Adaptation and Language Responsibility in the Digital Age Media

Nanda Saputra[1], Zulfiah Larisu[2], Didi Sudrajat[3], Tirto Suwondo[4], Dian Luthfiyati[5], Dina Destari[6], Andiyan Andiyan[7]

Abstract

The COVID-19 epidemic generates two extremes: fear and apathy. In the middle of an ongoing epidemic, the two extreme poles demand mass communication that can bridge the gap between government policies and the optimistic attitude of the population. In truth, the Indonesian government's selection of a mass communication medium seems to have been a mistake. The administration prefers to use influencers over traditional mass media. In the middle of the growth of the contemporary age of digital transformation and democracy, digital players as major opinion leaders are crucial actors in networked societies. The research approach used is qualitative, specifically the phenomenological research method, which refers to study on how the researcher interprets the significance of an event, which usually contradicts how the event really transpired. is beyond our comprehension. Consequently, this study approach aims to comprehend how a group of individuals experience a situation. The use of influencers and mainstream media as a significant government tool for public communication, particularly to establish faith in the COVID-19 response strategy. The author claims that mass media are more reliable, responsible, and influential in their message dissemination than influencers. This connection will boost the legitimacy of the mass media and strengthen scientific communication with the public domain, particularly with regard to the management of fear during a pandemic based on scientific authority. Examining mass media literature in the middle of the emergence of new media based on the premise of "magic bullets"

[1] Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Tarbiyah (STIT) Al-Hilal Sigli,Kramat Dalam,Aceh, Indonesia

[2] Universitas Halu Oleo Kendari, Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

[3] Universitas Kutai Kartanegara, Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan, Indonesia

[4] National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Jakarta Pusat,DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

[5] Universitas Islam Lamongan, Lamongan, East Java, Indonesia

[6] State Islamic University Sultan Aji Muhammad Idris Samarinda (UINSI SAMARINDA), Samarinda, East Kalimantan, Indonesia

[7] Universitas Faletehan,Bandung,West Java, 40192 Indonesia

and "syringes" to explain the aforementioned viewpoint. This report then examines the present administration's decision to use influencers while ignoring the role of mainstream media. By recognizing the significance of connecting the mainstream media with research institutions, we can strengthen public communication and science-based policies between government and scientific institutions, as well as the public's interest in gaining access to information based on scientific authorities.

Keywords: government, influencers, growth, democracy, language, magic bullets.

Introduction

A nation's ability to grow and compete with other countries is often impeded by the educational problems that exist in the digital age or the era of the global community (Selwyn, 2012). In order to face the problems of education in this century, society, students, educators, and the government that regulates and is accountable for the pace of education must be aware of the significance of education. Indeed, the appreciation of the Indonesian people for the wealth of natural resources (SDA) is enormous (Fielden & LaRocque, 2008).

Currently, the growth of the Indonesian language is conducted via the use of social media and infographics (Hew, 2018; Arisanty et al., 2020). For instance, the term timeline is used in an infographic titled "Our Word of the Week" (Figure 1). Timeline corresponds to the English term timeline. The definition of timeline in the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is "a linear portrayal of significant events in a given topic, portrayed in chronological sequence." Facebook users may now manage the status updates they see on their timeline.

Figure 1 Timeline "Our Word of the Week" Infographic

Human resources should not, however, get complacent and disregard the significance of education in enhancing general knowledge. Human resources will become complacent as a result of the pampered comforts they enjoy if there is an excess of natural resources (nature spoils them) (Ramsey, 2005). With the fast expansion of technology and civilization, it will be necessary for every citizen (read: human resources) of a country to play an active part in keeping up with the quick rate of technological development (Delors, 1998).

All lines will be compelled by the aforementioned items or assertions to track the quick expansion and development of the world of technology and information. Thus, the more advanced a nation's culture, the more its human resources must be responsive, competent, skilled, and quick.

Methodology

This article is a literature review conveying a broad concept from the author. The technique used is a literature review. Understanding what the digital age, global period, and even the era of the global community entails is one aspect of the focus that must be understood.

Digital Era, Mondial Era, Global Society Era

Mondial is synonymous with global, complete, universal, worldwide, geographical, and global in meaning. In this context, the terms global, international, and comprehensive refer to a rapid action or transaction. The quick speed of movement or transactions (in all aspects) is attributable to the rapid growth of the digital, electronic, cyberspace-based world of technology. This phrase may be construed as "global" in its evolution. This statement is commonly interpreted as meaning that the term mondial refers to something new and universal, that all lines use, that all lines are forced to play an active role, that all lines are forced to follow, that all lines are forced to learn, and that all lines are forced to live or enjoy the pace of this digital technology. The borders of "lines" are not only contained in the local idea, but they also pertain to the national and even worldwide contexts. For this reason, it is evident that the digital age, the global era, and the era of the global community are a new period in which all actions are conducted swiftly and responsively, without stuttering, and are digital or comprehensive / global in character.

Results and Discussion

Obviously, dialects and methods of learning and teaching language and culture will be influenced by the rate of growth and the needs of

the times (Hambleton et al., 2004). This will affect the vehicle, the student or students, and the instructor.

A. Obstacles for Students and Teachers in the Digital Age

In English, "obstacle" can be interpreted as obstacle, hurdle, barrier, hindrance, retartment, block, retardation, retarder, cramp, blockade, rub, handicap, impediment, hitch, cumber, encumbrance, trammel, setback, crab, traverse, ring fence, stonewalling, stumbling block, debarment, hold-up, hold-up, crimp, strike, marplot, These terminologies are unique descriptors for challenging situations or hurdles that must be overcome (Budiyono et al., 2018).

Gaptek is a word associated with the difficulties or challenges faced by the community (including learners) in coping with the complexity of life in the global period (technology stuttering) (Budiyono et al., 2018). Technological improvements that are fast-paced, imaginative, and creative need that individuals seem and are adept at keeping up with the rate of creation of new media. Without appetite, skill, and hardship, they (the community and citizen learners) would be left far behind and fail miserably in life (unable to work, difficult to communicate, difficult to transact, and so on like that) (Budiyono et al., 2018).

In this global era, all lines, including students/learners, teachers (including lecturers), school principals (including rectors), and policymakers (institutional controllers), must work together to welcome and be kind, optimistic, and conscious of the need to work hard with the willingness and capacity to recognize and follow technological advances (Lu, 2021).

The "Did you know?" infographic includes translations of foreign words into Indonesian, KBBI updates, and brief biographies of Indonesian authors. For instance, there is an infographic on how SSD (frequently asked questions) is the equal of FAQ (often asked questions) (Figure 2). SSD (FAQ) was conceived in 1983 by NASA's Eugene Miya in the United States. At the time, he was sick of hearing the same questions from new members of an online discussion group. The inboxes of the users were flooded with the server's inquiries. Miya began providing a list of commonly asked questions to the group as a solution. Often requested answers from the organization that is when SSD was created. Today, SSDs are expanding to a variety of domains and formats since they are deemed effective enough for informing members and new users.

Figure 2 "Did you know?" Infographic SSD

In addition to heading Koma Theater, Nano works in other other capacities. He started Zaman magazine and served as its editor from 1979 to 1985, chaired the Theater Committee of the Jakarta Arts Council from 1985 to 1990, and was a member of the Artistic Committee for Indonesian Arts in the United States (1991-1992).(1991-1992). Nano has also spoken about current Indonesian drama at Cornell University in the United States. Indonesia at Cornell University, United States of America (1990), University of Sydney, University of New South Wales, and Monash University, Australia (1992).

Figure 3 "Did you know?" Infographic Nano Riantiarno

The "Spelling Today" infographic features a pair of vocabularies or phrases, one in standardized form and the other in no standardized form (Carley, K. M., & Kaufer, 1993). For instance, the graphical pair please and please (Figure 4). Please is the normal form while please is the nonstandard form according to KBBI V. In both written and spoken language, the word please should be replaced with please. Thereafter, there is an infographic of the terms there and there (Figure 5).5). As ke is one of the prepositions in Indonesian, the proper spelling is ke sana and not kesana.Consequently, the proper spelling is ke sana and not kesana.

Figure 4 Infographic "Spelling Today" Go ahead and go ahead

Figure 5 Infographic "Spelling Today" Go ahead and go ahead

The "Term Equivalents" infographic then includes foreign-English term equivalents.Indonesian terms such as gelar for talk show and the equivalent of frequently asked questions (SSD) for frequently asked questions (FAQ), person in charge (PIC) for person in charge (Figure 6), integrated light rail (KRT) for light rail transit (LRT) (Figure 7), and person in charge (PIC) for person in charge (Figure 6).

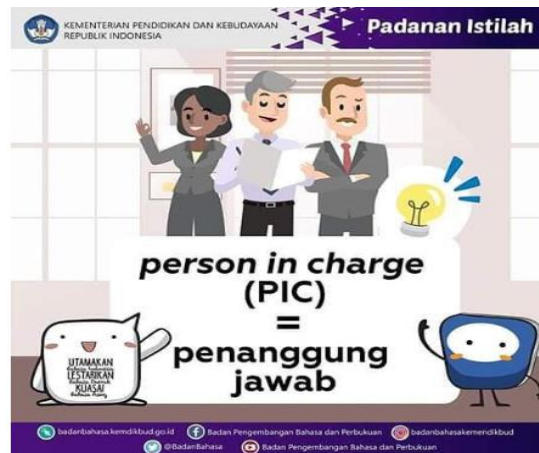**Figure 6 PIC "Term Match" Infographic**

Figure 7 LRT "Term Match" Infographic

Next, the "Term of the Day" infographic covers both ancient and new entries of Indonesian language used by Indonesians, & new additions Examples include the terms piut and anggas (Figure 8). How are your great-grandchildren referred to? Rarely is the phrase for great-grandchildren used, since most references to descendants terminate at great-grandchildren. In the Indonesian language, great-grandchildren are referred to as piut. Piut in KBBI V signifies "fifth or fourth generation." In addition, the Indonesian language has a unique word for piut's offspring, anggas. The KBBI lists Anggas as "sixth generation or fifth generation." The sequence of Children-grandchildren-great-grandchildren-piut-anggas is how the family tree might be written. Utilization of the words The following examples illustrate how these words may be used in a phrase. His fortune will not run out before his children and grandkids reach adulthood.

Figure 8 Piut and Anggas "Term of the Day" Infographic.

This term again because kelesa is still suitable for regular speech, as seen in the following example:

"Naruto, let's practice!" Sasuke invited.

"Ouch, I just woke up, Sasuke. I'm still exhausted! "Naruto answered to the question.

Figure 9 Kelesa's "Term of the Day" infographic
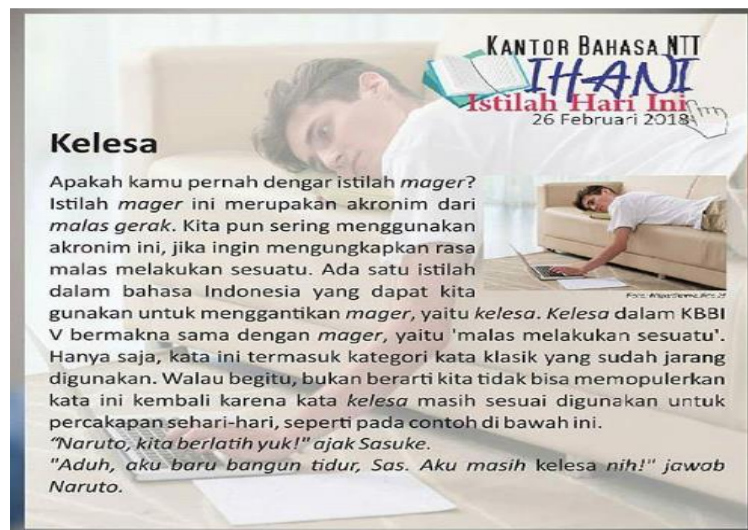
Next, the "Our Word of the Week" infographic includes the equivalent of foreign terms, popular Indonesian words, and words whose meanings are not commonly recognized but are used by particular persons or organizations.Certain individuals or organisations use a term whose meaning is not commonly understood.For instance, the

term islah (Figure 10). After the 2019 presidential election, the two candidates for president of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo (popularly known as Jokowi) and Prabowo Subianto, met and popularized the term islah.Islah in KBBI V means "peace (concerning the resolution of conflicts, etc.)" Consider the sentence below. According to Ahmad Muzani, the meeting between Prabowo and Jokowi as the first step toward reconciliation must also be seen as an islah or peace process.should also be seen as an islah or peace process. (Source: kupang.tribunenews.com, 11.55 WIB, 7/11/2019).

Figure 10 Infographic "Our Word of the Week" Islah

B. Challenges for Students and Teachers in the Digital Age

The existence of globalization has been seen as a significant problem for the field of education. According to him, some of these obstacles are associated with the concerns of 1) economic added value; 2) conducting research; 3) increasing the nation's competitiveness; and 4) dealing with the advent of new invasions and colonialism in the realm of science and technology. The four difficulties may be discussed in further depth as follows.

The first problem relates to economic concerns, namely how the community (including the learner community) strives to raise added value, i.e. how to boost national labor productivity as well as economic growth and equality, in an effort to sustain and enhance ongoing development. Indeed, the government's primary responsibility on economic equality is with it. However, this is equivalent to a falsehood if it is not accompanied by the knowledge of the public. This will have an effect on the difficulties of advancing sustainable development, regardless of how great the government's efforts are, if they are not founded on its population.

The second obstacle is research. Obviously, the rate of technological development is correlated with the amount of civilization a country has. The same holds true for research. To conduct quality research, it is necessary to comprehend and balance the rate of development of the reform era and the transformation of the structure of society, from traditional-agrarian society to modern-industrial and information-communication society, as well as the implications for improving and developing human resources' quality of life.

The third difficulty is a global/global difficulty. The age of global civilization ushers in new opportunities, but also new dangers. The dark side of the global period in the shape of possible social injustice, violation of personal rights, copyright infringement, unemployment, repercussions on the family, etc. relating to moral principles will undoubtedly manifest. There will be rivalry on all fronts (political, social, economic, and educational, as well as military and security) amid the intensifying global struggle. This rigorous rivalry involves not only people and organizations, but also nations and countries in the production of high-quality creative works as a consequence of thinking, discovery, and mastery of science, technology, and art.

This last challenge is a challenge against the formation of a new invasion and colonialism in the realm of science and technology, which would replace invasion and colonialism in the political and economic spheres. In order to be able to operate in synergy in the face of this all-digital technological advancement, these four major issues must be confronted, experienced, and even enjoyed by pursuing harmony and equilibrium.

C. Negative Attitudes to Confront

The following are negative attitudes that should be addressed and rectified as soon as possible:

1. Eliminate personal indifference, skepticism, and laziness first. Every one of us must have experienced apathy (indifference), skepticism (doubt), and slugis (laziness). However, if we (read: citizen learners and instructors) recognize that apathy, cynicism, and laziness will stifle our inventiveness and excellent attempts to succeed, we will be able to combat them. Throw aside these negative mindsets if you have a determined mentality. Make time, reschedule, seek information, and constantly try to conceal our deficiencies or lack of understanding.

2. Seek out or make an attempt to associate with a decent group or environment that shares your love for learning, is constantly inventive, and is eager to share or trade personal experiences.

D. A Positive Attitude to Face and Live With

1. For the Student

Following exhaustive research activities on the occurrence of the reform era and transformation in society (the environment), from traditional society to agrarian society, from agrarian society to modern-industrial and information-communication society, and how the implications for self-improvement and lifelong learning have evolved, the challenge to keep up with the progress and development of the digital and electronic world will invite and even force learners to improve themselves and continue to learn.

This will force the students to stay up with the times or risk being left behind. Continue to engage in activities, movements, and optimistic thought to stay up with the rate of technological and informational advancement in the global community.

2. For Teachers

Flexible, adaptable, inventive, and motivating learning concepts will result in students being self-reliant, creative, and productive in order to embrace or confront a future filled with optimism. Enhancing the capacity and competence of educators should be the top concern. Educators provide chances for students to increase and expand their knowledge via additional study, training, workshops, seminars, etc.

In addition to pushing students to achieve their objectives, the education process should prioritize both the process and the outcomes. For this reason, all parties must be aware of the duty of education (including the learners, instructors, school administrators, policy makers/Head of Education Office, parents, community, and even the workplace as a place where learners may live and work together to achieve success).

Redesigning the orientation and system of education must be taken seriously, continually, and in a sustainable manner, in line with the requirements, needs, and problems of the times. Education should emphasize the development of pupils' high-level talents. Therefore, it is vital to balance learning from planning, process, theory, and application in the learning process (practice). The emphasis of the learning process should be on student-centered learning.

3. For the Head of School

The existence of globalization not only necessitates a fundamental shift in each individual's perspective of globalization as a requirement, but it is also a necessity and even a danger. In the process of coping with a danger, human resources that are resilient, possess strong fighting strength, have excellent character, and, most importantly, are

not only intelligent, but also courageous, are required. To actualize this goal, a response to the challenge of globalization must, of course, have a person or leader. Education is challenged to educate and create graduates who are highly competitive (qualified) in the face of the barriers and challenges posed by numerous dynamic developments in globalization, as opposed to being inert or inactive.

4. Policy Makers

Policymakers, in partnership with school administrators and teachers/lecturers, are working diligently to generate a competent generation in response to certain globalization-related concerns (Proctor, 2014; Sewagegn and Dessie, 2021) . In this period, educational institutions must be able to equip graduates to compete with international employees who have joined the global economy. If human resources are responsive (sensitive to the environment), resilient (high fighting strength), trengginas (skilled and dexterous), highly competitive, creative, inventive, and motivating, then policymakers will be able to cut the current unemployment rate either directly or indirectly. The answer is that there will be no unemployment, since unemployment will progressively decline or possibly vanish altogether.

Conclusion

Gaptek is a concept that represents the difficulties or hurdles faced by the community (including learners) while confronting the complexities of life in the global period (technology stuttering). People must be motivated and able to keep up with rapid, imaginative, and creative technological advancement if they are to benefit from these developments. Without the desire, capability, and tenacity (adversity), they (the community and citizen learners) will inevitably fall far behind the rate of technological advancement. This will result in their complete failure in life (unable to work, difficult to communicate, difficult to transact, and so on like that). In this global era, all lines, including students/learners, teachers (including lecturers), school principals (including rectors), and policymakers (institutional controllers), must collaborate to ensure that students/learners are well-mannered, aware of the need to work hard, willing and able to recognize and follow technological advancements. In the age of globalization, the rapid advancement of technology will affect many aspects of people's life. This will bind and engage multiple parties (students, instructors, administrators, and education policymakers) to go ahead, determined to follow and master the world both individually and collectively. The learning process will be facilitated by hard effort and strong resolve, as well as by reacting and supporting each other in

a constructive and practical manner. If the human resources are responsive (sensitive to the environment), resilient (high fighting power), trengginas (skilled and dexterous), highly competitive, creative, inventive, and motivating, the government will accomplish its aim of producing dependable and professional human resources.

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