

# Language of Lockdowns: New Words and COVID-19 Measures in Indonesia and the Philippines

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**Abstract**

The World Health Organization (WHO) says the coronavirus outbreak first appeared in the People's Republic of China. As of May 4, 2020, infectious disease has approximately 3,529,808 cases worldwide and more than 49,900 cases in Southeast Asia. On March 11, 2020, WHO declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. Thus, the emergency seen as temporary will soon become the inevitability of the new normal. In the COVID-19 outbreak, many new words spread in the community around the world. On the other hand, language is the only human property that is not accompanied by language. Language change can occur at all levels of linguistics, whether phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, or lexicon. The pandemic gave rise to a new vocabulary used in the terminology of pandemic resolution by local governments. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive-analytical model and an interactive analysis method to analyze the data. In general, there are differences in handling the pandemic between ASEAN countries. In this case, the conditions in Indonesia and the Philippines will be explicitly described. This study will describe the measure in each of these countries.

**Keywords:** language; lockdown; new words; COVID-19; indonesia; philippines

## Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO) says the coronavirus outbreak first appeared in the People's Republic of China and is categorized as a global health emergency (Yean, 2020). As of May 4, 2020, infectious disease has approximately 3,529,808 cases worldwide and more than 49,900 cases in Southeast Asia. So on March 11, 2020, WHO declared COVID-19 a global pandemic (Cowling et al., 2020), which refers to the spread of diseases that are considered to infect from person to person easily and quickly and occur on an ongoing basis in various regions. Seeing the development of treatment to date, it has begun to emerge predictions that this condition will last long enough. Some use a matter of months; some even use a matter of years (McKibbin & Fernando, 2020).

Thus, the emergency seen as temporary will soon become the inevitability of the new normal. Although almost all attention is now on handling the impact, it is necessary to start thinking about what kind of new standard needs to be anticipated. The complexity of the problem is getting higher because of the many aspects that are still

very dynamic and unpredictable. The available data is also very limited and it is constantly changing. Therefore, discussions about the new regular need to be explicitly conducted about specific areas, with priorities on the most affected areas or areas that could potentially raise further problems that may be larger. Moreover, we can see that the positive COVID-19 in ASEAN countries continues to grow on May 23, 2020 (Djalante et al., 2020).

WHO finally declared the COVID-19 outbreak a global pandemic on 11 March 2020. After that, peoples' lives were upended, and economic activities were disrupted worldwide. Before COVID-19, ASEAN, by having MPAC, was on track to become the fourth-largest economy in the world (Chong, Li, & Yip, 2021). Amid the pandemic, ASEAN experienced immediate disruptions in economic activities across the region, as evident in the decline in tourism flows, disruption in air travel, and weakening in consumer and business confidence, as several countries imposed lockdowns, community quarantines, stay-at-home orders, temporary business closures, and travel restrictions or prohibitions to contain the virus (Beh & Lin, 2021).

On the other hand, language is the only human property that is not accompanied by language. Language change can occur at all levels of linguistics, whether phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, or lexicon (Moon & Lee, 2020). The most apparent and common changes occur at the lexicon and semantics levels because a new vocabulary arises from cultural and scientific changes every moment. The pandemic gave rise to a new vocabulary used in the terminology of pandemic resolution by local governments (Chadd, Moyse, & Enderby, 2021).

To cope with the pandemic, ASEAN already conveyed its commitment to advancing the economy in the region, among others, by encouraging trade and investment, strengthening the regional supply chain, and supporting the utilization of technology and digital trade, especially for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), as well as other vulnerable groups (Affandi et al., 2020). The Ministers also stressed the importance of ASEAN centrality in strengthening cooperation in the region through the AOIP cooperation framework initiated by Indonesia. ASEAN member states have agreed to place an ASEAN pandemic recovery fund, which will involve national development projects to boost economic activity (Cardenas, 2021).

In general, there are differences in handling the pandemic between ASEAN countries. In this case, the conditions in Indonesia and the Philippines will be explicitly described. In Indonesia, overcoming the COVID-19 outbreak, the government itself has done various ways in prevention efforts (Kimura, Thangavelu, Narjoko, & Findlay, 2020). Meanwhile, in the other country, medics are now better equipped to test and track contacts of infected people than they were a year ago, according to Aaron Rabena, a researcher at the Asia-Pacific Pathways to Progress Foundation in Quezon City, Philippines. Public schools have not held face-to-face classes for a year, said Behzad Noubary, UNICEF Philippines representative. This study will describe the measure in each of these countries.

## Research Methods

The writing of this article is based on research by rereading journal articles, theses, and dissertations that write (review) about COVID-19. This writing was

driven by the fact that many new words emerged in the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive-analytical model and an interactive analysis method to analyze the data (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2014).

### Results and Discussions

Indonesia is the worst country among the 10 ASEAN member states. The positive number of COVID-19 in Indonesia rose by 24.15 percent in the past week. Chart as other ASEAN member countries decline, the positive number of COVID-19 in Indonesia grows. From the first and second diagrams, Indonesia is still the worst country among the 10 ASEAN member countries. The graph below shows the average number of seven-day new cases moving in Southeast Asia. Moving averages are used to eliminate fluctuations in the daily number of extreme case statistics and highlight the growing trend of COVID-19 cases in ASEAN member countries.

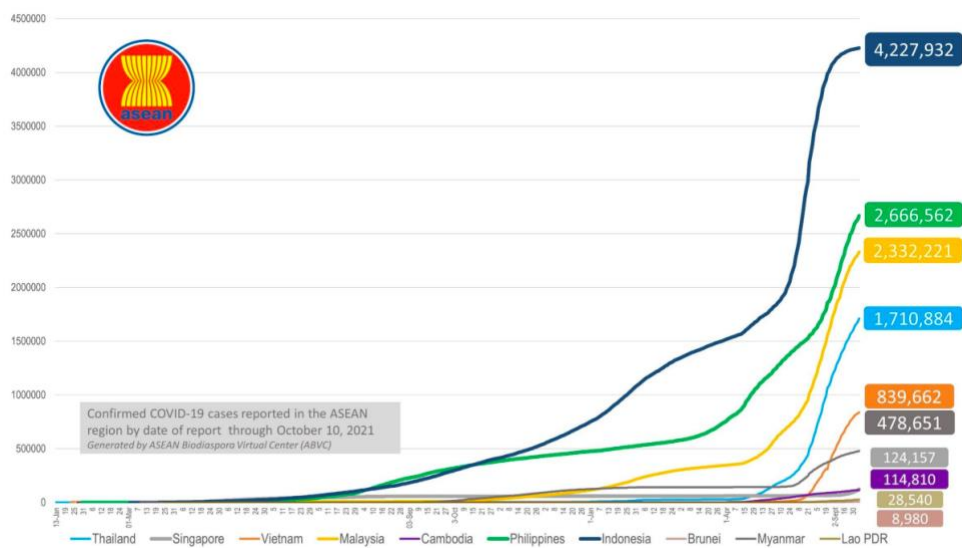


Figure 1. ASEAN’s Daily New Cases

Source: ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center (2021)

In ASEAN member states in the 2020 pandemic, countries have the same problem even in different case numbers. Several matters related to the increasing case issues some of the things done by ASEAN members issued policies to overcome the case. The COVID-19 pandemic has made human mobility in Southeast Asia very limited. Moreover, with the increasing number of COVID-19 sufferers in the region. As a measure of anticipation, various policies have been implemented, including policies to limit interactions, restrictions on movement, and the cessation of operations of land, sea, and air transportation modes.

In Indonesia, several policies issued by the Indonesian government, PSBB implemented by Indonesia includes the call for learning, working, and worship activities conducted from home, restrictions on activities in public places or facilities, restrictions on socio-cultural activities, and restrictions on the cessation of transportation modes (Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2020). Not much different from Indonesia, the Malaysia Government also implements border controls and a social restriction policy called movement control order. However, the policymaking tends to put the interests of Malaysia first and overrides the interests of migrant workers and refugees coming to

Malaysia. On April 22, 2020, the Immigration Department suspended all unlawful operations during the MCO period despite other concerns concerning migrant workers.

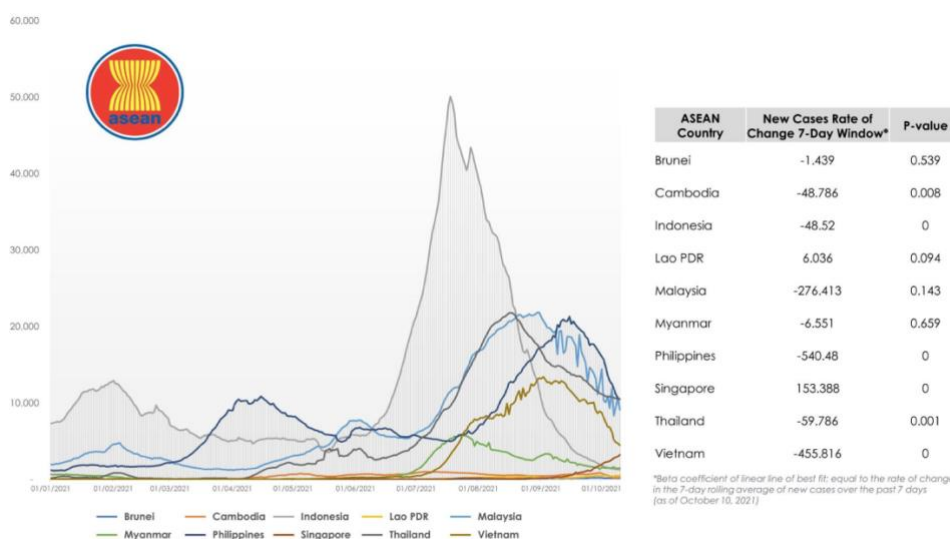


Figure 2. 7-Day Rolling Average of COVID-19 New Case

Source: ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center (2021)

Singapore has also imposed border closures for short-term visitors, and social restrictions called circuit breakers until June 1, 2020. The term circuit breaker refers to the urge to stay at home to break the chain of Transmission of COVID-19 in the community, which includes the encouragement to stay at home, online teaching and learning activities, controlled access in crowded areas such as markets, the closure of most workplaces, and the application of additional safety rules in the workplace that are still in operation. Like Malaysia, the Singapore government has also imposed fines on violators so that the implementation of the policy becomes more effective (Oh et al., 2020).

Then, in the Philippines, the implementation of the social restriction policy is centered on Luzon Island, which is the most populous island and is the center of economic activity in the Philippines. Not much different, the social restrictions in question include the urge to stay at home and only travel to buy necessities and medical needs. However, the implementation of this policy was accompanied by a threat from President Duterte that he would impose martial law if people did not comply with the rule (Kadwa & Alshenqeeti, 2020).

In addition to each country's efforts, joint efforts at the ASEAN level were also seen with the holding of a virtual meeting of the ASEAN Plus Three Special Summits on COVID-19 on April 14, 2020. In the final declaration produced, the cooperation plan at the ASEAN level is more focused on cooperation in the medical sector – such as health information exchange, research cooperation, and vaccine development, to the provision of medical equipment assistance and cooperation in the economic sector. The policy of restricting mobility can affect the movement of people in Southeast Asia, especially migrant workers and refugees, who rely on the ease of mobility that exists.

ASEAN has recognized the need to establish projects that will build deeper regional linkages among its member states and enhance the region's physical infrastructure, institutions, and people-to-people relations, which are the foundational supportive means to achieving the economic, political-security, and socio-cultural pillars of an integrated ASEAN Community. The ASEAN

connectivity agenda strives to integrate a region of over 600 million people with a total GDP of over US\$2.3 trillion.

The new master plan aims to strengthen regional development by addressing the trends that shaped the region, such as the rising number of the consuming class, skills gap, and significant infrastructure needs (Kamil, Rahardja, Abas Sunarya, Aini, & Santoso, 2020). Several initiatives emerged in terms of security, economy, and public health through a joint statement scheme by the Minister on the relevant sectors. Member states conduct unlimited cooperation. ASEAN also holds meetings with Partner Speech countries, such as the ASEAN Plus Three framework, to produce efforts to mitigate and handle outbreaks (Zhang & Qian, 2020).

One of the outputs of the meeting agreed upon by the ten countries was the establishment of the ASEAN COVID-19 Respond Fund. Thailand proposed the initiative to address the scarcity of medical supplies caused by the outbreak. In addition to the regional ASEAN, Fund Response continued by ASEAN ministers Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF). The AMAF issued a joint statement on April 15, 2020, regarding the region's good re-commitment, food safety, and nutrition. AMAF to disrupt the chain in the regional chain food using close cooperation to that the market remains open and the transportation of agricultural products and food is facilitated with the importance of agility prices are low, prices are mainly small, food, and double-doubles that become faulty and provide Timely and Accurate Market Information (ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center, 2021). Singapore seeks to initiate discourse on new protocols cross-border in the ASEAN region, and COVID-19 pandemic levels achieve a good.

ASEAN became the first regional institution to maintain a collaborative climate amid the tendency of countries to prioritize self-help mechanisms. COVID-19, as an outbreak, provides excellent harm. However, apart from that, it is also a driver to roll out ASEAN Centrality efforts in dealing with the problems faced in the region. ASEAN's behavior amid the COVID-19 outbreak shows that ASEAN remains committed to collaborating during the crisis. The Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC), adopted on 28 October 2010 through the Hanoi Declaration, encompasses the following three dimensions: physical connectivity (transport, information and communication technology, energy); institutional (trade, investment, services liberalization); and people-to-people linkages (education, culture, tourism). MPAC 2025 will focus on five strategic areas to achieve this vision (ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center, 2021):

First, sustainable infrastructure. This strategy aims to coordinate existing resources to deliver support across the complete life cycle of infrastructure projects in ASEAN, including project preparation, improving infrastructure productivity, and capability building. This strategy also includes exchanging lessons on "smart urbanization" models across the ASEAN Member States that can simultaneously deliver economic growth and good quality of life.

The second, digital innovation. Digital technologies in ASEAN could potentially be worth up to US\$625 billion by 2030 (8 percent of ASEAN's GDP in that year), which may be derived from increased efficiency, new products, services, etc. Capturing this opportunity requires the establishment of regulatory frameworks for the delivery of new digital services (including data management and digital financial services); support for the sharing of best practices on open data; and equipping micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) with the capabilities to access these new technologies.

Third, seamless logistics. Enhancing ASEAN Connectivity presupposes excellent logistics. However, logistics efficiency has not improved at the pace initially envisaged by MPAC 2010, as measured by the length of time taken and the cost of transportation in the region. One of the underlying challenges is coordination issues between government departments and a lack of sharing of best practices. There is the opportunity to create mechanisms to support greater collaboration between logistics firms, academic institutions, and the ASEAN Member States: this would help to identify bottlenecks across crucial areas of the region's supply chains; collect and share best practices about how to tackle those issues across the region, and identify critical policy areas requiring attention.

Fourth, regulatory excellence. There is a need to embed good regulatory practice (GRP) in the region's preparation, adoption, and implementation of rules, regulations, and procedures. This strategy aims to support the implementation of critical policies critical for the ASEAN Connectivity agenda, mainly focusing on standards harmonisation, 10 Master Plan on Asean Connectivity 2025 mutual recognition and technical regulations, and addressing trade-distorting non-tariff measures.

The last, people's mobility. Restrictions on travel for ASEAN nationals within the region are essentially a thing of the past. However, there are still opportunities to improve mobility in ASEAN. Opportunities include facilitating travel for tourists by addressing the lack of information on travel options and providing simpler mechanisms to apply for necessary visas. Additionally, there is an opportunity to strengthen skills mobility in the region and, where appropriate, by establishing high-quality qualification frameworks in critical vocational occupations and encouraging greater mobility of intra-ASEAN university students.

By having the above plans, better-linked physical infrastructure in the ASEAN Highway Network (AHN) is developed to reduce the total length of roads below Class III - narrow two-lane roads with double bituminous treatment - from 5,311 km in 2010 to 2,454 km in 2015. Moreover, the ASEAN RO-RO (Roll-On-Roll-Off) Network has improved connectivity in sea channels, which helped to reduce shipping time by over 50 percent. ASEAN's goal is also to improve the region's internet connectivity. The establishment of the ASEAN Broadband Corridor has resulted in several projects like ASEAN Internet Exchange Network (AIX) and ASEAN Single Telecommunications Market, which encourage the private sector to establish more internet connections across the ASEAN region.

Together with physical connectivity, the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) increases its institutional connectivity by undertaking several measures and agreements to facilitate trade across the region. For example, Indonesia and Singapore have already started using the ASEAN Single Window (ASW) to exchange ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) Certificate of Origin Form D information in the production environment. Despite the benefits, there are several challenges and opportunities in the economic integration process within the region (according to the ASEAN Secretariat). For example, the rising consuming class in the region is projected to reach 163 million households by 2030, contributing significantly to the ASEAN tourism sector.

The growing tourist arrivals in the region have grown from 49 million in 2004 to 105 million in 2015. To further grow the tourism sector, ASEAN member states (AMS) need to invest in sustainable tourism infrastructure and implement

the policy for easier access to travel visa. Skills shortage also poses a threat to the region. According to McKinsey Global Institute, Indonesia and Myanmar will experience an undersupply of 13 million semiskilled and nine million skilled workers by 2030. Moreover, it is projected that more than half of all high-skill employment could be filled by candidates with insufficient qualifications in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam by 2025, according to Asian Development Bank (ADB) and International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Hence, AMS should develop its human capital, workforce skills, and innovation for a successful ASEAN connectivity agenda. It is also a challenge for the region how to address its annual infrastructure needs, which exceed over US\$110 billion a year. Several funding vehicles are available to fund the region's infrastructure gap; however, a coordinated approach between governments, multilateral lenders, and private sector actors is required to ensure that infrastructure projects are efficiently structured. In doing so, ASEAN should strengthen its Public-Private Partnership (PPP) frameworks for more infrastructure development opportunities in the region.

### **Language of Lockdowns: New Words**

In the COVID-19 outbreak, many new words are spread in the community around the world. Then the mention is following the language of their respective countries. The new words are not only used by certain people, such as experts but also used by people. That is, the general population will usually use these new words well. This is because everyone is experiencing it and sharing concerns for each other in this pandemic situation ([Chadd et al., 2021](#)).

The emergence of vocabulary due to COVID-19 is proof that language is dynamic. According to Chaer, language is the only human property that is not accompanied by language. Language is strongly related to humans, whereas human life is not fixed and ever-changing. Language also changes, becomes unchanging, and becomes not static. In other words, language is dynamic. Language change can occur at all levels of linguistics, whether phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, or lexicon.

The most apparent and common changes occur at the lexicon and semantics levels. Every moment a new vocabulary arises, born from cultural and scientific changes. There is also a new meaning to old words. As the smallest unit of language, this happens because the word is a means or container to accommodate a concept in the language community. With the development of technology and culture, including global pandemics such as COVID-19, new concepts are sprung accompanied by new containers, namely new words or terms.

A new vocabulary appears unexpectedly from the public during this pandemic, mainly through social media. Some of this vocabulary was later officially included in reference dictionaries such as the Oxford English Dictionary and the Cambridge English Dictionary. The term COVID-19 itself can also be found in both dictionaries ([Ali & Davis-Floyd, 2020](#)).



**Table 1.** New Term in COVID-19 pandemic

No	Language	Information
1.	Self-isolation and Self-quarantine	In Indonesia, self-isolation is defined as self-isolation, while self-quarantine is self-quarantined. Although used in almost the same context, the two terms have different meanings. Self-isolation is an act of separating a person infected from a healthy person. In contrast, self-quarantine tends to limit the activities of people exposed to a disease in a particular area.
2.	Social distancing	Maintain distance between people to reduce the risk of transmission of the outbreak. In its use, social distancing is very popular in the community. However, according to the World Health Organization and several other linguists, the term most appropriately used for this context is physical distancing which means maintaining a physical distance. According to them, the meaning of social distancing is more about maintaining distance between human relationships socially, which should be done to support each other during this pandemic.
3.	Elbow bump	According to the Oxford English Dictionary, an elbow bump is an alternative way of shaking hands by using elbows to avoid transmitting diseases that usually go through the palm.
4.	Flatten the curve	Attempts to control a certain amount so as not to increase significantly. This phrase appeared and is very popular in the mass media because of public concern about the intensity of the increase in the number of people infected with COVID-19.
5.	Pasien dalam Pengawasan (PDP)	PDP status is given to those who have symptoms of coronavirus COVID-19 that we know in general, such as body heat and respiratory tract disorders. Respiratory tract disorders can be mild or severe and have visited or lived in areas known to be areas of transmission of coronavirus COVID-19.
6.	Orang dalam Pemantauan (ODP)	ODP status is given to those who have symptoms of body heat or mild respiratory tract distress and have visited or lived in an area known to be the area of transmission of the virus. In addition, it can also be healthy people who have been in close contact with confirmed cases of coronavirus COVID-19. For example, in this case, people who fall into the group or category of People in monitoring (ODP) have not shown symptoms of illness due to the coronavirus.
7.	Suspect Corona	Corona Suspect status is given to patients who are strongly suspected of being infected with the COVID-19 Coronavirus. The characteristics of people who fall into this category are those experiencing symptoms and have also had contact with patients who tested positive for coronavirus COVID-19. Patients with Corona Suspect Status can be said to be included in Patients Under Supervision (PDP) as well. However, that does not mean the person.

Source: [Ali & Davis-Floyd \(2020\)](#)



## COVID-19 Treatment and Measures in Indonesia and Philippines

### Indonesia

In Indonesia, overcoming the COVID-19 outbreak, the government itself has done various ways in prevention efforts. One of them, namely the 3M and 3T movements, was carried out massively throughout Indonesia using a variety of media platforms, both digital and conventional. 3M itself means wearing a mask, keeping the distance, and washing hands using soap. In all activities, the community must wear a mask, then maintain distance or social distancing when queuing or in activities that require waiting.

The next step that can be done is to always wash hands before and after doing outdoor activities. These steps are efforts that the community can make as one of the efforts to prevent transmission. Meanwhile, the Puskesmas level itself has made 3T efforts which means testing, tracing, and treatment. The first effort is to test and screen people who are indicated to be exposed to COVID-19. After that, the next step is tracing. This effort is to track people who interact with someone who has been exposed to COVID-19. The next step is to do treatment if the person has been exposed to COVID-19 with quarantine so as not to contact others. The steps that have been done are expected to suppress the spread of COVID-19. In its application, the 3M movement is also accompanied by a policy of Implementing Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) (Habibi, 2021).

The policy was implemented in the framework of the government's efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19 so that it does not become more widespread and result in more exposure. The community's efforts are expected to obey and implement it so that the government and all lines of society synergize to prevent the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to the various efforts that the government has made, the community participates in prevention. Today, almost all business fields and various types of workplaces and education have implemented it. The applications, such as in the entrance area, have been provided a place to wash hands and hand sanitizer. They also provided an option if people did not have time to wash their hands. Today's society can also be considered preventive when outside the home by implementing health protocols (Oh et al., 2020).

The government took several decisive steps to limit community mobility to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus by extending the enactment of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) on a micro-scale. PPKM Mikro will be extended for two weeks, from June 22 to July 5, 2021, by limiting the movement of people by 75-100%, adjusted to the activities and red zones of COVID-19 transmission. Regarding the speed of the injection of vaccines, the Ministry of Health, supported by the TNI, Polri, and Local Government, will increase the speed of injection to 700 thousand / day this month and 1 million / day starting next month, along with the relaxation of criteria limits and the age of vaccine recipients over 18 years. After prioritizing Phase 1 vaccination for health workers from January to February, then Phase 2 for elderly recipients, and public workers from March to June, the government will open Phase 3 for all Indonesians aged 18 years and over. Along with the opening of Phase 3, vaccination coverage and speed will be increased to an average of 1 million/day. The government is targeting vaccinations for 181 million residents to achieve group immunity. More than 23 million people, or 12.8% of the target, have already received the first vaccination (Habibi & Pratama, 2021).

The WHO also officially issued guidance on preventing the coronavirus that the Ministry has approved of health. First is the implementation of a healthy and clean lifestyle. COVID-19 is a deadly infection caused by the coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), for which there is no cure or vaccine. This virus can be transmitted through saliva droplets that spurt from an infected person when he coughs and sneezes without covering the mouth. The virus can be inhaled directly by people around or land on the surface of objects often used. The latest information from who says this virus can survive in the air (airborne) within a few hours. Therefore, one of the most critical steps to prevent the spread of the coronavirus is to maintain personal hygiene and implement healthy living behaviors every day.

Here are some of the things that are emphasized: always wash your hands thoroughly using running water and soap for 20 seconds and then rinse (if there is no access to clean water, hand sanitizer or alcoholic wet wipes can be an emergency alternative); when a person is infected, it is very likely not to cause significant symptoms of COVID-19. So, apply a good cough and sneezing ethic by covering the nose and mouth using a tissue (directly throw it in the trash) or the inner sleeves so that droplets do not spread and move to others; maintain endurance with a balanced nutritious diet, as well as multiply fruits and vegetables; exercise for at least 30 minutes every day; just rest well; and avoid touching parts of the face, especially the eyes, nose, and mouth. Hands touch many surfaces that may be contaminated with the virus. As a result, the virus can move to the hands and into mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, or mouth.

Second, wear a mask. When showing symptoms of coughing, sneezing, or colds, wear a mask to avoid the spread of droplets in the open environment. The choice of masks that can be worn, namely surgical masks and cloth masks that follow standards. Healthy people are also encouraged to wear masks when outdoor activities. Wear a mask during exercise as well. Masks aim as additional protection to minimize the risk of exposure from spreading through the air.

Third, keep their people's distance and avoid crowds (social distancing). Social distancing, also known as keeping a distance, may have become the jargon familiar to the ears in the last year. Keeping a distance of at least 1 meter or 2 meters from others whom cough or sneeze can help accidentally inhale steam or saliva droplets containing the coronavirus. Anyone can be a carrier of the coronavirus and show no typical pain symptoms. In public spaces, we cannot know who the person has been positively infected, especially if without symptoms.

Fourth, increase health care facilities and tracing tests. As one of the efforts to prevent the spread of coronavirus infection, the Indonesian government has designated 100 hospitals as referrals for COVID-19. The hundredth medical facility has previously handled bird flu outbreaks and has passed the latest evaluation. Through this evaluation, it is ensured that all referral facilities already have complete health facilities. One of them is an isolation room with negative pressure technology. In addition, the government also continues to increase the number of COVID-19 screenings through PCR (swab test).

Fifth, limit access in and out of the region. To prevent the coronavirus that the Ministry of Health has carried out for a long time is to increase security at every domestic border and restrictions on access in and out of Indonesia for citizens and non-Indonesian citizens. Through letter-number PM.04.02/III/43/2020, dated January 5, 2020, Director General Anung has appealed to several government agencies regarding guidelines on preventing

the spread of COVID-19.

Sixth, increase vigilance for people who want to travel abroad. Director-General Anung appealed to people who will travel abroad, especially in China, including Hong Kong, Wuhan, or Beijing, to pay attention to the development of the spread of coronavirus infection in the region. He also urged people in China to avoid visiting fish markets or live animal sales. This includes avoiding the consumption of seafood temporarily. If on the way people interact with others who experience symptoms of fever, cough, difficulty breathing, or may fall ill with the same symptoms, immediately seek treatment at the nearest health care facility.

### Philippines

The government confirmed that a Chinese national from Wuhan was traveling to the Philippines as the first case of COVID-19 on Jan. 30, 2020 (ABS-CBN New on February 2, the husband of the first patient, also a Chinese citizen, died after being declared the second case of infection. Three days later, on February 5, another Chinese national was declared the third case.

Two new cases were confirmed a month later, on March 5. The fourth patient was a Philippines citizen with a history of travel abroad. The fifth patient was also a Filipino citizen with no travel history, meaning cases of domestic transmission had already occurred. The sixth patient, the wife of the fifth patient, is also a Filipino with no history of travel abroad, confirmed on March 7.

Since then, the number of cases and reports of COVID-19-related deaths has continued to rise (see figure 1). As of March 22, 2020, there were 380 positive cases of COVID-19 in the Philippines, with 25 deaths or a fatality rate of 6.5%.<sup>6</sup> In addition, there were 144 Filipinos abroad who were confirmed positive, 80 of whom were Diamond Princess crew members (76 of the 80 crew members have been declared cured). A still-in-force border closure order and the imposition of orders to stay at home in major cities in the country of about 109 million people have been the main culprits for the drop in cases, U.N. officials and several residents said.

Meanwhile, medics are now better equipped to test and track contacts of infected people than they were a year ago, according to Aaron Rabena, a researcher at the Asia-Pacific Pathways to Progress Foundation in Quezon City, Philippines. In addition, Filipinos used to wear masks and face protection in public places. Public schools have not held face-to-face classes for a year, said Behzad Noubary, UNICEF Philippines representative. This is an aspect that contributed to the decline in the number of cases, the longstanding international closures, and the closure of a very long period of territory, Noubary told VOA.

The policy comes as President Rodrigo Duterte warned he would impose a second regional lockdown or quarantine if cases spike before the country gets its first vaccination in May. Countries around the world have in recent days closed their borders to flights from Britain and South Africa, where more contagious variants were detected. A new variant of the coronavirus has not been detected in the Philippines. Duterte extended a two-week ban on flights from Britain until mid-January (Hapal, 2021). He said the Philippines would impose travel restrictions on countries experiencing local transmission of the new virus variant. In an emergency meeting with health experts and government officials, Duterte ordered a 14-day quarantine for passengers arriving or transiting through Britain and from countries where the new variant was

discovered, including Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia, and Japan. Duterte has promised free vaccinations for 108 million people.

The Philippines is in talks to buy about 80 million doses of the COVID-19 vaccine, including Pfizer Inc, Moderna, AstraZeneca, Johnson & Johnson, Novavax, and Sinovac. Harry Roque, a spokesman for President Rodrigo Duterte, said that Pfizer was the first company to file an agreement from regulator Philippine for emergency use of the coronavirus vaccine. He said the Philippine Food and Drug Administration took 21 days to evaluate and approve the vaccine. He added that inoculations would begin as soon as supplies became available.

## Conclusion

The WHO has declared COVID-19 a global pandemic, which refers to diseases spread that are considered to infect from person to person easily and quickly and occur on an ongoing basis in various regions. Seeing the development of treatment to date, there has begun to emerge predictions that this condition will last long enough. Although almost all attention is now on handling the impact, it is necessary to start thinking about what kind of new standard needs to be anticipated. In the COVID-19 outbreak, there are many new words spread in the community worldwide, and the mention is following the language of their respective countries. The emergence of vocabulary due to COVID-19 is proof that language is dynamic. According to Chaer, language is the only human property that is not accompanied by language. Language change can occur at all levels of linguistics, whether phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, or lexicon. The most apparent and common changes occur at the lexicon and semantics levels. Every moment a new vocabulary arises, born from cultural and scientific changes.

In Indonesia, overcoming the COVID-19 outbreak, the government itself has done various ways in prevention efforts. The next step that can be done is to always wash the hands before and after doing outdoor activities. After that, the next step is tracing. This effort is to track people who interact with someone who has been exposed to COVID-19. The next step is to do treatment if the person has been exposed to COVID-19 with quarantine so as not to contact others. The steps that have been done are expected to suppress the spread of COVID-19. In its application, the 3M movement is also accompanied by a policy of Implementing Restrictions on Community Activities. There were 380 positive cases of COVID-19 in the Philippines, with 25 deaths, or a fatality rate of 6.5%. In addition, there were 144 Filipinos abroad who were confirmed positive, 80 of whom were Diamond Princess crew members. Meanwhile, medics are now better equipped to test and track contacts of infected people than they were a year ago, according to Aaron Rabena, a researcher at the Asia-Pacific Pathways to Progress Foundation in Quezon City, Philippines. Public schools have not held face-to-face classes for a year, said Behzad Noubary, UNICEF Philippines representative.

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