

Education through the Approach to Using Regional Languages on the Level of Community Understanding Related to the Covid-19 Vaccine in Tabumela Village, Tilango District Gorontalo

Fadly Syamsuddin¹, Abdul Wahab Pakaya¹, Delfiyana², Riyan Kodai², Rosmawati Thalib², Tarsiyah²

¹Lecturer of the Department of Nursing, Muhammadiyah University of Gorontalo, Indonesia

²Nurse Profession Student, Muhammadiyah University of Gorontalo, Indonesia

Abstract. *Language is the most prominent distinguishing feature because with language each social group feels itself as a different unit from other groups, where society is a group of people who live together in an area and then form a system. COVID-19 is a disease caused by (SARS-CoV2), which can cause symptoms such as fever, headache, muscle aches, impaired smell, decreased taste, sore throat, respiratory problems, nausea/vomiting/abdominal pain, other symptoms according to organs. Thus, what we have to do to prevent the spread can be done by giving vaccines. COVID-19 vaccination is an important part of efforts to handle the COVID-19 pandemic which is comprehensive and integrated, covering aspects of prevention by implementing health protocols: keeping distance, washing hands with soap and wearing masks (3M), COVID-19 vaccination, and 3T (Test, Search, Follow up). Based on the results of the training, it showed that most of the people stated that this education was very useful because they gained knowledge and understanding regarding the covid-19 vaccine in using the local language.*

Keywords: *Regional Language, Society, Covid-19 Vaccine*

Received: April 26, 2021

Received in Revised: May 19, 2021

Accepted: June 4, 2021

INTRODUCTION

Language is a statement of one's thoughts with the intermediary of onomata (name of object) and rhemata (speech) which is a reflection of one's ideas in the flow of air through the mouth. Language is the most prominent distinguishing feature because with language each social group feels itself as a distinct entity from other groups. Definition Language is a system of developing individual psychology in an inter-subjective context (Panhwar et al., 2016; Glăveanu, 2010).

Where society is a group of people who live together in an area and then form a system, be it semi-open or semi-closed, where the interactions that occur in it are between the individuals in the group. Etymologically, the word "community" comes from Arabic, namely "musharak" which means relationship or interaction. So then, the

definition of society is a group of people who live together in an area or place and also interact with each other. in an organized community.

A society is formed because every human being uses his feelings, thoughts, and desires to react to his environment (Slovic et al., 013; Van Kleef, 2009; Turiel, 2006). This then shows that humans are social creatures who by nature need each other.

COVID-19 is a disease caused by (SARS-CoV2), which can cause symptoms such as fever, headache, muscle aches, impaired smell, decreased taste, sore throat, respiratory problems, nausea/vomiting/abdominal pain, other symptoms according to organs. According to data released by the Ministry of Health as of September 3, 2020, 184,268 confirmed cases of COVID-19 were confirmed and 132,055 cases were declared cured (Ministry of Health 2020).

In his presentation, he explained that this virus has an incubation period of 5-6 days or the longest range is 14 days. Incubation is the time it takes since the virus enters the body, infects, until symptoms appear. The method of spreading is also very fast, namely directly through Droplets (direct splashes); indirect droplets, namely spilling onto the surface of the object and the object is touched by the hands or face (eyes, nose and mouth); and by airborne, which is possible by airborne transmission, which is possible by means of airborne transmission in confined space conditions with poor ventilation. Thus, what we have to do to prevent the spread can be done in three ways, namely: (1) Prevent transmission by increasing the body's resistance; (2) Improving a healthy lifestyle in socializing in the midst of a pandemic; (3) Always apply the health protocol wherever we are.

COVID-19 vaccination is an important part of efforts to handle the COVID-19 pandemic which is comprehensive and integrated, covering aspects of prevention by implementing health protocols: keeping distance, washing hands with soap and wearing masks (3M), COVID-19 vaccination, and 3T (Test, Search, Follow up). (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2021). Vaccination is a medical prevention that is familiar to modern society today. Vaccination is considered as one of the latest breakthroughs in the world of health because it is preventive and reportedly saves many human lives (Meeusen et al., 2007; Liu et al., 2020). In addition to vaccines, we also know immunization, the basic difference between vaccines and immunizations is, immunization is a process by which the human body becomes immune to certain diseases, and vaccination triggers an increase in the body's immune system against diseases. and managed to recover, then his body is naturally immune to the disease in the future.

The development of a safe and effective vaccine to control this pandemic is very important because it is hoped that it can slow its spread and prevent its recurrence in the future (Liu et al., 2020). In addition, because this pandemic is spreading faster, it is necessary to have a vaccine that can be produced in a timely manner. which is quite short, because in general the manufacture of vaccines takes years. Technology platforms for producing vaccines have the potential to reduce the time and cost required to develop new vaccines to established levels of safety and immunogenicity. Due to the absence of further literature searches regarding the technology for making covid-19 vaccine candidates that have the potential to be quickly produced, safe and effective for use, even though this can be used as a reference for several companies or institutions to create new breakthroughs for the covid-19 vaccine, so the review this time will explain about it.

Media in 2020, the world health organization (WHO) said, since the world first discovered and faced the corona virus covid-19, this virus has infected more than 10 million people and caused about 500 thousand deaths. In Indonesia, the disease caused by a viral infection, known as COVID-19, has claimed many victims. In October, there were 328,952 positive cases of COVID-19 recorded, of which 251,481 people recovered and 11,765 died. Data from the COVID-19 task force also shows that as many as 54 districts/cities in Indonesia are in the red zone. This means that the area is spreading the virus out of control. A total of 304 regencies/cities are in the orange zone or zone of high risk of spreading (CNN Indonesia, 2020). Now, nearing the end of 2020, the number of lunar transmissions is sloping, it is increasing. On December 11, the task force for handling COVID-19 recorded an addition of 175 deaths in a day, this number was the highest record during the pandemic that hit Indonesia.

Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) is a disease caused by SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) Corona Virus Type 2 (SARS CoV-2). The first case of covid-19 in Indonesia was found in early March 2020, the WHO declared covid-19 a global pandemic, the Indonesian president declared covid-19 a national health emergency (Rekisodes, 2020). There are several research institutions that have conducted research and funded by government and private organizations in various countries, one of which is the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation (CEPI) which is a private organization in handling epidemics funded by the Wellcome Trust, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, European Commission, and eight other countries that support the development of vaccines against epidemic pathogens that are included in the priorities of the World Health Organization (WHO) (Lurie et al, 2020).

The government reported the development of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia, which increased by 5,720 cases today. So from March 2020 to today, there have been a total of 1,620,569 cases of Corona. Data on the spread of Corona was published by the COVID-19 Handling Task Force through BNPB Public Relations, Wednesday (21/4/2021). This data is collected every day. The most additional COVID-19 cases today are in West Java with 1,004 cases. Central Java is followed with an additional 673 cases. Furthermore, in the third position is DKI Jakarta with 602 cases.

Covid-19 cannot be stopped instantly, people must begin to accept the reality to live side by side with Covid-19. Adhering to health protocols and implementing 3M are the main keys to avoiding Covid-19. In addition, maintaining mental health is as important as maintaining physical health. People who experience prolonged stress during the pandemic should consult a psychologist, psychiatrist or other professional staff. Seeking help is not something to be ashamed of, but rather a good thing for yourself and others.

Until the clinical trials of the vaccine are completed and the vaccine is ready to be distributed, the public still has to make every effort to prevent contracting Covid-19. Furthermore, consuming nutritious food and multivitamins and exercising can also increase the body's immunity so that it is not susceptible to Covid-19. Public awareness to take care of themselves and others plays a very important role in preventing / breaking the chain of Covid-19.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The mechanism for implementing community service activities includes the following stages: (1) Conducting counseling on the provision of vaccines in dealing with Covid-19; (2) Consultation with the head of the Tilango Community Health Center and the

village government of Tabumela; (3) Preparation of tools and materials for outreach activities.

Materials for counseling: (a) Debriefing/coaching session (b) The function of students in service by the Academic Precept; (c) Guidelines and implementation of service programs. Briefing/simulation session: (a) Preparation of teaching materials to be given; (b) The implementation mechanism is in the form of methods that will be used in teaching later.

Contents of Extension Materials; (a) Understanding the Covid-19 Vaccine; (b) Benefits of the Covid-19 Vaccine; (c) Covid-19 Vaccine Side Effects; (d) Conditions for Giving the Covid-19 Vaccine. The form of activity that will be carried out by lecturers and students is the provision of education through a regional language approach related to Vaccines in Covid-19 Response at the Tilango Health Center, Gorontalo Regency. The method of activities carried out in this activity is the percentage with the help of leaflets, lectures and discussions with documentation, materials and attendance list is attached.

The implementation of this community service is carried out for 2 weeks starting from April 19 to May 1, 2021. The stages of achieving the target results are described according to a sequence of implementation methods with several modifications according to field conditions and are further described in detail below.

Lecturers and students held meetings with the Tilango Work Area Health Center and the Tabumela village government to prepare for community service and things that needed to be known about the situation and field conditions. The counseling was carried out in the Tabumela village in the working area of the Tilango Health Center, with the counseling participants namely the people in the Tabumela village.

This activity was attended by Lecturers and the Tabumela village community in the working area of the Tilango Health Center. The counseling was aimed at increasing public understanding through the use of regional languages related to the Covid-19 vaccine. The results achieved with this activity, the Tilango Health Center and the Tabumela Village government are very supportive and give thanks because the Muhammadiyah University of Gorontalo, especially the Ners study program, has collaborated with community service activities by lecturers and students in carrying out this activity, all series of activities have been carried out by achieving good results because the community is willing to take part in counseling and in accordance with reports on evidence of activities carried out. We also hope that this program can continue so that people can understand and be able to apply 3M during the Covid-19 pandemic

CONCLUSION

From a series of community service activities by lecturers and students of the Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Gorontalo, it can be concluded that: Increased public knowledge about COVID-19 vaccination through the use of regional language approaches, Efforts to improve public health status towards increasing public knowledge about Covid-19 prevention through Vaccinations and collaboration services by lecturers and students are activities that can benefit both the community and the campus.

REFERENCES

Glăveanu, V. P. (2010). Principles for a cultural psychology of creativity. *Culture & Psychology*, 16(2), 147-163.

ISSN: 2776-1142 (online) ISSN: 2776-1134 (print)

Copyright © 2021, Journal of Universal Community Empowerment Provision,
Under the license CC BY-SA 4.0

- Liu, C., Zhou, Q., Li, Y., Garner, L. V., Watkins, S. P., Carter, L. J., ... & Albaiu, D. (2020). Research and development on therapeutic agents and vaccines for COVID-19 and related human coronavirus diseases.
- Liu, C., Zhou, Q., Li, Y., Garner, L. V., Watkins, S. P., Carter, L. J., ... & Albaiu, D. (2020). Research and development on therapeutic agents and vaccines for COVID-19 and related human coronavirus diseases.
- Lurie, N., Melanie S., Richard H., dan Jane H. (2020). Developing Covid-19 Vaccines at Pandemic Speed. *The New England Journal of Medicine: Perspective*, 1-5. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMp2005630>
- Meeusen, E. N., Walker, J., Peters, A., Pastoret, P. P., & Jungersen, G. (2007). Current status of veterinary vaccines. *Clinical microbiology reviews*, 20(3), 489-510.
- Panhwar, A. H., Ansari, S., & Ansari, K. (2016). Sociocultural theory and its role in the development of language pedagogy. *Advances in language and literary studies*, 7(6), 183-188.
- Slovic, P., Finucane, M. L., Peters, E., & MacGregor, D. G. (2013). Risk as analysis and risk as feelings: Some thoughts about affect, reason, risk and rationality. In *The Feeling of Risk* (pp. 49-64). Routledge.
- Turiel, E. (2006). Thought, emotions, and social interactional processes in moral development. *Handbook of moral development*, 2.
- Van Kleef, G. A. (2009). How emotions regulate social life: The emotions as social information (EASI) model. *Current directions in psychological science*, 18(3), 184-188.