

## ENGLISH STUDENTS' UNDERSTANDING POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC VIA THE PASTI APPLICATION CREATED BY THE MINISTRY

\*<sup>1</sup>Nuraini, <sup>2</sup>Allif Syahputra Bania, <sup>3</sup>Najihatul Faidy, <sup>3</sup>Bachtiar Akob, <sup>5</sup>Teuku Hasan Basri

<sup>1,2,4,5</sup>Faculty of Teacher Training and Education  
Universitas Samudra, Aceh, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Faculty of Economics and Business  
Universitas Samudera, Aceh, Indonesia

Author's email:

<sup>1</sup>[nuraini@unsam.ac.id](mailto:nuraini@unsam.ac.id); <sup>2</sup>[allifbania@unsam.ac.id](mailto:allifbania@unsam.ac.id); <sup>3</sup>[najihatul.faidy@unsam.ac.id](mailto:najihatul.faidy@unsam.ac.id)

<sup>4</sup>[bachtiaarakob@unsam.ac.id](mailto:bachtiaarakob@unsam.ac.id)

\*Corresponding author: [nuraini@unsam.ac.id](mailto:nuraini@unsam.ac.id)

**Abstract.** Terms related to Covid-19 knowledge continue to grow and develop due to the pandemic that has lasted quite a long time and spread internationally. Although the pandemic is now over, the impression left behind has deeply penetrated the hearts of every person in the world. Therefore, efforts are needed to detect the understanding and character created in the post-pandemic period regarding equivalent words in the realm of Covid-19. The results of the vigilance against Covid-19 that occurred some time ago, it is hoped that access to equivalent words caused by the outbreak can be accessed digitally to find out the meaning, definition, or translation of new terminology so that the level of understanding and awareness of students' characters can be fostered properly. The urgency of the research is the lack of efforts in the realm of education to develop language knowledge regarding the understanding of the term Covid-19 via the Pasti post-pandemic application based on aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The response of students' characters who are not positive in learning the term Covid-19 so that it is feared that knowledge in the field of language related to this pandemic will gradually become extinct. The purpose of the study is to find out the character and understanding of students regarding the term covid-19 via the Pasti application after the pandemic. The results obtained are that English students have a good understanding related to the term post-pandemic covid-19 via the PASTI application made by the ministry.

**Keywords:** Covid-19; Linguistics; Terminology; Translation; Understanding.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic that has caused a commotion due to its presence at the end of 2019, which is suspected to be caused by the spread of a virus originating from the city of Wuhan in China, has spread throughout the world so that the world must implement a new normal system where people must maintain distance, wear masks, and the world of education must also be carried out online (Bania, 2021).

Learning during the pandemic has brought the world of education rapidly into the digital era where learning uses many internet-based applications that are carried out in real time and can be face-to-face virtually. Understanding related to the terminology of texts in the world of translation has also experienced developments that coincide with the use of information technology and computers with the strategy of using ICT (Information and Communication Technology) and CAT (Computer-Assisted Translation) tools (Bania et al., 2020). And until now, when the pandemic has subsided and feels like it has completely disappeared, the translation of terminology to understand Covid-19 must be maintained as a learning experience for the younger generation. Therefore, this study wants to find out students' understanding of Covid-19 terminology through intralingual translation which was put forward by Jakobson and called 'rewording', is a translation process that paraphrases a text from one language into the same language by referring to a unilingual dictionary or synonyms (Faridy et al., 2023).

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

Understanding is something important and must be implemented immediately in the learning process, including by defining concepts verbally or in writing (Arifin et al., 2014). In maintaining understanding related to the Covid-19 outbreak, Indonesia has made innovations in education as stated in Circular Letter Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Education Policy during the Emergency Period of the Spread of COVID, dated March 24, 2020 (Magdalena et al., 2020). Therefore, it is not good if the understanding of Covid-19 itself is not preserved as an understanding that becomes knowledge for the nation's successors.

Regarding the terminology of Covid-19, it is very important to understand it because it plays a strategic function in preventing a repeat of the pandemic. Therefore, it is reasonable to carry out measurements related to the term Covid-19. However, to know the meaning of this terminology, certain knowledge requirements are needed, where even though the community can translate it, the message of the terminology may not necessarily be conveyed to be understood (Widianingrum et al., 2022).

Due to its global nature, Wahyuningsih (2022) collected research results on the equivalence of Covid-19 terminology from Indonesian to Korean, such as: COVID-19: 코로나 19 (khorona ilgu, 'korona 19'), Covid-19 pandemic: 코로나 팬데믹 (khorona paendemik), and health protocol: 방역수칙 (banyeok-suchik). Because the equivalence of Covid-19 terminology has a global breadth due to the nature of its spread as a pandemic, it has had a positive effect on the Indonesian language treasury because it has enriched new terms.

However, problems also arise along with its benefits, because people often also use foreign terms to communicate Covid-19 even though the equivalent already exists in Indonesian, which has a negative effect. Therefore, it is necessary to preserve the Indonesian language itself (Manjato et al., 2022).

In order to preserve the use of Indonesian in the context of Covid-19, which is global in nature, this study aims to determine the understanding of Covid-19 terminology by students through the Pasti application created by the ministry at <https://pasti.kemdikbud.go.id/home.php>.

## **3. RESEARCH METHODS**

The research was conducted uses a qualitative method which describes the phenomena that occur in the field. Understanding qualitative research had the benefit of revealing the meaning contained in the data, identifying problems to be researched, and exploring the relevant context in which the data was analyzed interpretively, contextually, and descriptively (Rifa'i, 2023). The purpose of this study was of course to find out the understanding of the Covid-19 terminology that must be preserved at this time to the younger generation who were used as respondents with the origin of final semester students of English education at Samudra University as many as 14 people on June 26, 2025. Data presented based on Miles & Huberman (2005). The terminologies were taken from the PASTI application, as many as 5 terminologies with answer keys that have been provided previously as follows:

**Table 1.** Key Answer via PASTI Application

<b>No.</b>	<b>Terminology</b>	<b>Translation Equivalent in Bahasa</b>
1	New Normal	Kenormalan Baru
2	Physical Distancing	Penjarakan Fisik
3	Rapid Test	Uji Cepat
4	Self-Quarantine	Swakarantina; Karantina Mandiri
5	Lockdown	Karantina Wilayah

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following are the results of the understanding of 14 respondents who answered 5 equivalents of terminology related to Covid-19 into Indonesian:

**Table 2.** The Answer Results

No.	Terminology	Translation Equivalent in Bahasa	True	False
1	New Normal	Kenormalan Baru	14 Students	0 Student
2	Physical Distancing	Penjarakan Fisik	8 Students	6 Students
3	Rapid Test	Uji Cepat	14 Students	0 Student
4	Self-Quarantine	Swakarantina; Karantina Mandiri	14 Students	0 Student
5	Lockdown	Karantina Wilayah	12 Students	2 Students

For the three terminologies, the votes reached 100% or all 14 students were able to understand the equivalent of the terminology related to Covid-19 in Indonesian for the terminology: New Normal which has the equivalent of 'kenormalan baru', rapid test which has the equivalent of 'uji cepat', and self-quarantine which has the equivalent of 'Swakarantina'. Meanwhile, for the terminology physical distancing which has the equivalent of 'penjarakan fisik', 8 students (57%) answered correctly and 6 students (43%) could not answer. Likewise, for the terminology lockdown which has the equivalent of 'karantina wilayah', 12 students (86%) answered correctly and 2 students (14%) answered incorrectly. Thus, new normal, rapid test and self-quarantine are the highest understood terminologies in the 5 terminologies analyzed, then followed by the terminology lockdown in second place, and the last rank that is difficult to understand is the equivalent of physical distancing.

This study has a high level of understanding by respondents, such as previous research on Covid-19 conducted by Hendriani et al. (2023) reaching 57%. Meanwhile, in Dua (2021), the understanding of Covid-19 was examined in relation to songs about Covid-19 that have developed in the community in East Nusa Tenggara where artistic expressions about the corona virus can provide information related to the knowledge and ethos of the community in dealing with the Covid-19 outbreak. This study was different, which did not analyze understanding through songs but through the PASTI application made by the ministry to find out understanding through equivalent equivalents.

#### CONCLUSION

The conclusion obtained is that English students have a good understanding related to the terminology of covid-19 via the PASTI application so that this can prevent knowledge about covid-19 from disappearing from the circulation of the younger generation. Furthermore, this study hopes to continue with the terminology that is increased to a larger number of respondents and a wider range of distribution areas.

#### REFERENCES

- Arifin, N. N., Nuraeni, E., & Pranata, O. H. (2014). Peningkatan Pemahaman Siswa Terhadap Materi Geometri Melalui Pembelajaran Berbasis Teori Van Hiele. *Pedadidaktika (Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar)*, 1(2), 96-102. <https://doi.org/10.17509/pedadidaktika.v1i2.4935>
- Bania, A. S. (2021). The Impact Of Language Socialization On Ethics In The New Normal Condition During Covid-19. Published in: *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Science, Technology, and Modern Society, Series: Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research (Held at Samudra University, Langsa)*, Atlantis Press, 576, 375-380.
- Bania, A. S., Nuraini, Ulfa, M. (2020). Character and Student Ability of Covid-19 Understanding in Digital Era In 2020, *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, 3(3), 2233-2240
- Dua, M. (2021). Masalah Pemahaman Covid-19 dan Tugas Filsafat. *JURNAL LEDALERO*, 20(2), 217-234.

- Faridy, N., Lubis, N., & Bania, A. S. (2023). Intralingual Understanding Of Popular Scientific Words About Sharia Economics. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi (JURKAMI)*, 8(3), 673-685.
- Hendriani, Zulkifli, L., Rasmi, D. A. C., & Sukarso, A. A. (2023). Profil Pemahaman Konsep Pandemi Covid-19 Pada Siswa di SMA Negeri 1 Gerung. *Jurnal Ilmiah Profesi Pendidikan*, 8(1), 192-198.
- Magdalena, I., Melanis, & Dewi, Y. (2020). Meningkatkan Pemahaman Belajar Peserta Didik Dalam Desain Intruksional Berbasis Daring Di Sekolah Dasar Negeri Pengakalan 1. *As-Sabiqun : Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Anak Usia Dini*, 2(2), 49-65.
- Manjato, A., Yuniati, I., Atmaja, L. K., & Sugianto. (2022). Istilah-Istilah Yang Muncul Pada Masa Pandemi Covid 19. *Lateralisasi*, 10(1), 89-102.
- Miles, M.B. & Huberman, A.M. (2005). *Qualitative Data Analysis (terjemahan)*. Jakarta, Indonesia: UI Press
- Rifa'i, Y. (2023). Analisis Metodologi Penelitian Kulitatif dalam Pengumpulan Data di Penelitian Ilmiah pada Penyusunan Mini Riset. *Cendekia Inovatif dan Berbudaya: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora*, 1(1), 31-37.
- Widianingrum, T. S., Salsabila, F., Setiawan, B., Pahlevi, R. D., & Darmayanti, N. (2022). Pengukuran Pemahaman Masyarakat Terhadap Istilah Terkait Pandemi Covid-19 Dengan Menggunakan Teori Himpunan. *Semantik*, 11(2), 171-188.
- Wahyuningsih, S. (2022). Istilah Baru Era Pandemi COVID-19 di Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Korea: Kajian Neologisme Pendekatan Linguistik Korpus. *JLA (Jurnal Lingua Applicata)*, 5(2), 82-102.