



# Understanding the Continuity of the Covid-19 Pandemic Via the Ministry's PASTI Appication

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**Abstract:** The important to understand Covid-19 as terminology is to build knowledge exchange and dissemination of scientific discoveries. This research is based on a qualitative-descriptive methodology. This research was conducted at Samudra University in the biology education study program. All respondents will be given a test to determine their understanding of Covid-19 terminology taken from data sources in the ministry's PASTI application. The test is a question related to the definition in the realm of translation of 10 terminologies that were randomly selected on the PASTI application. In general, this study yielded positive results, where respondents' understanding of the terminology related to Covid-19 via the PASTI application as an effort to preserve knowledge about Covid-19 was of high accuracy and the respondents' character was highly motivated to understand. The high accuracy rate, with 100% correct answers from 84 respondents, covered the terminology of Coronavirus, New Normal, Pandemic, and Work From Home. Thus, the research's overall contribution to science education and scientific literacy has a positive impact, helping to maintain accurate knowledge of COVID-19 and motivate the younger generation to understand.

**Keywords:** Covid-19; Pandemi; PASTI Application; Terminology; Understanding

## Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO) emphasized how accurate information should be provided as early as possible and delivered in languages and channels that are understood, trusted, and used by the community so that languages that are not the primary language are statistically correlated with high incidences of certain diseases (Ciribuco and Federici, 2024). Since the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic which affected the linguistic field which related to health services. The main obstacle during the Covid-19 period which prioritized English made the provision of health services less effective which was marked by social injustice especially for poor communities who did not understand the language of Covid-19 and health terminology in English (Ndebele and Zulu, 2025). The strategic learning of equivalent words related to the

continuity of Covid-19 as a health learning material in the world of biology education related to linguistics which has had a significant impact globally is phenomenal because of the impact of the emergence of new terminology created so that understanding related to the terminology of Covid-19 by the younger generation must be preserved as a safeguard of knowledge (Putri and Lawson, 2019).

Today, terms related to Covid-19 knowledge continue to grow and evolve due to the pandemic's long-lasting and international spread. Although the pandemic is now over, the impression it left behind has deeply ingrained in the hearts of everyone worldwide. Therefore, efforts are needed to detect the understanding and character traits created in the post-pandemic era regarding equivalents in the Covid-19 realm (Bania et al., 2020). Similarly, Pinto et al. (2024) stated that the emergence of terminology that developed

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from the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic is related to the terminological, health and biological contexts.

Solutions in dealing with the health crisis from a societal and scientific knowledge perspective during the Covid-19 period must be disseminated quickly to health workers and even the general public so that the main component in understanding the term Covid-19 in social circles is the translation element where there is more than one legally recognized language in a country (Mathews et al., 2023).

One of the efforts to focus on preserving the understanding of the Covid-19 terminology bilingually which makes it important to understand Covid-19 as a cross-language terminology in order to build knowledge exchange and dissemination of scientific discoveries so that Ma et al. (2021) developed the COVID term with a Chinese term and English term as a further response related to epidemic pneumonia throughout the world with a high risk of infection where the release of Covid terms. Efforts to preserve understanding of Covid-19 through the development of terminology specific to nursing fields specifically for people with a history of respiratory illness and Covid-19 or post-Covid-19 were also implemented by Oliveira et al. (2024) based on the global standardized nursing terminologies of the International Classification of Nursing Practice – ICNP®. This was done by identifying relevant conceptual literature on health priorities and cross-mapping the terminology concepts in the ICNP® version 2019/2020 with the identified terminology concepts. However, in this study, what differentiates it from previous research regarding how to preserve the understanding of Covid-19 terminology is by utilizing an application created by the ministry in Indonesia known as "PASTI" which is an abbreviation of "*Padanan Istilah*" (The Terms of Use) and can be accessed via the website at <https://pasti.kemdikbud.go.id/>:

in the realm of Covid-19 can be handled by the application of equivalent words (PASTI) developed by the Language Development and Fostering Agency which aims to inform widely about the Indonesian equivalents for foreign terms that have been matched where there are 45 domains of terms about Covid-19. However, further research is still needed on the character and understanding of the term covid-19 via the application "PASTI" post-pandemic so that the development of terminology and language applications related to health related to Covid-19 can be studied more deeply and developed widely to direct understanding and character regarding the post-pandemic Covid-19 (Bania et al., 2015; Bania, 2021). Therefore, the focus of this research is to determine:

- (1) How do young people understand Covid-19 terminology via the PASTI app?
- (2) What are the characteristics of young people in preserving Covid-19 terminology via the PASTI app?

**Method**

This research on understanding Covid-19 terminology via the PASTI application is based on a qualitative-descriptive methodology that focuses on intercultural communication engagement that pay attention to multilingual data representation because it has generally been used in disciplines related to health. Relevant themes and ideas in a holistic qualitative approach are transformed into numbers for comparison or evaluation. It is commonplace even though the analysis is carried out quantitatively with the aim of explaining phenomena or characteristics (Nassaji, 2015; Polo-Perez and Holmes, 2023).

This research was conducted at Samudra University in the biology education study program because it is in accordance with Razali et al. (2023) in developing the Independent curriculum emphasizing language literacy and communication skills for students in coastal areas so that this research is an update that focuses on understanding Covid-19 in the east coast area of Aceh which was carried out on July 3-July 10, 2025.

Respondents were selected using purposive sampling with a total of 84 students (Guarte and Barrios, 2007; Friday and Leah, 2024). All respondents will be given a test to determine their understanding of Covid-19 terminology taken from data sources in the ministry's PASTI application. The test is a question related to the definition in the realm of translation of 10 terminologies that were randomly selected on the PASTI application to be answered and checked regarding the respondents' ability to understand Covid-19 in the realm of linguistic understanding. In this study, test questions were given



**Figure 1.** Covid-19 Terminology realm in PASTI app

Linguistic diversity within a community is a problem that hinders the dissemination of health information, which is exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. One possible solution is training multicultural volunteers to help disseminate information through social networks, thereby reaching linguistically diverse communities with the latest information in health emergencies (Abdi et al., 2023). Follow-up in handling the problem of equivalent words

to students after they had been given time to memorize 45 Covid-19 terms on the PASTI app for three days. that they had memorized, to answer to the best of their ability. (Bachman et al., 1996; Cheng et al., 2023; Hayati et al., 2020; Maftuh et al., 2024).

Data analysis of understanding of Covid-19 terminology via the PASTI App was conducted based on the accuracy of the meaning of 10 questions given to respondents, compared to a pre-provided answer key. The accuracy aspect itself is that the source language text and the target language text must be equivalent and the accuracy parameters used as a guide for analysis by Nababan et al. (2012) where the assessment instrument consists of three tiered categories such as accurate with a score of 3 if the meaning of the text and technical terms of the source language are transferred accurately into the target language with no distortion of meaning at all, then the less accurate category with a score of 2 if most of the meaning or technical terms have been transferred accurately into the target language but there is distortion of meaning, double meaning, or there is meaning that is omitted so that it disrupts the integrity of the message, and finally is inaccurate with a score of 1 where the meaning of words and technical terms from the source language are transferred inaccurately or deleted in the target language. Therefore, the understanding of 84 respondents will be sorted into the three accuracy categories to obtain the respondents' abilities related to Covid-19 terminology via the PASTI App.

**Table 1.** Key answer of covid-19 terminologies via PASTI app

Covid-19 Terminologies	Key Answer in PASTI App ( <a href="https://pasti.kemdikbud.go.id/">https://pasti.kemdikbud.go.id/</a> )
Corona Virus	koronavirus; virus korona
Lockdown	karantina wilayah
Massive Test	tes serentak
New Normal	kenormalan baru
Pandemic	pandemi
Physical Distancing	penjarakan fisik
Rapid Test	uji cepat
Swab Test	uji usap
Work From Home	kerja dari rumah (KDR)
Self-Quarantine	swakarantina; karantina mandiri

Meanwhile, regarding the characteristics of respondents in maintaining understanding of Covid-19 via PASTI App, this was obtained from administering a questionnaire. questionnaires were distributed to determine the students' character in using the PASTI app when learning Covid-19 terms. Furthermore, each student participating in the study was monitored for their movements and behavior to compare their answers to the questionnaires to see whether they matched or contradicted reality (Roopa and Rani, 2012; Safitri and Maharani, 2025; Taherdoost, 2022). Furthermore, a

character analysis of PASTI app users regarding the terminology used for Covid-19 is conducted based on questionnaire data, consistent with the research's focus on educational media and the implementation of learning models. The data will then be reduced, presented, and summarized or verified (Rijali, 2018). The Table 1 is a list of questions and answer keys regarding understanding Covid-19 via the PASTI App as a guide to determine whether respondents' answers are correct or incorrect:

## Result and Discussion

The Covid-19 terminology was analyzed against the answer key from the PASTI App as a guide to the level of accuracy and understanding for respondents who presented the sustainability of the equivalent term as knowledge among the younger generation, especially at Samudra University, Langsa City, Aceh Province, Indonesia. In relation to the extraordinary impact when the Covid-19 pandemic attacked the entire world, Handriani et al. (2023) once conducted an analysis of the understanding of Covid-19 because it was based on the reason that knowledge of the Covid-19 pandemic needs to be preserved in connection with preventing an increase in cases and the return of the spread of Covid-19, but that study is different from this study because the respondents came from high school level while this study targets students at universities in biology study programs. Likewise, in Widianingrum et al. (2022) who agree that the term health related as a keyword understanding of covid-19 for the general public is very necessary so that the public can take action to prevent covid-19 as early as possible but the fact is that many people do not know the meaning of terms related to covid-19 itself where abbreviated terms or words without matching words should be avoided because they make it difficult for the public to understand while what makes understanding easier is direct translation and absorption for the younger generation. However, the difference is that apart from respondents coming from the general public in the district, while this study uses respondents from biology study program students at the University and this study uses the accuracy level aspect of the parameters Nababan et al. (2012) is not the same as previous research based on set theory. The following are the results of a test in the form of answers to 10 questions by 84 respondents regarding the understanding of Covid-19 terminology via the PASTI App:

**Table 2.** Results of understanding covid-19 terminologies via PASTI app

Covid-19 Terminologies	High Accuracy (Score 3)	Middle Accuracy (Score 2)	Less Accuracy (Score 1)
Corona Virus	84 Students	0 Student	0 Student
Lockdown	80 Student	0 Student	4 Students
Massive Test	62 Students	0 Student	22 Students
New Normal	84 Students	0 Student	0 Student
Pandemic	84 Students	0 Student	0 Student
Physical Distancing	0 Student	84 Students	0 Student
Rapid Test	75 Students	0 Student	9 Students
Swab Test	75 Students	0 Student	9 Students
Work From Home	84 Students	0 Student	0 Student
Self-Quarantine	77 Student	0 Student	7 Students

Regarding the first terminology in the realm of Covid-19, namely "corona virus" with the answer key via the PASTI App is "koronavirus" or "corona virus" as the equivalent term in Indonesian, it obtained a score of 3 for accuracy for all or 100% of respondents totaling 84 biology students. The high-accuracy understanding obtained from the data analysis was excellent, indicating that all respondents had a good grasp of the Coronavirus terminology. Parasher (2021) understanding the corona virus is very necessary because of its global impact on the significance of mortality and morbidity. which are useful in developing vaccines and treatments in the future if the coronavirus returns so that prevention can be handled as early as possible well on the basis of good global collaboration in preserving the understanding of the coronavirus. Therefore, it is a good step for respondents as a basis for a thorough understanding with high accuracy about coronavirus terminology (Parasher, 2021; Yin and Hackman, 2021; Tabatabaei et al., 2025).

Likewise, the terminology "Lockdown" was a high level of accuracy obtained by 80 students with a score of 3 because they were able to answer according to the prepared answer key, namely "Karantina Wilayah". Meanwhile, 3 respondents answered with a low level of accuracy with a score of 1 because they understood "Lockdown" as "Mengurung Diri" or "Self-confinement" in english while the last 1 respondent still answered "Lockdown" with "Lockdown" as well. Understanding lockdowns has an impact on infection rates as well as mental and physical health issues for the community, which need to be given primary attention as part of eradicating the spread of Covid-19 in various countries and cities (Tripathi and Gupta, 2021; Matthews et al., 2023). Therefore, respondents who understand lockdown well will prepare them to preserve knowledge about preventing the return of COVID-19 by implementing it effectively and happily.

In understanding the third terminology in the "Massive Test" there was a difference in the level of understanding of respondents where there were 62 students or 73.8% who had high accuracy with a score of 3 because they answered according to the answer key in the PASTI application as a "simultaneous test" while 22 other students or 26.2% obtained a low accuracy score with their respective scores being 1 because 10 participants answered "tes dengan banyak peserta" or "multiple participant test" in english and 2 participants still answered 'massive test' as "massive test" without matching the terms according to the PASTI application. Understanding the "massive test" related to the Covid-19 pandemic that emerged at the end of 2019 in Wuhan, China can be a mainstay in preservation to prevent the return of Covid-19 to become an international pandemic which causes the need for massive tests that can diagnose quickly, affordably and efficiently, The benefits of understanding "massive testing" as a terminology that should be understood by respondents in order to preserve knowledge about Covid-19 via the PASTI application (Smyrlaki et al., 2020; Philippe et al., 2023).

Regarding the next question in the study of respondents' understanding regarding Covid-19 via the PASTI application, it was found that the total number of respondents, or 100%, understood the meaning of the new normal as part of preserving scientific knowledge related to Covid-19. Understanding the "new normal" as a means of preserving knowledge about Covid-19 must be continued, as digital channels (Nawaz et al., 2024; Bastesen et al., 2025).

Likewise, regarding the understanding of the terminology "pandemic", there are 100% of all respondents who understand the answer key stated in the PASTI application. Pandemics that spread globally are transmitted through air contaminated by small particles containing the virus. Therefore, understanding pandemics is beneficial in highlighting the mental models of actors handling the pandemic, such as government mitigation and public compliance (de Ridder et al., 2024). The same thing was stated by Handriani et al. (2023) The use of technology with easy access to information is closely related to increased understanding of the pandemic so that good understanding can indicate success in pandemic management.

The thing that is very difficult to understand which indicates that none of the respondents were able to access the level of accuracy of three on the terminology "Physical Distancing" which according to the PASTI application has an equivalent term as "penjarakan fisik" where the combination of the two words is not commonly heard among the public. The respondents with a total of 84 or 100% found a medium level of

accuracy with a score of 2 where they understood the meaning and purpose of the terminology "physical distancing" in order to maintain distance from each other but the term in the PASTI application was rarely heard while respondents answered with the answer 82 respondents answered "jaga jarak" or "keep your distance" in english, 1 respondent answered "tidak dekat-dekat" atau "don't get close" in english, and 1 respondent answered "beri ruang" or "give space" in english. Physical distancing is one of the regulations that is difficult for Indonesians to implement because the protocols required don't align with the high levels of social interaction associated with Indonesian culture, such as weddings, baby birth rituals, and circumcision celebrations. Physical distancing, as a recommendation for preventing Covid-19, is highly recommended because it can break the chain of virus transmission (Tohari and Mujlipah, 2023; Yusainy et al., 2023).

The "Rapid Test" and "Swab Test" tests had two similarities in terms of respondents' understanding of Covid-19 terminology via the PASTI app. Both tests had a high accuracy rate of 75 respondents (89.3%), while 9 respondents (10.7%) achieved a low accuracy rate. This occurred because the same nine respondents answered the same terms for "Rapid Test" and "Swab Test" with "Rapid Test" and "Swab Test" as well. These tests are performed by examining the presence of antibodies through blood sampling. Swab tests are conducted using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method, which involves collecting fluid from the base of the throat or nose. However, throat swab tests produce a higher false-negative rate than induced sputum tests because they are more sensitive, simple, and safe (Lai et al., 2020; Putri et al., 2023).

The results of understanding "work from home" via the PASTI application were obtained at 100% or the entire number of respondents with highly accurate answers. Hall et al. (2024) work from home, also known as telework or telecommuting, has various impacts, including the benefit of reducing travel time between work and home, but it also has negative effects, such as creating a gap in the boundaries between work and home life. Nguyen et al. (2025) Work from home is a reliable continuation of telecommuting during the implementation of physical distancing, which essentially relies on the use of technology that allows work activities to be carried out at a physical distance and without human interaction, including mitigating the negative impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic.

In the final test of Covid-19 terminology via the Ministry's PASTI application, the last one for the word "Self-Quarantine" was obtained two different groups of answers: high accuracy with a total of 77 respondents or 91.7% while the rest had low accuracy with a total of 7 respondents or 8.3%. This happened because the 7

respondents mistook "Self-Quarantine" as "karantina diri" or "Personal Quarantine" in english so of course this is far from the answer key that has been provided as an equivalent term obtained from the PASTI application to indicate the level of respondents' understanding of Covid-19 terminology as an effort to preserve knowledge regarding the pandemic outbreak at the end of 2019. Self-quarantine is a recommendation from the World Health Organization (WHO) as a means of self-isolation to protect public health from infectious diseases. If self-quarantine is not properly implemented, as the terminology may seem unfamiliar during a pandemic, it can impact personal psychology and emotions, leading to stress, depression, and other mental health issues due to the restriction of social interaction and daily life (Lee et al., 2024; Sa and Han, 2024). In this way, a good understanding of the importance of self-sanity in maintaining mental health and also physical health in carrying out the mandate to implement the protocol of the Self-Quarantine terminology will bring goodness during future pandemics.

The questionnaire revealed that all students were enthusiastic and eager to use the PASTI App technology to examine Covid-19 terminology, and they were eager to provide answers they believed were correct. The majority of respondents understood the terminology, which shaped their preparedness for handling the spread of the pandemic virus in the future

## Conclusion

In general, this study yielded positive results, where respondents' understanding of the terminology related to Covid-19 via the PASTI application as an effort to preserve knowledge about Covid-19 was of high accuracy and and the respondents' character was highly motivated to understand, so it can be used as a provision for future efforts in overcoming and preventing the spread of the pandemic. The students' motivation and characteristics also showed that they felt positive in learning Covid-19 terminology via the PASTI App. This research is still limited to 10 terminologies in the PASTI application. It is hoped that in the future it can include tests for all terminologies related to Covid-19 and not be limited to respondents in a study program at a university but can target the national and international scope so that it is hoped that respondents can respond to the spread of the pandemic with readiness and alertness in the future *Book Antiqua 10 pt, Space 1, Justify*

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**Author Contributions**

Nuraini: Designing a Covid-19 terminology test; Allif Syahputra Bania: Analyzing an application developed by the ministry.

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**Conflicts of Interest**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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