

ANALYSIS OF REGISTER DEALING WITH COVID – 19 PANDEMIC IN THE JAKARTA POST

Fransisca Renny Ariyanti¹⁾, Rr. Arielia Yustisiana²⁾

^{1,2)}English Language Program, the Faculty of Communication Science

Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University Madiun Campus

Email: fransisca2806@gmail.com, arielia.yustisiana@ukwms.ac.id

Abstract

This research aimed to analyse the linguistic form, types, meaning, and function of a language variation of register dealing with Covid-19 in The Jakarta Post online news published in 2020 - 2022. Register, especially related to the covid-19 case, became something interesting to be examined in The Jakarta Post online news due to the new term of a language variation during the pandemic of covid-19. This research was classified as qualitative descriptive research. The data were collected through interpretation and documentation, which contained various registers dealing with covid-19 in The Jakarta Post online news. Then, the collected data were classified based on the types of registers and the linguistics form of register. After that, the function and the meaning with contextual meaning based on the types of the register are analysed. Based on the result, seven types of registers dealing with covid-19 are found in this research. The seven types of registers dealing with covid-19 were the types of virus, types of vaccine, types of syndrome, types of test, types of countermeasure, types of carrier, and types of zone.

Keywords: Register, covid-19, language variation, online news.

1. INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus or known as *covid-19*, is a single-positive RNA strain virus disease that infects the respiratory tract (Yuliana, 2020). Usually, coronavirus infects animals such as bats and camels before mutating into *covid-19*, infecting humans (Susilo, et.al., 2020). Therefore, the public must always be aware of important information about this disease submitted by the government or medical personnel. The information must be spread and conveyed correctly so that the wider community can accept it. Due to new information, words and phrases related to the *covid-19* pandemic are found. Hence, people need to know and understand these new words and phrases. To address this problem, the government is collaborating with online media to provide information about *covid-19*. This collaboration aims to educate people about the danger of the coronavirus and make people informed about this information.

Language has its function of giving information, asking for something, and ruling something that can be defined in three functions called imperative, declarative, and interrogative (Tutik, Fitriani, & Inderasari, 2020). Language also changes and develops with the change of times. Therefore, a new language phenomenon is always present in society. Suwito (1983, p.3) classified that language variation is based on the social variety of the speaker and the use of various languages in the social community. Many factors can influence the use of a variety of languages. One of them is caused by the diversity that exists in society. This diversity can cause social interaction among people because the speaker is non – homogenous.

Moreover, as technology develops rapidly, language also experiences significant developments. Various technological advances also take part in language development from multiple media, one of which is online media. Online media is one of the means that takes the most role in language development. Online media presents diverse information in various

languages, which causes the emergence of new terms in the language. Because of high curiosity, people are eager to find the truth in online media. One of them is about the *covid-19* pandemic, which is currently being discussed a lot. All online media try to present information related to the *covid-19* pandemic using their language variation so that it is easy for the public to understand. Along with the development of this epidemic, new variations of languages or terms emerged, one of which was from the world of health. There are several definitions of language variation. According to Hudson in Wardaugh (1998, p.21) there are six terms of language variation: slang, colloquial, style, jargon, argot, and register.

One of the terms analyzed in this research is the language variation called register. The register appears as a new variation of language that creates peculiarity and only can be understood by a certain community. According to Nababan in Chaer and Agustina (2010, p.68), the register is the use of a unique language that is only used in some groups in certain fields with a certain understanding. Besides it being used in certain groups, the register is also used in some online news to give some information to people about a certain thing. In another definition, Holmes (2001, p. 246) also states that the register is the language of a group with common interests used in a specific situation with such a group. It means that the register is a language variation that is used for a particular purpose.

Various kinds of health registers in the era of the *covid-19* pandemic began to decorate online media pages. Therefore, research on the health register in the age of the *covid-19* pandemic needs to be carried out. It is because the emergence of the health register during the *covid-19* pandemic needs to be explained to the broader community so that there is no misunderstanding when hearing new terms during this pandemic outbreak. In addition, this research also needs to explain what a register is, what is contained in it, and how to use it properly. For example, the language variation of register used by the health sectors in one of *The Jakarta Post* online news, "COVID-19". The word "COVID-19" has a meaning as Corona Virus Disease created at the end-year of 2019. From the example above, the term "Corona Virus Disease 2019" contains an abbreviation become "COVID-19," which is only known by the health sectors that create the register. The language variation of the register also can be understood by its function and the meaning based on the contextual meaning of the register. Based on that situation, this study aims to classify the types of register and their linguistic form, analyzing the function and meaning based on the contextual meaning of the register dealing with *covid-19* in *The Jakarta Post* online news

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study was a qualitative method. Punch (2005) states that *the possibilities for data in qualitative studies include documents, diaries, and journals, other written materials*. Qualitative research collects data qualitatively, and the method of analysis is also primarily qualitative. Qualitative research often involves an inductive exploration of the data to identify recurring themes, patterns, or concepts and then describe and interpret those categories. Therefore, Punch (2005, p.115), in qualitative research, the data design using multiple data with a small number of chosen cases guided by the research question to focus on comparing the case. Numbers may be used but are not formulas for qualitative research. The major characteristic of qualitative research is reflected in its strategies and designs, preferring the natural things of study people, things, and events (Punch, 2005, p.118). Qualitative research can also be a content analysis, which has a methodology for detecting and making inference themes from textual information (Crowley & Delfico, 1996).

The form of data of this study was linguistic units, namely words and phrases containing the register of the *covid-19*. The data source was online news from *The Jakarta*

Post from 2020 to 2022. The data sources consist of two categories, they are secondary data and primary data. Sugiyono (2017) states that the primary data source is the original data based on the research. It collects directly from the first source by the researcher. The primary data source presents the original form of data and is not condensed by another researcher. In this research, the primary data source taken from *The Jakarta Post* from the year 2020 to 2022 edition contains words and phrases related to the language variation of the register dealing with *covid-19*. Meanwhile, as quoted by Sugiyono (2017), secondary data is data that has been collected through a primary source. It means secondary data do not directly provide data to the researcher. The secondary data can explain the primary sources and use the explanation to support an argument. The researcher uses secondary data from journals, e-books, and articles related to the research topic to answer the problem.

The technique of collecting data in this research is document analysis. The document technique is used for collecting the data from written sources. Bowen (2009) states that document analysis is a form of qualitative research in which the researcher interprets documents to give voice and meaning to an assessment topic. Therefore, in conducting the research, some steps were used, such as reading the article about covid-19 in *The Jakarta Post* online news, finding the register, analysing the types of register, classifying the data, coding the data, and analysing the function and the meaning of the register dealing with covid-19 case in *The Jakarta Post* online news.

Moreover, the data analysis technique explains the steps to analyse the findings and the answer to the problem from the research. According to Ahmadi (2014), data analysis is used to arrange data logically and systematically in qualitative research. Hence, some steps also use in analysing the data. The first step was reading the online news posted by *The Jakarta Post* several times to analyze the types of registers and the linguistic form of registers about *covid-19* and highlight those. The second step was finding the news to be analyzed, which is the type of register, the linguistic form of register dealing with *covid-19*, and each function and meaning. The third step was looking for some appropriate theories. The fourth step was analyzing the type of linguistic form of the register using the type of register theory. Last, analyzing each function and meaning of the type of register and linguistic form found by using sociolinguistics, language variation of register, and meaning theories based on the contextual meaning that exists in *The Jakarta Post* dealing with *covid-19* case.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As the result, the researcher found seven types of register dealing with covid-19 in *The Jakarta Post* online news. The researcher also analysed the seven types of register based on linguistic form of each register. The result of this research, as follows:

a. Types of Virus

COVID-19 or known as coronavirus is an infection virus caused by SARS-Cov-2. SARS-Cov-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2) is the virus that caused a respiratory disease called coronavirus disease that was found in late 2019. This virus can spread to other human bodies through the droplets when the person coughs, sneezes, or talks and by touching the surface with the virus on it.

The first type of coronavirus found is the *Alpha* variant. The *Alpha* variant or known as B.1.1.7 virus mutation of the COVID – 19 in November 2020. The *Alpha* variant was first detected in Great Britain. This virus became the more dominant virus in the U.S. The *Alpha* variant can infect the human's immunity and is deadlier than the original virus.

The next type found is the *Beta* variant. The variant of the *Beta* virus is first identified in South Africa at the end of 2020. Like the *Alpha* variant, the *Beta* variant can lead to

hospitalization and death. This virus variant did not provide strong protection against mild and moderate disease. *Moderna*, *Pfizer*, and *Johnson & Johnson* vaccination also provide less protection against the *Beta* variant.

The third type of virus found is the *Delta* variant. The *Delta* variant is the coronavirus mutation that has the same symptoms as the original version of COVID-19. This variant was first identified in India in late 2020.

The recent variant of coronavirus is the *Omicron* variant. This variant was reported first in South Africa and Botswana. This virus has a more contagious nature and affects the body's immunity. As for this type of virus, a *Booster* vaccine is needed.

b. Types of Vaccines

Amid the pandemic, scientists have been researching a cure for coronavirus in the model of vaccines. Drug manufacturers then produce vaccines under the license. These vaccine known as *Sinovac* vaccine, *Moderna* vaccine, *AstraZeneca* Vaccine, *Pfizer* vaccine, *Novavax* vaccine, *Janssen* vaccine, *Convidencia* vaccine, *Zififax* vaccine, *Sputnik-V*. The government organizes mass vaccination for society. Mass vaccination is carried out to prevent the spread of the coronavirus among people over 18 years old. Recently the vaccine has been developed for people under 18 years old.

c. Types of Syndrome

Coronavirus syndrome can cause severe symptoms, such as fever, cough, *anosmia* or inability to smell, chest pain, diarrhoea, and *happy hypoxia*. There is also the disease caused by the coronavirus, usually called *COVID-19* (Corona Virus Disease 2019). After people get infected by the coronavirus, they will feel *long-term fatigue*, which means people can easily feel fatigued. It can be long-term because of the coronavirus infection.

d. Types of Test

A test is needed to detect whether a person is infected with the coronavirus. This test can be in the model of *GeNose*, Antigen (*Rapid*) test, PCR Swab, and RT-PCR. The test sample is usually from breath, snot, blood, or phlegm.

e. Types of Countermeasure

Since the infection of a virus is the longest infection. Therefore, it has been predicted that coronavirus will not vanish from this world. Some infected patients should have *oxymeter* (*oxygen meter*) to monitor the amount of oxygen that the patients have. It is because patients infected with coronavirus always have low oxygen levels during the infection. Besides that, a new way to survive is made, namely *New Normal*. It means that society is expected to live alongside coronavirus. To prevent the spread of coronavirus, the government set up some regulations that needed to be obeyed by the Indonesian people. People need to wear *masks* or *hand sanitiser*. Sometimes, people must obey *Health Protocols Adherence* such as *Physical Distancing* and *Social Distancing*. People are allowed to do *WFH* (*Work From Home*) and *WFO* (*Work From Office*). People who have symptoms similar to coronavirus symptoms must be *quarantined* by self-isolation, or if it comes on a big scale, the infected area must be *locked down*. The medical team has to wear *protective gear* (*Alat Perlindungan Diri*)

Moreover, there is also the countermeasure called *herd immunity*, which use to protect a person from the coronavirus. It occurs when the large community (a herd) becomes immune to the disease. During the pandemic, the government also make several restriction regulations to counter the virus's spread to others. The restrictions are Micro-scale Public Restriction Activity or *PPKM* (*Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat*) and Large-Scale Public Restriction Activity or *PSBB* (*Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar*). By making this

regulation, the government can easily make *contact tracing* to identify people who have recently been in contact with someone diagnosed with an infectious disease.

Because of the pandemic, many hospitals are ‘collapse’ to treat patients with coronavirus infections. Hence, the government is also making *emergency tents* to accommodate the patients who have not gotten a room temporarily. In the *emergency tents*, several *healthcare* providers help treat the patients during the pandemic of COVID-19.

f. Types of Carrier

The type of carrier is to classify the people suspected of *covid-19*. Therefore, those people are called ‘carriers’ because they already tested positive for *covid-19* with different symptoms. During the coronavirus pandemic, the government categorizes people into some categories, such as People Under Monitoring or *ODP (Orang Dalam Pengawasan)*, Patient Under Surveillance or *PDP (Pasiem Dalam Pengawasan)*, and Asymptomatic Virus Carrier or *OTG (Orang Tanpa Gejala)*.

g. Types of Zone

During the pandemic, many places have risks caused by *covid-19* transmission. To facilitate people who are going to mobile, the government provides a risk-level map that other people can access. The risk-level map also can be accessed online. This facilitation is used to distinguish each level of coronavirus risk in a certain area by dividing them into the *Green zone* (low risk), *Red zone* (medium risk), and *Black Zone* (high risk).

The classification of the linguistic form of covid-19 register, as follow:

No	Linguistics Form	Types of Register	Total Data	%
1.	Noun	Virus	5	31,37%
		Counter measure	2	
		Vaccine	9	
2.	Adjective	Disease	4	7,84 %
3.	Compound	Counter measure	3	7,84 %
		Disease	1	
4.	Abbreviation	Disease	1	26 %
		Test	3	
		Counter measure	6	
		Carrier	3	
5.	Noun Phrase	Disease	3	27 %
		Test	1	
		Counter measure	7	
		Zone	3	
Σ Data			51	100%

The Jakarta Post is a daily newspaper in the English language established in Indonesia. This newspaper is owned by PT. Niskala Media Tenggara and based in Jakarta. Amid the pandemic, *The Jakarta Post* delivers various topics dealing with coronavirus news

to help people gather more information and get a better understanding of coronavirus. Hence, this study will select and analyse some registers that appear in the news.

Based on the findings above, the result for the types of registers dealing with a *covid-19* case in *The Jakarta Post* online news is seven types of registers related to the *covid-19* case in *The Jakarta Post* online news. The types are *types of vaccines*, *types of viruses*, *types of syndrome*, *types of zone*, *types of carriers*, and *types of countermeasures*. Hence, each type contains a language variation of the register dealing with *covid-19*. As a result, there are 51 data of types of registers dealing with the *covid-19* case. The data consist of 5 data on the types of virus, 9 data on the types of vaccine, 9 data on the types of disease, 4 data on the types of test, 18 data on the types of countermeasure, 3 data on the types of carrier, and 3 data of the types based on the zone.

Meanwhile, the analysis of the linguistic form in the table above shows that the researcher found two kinds of data consisting of words and phrases. Based on the content words, 16 data of nouns and 4 data of adjectives are found. Meanwhile, from the formation of words, the data consist of 4 data on the compound and 13 data on abbreviation. In the form of a phrase, the researcher found 14 data of noun phrases.

In conclusion, the linguistic form noun has the highest frequency among most of the data collected from *The Jakarta Post* online news. The main reason noun phrases dominate the news is due to the new vocabulary of *covid-19* words. The word 'noun' derives from the word 'nomen', for "name". This useful Latin trivia have relation with the reason the existence of noun. From the statement above, the word 'noun' can give a name to everything in our world. Because of that naming, the new terms can be concluded in the noun. It is the same as the language phenomenon in the age of *covid-19*; a noun dominates the classification of the register that appears.

The discussion based on this research, the researcher also analyse the function and meaning arise in this study based on the contextual meaning of language variation of register dealing with *covid - 19* in *The Jakarta Post* online news. The explanation, as follows:

1. Types of Virus

a. *Delta Variant*

(02/VRS/N)

Sentence: "Indonesia's COVID-19 surge is on the edge of "catastrophe" as the more infectious ***Delta Variant*** dominates transmission and chokes hospital in Southeast Asia's worst epidemic, the Red Cross said on Tuesday" (*Indonesia's COVID-19 Situation Nears "Catastrophe": Red Cross, 29/06/2021*)

The datum number 2 is classified into the types of virus. Besides that, the meaning of the ***Delta Variant*** is the virus mutation of the coronavirus that appears in late 2021. The *Delta* variant is called the new variant of the coronavirus because this virus can affect more damage to the human body's immunity.

The *Delta* variant is also classified into the linguistic form of a noun because the virus consists of an extremely small organism that causes disease in humans and plants. The virus of the *Delta* variant can infect other humans and spread easily only by physical contact with sufferers.

Based on the context of the news, the ***Delta Variant*** of the virus has become the largest and most noticeable virus on the edge of the *covid-19* surge in Indonesia. Therefore, this coronavirus variant obstructs the hospital and makes the pandemic worse because of the ***Delta Variant*** in the year 2021.

b. SARS-Cov-2

(05/VRS/N)

Sentence: “The acute respiratory disease caused by the **SARS-COV-2** virus has claimed at least 2,000 lives in Indonesia to date. The joint statement attributed to Unair and BIN also said that the medicines were ready for distribution in treating COVID-19 patients”. (*Preventing misleading claim of COVID-19 cure*, 17/06/2020).

The datum number 5 is classified into the types of virus. The meaning of **SARS-Cov-2** is Severe Acute Respiratory of Corona Virus 2. It means that the coronavirus can cause respiratory disease in the human body, usually called COVID-19. This virus also can spread to other human bodies through droplets and touching things that have been infected with the virus. The **SARS-Cov-2** virus also can infect the human’s immunity and respiratory. **SARS-COV-2** is categorized in nouns because this virus contains small things and is covered by the protein that can cause disease in someone’s body.

Based on the context of the news, SARS-Cov-2 has spread to every people in Indonesia with 2,000 lives. Therefore, BIN and Unair are ready to distribute the medicine to cure the COVID-19 patients caused by the SARS-Cov-2 during the pandemic.

According to the context of the types of register in the virus, it can be concluded that the function of the register by each name of the virus is used to differentiate the degree of severity caused by the variant of the *covid-19* virus. It can be seen that the *SARS-Cov-2* virus is detected first, then make the disease called COVID-19 and then, the coronavirus mutate into other variants with different degree of severity, like the *Delta Variant* and *SARS-Cov-2*. Both have different degrees of severity on how they can infect the human’s immunity and respiratory system.

2. Types of vaccines

a. Sinovac Vaccine

(06/VCN/N)

Sentence: “Indonesia has approved the **Sinovac vaccine** of COVID-19 for use in the elderly, a letter from the food and drug agency shows, potentially changing the country’s strategy which has prioritized its working population first. The strategy was partially due to limited data on the vaccine’s safety for the elderly, authorities have said”. (*BPOM approves China’s Sinovac vaccine for the elderly*, 7/2/2021).

The datum number 6 is classified into the types of vaccines. The **Sinovac Vaccine** has meaning as to give an injection to prevent more infection in *covid-19* patients. The injection that is used is *Sinovac*. The Sinovac vaccine was first created in China by the China Biopharmaceutical Company ‘SinovacBioTech’ in 2021.

Based on the context of the news, the Sinovac vaccine means to give a substance in the human body to protect the human body from a disease caused by a coronavirus. Thus, this vaccine is given to the elderly as the priority who are more vulnerable to respiratory disease.

Then, based on the types of the register in vaccines in linguistics form, the Sinovac vaccine is categorized as a noun because the vaccine is categorized as an uncountable noun. The vaccine is a thing that contains a substance that is put into the blood and protects the body from the disease.

b. Moderna Vaccine

(07/VCN/N)

Sentence: “The government has announced a plan to give nearly 1.5 million health workers a dose of the COVID-19 vaccine from United States pharmaceutical firm **Moderna vaccine** as a “booster”, to provide them with better protection while battling the deadly “second wave” of the coronavirus outbreak in the country”. (*Indonesian health workers to get Moderna jab as COVID-19 ‘booster’*, 10/07/2021).

The datum number 7 is classified into the types of vaccine registers. Like the other covid-19 vaccination, the Moderna vaccine aims to teach the human immunity system how to create the antibody that can protect the immune from the harmful disease caused by a coronavirus.

Based on the context, the **Moderna vaccine** is a booster jab that will be given to people, especially people infected with COVID-19. The booster vaccination here provides better protection and reduces the risk of certain illnesses caused by the virus to gain immunity against the virus that the body has yet to encounter during the second wave of the *covid-19* pandemic in Indonesia.

According to the linguistics form of the register of covid-19 in The Jakarta Post online news, the word Moderna vaccine is also categorized as a noun. The register Moderna vaccine provides an uncountable medical. It is because the vaccine is used to protect against illness by using a vaccine with injection inside the human body.

By Analyzing the types of the register in the vaccine category, it concludes that each vaccine for *covid-19* has a different function. Hence, the function of *covid-19* vaccination is to give the differences between the grades of virus resistance. It means that the higher the virus can infect human immunity, it is hoped that the vaccination given to the *covid-19* patient becomes immune to the patient to protect the patient infected with *covid-19* from the new variant of the *covid-19* attack, like the *Omicron* variant. Then, if there is a new variant of the *covid-19* virus, there would be a new vaccine with a different name that developed to be an antidote. It can be seen from the example above between the Sinovac, and Moderna vaccines of them have different grades of virus resistance. The *Sinovac* vaccine was given in the first period of the *covid-19* pandemic when the vaccine was not working on the new virus variant in the second wave called the *Omicron* variant. Therefore, there are boosters shots are needed to protect people from the latest variant of the *covid-19* mutation. The booster is named the *Moderna* vaccine.

3. Types of Syndrome

a. Anosmia

(18/SN/ADJ)

Sentence: “**Anosmia** is one of the most common symptoms of a COVID-19 infection, although it has not been clear what the mechanism behind this phenomenon is. New research published in Science Advances by scientists at Harvard Medical School may provide the beginning of an explanation”. (*New research may explain why some COVID-19 patients lose their sense of smell*, 02/08/2020)

The datum number 19 is classified into the types of registers in the disease category. The rise of anosmia is caused by the coronavirus disease that infects human immunity. Based on the context of the news above, anosmia becomes the most common symptom of the virus infection. The symptoms of anosmia are still not clear where the symptoms originate.

The meaning of the register of diseases “anosmia” means the loss of smell. The patient infected with COVID-19 will lose their smell because of the infections. Nonneuronal cell types can cause anosmia or loss of smell in coronavirus patients. It means that the cell in the nasal cavity is not working to send the sensory neurons to the brain. Hence, it makes the people infected with covid-19 cannot smell anything during the infection.

b. Happy hypoxia

(21/SN/NP)

Sentence: “Patient who recently died of COVID-19 in Banyumas, Central Java, experienced an unusual coronavirus effect of “**happy hypoxia**”, in which they had dangerously low oxygen levels in their blood yet showed no usual symptoms of the

disease”. (*Patients who died of COVID-19 in Banyumas experienced ‘happy hypoxia’, 20/08/2020*).

The datum number 22 is classified into the types of registers in the syndrome category. The patient infected with *covid-19* must have a different disease, such as happy hypoxia. Based on the context of the sentence in The Jakarta Post online news above, happy hypoxia means the patient infected with covid-19 has a very low oxygen level in their blood without any usual symptoms such as fever, runny nose, or a cough that may cause death.

According to the linguistics form of the register of ‘happy hypoxia’, the disease include in the noun phrase form. It is because the register ‘happy hypoxia’ consists of a group of words that acts as a subject that functions as a noun with its modifier or determiner. The word “happy” is the modifier of the word in the noun “hypoxia”. Hence, the word “happy” can not be separated from “hypoxia” because they have become one unit of phrase. The noun phrase “happy hypoxia” is based on the context above explaining the syndrome that infects patients with *covid-19* with low oxygen saturation.

The register ‘happy hypoxia’ has meaning as the disease that makes the covid-19 patient have seriously low oxygen levels in their blood. The oxygen saturation in one patient should be scored out of 100, but in the *covid-19* patient with happy hypoxia, the saturation can drop to 75 per cent, which may cause death. Patient with low saturation of oxygen causes them to lose consciousness and damage the lungs, making the oxygen level in the blood lower.

Moreover, the types of registers in the syndrome category have some function based on their use in the context of The Jakarta Post online news. The function of the types of registers in the disease category is to differentiate various diseases because the patient infected with coronavirus has a different condition that may cause death. As the example above, the syndrome caused by coronavirus can cause various kinds of disease such as anosmia, which means a loss of smell, and happy hypoxia, which means the patient has dangerously low oxygen saturation in their blood that may cause death because of the infection of *covid-19* that do damage in the *covid-19* patient’s lung.

4. Types of test

a. PCR

(23/TS/ABB)

Sentence: “The COVID-19 test service at Terminal 1 is open 24 hours for walk-ins and from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for drive-through visitors. The facility offers a rapid antigen test at Rp 200.000 (US\$14.17) and a **Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test** at Rp 800.000,- “. (*Soekarno-Hatta airports offers COVID-19 tests for general public, 27/12/2020*).

The datum number 24 is classified as the register type in the test category. The test of PCR in the context of online news means the *covid-19* swab test to trace the people with or without infection with the coronavirus. A driver of the test area can do the test with Rp 800.000 for the drive-through PCR test.

Based on the linguistics form, the PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) test is classified by abbreviation. The register PCR is the shortened form of the written word. Abbreviations assist in meeting the strict word-count target and make the text easy to read.

b. Antigen (*Rapid*) Test

(25/TS/NP)

Sentence : “The other popular method, the **rapid antigen test**, Herawati said, was best used for surveillance purposes, or to understand the transmission dynamics of the virus, although it is not suitable for making diagnosis. Therefore, Herawati said that the use of

rapid antigen tests as a requirement for travel or any other situation, such as for pregnant women who were in labor, was in-advised and should be stopped”. (*Rapid antigen tests ;alternative’ but PCR tests remain key to handling pandemic: Eijkman Institute, 12/10/2020*)

The datum number 25 is classified into the types of tests in language variation of register dealing with covid-19. The rapid antigen test in the context means that the rapid antigen test is used for alternatives and emergencies only. It fills the gap with emergency purposes in case the PCR test labs do not exist.

According to the context of the online news in *The Jakarta Post* above, the types of register in the test category are used to differentiate the types and the form of the covid-19 test. For example, the difference is the types and the form of the covid-19 test between the PCR and Antigen test. The types of PCR tests use tools such as a special cotton swab which is used to swab the nasopharynx in the patient’s nose to get the result of the *covid-19* test. The PCR test is more accurate compared with the Antigen test. Meanwhile, the types and the form of Antigen tests detect or diagnose the respiratory pathogen. The form of the antigen test and PCR test is different. Because, both of them have their level of accuracy. Therefore, the PCR test is considered the most accurate test for *covid-19* compared with the Antigen test.

5. Types of countermeasure

a. PPKM (Micro-scale Public Restriction Activity) (37/CTM/ABB)

Sentence: “On Monday, Coordinating Economic Minister Airlangga Hartanto announced several tighter restrictions under **PPKM Mikro** aimed at reducing people’s mobility, to curb the virus transmission, such as reducing the number of people allowed to work from an office and limiting restaurant operating hours to 8 p.m.”. (*Indonesia passes 2 million cases amid record daily rise, 21/06/2021*).

The datum number 37 is classified into the types of register of countermeasure. It shows the government's prevention to cut the spread of coronavirus. The regulation of *PPKM* or *Micro-scale Public Restriction Activity* differs depending on the covid-19 case severity. Hence, the government will modify several rules related to room capacity and business operating hours. For example, all shopping centres or malls are required to close at 9.00 pm. Earlier, under the previous PPKM measures, malls were allowed to operate until 8.00 pm with a 50 per cent capacity for offices. The affected cities and regencies will be required to resume online learning, limit capacity at religious facilities to 50 per cent, and work from office capacity to 50 per cent, with the remaining employees working from home. Construction sites can operate with maximum capacity but strictly follow health protocols. Restaurants are allowed to serve takeaway and delivery orders until 9.00 pm but must limit dine-in customers to 50 per cent capacity. Therefore, PPKM is counted as the countermeasure type of register.

b. Contact tracing (42/CTM/NP)

Sentence: “To prevent the hospital from collapsing, the government would have to focus on preventing more infectious by severely reducing people’s mobility and conducting more rigorous **contact tracing**”. (*Emergency hospital: A Jakarta public facility maintenance worker carries a tarpaulin bed to be used to treat COVID-19 patients at the repurposed Nagrak low-cost apartment in Cilincing, North Jakarta, 21/06/2021*).

The datum number 43 is included as the type of register in countermeasures. The contact tracing is hoped to track people who have been in direct contact with those infected with

covid-19. Different countries have different type of contact tracking but mostly has these kinds of regulation as follows:

- A person tests positive for COVID-19.
- After testing positive, the person is interviewed remotely to identify with whom they have come into contact.
- Their contacts are then assessed according to their level of risk (also known as contact triage).
- The contacts are contacted and advised on what they should do, including getting tested for COVID-19 themselves, if possible and how to quarantine themselves.
- The contacts are then referred for support services such as prioritized food deliveries and any healthcare providers if necessary.
- There will be regular follow-ups with the contacts during their period of quarantine.
- After 14 days from their initial exposure, they are allowed to end their quarantine if the contact is asymptomatic.
- If a contact tests positive for COVID-19, they should be referred to medical care as appropriate.

If the resources are available, all close contacts of the initial person with COVID-19 should be tested for the virus. If no tests are available for all close contacts, symptomatic people (people with *covid-19* symptoms) should isolate immediately and seek medical advice. Asymptomatic people (people without *covid-19* symptoms) should quarantine for 14 days from their last exposure to the infected person. Contact a person with COVID-19 should be notified within 24 hours that they have been exposed to the virus. They should also be told what symptoms to look out for to effectively monitor their health and report new symptoms if they arise. These regulations, namely contact tracing, count to countermeasure the type of register to handle the spread of coronavirus.

6. Types of carrier

a. PDP (Patient under surveillance)

(47/ABB/CR)

Sentence: “The Health Ministry issued guidelines for COVID-19 handling and prevention on Tuesday, revising a number of terms to be in line with WHO definitions. The guidelines scrap the local terms “people under observation” (ODP) and “**patients under surveillance**” (PDP) in favor of “suspected” and “probable” cases, and also expand the definition of COVID-19 deaths “for surveillance purposes” to include the deaths of probable cases”. (*Health Ministry scraps ODP, PDP terminology in new COVID-19 guidelines*, 14/07/2020).

The datum number 47 is counted as the carrier type of register. The government categorizes people under several kinds to differentiate them with the severity of cases. The order is by watching a patient’s condition but not treating it unless there are changes in the test results. The function of the types of carrier register is also used to find early signs that a disease has come back. It may also be used for a person with an increased risk of covid-19 symptoms. During surveillance, certain exams and tests are done on a regular schedule. These will determine the next treatment that should be given to the patients.

7. Types of zone

a. Red Zone

(49/ZN/NP)

Sentence: “Hospitals in several designated “red zone” areas have reported overcapacity, including Jakarta, with its isolation beds 93 percent occupied as of Sunday”. (*Hospital ‘collapse’ as the second wave engulfs Indonesia, 25/06/2021*).

The datum number 49 is included as the zone type of register. The function of the type of zone is to categorize a certain area by the risk level of people infected with *covid-19*. A red zone is a register formed to allow people to check a certain area's risk level through an online risk assessment map. Based on the meaning of the context, some places with ‘red zone’ areas experience overcapacity in some hospitals. It is based on the number of new daily cases per 100.000 infected people. Hence this register is important to allow people to know to avoid mobilizing in an area that is counted as a ‘red zone’ area.

4. CONCLUSION

The data of this research contains 51 registers classified based on the types of registers and the linguistic form, which contain words, the form of words, and phrases. The data are taken from *The Jakarta Post* online news related to *covid-19* published from 2020 to 2022.

The first research problem analyses the types of registers and the linguistic form of the types of a register. There are seven types of registers found in this research. Based on register theory, the register types are classified based on each language variation of register used in *The Jakarta Post* online news dealing with *covid-19*. The first type of virus consists of *Omicron variant, Delta Variant, Alpha variant, Beta variant, and SARS-Cov-2*. The second one is the type of vaccine, which is classified into 9 types, such as *Sinovac, Moderna, AstraZeneca, Pfizer, Novavax, Janssen (Johnson&Johnson), Convidecia, Zififax, and Sputnik-V*. Meanwhile, the third one is the type of syndrome. There are 8 types of syndrome: *fever, cough, COVID-19, Anosmia, chest pain, diarrhea, and Happy Hypoxia*.

The fourth register is classified into the type of tests used to test the infection of *covid-19* in the human body. The types of tests consist of 4 types: *PCR Swab, Antigen (Rapid) Test, GeNose, and RT- PCR*. Thus, the fifth type of register consists of countermeasures that can counter the infection of *covid-19* by creating activities to reduce people’s mobility and prevent the coronavirus infection. The types of countermeasures consist of *self-isolation, quarantine, lockdown, WFH (Work From Home), WFO (Work From Office), new normal, physical distancing, social distancing, hand sanitiser, Micro Scale Public Activity (PPKM), Large Scale Public Activity (PSBB), mask, hand sanitiser, Protective Gear (APD), oximeter, contact tracing, health protocol adherence, emergency tents, and healthcare*. There are also types of a carrier in the language variation of register. The types of carriers function to differentiate the patient based on the virus’s carrier that they have brought to other people. The types of carriers are classified into three, that is, *people under monitoring (ODP), patients under surveillance (PDP), and Asymptomatic virus carriers (OTG)*. The last is the types of zone. The types of registers are based on the zone, which functions to differentiate the area or places infected with the *covid-19*. The types of zone consist of the *red zone, green zone, and black zone*.

The linguistic form of the register is also analyzed in this research based on register theory from the data collected from *The Jakarta Post* online news related to the *covid-19* cases published in 2020 to 2022. The data are from nouns, verbs, adjectives, compounds, abbreviations, and noun phrases. The data are analyzed based on the types of a register in *The Jakarta Post* online news dealing with *covid-19*. The most likely linguistic form found in this research is a noun with 16 or 13,37 %, the adjectives with 4 data or 7,84 %. Then followed by the formation of words, the compound register with 4 data or 7,84 %, and 13 data of

abbreviation or 26%. Meanwhile, in the form of a phrase, there are 14 data of noun phrases or 27 %

Meanwhile, in the second research of the problem, there are functions and the meaning of the register related to the covid-19 case. The meaning of the register is divided into two categories. There are lexical meanings and contextual meanings. But, in this research, the meaning of register is analyzed based on contextual meaning. It is because contextual meaning carries importance in the disambiguation of meaning and in understanding the actual meaning of each register in *The Jakarta Post* online news. Therefore, in understanding the meaning based on context is important to apply the right register, which analyzed in the online news. It can be concluded that the online news in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper should learn the true meaning of the register dealing with *covid-19* cases by the sentences in *The Jakarta Post* online news used by authors. Then, the function of the register dealing with *covid-19* is analyzed based on its linguistic form, which functions as a noun, verb, adjective, compound, abbreviation, and noun phrase.

The register of *covid-19* in *The Jakarta Post* online news introduced new terms of register that have specific meanings. Hence, this research avoids misunderstandings and mistakes in interpreting the register of the *covid-19* cases used by the news writer in writing the articles dealing with covid-19 in *The Jakarta Post* online news.

According to the research findings and analysis, there are several suggestions in this research. This study discussed the types and meanings of a language variation of register dealing with *covid-19* in *The Jakarta Post* online news. Further researcher may conduct further research concerning the terms used in *covid-19* pandemic by using semantic approach. In addition, the further study may discuss the research dealing with register in terms of linguistic landscape. Posters and sign boards concerning *covid-19* would be a relevant data for this topic.

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