

## **AN ENEMY TO FIGHT OR SOMEONE TO LIVE WITH, HOW COVID-19 IS METAPHORICALLY DESCRIBED IN INDONESIAN MEDIA DISCOURSE.**

Muhammad Adam

Fakultas Sastra

Universitas Balikpapan

Balikpapan, Indonesia

adam@uniba-bpn.ac.id

### **Abstract**

There are three stages in epidemic psychology, they are fear and panic, moralization, and action to be taken (Strong, 1990), those stages are often reflected in the discourse when communicating and reporting a pandemic. When Covid-19 started to spread at the early stage, all countries including online media channels describe the effort in handling the epidemic as if the Covid-19 is a war and an enemy to fight. But over time, there is a shift on how the Covid-19 is metaphorically described, especially when there is no significant decrease of the infected patients. Instead of describing it as an enemy, there is a tendency to view the Covid-19 as someone or something to live with. This study aims to examine the use of metaphor in describing Covid-19 as an enemy to fight and the Covid-19 as someone or something to accept and to live with. The war metaphor shows an optimism in reducing and controlling the disease, whereas the metaphor of someone or something to live with shows the tendency of pessimism in dealing with the Covid-19 spread and is frequently used at the later months. Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) will be used as the theoretical background as it provides the framework to analyze metaphorical mapping. The study is qualitative and data will be taken from Indonesian online media news headlines that discuss the Covid-19 pandemic. The result shows that despite the pessimism entailments, the metaphor of FRIEND(SHIP) is far better in giving a positive image-schema particularly to ask people to live a new normal life with new healthy habits, whereas WAR metaphor will take people away from understanding the health issue. This study shall be an opening to further linguistics studies of Covid-19 discourse particularly in Indonesian context to contribute to the current issue worldwide.

**Keywords – Metaphor, Covid-19, Media Discourse, Source Domain, Target Domain.**

### **Introduction**

The psychology during an early stage of an epidemic according to Strong (1990) is fear and panic. The appearance of a pandemic will be perceived as an enemy and something to be in a war against. This perception can be seen in the language

used by the government, health authorities and the media during communicating and reporting the pandemic. When the first case emerged in Indonesia on March 2, 2020, one of the news headlines reported it with:

July, 16 2020

Example 1:

*“WASPADA, Indonesia Diserang Virus Corona, Indonesia Umumkan Kasus Pertama.” (Tribun Pontianak, 2020)*

(ALERT, Indonesia **is attacked by Corona Virus**, Indonesia declares its first case)

The headline above shows how the panic is described metaphorically using the terms of war, *attacked by*. Thus, it activates our conceptual thinking that Corona is the enemy, and we should prepare to be in a war against it.

A month before, on February 6, during daily brief of the World Health Organization on the Covid-19 epidemic, the WHO Secretary-General also used WAR metaphor to describe the virus.

Example 2:

*“We need to bring this virus out into the light, so we can attack it properly”.* (WHO, 2020)

There are two metaphorical expressions in the statement, the first is the (still) unknown type of virus back then, which express metaphorically with *“bring the virus out into the light”*, and the second metaphorical expression is the use of *“we can attack it properly”* to speak about preventing the spread of the disease and implied the action to be taken to eliminate the virus. In the second metaphorical expression above, the war source domain is used to speak about the disease by using the terms “attack” that comes from warfare terminology.

The use of metaphor in everyday discourse particularly in media has been studied intensively from various aspects and

dimensions since the emergence of Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT). CMT is proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980), and affirm that metaphor lies on cognitive level, and the metaphorical expression is the linguistic manifestation of the cognitive process. There are two domains in conceptual metaphor (Kovecses, 2010), first is the source domain, which is a concrete domain used to speak about other domain which is, the target domain, a more abstract domain to describe. Thus, in example 1, the metaphor of *Indonesia diserang virus corona* (Indonesia is attacked by corona virus), the source domain is a War and the target domain is corona virus. Also, in example 2, the metaphor of *“we can attack it properly”* has the same source domain. The difference is on the context. In example 1, the enemy has been identified, whereas in example 2 when it was spoken, the enemy is still unknown, therefore, the target domain is an unknown disease.

Kovecses (2015) affirms that in conceptual metaphor, a mapping connects the source domain frame with the target domain frame, and thus, metaphor is a set of correspondences between the elements of two mental frames. In this study, there should be similar characteristics between the source domain WAR and FRIENDSHIP that enable the terms from those source domain to speak metaphorically about the target domain Covid-19

Using metaphorical expression is essential in communicating to the public, since the abstract concept can be vividly expressed using the terms from a more concrete source domain, thus, audience will grasp a particular concept easily, as highlighted by Charteris-Black (2004, p.8) on the use of metaphor in discourse that “it represents a

July, 16 2020

novel way of viewing the world that offers some fresh insight”.

Ahrens (2002) asserts that the particular source domain can be used to speak about the target domain since it has similar characteristics or elements. Nevertheless, not all properties can be mapped and may result unintended entailments during metaphorical transfer as affirmed by Landau, Robinson, and Meier (2013,p.6) and argue that “conceptual mappings are partial that not all elements from source domain are projected to the target domain” and add that there are elements to highlight when the other elements are downplayed. In the study of metaphor from CMT view, the conventional way to write the source domain and target domain is using capital letters.

Other than source domain and target domain, Kovecses (2003) agrees that entailment is also one of the components that interact with other components in the composition of metaphor

This study focuses on the epidemic of Covid-19 as the target domain, whereas the source domain that under the focus is of war and friendship and analysis of the correspondence of the elements between the source domain and target domain mapping will be conducted to identify the highlighted and the downplayed element of the source domain.

Previous studies have been conducted both focus on the target domain of epidemic and the source domain of WAR. Flusberg, Matlock, and Thibodeau (2018) study the use of war metaphor in public discourse and assert that the meaning and consequences of war metaphors are closely depends on the context of the use, it may result in either positive or negative outcomes.

The use of war metaphor to describe a crisis is also reported by Adam and Wahyuni (2020) who find the use of war metaphor as one of the source domains to speak about climate crisis.

Whereas in terms of epidemic target domain Wallis and Nerlich (2005) studies the metaphor about SARS during epidemic in United Kingdom media and find the main conceptual metaphor used was SARS as a killer. SARS as a killer was a single unified entity, not an army or force.

From few studies mentioned above, the study that focuses on war metaphor to describe the Covid-19 particularly in Indonesian context has not been done as far as the author’s knowledge. Therefore, this study expectedly laid the foundation in the study of metaphor in epidemic discourse in Indonesian context.

In this study, It is also important to describe explicitly how those two source domains (of WAR and FRIEND(SHIP)) will differ in entailments and frame that it may imply to the audience since it will affect their perception to the disease and to government’s action preventing the worse outbreak.

The purpose of this study is to examine the use of two source domains of metaphor which is WAR and FRIEND(SHIP) to speak about COVID-19 and the objective is to highlight what entailments and frame those target domains may imply to the audience.

## **Methodology**

This study is descriptive qualitative within Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) framework. The identification of

July, 16 2020

Metaphor in discourse is conducted using Metaphor Identification Procedure – MIP (Praglejazz Group, 2007). There are ten news headlines from Indonesian online media news website that are purposively taken as data. The headlines chosen are the headlines that use metaphorical expressions of source domain war and friendship in speaking about Covid-19.

The collected data will be classified based on the source domain of metaphor, in this study, WAR, and FRIEND(SHIP), and during the analysis and interpretation, the context of time in which the news is reported will be taken into account. The last stage during analysis and interpretation is identifying the mapping by examining the similar elements between the source domain and the target domain as well as the entailments that might be implied from each metaphorical expression and also the absence of a particular element. The researcher employs interpretative method at this stage, to examine the metaphorical mapping and carefully conduct semantics features analysis before identifying the absence and the presence of each identified feature between the two domains.

### Finding and Discussion.

From ten news headlines taken, six of the data use the source domain of WAR. Although from the six headlines with WAR source domain, not all metaphorical expressions suggest the covid-19 as the enemy, but once an enemy and supposedly now ceased.

Four of the headlines use metaphorical expressions COVID-19 as A FRIEND(SHIP).

The summary of all the data is presented in table 1 below:

Table 1. Data of Metaphorical Expressions.

N o	Headlines	Metaphoric al Expression s	Source Domai n
1	<i>Inovasi- Inovasi Perguruan Tinggi untuk Memerangi Pandemi Virus Corona.</i> (Hartana, 2020)	To be in war against Corona	WAR
2	<i>Menteri Halim Iskandar Paparkan Cara Desa Lawan Covid- 19</i> (Masdarul, 2020)	Fight against Covid-19	WAR
3	<i>Disiplin Tinggi, Kunci Indonesia Menang Lawan Covid- 19.</i> (Gewati, 2020)	Win the war against Covid-19	WAR
4	<i>Jokowi: Kebiasaan Baru Bukan Berarti Kalah dari Covid-19.</i> (Merdeka, 2020)	lose against Covid-19	WAR
5	<i>Berdamai dengan Pandemi Covid-19 Bukan Berarti Kalah.</i> (Martaon, 2020)	Make a peace with Covid-19	WAR

July, 16 2020

	<i>Apa Itu New Normal? Presiden Jokowi Sebut Hidup</i>		
6	<b>Berdamai dengan Covid-19.</b> (Sumartiningtyas, 2020)	Live peacefully with Covid-19	WAR
	<i>Ini Skenario Hidup Berdampingan dengan Corona</i>		
7	(Novika, 2020)	Live side by side	FRIENDSHIP
	<i>Masyarakat Harus Hidup Berdampingan dengan COVID-19 sampai Imunisasi.</i>		
8	(Suciatingrum, 2020)	Live side by side COVID-19	FRIENDSHIP
	<i>Industri Wisata Bali Sudah Siap 'Berteman' dengan COVID-19.</i>		
9	(Kuswaraharja, 2020)	Make friends with Covid-19	FRIENDSHIP
	<i>Belajar Hidup dengan Covid-19 untuk Hadapi New Normal.</i>		
10	(Maisany, 2020)	Live with Covid-19	Friend

### WAR Source Domain

The source domain of WAR using various metaphorical expressions, from *memerangi* (in war with Covid-19) and *lawan pandemi* (to fight the pandemic), *menang lawan covid-19* (win the war against Covid-19), *kalah dari Covid-19* (lose against covid-19).

In headlines 1 below, *memerangi pandemi* (In a war with corona virus) is used. The headlines discuss the plan and innovation that put in place by Indonesian universities to support the action of Covid-19 spreads prevention and cure.

Headline 1:

*Inovasi-Inovasi Perguruan Tinggi untuk Memerangi Pandemi Virus Corona.* (Hartana, 2020)  
Universities' innovations to war against Corona Virus Pandemic

Similar to headline 1 above, headline 2 below use WAR source domain with different terms and metaphorical expression.

Headline 2:

*Menteri Halim Iskandar Paparkan Cara Desa Lawan Covid-19* (Masdarul, 2020).  
Minister Halim Iskandar exposes how villages fighting Covid-19

The WAR lexis used in headline 2 above is *fighting Covid-19* that describes the action for villages to be taken in preventing the spreads of the disease.

Whereas In headline 3 and headline 4 below, different metaphorical expressions are used. The entailment of war is there will be a win or can also the opposite and is used in headline 3 and headline 4 below:

July, 16 2020

Headline 3:

*Disiplin Tinggi, Kunci Indonesia Menang Lawan Covid-19.* (Gewati, 2020)

High Discipline, The key for Indonesia to win against Covid-19

The lexis “*win*” is metaphorically used to describe how Indonesia – a metonymy for Indonesian people- can be free from Covid-19 or at least decrease the number of Covid-19 infected patients.

Whereas in headline 4, the lexis used is *lose to* but based on the context, the expression is used to boost the spirit of Indonesian people.

Headline 4 :

*Jokowi: Kebiasaan Baru Bukan Berarti Kalah dari Covid-19.* (Merdeka, 2020)

Jokowi: New habits do not mean lose to Covid-19.

In headline 5 and headline 6 below, other entailment of war metaphor is when the war is over, there will be peace between the two parties involved in a war.

Headline 5:

*Berdamai dengan Pandemi Covid-19 Bukan Berarti Kalah.* (Martaon, 2020).

Making peace with Pandemic Covid-19 does not mean lose to it.

The use of WAR related lexis, *peace*, implied an urge to prepare to live with the condition where life still need to continue amid the presence of the disease.

The same is also used in headline 6 below,

Headline 6:

*Apa Itu New Normal? Presiden Jokowi Sebut Hidup Berdamai dengan Covid-19.* (Sumartiningtyas, 2020).

What is a new normal? President Jokowi states live peacefully with Covid-19

Live in peace with Covid-19, conceptually entails that the war is over and the fight against an enemy is also ceased. But, in the metaphor above, although it is said to live peacefully with Covid-19, it doesn't entail that the effort to find the vaccine and the effort to prevent the spreads is over. The property or elements of peace that are transferred and highlighted for metaphorical use is the ability to accept the illness in everyday life, that element is highlighted during the mapping but some other element such as ceased fire from the enemy is downplayed.

That is the reason why there are some debates on the use of the lexis *berdamai* (*make a peace*), since it also entails that the two parties involved in war should both calm down and there will be ceasefire.

*"Jadi istilah damai agak kurang pas karena damai itu harus kedua belah pihak,"*

(So, the term doesn't fit the condition, because peace must come from both sides). (2020, Yahya A.N)

The news report above in a newspaper quoted the comment of Indonesian ex-vice president Jusuf Kalla in response to the use “*berdamai* (in peace)”. The explanation behind the misinterpretation is that people will have a different metaphorical frame mapping between the source domain and the target domain, it means that the metaphor producer will highlight only a particular element of source domain used, but does not intend to include the other elements.

July, 16 2020

Whereas the hearer or the audience might interpret and highlight another element which is different as intended by the metaphor producers.

Thus, in the preceding particular use of *berdamai/hidup dengan damai* (in peace / live peacefully), the metaphor producer highlights the element of live side by side and with the presence of it but doesn't highlight the element of there is no more battle and other actions.

In the case of COVID-19, since it is still uncontrollable, means the battle will need to carry on in terms of finding the vaccine, a healthy lifestyle and other health protocols, which might potentially be highlighted during an interpretation of the metaphor.

Therefore, it should be underlined that the different elements highlighted in metaphorical mapping between speaker (metaphor producer) and hearer (metaphor interpreter) will of course lead to a different meaning interpretation.

### **FRIENDSHIP Source Domain**

The source domain FRIEND(SHIP) is metaphor linguistically expressed in few various expressions such as *hidup berdampingan* (live side by side) as seen in headline 7 and headline 8 below.

Headline 7:

*Ini Skenario Hidup Berdampingan dengan Corona* (Novika, 2020)

This is the scenario to live side by side with Corona

Headline 8:

*Masyarakat Harus Hidup Berdampingan dengan COVID-19 sampai Imunisasi.* (Suciatiningrum, 2020)

Society must live side by side with COVID-19 till a vaccine invented

Headline 7 discusses the scenarios and procedures on how to live side by side with the COVID-19.

Whereas in headline 8, the headline reports how society should live side by side with COVID-19 until the vaccine is invented. The headline 8 entails that living side by side with it is only done until the preventive measures are found.

Using this metaphorical expressions to urge people to accept the presence of COVID-19 in daily life until the vaccine is invented is far better than using terms peace from WAR source domain as it may imply unintended entailments.

In headline 9 below, the word *berteman* (make friends) is used metaphorically to describe how Bali tourism industry prepare to re-operate in the midst of COVID-19.

Headline 9:

*Industri Wisata Bali Sudah Siap 'Berteman' dengan COVID-19.* (Kuswaraharja, 2020)

Bali Tourism Industry is ready to 'make friends' with COVID-19.

*Berteman* (make a friend) is rather unique metaphor to speak about a pandemic, as the literal word itself implied a positive connotation of care and intimate relation. Using the friendship as source domain of Covid-19 suggests the speaker's intention to express that the industry is ready to operate even that Covid-19 still not over.

Similar to headline 9 above, the metaphorical use of *hidup dengan* (live with) Covid-19 implied even more

July, 16 2020

intimate entailment than just make a friend.

Headline 10

*Belajar Hidup dengan Covid-19 untuk Hadapi New Normal.* (Maisany, 2020)  
Learn to live with Covid-19 to face New Normal

There is similar frame from headline 7 to headline 10 above, and is highlighted during metaphorical use to speak about COVID-19, which is the need to live (new) normally when the pandemic is still not over.

This implied message is important particularly for industry and economic field to deliver to Indonesian people since the vaccine for the Covid-19 is still underway.

**Metaphorical Mapping, entailments, and the time context of the news reports.**

WAR can be used as source domain to speak about COVID-19 because of the main elements similarity between the two domains, as seen below:

WAR	COVID-19
Enemy	The disease
Win	Cure the patients Find the vaccine Reduce the infected patients
Lose	Increase patients' number Vaccine is not invented

From the mapping above, there are also other elements of source domain of WAR, but absence in the target domain :

WAR	COVID-19
The destruction	-

To further examine whether the elements of “destruction” of war are mapped when used to speak about the COVID-19, other sources of data particularly from economic discourse should be examined.

Since this study focuses on the binary aspects of the metaphorical expressions in particular source domains of WAR and FRIEND(SHIP), those types of data are not included in this study.

The entailments that followed when using WAR as source domain, that people can win or can be defeated, need a continuous awareness, and stay vigilant to prevent the worse defeat. Covid-19 is an enemy that can strike anytime and anywhere. Also, when referring to the health practitioners as “frontline workers”, it implied that the COVID-19 is an enemy fought by the troops.

Nevertheless, using WAR metaphor to speak about Covid-19 has its own deficiency that it may deter the focus on health issue. Furthermore, in a war, both sides can make a peace, in this case, the urge to make a peace with COVID-19 means that eventually people need to learn to live side by side with it, even it is still an enemy.

Despite that, the use of WAR metaphor suggests optimism that relevant parties keep doing the best they can to be able to prevent the worse effect of Covid-19, and also imply the spirit of unity in fighting the enemy.

July, 16 2020

FRIEND and FRIENDSHIP can be used as target domain because one of the highlighted element is the need to live with it. Kovecses (2020) affirms that not all properties are mapped from source domain to target domain.

FRIEND(SHIP)	COVID-19
Someone to live and be make friends with	A disease that eventually should be accepted as regular disease and to live with it

Other elements and entailments on what a FRIEND(SHIP) is cannot be mapped onto COVID-19. Such as, people need friends in social life, friends mostly bring goodness to someone's life, in the case of COVID-19 those two elements are not mapped or transferred. This is because the needed property is only to highlight how Covid-19 is eventually accepted as something to live with every day before the vaccine is invented.

Thus, the only element that make FRIEND(SHIP) can be used as source domain is to highlight the property of "live with it in everyday life". This message is used to express to the people and to give a positive image schema and connotation to the COVID-19.

The use of FRIEND(SHIP) as source domain of metaphor may imply a pessimism of an effort in dealing with covid-19, since it suggests that the COVID-19 is not an enemy anymore, not something to be fear of, whereas the reality is, the risk of being infected still exist.

The shift of the way COVID-19 is described in public discourse suggest that there is a pessimism towards the invention

of vaccine within near future, whereas people's daily life should be back to normal, particularly they who come from informal filed of business activities. Therefore, behind the pessimism that COVID-19 is curable, there is another entailment implied that if people take the recommended precautions, COVID-19 is something that can be accepted to live with.

As for the context of the time of news report, the comparison between the use of source domains WAR and FRIEND(SHIP) apparently appear simultaneously on the later months, but on the early months, the use of WAR source domain dominates the news report about COVID-19. This is in line with epidemic psychology stages that start with fear and panic but gradually when actions to be taken can be identified, the fear and panic can be eased and the shift on the description of the pandemic is also seen.

WAR metaphor has even used on the day of Covid-19 is detected in Indonesia back in March 2020. Whereas the FRIEND(SHIP) target domain extends starts to appear at the later month during May.

There is also difference on the appearance of WAR source domain at the beginning of the case in Indonesia, where it is metaphorically used to focus on the disease as an enemy, whereas the appearance of WAR metaphor in the later month, is used to focus on government efforts and to describe the action to be taken by the government and the people.

As seen on metaphorical mapping above, that more elements are transferred when using WAR as the source domain of metaphor, thus it has a more persuasive impact and will be a preference to use in public discourse to engage audience or

July, 16 2020

readers, nevertheless, when the current focus is shifting towards engaging people to involve in healthy practice in daily life, using WAR metaphor should be avoided as it may suggest fear and panic.

## Conclusions

Various linguistics expressions are used to metaphorically describe COVID-19. From WAR source domain, by using warfare terms such as fight, win, lose, and a particular related terms with the different entailments: peace.

Whereas the FRIEND(SHIP) source domain is linguistically expressed with lexis such as: live together, make friends, and live side by side with Covid-19

The use of WAR as source domain of COVID-19 metaphor is the reflection of the fear and panic at the early stage of the pandemic. WAR source domain highlights the frame of win, and lose, and the unity to fight an enemy. Also, in particular to the use of lexis peace, which also comes from the WAR source domain, the frame of the two parties is ceasefire is not mapped or is downplayed, and the highlight frame is the need to live with it even the Covid-19 still exist. Whereas the FRIEND(SHIP) target domain only transfers one element which is the need to live with it.

Expressing COVID-19 as a WAR will imply a negative image schema and may cause people to keep thinking the disease as an enemy and cannot live with it, whereas in current condition when there is no vaccine has been found and the normal life particularly economic aspect must continue, then it is better to use the target domain FRIEND(SHIP) as it will imply a more positive image schema and gradually

make people think that new normal life means the normal life with a new habit to live with the COVID-19 until the vaccine is invented.

Further study should be conducted to particular source domain of WAR used as metaphor for COVID-19, in a different context of discourse to examine other elements highlighted or elements that are downplayed. Thus, the absence elements during the metaphorical mapping of WAR source domain to describe COVID-19 this study can be complemented.

## Bibliography

Adam, M., & Wahyuni, W. (2020). *The Image of Climate Crisis in Media: A Conceptual Metaphor Analysis*. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 20(1), 10. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.24071/joll.v20i1.2413>

Ahrens, K. (2002). *When love is not digested: Underlying reasons for source to target domain pairing in the Contemporary Theory of Metaphor*. In Y. C. Hsiao (Ed.), *Proceedings of the First Cognitive Linguistics Conference* (pp 273–302). Taipei, Taiwan: Cheng-Chi University.

Charteris-Black, Jonathan (2004), *Corpus Approaches to Critical Metaphor Analysis*, London : Palgrave Macmillan

Flusberg, S, T Matlock and P Thibodeau. *War metaphors in public discourse*. *Metaphor and Symbol* 33, no.01 (2018): 2.

Group, P. (2007). *MIP: A Method for Identifying Metaphorically Used*

July, 16 2020

*Words in Discourse. Metaphor & Symbol*, 22(1), 1–39.

Hartana, I.S (2020, June 9). *Inovasi-Inovasi Perguruan Tinggi untuk Memerangi Pandemi Virus Corona*. Gensindo. Retrieved from <https://gensindo.sindonews.com/read/63638/700/inovasi-inovasi-perguruan-tinggi-untuk-memerangi-pandemi-virus-corona-1591686360>.

Accessed on June 14, 2020

Kovecses, Z. (2003). *Language, Figurative Thought, and Cross-Cultural Comparison. Metaphor & Symbol*, 18(4), 311–320.

Kovecses, Z. (2010). *A Practical Introduction*. Second Edition. Oxford and New York. Oxford University Press.

Kovecses, Z. (2015). *Where Metaphors Come From: Reconsidering Context in Metaphor*. Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press

Kuswaraharja, D. (June 5, 2020). *Industri Wisata Bali Sudah Siap 'Berteman' dengan COVID-19*. Detik.com. Retrieved from <https://travel.detik.com/travel-news/d-5042040/industri-wisata-bali-sudah-siap-berteman-dengan-covid-19>. Accessed on June 13, 2020.

Lakoff, George & Johnson, Mark, (1980) *.Metaphors We Live By*, Chicago: The University of Chicago.

Landau, M. J., Robinson, M.D and Meier, B, Eds.(2013).*The Power of Metaphor: Examining its Influence on Social Life*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.

Maisani, E. (2020, June 5). Belajar Hidup dengan Covid-19 untuk Hadapi New Normal. Jawapos.com. Retrieved from

<https://padek.jawapos.com/opini/05/06/2020/belajar-hidup-dengan-covid-19-untuk-hadapi-new-normal/>.

Accessed on June 13, 2020.

Martaon, A.T (May 17, 2020). *Berdamai dengan Pandemi Covid-19 Bukan Berarti Kalah*. Medcom.id. Retrieved from

<https://www.medcom.id/nasional/peri-stiwa/1bVj9APb-berdamai-dengan-pandemi-covid-19-bukan-berarti-kalah>. Accessed on June 13, 2020.

Masdarul, KH (2020, June 13). *Menteri Halim Iskandar Paparkan Cara Desa Lawan Covid-19*. Sindonews.com. Retrieved from

<https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/68328/704/menteri-halim-iskandar-paparkan-cara-desa-lawan-covid-19-1592013971>. Accessed on June 14, 2020

Merdeka (2020, June 10). *Jokowi: Kebiasaan Baru Bukan Berarti Kalah dari Covid-19*. Retrieved from

<https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/jokowi-kebiasaan-baru-bukan-berarti-kalah-dari-covid-19.html>. Accessed on June 13, 2020

Novika, S. (2020, May 19). *Ini Skenario Hidup Berdampingan dengan Corona*. Retrieved from

<https://finance.detik.com/berita-ekonomi-bisnis/d-5021140/ini-skenario-hidup-berdampingan-dengan-corona>. Accessed on June 12, 2020.

July, 16 2020

- Prasetya, A.W (2020, May 26). *Disiplin Tinggi, Kunci Indonesia Menang Lawan Covid-19*. Kompas. Com. Retrieved from <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2020/05/26/18490651/diisiplin-tinggi-kunci-indonesia-menang-lawan-covid-19>. Accessed on June 13, 2020
- Strong, P (1990) *Epidemic psychology: A model. Sociology of Health and Illness* 12(3): 249-259.
- Suciatiningrum, D. (2020, June 12). *Masyarakat Harus Hidup Berdampingan dengan COVID-19 sampai Imunisasi*. Idntimes.com. retrieved from <https://www.idntimes.com/news/indonesia/dini-suciatiningrum/masyarakat-harus-hidup-berdampingan-dengan-covid-19-sampai-imunisasibr?q=>. Accessed on June 14, 2020
- Sumartinintyas, H.K.N (2020, May 26). *Apa Itu New Normal? Presiden Jokowi Sebut Hidup Berdamai dengan Covid-19*. Kompas.com. Retrieved from <https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2020/05/26/163200023/apa-itu-new-normal-presiden-jokowi-sebut-hidup-berdamai-dengan-covid-19?page=all>. Accessed on June 13, 2020
- Tribun Pontianak (2020). *WASPADA. Indonesia diserang virus corona*. Retrieved from <https://pontianak.tribunnews.com/2020/03/02/waspada-indonesia-diserang-virus-corona-indonesia-umumkan-kasus-pertama>. Accessed on June 2 2020.
- Yahya, A.N (2020, May,19). *Jokowi Ajak Damai Covid-19, Kalla: Virusnya Enggak Mau, Bagaimana?*. Kompas. Com. Retrieved from <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2020/05/19/12453651/jokowi-ajak-damai-covid-19-kalla-virusnya-enggak-mau-bagaimana>. Accessed on June 13, 2020.