Are you Covidient or Covidiot?: A Linguistic Landscape Study on COVID-19 flyer in Pasuruan District

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Abstract

Although previous studies on linguistics landscape are quite numerous in number, linguistics landscape issue in relation to the COVID-19 flyer is still untouched. The current study aims to shed a light on the phenomenon of multilingualism on the linguistics landscape in relation to the COVID-19 flyer in Pasuruan district. This study focuses on the usage of language on the COVID-19 flyer in Pasuruan, the impression of society regarding this linguistics signs, and the preference of linguistics signs used on the COVID-19 flyer. The research was done by capturing all linguistics signs related to COVID-19 in Pasuruan district to be analyzed in terms of its type. The researchers also distributed the online questionnaire via social media to get the society's perception regarding the COVID-19 linguistics sign found in flyers and to get some information regarding the preferred language used on the flyers. It was revealed that monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual signs appear on COVID-19 flyers. In addition, the majority of society views positively the multilingualism phenomena on the COVID-19 flyer as it serves as intelligible, educational, and effective means of campaign to halt the spread of the virus. All in all, both Bahasa Indonesia–English are favorable languages to be used to deliver messages related to COVID-19 issue.
Keywords: covid-19, flyers, linguistics landscape, perceptions, preference

1. INTRODUCTION

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has spread massively in Indonesia. According to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), COVID-19 is a disease caused by a new type of virus called SARS-CoV-2 (Occupational Safety and Health Administration, n.d.). The transmission of this virus is quite rapid, and it bombarded Indonesia at the beginning of 2020 with total cases up to March, 20th 2021 is 1,450,132 with 39,339 death rate (World Health Organization, n.d.). The World Health Organization (WHO) has distributed various appeals to every country around the world in order to reduce the number of spread and death, which is increasing by the day, such as washing hands with water and soap for at least 20 seconds on a regular basis (especially after going outside), wearing a mask, and implementing social distancing at least 1 metre with other people in public (World Health Organization, n.d.). The government has been promoting those health regulations through flyers in public locations in order for society to realize and be reminded of the COVID-19 pandemic's urgency.

In response to pandemic situation, the Indonesian government has made significant steps to halt the spread of corona virus transmission. Previous studies have already addressed the issue on how to halt the virus transmission. In the field of education, the government has required all teachers to immediately move from face-to-face teaching to online teaching and previous studies have addressed the issue regarding online teaching during COVID-19 pandemic (Mishra et al., 2020; Kusumawati, 2020; Jan, 2020). In the field of health, the previous studies by (Moudy & Syakurah, 2020; Pinasti, 2020) have clearly depicted the government effort in combating the virus. Besides education and health sector, the government has also made use of public media to help in combating the virus. Zhang et al., (2020) for example has mentioned in their study that social media is proven to be really effective in stopping the spread of corona virus. In addition, Ismiyati et al., (2021) also mentions in their study that news portal are effective to be used to halt the corona virus as it contains the ideology of the power of the government in the success of the social distancing program by inviting the public to obey it.

Besides the previously mentioned efforts, the government has also issued COVID-19 public flyers. A flyer is a message that is put in a public place and is utilized as a very effective method of message delivery. In other words, flyer is a medium to spread certain information, advertisement, and announcement. It is usually printed on one-sided or unfolded A4 paper. This tool is also used to distribute the urgency of COVID-19 which is taking place up to today. When pandemic occurs, such as it is now, flyer is one of the media utilized by the government to communicate messages to the public about the issue of COVID-19, such as the significance of living healthy and following health protocols in order to prevent this virus. One of the public flyers concerns about physical distance appeals to encourage individuals who are still doing their activities outside to stay at home.

To better explain the current situation, the government and non-governmental organizations fighting against COVID-19 opt to create coronavirus flyers in a variety of languages. These flyers were written in a variety of languages dependent on the region in

which they were distributed. There are flyers that use formal and courteous language, and others that use everyday language that is more clear and easy to understand. The use of multiple languages in flyers is a multilingualism phenomenon. Multilingualism is part of a linguistics phenomenon whose point of view can be considered from a sociolinguistics aspect (Cenoz & Gorter 2006).   Since it is related to society, this occurrence can be found everywhere, including in the globalization era nowadays. Multilingualism can be caused not only by English as the world's Lingua Franca, but also by local languages. Indonesia possesses between 500 and 700 native languages, making it the world's second most language-rich country (Sakhiyya & Martin-Anatias, 2020). The incidence of multilingualism was mainly spoken, but the written form also plays a part in society.

The study of flyers as one of the public signs is unquestionably related to Linguistics Landscape. Linguistics landscape is a study of sociolinguistics that focuses on analyzing the public sign in public areas. According to Landry (1997), linguistics landscape is the language in relation to public signs (advertisement on billboards, commercial signs, public signs in government context) that blend to generate a linguistics landscape from a certain place. Cenoz and Gorter (2017) stated that the linguistics landscapes are around us all the time, usually in urban centers involving both one or more language in use.

There have been quite a lot of previous scholars addressing the issue related to linguistics landscape in the field of Sociolinguistics (Chenoz & Gorter, 2009; Fakhiroh and Rohmah, 2018; Albury, 2018; Andriyanti, 2019; Sakhiyya and Martin-Anatias 2020) to name but a few. First of all, Cenoz and Gorter (2017) are interested in linguistic landscape in relation to bilingual and multilingual contexts. It was revealed that linguistics landscape can provide information about the sociolinguistics context. Next, Albury (2018) conducted a linguistics landscape and its relation to societal multilingualism' of Malayan, local Chinese, and Indian ethnicity living there. The result shows that by providing the multilingual sign patterns to the heterogeneous society rise debate and intense discussion. The participant mostly hooked it with socio-political, pragmatics terms, ideology, and history of the sign pattern that used from a sociolinguistics perspective. Another study on the same year was conducted by Fakhiroh and Rohmah (2018) researching 'Linguistic Landscape in Sidoarjo City' by considering the bilingual and multilingual aspects. This research revealed the functions of the language landscape and they found 6 functions appeared on the signs; information and regulation, as to symbolize something, as conservation of local language, as presentation of identity, as tools to welcome foreign visitors, and as media to improve economic purpose. Last but not least, there is also a research conducted by Sakhiyya and Martin-Anatias (2020) who studied on linguistics landscape using semiotic approach. They found out that linguistic landscape is an effective mechanism to revive the local languages at risk, in this case Javanese.

Despite the numerous numbers of previous studies concerning linguistics landscape, however, a study on the linguistics landscape in relation to the phenomenon of   pandemic has not been addressed. The current study attempts to fill a gap in prior studies by addressing the problem of linguistic landscape in relation to pandemic crisis from a sociolinguistics perspective. As a result, this research is being carried out in order to learn more about the phenomena of multilingualism in the language landscape on COVID-19 by paying more attention to the use of COVID-19 flyers as one of multilingualism indications.

The study of the linguistics landscape, according to Wang (2015), is more than just what it is. Furthermore, it includes its responsibilities in a specific location, how they acknowledge people in relation to the language landscape and multilingual form phenomena in that location, as well as the establishment of it. Pasuruan is an emerging city sandwiched between two established cities in the East. According to Britannica, Pasuruan has a diverse economy that includes copper mining, agriculture, engineering, and many more industries (Britannica, 2013). The Madura, Jawa, Tionghoa, and Arab ethnic groups make up the majority of the population in this city. Furthermore, little is known about the language scene during the COVID-19 outbreak. As a result, more research on this phenomenon is needed. In this study, the researchers want to know and analyze the existence and function of COVID-19 flyers in Pasuruan city using a linguistics landscape paradigm. In short, the researchers concern on investigating the languages used on COVID-19 flyers in Pasuruan city, the perception of its society regarding these flyers, and respondents' language preference.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The qualitative design is used as the major method in this study to evaluate linguistic landscape phenomena during COVID-19 in Pasuruan, East Java. Pasuruan is a developing city in East Java that is strategically located between two developed cities and the most prominent cities in East Java, Malang and Surabaya. It will take approximately 1.5 hours to travel from Malang to Surabaya. The Pasuruan district is the subject of this research. This study is linked to the sociolinguistics ideal, which examines the usage of language sign patterns in flyer captions; monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual. The researchers conduct a qualitative analysis of the flyers in order to have a better grasp of the form and meaning of the occurrence (Gorter, 2006).

The sample was collected from four different sub-district in Pasuruan, Pandaan, namely Jl. Pahlawan Sunaryo, Jl. Area, and Jl. Area. Then there are Jl. R.A Kartini, Jl. Raya Bangil-Pandaan, Jl. A.Yani, and Jl. Paku Joyo in Bangil. Then there's Gempol, which includes Jl. Wonoayu, Jl. Raya Legok, and Jl. Bypass Gempol. The final sub-district is Beji, which includes Jl. Pantura, Jl. Patimura, and Jl. Sidowayah. Because public places such as hospitals, police stations, plazas, schools, factories, supermarkets, and government offices are located in these regions, they are the most heavily traveled by society.

The information was gathered between August 2021 and May 2021. The data analysis is primarily qualitative, though we do employ figures to count the amount of public signs and languages used. We walked around the targeted region taking random shots of visible public signs in order to obtain the data. The pictures were taken using a Samsung Galaxy J7 Pro with a camera resolution of up to 13MP. The resolution of the camera is unquestionably important in ensuring that the photographs recorded are clear.

According to Creswell (2012), doing and gathering data require going around to the location, which may include an interview with random people talking about the issues or problems about general questions. This investigation, however, was undertaken in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the researchers favor conducting a questionnaire-based study on the linguistic landscape on the COVID-19 flyer in the Pasuruan district. This is done to prevent the spread of the virus and the application of WHO's health regimen. The

questionnaire was sent on social media by the researchers. The questionnaire includes an open-ended question concerning the community's understanding of the language used in the COVID-19 flyer in the Pasuruan district. The list of questions delivered to the respondents is as follows:

1. Do you find any difficulty in understanding the multilingual COVID-19 flyer? Why?
2. How is your opinion about the use of multilingual in giving information on COVID-19 flyer?
3. What language that you prefer to read for understanding or attracting your attention on COVID-19 flyer? Why?

The researchers determined the areas where the digital photos taken. Following that, the researchers classified them according to whether the linguistics signs were monolingual, bilingual, or multilingual signs. The researchers also looked at how many languages were present in each sign. This study's concept of public signs is confined to COVID-19 signs posted in public area. The data were flyers related to COVID-19 and the responses of respondents taken from questionnaire and interview. The total number of flyers gathered by the researcher in relation to the COVID-19 epidemic is 61 and they are generally found in public places, such as the town plaza.

3. FINDINGS

This section presents the findings of the language landscape in the Pasuruan district, which address various research questions: the languages used, society's perception of the languages in the flyer, and language preference for flyers.

3.1 The Languages Used on COVID-19 Flyer

The result of this study reveals that there are three languages used on COVID-19 flyers namely English, Indonesian, and Javanese. These flyers are used as a campaign media to halt the spread of the virus. The researchers had found a total 61 COVID-19 flyers in Pasuruan district's including Bangil, Gempol, Beji, and Pandaan. Cenoz and Gorter (2017) stated that flyers are typically positioned on major thoroughfares and side streets and this statement is all proven considering that all flyers found in this study are found at the major public spaces which can easily be seen by the passersby. Regarding those three languages found, the researchers categorized them into monolingual sign for the flyer delivered in Bahasa Indonesia; bilingual signs for the combination of Bahasa Indonesia-English and Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese; and multilingual for the combination of three languages in one flyer namely Bahasa Indonesia, English, and Javanese.

The following table shows the number of languages used in COVID-19 flyers which reflects the linguistic landscapes phenomena in Pasuruan district.

Table 1. The Languages Used on COVID-19 Flyers in Pasuruan District

No	Languages used on flyers	Number	Percentage
1	Monolingual	16	26%
2	Bilingual		
	Ind-Jav (14)	40	66%
	Ind-Eng (26)		
3	Multilingual	5	8%
	Total	61	100%

To give clearer explanation regarding the language used on COVID-19 flyers, the researchers provide the data description of COVID-19 flyers in table form which categorize into monolingual sign, bilingual sign, and multilingual sign table.

Table 2. The Monolingual sign used on COVID-19 flyers in Pasuruan district

Code	The Flyer	The Translation	The language of the flyer
M1	Yuk! Cegah Virus Corona. 1. Wajib mengenakan masker saat berbelanja di alfamidi 2. Wajib cuci tangan sebelum masuk toko 3. Wajib jaga jarak saat antre di kasir	Let's prevent the corona virus! 1. Wear a mask when shopping at Alfamidi 2. Wash your hands before entering the store 3. Keep your distance when queuing at the cashier	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)
M2	Kawasan wajib pakai masker. Maskerku melindungimu, maskermu melindungiku	Wear a mask required area. My mask protects you, your mask protects me	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)
M3	JAWA TIMUR BANGKIT Jaga diri, jaga keluarga, jaga jawa timur #2021patuhiprotokolkesehatan	EAST JAVA BE REVIVED Take care of yourself, take care of your family, take care of East Java #2021obey healthprotocol	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)
M4	Diam di rumah daripada Diam di rumah sakit!	Stay at home instead of stay at the hospital!	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)
M5	Perhatian! Dengan tetap di rumah Anda menyelamatkan keluarga dan orang dekat anda dari bahaya Virus Corona.	Attention! By staying at home You save your family and relatives from the dangers of Corona Virus.	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)
M6	Kawasan tertib protokol kesehatan! Terapkan: 1. Jaga jarak 2. Gunakan masker 3. Rajin cuci tangan 4. Jaga imunitas 5. Hindari kerumunan	Health protocol orderly area! Apply: 1. Keep the distance 2. Wear a mask 3. Wash your hands frequently 4. Keep your immunity 5. Avoid crowds	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)
M7	MAN 1 PASURUAN menerapkan aturan 5M: 1. Memakai Masker 2. Menjaga jarak	MAN 1 PASURUAN applies the 5M rules: 1. Wear a Mask 2. Keep the distance	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)

	3. Menjaga kesehatan 4. Mencuci tangan dengan sabun 5. Menghindari mobilitas	3. Keep your health 4. Wash your hands with soap 5. Avoid mobility	
M8	Waspada Virus Corona! Kita belum sepenuhnya bebas! Ayo, patuhi protokol kesehatan dan tetap di rumah!	Corona Virus Alert! We are not completely free yet! Let's obey the health protocols and stay at home!	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)
M9	Ayo vaksin! Sayangi diri sendiri, sayangi keluarga	Let's vaccine! Love yourself, love your family.	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)
M10	Indonesia Gawat Corona! Ayo bersama-sama cegah penularan dan penyebaran Virus Corona! JAWA TIMUR BANGKIT	Indonesia Emergency Corona! Let's prevent the transmission and spread of the Corona Virus together! EAST JAVA BE REVIVED	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)
M11	Perhatian! Kelurahan Kolursari untuk sementara meniadakan kegiatan yang mengharuskan adanya kegiatan berkumpul guna mencegah penularan Virus Corona Terima kasih	Attention! To prevent the transmission of the Corona Virus, Kolursari Village has temporarily suspended activities that require gathering Thank you	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)
M12	JANGAN KEMANA-MANA! Cegah penyebaran Corona dengan tetap di rumah	DO NOT GO ANYWHERE! Prevent the spread of Corona by staying at home	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)
M13	Pemberitahuan! Guna menerapkan aturan protokol kesehatan demi mendukung program pemerintah mencegah penyebaran Virus Corona, untuk sementara jalan ini kami tutup. Mohon maaf dan terima kasih.	Announcement! In order to apply the health protocol rules as a form of support to the government's program to prevent the spread of the Corona Virus, we are temporarily closing this road. Sorry and thank you.	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)
M14	JANGAN LENGAH! Tetap jaga kesehatan dan patuhi protokol kesehatan.	DO NOT BE CARELESS! Stay healthy and follow health protocols.	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)
M15	Jaga kesehatan dan gunakan masker jika bepergian!	Take care of your health and wear a mask when go out	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)
M16	Mari patuhi protokol kesehatan menuju Jawa Timur bebas Corona!	Let's obey the health protocol for Corona-free East Java	Monolingual (Bahasa Indonesia)

Bahasa Indonesia is the Indonesian people's national language. As shown in the table above, the monolingual Bahasa Indonesia COVID-19 flyers employ a variety of writing styles, ranging from conventional to persuasive. Beside that, the meaning is delivered directly and unambiguously. The sentences "Kawasan wajib pakai masker" (M2) and "Maskerku melindungimu, maskermu melindungiku" (M2) emphasize the urgency of wear a mask in an area where people find this flyer. Both sentences are written in ordinary Bahasa Indonesia and contain no new terms linked to COVID-19. The usage of COVID-19 posters in Bahasa Indonesia is common because it is a national language that all Indonesians understand. The use of flyers in monolingual Bahasa Indonesia that the researchers found

reached 16 flyers (26%) considering the need of the flyer itself. Delivering COVID-19 flyers using Bahasa Indonesia aims at making the people notice it clearly on the message being delivered.

The researchers were unable to locate any COVID-19 flyers in English or Javanese, which are monolingual languages. This is because English is considered a foreign language in Indonesia, and not all sectors of society recognize it. As a result, statements intended to be transmitted to the public may not be conveyed because not everyone in Pasuruan is fluent in English.

The same problem arises when all monolingual Javanese is used. The researchers discovered there were no flyers delivered in full Javanese. This is owing to the fact that people of Pasuruan are a mix of ethnicities rather than all Javanese. Because Pasuruan is a melting pot of immigrant people from various cities, the people who live there speak a range of vernaculars such as Madurese, Arabic, Chinese, and others. As a result, mailing flyers in full Javanese may be ineffective because the messaging will only be comprehended by those who understand Javanese, failing to transmit the desired meaning. There is no leaflet that indicates monolingual Javanese on the COVID-19 flyer from the area that researchers visited. The usage of Javanese in flyers is an example of equal information sharing. Furthermore, it is the accomplishment of Javanese language preservation in society. Nonetheless, several locations and highways examined by the researchers also do not have a COVID-19 flyer with monolingual Javanese on it. This suggests that the monolingual Javanese and English on the COVID-19 flyer are insignificant in society.

In Pasuruan district, there are two types of bilingual signs of COVID-19 flyer: Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese and Bahasa Indonesia-English.

Table 3. The Bilingual sign used on COVID-19 flyers in Pasuruan district

Code	The Flyer	The Translation	The language of the flyer
B1	Ayo rek!! Nganggo masker 5M: Mencuci tangan Memakai masker Menjaga jarak Meningkatkan imun tubuh dengan minum probiotik Memperbanyak do'a AYO JOGO PASURUAN	Let's wear a mask! 5M: Wash your hands Wear a mask Keep the distance Boost your immune system by drinking probiotics Pray more LET'S TAKE CARE OF PASURUAN	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese)
B2	Satuan Kepolisian Kabupaten Pasuruan menghimbau warga setempat untuk tetap di rumah dan patuhi protokol kesehatan #wesnangomahae #ojokeluyuran #terapkanprokes	The Pasuruan District Police Unit urges local people to stay at home and obey health protocols #juststayathome #don'tgoanywhere #applyprokes	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese)
B3	Ayo sedulur! Mari kita patuhi protokol kesehatan dengan cara: 1. Memakai masker	Let's all obey the health protocol by: 1. Wear a mask 2. Wash your hands 3. Keep the distance	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese)

	2. Mencuci tangan 3. Menjaga jarak 4. Menghindari kerumunan 5. Mengurangi mobilitas	4. Avoid crowds 5. Reduced mobility	

B4	Ayo podo jogo!
	Cegah penyebaran Virus Corona
	dengan menerapkan:
	    1. Pakai masker
	    2. Rajin cuci tangan
	    3. Jaga jarak
	    4. Jaga kesehatan
		Let's take care of each other!
		Prevent the spread of Corona Virus by
		implementing:
		1. Wear a mask
		2. Wash your hands frequently
		3. Keep the distance
		4. Keep your health
			Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese)

B5	Ojo metu omah! Mari bersama-sama patuhi protokol kesehatan agar mencegah penyebaran Virus Corona!	Do not go out! Let's obey the health protocols together to prevent the spread of the Corona Virus!	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese)
B6	Ojo lali terapno protokol kesehatan! JAWA TIMUR BANGKIT	Do not forget to apply health protocol! EAST JAVA BE REVIVED	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese)
B7	Kelurahan Bendomungal menghimbau warga setempat untuk tetap di rumah Demi mencegah penularan Virus Corona (Nang omah ae, ora usah kelayapan)	Bendomungal Village urges local residents to stay at home To prevent the spread of the Corona Virus (just stay at home, do not go anywhere)	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese)
B8	Untuk sementara, pasar bangil ditutup untuk mencegah penyebaran Virus Corona Ayo podo jogo kesehatan!	For the time being, the bangil market is closed to prevent the spread of the Corona Virus Let's keep our health!	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese)
B9	Hindari keramaian! Patuhi protokol kesehatan! AYO JOGO PASURUAN	Avoid the crowds! Follow the health protocols! LET'S TAKE CARE OF PASURUAN	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese)

B10	Cegah penularan Virus Corona
	dengan menerapkan 5M:
	  1. Menggunakan masker
	  2. Mencuci tangan dengan sabun
	  3. Menjaga jarak
	  4. Menjaga imun tubuh
	  5. Mendoakan diri dan keluarga agar diberi keselamatan
	AYO JOGO PASURUAN
		Prevent the spread of the Corona Virus by implementing 5M:
		1. Wear a mask
		2. Wash your hands with soap
		3. Keep the distance
		4. Keep your immunity
		5. Pray for yourself and your family to be safe
		LET'S TAKE CARE OF PASURUAN
			Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese)

B11	Tetap di rumah saja! Jangan bepergian jauh! #nangomahwae #dirumahaja	Just stay at home! Do not travel far! #juststayathome #stayathome	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese)
B12	Seduluran podo jogo! Cegah penyebaran Virus Corona	Let's take care of each other! Prevent the spread of Corona Virus	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese)
B13	Pemberitahuan kepada warga RT.03 Kelurahan Kedungboto Untuk sementara kegiatan yang melibatkan kerumunan ditiadakan demi mencegah penyebaran Virus Corona	Announcement to the resident of RT.03 Kedungboto Village For the time being, the activities involving crowds have eliminated in order to prevent the spread of the Corona Virus	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese)

	(ayo podo jogo)	(let's take care of each other)	
B14	Ayo pakai masker! Virus Corona ini nyata! Jangan disepelekan! (Ojo ngeyel yen ora gelem ngerasakno)	Let's wear a mask! The Corona virus is real! Do not underestimate it! (Do not be unruly if you do not want to feel it)	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese)
B15	Mencegah merebaknya Virus Corona (COVID-19), toko kami hanya melayani pukul 10.00-17.00 Terima kasih Hormat kami, Toko Sanya	To prevent the spread of the Corona Virus (COVID-19), the store only serves at 10.00-17.00 thank you Sincerely, Sanya Store	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B16	Kampung Tangguh Covid-19 Kelurahan Latek, Kecamatan Bangil Cegah Kerumunan, Cegah Penularan Virus Corona	Covid-19 Resistant Village, Latek Village, Bangil Sub-district Prevent Crowds, Prevent Corona Virus Transmission!	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B17	Mohon maaf dan harap maklum. Dalam rangka pencegahan penyebaran COVID-19 (Corona Virus) untuk sementara UPT RSBRW Pasuruan Tidak menerima tamu/kunjungan.	We are sorry and please understand. In order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 (Corona Virus), for the time being, UPT RSBRW Pasuruan does not accept guests/visits.	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B18	Ayo lawan virus corona! Lindungi diri sendiri dan sesama! #don'tbeakiller #jangantertular	Let's fight the corona virus! Protect yourself and others! #don'tbeakiller #don'tgetinfected	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B19	Panduan pencegahan Covid-19 saat 'New Normal' 1. Cuci tangan/hand sanitizer 2. Wajib pakai masker 3. Menjaga jarak aman 4. Dilarang berkerumun 5. Cek suhu tubuh 6. Desinfektan berkala Kawasan wajib pakai masker	Covid-19 prevention guide during 'New Normal' 1. Wash your hands/use hand sanitizer 2. Wear a mask 3. Keep a safe distance 4. No cluster around 5. Check your body temperature 6. Disinfect regularly Wear a mask required area	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B20	Kawasan tertib 'Physical distancing' Ikuti tanda merah	Orderly area 'Physical distancing' Follow the red sign	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B21	Ayo vaksin! Sayangi diri, sayangi keluarga! #stayathome #sukseskanvaksinasi	Let's vaccinate! Love yourself, love your family! #stayathome #succeedthevaccination	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B22	Protokol kesehatan di kawasan rumah sakit 1. Gunakan masker medis dan dirangkap dengan masker kain 2. Gunakan face shield 3. Rajin cuci tangan/bawa hand sanitizer berbasis alkohol 4. Jaga imunitas 5. Terapkan social distancing	Health protocol in the hospital area 1. Wear a medical mask and double it with a cloth mask 2. Wear a face shield 3. Wash your hands frequently/bring an alcohol-based hand sanitizer 4. Keep your immunity 5. Apply social distancing	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B23	Dalam rangka mencegah penularan Virus Corona, kegiatan belajar mengajar SDN DERMO 1 dilaksanakan secara online.	In order to prevent the transmission of Corona Virus, the teaching and learning activities at SDN DERMO 1 are conducted online.	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)

	Stay safe!	Stay safe!	
B24	Selamat Datang di SDN LATEK Patuh protokol kesehatan sekolah 1. Pakai masker 2. Cuci tangan dengan sabun dan air mengalir 3. Gunakan hand sanitizer berbasis alkohol 4. Jaga jarak 5. Makan makanan yang aman dan bergizi serta minum air putih	Welcome to SDN LATEK Obey the school health protocols 1. Wear a mask 2. Wash your hands with soap and running water 3. Use alcohol-based hand sanitizer 4. Keep the distance 5. Eat safe and nutritious food, and drink water	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B25	STAY AT HOME! Kami menghimbau untuk warga kecamatan Beji untuk tetap di rumah dan menjaga kesehatan.	STAY AT HOME! We urge the resident of Beji sub-district to stay at home and keep their health.	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B26	Patuhi protokol kesehatan untuk mencegah penularan Virus Corona 1. Gunakan masker 2. Gunakan face shield 3. Gunakan hand sanitizer 4. Social distancing minimal 1.5 m 5. Hindari keramaian	Obey health protocol to prevent transmission of the Corona Virus 1. Wear a mask 2. Wear a face shield 3. Use hand sanitizer 4. Social distancing at least 1.5 m 5. Avoid crowds	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B27	Kawasan bebas Covid-19 Ikuti aturan dengan: 1. Menggunakan masker 2. Gunakan hand sanitizer 3. Social distancing 4. Keep calm and Stay safe	Covid-19 free area Follow the rules by: 1. Wear a mask 2. Use hand sanitizer 3. Social distancing Keep calm and stay safe	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B28	Corona Virus (COVID-19) is everywhere! Ayo jaga kesehatan dan patuhi protokol kesehatan. Sukseskan Jawa Timur Bangkit dari penyebaran Virus Corona!	Corona Virus (COVID-19) is everywhere! Let's stay healthy and obey health protocol. Succeed East Java to revive from the spread of the Corona Virus!	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B29	Gunakan selalu maskermu! Ayo lawan Virus Corona! #stayathome #terapkanprotokolkesehatan	Always wear your mask! Let's fight the Corona Virus! #stayathome #applyhealthprotocol	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B30	Kabupaten Pasuruan menghimbau masyarakat setempat untuk tetap di rumah selama pandemi untuk mencegah penyebaran COVID-19 (Corona Virus Disease)	Pasuruan Regency urges local people to stay at home during the pandemic to prevent the spread of COVID-19 (Corona Virus Disease)	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B31	Keep your health! Ayo pakai masker!	Keep your health! Let's wear a mask	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B32	Tetap waspada COVID-19. Ayo pakai masker!	Stay alert for COVID-19. Let's wear a mask!	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B33	Aku tetap belajar di rumah di saat pencegahan COVID-19.	I'm still studying at home during the COVID-19 prevention.	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)

B34	Ayo jaga keluarga dengan mencegah penularan COVID-19	Let's take care of the family by preventing the transmission of COVID-19	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B35	Lindungi diri dan keluarga dengan vaksinasi Covid-19! Kesehatan pulih, Ekonomi bangkit	Protect yourself and your family with the Covid-19 vaccination! Health recovers, economy rises	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B36	Lawan COVID-19! Pastikan badan sehat Gunakan masker Bawa sajadah sendiri Cuci tangan Jaga jarak aman	Fight COVID-19! Make sure your body is healthy Wear a mask Bring your own sajdah Wash your hands Keep a safe distance	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B37	Waspada Covid-19! Jaga Diri Anda Dengan Selalu 1. Pakai masker 2. Sering cuci tangan 3. Hindari kerumunan 4. Jaga jarak 5. Menjaga imunitas	Covid-19 alert! Take Care Of Yourself Always 1. Wear a mask 2. Wash your hands frequently 3. Avoid crowds 4. Keep social distance 5. Keep your immunity	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B38	Jangan lengah! Jangan menyerah! Covid-19 masih mewabah	Do not be careless! Do not give up! Covid-19 is still endemic	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B39	Himbauan pencegahan Virus Corona (Covid-19) Lebih Baik Mencegah daripada Penularan Bersama-sama kita bisa!! Putuskan rantai penularan virus Corona (Covid-19) di wilayah kita maisng-masing.	Corona Virus (Covid-19) prevention appeal. Prevention is better than transmission Together we can!! Break the chain of transmission of the Corona virus (Covid-19) in our respective regions.	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)
B40	Bagaimana kita mencegah penyebaran Virus Corona (Covid-19)? 1. Jika anda tetap di rumah 2. Jika anda selalu menerapkan protokol kesehatan 3. Jika anda mengikuti vaksinasi	How do we prevent the spread of the Corona Virus (Covid-19)? 1. By staying at home 2. By always apply health protocols 3. By taking part in vaccination	Bilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English)

The Javanese language used in the brochure is simple and is part of everyday speech. The Javanese language is represented in the form of persuasion to use the mask 'Ayo rek..!!! NGANGGO MASKER' (B1), which is supplemented by the logo utilizing the Javanese phrase 'Ayo Jogo Pasuruan' (B1). Then, another written text on the first flyer is supplied in Bahasa Indonesia, explaining phases of the health protocol and the meaning of 5M, which is to consider communication distances.

Meanwhile, the usage of English language in the flyer for the bilingual sign Bahasa Indonesia-English is extremely basic and quick. The English language is displayed in the poster by the term "Corona Virus," while the remainder is written in Bahasa Indonesia. The word 'Corona Virus' (B17) describes COVID-19. The incorporation of English into the bilingual COVID-19 flyer is relatively simple. Because the phrase, particularly COVID-19,

is new in society, the flyer should utilize easy English to help readers grasp the content of the brochure.

Table 4. The Multilingual sign used on COVID-19 flyers in Pasuruan district

Code	The Flyer	The Translation	The language of the flyer
U1	Polres Pasuruan "jaga diri, jaga keluarga, jaga negara" Update situasi kabupaten pasuruan Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pasuruan: Positif: 2804 Meninggal: 197 PASURUAN BANGKIT AYO JOGO PASURUAN	Pasuruan Police Resort "Take care of yourself, take care of your family, take care of your country" Update the situation of Pasuruan Regency Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pasuruan: Positive: 2804 Died: 197 PASURUAN BE REVIVED LET'S TAKE CARE OF PASURUAN	Multilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English-Javanese)
U2	Ayo rek.. dulur-dulur kabeh monggo Hindari Covid-19 dengan melaksanakan protokol kesehatan Dengan rajin cuci tangan, jaga jarak, memakai masker, dan berolah raga.	Let's avoid Covid-19 by implementing health protocol By washing your hands diligently, keeping the distance, wearing a mask, and exercising.	Multilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English-Javanese)
U3	AYO NGANGGO MASKER! Untuk mencegah penyebaran Covid-19	LET'S WEAR A MASK! To prevent the spread of Covid-19	Multilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English-Javanese)
U4	Jaga awak dewe, jaga sekitar Mari gotong-royong cegah penyebaran Covid-19!	Take care of yourself, take care of people around you Let's together prevent the spread of Covid-19	Multilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English-Javanese)
U5	Ayo cegah penyebaran Virus Corona (COVID-19) Jaga awak dewe, jaga keluarga. JAWA TIMUR BANGKIT	Let's stop the spread of Corona Virus (COVID-19) Take care of yourself, take care of your family. EAST JAVA BE REVIVED	Multilingual (Bahasa Indonesia-English-Javanese)

The multilingual language on the COVID-19 flyer is still present, with Bahasa Indonesia being used. This demonstrates that the society, whether it is the government or the people, value Bahasa Indonesia as a means of communicating information. The usage of Bahasa Indonesia on the COVID-19 flyer is critical for spreading information that is for public needs so that it may be understood and accessible equitably by all aficionados.

However, in the Pasuruan district, there is no English-Javanese flyer. The use of English-Javanese on the COVID-19 flyer is insufficient to convey information. This is due to the fact that not all Javanese people, especially Pasuruans, understand Javanese or the local language. There may be newcomers of various ethnicities or people who were raised with Bahasa Indonesia as their first language. Furthermore, societal knowledge of the English language remains inadequate. They struggle, especially if there is no translation in Bahasa

Indonesia. As a result, Bahasa Indonesia must be incorporated in information transmission for public purposes so that the message is comprehended by a large number of people.

Multilingualism on the linguistic landscape in Pasuruan district is nearly unheard of. The researcher only discovered five multilingual flyers. One of examples, the term 'Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19)' (U1) which indicates the abbreviation of COVID as the name of the disease, demonstrates the use of English on the flyer. Meanwhile, the Javanese language 'AYO JOGO PASURUAN' (U1) appears on the flyer's emblem, which is located on the bottom right side. The English and Javanese used in the multilingual flyer are very simple, whereas Bahasa Indonesia dominates the content of the flyer because it conveys important points. For example, the title "Update Situasi Kabupaten Pasuruan" (U1) indicates that the flyer provides information on the current number of COVID-19 deployments. This demonstrates the importance of Bahasa Indonesia. Meanwhile, because there is more than one language used in a flyer, Javanese and English are utilized as variations of languages on the flyer to catch the reader's attention. Thus, the preservation of Bahasa Indonesia even in multilingual languages indicates that Bahasa Indonesia plays an important role in information transmission.

The researchers provided a diagram as depicted on Figure 1 to see the distribution of languages used in Pasuruan district with regard to the use of COVID-19 flyers.
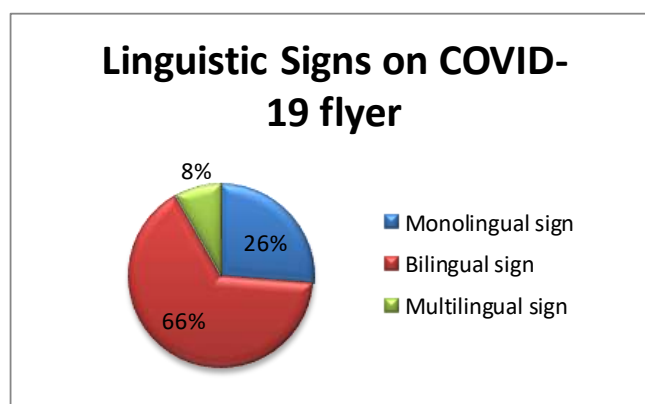

Figure 1. The Distribution of Linguistic Signs used COVID-19 flyers in Pasuruan District

Based on the diagram, it can be seen that there is a certain trend in relation to languages used in COVID-19 flyers. The most dominant one is the use of bilingual as it just employs two different languages as either Bahasa Indonesia and English or Bahasa Indonesia and Javanese but there is no finding indicating the use of bilingual English-Javanese. This might be caused by several reasons, one of which concerns with message acceptance and comprehensibility. Delivering COVID-19 flyers in English and Javanese may result in the message being misconstrued and misinformed because English is not widely recognized in Pasuruan and few people study English. Furthermore, bilingual Javanese-English was not employed because Pasuruan's population has numerous ethnicities other than Javanese, therefore communication developed in both English and Javanese may have a greater possibility of being misunderstood.

3.2. The Society's Perception Regarding the Use of COVID-19 Flyer

To get further understanding of the multilingualism in linguistic landscape phenomena in Pasuruan district, the researchers conducted a survey among Pasuruan citizens, particularly those living in Bangil, Beji, Gempol, and Pandaan. The study was conducted from April 1st, 2021 to April 3rd, 2021, and the researcher gathered 56 respondents from four sub-district where photos of COVID-19 flyers were collected. However, before answering the question regarding COVID-19 flyer, the researchers asked numerous questions regarding the respondent's identity and their knowledge of the language used in the COVID-19 flyer in the Pasuruan district.

Table 5. Age identity of respondent

Age	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Number & percentage	1 (1.8%)	4 (7.3%)	16 (29.1%)	28 (50.9%)	2 (3.6%)	-	-	3 (5.4%)	-	1 (1.8%)

Table 6. Gender identity of respondent

Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	16	28.6%
Female	40	71.4%

The researchers then appended questions on respondents' knowledge of the language used on the COVID-19 flyer located in the Pasuruan district. The researchers divided the study into questions, with the results depicted in a diagram.

Q: Have you ever found flyers with more than one language used on it? If it is only one language, write down what language it is.

According to Figure 2, there were 56 respondents from the Pasuruan district survey, and 39 (70%) of them discovered the COVID-19 flyers which employed more than one language. The language variance in this scenario can be bilingual or multilingual. The following result shows that 16 people (28%) discovered COVID-19 flyer in monolingual Bahasa Indonesia, but only 1 person (2%) discovered a monolingual flyer in English.
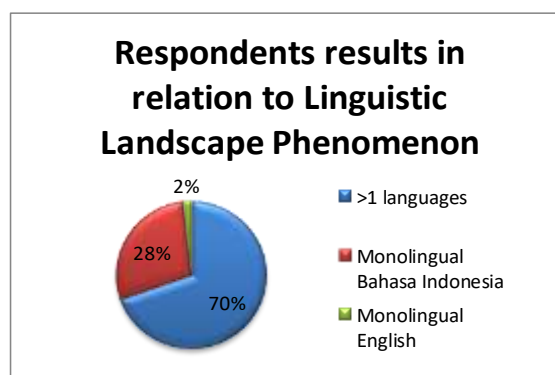

Figure 2. Language Use of COVID-19 Flyers in Pasuruan district based on respondent's information

According to the survey results, the use of multilingual COVID-19 flyers in the Pasuruan district is widespread. Furthermore, the community is sufficiently considerate and understand in selecting and determining which flyers employed more than one language. Following up from the survey results, the next question targeted 39 respondents who discovered multilingualism on a COVID-19 flyer in Pasuruan district.

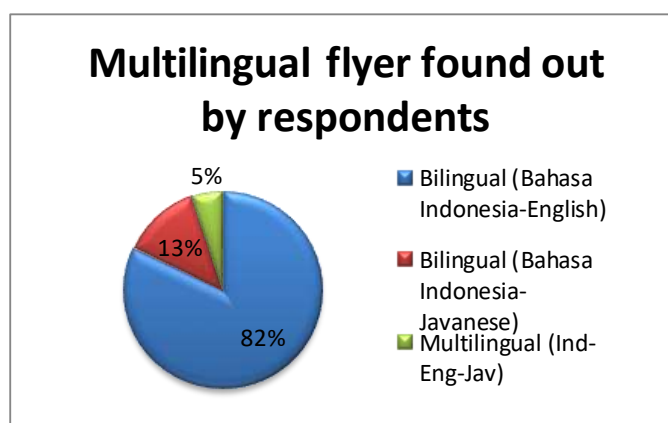Q: What multilingualism have you ever seen on a COVID-19 flyer in the Pasuruan district?

Figure 3. Multilingual Use of COVID-19 Flyers in Pasuruan district by 39 respondents

From a total of 39 people, 32 (82%) discovered the COVID-19 flyers in bilingual Bahasa Indonesia-English. Following that, 5 people (13%) discovered a bilingual Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese flyer, but just 2 people (5%) discovered a multilingual flyer with Bahasa Indonesia-English-Javanese language on it. According to the study results, bilingual Bahasa Indonesia-English is more commonly utilized on COVID-19 flyers than bilingual Bahasa Indonesia-Javanese. This demonstrates that using English as the global lingua franca on the COVID-19 flyer had become the norm, even in sub-district areas, rather than using a local language like Javanese, which is the mother tongue of the Javanese people. This also implies that globalization of the use English language is acceptable by society.

3.3 Society perception related to multilingualism on COVID-19 flyers

The researcher elaborates on society's perceptions and desires towards multilingualism on COVID-19 flyers in the Pasuruan district in this part. On COVID-19 flyers, the researcher includes three primary questions on society's perspective of the linguistic landscape phenomena (for full details, see Appendix 1)

Table 7. The amount of respondent in understanding multilingual COVID-19 flyer

1. Did you find any dificulties in understanding flyers using multilingual? Why?	
Yes	No
21 people (47.5%)	35 people (62.5%)

According to Table 7, 21 people (47.5%) struggled to understand the content of the flyer, whereas 35 people (62.5%) did not encounter any challenges or impediments in comprehending the multi-language on the flyer. The following are the explanations given by each side for their opinion of the difficulty in understanding multi-language flyer for COVID-19 .

Table 8. The reason of respondent in understanding multilingual COVID-19 flyer

Yes	No
Yes, especially if it uses English. Sometimes there are vocabularies that I do not understand the meaning	No. The language is understandable, to the point, and there is image to give an overview, so it is easy to comprehend
Yes, it will be difficult to understand if the language is not common	No, because it provides language choices that are understandable, so it will not cause missconception
Yes. Because there are vocabularies that I just knew	No, because I think the foreign language that used, such as English, is still understandable
A little difficulty, because I do not really understand the meaning so I just guessed what the flyer is about	No, because every term in foreign language always has translation in Bahasa Indonesia
Sometimes if there is word that I do not know the meaning	No, because the used of foreign language on flyer is quite common and well-known in society

From the Table 8, the cause why society find difficulty in understanding multilingual flyer is mostly dominated by the vocabularies and choice of words that use on flyer. They found difficulty since the words or terms of foreign language in flyer is not familiar for them, so that they were struggling in understanding the meaning of multilingual flyer. As we know from the figures and tables above, the only foreign language that used in COVID-19 flyer is English. Thus, the knowledge or comprehension of local people on COVID-19 term in English is still low. This can be because some people are not really use English for daily needs, instead they are more implement Bahasa Indonesia.

On the other side, 35 out of 56 respondent find no uncommon or hard words and terms from the multilingual flyer. They argue that the foreign language used on flyer is certainly English. They assured there is no Japanase, Chinese, or Russian languages that applied on flyer. Therefore, they can perceive the meaning of multilingual flyer since the foreign language used is still understandable, which is English. If we compare to the previous paragraph, stating that some people find difficulties in understanding multilingual flyer, the statement of people who understand the multilingual flyer is opposite to each other. This shows that the use or implementation of English as language in Pasuruan district is not equal. Other reasons why 35 respondents find no difficulties in understand multilingual flyer because they are sure there will be translation in bahasa indonesia which help them explaining the meaning of the terms in english into bahasa indonesia since it is multilingual flyer which include several languages in a flyer. Also, there are pictures or symbols on flyer to give visualization meaning of the foreign term, so people know what does the point of the information from visualization medium.

The next question is related to the society perception regarding to multilingualism phenomenon on COVID-19 flyer in conveying information. The supportive opinion enclose their reason why the used of multilingual in conveying information about COVID-19 through flyer is good. There are 6 attributive reasons; the effectiveness of the flyer, the easy-to-understand content, the informative value, essential function, the educational side, and the interesting point.

Table 9. The respondent's perception concerning multilingual phenomenon depicted on COVID-19 flyers in Pasuruan district

2. What do you think the used of multilingual on COVID-19 flyer to convey information?		
Supportive opinion	**Neutral**	**Unsupportive opinion**
It is effective enough to explain points about COVID-19	Just so-so	Not really agree with it since not everyone necessarily understand the meaning of the word in English
Quite effective in explaining points about COVID-19	It is up to them	It is ineffective,because I don't think mixing the languages can be 100% understood by villagers
I think the use of multi-language in the flyer is very helpful for understanding more detailed information.		It is ineffective because the information cannot be conveyed to all people due to language barriers, only a few people can understand
I think it's a good idea, especially in areas where foreign tourists or migrants from other areas are often found. So the flyer can be useful and provide information not only for local people but for newcomers.		Maybe for educated people can understand the contents of the flyer, but if those who read are people who are generally low-educated, they may not understand the content of the flyer.
Educationally, it is good because people can learn new languages		I think it's very illogical because many people still don't understand
Good, it is indirectly educating the society		It is okay. It's better to use daily language like Javanese since everyday I use it.
Total	42 respondents (75%)	2 respondents (3%)	12 respondents (21%)

According to Table 9, up to 75% of respondents, or more than half, support and respond to the use of multilingualism on the COVID-19 flyer, both bilingual between local language and English, as well as a combination of three languages, namely Indonesian-English-Javanese. They consider the benefits from a variety of perspectives, not only from the requirements of the community as a medium to learn new things, but also from the needs of newcomers as a guide or fresh knowledge that they did not find in their previous location. This demonstrates that local people are highly receptive and aware of new things as long as they are beneficial, impactful, and provide an opportunity to improve society's quality and have a greater grasp of COVID-19.

The final issue concerns the language preferences of the society for the COVID-19 flyer. This question is included by the author to compare the compatibility of the community's needs with the reality of language use on the community flyer.

Table 10. The amount of respondent regarding to preference language on COVID-19 flyer

1. Based on your opinion, what language(s) should be used on COVID-19 flyer? Why?							
Multi language				Neutral	Monolingual		
27 respondents				1 respondent	28 respondents		
Ind-Eng	Ind-Jav	Jav-Eng	Ind-Eng-Jav	-	Ind	Jav	Eng
11 ppl (20%)	4 ppl (7%)	1 ppl (2%)	11 ppl (20%)	1 ppl (2%)	23 ppl (41%)	2 ppl (3%)	3 ppl (5%)

Table 10 displays three alternative perspectives gleaned from a questionnaire. The outcome of society's language choice on the COVID-19 flyer, as represented by percentages and figures, shows a modest difference between the use of multilingual and monolingual on the COVID-19 flyer. Most of the answer from respondent is equal to one another or having the same context, so several data in below are selected opinions which have the most appearences regarding to society's perspective.

Table 11. The respondent's language preference on COVID-19 flyer

Multi language	Neutral	Monolingual
Multilingual, because maybe there is someone who understand Bahasa Indonesia but not with Javanese or English, and vice versa	Whatever, as long as the information is delivered.	In my opinion, only Bahasa Indonesia is enough, because not all people are understanding other languages, such as English and etc.
It can be multilingual, yet still consider to the vocabulary and structure of the used language. Do not let multilingual on flyer confuse society.		Bahasa Indonesia, because it can be understood by anyone who is not only the society who live around the flyer that attached, but also the riders from different region who passed by and looked at the flyer
Multilingual, because it will introduce new term in another language, such as 'social distancing' which then people will be not confused once hear that term		It depends on the location. Only one language, which is Bahasa Indonesia, it is quite enough if it is only for local people and the purpose is giving warnings and education related to COVID-19 .
Multilingual, so every people can understand it		Bahasa Indonesia, because we are Indonesian and live in Indonesia.
Multilingual is acceptable since it can increase our knowledge and help us to learn new language even if only a word or two.		Only one language which is Bahasa Indonesia, so it can be reached by all people who may did not understand foreign or local language.
Multilingual is better, because there are terms of medical written in English which mostly known by Indonesian rather than its terms in Bahasa Indonesia.		English. Currently, the informations regarding COVID-19 published in the form of English by the researcher. The society needs to keep up with the current development so they will not easily to be fooled by hoax.
English and Javanese, because English as the international language and Javanese as the representation of culture and daily language		Javanese, because it is easy to understand (daily language).

Table 11 reveals that 28 out of 36 persons like the use of monolingual Bahasa Indonesia for the COVID-19 flyer. The rationale for this is that they believe it will make it easier to reach out to the entire society, from youngsters to the elderly. Furthermore, 27 people chose multilingualism, whether it be Bahasa Indonesia, English, Javanese, or a combination of the three languages.

4. DISCUSSION

The linguistic landscape on the COVID-19 flyer in Pasuruan district is divided into two sorts of outcomes in this study: language use on the COVID-19 flyer in Pasuruan and society perception of multilingualism in the flyer. According to the findings of the study, bilingual Bahasa Indonesia-English signs are the most regularly used language on the COVID-19 flyer in Pasuruan district, followed by monolingual Bahasa Indonesia signs. The same result also occur on the respondents' findings which bilingual Bahasa Indonesia-English is the most common language on the COVID-19 flyer, followed by the use of monolingual Bahasa Indonesia language on the flyer. We see a parity between the researcher's and the survey's results on point 1 and 2 (see Table 12). Thus, the four subdistricts use bilingual Bahasa Indonesia-English on COVID-19 equally. The society admit the application of english term regarding to COVID-19 on the flyer, even though it is the simplest, such as social distancing, face shield, and hand sanitizer. There is a different result for each outcome of point 3. The distinction may be due to the researchers' and respondents' various locations in discovering the flyers. However, the similarity of each outcome for point 1 and 2 (see Table 12) demonstrates that the Pasuruan inhabitant district still uses Bahasa Indonesia to communicate. This is due to the fact that Bahasa Indonesia is the national language, which implies that all Indonesians understand it. The bilingual mixture of national language and international language (Bahasa Indonesia-English) is preferred above local language (Javanese). In fact, the use of native languages is critical in order to preserve Javanese culture (Fakhiroh and Rohmah, 2018). However, the presence of Javanese as a native language is now negligible in society due to its lack of relevance Andriyanti (2019). The same is true for the findings of this study, which show that the usage of monolingual Javanese on the COVID-19 flyer is modest.

Table 12. The result from researcher's perspective and respondent perspective on the linguistic landscape phenomenon COVID-19 flyer

The order	The researcher	The survey
1	Bilingual Ind-Eng	Bilingual Ind-Eng
2	Monolingual Bahasa Indonesia	Monolingual Bahasa Indonesia
3	Multilingual (Ind-Eng-Jav)	Monolingual English

The result from society perception regarding to multilingualism or language used on COVID-19 flyer in Pasuruan district is the highlight of this research. From 56 respondents of this research related to society perspective, there are 35 respondents (62.5%) who did not find any obstacles in understanding COVID-19 flyer which used multi language. The rest (21 respondents or 47.5%) find difficulties in interpreting the multi language on flyer.

In addition, around 42 respondents (75 percent) express a favorable and supportive attitude of the usage of multilingualism on the COVID-19 flyer. They argue from many points of view while also taking into account the requirements of society.

However, the society preference for the language use of COVID-19 flyer is tricky since the result shows the slight difference. The survey shows a difference of one vote only and also one person vote neutral. There are 28 people choose monolingual Bahasa Indonesia, English, or Javanese as language to convey information in COVID-19 flyer while 27 people prefer with multilingual Bahasa Indonesia-English-Javanese as language combination for the flyer content. Each side has reasons for their choices. The multilingual sides claimed that the importance to applied many languages on COVID-19 flyer because of the beneficial in terms of education and maintain the local language. People can compound their knowledge from the new term in foreign language, or consider it as informative yet attractive information. On the opposite, the proponent of monolingual COVID-19 flyer focuses on the society's comprehension about the content and how all of people, from young man to elderly, understand the information. The majority of the responses focus on the validity of the material and the necessity of understanding the contents of the flyer, thus they use language that is already understood in society..

5. CONCLUSION

The researchers found that the most common language is bilingual Bahasa Indonesia-English, followed by monolingual Bahasa Indonesia and the survey findings also revealed that the most frequent language of the respondents is bilingual Bahasa Indonesia-English, followed by monolingual Indonesian. Furthermore, the majority of respondents' reactions to the presence of multilingualism on the flyer are favorable, and they favor the existence of multilingualism on the poster. Most of them also don't mind interpreting instructional pamphlets in several languages because they regard it as an attraction in and of itself.

With regard to the discussion on result of the current study and the previous literature, it was found that the current study clearly depicts that signs used on COVID-19 flyers in Pasuruan district were found around the community usually in public places and they use one or more language. Furthermore, the use of linguistics sign is able to reveal information about the current condition of the society seen in the eye of sociolinguistic context. This is in line with the opinion from Cenoz and Gorter (2017). In line with Albury's study (2018), it was also found out that the current study also provide information about the sociolinguistic context. The existence of languages used in the flyers also depicts the socio-cultural condition of Pasuruan district who community is not dominated by one particular ethnic thus the signs used are those well comprehended by the society. Last, the present study also reveals the fact which is similar to Fakhiroh and Rohmah's (2018) study that is the functions of the language landscape appeared on the signs, in this case are flyers, serve not only as information but also as regulation. Last, the use of local variety or vernacular like Javanese on the flyer aims at maintaining the the local language from extinction and what has been declared by Fakhiroh and Rohmah's (2018) and Martin-Anatias (2020).

However, the end result of whichever language people want to use in delivering information through COVID-19 flyer is that it is ideal to use Indonesian so that all circles receive the information without exception. This illustrates that the local community still

values the national language when communicating with the general public. This study, however, is just one among several on the linguistic landscape. Many factors can be changed and enhanced to produce a better outcome for future research, notably in terms of society's perception of linguistic landscape flyers holding health information.

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