



KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" YOGYAKARTA  
Jl. SWK 104 (lingkar Utara) Condongcatur, Yogyakarta 55283,  
Telp. (0274) 486733, Fac. (0274) 486188, 486400

**PERJANJIAN PELAKSANAAN PENELITIAN**

**Nomor : B / 105 / UN.62 / PT / VII / 2020**

Pada hari ini, Senin tanggal enam bulan Juli tahun dua ribu dua puluh, kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

<b>1. Yudi Utama, M.Pd</b>	: Dalam hal ini bertindak untuk dan atas nama Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen berdasarkan Keputusan KPA UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta Nomor : 12/UN62/KPA/ 2019 tanggal 02 Januari 2019 yang selanjutnya dalam Surat Perjanjian ini disebut sebagai <b>PIHAK PERTAMA</b>
<b>2. Dr. Puji Lestari, SIP., M. Si</b>	: Dalam hal ini bertindak untuk dan atas nama Penanggungjawab / Ketua pelaksanaan Hibah Penelitian Terapan yang selanjutnya disebut <b>PIHAK KEDUA</b>

Dengan susunan Tim Sebagai berikut :

<b>1. Dr. Puji Lestari, SIP., M. Si</b> <b>2. Dr. Ir. Eko Teguh Paripurno, M.T.</b>	<b>1. Ketua</b> <b>2. Anggota</b>
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Berdasarkan Keputusan Kuasa Penggunaan Anggaran Nomor: 246/UN62/PT002/KPA/2020 tanggal 25 Mei 2020, tentang Hibah Pengabdian dan Penelitian Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Yogyakarta maka PIHAK PERTAMA dan PIHAK KEDUA secara bersama-sama bersepakat mengikat diri dalam suatu Perjanjian Hibah Penelitian Terapan dengan syarat-syarat yang diatur dalam Pasal-Pasal sebagai berikut:

**PASAL 1**

- (1) PIHAK PERTAMA memberikan tugas kepada PIHAK KEDUA, dan PIHAK KEDUA menerima tugas tersebut sebagai penanggung jawab pelaksanaan hibah penelitian Terapan dengan judul:  
**"Model Komunikasi Bencana COVID-19 Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Gending Jawa"**
- (2) PIHAK KEDUA bertanggung jawab penuh atas pelaksanaan, administrasi dan keuangan atas pekerjaan Hibah penelitian Terapan
- (3) Pelaksanaan dukungan dana penelitian sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (1) sesuai Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Anggaran (SP DIPA) – 023.17.2.6775052020 tanggal 27 Desember 2019



## PASAL 2

- (1) PIHAK PERTAMA memberikan Hibah penelitian Terapan sebesar Rp 50.000.000,00 (Lima puluh juta rupiah) yang dibebankan pada Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Anggaran (SP DIPA) –.023.17.2.6775052020 tanggal 27 Desember 2019 Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Yogyakarta, MAK: 4257.011.001.053.A.521219.
- (2) PIHAK KEDUA wajib membayar pajak PPh 21, PPn, dan PPh 23 sesuai dengan peraturan perpajakan yang berlaku dan memberikan bukti bayar pajak kepada Bendahara Satker.
- (3) Hibah penelitian Terapan disalurkan dalam 2 (dua) tahap pembayaran sesuai ketentuan yakni:
  - a. Tahap pertama sebesar 70% dari jumlah hibah penelitian Terapan atau sebesar Rp 35000000 (Tiga puluh lima juta rupiah) yang disetujui setelah Surat Perjanjian ditandatangani kedua belah PIHAK dan PIHAK KEDUA mengumpulkan Surat Pernyataan Luaran Penelitian Terapan yang dijanjikan kepada LPPM UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta.
  - b. Tahap kedua sebesar 30% dari jumlah hibah penelitian Terapan atau sebesar Rp 15000000 (Lima belas juta rupiah) dibayarkan setelah PIHAK KEDUA menyerahkan kepada PIHAK PERTAMA melalui LPPM UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta:
    - i. Laporan kemajuan kegiatan 70%
    - ii. Laporan Penggunaan keuangan 70% yang telah dilaksanakan beserta bukti-bukti pengeluaran.
    - iii. Bukti telah dimuat atau submit Artikel Publikasi Jurnal Nasional atau Internasional, Seminar Nasional yang diselenggarakan LPPM UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta atau Seminar Nasional lainnya, buku ber-ISBN, TTG, Paten (HKI).
    - iv. Laporan kemajuan dan laporan penggunaan dana dalam bentuk *soft copy* dikumpulkan ke PIHAK PERTAMA melalui LPPM UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta paling lambat 02 November 2020.
  - c. PIHAK KEDUA berkewajiban mengembalikan sisa dana yang tidak dibelanjakan ke kas negara dan menyampaikan fotocopy bukti pengembalian dana yang telah divalidasi oleh KPPN setempat kepada PIHAK PERTAMA.
- (4) Apabila terjadi sesuatu hal yang tidak diinginkan yang menyebabkan PIHAK KESATU tidak dapat memenuhi kewajibannya membayar/menyalurkan dana tahap kedua, maka besarnya dana untuk kegiatan penelitian ini adalah sebesar tahap pertama yang telah diterima.

## PASAL 3

Hibah Penelitian Terapan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2 ayat (1) dibayarkan bagi Ketua Tim Peneliti sebagai berikut:

Nama	: Dr. Puji Lestari, SIP., M. Si
NIDN	: 0525067001
Nama Bank	: Bank BNI 1946
Alamat bank	: Jl. Persatuan No.1 Bulaksumur, Depok Sleman, Yogyakarta
NPWP Satker	: 00.387.108.4-025-000



#### PASAL 4

- (1) Jadwal waktu program hibah penelitian Terapan terhitung mulai ditandatangani Surat Perjanjian ini dan berakhir pada tanggal 20 November 2020.
- (2) Pelaksanaan dan hasil penelitian akan dimonitor dan dievaluasi. Pelaksanaan monitoring dan evaluasi kegiatan penelitian akan dilaksanakan oleh LPPM UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta dan dijadwalkan sebagai berikut:
  - a. Monitoring dan Evaluasi pertama 04 - 06 Agustus 2020
  - b. Monitoring dan Evaluasi kedua 29 September – 01 Oktober 2020
  - c. Monitoring dan Evaluasi ketiga 27 -28 Oktober 2020, dalam bentuk pemaparan hasil penelitian (seminar hasil penelitian).
- (3) Peneliti berkewajiban menyerahkan laporan hasil program penelitian Terapan dalam bentuk:
  - a. Laporan sementara sebanyak 1 eksemplar yang dijilid biasa (tipis) dan diserahkan pada waktu pelaksanaan monitoring dan evaluasi.
  - b. Laporan Akhir Hasil program penelitian Terapan sebanyak 2 (dua) eksemplar yang dijilid menggunakan sampul keras (*hard cover*) dan *softcopy* dalam bentuk *Pdf*, ringkasan, Power point (3 slide, template website LPPM), dan mengisi borang 5, 6, 7. (template website LPPM).
  - c. Abstrak dan Naskah dari hasil program penelitian Terapan tersebut untuk dipublikasikan melalui majalah ilmiah berkala yang diterbitkan oleh LPPM UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta atau majalah ilmiah berkala di luar UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta, dengan menyebutkan sumber pendanaannya.
  - d. CD dan softcopy dalam format *Pdf* yang memuat file Abstrak dan Naskah hasil program penelitian Terapan.
- (4) Penyerahan Laporan Akhir hasil program penelitian Terapan selambat-lambatnya tanggal 27 November 2020.
- (5) Laporan hasil program penelitian Terapan disusun menurut ketentuan yang telah dibakukan oleh Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta (Panduan Penelitian & Pengembangan).
- (6) PIHAK KEDUA harus menghasilkan luaran penelitian dalam bentuk; Bukti telah dimuat atau submit Artikel Publikasi Jurnal Nasional atau Internasional, Seminar Nasional yang diselenggarakan LPPM UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta dan atau Seminar Nasional lainnya, buku ber-ISBN, TTG, Paten / Draft Paten (HKI).
- (7) Proses pengurusan ISBN publikasi dan HKI wajib dilakukan melalui LPPM UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta.
- (8) Semua luaran penelitian menjadi milik UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta, pemanfaatannya dipercayakan kepada LPPM dengan sepengetahuan peneliti.
- (9) Apabila sampai batas waktu ditetapkan untuk melaksanakan kegiatan penelitian Terapan ini, PIHAK KEDUA tidak menyerahkan laporan akhir, laporan keuangan beserta bukti pengeluaran yang syah serta bukti luaran penelitian maka PIHAK KEDUA dikenakan



denda sebesar 1/1000 (satu per mil) setiap hari sampai dengan setinggi-tingginya 5% (lima persen) dari nilai surat perjanjian ini, terhitung dari batas waktu pengumpulan laporan akhir sampai dengan berakhirnya pembayaran bantuan dana penelitian oleh PIHAK PERTAMA, serta PIHAK KEDUA akan dikenai sanksi akademik sesuai aturan yang berlaku.

- (10) Apabila dikemudian hari terbukti bahwa judul-judul program penelitian Terapan dijumpai adanya indikasi duplikasi dengan program penelitian Terapan lain dan/atau diperoleh indikasi ketidakjujuran/iktikad kurang baik yang tidak sesuai dengan kaidah ilmiah, maka PIHAK PERTAMA melalui LPPM UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta menyatakan bantuan biaya program penelitian Terapan tersebut batal dan PIHAK KEDUA wajib mengembalikan bantuan dana penelitian kepada Negara.

Yogyakarta, 06 Juli 2020

**PIHAK PERTAMA**



**Yudi Utama, M.Pd**  
NIP. 19620610 198601 1 001

**PIHAK KEDUA**  
**N A M A**

1. Dr. Puji Lestari, SIP., M. Si
2. Dr. Ir. Eko Teguh Paripurno, M.T.

**TANDA TANGAN**

1. ....
2. ....

**Tembusan Yth:**

1. Rektor (sebagai laporan)
2. Para Wakil Rektor
3. Para Dekan
4. Para Kajur

Di lingkungan UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta



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SURAT TUGAS

NOMOR : 17 /UN62.21/ KL.00/IV/2020

Berdasarkan Surat perjanjian Pelaksanaan Penelitian Nomor: B/105/UN 62/PT/VII/2020 tanggal 6 Juli 2020.

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, atas nama Kepala Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta memberikan tugas kepada:

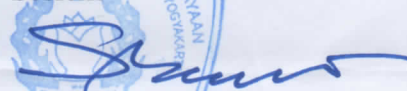
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1	Dr. Puji Lestari, S.IP.,M.Si	Ketua Peneliti
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3	Sularso	Asisten Peneliti
4	Cantrinadia Christie Br Barus	Asisten Peneliti
5	Devi Wening Astari	Asisten Peneliti

Untuk mengadakan Penelitian Terapan yang berjudul:

**"Model Komunikasi Bencana COVID-19 Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Gending Jawa"** pada bulan Juli – November 2020 di Desa Ngandong, Gantiwarno, Jawa tengah.

Demikian surat tugas ini untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Yogyakarta, 6 Juli 2020.

A.n Kepala LP2M UPNVYK  
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**PAGUYUBAN  
SANGGAR SENI RASA JATI  
DUSUN BOMETEN, DESA NGANDONG,  
KECAMATAN GANTIWARNO, KABUPATEN KLATEN**

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**SURAT KETERANGAN TELAH MELAKUKAN PENELITIAN**

Ketua Sanggar Seni Rasa Jati, Dusun Bometen, Desa Ngandong, Kecamatan Gantiwarno, Kabupaten Klaten, menerangkan bahwa:

Nama Ketua Peneliti : Dr. Puji Lestari, SIP., M. Si  
NIDN : 0525067001  
Jabatan/Golongan : Lektor Kepala/IVa  
Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Yogyakarta

Nama Anggota Peneliti : Dr. Ir. Eko Teguh Paripurno, M.T.  
Nama Asisten Peneliti : 1. Sularso S. Sn., M. Sn  
2. Catrinadia Christie Br Barus  
3. Devi Wening Astari

Benar yang tersebut namanya di atas telah melaksanakan Penelitian sejak bulan Mei – November 2020 di Sanggar Seni Rasa Jati, Dusun Bometen, Desa Ngandong, Kecamatan Gantiwarno, Kabupaten Klaten, dengan judul: **“Model Komunikasi Bencana COVID-19 Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Gending Jawa”**.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat agar dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Klaten, 24 November 2020  
Yang menyatakan,  
**Ketua Sanggar Seni Rasa Jati**





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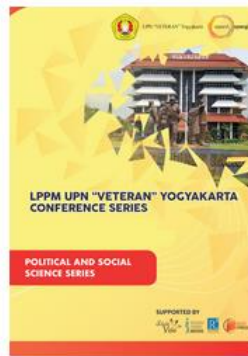


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## Strategic Family Communication On The Covid-19 Pandemy Through Heart-To-Heart Communication

Puji Lestari, Eko Teguh Paripurno

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Yogyakarta  
Email Address [puji.lestari@upnyk.ac.id](mailto:puji.lestari@upnyk.ac.id)

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### Abstract

*The spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia caused anxiety to families, so there was no effective family communication in the event of a disaster. This research aims to find a strategic family communication model in addressing COVID-19 through heart-to-heart communication. This research method uses descriptive qualitative with in-depth interview data collection techniques, focus group discussions, and simulation of Gending Dhandang Gula Corona. The subjects of this study were families affected by COVID-19 in Ngandong Village. The results of this study found a model of strategic family communication in dealing with COVID-19 through heart-to-heart communication. Heart-to-heart communication affects a positive spirit, the soul influences positive feelings, feelings influence positive thoughts, thoughts affect positive attitudes, and attitudes influence positive behavior. Positive behavior makes a disaster-resilient family. Disaster resilient families are developed by applying heart-to-heart communication. The contribution of this research in the form of family strategic communication models and policies in addressing COVID-19 through heart-to-heart communication.*

Keywords: COVID-19; Heart-to-Heart Communication Model; Family Strategic Communication Model

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### I. INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) first appeared in Wuhan City, China (Brown, Kumar, Rajji, Pollock, & Mulsant, 2020). COVID-19 is a disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) (Tang et al., 2020). The disease spread quickly and on a large scale (Hiroshi et al., 2020) to several countries, becoming a pandemic and becoming a global health emergency. One of the stricken countries is Indonesia.

In Indonesia, COVID-19 began to spread in March 2020, data as of 5 May 2020 as many as 872 people died, and 12,071 tested positive for COVID-19 (Covid19.go.id, 2020). COVID-19 is mostly spread through close contact within a community (Tang et al., 2020) so that the spread of COVID-19 began to threaten the smallest social unit, namely the family cluster



(Kaddi, Lestari, & Adrian, 2020). The family cluster is an indication of transmission because one of the families can start with the journey of one of the family members out of the city which becomes the transmission area of COVID-19 transmission. This leads to contagion to the family members and other families.

The family becomes a very vulnerable place because the family is the first place a group of people who are bound in marriage, commitment, or blood legally or illegally to maintain the culture, create, and improving physical, mental, emotional development share future expectations regarding related relationships (Bala, Senduk, & Boham, 2015). This interconnected family relationship is continuous and intimate, so that among the family members who experience certain events then other family members feel the event. One family member who felt anxiety in the face of the COVID-19 disaster, then other family members also felt that. These feelings should not be nurtured, so one of the family members must heal his family's heart and mind. This made the family united and said to be a successful family in the fight against disaster. The success of a unified family and adjusting to each other's families depends heavily on how they communicate between families (Nurhajati & Wardyaningrum, 2014).

Family communication is communication that exists between parents and children, or between husband and wife in various ways as a means of exchanging information, thoughts, socializing the personality values of parents to their children, and conveying all problems that occur and complaints of children to parents (Santi, Koagouw, & Mingkid, 2015). Family communication in the face of the COVID-19 disaster requires good communication planning in order for communication to be established smoothly between families. Communication planning is a way used within the family to properly disseminate positive information between families from parent to child and child to parent through appropriate channels and timely places (Wijaya, 2015). This is what is used for the creation of strategic communication.

Strategic communication is communication that is entirely consistent with the organization's vision, mission, and values and is able to enhance strategic 'positioning' and competitiveness with other organizations (Hardjana, 2017). This strategic communication aims to improve the vision of a disaster-resilient family by realizing the mission. The family is the first place for the growth and development of children both physically and spiritually (Wahidin, 2017) so that parents need to instill a good and positive influence on the child in dealing with problems such as fostering disaster resilience from within.

Research on family strategic communication was conducted by Sofian (2014) which states that communicating interactively and conductively makes families harmonious and fosters warmth and intimacy. The difference with this research is the strategic communication of families in responding to the COVID-19 disaster through heart-to-heart communication. This research also applies the local wisdom of *Gending Dhandhang Gula Corona* as a message so that families do not feel anxious and anxious about COVID-19. This study aims to find a family strategic communication model in responding to COVID-19 through heart-to-heart communication.

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## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

This research uses the concept of strategic communication. Strategic communication is the best combination of all communication elements ranging from communicators, messages, channels (media), receivers to influences (effects) designed to achieve optimal goals (Putri & Rosilawati, 2020). In this study, the communicator is the creator of *gending* and *pengrawit*, a message in the form of *Gending Dhandang Gula Corona*, a medium used in the form of *gamelan* and *wirasuara*. The recipient of the message is family in Bometen Village, Ngandong Village, Gantiwarno, Klaten. Researchers have conducted strategic communication, namely strategic communication for earthquake disasters in Bantul using Javanese cultural values, namely: (1) religion-spiritual values; (2) moral values; (3) societal values; (4) the value of leadership and governance; (5) the value of the joy and the brotherly; (6) the value of the typical spirit of *keyogyakartaan* (Lestari, Puji., DN, RR Susilastuti., Hendariningrum, 2009).

The author also examines the communication strategy of the Karo Regional Government in overcoming communication problems between the government and the victims of Mount Sinabung through the SMS Gateway (Lestari, P., Paripurno, E. T., Wijoyono, E., Suntoro, I., & Brata, 2014). Besides, the author has also researched Sinabung disaster communication strategies through local wisdom, namely: 1). Karo language; (2) Jambur; (3) Philosophy, (4) ecology; (5) kinship or kinship system; (6) *kerja tahun* (Lestari & Paripurno, 2015).

The study also used local wisdom theory. Local wisdom is a reference for behaving in a community. Local wisdom is local cultural values in the form of community activities that can be used as a system of life control and answer the problems faced (Fajarini, 2014). Local wisdom can be found in the singing, proverbs, admonitions, mottos, and ancient books inherent in the behavior of daily life. Local wisdom is reflected in people's long-standing living habits and in its development transforms into traditions, although the process takes a very long time (Haryanto, 2014). Local wisdom used in this study is the habit of people who sing *Gending* to pour out the heart, namely through *Gending Dhandhang Gula Corona*. Researchers have researched local wisdom, namely local wisdom *gending* Java to formulate a model of crisis communication impact from COVID-19 (Lestari & Sularso, 2020). The study stated that local *wisdom gending* Java is useful to prevent COVID-19 and provide a positive message for people to stay at home, maintain health, and improve the immune system. Other local wisdom researched by is local wisdom that is used to avoid throwing mistakes at each other, throwing responsibility when there is a disaster even to overcome the conflict due to disaster, namely through *purpose* in Karo Regency, North Sumatra (Lestari, Kertamukti, & Ruliana, 2019).

## III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses qualitative descriptive methods. Research objects in the form of strategic family communication. The subjects of this study were families affected by COVID-19 in Ngandong Village, Gantiwarno Sub-District, Klaten. Data collection method using in-depth interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and simulation of *Gending Dhandang Gula*

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*Corona*. FGD participants and simulations, namely: 10 families affected by COVID-19. The research was conducted in July in Ngandong Village, Gantiwarno Sub-district.

The data analysis technique alliteratively refers to Ali (Ali, 2015) conducted with: (1) data collection during pre-research, moment-of-research, and post-research. Data collected related to COVID-19 disaster communication before simulation, during simulation, and after COVID-19 disaster management simulation; (2) the presentation of the data is done by selecting the necessary data and relevant to the research, then presenting it in the form of a table or image; (3) draw conclusions on the data that has been presented into the interpretation of results of the research. Withdrawal of conclusions related to the new findings of COVID-19 disaster communication through heart-to-heart communication.

#### **IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

The results found information related to the COVID-19 disaster communication model through liver-to-heart communication. Researchers conducted interviews with families in Ngandong Village who felt anxiety in the face of the COVID-19 disaster. One of the families stated that:

"The role of the family is really being tested during this time of COVID-19. The problem is I am also worried when the outbreak will end so that I can work outside the home, do other activities, not at home. Now I have been at home for almost 6 months, my needs must be fulfilled plus vitamins, I am increasingly worried about whether for the next few months, whether I will be able to support my family. I am also worried that when I come home shopping from the shop, am I still healthy or what. Fear that later it will bring the virus into the family. I worry too much, so my thoughts are negative about COVID-19. Hopefully, this COVID-19 will pass quickly, okay?"(ARB Family, 19 September 2020).

Anxiety is felt by the ARB family due to the COVID-19 pandemic, anxious about the spread of COVID-19 in the family cluster. This feeling of anxiety arises because of the individual's lack of closeness to the Creator of the Universe. Every family hopes that COVID-19 will end quickly and not cause excessive anxiety. This is following the lyrics of Gending Dhandhang Gula Corona written by researchers about hope for the Creator so that COVID-19 disappears quickly (Fig. 1).

### Dhandhang Gula Corona

Cipt. Puji Lestari dan Sri Rejeki

Wirasuara: Sanggar Rasa Jati

Mangga samya, manekung mring Gusti	Covid sangalas kang nggegirisi
Ojo Lali, kang padha manembah	Mugi enggal oncat saking jagat
Nyuwun ngapuro dosane	Kang sampun kathah kurbane
Dimen tansah rahayu	Dhuh Gusti kang ma Luhur
Mugi tinebihno sesakit	Mugi tansah paring Aksami
Nggegiris Corona	Ugi paringa berkah
Muga enggal mlayu	Sadaya Rahayu
Padha njaga kasarasan	Mangga samia waspada
Tansah ngudi resesik diri pribadi	Kasarasan iku kang tansah kaesthi
Allah kang paring berkah	Kalis saking bebaya

Figure. 1 Lyrics of the song Dhandhang Gula Corona

Source: Documentation of Gending Creators (Puji Lestari and Sri Rejeki, 2020)

The meaning of the song in Fig.1 is to invite all to bow down to God and don't forget to worship Allah. We apologize for all sins so that each individual will remain blessed, kept away from the disease, and the dangers of COVID-19. *Gending Dhandhang Gula Corona* means hope in God Almighty to give forgiveness to His people, give blessings, give salvation. Another hope is that the COVID-19 will soon disappear from the earth because there have been many victims. The song also reminded all people to make efforts to clean themselves, increase awareness, and maintain health because health is the main thing, and is safe from the dangers of the COVID-19.

The LDS family states that:

"Honestly, after I listened to this *Gendhing*, I was moved. I was reminded again to stay close to God, maybe at this time we humans are being tested. I sometimes just complain, work, and complain because I have little income and limited work. I should be more grateful and get closer to God so that my mind is clear and I am given health and kept away from various diseases. This piece also gives another positive message for me to stay alert and maintain personal hygiene "(LDS Family, 19 September 2020).

Based on the results of interviews from several of these families, families in Ngandong Village often complain and forget to always get closer to the Creator. Positive thoughts are confused by an anxious heart. This is supported by the circumstances that must be faced by the family and society, namely being vigilant in everything to avoid danger. The local wisdom of Gendhing Jawa Dhandhang Gulo Corona has a positive impact on listeners in Ngandong Village who are used to singing Javanese *Gendhing*. This is following the local wisdom theory which explains that the community or family life habits have been going on for a long time (Haryanto, 2014). Families must continue to heed positive thoughts and hearts to stay healthy and resilient to fight the COVID-19 disaster.



#### **IV.1. Heart Communication in Addressing Family Problems due to COVID-19**

One of the results of the Forum Group Discussion (FGD) states that the social impacts that arise are not being able to have direct contact with relatives, friends, relatives, the community, the environment, including to places of worship. The economic impact in the family is felt, namely, the income is reduced even though there are more daily needs that must be fulfilled because it must also support health or immune problems. The psychological impact that is felt in the family is the feeling of anxiety, fear, worry, stress, boredom, and emotions.

Prevention of COVID-19 in the family is made successful by having strategic communication so that it runs smoothly. This is in accordance with the concept of strategic communication, namely all forms of activities designed and delivered to achieve the desired results by making effective interactions and applying all communication elements (Naryoso, 2014). In this case, the elements of communication start from 1) the communicator, namely the composer of the music and the composer of the *Gending*; 2) the message delivered was in the form of *Gending Dhandang Gula Corona*; 3) the channels used in the delivery of messages are *gamelan* and *wirasuara* from Sanggar Rasa Jati; and 4) the recipient of the message is a family in Dusun Bometen, Kelurahan Ngandong, Gantiwarno, Klaten.

In addition, the prevention of COVID-19 by consuming healthy food, self-isolation, and reducing community gatherings (Law, Leung, & Xu, 2020). This is supported by research conducted by Listautin & Nurzia (2020) regarding communication strategies and health cadres services for the prevention of infectious diseases in the tribal community of children in the Batanghari Regency, Jambi Province. The results of this study indicate that there is an effect of communication strategies and health care services on the prevention of infectious diseases in tribal children in Batanghari Regency, Jambi Province. Strategic communication between humans must be planned, organized, and developed so that it becomes higher quality communication. The communication strategy greatly determines the extent to which the community gathers all strengths and resources for communication.

Solutions taken to overcome social impacts in the family include following the protocol from the government to stay at home if there is no urgent need, establishing communication via telephone, or social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, and Instagram. Spreading positive things on social media carry out this communication, by channeling heart-to-heart communication so that there is a feeling of trust that staying at home is in reducing the spread of COVID-19. Other solutions carried out within the family, among others, are by saving money and making a priority scale in the use of funds. This can be communicated from heart to heart so that all family members can understand and understand for the welfare of the family. The solution in the family is to seek entertainment with various alternative activities such as caring for plants, sports, singing, cooking, making positive messages, and calming the mind by praying and spiritual activities with the family. Heart-to-heart communication made to God gives peace to the minds and hearts of His people.

This study produces a strategic family communication model in responding to COVID-19 through heart-to-heart communication (Fig. 2).

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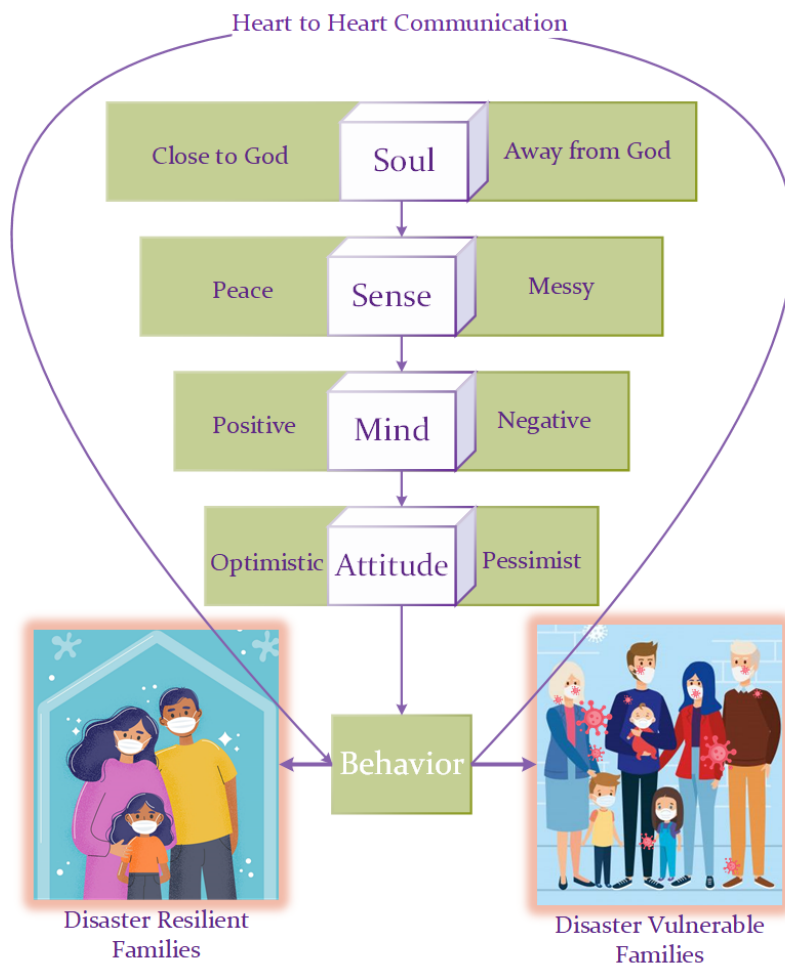


Figure. 2 Family Strategic Communication Models in Responding to COVID-19 through Heart-to-Heart Communication

Source: Researcher's analysis results (2020)

Figure 1 explains that in a COVID-19 disaster situation, an individual's closeness to God also determines the individual's attitude and behavior in dealing with disasters. Survivors who feel panic and anxious, then not accompanied by a belief in God causes people to become weak and helpless in facing various problems related to disaster crises. On the other hand, when an individual is intrapersonal to God, his soul creates a positive aura in the form of strength to face various problems he experiences. The belief that there is always a positive side to all human events results in positive thoughts. Positive thoughts give birth to positive attitudes and behaviors. The stronger the family is united with each other, the more resilient the family is in facing various disasters that occur. Resilience to disasters is fostered by family communication that supports each other in existing circumstances. Families cultivate strong beliefs in the face of the COVID-19 outbreak. Confidence is instilled by developing heart-to-heart communication between families.

## V. CONCLUSION AND FURTHER RESEARCH

The family communication strategy in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic can be done by heart-to-heart communication regarding various activities in the family. Heart-to-heart communication can be implemented starting from creating positive thoughts and feelings facing COVID-19. Positive thoughts encourage positive attitudes and behaviors in daily activities at home. Positive attitudes and behaviors can be co-created with mutual support, being guided and monitored by parents. Positive activities and in accordance with government protocols make families ready to be safe and resilient to the COVID-19 disaster. The contribution of this research is in the form of recommendations for strategic family communication models in responding to residents of COVID-19 through heart-to-heart communication.

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# CERTIFICATE OF PRESENTATION



This certificate is awarded to

**Puji Lestari**

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Yogyakarta

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