
The Meaning Construction of Covid-19 Phenomenon among the Junior High School Students in the City of South Tangerang

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Abstract

The research aims is to know how the meaning of Covid-19 phenomenon at the students of State 20 Junior High Schools in the City of South Tangerang as the phenomenological review of the socialite meaning construction in the city socialites. Then, the sub-focus of the research covers the social values of the Covid-19 phenomenon, the motive behind the Covid-19 phenomenon, and the art factual message of the Covid-19 phenomenon for the given at junior high school students. In conducting of research, the researcher has used qualitative approach using the phenomenology method, while the data have been collected through the following techniques: (1) documentation; (2) in- depth interview; (3) library study; (4) observation; and (5) online data search. Within the study, six informants have been selected with the first informant and the sixth informant as the key informants; in this regard, the two informants serve as the individuals who understand the self- concept toward the life phenomena of the students at State 20 Junior High School the City of South Tangerang in relation to the Covid-19 Pandemic. After the data have been collected, the data have been analyzed by the writer using through the following phases: (1) data reduction; (2) data presentation; and (3) conclusion drawing / verification. The validity of these data have been measured through the use of data triangulation, reference, and member-checking activities.

Keyword : The meaning of construction, phenomenology, Covid-19, students, City of South Tangerang

1. Introduction

Almost all students throughout Indonesia, including the ones living in South Tangerang, have found their face-to-face meeting disturbed by the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19 [coronavirus disease 2019]) during the 2019-2020 academic year. As a result, most of the school districts have offered some kind of remote learning within the last months of the academic year [1]. In terms of effectiveness, the remote learning has not shown any clarity, recalling that most of the teachers and the students in Indonesia are not well prepared and have few experiences with online teaching activities. At the same time, there is also a gap of technological access, which has been found in various areas throughout Indonesia.

Looking at the unclear progress with regards to when the pandemic will turn into an endemic, during the closure of the school many working parents strive to educate and pay attention to the well-being of their children [2]. Indeed, the educational challenges should also be viewed from the huge economic downturn, unemployment, rampant demonstration due to racial injustice, and unequally distributed COVID-19 Health threat in Indonesia. Having put them together, all of these situations become the dilemma for the Indonesian society.

Furthermore, the Covid-19 or Corona Virus Disease Pandemic has impacted all life sectors especially in relation to mental and emotional health. The World Health Organization (WHO) has decided that Coronavirus or Covid-19 is a global pandemic since the disease has already widely spread to 114 countries around the world [3]. The outbreak of the virus itself has been associated with the various wild animal markets in the City of Wuhan, the Province of Hubei. The people who have been infected by the virus can easily transmit the disease to the other people. Therefore, the patients who have been infected by the virus should isolate themselves either in their house or in the nearby hospital.

At the beginning of June 2020, Covid-19 has already infected more than 39,000 people in Indonesia [4]. Referring to the growth rate of the disease, the number of the positive Covid-19 patients have been predicted to continuously increase. If the situation persists, then all sectors such as economics, social, culture, religion, and even education will be greatly impacted, resulting in some fundamental changes. In Indonesia alone, the outbreak of Covid-19 has impacted the mass panic within the society since the society should anticipate the virus in all life aspects [5]. The Indonesian government has implemented a number of policies in order to prevent the rampant transmission of Covid-19 and some of these policies are related to social distancing and physical distancing, wearing the mask and washing hand, such as Large-Scale Social Restrictions (*PSBB, Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar*) and the appeal through the hashtag #stayathome (*#dirumahsaja*). These policies are the preliminary steps that have been taken with reference to the other countries that have been impacted by the Covid-19. Then, the term pandemic in this regard refers to the condition in which a disease has spread to many people in several countries within relatively the same time. The number of the Coronavirus spread itself has increased significant and continuously at the global level [6].

Furthermore, the preventive efforts that the government has pursued in order to halt the transmission of Covid-19 are enforcing the lockdown policy or the “stay at home” policy. Referring to the Map of Policies that both the central government and the regional government have implemented, such policy has been taken as a result of evaluation toward the countries that have first implemented the lockdown system in order to halt the transmission of the Covid-19. On Monday, March 16th, 2020, the President of the Republic of Indonesia Mr. Joko Widodo has officially announced the lockdown system and issued the lockdown policy at the national level. Specific to the context of Covid-19 Pandemic, communication become highly necessary in order to gain the public trust and to prevent the occurrence of mass hysteria. In relation to the statement, the City of South Tangerang is an autonomous area that was established at the end of 2008 based on the Law Number 51 of 2008 Regarding the Establishment of the City of South Tangerang in the Province of Banten [7]. In the context of Covid-19 Pandemic, the problem behind the mass outbreak of the virus in the City of South

Tangerang has been caused by the lack of anticipation on the part of the regional government, resulting in the implications toward several factors.

Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, the conditions of the Indonesian educational system have been impacted and there has been total transformation on the teaching-learning system along with the interaction between the teachers and the students within the online classroom learning. Such situation has caused both the students and the parents to have difficulties in adapting themselves into the new learning habit known as online learning. Indeed, the outbreak of the pandemic has forced the learning method in the domain of education to undergo the e-learning system [8].

Consequently, new phenomena have been perceived by the junior high school students in the City of South Tangerang. Such phenomena within the change of the learning process leads to the change of self-concept among the students with regards to their self-appreciation and the desire to be recognized by the society. Thus, the change itself is expected to maintain the stability within the schools throughout Indonesia amidst the Covid-19 Pandemic. The learning process should be transformed in accordance with the government regulation in order to provide comfort and protection to the students as Indonesian citizens. Referring to the Joint Decision of Four Ministers Number 01/KB/2020 dated June 15th, 2020, Regarding the Academic Year 2020 – 2021 during the Covid-19 Pandemic, the learning system or the course system within the Elementary School, the Junior High School, and the Senior High School should be conducted online due to the Covid-19 Pandemic [9].

The implementation of the online learning system definitely results in several limitations to the activities that the Indonesian students used to perform, including those who stay in the City of South Tangerang. The outbreak of Covid-19 Pandemic definitely leaves a special impression to the routines of the students in the city since they have been used to come to the school at 07:00 local time in the morning. Ever since the outbreak, the students should stand by at the same time in their house since the learning will be conducted through either the Zoom Meeting and the assignments will be sent through the WhatsApp Group. In the meantime, all of the extracurricular activities have been stopped due to the government regulation in order to break the transmission of the Covid-19.

Despite all of the efforts that the government have pursued, the results of a study by Arum show that the Indonesian Government has still been pursuing the social distancing policy only [10]. Referring to the statement, such policy implementation will be insufficient since the outbreak of Covid-19 Pandemic has become a new problem among the schools since the students in these schools have had a number of routine activities such as learning, praying, and attending to extracurricular activities. Therefore, both the government and the schools should find new method of remote or online learning process. Such a new method should be found since the students have lost the happiness in meeting their teachers, their peers, their seniors, and their juniors due to the absence of the face-to-face meeting in the online learning process.

Moreover, Kuhfeld [11] in his study entitled *Projecting the Potential Impact of COVID-19 School Closures on Academic Achievement* wants to view how the projection on the school closure based on COVID-19 can influence the progress and the achievement during the 2019-2020 and the 2020-2021 academic year. Recalling that the projection has been based on the existing literatures, the study is unable to encompass the impact of the

potential trauma in relation to the COVID-19 (for example: the loss of social support from the school, the sick family member, the unemployment of the parents, and the potential settlement loss). Therefore, we would like to present the results of the current study as the preliminary estimates for the potential negative impacts that have been predicted to be the cause of the school closure [12].

In the reality, the case of Covid-19 within the domain of education has led to another new problem. A charity foundation named Save the Children, quote from BBC News Indonesia, states that the Covid-19 Pandemic has caused “educational emergency which has never taken place before” with total 9.7 million children who have been impacted by the pandemic; these students are possible to be permanent dropouts since their schools have been closed down. In addition to the problems in the teaching-learning system, the Covid-19 Pandemic can drive around 90 to 117 million children into poverty, which has direct impact to the admission of new students within the school [13]. Looking at those situations, the schools in Indonesia, especially in the City of South Tangerang, have followed the government appeal to implement the virtual or online learning process since, according to the Minister of Education and Culture Republic of Indonesia Nadiem Anwar Makarim, the schools that can hold offline learning process is the ones that have been located on the green zone [14]. It is quite fortunate since both of the Province of Jakarta Special Capitol and the City of South Tangerang have been located on the red zone. Therefore, the schools in the two regions can only implement the online learning system which has several drawbacks in comparison to the offline learning system. For example, in the online learning systems the students are unable to establish physical contact with their teachers, resulting in a huge impact toward the personal relationship and emotional proximity between the teachers and the students.

According to the data from Tirto.id, per April 13th, 2020, there have been 4,557 cases of positive Covid-19 patients with 380 patients have been recovered while 399 patients have been dead [15]. Still according to the data, it is implied that there are still 3,778 patients (82.90%) who have been confirmed positive Covid-19 with 8.75% Case Fatality Rate (CFR). Departing from these data, Putra (2020) mentions that actually the Province of Jakarta Special Capitol still holds the highest rank of positive Covid-19 case with total 2,186 cases, followed by the Province of West Java (540 cases) and the Province of East Java (440 cases) [16]. Looking at rapid transmission rate, the government has carried out massive rapid tests in numerous regions in order to early detect the people who have been infected with the Covid-19, especially those who have been infected without any symptoms known as People without Symptoms (*OTG, Orang Tanpa Gejala*). In the Province of West Java, for example, according to the data that have been released by CNN (2020), out of 70,000 test instruments that have been deployed 832 people have been confirmed positive Covid-19 [17].

Susanti & Nurkholisoh [18], in their study state that establishing communication within a community can result in a new lifestyle or behavior that an individual has picked up and used within the surrounding environment. Therefore, establishing communication with community is more effective in changing the behaviors of an individual in comparison to any other communication method. The reason is that communication has a significant role in the efforts of establishing common trust and awareness in order to achieve common goals. However, the situation will be different in the school communities since the outbreak of

Covid-19 Pandemic does not stop the students from keeping learning. Online learning system seems to save more time but there is not any guarantee that such learning system will be more effective in terms of learning materials comprehension on the part of the students.

There are many problems that the students have experienced in undergoing the online learning system. One of the problems is that the assignments have been overwhelming and this will only add the burdens of the students in attending to the learning process from their home. In addition, the conditions in the students' home are sometimes not conducive, resulting in the potential ineffectiveness that might appear between the teachers and the students during the implementation of the online learning system. Referring to such phenomena, the researcher is interested to uncover deeper understanding in relation to how the students of junior high schools, especially those of State 20 Junior High School, in the City of South Tangerang construct the meaning of Covid-19 pandemic. With regards to the statement, the researcher has adopted the phenomenology study in order to uncover the experience and the meaning construction of the informants within the study.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Theory Phenomenology by Alfred Schultz

One of the social scientists who devote his competencies into the development of phenomenology is Alfred Schultz. He associates phenomenology to social science. Actually, there are many social scientists who have devoted their attention to the development of phenomenology; however, Schultz is the pioneer in the use of phenomenology as an analytical tool for capturing all phenomena that have been taking place throughout the world. In relation to the statement, it is clear that the thoughts of Schultz serve as the conceptual bridge between the predecessor phenomenology concepts with the nuance of social philosophy and psychology and the social science with close association to the level of the collective thinking within the society.

Indeed, the proposition of Alfred Schultz (1972), which has been in the middle of the pure phenomenology and the social science, has resulted into a concept that contains the benefits from both domains [19]. On the one hand, his theory of phenomenology contains pure phenomenology with the concept of social philosophy thinking that adopts the nuance of metaphysical and transcendental thinking. On the other hand, his theory of phenomenology also contains the social science paradigm, which has close association to numerous forms of interactions within the dispersed societies in the form of social world. The phenomena in such a social world is none other hand the focus of interest for the sociology phenomenology.

Still in relation to the theory of phenomenology by Schultz, Friedrich states the thoughts of E.A. Ross through his own mapping. The first mapping model that has been offered by Friedrich, as having been previously mentioned, is the prophetic model. According to E.A. Ross in the opening paragraph of *Sociology of Sociology*, it is stated that "One prophesies ... because persuading others to anticipate the future which he foretells his present design" [20]. Basically, phenomenology serves as a new revolution in philosophy in a sense that phenomenology should pursue innovation in the form of new approaches that cannot be influenced by strong schools of thoughts – positivism – which have been turbulent within the

social science at that period. In a book entitled “*What is Phenomenology?*” Pierre Thevenaz (1962) states:

“Here we are verifying, moreover, that truly profound revolution in philosophy proceed more from innovations of method than from metaphysical illuminations. At the same time, we observe once again that what is originally conceived as a purely methodological innovation, without presuppositions, carries with it fundamental metaphysical options which sooner or later are bound to manifest themselves. The value of the method will then show itself. The value of the method will then show itself to be strictly proportionate to the breadth of the philosophy or to the number of philosophies it has inspired and nourish [21].”

In the repertoire of social science methodology, phenomenology is an innovation because this concept is able to leave certain requirements within any study that has been manifested by using hypotheses within the draft. The approach of this model is more or less influenced by the positivistic school of thought. Departing from the statement, the critical thinking that appears afterward is how the development of phenomenology as an approach in the social science juxtapose its position. In other words, the critical thinking of the hermeneutical historical review that will be discussed in the article will more or less deal with the development of phenomenology as an approach that academically strives for its emancipatory interest [22].

2.2 Concept of Virtual Teaching

One of the reasons why the previous studies cannot be considered as an ideal precedent for the loss of the learning process due to COVID-19 with regards to the school closure is that remote learning has taken place in most schools during the Spring 2020. Many school districts offer remote learning plans, which enclose formal curriculum, assignment, progress monitoring, and access to general educational resources. At the beginning of April, 83% parents in a Gallup Poll indicate that their children have been involved in an online learning program from their own school [23]. Thus, the online teaching can mitigate the loss that the students suffer from during the pandemic.

On the other hand, there are some evidences which state that the measures that school take are not as effective as the expectation. There are several concerning signs that the teachers do not have any contact at all with the significant portion of their students [24]. According to the national survey for the teachers by Education Week [25], ever since the first week of April, only 39% have reported their interaction with the students at least once in a day and most of the communication between the teachers and the students take place through emails. There is respond survey of district that is collected by a institute American Enterprise found that only one from five-district of school fullfilled standard for studying daring that be “carefull” [26]. In national, the teacher estimate that the student spend half hour studying that is done, before the closing school the effect of Covid 19 [27].

At the same time, additional evidences state that many students suffer from the lack of access to the materials from their home despite that the teachers prepare their own online learning materials. According to the polling results by Education Trus, almost 50% low-

income families and 42% color families suffer from the lack of sufficient access in their home whenever they have to access the online learning [28]. Moreover, schools with high level of poverty are less possible to report their expectation of online learning provision (specifically the synchronous teaching) for all students; instead, these schools report higher percentage in the domain of full absence relative to the schools with the lowest percentage of poverty. According to Lake & Dusscault, school system should provide any plan that supports the students who need accommodation or that supports the other specific population [29]. Therefore, despite the best practice of many administrative leaders and educators, the students and their families perhaps bear the heaviest burden in ensuring that the learning process still goes on despite the school closure.

3. Method

The study was qualitative research using the phenomenology approach. Through the research, the researcher strived to describe the life phenomena among the junior high school students in the City of Tangerang from the perspective of State 20 Junior High School students in the City of South Tangerang. According to Moleong, a phenomenology study does not assume that a researcher knows the meaning of something for the respondents within the study [30]. Therefore, the paradigm that has been adopted by a phenomenology research is the constructivist paradigm [31]. Through the paradigm, a researcher strives to construct a pattern of behavioral relationship between human beings and the phenomenology study itself. In the context of the study, the analysis was supported by the theory mastery and the conceptualization toward the phenomena that had been found. Furthermore, within the study six informants had been selected from the State 20 Junior High School located in the City of Tangerang.

In order to gather the necessary data for the study, the researcher used several data sources namely the six informants within the research. Then, the data were retrieved from the data sources by using the in-depth interview through Google Meet or Zoom Meeting due to the high transmission rate of Covid-19 in Jakarta. After the data had been gathered, the data were analyzed and processed by the researcher. The data themselves were analyzed using the phenomenology method within the qualitative approach. Miles & Huberman state that in processing the qualitative data the stages that should be undergone are data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification [32].

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 The Reality of Covid-19 Phenomenon among the Junior High School Students in Indonesia

Up to date, Indonesia in specific and global world in general have still been impacted by the Corona Virus of Covid-19 Pandemic. The rapid transmission of the virus is very apparent as having been confirmed by the increasing number of patients diagnosed with Covid-19. The transmission of the virus has been so difficult to control that there should be clear and straightforward efforts from the part of the government in order overcome the rapid transmission of the virus. The Corona Virus itself is a group of viruses that originate from the

sub-family of *Orthocoronavirinae*, which belongs to the family of *Coronaviridae* and the order of *Nidovirales* [33].

As having been explained, Indonesia is one of the countries that have been impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, there should be an action on the part of the government and the full awareness on the part of the society in order to suppress the rapid transmission rate of the virus. With regards to the statement, many parties consider that it is more effective to implement the regional quarantine or lockdown system in order to prevent the rapid transmission of the virus so that the virus will not infect more people [34]. Departing from the statement, it is very clear that the social distancing, wearing the mask and washing hand policy that have been implemented is still vulnerable from the transmission of the virus since many parts of the society do not abide to the policy.

Such information has been sounded through the media, which has been considered as the window to the world [35] since through the information within the media people can learn about the occurrence of an event in certain regions. In relation to the statement, people who read information through the online-based media will definitely have different understanding because of the social construction that the government has established to the society. DeLamater & Hyde states that social construction does not imply any essential reality since the reality itself is a social construct. In line with the statement, the results of a study by Telaumbanua (2020) mention that the government has been demanded to deal with the actual threat of Covid-19 [36]. As a response, the government has issued the Law Number 6 of 2018 Regarding Health Quarantine. Through the Law, the decision that has been made is that the government shall not implement the regional quarantine or lockdown system but, instead, the government shall implement the Large-Scale Social Restrictions as having been mandated through the Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020. In addition, it is decided that mass-testing action shall be conducted by deploying the rapid test instrument. If the result of the mass-testing action using the rapid test instrument identifies that an individual has been positively infected by Covid-19, then the individual should undergo the swab test in order to confirm whether individual has been positive or negative Covid-19. According to the data that have been released by Tirto.id (2020), until April 13th, 2020, there have been 4,557 cases of positive Covid-19 patients with 380 patients have been recovered and 399 patients have been dead.

Still referring to the data that have been released by Tirto.id (2020), out of these 4,557 cases of positive Covid-19 patients, 3,778 patients have been completely infected by the Covid-19 with the Case Fatality Rate (CFR) 8.75%. Based on the data, Putra (2020) mentions that the Province of Jakarta Special Capitol still holds the highest rank of positive Covid-19 cases with 2,186 cases, followed by the Province of West Java (540 cases) and the Province of East Java (440 cases). Due to these positive cases, the government has actively implemented the Rapid Test in numerous areas in order to detect the people who have been infected with the Covid-19 without showing any symptoms known as People without Symptoms (*OTG, Orang Tanpa Gejala*).

For example, in the Province of West Java, according to the data that have been released by the CNN (2020), out of 70,000 Covid-19 Rapid Test Instruments that have been deployed 832 people have been positive Covid-19. With regards to these findings, the policies that have been issued should be able to solve the persistent problems. At least, the

efforts of taking the pandemic under control in Indonesia should be pursued through the following actions: (1) being self-cautious; (2) treating the positive Covid-19 patients; (3) eliminating the source of the disease; and (4) disseminating information to the society. Such systematic efforts should be pursued through the planning of national-wide disease treatment as well as both regional and international agreements [37]. In his research, Nur Rohim Yunus (2020) tackles the discussions about the policy of lockdown implementation as an anticipation toward the coronavirus transmission [38]. Similarly, through his study Pakpahan (2020) identifies the impacts of Covid-19 on the micro, small, and medium enterprise [39]. Although there have been many articles that deal with the Covid-19, none articles have discussed the government planning in details from the perspective of four strategies such as promotive strategy, preventive strategy, curative strategy, and social media networking in order to tackle the transmission of Covid-19.

Looking at the above reality, the Indonesian government has stepped forward to break the transmission rate of Covid-19 especially in the domain of education. As a response to the Covid-19 Pandemic, the government has issued the Government Regulation Number 2 of 2020 Regarding Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Order to Accelerate the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) and the President of the Republic of Indonesia Decree Number 11 of 2020 Regarding the Stipulation of Society Health Emergency toward Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) 2020. In the meantime, the Minister of Education and Culture has issued two Circular Letters in relation to the prevention and the handling of the virus transmission namely the Circular Letter Number 2 of 2020 Regarding the Prevention and the Handling of Covid-19 in the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Circular Letter Number 3 of 2020 Regarding the Prevention of Covid-19 on the Education Units.

Furthermore, the Minister of Culture and Education, Nadiem Anwar Makarim, in a press - conference on March 12th, 2020, has issued the Circular Letter Number 3 of 2020 Regarding Covid- 19 Prevention. Through this circular letter, he instructs the optimization of the School Health Unit role or the health clinics at the university level under the coordination with the local health facilities in order to prevent the transmission of Covid-19. Then, in relation to learning from home (online learning system), he states that such system should be implemented in such a way that the students will have meaningful learning experiences without having to be burdened with the demands to complete all curriculum achievements for the sake of the grade promotion or the graduation. The online or remote learning should be focused on the improvement of the students' understanding toward the Corona Virus or the Covid-19. Then, the learning activities and assignments can be made various among the students in accordance with the conditions of the students, including the access discrepancy and the learning facilities at home.

4.2 The Social Values of Covid-19 Phenomenon at the State 20 Junior High School Students in the City of South Tangerang

The social values that have been found in the life of the informants with regards to the Covid-19 Pandemic becomes a fundamental aspect for these informants in constructing the meaning toward the Covid-19 Phenomenon. These values are in the form of information from an object (other people and media) and also in the form of experiences in establishing

interaction or relationship with their environment. Through these social values, the informants will step forward to a further life especially with regards to their understanding about the Covid-19 Phenomenon, which has led to the learning system transformation within the school, specifically within the State 20 Junior High School the City of South Tangerang.

The social values within the students are not apart from they have perceived or they have attained from an event or an incident through the interaction or the change of interaction with other people, the media coverage, and the experiences during the encounter with the Covid-19 Phenomenon. The reason is that the impact of the Corona Virus disease in 2019 (Covid-19) is not perceived in the domain of health but also in the domain of other life aspects, including education.

Since the transmission has rapid, the Indonesian government has issued the Government Regulation Number 2 of 2020 Regarding the Large-Scale Social Restrictions in order to Accelerate the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) and the President of the Republic of Indonesia Decree Number 11 of 2020 Regarding the Stipulation of Society Health Emergency toward the Corona Virus Disease 2020 (Covid-19). At the same time, the Ministry of Education and Culture has issued two Circular Letters in relation to the handling and the prevention of the virus transmission namely the Circular Letter Number 2 of 2020 Regarding the Prevention and the Handling of Covid-19 in the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Circular Letter Number 3 of 2020 Regarding the Prevention of Covid-19 on Education Units.

Furthermore, the Minister of Education and Culture Nadiem Anwar Makarim in a press- conference on March 12th, 2020, has issued the Circular Letter Number 3 of 2020 Regarding the Prevention of Covid-19. Through this Circular Letter, he has instructed the optimization for the role of the School Health Unit or the health service facilities at the university level to establish coordination with the local health facilities in order to break the transmission rate of the Covid-19. Then, on another press-conference in March 24th, 2020, the Minister has issued another Circular Letter namely Circular Letter Number 4 of 2020 Regarding the Implementation of Education on Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) Emergency Time.

In relation to the policy that has the Ministry of Education and Culture the Republic of Indonesia has taken with regards to learning from home, there is a mechanism that the junior high school students should undergo in order to attain the meaningful learning experiences without having to be burdened by the demand to complete all curriculum achievements for the requirements of either grade promotion and graduation. In relation to the statement, Kinaira states that the learning from home system has been implemented for one year and five months. The focus of the remote or online system itself is on the improvement of the students' understanding toward Corona Virus or Covid-19 Pandemic.

The learning activities and assignment can be made various among the students in accordance with their interest and conditions, including the access gap and the learning activities at home. The proof or the product of the students' learning activities can be provided with qualitative and useful feedback without having to be accompanied by the quantitative score. Although the learning process is conducted at home, it doesn't mean that the teachers only provide the students with assignment; instead, the teachers should establish

interaction and communication in order to help the students in completing their assignment. Although the students are learning from home, they should still be guided [40].

Paloma (2003, p.308) states that social reality “exists” from the perspective of the “existent” subjectivity and the objective world that surrounds the social reality. Therefore, individuals are not only seen from their “selfhood” but also from the position of their “selfhood”, how the individuals accept or actualize themselves, and also how their environment accept them [41]. This understanding is highly important especially in relation to the current Covid-19 Pandemic. Not only that, the Dictionary of Sociology and Related Sciences states that value definition is a trustworthy capacity that a matter has in order to satisfy human beings; thus, the trait of an object will result in the interest of an individual or a group of individuals.

With regards to the trait, the trait of an object itself can regenerate the value as piece of information since the piece of information can be turned into knowledge, especially in the context of Covid-19 phenomenon, that individuals attain from their interaction with the social environment such as the communication with other people, the media, and also the experience that has been attained. Unfortunately, the piece of information is sometimes questionable in terms of truth. Therefore, the values within an object should be well scrutinized since the values lie within the individual perception. In relation to the statement, the values of Covid-19 phenomenon at the students of State 20 Junior High School in the City of South Tangerang can serve as a new perspective in relation to the implementation of the online learning system. Indeed, the online learning system becomes the basis for defining and formulating the meaning of Covid-19 Phenomenon for these students since they have to undergo the online learning system as a result of the implementation of the Ministry of Culture and Education regulations. These values will certainly alter the behaviors of each student.

Such social assessment is apparent on the change of the learning method. The learning method which has usually been conducted in the school now should be conducted at home. Such transformation has been perceived by the students of State 20 Junior High School in the City of South Tangerang. To their opinion, it is easier to understand the learning materials through the offline learning system rather than the online learning system. Since the students have difficulties in accessing the hardcopy of the necessary literatures, they should use their smartphone to access the Internet for attaining the necessary literatures. As a result, sometimes they suffer from network- related issues during the learning process.

In addition to the network-related issues, the online learning period through Google Meet or any other online learning media is perceived to be longer than the offline learning period. In this regard, the students are completely surprised due to the transformation from the offline learning process into the online learning system. The junior high school students state that they have not been prepared to undergo the online learning system. They argue that the online learning system is ineffective especially for the students of State 20 Junior High School in the City of South Tangerang.

4.3 The Motif of Covid-19 Phenomenon for the Students of State 20 Junior High School the City of South Tangerang

The motif of the junior high school students in the City of South Tangerang with regards to the Covid-19 Phenomenon has been caused by the cognition or the knowledge due to the transformation on the learning system, especially for the students of State 20 Junior High School the City of South Tangerang. The motif that has been found is that the junior high schools strive to create a fun online learning process so that the students will not be bored and will have higher motivation in attending to the online learning process. Indeed, there is a gap between the two types of learning process but the gap is constructed in such a way that the online learning process will be fun and enjoyable in retrieving the given knowledge.

Such motif has been established due to the transformation into the online learning system that has been stipulated by the Minister of Education and Culture. The transformation itself is focused on the improvement of the students' understanding toward the Corona Virus and the Covid-19 Pandemic. In this regard, the provision of learning activities and assignments can be made various among the students in accordance with the interest and the students of each student, including access gap and learning facilities at home. Certainly, such motif can be a formation of new habits that the junior high school students, especially at the State 20 Junior High School students.

In addition to the above explanation, such motif has appeared to the surface due to the Large- Scale Social Restrictions (*PSBB, Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar*). The Large-Scale Social Restrictions have been implemented in several regions of Indonesia as an effort to break the transmission of Covid-19. The restriction itself has been a follow-up policy from the Social Distancing, which has become a new term within the society nowadays. The Large-Scale Social Restrictions itself is a coin that has been coined by President Joko Widodo as an effort to battle the Covid-19 Pandemic. The details on the technical implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions have been defined in the Minister of Health Regulation Number 9 of 2020 Regarding the Guidelines of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Order to Accelerate the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). Referring to the Regulation, the Large-Scale Social Restrictions can be defined as the restrictions on certain activities within the society over a region that has been suspected to be infected by the Corona Virus 2019 (Covid-19) in such a way that the transmission of the virus can be prevented.

Looking at this phenomenon, according to the Minister of Education and Culture Number 129 of 2014 Article 2, the objectives of the government in implementing the learning from home are: (1) to meet the fulfillment well-qualified elementary and high school education for the students who come from the families that define the education of their children from home; (2) to serve the students who need academic and life-skills education through a flexible manner in order to improve their life quality; and (c) to meet the fundamental, regular, and directed educational service with the priority toward the implementation and the development of learning independency. These initiatives can be performed by both the family and the environment in the form of independent learning process in which the learning can take place at home or at any other place under conducive situations so that the potentials of each student can optimally develop.

With regards to the online learning system, the State 20 Junior High School starts from 07.00 until 15.00 through the use of online learning media such as Google Classroom,

PDF, WhatsApp Group of the classrooms, and YouTube videos. The role of the family in this case is very helpful in facilitating the students within the learning process. The reason is that family communication during the pandemic has established a closed relationship between the parents and the children. Through the establishment of such a close relationship, the students are facilitated in their online learning process and the parents can easily monitor their children within the online learning process.

Such situation is not only perceived by the students but also by the teachers and the parents. Many parents initiate the teaching-learning process during the emergency situation of Covid-19 Pandemic. The parents do not only hand over the education of their children to the teachers in the schools but also educate their children themselves since the students should learn from home for such a long time. As a result, the home has turned into the school and this explains why nowadays the home of the students become partially homeschooling activities since the students have been attached to the formal school system. On the contrary, the learning from home itself cannot be considered as part of formal school since the students should learn from their own home. Therefore, it will be appropriate that the teaching-learning situation within the emergency time of Covid-19 is termed as Quasi Homeschooling.

4.4 Artefactual Message of the Covid-19 Phenomenon at the Students of State 20 Junior High School the City of South Tangerang

The artefactual message of the Covid-19 Pandemic is interpreted in order to show the identity within the transformation into the online learning system that has been conducted from the respective home of the students. The use of the students' identity as a social creature is highly perceived when the students undergo the learning system transformation in Indonesia nowadays. As social creatures, the students cannot be set apart from the society or the social environment in which they have been living together and establishing interaction with the other individuals such as the interaction with the classmates and the teachers in the school. Subandi [42], states that human beings always live in a community since they always associate with and also need one another. It is these needs that encourage the establishment of the social interaction process.

The formation of the artefactual message lies in the hope among the junior high school students. The students hope that the pandemic shall be over soon so that they can learn again in the school and meet both their teachers and their friends. Thus, the meaning of the identity formation among the students who have been dreaming of the offline learning system mainly lies in the desire to meet their teachers and their friends. The expression of sadness is indeed stated by these students because it has been a long time for them to not going to the school due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. Despite that, the pandemic cannot be underestimated since the virus is able to deteriorate the respiration system of any individual [43].

Furthermore, the Covid-19 Pandemic can cause fatal situations especially to the individuals who suffer from respiratory disorder. These individuals will suffer from acute respiratory syndrome once they have been infected with the virus although they have already been recovered from the virus. This situation is known as the long-term impact of the Covid-19 infection and the worst part of such long-term impact is that the function of the lungs will decrease until 20 to 30 percent after the Covid-19 patients have gone through a number of

recovery stages. In addition, the kidneys are also impacted by the virus since 25 to 50 percent of the Covid-19 patients have suffered from kidney disorder due to the virus.

Despite that, the students do not suffer from excessive anxiety due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. Although a number of media have massively spread information that can be constructed as a reality for the subjects, complete with the bias and sometimes tendentious perspective, the students are still able to stay firm. Such situation should be carefully scrutinized by the students since media has been regarded as an agent of social construction that has the capabilities to define a reality [44]. In the practice, the creativity of the students from the State 20 Junior High School the City of South Tangerang with regards to the online learning system has been various, including making video contents, painting, and singing.

The Covid-19 situations in the domain of education, especially in the case of junior high school degree, has taught about patience, discipline, and cooperation among stakeholders in order to guarantee the success of the remote learning process that has been conducted. Such learning process provides longer period of time in accessing the factual information under the guidance from both the teachers and the parents. In other words, the learning period that has been allotted in the online learning process is longer than that in the offline learning process. In relation to the statement, the creativity and the innovation are implemented in the remote learning method since the students are habituated to use social media and gadget throughout the learning process. All of these aspects become the concrete evidence and message that within the online learning process due to the Covid- 19 Pandemic phenomenon there has been a relationship with lots of obstacles among the teachers, the students and the parents.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of and the discussions within the study, the researcher would like to draw several conclusions. First of all, the Social Values within the life of the informants toward the Covid-19 Pandemic has been the basis in constructing the meaning toward the pandemic. Covid-19 is interpreted as something that can be perceived from the social environment in the form of the transformation into the online learning system, specifically by the State 20 Junior High School, based on the policy that has been stipulated by the Minister of Education and Culture Nadiem Anwar Makarim related to the prevention of the Covid-19 outbreak. Such interpretation becomes the basis or the benchmark in formulating the meaning of the Covid-19 phenomenon. Furthermore, the social values themselves can manifest into the feelings that the students have. For instance, the students are sad because suddenly they have to undergo the online learning system, which has replaced the old learning system that provides these students with the opportunity to meet both their friends and their teachers. The outbreak of Covid-19 has indeed established virtual communication, which leads to the change of the interaction between the teachers and the students.

Indeed, in the practice, the values that have been contained in the present life include the ones that have been related to the Covid-19 Phenomenon toward the change on the learning policy as having been stipulated by the Ministry of Education and Culture the Republic of Indonesia. The change on the learning policy is intended to provide meaningful learning experiences for the students without having to be burdened by the construction of the

successful learning process in the meantime. This idealism is apparent from the social values of the Covid-19 phenomenon as having been shown by the transition from learning from school into learning from home. At the same time, the policy change is intended to deliver the impact on the cognitive, affective, and conative change among the students. These social values themselves seem to not change the culture of the Indonesian educational process which has transformed into the online one. However, such transformation becomes a completely new challenge.

The motif that lies behind the online learning process that the students of State 20 Junior High School the City of South Tangerang has undergone is related to the transformation from the offline learning system to the online learning system. According to the motif, these junior high school students attend a fun and enjoyable learning process during the Covid-19 Pandemic so that they will not be bored and yet they will have higher self-motivation in learning from home. Despite the different situation, the students seem to be happy and enjoyable in gaining their knowledge. However, they still have the desires to attend the offline learning process so that they can meet both their teachers and their friends. In addition, the same motif is also related to the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions in order to accelerate the handling of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). The presence of the policy is intended to fulfill the service of the well-qualified elementary and high education for the students who should learn from their home.

Last but not the least, the artefactual message that the junior high school students interpret with regards to the Covid-19 Phenomena is that the Covid-19 Pandemic serves as the chance for showing their identity as the students who undergo the online learning process from their respective home. In other words, such artefactual message serves as their means to show the identity as the students who undergo the online learning system. Through the artefactual message, the students hope that the pandemic will soon be over so that they can undergo the offline learning process again in the school since they have been missing both their teachers and their friends to play together and establish interaction within the learning process in the school environment. With regards to this finding, the junior high school students are sad since the offline learning process or the offline meeting has been a precious thing nowadays.

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