Research Article

The language production strategy: An effort to prevent social disorders and control community behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic

Felix Brian Hari Ekaristianto[a], Ririn Sulistyowati[b]

[a]Department of Law, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, 55281, Indonesia
[b]Faculty of Literature, Culture and Communication, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, 55191, Indonesia

felix.ekaristianto@uajy.ac.id

Abstract

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is a virus that causes a global pandemic. The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the COVID-19 pandemic since March 11, 2020. During the pandemic, the government needs to make efforts to prevent social disturbances from occurring, so control over people's behavior needs to be carried out. One of the efforts to control people's behavior carried out by the Indonesian government is to produce language forms. This form of language is still used today, even though the pandemic has passed. The data used in this research was obtained from secondary sources from previous research regarding the lexicon that emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic. The secondary data was classified based on its forms; then, an in-depth analysis was carried out using Roger Fowler's Critical Discourse Analysis theory. After the analysis is carried out, conclusions are drawn inductively. The results of this research show that the government uses several forms of language to prevent social disturbances and control the behavior of Indonesian society. These forms are abbreviations, acronyms, words, and phrases. These forms are used to prevent and overcome social disturbances that arise in Indonesian society in facing the COVID-19 pandemic.

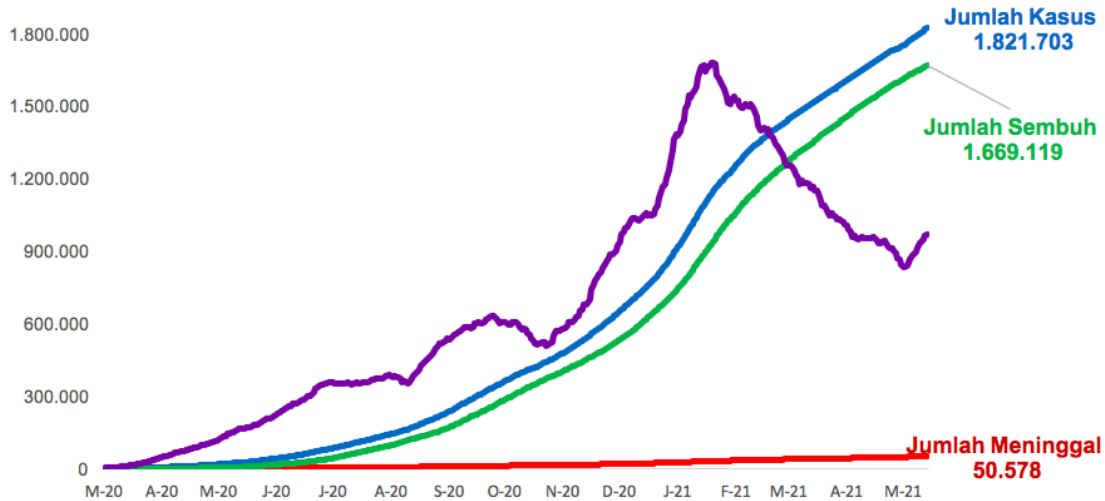**Keywords**: COVID-19; critical discourse analysis; language production; social control; social disruption.

1. Introduction

Quoted from the World Health Organization (WHO) page, Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The virus can spread from an infected person's mouth or nose through small fluid particles when coughing, sneezing, talking, singing, or breathing. People can catch COVID-19 from other people who are infected with the virus. COVID-19 can spread mainly from person to person through droplets from the nose or mouth that come out when a person infected with COVID-19 coughs, sneezes, or talks. These droplets are relatively heavy, travel not far, and fall to the ground quickly. People can become infected with COVID-19 if they inhale droplets from someone infected.

Until now, the cause of the Coronavirus has not been known, but it is known that animals spread this virus and can infect other species, including humans. The Coronavirus originated in Wuhan, China, and appeared in December 2019. The WHO designated COVID-19 as a global pandemic on

March 11, 2020. Since then, the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia has been swift, with many cases. The distribution of COVID-19 in Indonesia can be seen in the graph below.

Graph 1. Distribution of COVID-19 in Indonesia
Source: https://pen.kemenkeu.go.id/in/page/pengaruhcovid

The graph above shows that the number of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia increased from May 2020 to May 2021. This increase resulted in the emergence of several regulations and policies from the government to prevent and overcome the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia. These regulations and policies disrupt the lifestyle of Indonesian society. Regulations such as restrictions on activities create various social disturbances. Apart from that, news regarding the increase in COVID-19 cases has also caused public anxiety, resulting in fear of carrying out activities. People tired of the situation are starting to question the truth about the existence of COVID-19. People are starting not to believe that COVID-19 is accurate, and they are starting to violate the regulations made by the government.

In order to overcome this problem, the government created a strategy in the form of language production to prevent social disturbances and control the behavior of Indonesian society. The social disturbances referred to in this research are crime and social deviance. Based on the opinion of (Regalado et al., 2022), changes in people's daily routines, as well as conditions that cause stress during the COVID-19 pandemic, are the causes of the emergence of criminal behavior and social deviance in society. According to the Polda Metro Jaya website, crime in the jurisdiction of Polda Metro Jaya increased during the COVID-19 pandemic. The increase that occurred reached 400%. The data collected by Robinopsnal Bareskrim Polri is the result of a comparison of the ten months before and after the establishment of the pandemic. Meanwhile, the social deviance referred to in this research is in the opinion of (Mappa et al., 2016), who states that social deviance is behavior that does not comply with the social norms of a community group.

In Roger Fowler's theory, language is a social practice. The choice of diction or vocabulary carries a particular purpose and ideology (Eriyanto, 2011). Selecting diction with this specific purpose is the essential reference in this research. This research will explain the choice of diction in the new vocabulary produced by the government during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research will explain how the government uses diction to prevent social disturbances and control the behavior of Indonesian people during the ongoing pandemic. Even today, some terms are still used, even though the pandemic has passed.

Research on the lexicon related to the COVID-19 pandemic has been carried out previously. Saed (Saed et al., 2022) researched *Establishing a COVID-19 Lemmatized Word List for Journalists and*

ESP Learners. This corpus-based research identified six vocabulary categories: acronyms and abbreviations, disease, COVID-19, biology, medicine, and scientific disciplines. This vocabulary is helpful for media workers and ESP students in journalism, medicine, nursing, pharmacy, and related health sciences. Joharry (Joharry & Turiman, 2020) has also conducted similar research entitled *Examining Malaysian Public Letters to Editors on COVID-19 Pandemic: A Corpus-assisted Discourse Analysis*. The results obtained from this corpus-based critical discourse analysis research illustrate how open letters can provide a more comprehensive view of public attitudes toward COVID-19 in Malaysia. Lastly is Sultan (2020) , with research entitled *Positive Discourse Analysis of the Indonesian Government Spokesperson's Discursive Strategies during the Covid-19 Pandemic*. This critical discourse analysis research found that government spokespeople utilized nomination, predication, argumentation, perspective, intensification, and mitigation strategies to convey information to the public. This discursive strategy increases public optimism and builds solidarity among Indonesian citizens as a moral force in facing the pandemic.

The research entitled *Language Production Strategy by the Indonesian Government as an Effort to Prevent Social Disorders in Controlling Community Behavior during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Roger Fowler's Critical Discourse Analysis* differs from the three studies above. Even though this research and the three studies above both discuss the lexicon during the COVID-19 pandemic, this research has different objects and studies from previous research. If Saed's (Saed et al., 2022)research uses corpus linguistic studies, then this research uses critical discourse analysis studies. Joharry's research (Joharry & Turiman, 2020) also uses critical discourse analysis studies, but this research has a research object of Malaysian society, while this research has a research object of Indonesian society. Sultan's research (2020) uses a critical discourse analysis study with the research object of Indonesian society. However, this research uses a PDA approach, while this research uses a critical discourse analysis theory approach from Roger Fowler. Thus, although this research has similarities with several previous studies, it has different research objects and studies from previous research. This explanation above is what shows the novelty of this research.

This research will focus on discussing the forms of language used by the government to prevent social disturbances and control the behavior of Indonesian society. Then, this research will further explain the purpose of using these language forms to facilitate government efforts to prevent social disturbances and control the behavior of Indonesian society. The data used in this research was obtained from secondary sources originating from previous research regarding vocabulary that emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. Methods

This research is qualitative descriptive research. The data in this research is in the form of linguistic forms that emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic. This data is in the form of secondary data obtained from research that has been conducted previously. The secondary data source comes from research by Rahman (2020) with the title Acceptance of Terms during the Covid-19 Pandemic, Lapasau (Lapasau, 2020) with the title Enrichment of the Indonesian Language through New Terms Related to Covid-19, Sutarini (Sutarini et al., 2021) with the title Development Analysis Indonesian Vocabulary During the Covid-19 Pandemic, Puspitasari (2021) with the title Terms for Using Various Languages during the Covid-19 Pandemic, and Anwariyah (Anwariyah, 2023) with the title Acronyms, Abbreviations and Terms during the Covid-19 Pandemic. The secondary data collected is then classified based on its form: abbreviations, acronyms, words, and phrases. Next, Roger Fowler's critical discourse analysis theory deeply analyzed the data. Conclusions are drawn inductively.

3. Results

Regarding Roger Fowler's theory, confident linguistic choices carry specific ideological values (Sanga et al., 2021), Based on the analysis by researchers, several forms of linguistics were produced by the government during the COVID-19 pandemic. These forms are abbreviations, acronyms, words, and phrases. However, not all of these forms can be used as tools to carry out social control but are only limited to new vocabulary created to accommodate the transfer of information related to COVID-19. In this section, the researcher will first discuss all linguistic forms that emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic. After that, the researcher will explain which forms are used as a tool of social control.

As mentioned earlier, the government produced various linguistic forms during the COVID-19 pandemic, including abbreviations, acronyms, words, and phrases. The following table presents these forms in a structured format to provide a clear overview.

Table 1. Linguistic Forms Produced by the Government during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Linguistic Forms	Type
AKB (Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru) 'Adaptation to New Habits'	abbreviation
APD (Alat Pelindung Diri) 'Personal Protective Equipment'	abbreviation
BDR (Belajar Dari Rumah) 'Study from Home'	abbreviation
KDR (Kerja Dari Rumah) 'Work from Home'	abbreviation
KDK (Kerja Dari Kantor) 'Work from Office'	abbreviation
ODP (Orang Dalam Pantauan) 'People Under Monitoring'	abbreviation
ODR (Orang Dalam Risiko) 'People at Risk'	abbreviation
OTG (Orang Tanpa Gejala) 'People Without Symptoms'	abbreviation
PDP (Pasien Dalam Pengawasan) 'Patient Under Supervision'	abbreviation
PJJ (Pelajaran Jarak Jauh) 'Distance Learning'	abbreviation
PKM (Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat) 'Community Activity Restrictions'	abbreviation
PSBB (Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar) 'Large-Scale Social Restrictions'	abbreviation
SIKM (Surat Izin Keluar Masuk) 'Entry and Exit Permit'	abbreviation
TCM (Tes Cepat Molekuler) 'Rapid Molecular Test'	abbreviation
fasyankes (fasilitas pelayanan masyarakat) 'community service facilities'	acronym
nakes (tenaga kesehatan) 'health workers'	acronym
prokes (protokol kesehatan) 'health protocols'	acronym
Sahabat Jiwa (Saluran Hatiku Berbasis Aplikasi Tentang Jiwa) 'soul best friend'	acronym
sedaring (seminar dalam jaringan) 'online seminar'	acronym
klaster 'cluster'	words
komorbid 'comorbid'	words
beli panik 'panic buying'	phrases
gugus kasus 'case cluster'	phrases
Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19	phrases
isolasi mandiri 'self-isolation'	phrases
jaga jarak 'maintain a distance'	phrases
karantina wilayah 'regional quarantine'	phrases
kasus impor 'imported cases'	phrases
kasus konfirmasi 'confirmed case'	phrases
kasus transmisi lokal 'cases of local transmission'	phrases
kebiasaan baru 'new habit'	phrases
kekebalan kelompok 'herd immunity'	phrases

kenormalan baru 'new normal'	phrases
kontak erat 'close contact'	phrases
kontaminasi silang 'cross-contamination'	phrases
pelacakan kontak 'contact tracing'	phrases
pelandaian kurva 'curve sloping'	phrases
pembatasan fisik 'physical distancing'	phrases
pembatasan sosial 'social distancing'	phrases
penjarakan media sosial 'social media distancing'	phrases
penularan lokal 'local transmission'	phrases
tes cepat 'rapid test'	phrases
tes usap 'swab test'	phrases
zona merah 'red zone'	phrases

The linguistic forms above show the high productivity of terms emerging during the COVID-19 pandemic. Many new terms have emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Covid-19 pandemic has contributed to new Indonesian vocabulary and terms (Sutarini et al., 2021). The birth of new vocabulary and terms is a positive thing in the development of the Indonesian language because the birth of new vocabulary and terms can enrich the treasures of the Indonesian language. With the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, new terms have also spread in the lives of Indonesian people (Rahman, 2020). Even though the COVID-19 pandemic has passed, Indonesian people still use several vocabulary and terms.

4. Discussion

Apart from positively impacting the richness of the Indonesian language, language production during the COVID-19 pandemic is also helpful for the government as a tool of social control. Roger Fowler sees language as a system that allows a person to control and regulate experiences in a social reality (Sanga et al., 2021). The Indonesian government also implements this. The Indonesian government utilizes language forms as a tool of social control to prevent and overcome social disturbances. The government uses several forms of language as a means of social control. Through these forms of language, social disturbances in crime and social deviation can be reduced. The forms of the language are as follows.

4.1. *AKB (Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru)* 'Adaptation to New Habits'

Adaptasi kebiasaan baru 'adaptation to new habits' is a phrase created as an equivalent to *the new normal* in English. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, as an extension of the Indonesian government, stated that during the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesian people were required to live with a new way of life. It is hoped that society can make peace with COVID-19. *Adaptasi kebiasaan baru* 'adaptation to new habits' refers to an action or behavior carried out by the community and all institutions in the area to carry out new daily patterns, work patterns, and lifestyle patterns that are different from before. If this is not done, the risk of transmission will occur. Society is expected to remain productive even though the COVID-19 pandemic is occurring. Apart from that, the public is also expected to continue to comply with government regulations to prevent the transmission of COVID-19.

If we look at the choice of words in the phrase *adaptasi kebiasaan baru* 'adaptation to new habits', there is social control, which manifests through several things. First, the term *adaptasi* 'adaptation' is used. Suppose we refer to the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI). In that case, *adaptasi* 'adaptation' can mean 'changes in living things so that they are suitable or able to survive in their environmental

conditions' and 'adjusting themselves to new environmental conditions.' This meaning contains positive taste values. *Adaptasi* 'adaptation' is seen as something that living things naturally do if they want to survive in new conditions or environments. The positive feeling of the *adaptasi* 'adaptation' will make people feel that they must do whatever it takes to survive the COVID-19 pandemic, including obeying government regulations to do or not do something. People will believe that by complying with these regulations, they will be able to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic and survive.

Second, the use of the term *kebiasaan baru* 'new habit'. The term *kebiasaan baru* 'new habit' also has a positive value. The KBBI defines a *kebiasaan* 'habit' as 'something that is usually done.' The use of the term *kebiasaan* 'habit' will positively impact people's mindset regarding the regulations that the government has made during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Kebiasaan* 'habit' refers to something that is usually done so that if something is used to being done, there is no feeling of being forced to do it. People will be easily controlled to obey regulations regarding the prevention and handling of COVID-19 because people consider this a new habit. In fact, through the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, the government provided a *Panduan Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru di Masa Pandemi Covid-19* 'Guide to Adapting to New Habits during the COVID-19 pandemic', which was disseminated massively to the Indonesian people. It is hoped that society will survive without creating social disturbances such as crime and social deviation by adapting to circumstances.

4.2. *APD (Alat Pelindung Diri)* 'Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)'

APD (Alat Pelindung Diri) 'Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)' is clothing used by medical personnel when treating COVID-19 patients. This aims to prevent transmission of the virus(Sutarini et al., 2021). This personal protective equipment consists of a mask, protective clothing, and gloves (Rahman, 2020). Therefore, medical personnel need PPE to protect themselves from the dangers of COVID-19. Medical personnel are also part of Indonesian society. Medical personnel are at the forefront of dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic. The Indonesian government, recognizing the crucial role of medical personnel, has a very high dependence on them in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic, providing necessary support and resources. Whereas, the risk of transmitting COVID-19 is very high for medical personnel. Apart from being at risk of experiencing health problems due to COVID-19, medical personnel are also at risk of experiencing psychological problems due to COVID-19. Based on research conducted by (Pinggian et al., 2021), medical personnel experienced psychological impacts such as stress, anxiety, and depression, from mild to severe while treating COVID-19 patients. Thus, a sense of calm and security is needed by medical personnel in treating COVID-19 patients so that medical personnel do not experience psychological disorders.

Using the term *pelindung* 'protective' in the phrase *Alat Pelindung Diri* 'Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)' will provide peace of mind for medical personnel because when referring to the KBBI, *pelindung* 'protective' means 'equipment to protect.' A person will feel safe and calm if he feels protected. Apart from the effectiveness of personal protective equipment in protecting the user, choosing *pelindung* 'protective' diction will also provide a sense of security for the wearer. Suppose the term *alat pelindung diri* 'personal protective equipment' is replaced with *alat penutup diri* 'self-covering equipment' or *alat pembungkus diri* 'self-wrapping equipment'. In that case, the equipment's primary function, namely to protect the user, will not be immediately known to the wearer. Even though the way to use personal protective equipment is to cover or wrap body parts, the term used by the government is still *alat pelindung diri* 'personal protective equipment' because it refers to the function, not how to use it. This way, medical personnel will feel safer when carrying out their duties. This sense of security and calm is hoped to prevent social disturbances such as work strikes, or other social disturbances caused by psychological disorders while medical personnel treat COVID-19 patients.

4.3. *BDR (Belajar Dari Rumah)* 'Study from Home' and *KDR (Kerja Dari Rumah)* 'Work from Home'

The term *BDR (Belajar Dari Rumah)* 'study from home' is used so students carry out the teaching and learning process from home online to prevent crowds (Sutarini et al., 2021). BDR requires all students to study from home without meeting face-to-face in class. The learning process continues, but the learning methods and models are different. Face-to-face learning has changed to online (Rahman, 2020). Meanwhile, *KDR (Kerja Dari Rumah)* 'work from home' is the equivalent of *work from home* in English. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused many workers to work from home. This is one of the efforts to prevent transmission of the COVID-19 virus(Sutarini et al., 2021). The implementation of KDR during the pandemic aims to prevent excessive transmission. Work is an activity that requires traveling distance. This underlies the consideration of the spread of the virus when workers travel. Each employee is asked to complete their workload obligations from their respective homes using the work procedures of each respective company (Rahman, 2020).

BDR (Belajar Dari Rumah) 'study from home' and *KDR (Kerja Dari Rumah)* 'work from home' is forms of social control carried out by the government to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus. The terms *BDR (Belajar Dari Rumah)* 'study from home' and *KDR (Kerja Dari Rumah)* 'work from home' are linguistic forms created by the government to convey the meaning that society must remain productive even in limited conditions. *BDR (Belajar Dari Rumah)* 'study from home'and *KDR (Kerja Dari Rumah)* 'work from home' are a follow-up to regional quarantine, so even though people cannot carry out activities freely, they still have to be productive. This productivity is realized through work and study. If people continue to work during the pandemic, they will still receive income to fulfill their daily lives. They are considering that the cause of the increase in crime rates during the pandemic was many layoffs (Millah, 2020). Crime is a social disorder that can arise during the COVID-19 pandemic due to unmet needs due to lack of income, so this needs to be prevented and dealt with.

Meanwhile, if students do not study during the pandemic, social deviation in juvenile delinquency can occur because students carry out no positive activities during the pandemic. Students may also become criminals. Thus, the impact of social control through the implementation of *BDR (Belajar Dari Rumah)* 'study from home'and *KDR (Kerja Dari Rumah)* 'work from home' can prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus and social disturbances. The choice of words/diction used is based on the intent of government policy to prevent COVID-19, which also impacts social disruption while maintaining people's productivity in work and study. *BDR (Belajar Dari Rumah)* 'study from home' and *KDR (Kerja Dari Rumah)* 'work from home' are straightforward to understand, so these terms can help the government streamline government efforts to deal with problems due to COVID-19.

4.4. *PPKM (Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat)* 'Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities'

The term *PPKM (Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat)* 'implementation of restrictions on community activities' is only implemented in several areas in Bali and Java(Sutarini et al., 2021). This term began to be used by the government from 11-25 January 2021 in line with policies regarding the increase in COVID-19 patients at the start of the new year 2021 (Junaidi & Haryadi, 2021). The *PPKM (Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat)* 'implementation of restrictions on community activities' is implemented by raising and lowering the level. Previously, the government had *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB)* 'implementation large-scale social restrictions' in several regions of Indonesia. The PPKM policy has drawn many pros and cons from the public, but this policy has proven effective in reducing the number of COVID-19 cases that occur in Indonesia. Based on test results, PPKM is generally effective in dealing with the spike in COVID-19 cases, starting in the fifth week of PPKM. The decline in cases differs between provinces.

DKI Jakarta started to fall in the third week, Banten and West Java in the fourth week, and Central Java, DIY, and East Java in the fifth week. Meanwhile, Bali did show a decline in cases in the seventh week of PPKM (Yakhamid & Zaqi, 2021).

The use of diction *PPKM (Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat)* 'implementation of restrictions on community activity' is a form of social control carried out by the Indonesian government, especially in *pembatasan* 'restrictive' diction. The term *pembatasan* 'restrictive' has a more subtle meaning compared to *pelarangan* 'prohibition'. If the community rejects the *PPKM (Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat)* 'implementation of restrictions on community activities', a worse impact could occur if the diction used is *Pemberlakuan Pelarangan Kegiatan Masyarakat* 'implementation of a prohibition on community activities'. This can create social disturbances in the form of strong protests from the community, which can result in anarchic behavior. People will feel anxious because the diction of *pelarangan* 'prohibition' has a negative value. People will feel afraid to carry out activities because the diction of *pelarangan* 'prohibition' is also related to sanctions and punishment if violated. Thus, diction dramatically influences the response from the public, so choosing the proper diction can indirectly affect the government's social control efforts.

4.5. *ODP (Orang Dalam Pantauan)* 'People Under Monitoring', *OTG (Orang Tanpa Gejala)* 'People Without Symptoms', and *ODR (Orang Dalam Risiko)* 'People at Risk'

The term *ODP (Orang Dalam Pantauan)* 'people under monitoring' is intended for someone who has had contact with or traveled to a country infected with the COVID-19 virus, even though that person has not shown any symptoms. Meanwhile, *OTG (Orang Tanpa Gejala)* 'people without symptoms' refers to people who do not show any symptoms of COVID-19 infection but carry and can transmit the virus to other people. *ODR (Orang Dalam Risiko)* 'people at risk' is a term for someone at most significant risk because they are close to someone exposed to COVID-19. Someone with a high risk does not necessarily mean that he or she will be infected easily, but the impact of exposure is vast (Rahman, 2020).

These three terms are a form of classification. Roger Fowler sees language as a classification system. Language describes how the world's reality is seen, allowing a person to control and regulate experiences of social reality (Sanga et al., 2021). Labeling someone using the terms ODP, OTG, and ODR can make that person shunned in their social environment. People who are not infected with COVID-19 will feel afraid if they have to have direct contact with someone with the labels ODP, OTG, and ODR. This fear will create conditions in the form of minimal interaction with someone with ODP, OTG, and ODR status. This positively impacts handling COVID-19 because people will consciously distance themselves from someone with that status and will only interact again after that status is removed. This is a form of social control over society through language. Society will automatically stay away from people with ODP, OTG, or ODR status. Apart from that, it is also hoped that social disturbances will not arise in society with the creation of this term. With the terms ODP, OTG, and ODR, it is hoped that there will be no social disruption in the form of violations of government regulations regarding COVID-19 because the public knows that there are various types of possible transmission of COVID-19 if seen based on ODP, OTG, and ODR status.

4.6. *Sahabat Jiwa (Saluran Hatiku Berbasis Aplikasi Tentang Jiwa)* 'Soul Bestfriend'

Sahabat Jiwa (Saluran Hatiku Berbasis Aplikasi Tentang Jiwa) 'soul bestfriend' is a brave counseling service from the DKI Jakarta Health Service for COVID-19 patients. The services provided in this application are like the relationship between friends. Even complaints submitted by the public are called venting. Confiding or venting is when someone tries to say something to people considered close. The problems discussed are usually personal. This service seeks to bring the government closer to the community.

Using the term *sahabat* 'bestfriend' will create closeness between the government and society. This is due to the meaning of *sahabat* 'bestfriend', namely 'close friend.' Social control is carried out subtly in the use of this term. The government positions itself as a sahabat 'bestfriend' of the community. In this way, the public is expected to be able to comply with government regulations regarding COVID-19 as happily as they would with friends. It is hoped that social disturbances will not occur in the community by complying with all government regulations.

4.7. *Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan COVID-19* 'Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19'

Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan COVID-19 'task force for the acceleration of handling COVID-19' is a task force formed by the Indonesian government to coordinate inter-agency activities to prevent and overcome the impact of the COVID-19 disease in Indonesia as a further step in the crisis communication strategy for handling the pandemic, fast, precise, focused, integrated, and synergistic steps are needed between ministries/agencies and regional governments. Based on these considerations, President Joko Widodo issued Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 concerning the *Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan COVID-19* 'task force for the acceleration of handling COVID-19' (Sanga et al., 2021).

One of the exciting things about the choice of the term *Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan COVID-19* 'task force for the acceleration of handling covid-19' lies in the word *percepatan* 'acceleration'. The word *percepatan* 'acceleration' refers to efforts to speed up the resolution of a problem. 2020 was challenging for Indonesians because COVID-19 began to destroy their way of life. The length of the pandemic has resulted in the paralysis of various important sectors in Indonesia, especially the education and economic sectors. People are starting to get tired of the situation, which can trigger social disturbances. Crime and social deviance are increasing. In fact, according to the Polda Metro Jaya website, crime in the jurisdiction of Polda Metro Jaya increased during the COVID-19 pandemic. The increase that occurred reached 400%. In these conditions, people need calm and a sense of security. Using the term *percepatan* 'acceleration' will make people feel calm and safe because this term shows the government's seriousness in resolving the COVID-19 pandemic problem. This diction gives the impression that the government wants to resolve various problems related to COVID-19 immediately.

4.8. *Karantina Wilayah* 'Regional Quarantine'

Karantina wilayah 'regional quarantine' is the equivalent of a *lockdown* in English. *Karantina wilayah* 'regional quarantine' can be interpreted as closing an area. This relates to prohibiting residents from entering a place due to emergency conditions. *Karantina wilayah* 'regional quarantine' can also mean a country closing its borders so that no one enters or leaves it (Rahman, 2020). The closure of entry and exit routes and restrictions on population movement were carried out to reduce contamination and spread of the COVID-19 disease (Anwariyah, 2023). Indonesia, an archipelagic country, does not implement regional quarantine but rather in the form of regions, including RT, RW, villages, sub-districts, districts, or provinces (Puspitasari, 2023).

Apart from being compared to *karantina wilayah* 'regional quarantine', *lockdown* can also be compared to *regional lockdown*. However, the term *karantina* 'quarantine' has a more positive meaning than the term *penguncian* 'lockdown'. *Karantina* 'quarantine' can mean 'an effort to separate and limit the movement and interaction of healthy people who may have been exposed to an infectious disease to monitor and determine the further development of their condition.' regarding the KBBI. Meanwhile, *penguncian* '*lockdown*' means 'the act of locking up.' If the term used is a *penguncian wilayah* 'regional lockdown', people will feel confined and imprisoned, so this will cause public panic. Social disruption has the potential to occur in this condition. However, if the term is

karantina wilayah 'regional quarantine', society will be more controlled because *karantina wilayah* 'regional quarantine' has a more positive value than *penguncian wilayah* 'regional lockdown'.

4.9. *Zona Merah* 'Red Zone'

The *Zona Merah* 'red zone' is an area with a high risk of transmission of the COVID-19 virus. The determination is calculated based on public health indicators using scoring and weighting. Red zone status is given to areas where the transmission of COVID-19 is no longer under control. In the Red zone, all social activities are suspended, including the temporary suspension of teaching and learning activities in schools, activities in places of worship and offices.

The *Zona Merah* 'red zone' has an equivalent term, namely the *Zona Berbahaya* 'dangerous zone'. However, the government does not use this term. This is because the term *merah* 'red' has a softer taste compared to the word *berbahaya* 'dangerous'. Connotatively, the word *merah* 'red' means 'dangerous'. However, if in this condition the term used is *zona berbahaya* 'dangerous zone', then public panic will occur. Public panic can potentially cause social disruption, so this needs to be avoided. By using words with connotative meaning such as *merah* 'red', the negative feeling value of the word *berbahaya* 'dangerous' decreases in intensity.

5. Conclusions

Based on the analysis carried out in this research, it can be concluded that the government has produced many forms of language during the COVID-19 pandemic. These forms of language can be abbreviations, acronyms, words, and phrases. These language forms are used by the government as a language production strategy to prevent social disturbances in controlling people's behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic. These forms are used to prevent and overcome social disturbances that arise in Indonesian society in facing the COVID-19 pandemic. Through these forms, it is hoped that people can feel calm and safe during the pandemic. Through these forms, it is also hoped that the public will implement all government regulations and policies related to COVID-19 without feeling forced or burdened. By implementing this, social disturbances in crime and social deviance can be prevented and handled.

References

Anwariyah. (2023). Akronim, Singkatan, dan Istilah di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Narasi: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa, Sastra Indonesia,Dan Pengajarannya*, *1*(1), 24–44. https://jurnalfaktarbiyah.iainkediri.ac.id/index.php/narasi/article/view/899

Eriyanto. (2001). *Analisis Wacana: Pengantar Analisis Teks Media*. Yogyakarta: LKIS.

Joharry, S. A., & Turiman, S. (2020). Examining malaysian public letters to editor on COVID-19 pandemic: A corpus-assisted discourse analysis. *GEMA Online Journal of Language Studies*, *20*(3), 242–260. https://doi.org/10.17576/gema-2020-2003-14

Junaidi, R., & Haryadi, D. (2021). Media dan Produksi Bahasa pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Indonesia. *Komunikasiana: Journal of Communication Studies*, *3*(1), 48–64. https://ejournal.uin-suska.ac.id/index.php/komunikasiana/article/view/12511

Lapasau, M. (2020). Pengayaan Bahasa Indonesia Melalui Istilah Baru Terkait Covid-19. *Adabiyyat: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, *4*(2), 165–190. https://ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id/adab/Adabiyyat/article/view/1724

Mappa, M., Tola, F., & Suardi. (2016). Begal Motor sebagai Perilaku Menyimpang. *Jurnal Equilibrium*, *4*(1), 1–10. https://journal.unismuh.ac.id/index.php/equilibrium/article/view/481

Millah, A. I. (2020). Penanggulangan Kejahatan di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (Dalam Perspektif Kriminologi dan Viktimologi). *Jurnal Komunikasi Hukum*, *6*(2), 497–513. https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/jkh/article/view/28099

Pinggian, B., Opod, H., & David, L. (2021). *Dampak Psikologis pada Tenaga Kesehatan selama Pandemi COVID-19*. https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/biomedik/article/download/31806/31194/69196

Puspitasari, Indah. (2021). Istilah Penggunaan Ragam Bahasa selama Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Sastranesia, 9(3), 37-49*. Retrieved from https://ejournal.stkipjb.ac.id/index.php/sastra/article/view/1997/1764.

Rahman, Abd. (2020). Keberterimaan Istilah-Istilah di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Bidar, 10(2), 68-82*. Retrieved from https://ojs.badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/jurnal/index.php/bidar/article/view/3187/1429.

Regalado, J., Timmer, A., & Jawaid, A. (2022). Crime and Deviance during the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Sociology Compass*, *16*(4). https://doi.org/10.1111/soc4.12974

Saed, H., Hussein, R. F., Haider, A. S., Al-Salman, S., & Odeh, I. M. (2022). Establishing a COVID-19 lemmatized word list for journalists and ESP learners. *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics*, *11*(3), 577–588. https://doi.org/10.17509/ijal.v11i3.37103

Sanga, A. P. R. M., Daga, L. L., & Aslam, M. (2021). Kepanikan Sosial dan Komunikasi Krisis (Analisis Wacana Kritis Model Roger Fowler Pada Strategi Komunikasi Krisis Gugus Penanggulangan Covid-19 Provinsi NTT). *Jurnal Communio: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, *10*(2), 149–158. https://doi.org/tps://doi.org/10.35508/jikom.v10i2.3972

Sultan dan Muhammad Rapi. (2020). Positive Discourse Analysis of the Indonesian Government Spokesperson's Discursive Strategies during the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Jurnal Gema, 20(4), 251-267*. doi.org:10.17576/gema-2020-2004-14.

Sutarini, Sutikno, & Wariyati. (2021). Analisis Perkembangan Kosakata Bahasa Indonesia Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *TIN: Terapan Informatika Nusantara*, *1*(10), 499–502. https://ejurnal.seminar-id.com/index.php/tin

Yakhamid, R. Y., & Zaqi, N. A. R. (2021). Efektivitas PPKM Darurat Dalam Penanganan Lonjakan Kasus Covid-19 Studi Kasus 128 Kabupaten/Kota di Pulau Jawa dan Bali (Effectivity of Emergency People Activity Restriction Policy to Handle The Covid-19 Cases Increasing). *Seminar Nasional Official Statistics*, 235–244. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.34123/semnasoffstat.v2021i1.848