

# Certificate



This is to certify that

Titien Agustina

as

**PRESENTER**

in the international seminar

8<sup>th</sup> Enrichment of Career by Knowledge of Language and Literature (ECKLL VIII)  
“The Opportunities of Learning and Teaching Language, Literature, and Culture  
in COVID-19 Pandemic”

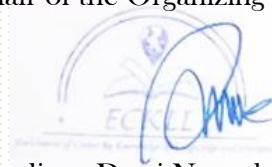
hosted by Faculty of Letters, University of Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya, Indonesia,  
in collaboration with Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Timur  
on November 19, 2020

Dean of Faculty of Letters,



Dra. Cicilia Tantri Suryawati, M.Pd.  
NPP 92.01.1.101

Chair of the Organizing Committee, Head of Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Timur,



Rahadiyan Duwi Nugroho, S.S., M.Hum.  
NPP 11.01.1.401



Dr. Asrif, M.Hum.  
NIP 197709022006041001

## PLENARY SESSION

No.	Keynote Speakers	Title
1.	Prof. Akh. Muzakki, M.Ag, Grad.Dip.SEA, M.Phil, Ph.D.	The Covid-19 Pandemic and the New-Fashioned Arts of Classroom Management
2.	Chris Barnes	Opportunities for East Java Education Institutions Under Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IA-CEPA)
3.	Rokiah Pae, M.A., Ph.D	Online Japanese Language Learning: UNIMAS Experience
4.	Mari Araki	Socialization of Job Opportunities In Japan As a Caregiver Nurse
5.	Dr. Lydia Kieven	Study of illustrated Javanese manuscripts - challenge and mastering in the digital and Covid era, on the example of the <i>Serat Panji Jayakusuma</i> manuscripts

# Sertifikat



diberikan kepada:

Titien Agustina

sebagai

**NARASUMBER**

pada seminar internasional

**ECKLL VIII (8<sup>th</sup> *Enrichment of Career by Knowledge of Language and Literature*)**

**“Peluang Pembelajaran dan Pengajaran Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya  
di Masa Pandemi COVID-19”**

yang diselenggarakan oleh Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya, Indonesia,  
bekerja sama dengan Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Timur  
pada tanggal 19 November 2020

Dekan Fakultas Sastra,



Dra. Cicilia Tantri Suryawati, M.Pd.  
NPP 92.01.1.101

Ketua Panitia ECKLL VIII,



Rahadiyan Duwi Nugroho, S.S., M.Hum.  
NPP 11.01.1.401

Kepala Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Timur,



Dr. Asrii, M.Hum.  
NIP 197709022006041001

## DISKUSI PLENO

No	Pembicara Kunci	Judul
1.	Prof. Akh. Muzakki, M.Ag, Grad.Dip.SEA, M.Phil, Ph.D.	The Covid-19 Pandemic and the New-Fashioned Arts of Classroom Management
2.	Chris Barnes	Opportunities for East Java Education Institutions Under Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IA-CEPA)
3.	Rokiah Pae, M.A., Ph.D	Online Japanese Language Learning: UNIMAS Experience
4.	Mari Araki	Socialization of Job Opportunities In Japan As a Caregiver Nurse
5.	Dr. Lydia Kieven	Study of illustrated Javanese manuscripts - challenge and mastering in the digital and Covid era, on the example of the <i>Serat Panji Jayakusuma</i> manuscripts



# INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

Enrichment of Career by Knowledge of  
Language and Literature VIII  
(ECKLL VIII)

PROCEEDING



*Enrichment of Career by Knowledge of Language and Literature*

**Theme**

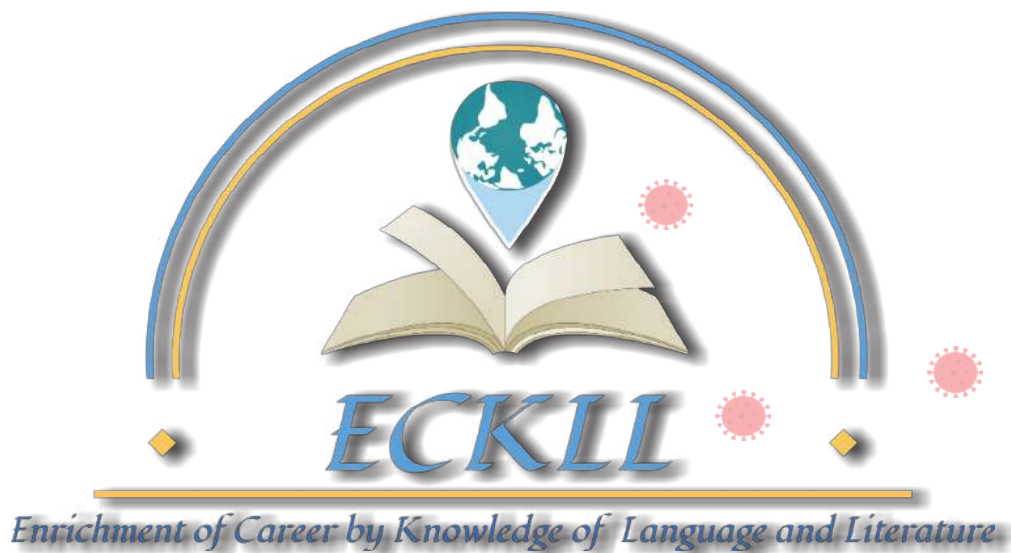
**The Opportunities of Learning & Teaching  
Languages, Literature, and Culture in Covid-19 Pandemic**

**Faculty of Letters, Universitas Dr. Soetomo  
Surabaya, Indonesia  
November 19, 2020**

# INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

Enrichment of Career by Knowledge of  
Language and Literature VIII  
(ECKLL VIII)

PROCEEDING



**Theme**  
**The Opportunities of Learning & Teaching**  
**Languages, Literature, and Culture in Covid-19 Pandemic**  
**November 19, 2020**





# PROCEEDING INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

## Enrichment of Career by Knowledge of Language and Literature VIII (ECKLL VIII)

The Opportunities of Learning & Teaching Languages, Literature, and  
Culture in Covid-19 Pandemic

### EDITORIAL BOARD

**Responsible Person**

Dra. Cicilia Tantri Suryawati, M.Pd.

**Steering Committee**

**Chair of Committee**

Rahadiyan Duwi Nugroho, S.S., M.Hum.

**Vice Chair of Committee**

Dr. Suhartawan Budianto, S.S., M.Pd.

**Reviewer**

Hariyono, S.S., M.Pd.

Kusuma Wijaya, S.S., M.Pd.

Dr. Dra. Ni Nyoman Sarmi, M.Hum.

**Editors**

Dra. Titien Wahyu Andarwati, M.Hum.

Drs. Putut Handoko, M.Pd.

Muhammad Mirza

Dika Bhakti Lesmana

**ISBN: 978-623-6665-09-1**

diterbitkan oleh:



Jl. Semolowaru No 84, Surabaya 60283  
Jawa Timur, Indonesia  
press@unitomo.ac.id  
Telp: (031) 592 5970  
Fax: (031) 593 8935

## ADDRESS BY THE CHAIR OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

*Assalamualaykum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh*

*Selamat pagi/good morning/ohayougozaimasu/guten morgen.*

Praise be to the Almighty God, by His blessing, our institution, Faculty of Letters, Dr. Soetomo, University can host an international seminar today November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2020, By using webinar setting of seminar, we have the theme of this international seminar ECKLL 8 is *The Opportunities of Learning and Teaching Language, Literature and Culture*.

We thank to the rector of Dr. Soetomo University with the representative is....., the head of Language Council of East Java Province, Dr. Asrif M.Hum, *keynote speakers*, presenters, participants, and the committee of ECKLL VIII for the supports and presence. For this moment, I will give some information dealing with this webinar”

Firstly,, the international webinar of ECKLL VIII has five *a/keynote speakers* as follows:, i.e. Prof. Akhmad Muzzaki, from Indonesia. He is the head of Education Council of East Java Province. The speaker from Australia is Chris Barnes, the Consulate General of Australia in Surabaya. Then, the speaker coming from Malaysia is Doctor Rokiah Pae, a lecturer from the faculty of Language and Communication of Malaysia University of Serawak The Japanese speaker is Mari Araki, from the company PIC PT OS Selnajaya. As a native Japanese speaker, she teaches the language, and the last is from Germany, Dr. Lidya Kieven that is a lecturer at Bonn University on the field of Southeast Asia studies.

Secondly, there are 41 presenters coming from 11 universities, colleges, school, and department that include UNJ Jakarta, STIMI Banjarmasin, Universitas Brawijaya, Unisma, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Universitas Airlangga, Universitas 17 Agustus Surabaya, Universitas Dr. Soetomo, Politeknik Universitas Surabaya (Ubaya), SMP Unggulan Amanatul Ummah, and 1 particular staff the Indonesian parliament that all join this the 8<sup>th</sup> ECKLL webinar.

Thirdly, there are more than 100 participants who join the ECKLL VIII. The participants are lecturers, teachers, practitioners, coming from many institutions.

Fourthly, I express my deep gratitude for the financial supports coming from Dr. Soetomo University, faculty of letters of Dr. Soetomo University, International



Foundation of Education and Culture Exchange (IFECE), Japan Indonesia Program Akademik (JIPA), Prof. Dr. Irawan Soerodjo, S.H., M.Si., and Dra. Ismi Prihandari, M.Hum.

Fifthly, I express my thankfulness to the committee of this seminar that worked hard for making this 8<sup>th</sup> ECKLL webinar in 2020 materialized.

Last but not least, I express my congratulation for joining this seminar. Hopefully, all knowledge we get today will be fruitful. Amen.

Wassalamualaykum Wr. Wb.

Chair of the Organizing Committee

Rahadiyan Duwi Nugroho, S.S., M.Hum.

## ADDRESS OF THE DEAN

The Dean's welcoming speech on ECKLL VIII, Thursday, November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2020

Good morning, *guten morgen, ohayougozaimasu.*

Firstly, I would like to express my thankfulness to God, the Merciful one, for the abundant blessings, especially on healthy condition, so that we can meet in ECKLL VIII.

The honorable:

1. Rector of University of s Dr. Soetomo, Dr. Bachrul Amiq, S.H,M.H.
2. Vice Rector of I University of Dr. Soetomo, Dr. Siti Marwiah, S.H., M.H
3. Head of Language Council of East Java Province, Dr. Asrif, M.Hum
4. Dr. Mulyanto, M.Hum (Head of Monitoring Council of Cendikia Utama Education Foundation, as one of the founders of the faculty of Letters of University of Dr. Soetomo)

The Honorable Keynote Speakers :

1. Consulate General of Australia in Surabaya, Chris Barnes
2. Prof. Akhmad Muzakki, Ph.D , Head of Education Council of East Java Province .
3. Rokiah Pae, Ph.D. Executive Head of Courses of Fakulti Bahasa dan Komunikasi Universiti Malaysia Serawak
4. Lydia Kieven, Ph.D, University of Bonn - Germany (a researcher of Javanese Culture interest on the story of *Panji*) and,
5. Mari Araki, Japanese teacher of PT O.S Selnajaya Indonesia

The honorable, the International Seminar ECKLL is an annual scientific activity that is hosted by Faculty of Letters of University of Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya, in which it is the eight year. We thank the rector of University of Dr. Soetomo who has always supported this event.

We also express our deep gratitude to Language Council of East Java Province in which it is always loyal to the cooperation with the international seminar of ECKLL .

A deep gratitude is also expressed to all members of the committee that have worked hard, so that it makes this seminar possible to come during the Covid19 Pandemic era situation. This activity is the fruit of the committee's commitment to dedicate their ideas and thoughts within a limitation of pandemic

ECKLL (Enrichment of Career by Knowledge of Language and Literature), as it is known from its name is an event that becomes a place for hospitality among teaching staff, students, researchers, and activists on the fields of teaching, linguistics, and culture, so that among them can share and exchange ideas in order to refresh current issues.. Within the spirit of *Trigatra Balai Bahasa* (three sides of Language Council), i.e. “Put priority on Bahasa Indonesia, preserve Regional Language, and Master in Foreign Languages,” so the themes for this event are expected to meet the issues of Bahasa Indonesia, regional languages, and foreign languages. We express big thanks to the researchers to the people who still produce their works during the pandemic era.

Last but not least, we thank you for your presence and participation and special thanks is addressed to ibu Lydia Kieven who dares to wake up early, early morning, around 3 o'clock, German time in this winter for the sake of this event, *Vielen Dank!*

After all, International Seminar with the topic of “*Enrichment of Career by Knowledge of Language and Literature* (ECKLL VIII) related to the theme “Chance Learning and teaching of Language, Literature and Culture in COVID-19 Pandemic era, I officially declare to open this seminar

Dean of Faculty of Letters

Dra. Cicilia Tantri Suryawati, M.Pd.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Covid-19 Pandemic and the New-Fashioned Arts of Classroom Management <b>Akh. Muzakki</b> .....	1
Online Japanese Language Learning: UNIMAS Experience <b>Rokiah Paee</b> .....	5
Study of Illustrated Javanese Manuscripts Challenge and Mastering in the Digital and Covid era Serat Panji Jayakusuma Manuscripts <b>Lydia Kieven</b> .....	11
Socialization of Job Opportunities in Japan as A Caregiver Nurse <b>Mari Araki</b> .....	19
Youtube in Microsoft 365 Facing COVID-19 For Innovation ELT <b>Ima Masofa</b> .....	26
Reviewing Oral Tradition Source of Toyomarto Village Water Resource: The Beginning Stage of Saujana Tourism Creating <b>Mifta Nur Aini &amp; Sony Sukmawan</b> .....	34
Indies Culture in Wieteke Van Dort's song Geef Mij Maar NasiGoreng : Postcolonialism Approach <b>Putut Handoko, Hariyono &amp; Cahyaningsih Pujimahanani</b> .....	47
Pragmatic Competences in Oral Textbook Tasks <b>Mulyanto &amp; Sudarwati</b> .....	54
A Reflection of Edgar Allan Poe's The Conversation of Eiros and Charmion on Myth of COVID-19 in Indonesia <b>Anicleta Yuliasuti</b> .....	87
Building Ideal Digital Infrastructure in Supporting Long Distance Learning in Indonesia <b>Rommel Utungga Pasopati &amp; Syarifuddin</b> .....	96
Conformity of Japanese Society towards Hegemony of The Sibyl System in Makoto Fukami's PSYCHO-PASS <b>Fajar B. A. Santoso &amp; Listyaningsih</b> .....	105
Inventing a Tourist Village with Responsibility of Local Culture Potential <b>Devia Savitri, M. Andhy Nurmansyah &amp; Sony Sukmawan</b> .....	116

Bun Viewed from Its Meaning, Philosophy, and Forms <b>Nise Samudra Sasanti &amp; Miftachul Amri</b> .....	125
The Principles of Characteristic Noun Acquisition in Childern (Case Study: ARFAA) <b>Isnin Ainie &amp; Endang Poerbowati</b> .....	130
Perception of Students Form SMK UNITOMO Surabaya on Online Learning <b>Sumartono &amp; Nuril Huda</b> .....	139
The Myth of Numbers in Generation Z in the 4.0 Industry Era (Case Study Student of FKIP University Dr. Soetomo Surabaya) <b>Ninik Mardiana</b> .....	146
The Effect of Learning Models (Project-Based Learning vs Direct Instruction) on the Skill of Writing Observation-Report Text of the 10th Grade Students <b>Kusmiyati &amp; Nyoman Sarmi</b> .....	154
Millennial Teachers and Students as Gen Z Perception of ICT in ELT to Attitude and Aptitude <b>Suhartawan Budianto &amp; Victor MTL Tobing</b> .....	161
COVID-19 Hastens a Change in Human Culture <b>Titien Agustina</b> .....	168
Pygmalion and Galatea Effect: Discipline of 3M Health Protocols in Indonesia <b>Hirshi Anadza &amp; Rommel Utungga Pasopati</b> .....	177
The Spirit of Omotenashi Chanoyu in World of Work Application <b>Cicilia Tantri Suryawati</b> .....	186
Legend of Tengger Village: Harmony Relationship Between Human and Nature <b>Miftakul Janah &amp; Sony Sukmawan</b> .....	195
Moral Value in Tengger Legend as the Basis of Choosing Batik Color <b>Siti Meisaroh &amp; Sony Sukmawan</b> .....	201
Reduplication of Madurese Language in Pamekasan Dialect <b>Holifatul Hasanah &amp; Eti Setiawati</b> .....	208
Wanasekar Forest Legend As Inspiration In The Creation Of Logo Design For Tengger's Typical Batik Products <b>Siska Kurniasih &amp; Sony Sukmawan</b> .....	216

Exploring Sodoran Tengger's Local Wisdom, Arranging Learning Media of Responsive Tradition <b>Ilma Arum Pratiwi &amp; Sony Sukmawan</b> .....	223
The intent, Meaning, and Discourse Context ahead of the 2019 PILPRES: Forensic Linguistic Study in the Case of Spreading Fake News <b>Krisanjaya &amp; Aulia Rahmawati</b> .....	231
Tengger Legend As Inspiration In The Creation Of Batik Motives <b>Nurmansyah Candhra Sofiyah &amp; Sony Sukmawan</b> .....	238
Evaluation of Online Teaching of Skill and Theory Subject of Japanese Language during Covid-19 Pandemic <b>Rahadiyan Duwi Nugroho &amp; Theresa Sunjaya</b> .....	246
Sentence Meaning and Speaker Meaning From Philosophical Perspective According To Lycan in Philosophy of Language <b>Besin Gaspar</b> .....	253
The Use of “Ataru” and “Ateru” in Modern Era (現代期の「あたる」「あてる」に関する使用感覚) <b>Dwi Anggoro Hadiutomo</b> .....	260
The Effects of Online Learning on Children's Social Development in COVID-19 Pandemic <b>Asihta Aulia Azzahra</b> .....	280
The Effect of Learning Style on Students' Understanding during Online Learning <b>Flora Anasis</b> .....	287

## ***COVID-19 Hastens a Change in Human Culture***

Titien Agustina  
STIMI Banjarmasin  
Banjarmasin City, Indonesia  
[titienagustina9@gmail.com](mailto:titienagustina9@gmail.com)

**Abstract**—*It has been more than eight months, the people of Indonesia and even more than 200 countries in the world have experienced the Covid-19 pandemic. Many important lessons have resulted from the Covid-19 pandemic in humans. This paper is a study of the development of the industrial revolution and society 5.0 which requires people to change. However, with the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic, these demands have become more intense and force people to be able to do various ways to be able to continue to survive amid very fast and significant changes. People who are entering the Society 5.0 era are smart people. Human beings must be smart in various ways in responding to the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic as well as the demands of the changing times and the intense competition that exists in achieving the expected "well-being" goals. The key to entering and becoming part of society 5.0 is none other than the ability to adapt quickly. The Covid-19 pandemic brings and encourages the birth of a new culture of adaptive humans.*

**Keyword**— *industrial revolution, new culture, society 5.0, Covid-19 pandemic*

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The Covid-19 pandemic that occurred worldwide and afflicted more than 200 countries, including Indonesia, triggered acceleration in many areas of human life [1]. Various changes require humans and the environment to be able to adapt or adapt quickly to the environment.

Because the Covid-19 pandemic is comprehensive, it has caused many patterns of human activity to change completely.

Initially, people work in public spaces such as offices, and schools, have meetings in public areas such as hotels, rooms, halls, conference halls, cafes, restaurants, etc. Teachers and students who originally studied face-to-face in classrooms have switched to virtual rooms with internet facilities. Previously, buying and selling activities were more conventional, slowly, and surely changing by networking and using social media and others. Therefore, the meetings between sellers or producers and buyers are mostly conducted through modern IT-based telecommunications media.

In the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic, people have to change their attitude towards their social environment. The real change is in the way of studying, working, meeting, meeting, doing other things, with strict health protocols. Of course, at first, it was very unpleasant. But humans are forced to get out of their



comfort zone and must be able to adapt to this new cultural change well. Otherwise, they will be left behind by the rapid development of modern changes which is the trigger by the arrival of Covid-19.

This paper will focus on the Covid-19 pandemic, which forces the changes that humans must make in their activities. Because Covid-19 makes all human social activities in the public area restricted and returns to small spaces and limited movement. This has an impact on existing behavior to new habits that will change the comfortable culture so far. Change and culture and personal characteristics are intertwined in this respect.

## II. PANDEMIC COVID-19

The occurrence of this pandemic was caused by the spread of a very dangerous virus, called the Corona Virus Disease at the end of 2019 or known as Covid-19 in Wuhan, China which has spread throughout the world and has claimed quite a lot of victims. From BBC News Indonesia coverage up to September 18, 2020, in the world that has been infected with the Corona Virus, it has exceeded 30 million cases. More than 940,000 people died (BBC News Indonesia). The latest data in October has reached 37,103,875 people who were

exposed to Corona Virus Disease and 1,072,665 people who died. In Indonesia, as of Wednesday, October 14, 2020, 4,127 people were registered as positive. 267,851 patients recovered, and 12,156 cases died (Merdeka.com).

During the Covid-19 pandemic, humans were "forced" to become part of a smart Society 5.0. Amid the rampant epidemic, humans must withdraw from all crowds, activities change from public spaces to limited spaces and the number of people is very limited as well. Coupled with other strict regulations such as wearing standard masks, washing hands, maintaining physical distance, and others, People do not work in offices and other public places, but only in their homes. The students do not study in classrooms of a school or a faculty, but enough in front of a smartphone or laptop or computer screen. Travel is strictly restricted by strict rules as well. As the result, production becomes limited and even disrupted, which results in conventional buyer and seller meetings starting to move to the virtual space.

## III. INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0 AND SOCIETY 5.0

Human development and ability in culture continue to grow from time to time. Starting with the 1.0 industrial revolution, various mechanical devices were found so

that they began to reduce the use of human labor at work. In the 2.0 industrial revolution, the printing machine was invented, which was later discovered by other machines so that mass production occurred. In the 3.0 industrial revolution, computer technology was invented which was not long followed by automation in various fields of human life so that it changed and made it easier for humans to work. It is used a starting point to shift jobs that use manual or conventional human labor. At its peak in this era, the industrial revolution 4.0 where the internet is a means that increasingly cuts and changes various patterns of human habits in their activities.

The Internet stands for Interconnection Networking, which means a network that is widely connected. The Internet works over a computer network with a standard called the global transmission control protocol or Internet Protocol TCP / IP. The internet works through an exchange system for communication packets derived from data. Through this network, everyone can communicate easily in a short time from all over the world without borders.

The industrial revolution 4.0 brought changes to humans in producing goods, by using machines as driving forces and processors, so that the issue of

effectiveness and efficiency in production was resolved and greatly helped. This 4.0 industrial revolution integrates cyber technology and automation technology. The impact of this 4.0 industrial revolution era was to reduce the use of human labor which began to shift to machines automatically, so it was called automation.

With this automation, there is an increase in effectiveness and efficiency in the use of time. This further emphasizes that time is vital in the world of industry or business. With the 4.0 industrial revolution, this indicates that the changes that occur in this life are getting higher. Humans who cannot adapt to this changing environment quickly will suffer their losses. Through the Covid-19 pandemic, it is increasingly forcing humans to be able to change according to the new culture that was born during this Covid-19 pandemic.

When the Covid-19 pandemic hit, this was the most "harsh" demand in forcing humans to change and follow changes in their environments This condition makes humans have to be able to be good learners [2]. Especially with a statement from the Japanese Cabinet that currently, humans have entered Society 5.0, namely society as a smart ecosystem. Increasingly emphasizing that changes in civilization marked by an industrial

revolution require people to change and be smart in an ecosystem. It becomes a natural force for the birth of a new culture in human life personally and within the social sphere.

Society 5.0, which is defined by Japan as the initiator, is a human-centered society not as inhumane one. According to the Japanese Cabinet Office, society 5.0 is defined as a human-centered society that considers humans as the ones who are capable of balancing economic progress with solving social problems through a system that integrates virtual and physical spaces.

#### IV. NEW CULTURE

When humans have to be confined in a narrow and limited space, they are only able to survive for about a semester. When the Covid-19 pandemic conditions began to show a decline, in some areas (even though there were still here and there), some cities and countries are getting bothered by various limitations and protocols that must be followed. That was the beginning of a change in the scope of human life called the new normal era. To enter into a new normal life, there are several requirements that must be followed and remain strict rules in social activities in the public space. Among them are continuing to apply the use of masks,

washing hands with soap, as often as possible with running water, and also maintaining a distance between personal, at least 1 - 1.5 meters. The reason of rules of meeting and gathering like that also triggers people to "mutual suspicious" of those around them.

The reason for "being afraid" of being carriers of the virus or of catching the virus from people without symptoms who appear to be in good health. But in his body, there is a Covid-19 virus. For certain people, it has no effect, because the body's immunity is in good condition. But for other people who have a history of congenital diseases that are easily triggered so that they can accelerate the transmission of Covid-19.

When the new normal era began to be implemented, humans had to enter a new culture in their lives. According to the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture (PMK), Muhajir Efendy, culture includes three things, namely values, ethics, and aesthetics in which the change from old culture to a new culture is definitely not drastic. The change will take place slowly and gradually which cannot be separated from these three things in society.

Some of the results of an analysis of the new culture formed by the Covid-19 pandemic are:

1. A clean culture, which customarily applies 3M (always wear a mask; wash your hands with soap, and always keep your distance and avoid crowds of people). If this is done with high awareness, it will become a new habit that forms a healthy culture in society. Of course, there are many benefits if this clean culture is applied. Besides being in accordance with religious teachings, it will also have an impact on the world of tourism in the country.
2. Discipline culture. The Covid-19 pandemic makes humans have to follow the rules (protocol) established through discipline because if they are careless or negligent, it could threaten someone's life. If you do not adhere to health protocols, you will not only harm yourself but also others. A person who does not adhere to health protocol rules can become a "carrier of the virus" to other people or loved ones due to negligence in maintaining self-discipline.
3. Reviving the culture of mutual cooperation which is a cultural heritage of the ancestors of the Indonesian people. The ancestors of the archipelago were known to be human beings who easily reached out to help alleviate the burdens and difficulties of others. In the condition of the Covid-19 pandemic, this seems to remind Indonesians that we have a culture of mutual cooperation so that when a neighbor or medical worker is tested positive for Covid-19, neighbors willingly provide assistance to the family through the supply of food to the house concerned. This further reinforces that the new culture that is being offered from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is the culture of mutual cooperation, kinship, caring the cultural heritage of the archipelago's ancestors which is starting to erode.
4. Culture of staying at home unless there is a very important need, just leaving the house. This Covid-19 pandemic reminds us that home is the best and most beautiful place to come back to after doing activities in the public area, so home (and family) is a place to return to that should always be missed. At home there is love, there is love, there are peace and happiness that we can plan and build together with. Through a good, peaceful, and happy household, immunity will be created which will make the community healthy in the end.
5. Culture of queuing. That the Covid-19 pandemic "forces" people to use the internet as a result of the 4.0

industrial revolution. One of the outputs of the 4.0 industrial revolution is the massive use of social media. Everyone must have several social media accounts and communities. Through social media, the need to socialize with the environment is very important. Social media has been designed to operate in an orderly or sequential manner. So that whoever is in line first, then he will be served first by the system. And vice versa. This is a reminder to humans that as modern as humans are, queuing is a very basic culture.

6. Awareness of the local cultural traditions of wisdom [3], where if the Covid-19 pandemic breaks out, people are encouraged to maintain and increase the body's immunity. One of the well-known traditional ingredients of the archipelago is "jamu", which is a concoction or concoction of various natural ingredients taken from this natural archipelago. By steeping herbal drinks from plants into herbs or also called "empon-empon" is very useful for maintaining and increasing stamina or fitness, even longevity recipes. In almost every region in the country, there is a culture of drinking herbal medicine and chewing betel. When the Covid-19 pandemic broke

out, people turned to this archipelago culture and, even went viral as a herbal drink that can be mixed with honey. This opens public awareness 5.0 of the cultural wealth of the archipelago which can provide alternative treatments and prevention of various diseases.

7. Learning culture. The Covid-19 pandemic changes all human behavior in interacting through various technologies, it has made him realize that in every era there are changes that occur and people living in this era must not be stagnant and lazy in learning. Through personal and organizational learning [4] or society, change can be well accepted and become part of personal or community life, such as studying online, selling through marketplaces, etc.

These various cultures actually already exist in Indonesian society but the Covid-19 pandemic, has confirmed that there are core values that have been overlooked so far. It is as if in welcoming the industrial revolution 4.0 other things in society must also change or change the community to be completely new. Society 5.0 reminds us that humans have a strong existence to be smart in responding to every change and progress of the times.

## V. KEYS TO CHANGE

When the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 and Society 5.0 is in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic, people must be smarter in utilizing the results of the civilization that has been achieved. Being part of society 5.0 is nothing but smart in responding to the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic with fast adaptability. Also, bring and encourage the growth of a new adaptive human culture. In the future, with the changes that continue to roll, adaptive people will make it possible to survive with any changes.

Adaptive culture will grow from an adaptive personality. Adaptive personality is the result of thoughts and feelings related to a person's ability to respond to an event that happens to him. For example, in the Covid-19 pandemic, there was a lot of news about this virus everywhere. This is very likely to affect a person's mentality so that it could result in decreased immunity. Whereas a person's perception of sources that control events in his life internally or externally or known as Locus of Control (Roter, 1966 in [2] and [4] is an alternative way of behaving which can be an option In someone who has a high internal locus of control in himself, a positive change will be seen in comparison to someone who has an external locus of control in him.

For someone who is able to control every problem that comes into his mind and feelings in a positive way, it will make able to adapt well to the changes that come because of the information received. Internal in him can control and control well what should be included in his thoughts and feelings and which are ignored. Whereas in the external locus of control, on the contrary, the luck and fate that befell him are more perceived by other people's opinions or his external self.

Only humans who are willing and able to make friends with the changes that are around them will be able to adjust quickly to the new culture that exists in this era. One of the characteristics of humans [4] in this era of society 5.0 is that they have personal characteristics with adaptive attitudes, have an internal locus of control [5], and high adversity intelligence [6] and [4]. And have the right way of responding when other people are not right. So that with the ability to adjust quickly and become a habit, of course in the next stage it will form a habit that encourages someone to become an adaptive person, that is, someone who is easy to adapt, and has fighting power or resistance to the onslaught of even sudden changes.

Thus, smart people in this modern era of the industrial revolution cannot forget the noble values that exist in all

religions and beliefs. Advancing in civilization and the ability to think, but the heart, mind, and attitude of behavior must still adhere to noble values and prevailing ethics and aesthetics. Noble values are at the core of all religious teachings. Meanwhile, ethics and aesthetics are rooted in cultural values that have been held and lived in a society for hundreds of years.

Therefore, changing times and advances in technological results through the industrial revolution do not necessarily make the civilization of society lose its identity. Changes in times and the progress that humans have achieved and the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic, have opened our eyes and awareness that there are things that cannot be ignored. There are values and cultures that have lived in a society, which need to be knitted back and brought to life as part of that society's culture even though technological advances and the advancement of civilization have become increasingly sophisticated. Because in everything that is done, it cannot be separated from the goal of achieving prosperity and life happiness for the person and society.

extraordinary civilizations in this era. However, with the arrival of society 5.0, it awakens human awareness that in achieving this technological progress, there are things that cannot be separated from society. The birth of Society 5.0 is a turning point in the awareness that not everything can be assessed and measured by technological advances. There are noble values which can be conveyed and there is a culture that has lived for hundreds of years in that society. There are ethics, aesthetics, or norms that have existed in that society which still play an important role in guiding humans to remain civilized and noble.

Through Society 5.0 humans are encouraged to be smart in interpreting and manifesting everything wisely so that the essence of humanity is well preserved. Because in all civilization activities achieved by humans inevitably lead to the desire to achieve prosperity and happiness in life. In an effort to achieve that goal, humans must not neglect the dignity of their noble self-creation. Through the Covid-19 pandemic, it encourages people to change and become adaptive individuals in this ever-changing life.

## VI. CONCLUSION

The industrial revolution 4.0 has brought humans to the achievement of

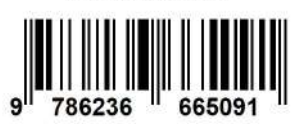


REFERENCES

- [1] T. Agustina, D. Jatmika, A. Wahab, and D. Rusvitawati, "Pandemi Covid-19 : Mempercepat UMKM Dalam Sistem Informasi," vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 2283–2291, 2020, [Online]. Available:<https://jurnalfti.unmer.ac.id/index.php/senasif/issue/view/5>.
- [2] T. Agustina, "Improving Business Performance Through Competitive Advantage: A Study On SMES In Banjarmasin, Indonesia," *Eurasia Econ. Bus.*, vol. 6, no. 26, pp. 39–59, 2019.
- [3] T. Agustina, "Membangun Manajemen Kearifan Lokal (Studi pada Kearifan Lokal Orang Banjar)," *J. Ris. Inspirasi Manaj. Dan Kewirausahaan*, vol. 2, no. 2, 2018.
- [4] W. . S. Agustina, T.; Gerhana, "The Effect of Locus of Control, Learning, and Adversity Quotient Towards Micro Business Success (Study on Entrepreneurship under Foster Group of the Banjarmasin)," *J. Wetl. Environ. Manag.*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 21–32, 2020, doi: 10.20527/jwem.v8i1.215.
- [5] T. Agustina, *Kebangkitan Pengusaha UMKM*. Yogyakarta: Aswaja Pressindo, Yogyakarta, 2017.
- [6] T. Agustina, M. Darwis Nasution, and Sampurnawati, "Kecerdasan Adversitas dan Kematangan Karir Terhadap Intensi Berwirausaha," *Ris. Inspirasi Manaj. dan Kewirausahaan*, vol. 2, no. 1, 2018, doi: <https://doi.org/10.35130/jrimk.v2i1.31>.
- [7] BBC News Indonesia. 18 September 2020. Covid-19: Infeksi virus corona di seluruh dunia tembus 30 juta kasus - lebih dari 940.000 orang meninggal, Sumber: <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-54200873>
- [8] MERDEKA DATA TERKINI JUMLAH KORBAN VIRUS CORONA DI INDONESIA, RABU, 14 OKTOBER 2020 15:23. SUMBER: <https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/data-terkini-jumlah-korban-virus-corona-di-indonesia.html>
- [9] Sejarah Revolusi Industri 1.0 Hingga 4.0. 9 Oktober 2018. Diakses pada tgl 3 Oktober 2020 dari Web: <https://otomasi.sv.ugm.ac.id/2018/10/09/sejarah-revolusi-industri-1-0-hingga-4-0/>



ISBN 978-623-6665-09-1



9 786236 665091