process, increase reading interest, and form positive characters for social contact with the community.<sup>19</sup> Therefore, the government has made efforts to promote literacy programs through the National Literacy Movement (GLN), but until now, the public's response is still passive. According to a statement from the Deputy Chairman of Commission X DPR RI, Sutan Adil Hendra on Liputan6.com, May 24, 2016, the condition of reading interest in Indonesia is very low with an estimated percentage of around 0.001%. This results in a 1000: 1 scale ratio. The number 1000 for people who are interested in reading is low, and one for those who have an awareness of the importance of reading.<sup>20</sup>

The main factor affecting the low interest in reading is the environment, namely the family environment and the community environment. *First*, the family environment is the shape of a person's personality, if family members prefer to watch programs on television listen to the radio, and discuss unscientific information, and then the habit of reading on oneself will not be created. *Second*, diverse community environments such as friends, friends, and work partners have participated in shaping one's character. Gathering with people who like to gossip and gossip, will *automatically* attract someone to the circle like that too. So that the fun is more motivated to chat without direction than to read the information that is

---

<sup>18</sup> Julian McDougall, Mark Readman, and Philip Wilkinson, "The Uses of (Digital) Literacy," *Learning, Media and Technology* 43, no. 3 (July 3, 2018): 269, <https://doi.org/10.1080/17439884.2018.1462206>.

<sup>19</sup> Gerben van der Panne, Cees van Beers, and Alfred Kleinknecht, "Success and Failure of Innovation: A Literature Review," *International Journal of Innovation Management* 07, no. 03 (September 1, 2003): 309–38, <https://doi.org/10.1142/S1363919603000830>.

<sup>20</sup> Wanda Rahmansyah and Mahmud Mahmud, "RUMAH BELAJAR DALAM UPAYA MEMBANGUN MASYARAKAT LITERASI," *Jurnal Ilmiah Pangabdhi* 3, no. 1 (2017): 32.



directed.<sup>21</sup> Thus, literacy programs are the main reference for the formation of literacy societies.

Referring to several definitions of literacy, literacy society is the result of the construction of the habit of reasoning that comes from reading and writing activities so that it can create art or work. There are several ways to develop a literacy community: 1) Adequate facilities such as places and books; 2) a broadness in obtaining literacy material; 3) inexpensive or unpaid to access information; 4) provide comfort; 5) consistent.<sup>22</sup>

### **Analysis of Information Literacy in Foreign Languages in Kaliombo Village, Kediri City**

In terms of geographical conditions, the City of Kediri is divided into 3 Districts, namely Kota, Mojoroto, and Islamic Boarding Schools. Meanwhile, Kaliombo Village is one of 17 sub-districts located in Kediri City District with an area of 0.958 Km<sup>2</sup> of the total area of 14,900 Km<sup>2</sup>. Located in the eastern region of the Brantas River. The total population is 7,278 people, consisting of 3,631 men and 3,647 women.<sup>23</sup>

Kelurahan Kaliombo, Kota Kediri is an area that has been touched by the flow of information technology. Technology becomes a key point in life where one's knowledge is gained from the information spread in cyberspace especially in social media. The information in the social media was not only written in one language but a variety of languages for the use of a variety of languages can increase the exchange of information to enrich the vocabulary of the community. The more vocabulary gained the more knowledge gained. Moreover, the number of foreign terms in English, which are spread widely on social media, can help the movement society from behind towards more advanced.

English is an intermediate language for all countries because it has been studied a lot by intellectual activists at various levels of education. However, unfortunately, in the current pandemic period, the amount of information in English obtained from no clarity in the source increasingly made public. People do not understand the meaning of terms that has been obtained from social media and do not know how to filter the information mentioned. Because of the interview, the author has accumulated data from several people of Kaliombo of Kediri about the

---

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., 33.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., 35.

<sup>23</sup> "Website Resmi Pemerintah Kota Kediri," Pemkot Kediri, The Service City, Oktober 2020, <https://kedirikota.go.id/page/kota-kediri>.

meaning contained in the term *New Normal* and *Physical Distancing* from television and the Internet.

*"New Normal means that the situation is good, sis, the virus is gone, and you can get back together again." "Physical Distancing, originally there is no need for us, sis, just gather in the environment here and there."*<sup>24</sup>

Another statement:

*"The meaning of New Normal is normal sis, as usual, there is nothing." "Physical Distancing, keep your distance, and be alert to people who are far away, not native to this area, sis."*<sup>25</sup>

In line with the two opinions:

*"New Normal means that it has subsided miss, like a sick person whose fever gradually subsides and the Covid is gone." "Physical distancing to the neighborhood so as usual, the same difference if a stranger or newcomer must be as far as possible."*<sup>26</sup>

Data from some residents' show *low understanding* in manual handling Covid-19, from ordinary people whose main focus is only on the results of the economy to meet the needs of life. And in the money scope of the narrow make citizens Kaliombo of Kediri ignoring health protocols and is indifferent to the safety of oneself and that of others. Not only that, the authors observed the surrounding environment with the addition of cases of patients exposed to Covid-19 in Kediri, an increase in the prayer clause which took place at the Pratama Elshadai Clinic Jl. Mango City of Kediri. As reported from *voice jatim.id* by Pebriansyah Ariefana instead of July, 12 residents of the town of Kediri from 32 churches attended the blessing prayer and lead directly by the pastor from Jakarta tested positive for Covid-19.

According to Fauzan Adima, Head of the Kediri City Health Service who is also the Spokesperson for the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 in Kediri City, the activity was held on June 19, 2020, with seven congregations from Jakarta who immediately returned to the capital after the event was completed while 25 residents immediately conduct

---

<sup>24</sup> Vera, The Term New Normal and Physical Distancing from Television and the Internet, July 28, 2020.

<sup>25</sup> Sulasmi, The Term New Normal and Physical Distancing from Television and the Internet, July 28, 2020.

<sup>26</sup> Kosingah, The Term New Normal and Physical Distancing from Television and the Internet, August 18, 2020.

a *rapid-test*.<sup>27</sup> Residents of Kaliombo were greatly aggrieved by the case, the emergence of a sense of anxiety and worry made the residents' psychological health shaken. Because within the environment stay Residents of Kaliombo with Pratt Clinic Elshadai only about 100 meters.

Based on the *Theory of Somatic Weakness* states that the weakening of organs is the result of psychosomatic (stress on the way of thinking is a psychological condition that can affect the health of the body or vice versa).<sup>28</sup> Excessive anxiety, depression, restlessness, worry, etc. are common psychological factors in society. Some of the long-term risks that can attack society are as follows:

1. Disruption of social and economic relations
2. Negative views and rejection for patients who have survived
3. Inaccurate way of evaluating government and medical personnel
4. The emergence of distrust of information from the government and other authorities
5. The tendency to avoid contact with medical personnel results in the recurrence of old illnesses that were not properly treated.<sup>29</sup>

Referring to these psychological conditions like this will increasingly attack people who experience disabilities in understanding in receiving various information. Thus, education is the main solution to stop the mindset error of citizens Kaliombo of Kediri. Education is generally defined as an activity that involves teachers and students. However, in this context education for teachers and students not only, but all of society should be affected by the pandemic Covid-19. Where there is the formation of an interactive process that will lead to changes in behavior and better habits. Therefore, to minimize the inaccuracy of *lifestyle* in this social sphere. The need for literacy education to maximize understanding of foreign terms is also a way of filtering information so that it is suitable for consumption.

Literations itself is *lifelong learning* or lifelong learning so that society should be able to master literacy to be applied appropriately in daily activities. The effort of coaching should be accompanied by material that attracts attention. Because literacy materials are a means to develop, gain, and

---

<sup>27</sup> Pebriansyah Ariefana, "Pendeta Jakarta ke Kediri Pimpin Pemberkatan, 12 Jemaat Langsung Corona," Suarajatim.id, July 10, 2020, <https://jatim.suara.com/read/2020/07/10/211641/pendeta-jakarta-ke-kediri-pimpin-pemberkatan-12-jemaat-langsung-corona>.

<sup>28</sup> Nurkholis Nurkholis, "Dampak Pandemi Novel-Corona Virus Disiase (Covid-19) Terhadap Psikologi Dan Pendidikan Serta Kebijakan Pemerintah," *Jurnal PGSD* 6, no. 1 (2020): 43.

<sup>29</sup> WHO, "Catatan Tentang Aspek Kesehatan Jiwa Dan Psikososial Wabah COVID-19 Versi 1.0" (IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Commite), February 2020), 6.

implement literacy.<sup>30</sup> Literacy material is not only in the form of long, monochrome text printed in books, newspapers, etc., but can be in the form of audiovisuals that combine text, images, and audio. Therefore, the media plays an important role in processing the material into something that will attract attention.

Several technological media can be used to increase literacy, such as television, the internet, digital books, e-books, radio/audiobooks/podcasts. People, in general, tend to see things from their initial appearance. Various eye-catching displays have been filled with the presence of television. According to Nielsen's research, television is still in the highest percentage of media that Indonesians are interested in, namely, (95%) with television, which then (33%) uses the internet, (20%) listens to the radio, (12%) reads letter word, (6%) read the tabloids, and (5%) read magazines.<sup>31</sup> In line with the times today, people have switched from television to the internet because the internet is a complete package of combined forms of text, images, and audio. Internet is referred to as the virtual world as capable of providing a variety of information such as education, entertainment, politics, agama, culture, and as his that are duplicates of the real-life of society.

This is also in line with Mahadarma's opinion regarding the advantages of internet use, (1) Saves time and space, (2) Easy access, (3) Simple and easy to carry, (4) Affordable prices, (5) Implementing the Go Green program. The synergy between the material and the *media* may be a ploy to capture the awareness and participation of the community in literacy activities. As one example of a program of literacy current pandemic, the authors encourage social action related to the understanding of English terms in the manual handling of Covid-19 for residents Kaliombo of Kediri.

In this socialization, the concept of creation that is carried is combining text and visual images intending to deepen a deep understanding of the information or reading in foreign terms that come from the internet or social media. With an ethnographic approach that includes talking, telling stories, and exchange ideas, to the stages of identifying a problem, searching the literature, analyzing, and final report, society will realize the importance of *reading comprehension* in an update. Adapting the ideas from Stevick in constructing reading comprehension in English learning, there are three elements of *comprehension*, which include *literal*, *inferential*, and *evaluation*. **First**, in *literal comprehension*, the reader will start by realizing or identifying the

---

<sup>30</sup> Silaen and Hasfera, "MEMBANGUN GENERASI LITERAT MASYARAKAT PESISIR PANTAI," 105.

<sup>31</sup> Jaka Warsihna, "Meningkatkan Literasi Membaca Dan Menulis Dengan Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi (TIK)," *Kwangsan* 4, no. 2 (2016): 67–80.

main idea and looking for the meaning of the English vocabulary in the information. **Second**, *inferential comprehension* includes interpretation, predicting the English language and vocabulary used, arguing, and concluding the basic realities that exist. **Third**, *evaluation comprehension* contains a way of assessing, appreciating, and thinking critically by raising questions in the mind regarding the correctness of opinions contained in information, language differences, and the content contained therein.<sup>32</sup>

Referring to the three elements *comprehension* such as the implementation of socialization literacy for citizens Kaliombo of Kediri includes the exposure of the material is packaged into a parody of science is to educate the whole range of people especially mothers and the elderly. Armed with media miniature of paper on the *circle* spread and impact Covid-19 departing from term foreign frequently used in issuing an information related Covid-19 on display *public*, such as the *suspect*, *pandemic*, *isolation*, and *work from home*<sup>33</sup> used as a matter of socialization with the elaboration as follows. In the early stages of understanding a foreign term, residents were directed to begin to seek out the meaning of a wide range of vocabulary by separating the foreign terms that will be read after finished reading the whole information. Furthermore, raising presumptions briefly and interpreting the meaning contained therein by parsing one by one using the *Oxford dictionary*.

Starting with the word *suspect* with the definition that there is a possibility. *Pandemic* or *pandemonium* with a sense of the state of irregular or chaotic. *Isolation* is separation from other people or things. Furthermore, *work from home*, the three words are described from *work*, which means someone's job, *from* which is used to indicate where or place, and *home* is a place to live or house. This collection of words becomes a phrase with the meaning of working from home. The final stage in understanding foreign terms with connecting whole meaning of the language that is starting from the

---

<sup>32</sup> M. A. Fachrurrazy, *Teaching English as Foreign Language for Teacher in Indonesia* (Malang: State University of Malang Press, 2011), 84–86.

<sup>33</sup> The Covid-19 virus has led to the publication of many foreign terms related to its handling, the meaning of the *suspect* is the presumption of someone who comes face to face with a patient infected with Covid-19 and shows symptoms in the body. A *pandemic* is a condition where Covid-19 is spreading around the world. *Isolation* is a way to prevent the transmission of Covid-19, while *work from home* is working from one's own home, see Kementerian Keuangan, "Protokol Penanganan Bencana COVID-19 Kementerian Keuangan" (Kementerian Keuangan, 2020), 2–3, [https://www.google.com/search?q=Kementerian+Keuangan%2C+%E2%80%9CProtokol+Penanganan+Bencana+COVID-19+Kementerian+Keuangan&rlz=1C1CHBF\\_enID868ID868&oq=Kementerian+Keuangan%2C+%E2%80%9CProtokol+Penanganan+Bencana+COVID-19+Kementerian+Keuangan&aqs=chrome..69i57.415j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8](https://www.google.com/search?q=Kementerian+Keuangan%2C+%E2%80%9CProtokol+Penanganan+Bencana+COVID-19+Kementerian+Keuangan&rlz=1C1CHBF_enID868ID868&oq=Kementerian+Keuangan%2C+%E2%80%9CProtokol+Penanganan+Bencana+COVID-19+Kementerian+Keuangan&aqs=chrome..69i57.415j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8).

number of people who allegedly exposed Covid-19 now becomes a situation which is not conditioned for a big mess going on around the world resulted in the publication of the rules new to live separately or independently and do all activities or activities in the house.

Thus, citizens become more enthusiastic and able to pay attention to the explanation carefully because the media being used is light enough to describe the Covid exposure process so that the new English term becomes easy to understand and can be applied in everyday life. This will indirectly change the mindset and habits of the people of Kaliombo, Kediri, in viewing English as a difficult language. The mindset in a person will affect the way he speaks or interacts with others. The more insights that are extracted and have a deep understanding of science, the more polite a person's way of regulating the language to be used in conversation. In terms of *linguistic* studies, language politeness is called *linguistic politeness*. Politeness is a scheme of interpersonal relationships contained in the interaction between individuals as a means to minimize conflicts social. Politeness in language also aims to uphold social order to avoid confrontation or conflict.<sup>34</sup>

Modesty speaking generally grouped into two types: first, *the first-order politeness* (courtesy first level), politeness is also referred to as a courtesy social cause refers to the ethics and norms of air-behavior according to the manners that have been agreed in a community group-specific. This is an indicator of the basis of saying something polite. Second, *second-order politeness*, this politeness is also known as interpersonal politeness because it refers to choosing the language in maintaining interpersonal relationships. Success is speaking is determined by the extent to which the indicator of one's understanding of the language, for example about the knowledge of the world (*knowledge of the world*), knowledge of the culture (*knowledge of culture*), and the expertise of someone in capturing all forms of models of interaction with others.<sup>35</sup>

Politeness also affects the habit or culture of a person. Kramsch argues that language is a determinant of human cultural behavior. This theory, put forward by Edwan Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf, became known as the *Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis*. This hypothesis is proven by the strategy used to speak in compiling the information structure. Someone who can choose the right vocabulary and words, and compile a good sentence structure reflects a good personality as well, and vice versa.<sup>36</sup>

---

<sup>34</sup> Eko Kuntarto, "Kesantunan Berbahasa Ditinjau Dari Prespektif Kecerdasan Majemuk," *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi* 16, no. 2 (2016): 58.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, 59.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, 64.

Referring to this theory, it can be concluded that language and culture are closely related to each other. For example, can be seen from how people, especially residents of Kediri Kaliombo understand and deliver information from the internet. Information whose understanding is well explored and studied will lead to good delivery without being exaggerated, while information that is not processed properly will lead to misunderstandings that eventually lead to conflict over the lack of clarity of information or it can be said as false information or *hoaxes*.

### How to Overcome Hoaxes

The current condition of developing the world has led to advances in technology and information where its use has a very significant impact on people's lives. Technology and information provide a variety of communication tools that are specially tailored to support both inter-connection and inter-relationship interactions. Currently, the system that works behind the scenes can change a world that starts from heterogeneity to homogeneity.<sup>37</sup> It is proven that through its features, technology has succeeded in penetrating space and time from national borders to spread news and information.

In practice, the spread of relevant as well as irrelevant information online cannot be distinguished by the reader. It often invites debate in the world of cyberspace. Especially if the information circulating contains SARA or deviates far from the actuality of the information, relations in society will be divided into opposing groups. This is what is then indicated as a *hoax* because *hoaxes* are information whose truth has not been confirmed with certainty.<sup>38</sup> *Hoax* information does not only cover general aspects of life but also things that are considered as a person's *privacy*. Thus, Redstate writes that today the world is experiencing the era of "*Brave New World of Fake News*."<sup>39</sup> Where efforts to maintain harmony in life have been shifted from the culture of society.

This hoax phenomenon has turned out to be an acute problem that has been inflamed globally since the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Referring to Merriam-Webster, the term *hoax* is "confusion that starts with a drink that has been poisoned" so that it makes people fall prey to trickery over something negative.<sup>40</sup> When viewed from a linguistic perspective referring to the Big

---

<sup>37</sup> Prayitno, "Langkah Pemerintah Menangkal Diseminasi Berita Palsu," 18.

<sup>38</sup> Christiany Juditha, "Interaksi Komunikasi Hoax Di Media Sosial Serta Antisipasinya Hoax Communication Interactivity in Social Media and Anticipation," *Jurnal Pekomm* 3, no. 1 (2018): 31.

<sup>39</sup> Justito Adiprasetyo et al., "HOAX, REPRODUKSI DAN PERSEBARAN: SUATU PENELITIAN LITERATUR," *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 1, no. 4 (2017): 271.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*

Indonesian Dictionary, hoaxes are fake news. Meanwhile, according to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, the term *hoax* is a *malicious deception* or lies made with malicious purposes.

There are several types of *hoaxes*: *first*, *hoax proper*, which is false information that is deliberately created to deceive people. *Second*, the headline is excited but for different from the content of the news, where a lot of headline information is provocative but not the same as the content contained therein. *Third*, true news in a misleading context, some information that has been spread in the past is brought to the surface again, causing uproar and various other problems in the social order.<sup>41</sup>

According to the results of the Mastel survey, the web is a channel used to spread *hoaxes* with a percentage scale of 34.90%, then *chat* applications such as WhatsApp, Line and telegram amounted to 62.80%, through social media Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and path 92.40%. So, nominally of sites spreader *hoax* and hatred speech in Indonesia which is estimated by the Ministry of Communications and Information, there is as many as 800 thousand.<sup>42</sup> The spread of hoaxes in cyberspace can also be the background for several other crimes, such as *carding*, *hacking*, fraud, and terrorism. The reason is that the use of technology is not accompanied by the application of clear regulations.<sup>43</sup> Therefore, as a step to prevent the spread of hoaxes, the need for cooperation from various parties, especially the government. There are some comprehensive steps from the government and the legal consequences as follows:

1. Law no. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions  
The issuance of the ITE Law contains articles regarding prohibitions that must be obeyed in interacting on social media and contains basic rules regarding the information to be published and what information is prohibited so that it will not disturb public order.
2. Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2015 concerning Public Communication Management  
In the practice of this Presidential Instruction, the management of public communication is under the responsibility of the Ministry of

---

<sup>41</sup> Benny Lesmana, Yudi Rusfiana, and Ridwan Gunawan, "Strategi Kontra Opini Pemberitaan Palsu (Hoax) Oleh Dinas Penerangan Angkatan Darat," *Peperangan Asimetrik* 4, no. 2 (2018): 78.

<sup>42</sup> Juditha, "Interaksi Komunikasi Hoax Di Media Sosial Serta Antisipasinya Hoax Communication Interactivity in Social Media and Anticipation," 32.

<sup>43</sup> Juditha, "Access to Search and Dissemination of Information on Government About Communication and Informatics by Society in South Sulawesi-Akses Pencarian Dan Penyebaran Informasi Tentang Pemerintah Bidang Komunikasi Dan Informatika Oleh Masyarakat Di Sulawesi Selatan."



Communication and Information Technology where the government can take steps according to its duties, functions, and authorities.

3. Power of Government Public Relations (*Government Public Relations*)  
The duties and roles of government public relations officers cover writing, fireplaces, analyzers, such as analyzing media content, making press releases, and so on concerning what information spreads in society and what the government needs to disseminate.
4. Establishing a Communication Network  
Establishment of communication as a bridge of connection between each government agency. Public Relations are obliged to share news up to that about world developments and the growth of the global community.
5. Development of a Government News Network  
The role of the Government News Network (JPP) is a newsroom that raises information related to government affairs such as programs and policies promoted by the government, and ensure the up-to-dateness of information before public consumption.
6. Content Complaints  
The Ministry of Communication and Information has provided a complaint site on the <https://aduankonten.id> page. On this site, the public can report content that they feel is disturbing in a fairly easy way, namely filling out the registration form, uploading a link, and also providing evidence in the form of a screenshot of the information to be reported, as well as providing logical reasons/information in retrieving information.
7. Anti Hoax Joint Movement and *TurnBackHoax.id*  
Collaboration with the government and anti- *hoax* organizations aims to increase public awareness by minimizing the spread of *hoaxes*. With encouragement, the media literacy movement instituted a *code of conduct*, which is a good procedure in the media of social communication, the public will be able to distinguish between false and actual information.
8. Social Media Synergy of State Civil Apparatus  
The formation of the SIMAN team as a part of tackling false information with a work pattern of identifying messages, analyzing, producing information as well as distributing information to the public based on government support.<sup>44</sup>

Efforts to prevent hoaxes not only be the responsibility of the government, but also the students as *agents of change*. The initial blow to the role of students can be realized by providing socialization on information

---

<sup>44</sup> Prayitno, "Langkah Pemerintah Menangkal Diseminasi Berita Palsu," 25–35.

checking procedures as part of the literacy program. Several ways to ensure the accuracy of information is to ensure clarity: (a) the domain name of the information source first, (b) the person in charge and the media address, (c) the domain data uses the Who is a domain, (d) the time and date of the information source, (e) match the information read with information from other media, (f) not reopen the media that publish *hoax* information.<sup>45</sup> According to the author, after members fish socialization about how to understand terms -the terms of foreign contained in the manual handling of Covid-19, followed by assistance to check the correctness of the information spread in social media, would lay to help the community, especially residents Kaliombo Kediri city to refuse s moans information hoaxes. Therefore, those residents can become critical thinkers, and wise in acting when receiving information from social media.

## Conclusion

The basic ingredient for the formation of interaction is the use of language because with language a person can channel various ideas, ideas, thoughts, and express himself. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the use of English as an international language was emphasized, especially information related to the development of this case, often using foreign terms so that the global community could reach it.

However, for the general public, especially the residents of Kaliombo, Kediri City who are not involved in the world of formal education, they find it difficult to understand these foreign terms, so it is important to empower a literacy culture to improve *reading comprehension* so as not to misinterpret the content contained in the information. This was proven by the enthusiasm of the residents when they were involved in literacy activities. Therefore, assistance to ensure the accuracy of information is a priority that must be pursued so that society will be able to minimize the spread of non-actual news or even *hoaxes*.

## References

- Adiprasetyo, Justito, Gungum Gumilar, Hartoyo Hartoyo, and Nunik Maharani. "HOAX, REPRODUKSI DAN PERSEBARAN: SUATU PENELUSURAN LITERATUR." *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 1, no. 4 (2017): 271–78.
- Ahdar, Ahdar, Musyarif Musyarif, and Aris Anwaril Muttaqin. "Conception, Scientific and Re-Methodology Pesantren Sunan Drajat in

---

<sup>45</sup> Adiprasetyo et al., "HOAX, REPRODUKSI DAN PERSEBARAN."

- Developing Islamic Education-Based Learning Output.” *Didaktika Religia* 8, no. 1 (2020): 138–56.
- Alfarhan, Ibrahim. “English as a Global Language and the Effects on Culture and Identity.” *American Research Journal of English and Literature* 1 (2016): 1–6.
- Ariefana, Pebriansyah. “Pendeta Jakarta ke Kediri Pimpin Pemberkatan, 12 Jemaat Langsung Corona.” *Suarajatim.id*, July 10, 2020. <https://jatim.suara.com/read/2020/07/10/211641/pendeta-jakarta-ke-kediri-pimpin-pemberkatan-12-jemaat-langsung-corona>.
- Devianty, Rina. “BAHASA SEBAGAI CERMIN KEBUDAYAAN.” *JURNAL TARBIYAH* 24, no. 2 (December 30, 2017): 226–45. <https://doi.org/10.30829/tar.v24i2.167>.
- Fachrurrazy, M. A. *Teaching English as Foreign Language for Teacher in Indonesia*. Malang: State University of Malang Press, 2011.
- Hendriani, Ani, Pupun Nuryani, and Teguh Ibrahim. “PEDAGOGIK LITERASI KRITIS; SEJARAH, FILSAFAT DAN PERKEMBANGANNYA DI DUNIA PENDIDIKAN.” *PEDAGOGIA: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan* 16, no. 1 (2018): 44–59.
- Iriance, Iriance. “Bahasa Inggris Sebagai Bahasa Lingua Franca Dan Posisi Kemampuan Bahasa Inggris Masyarakat Indonesia Diantara Anggota MEA.” In *9th Industrial Presearch Workshop and National Seminar: Peran Penelitian Dan Inovasi Di Era Industry 4.0 Dalam Menujukkan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Menuju Kemandirian Bangsa*, 9:776–83. Bandung: Politeknik Negeri Bandung, 2018.
- Juditha, Christiany. “Access to Search and Dissemination of Information on Government About Communication and Informatics by Society in South Sulawesi-Akses Pencarian Dan Penyebaran Informasi Tentang Pemerintah Bidang Komunikasi Dan Informatika Oleh Masyarakat Di Sulawesi Selatan.” *Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi Dan Opini Publik* 21, no. 1 (2017): 1–14.
- . “Interaksi Komunikasi Hoax Di Media Sosial Serta Antisipasinya Hoax Communication Interactivity in Social Media and Anticipation.” *Jurnal Pekommas* 3, no. 1 (2018): 31–44.
- Juriana, Juriana. “Pentingnya Penggunaan Bahasa Inggris Dalam Komunikasi Dakwah Pada Era Global.” *MAWA'IZH: JURNAL DAKWAH DAN PENGEMBANGAN SOSIAL KEMANUSIAAN* 8, no. 2 (2017): 241–58.

- Kementerian Keuangan. “Protokol Penanganan Bencana COVID-19 Kementerian Keuangan.” Kementerian Keuangan, 2020.  
[https://www.google.com/search?q=Kementerian+Keuangan%2C+%E2%80%9CProtokol+Penanganan+Bencana+COVID-19+Kementerian+Keuangan&rlz=1C1CHBF\\_enID868ID868&oq=Kementerian+Keuangan%2C+%E2%80%9CProtokol+Penanganan+Bencana+COVID-19+Kementerian+Keuangan&aqs=chrome..69i57j415j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8](https://www.google.com/search?q=Kementerian+Keuangan%2C+%E2%80%9CProtokol+Penanganan+Bencana+COVID-19+Kementerian+Keuangan&rlz=1C1CHBF_enID868ID868&oq=Kementerian+Keuangan%2C+%E2%80%9CProtokol+Penanganan+Bencana+COVID-19+Kementerian+Keuangan&aqs=chrome..69i57j415j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8).
- Khatimah, Husnul. “POSISI DAN PERAN MEDIA DALAM KEHIDUPAN MASYARAKAT.” *TASĀMUH* 16, no. 1 (2018): 119–38.
- Kosingah. The Term New Normal and Physical Distancing from Television and the Internet, August 18, 2020.
- Kuntarto, Eko. “Kesantunan Berbahasa Ditinjau Dari Prespektif Kecerdasan Majemuk.” *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi* 16, no. 2 (2016): 58–73.
- Lesmana, Benny, Yudi Rusfiana, and Ridwan Gunawan. “Strategi Kontra Opini Pemberitaan Palsu (Hoax) Oleh Dinas Penerangan Angkatan Darat.” *Peperangan Asimetrik* 4, no. 2 (2018): 71–98.
- Marfu’i, Lucky Nindi Riandika. “Upaya Pendukung Pembelajaran Literasi Dengan Mengasah Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Melalui Teknik Bibliolarning Pada Siswa.” *JURNAL MITRA SWARA GANESHA* 3, no. 2 (2016): 1–18.
- McDougall, Julian, Mark Readman, and Philip Wilkinson. “The Uses of (Digital) Literacy.” *Learning, Media and Technology* 43, no. 3 (July 3, 2018): 263–79. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17439884.2018.1462206>.
- Nurjanah, Ervina, Agus Rusmana, and Andri Yanto. “Hubungan Literasi Digital Dengan Kualitas Penggunaan E-Resources.” *Lentera Pustaka: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Perpustakaan, Informasi Dan Kearsipan* 3, no. 2 (2017): 117–40.
- Nurkholis, Nurkholis. “Dampak Pandemi Novel-Corona Virus Disiase (Covid-19) Terhadap Psikologi Dan Pendidikan Serta Kebijakan Pemerintah.” *Jurnal PGSD* 6, no. 1 (2020): 39–49.
- Nurohman, Aris. “Signifikansi Literasi Informasi (Information Literacy) Dalam Dunia Pendidikan Di Era Global.” *Jurnal Kependidikan* 2, no. 1 (2014): 1–25.

- Panne, Gerben van der, Cees van Beers, and Alfred Kleinknecht. "Success and Failure of Innovation: A Literature Review." *International Journal of Innovation Management* 07, no. 03 (September 1, 2003): 309–38. <https://doi.org/10.1142/S1363919603000830>.
- Prayitno, Budi. "Langkah Pemerintah Menangkal Diseminasi Berita Palsu." *Jurnal Wacana Kinerja: Kajian Praktis-Akademis Kinerja Dan Administrasi Pelayanan Publik* 20, no. 2 (2018): 17–40.
- Rahmansyah, Wanda, and Mahmud Mahmud. "RUMAH BELAJAR DALAM UPAYA MEMBANGUN MASYARAKAT LITERASI." *Jurnal Ilmiah Pangabdhi* 3, no. 1 (2017): 30–37.
- Rao, Parupalli Srinivas. "THE ROLE OF ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE." *Research Journal of English (RJOE)* 4, no. 1 (2019): 65–79.
- Sari, Inda Puspita. "Pentingnya Pemahaman Kedudukan Dan Fungsi Bahasa Indonesia Sebagai Pemersatu Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia (NKRI)." *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Bulan Bahasa UNIB*, 2015, 234–42.
- Silaen, Yoseva, and Dian Hasfera. "MEMBANGUN GENERASI LITERAT MASYARAKAT PESISIR PANTAI: GERAKAN LITERASI "TANAH OMBAK."" *Shaut Al-Maktabah: Jurnal Perpustakaan, Arsip Dan Dokumentasi* 10, no. 2 (2018): 103–18.
- Sit, Masganti, and Muhammad Shaleh Assingkily. "Persepsi Guru Tentang Social Distancing Pada Pendidikan AUD Era New Normal." *Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini* 5, no. 2 (2020): 1009–23.
- SulasmI. The Term New Normal and Physical Distancing from Television and the Internet, July 28, 2020.
- Susanto, Eko Harry. "Social Media, Hoax, and Threats Against Diversity In Indonesia." *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change* 12, no. 8 (2019): 328–44.
- Vera. The Term New Normal and Physical Distancing from Television and the Internet, July 28, 2020.
- Warsihna, Jaka. "Meningkatkan Literasi Membaca Dan Menulis Dengan Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi (TIK)." *Kwangsan* 4, no. 2 (2016): 67–80.
- Pemkot Kediri, The Service City. "Website Resmi Pemerintah Kota Kediri," Oktober 2020. <https://kedirikota.go.id/page/kota-kediri>.

Nurul Hanani, Ayu Madona

WHO. "Catatan Tentang Aspek Kesehatan Jiwa Dan Psikososial Wabah COVID-19 Versi 1.0." IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Commite), February 2020.