

Communication lifestyle of Indonesian and Malaysia students during the corona virus 19 pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Several ways occur in lifestyle 2022 to protect themselves from coronavirus transmission. The research objectives are as follows: To find out the activities of Indonesia Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic, to find out the interests of Indonesian students during the COVID-19 Pandemic, to find out the opinions of Indonesian students during the COVID-19 Pandemic. The research method uses a descriptive approach with the type of qualitative research. The research subjects based on the purposive technique were seven students. The results; Activities of Indonesian students are mainly carried out at home by government regulations by limiting interaction activities with family, friends, and neighbors. Their attention to government policies, studying while doing business, interacting with friends, and entertainment. When making decisions, they are more concerned about money, benefits, and health and are confident in the decisions they make. Student opinions facing the covid pandemic situation are more healthy, grateful, and able to help each other, maintain SOPs, stay productive, the government pays attention to the people, and families always maintain cleanliness and health. Thus, most student activities during the Covid-19 pandemic are carried out at home by limiting interaction activities. Students have attention to government policies, study while doing business, interact with friends, and entertainment to relieve boredom. Students are concerned with maintaining health, being grateful and helping each other. Efforts are being made to maintain SOPs, stay productive, and maintain health protocols. Efforts that need to be made by the government are by listening to the voices of the community and helping the affected communities, while the hope that families need to always maintain cleanliness and provide mutual support, respecting the things around them.

Keywords: Lifestyle; students; corona; virus; pandemic

Gaya hidup Komunikasi mahasiswa Indonesia dan Malaysia pada masa pandemi corona virus 19

ABSTRAK

Ada beberapa cara terjadi pada gaya hidup sepanjang tahun 2020 dalam upaya melindungi diri dari penularan virus Corona. Tujuan penelitian: Pertama untuk mengetahui aktivitas mahasiswa Indonesia dan Malaysia pada masa pandemi COVID-19; Kedua untuk mengetahui minat Mahasiswa Indonesia dan Malaysia pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19; Ketiga untuk mengetahui opini Mahasiswa Indonesia dan Malaysia pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif, dengan jenis penelitian kualitatif. Subjek penelitian berdasarkan teknik purposive sebanyak tujuh Mahasiswa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan; Aktivitas Mahasiswa Indonesia dan Malaysia lebih banyak dilakukan di rumah sesuai dengan peraturan Pemerintah dengan membatasi kegiatan interaksi bersama keluarga, teman dan tetangga, teman; Peminatan mereka pada kebijakan pemerintah, kuliah sambil berbisnis, berinteraksi dengan teman dan hiburan. Pada saat mengambil keputusan mereka lebih banyak pertimbangannya mengenai uang, manfaat yang di dapat, kesehatan dan yakin akan keputusan yang diambil; Opini Mahasiswa menghadapi situasi Pandemi Covid lebih menjaga kesehatan, bersyukur dan dapat saling membantu, menjaga SOP, tetap produktif, Pemerintah memperhatikan rakyat, dan keluarga sentiasa menjaga kebersihan dan kesehatan. Dengan demikian maka aktivitas mahasiswa selama pandemi Covid-19 sebagian besar dilakukan di rumah dengan membatasi aktivitas interaksi; Mahasiswa memiliki perhatian pada kebijakan pemerintah, belajar sambil berbisnis, berinteraksi dengan teman dan hiburan untuk menghilangkan kebosanan; Mahasiswa mementingkan menjaga kesehatan, bersyukur dan saling membantu. Upaya yang dilakukan menjaga SOP, tetap produktif, menjaga protokol kesehatan. Upaya yang perlu dilakukan Pemerintah dengan mendengarkan suara masyarakat, membantu masyarakat yang terdampak, sedangkan harapan yang perlu dilakukan keluarga, dengan selalu menjaga kebersihan, dan saling memberikan dukungan, menghargai hal-hal di sekitar.

Kata-kata Kunci: Gaya hidup; mahasiswa; corona; virus; pandemi

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INTRODUCTION

Several ways occur in lifestyle throughout 2020 to protect themselves from Coronavirus transmission. The COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia impacts society not only on their health but also on their lifestyle due to various policies that apply in the face of Covid-19. This happened because the government issued a policy to stay at home to stop the spread of the COVID-19 virus. This can limit their movement space for activities outside the home by applying social distancing, quarantine, PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions) policies, to locking down in certain areas so that there are fewer restrictions on human communication face-to-face and physical touch, which in turn reduces eventually leads to communication activities using social media (Nila Sari Lubis 2021).

The most visible changes are in social and economic life. People rely more on digital technology to continue living social and economic lives amid physical distancing and PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions) policies.

Therefore, what is the coronavirus's impact on the Indonesian people's lifestyle and habits? The results of a survey conducted online by Snapcart on 17 - 28 March 2020 of 2,000 men and women aged 15 - 50 years in 8 major cities in Indonesia (Bandung, Surabaya, Jakarta, Semarang, Medan, Palembang, Manado, and Makassar), that the ongoing Coronavirus pandemic has disrupted the lifestyle, work habits, and business of the Indonesian people, especially people in urban areas. Impact of Covid-19 is social life which ranks the highest at 48%, then the second concerns career and work at 44%, then the third place is the dissolution of vacation and travel plans at 39%, and then fourth there are concerns about the limited 31% of religious activities, and the fifth cannot do shopping habits 24%.

As technology develops in urban communities, making them busy with their activities, social life in the virtual world is considered more attractive than in the real world. However, from the survey, the results obtained were the opposite. Almost half of the respondents, both men, and women, both young and old, felt that their social life was disrupted. They could not gather with family and friends because they had to keep their distance

(physical distancing) by following the advice to #StayHome (Dinisari, 2020).

This, of course, also happens to students as the nation's next generation. Meanwhile, based on the results of a survey on the lifestyles of Indonesian students conducted by lifestyle in the fourth quarter of 2020, student responses regarding the completion of face-to-face lectures were quite varied. Most of the respondents stated they were pretty happy with learning activities at home. The 2020 Indonesian student lifestyle survey was conducted using a random sampling method on 443 respondents who were students throughout Indonesia. The survey took place from October 6 to December 4, 2020. Comparing the number of respondents in the survey to 144 men and 299 women, students are one of the people who have experienced changes in their lifestyle since the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, primarily when the PSBB was implemented, activities that were run by students is limited.

Based on the research results (Indriani and Prasanti, 2020), The chains formed in conversations starting with COVID-19 cases, they get most of the information, their feelings about it, and the steps to prevent themselves from handling the virus. The chat culture shown in the group consists of four categories, namely, the use of everyday language, the use of stickers facilitated by the application, the use of screenshots of images from other websites, and the use of mixed languages between Indonesian and English.

At the beginning of its occurrence in Wuhan Province, China, Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) quickly spread to several countries worldwide. The Southeast Asian region has not been spared the spread of Covid-19, especially in Indonesia and Malaysia. Due to Covid-19, Malaysia has implemented a lockdown policy to prevent the outbreak of Covid-19 so that the movement of people and the teaching and learning process in universities are also limited. Anxiety and fear of being exposed to the virus arose, so the Malaysian government facilitated students through their universities to do free medical tests. This is, of course, an effort to provide comfort for students so that they are not anxious and monitor their health conditions during the pandemic. Universities in Malaysia have a serious concern for their students, especially concerning the problems of



Source : AKURAT.CO/Muslimin, 2022

Figure 1 Indonesian citizens who are students in Malaysia, Baharudin

daily living needs; even campus representatives visit student accommodations to ensure their condition is safe with varied learning models (Muslimin 2021).

To support various online activities, Gajah Mada University provides several learning facilities such as eLisa, eLok, or e-learning. Through this system, lecturers can upload learning materials and assignments and create learning communities. Apart from that, lecturers and students can interact and have discussions together. A similar experience occurred on the Cyberjaya University campus, Malaysia. Since the Covid-19 pandemic, improvising all teaching and learning activities are carried out virtually. Mahidol University Faculty of Pharmacy also conveyed the various efforts made by the campus to ensure the safety of its community from Covid-19. During the pandemic, the campus aggressively disseminated various important information related to Covid-19, which then ensured the health of its civitas by opening test centers in 4 hospitals, providing quarantine places for their civitas, and closing campuses (Ika, 2020).

As for what is meant by lifestyle, according to (Keller & Kotler, 2012), it is a person's lifestyle that is expressed in his activities, interests, and opinions. (Susanto, 2013) also

said that in general, a person's lifestyle can be seen from the routine activities they do both about what they think about everything around them and how far they care about it, as well as what they think about themselves and the world. Outside. In psychology, communication can be interpreted as a measurement of AIO (activity, interest, opinion) or a statement to describe activities, interests, and opinions in the post-covid-19 pandemic. Lifestyle changes experienced by students can occur significantly or not, which are positive or negative. There is a similar thing. There is a significant influence between the social environment and lifestyle on the consumption behavior of students of the economic education study program FKIP UNS. The coefficient of determination (adjusted R²) is 0.095, meaning 9.5% of student behavior is influenced by the social environment and lifestyle, while 90.5% is influenced by other factors (Budanti, Indriayu, & Sabandi, 2017).

The results of other studies indicate that there is a significant effect of a hedonistic lifestyle on readiness for family life in adolescents in Pragak village, Parang sub-district, Magetan district. A person's lifestyle is created because of the habits of parents in raising their children. Parents with low economic conditions tend to marry off their children at a young age so that after marriage, they often experience economic difficulties, while parents with high economic conditions tend to delay the marriage of their children so that children will be more concerned with career than marriage. (Kadir et al. 2018), then there is a significant influence between the social environment and lifestyle on the consumption behavior of students of the economic education study program FKIP UNS with a coefficient of determination (adjusted R²) of 0.095, meaning that 9.5% of student consumption behavior is influenced by the social environment and lifestyle, while the remaining 90.5% is influenced by other factors (Budanti, Indriayu, & Sabandi, 2017).

In addition, there is a significant influence between the social environment and lifestyle on the consumption behavior of students. A person's lifestyle can be created due to the habits of parents in raising their children. These are some of the things that serve as references for the research carried out and what distinguishes them from previous research because no one has researched the lifestyle of students

based on their daily activities as students both in Indonesia and in Malaysia during the COVID-19 Pandemic Period. This is the reason the research was conducted.

Thus, based on the results of previous studies, a person's lifestyle can be seen from the routine activities carried out, what they think about everything around them and how far they care about it, and what they think about themselves and the outside world. In addition, there is a significant influence between the social environment and lifestyle on the consumption behavior of students. A person's lifestyle can be created due to the habits of parents in raising their children. The promotion of PHBS has supported a healthy lifestyle for the community during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. When an individual adopts a new system, that in his life does not become a psychological obstacle for him. When a new value system, culture, or concept of behavior collides with the belief (religion) held by the individual, this is a mental confrontation as a whole.

These are some of the things that serve as references for the research carried out and what distinguishes them from previous research because no one has researched the lifestyle of students based on their daily activities as students both in Indonesia and in Malaysia during the COVID-19 Pandemic Period. This is the reason the research was conducted. Thus, it is essential to conduct research that can explain the lifestyle patterns of students that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic for the development of communication models related to student lifestyles during the COVID-19 pandemic so that they can find new theories and concepts in the form of models or patterns of style. Student life during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The criteria set to obtain information in accordance with the research problem are students who are still active in college, aged between 18-25 years. Kandell also argues that students aged 18-25 years are a group that looks more vulnerable to dependence on the internet who are in transition from late adolescence to young adulthood and are experiencing psychological dynamics (Azka, Firdaus, & Kurniadewi, 2018).

Based on some of these things, the author is interested in conducting research under the title: "Lifestyles of Indonesian and Malaysian Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic",

To find out the activities of Indonesian and Malaysian Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic; To find out the interests of Indonesian and Malaysian Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic; To find out the opinions of Indonesian and Malaysian Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic. So problems can be found in students with research partners from reputable international campuses and including research ratings international.

RESEARCH METHOD

The lifestyle of students in Indonesia and Malaysia during the COVID-19 Pandemic can be mapped in a procedural framework through the activities, interests, and opinions of Indonesian and Malaysian students during the COVID-19 Pandemic. (Arikunto & Jabar, 2014) states that the descriptive term comes from the English term to describe, which means describing or describing a thing in the form of circumstances, conditions, situations, events, activities, and others based on the data obtained.

The approach used is a more holistic, inductive, and naturalistic approach. The type of research used is descriptive-qualitative type, which is to find out what is hidden behind phenomena that are sometimes difficult to understand with the consideration that life is constantly changing and by using data triangulation analysis techniques, namely to get data from different sources. Whether or not a finding is valid, the researcher reports based on what is happening in the field based on the criteria for the degree of trust, transferability, dependence, and certainty. Through this qualitative approach, it opens up opportunities to better understand the phenomenon under study with the consideration that life is constantly changing and human behavior is dynamic. Samples in qualitative research are called informants or research subjects, namely people who are selected to be interviewed or observed according to the research objectives. Called the subject of research because the informant is considered active in constructing reality, not just an object that only fills out a questionnaire (Kriyanto, 2008). Research subjects from research informants were determined based on purposive techniques as many as seven students, four students from Malaysia, namely

three students from USM, one student from UiTM Shah Alam from Indonesia, and one student from UGJ Cirebon, one student from Unpas Bandung, one student from Sriwijaya Sumatera. Focus group research usually uses a sample of between 6-12 people whose results cannot be generalized (Rofiah & Bungin 2021).

The type of data used in the study is in the form of primary data obtained directly from informants. The object of research is about the lifestyle of Indonesian and Malaysian students during the COVID-19 pandemic, apart from references from secondary data, namely several book references related to research. Interviews are a data collection technique that researchers can use to obtain information about the lifestyles of Indonesian and Malaysian students during the Covid-19 pandemic by having direct conversations. The technique of checking the validity of the data that the researcher uses is in the form of triangulation of data sources by digging for the truth of certain information through various methods and sources of data acquisition. Distinguishes four types of triangulation, including utilizing the use of sources, investigators, methods, and theories. In the study of the four types of poles, the researcher only used examination by utilizing sources. The sources were determined through the “purposive sampling” technique because the informants/resources as data were determined based on the assumptions or opinions of the researchers, namely seven people spread across several universities in Indonesia and Malaysia. Focus group research usually uses a sample of between 6-12 people whose results are not generalizable (Rofiah & Bungin, 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Most of the activities of Indonesian and Malaysian students during the Covid-19 pandemic were carried out at home in accordance with Government regulations by limiting interaction activities with family, friends, and neighbors. This is in accordance with previous research by (Anggraini & Hasibuan, 2020) that the PHBS Promotion has supported a healthy lifestyle for the people of the city of Binjai during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic.

The following is the expression of a student



Source: personal documentation, 2021

Figure 2 The Student Activities in Pandemic Covid 19

informant from Malaysia:

“Close relationships with housemates in rented houses with Islamic activities. Add reading material, arrange daily routine.”

Not much different from the expression of Student Informants from Indonesia:

“Doing lectures with an online system.”

Thus, the activities of Indonesian and Malaysian students while at home are not much different. As students, they undergo lectures and student meetings, and online events, also known as online. This is usually done because through the use of social media, Kevin Liliana builds personal branding through his personal Instagram @kevinlln. This is not only in the form of uploading personal branding content but also by interacting with followers through the Instagram feature so that the personal branding message can be conveyed more quickly and easily. (Efriada & Diniati, 2020). Something similar in other studies is that adolescents need the development of interpersonal relationships in communicating using social media. (Darmawan et al., 2019), as well as assignments from campus. While at home, they also carry out other activities that are not much different, starting from gardening, washing the yard,

or washing personal vehicles; some are even active in freelance businesses.

Their activities at home during the pandemic vary according to their needs; it's just that there are more learning activities at home because it is under the policy of the government of each country that learning activities that were carried initially out face-to-face on campus are implemented at home using an online learning system. to anticipate the spread of the corona virus 19. Students who are active outside campus or in organizations also hold meetings at home online as well.

Student Activities outside the Home. Student activities when they are outside the home, the informant from Malaysia, revealed the following:

"Just leave when necessary, don't linger, go out to the library immediately."

Similarly, the expression of the informant who came from Indonesia is as follows:

"Leaving the house only for urgent needs such as buying a quota to do online lectures."

Students' activities when they go out of the house to do things considered essential such as buying quotas, going to the library, going to the mosque, making tuition payments, health control, and cooperation which they consider essential. One of the informants was worried when he saw students hanging out and walking around in the COVID-19 situation.

Therefore, students carrying out their activities outside the campus continue to do it. It's just that their frequency and duration are more limited, and it is considered very necessary to go out of the house. This is in accordance with Government regulations that Education and Work activities are carried out at home, known as School From Home and Work From Home.

Interaction with Friends. Student activities during the COVID-19 pandemic interacting with friends and informants from Malaysia are as follows:

"Online and a bit difficult due to online problems"

Similarly, the expression of the informant who came from Indonesia is as follows:

"More interaction with friends is done

online than face-to-face interaction, but there is still little direct interaction with friends."

An informant from Indonesia is as follows :
"Interaction with friends uses social media more because of the limitations to face-to-face. As for their activities face to face directly during special events such as breaking the fast or avoiding boredom with many online lecture assignments".

Interaction with family is not much different from the expression of Student Informants from Indonesia :

"Interaction with family is more pronounced because many activities are carried out at home, which causes family members to do more activities at home, so the interaction is carried out more closely than before."

As for the expression of Informant 6, who came from Malaysia, as follows:

"breakfast together"

Thus, student interactions with their families can be carried out more intensely and at certain events because most student activities are carried out at home during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Interaction with Neighbors, Informants from Malaysia revealed:

"Changes help when they need it."

Not much different from the expression of Student Informants from Indonesia :

"Interaction with neighbors continues as usual, but the scope is only with neighbors who are close by."

Thus, interaction with neighbors is carried out as usual but is more limited to neighbors close by and must comply with health protocols. Most of the activities of Indonesian and Malaysian students during the Covid-19 pandemic were carried out at home under government regulations by limiting interaction activities with family, friends and, neighbors, friends. Based on previous research that in general, a person's lifestyle can be seen from the routine activities they do, what they think about everything around them and how far they care about it, and also what they think about themselves and the

outside world (Susanto, 2013), so in this study, there is a difference in what students do, both Indonesian and Malaysian students; during the pandemic period, their activities are limited to more at home.

The interest of Indonesian and Malaysian students during the COVID-19 pandemic revealed the following:

Informants from Malaysia revealed the following:

“The internet because there are many classes that require online classes, so it takes a lot of costs.”

Informants from Indonesia are as follows:

“Of course, it's entertainment, because during the pandemic and being required to stay at home, it makes you feel bored and needs entertainment.”

Thus, the specialization of Indonesian and Malaysian Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic Period, they need a large internet quota for online lectures, reading, posters, videos, as well as watching television and entertainment to relieve boredom.

In the Covid-19 pandemic situation, the events that are often carried out by Indonesian and Malaysian students are as follows :

“Making dishes that have never been done is like cake because you want to spend time with useful activities.”

Similarly, the expression of the informant who came from Indonesia is as follows :

“Exact events related to online, such as lectures, webinars, meetings, etc.”

In a pandemic situation, events that are often carried out by students are certainly not far from online lectures, internet access for coursework, webinars, and online meetings, and doing something useful, even if only at home.

In the Covid-19 pandemic, the topics that students are most interested in are various, as follows:

The informant who came from Malaysia expressed it as follows :

“About the news of COVID-19 itself because I want to know its development, is it getting better or vice versa.”

The expression of the informant who came

from Indonesia explained it as follows:

“Social media, updates on covid developments, vaccine news, mental health, how to develop during a pandemic. Because the current conditions are 180° different from the usual conditions, additional insight and knowledge are needed regarding this matter.”

Thus, during the pandemic, the topics that students are interested in starting with the development of COVID-19 at home and abroad, information about mental health, including avoiding boredom by following young people's trends such as playing TikTok at home, and artist controversy.

In the Covid-19 Pandemic situation, the level of excitement that accompanies student attention is as follows:

The informant from Malaysia stated as follows :

“The government's actions towards the state, because whatever their decisions will give an impression on the people The development of Covid-19 through social media, so they know a lot of things and information”

Similarly, the expression of the informant who came from Indonesia is as follows:

“Games, social media, and others, because nowadays it is very much needed for entertainment at home.”

Students have the enthusiasm and accompany their attention during the COVID-19 pandemic, namely on government policy issues, studying while doing business, interacting with friends and entertainment to eliminate boredom, there are playing games, social media, and others because nowadays it is very much needed for entertainment at home. Based on other research results that during the COVID-19 pandemic, students used social media to share their hearts' opinions, post updates, and emoticons, both UGJ students and Unpad students, while based on the results of research conducted. The use of social media is used to build closer friendships and make social media such as WhatsApp a lecture-discussion group, school alumni groups, organizations, business building groups, and others (Wulandari, Nurudin, & Abdullah, 2021).

In the Covid-19 Pandemic situation, the

level of excitement that accompanies special attention is the most requested constantly

The excitement that accompanies constant attention is as follows:

Based on the results of interviews with Student Informants from Malaysia:

“Focus on ourselves.”

The informant revealed different things as well:

“Apart from the quota, wifi, to support activities during the pandemic. Health protocols need special attention because, at this time, many activities can be carried out offline, although it has not been said to be back before.”

Based on the results of previous research that in general, a person's lifestyle can be seen from the routine activities they do, what they think about everything around them and how far they care about it, and also what they think about themselves and the outside world (Susanto, 2013), so in this study, there is a difference in what students do, both Indonesian and Malaysian students; during the pandemic period, their activities are limited to more at home. This happens because they participate in government programs.

The Interest of Indonesian and Malaysian Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Students have the enthusiasm and accompany their attention during the COVID-19 pandemic, namely on government policy issues, studying while doing business, interacting with friends, and entertainment to eliminate boredom. Based on the results of previous studies (Omar et al, 2011). The purpose of using social media is very significant with the satisfaction obtained, such as satisfaction to avoid silence, seek entertainment and information, as well as strengthen relationships and games. Online. There are also positive implications for respondent communication in realizing easy interaction skills.

The informant who came from Malaysia revealed the following :

“Clothes.”

As for the expression of Student Informants who came from Malaysia as well:

“Buying a book.”

Similarly, the expression of the informant who came from Indonesia is as follows:

“Apart from the quota, wifi, to support activities during the pandemic. Health protocols need special attention because, at this time, many activities can be carried out offline, although it has not been said to be back to normal.”

Students in their lives also desire to meet their own needs, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic when they are always active, most of them are at home. Based on the results of interviews with them revealed the following:

The informant from Malaysia stated as follows:

“Reading books and playing on the internet.”

Not much different from the statement of 3 Student Informants from Indonesia:

“Priorities in life: Worship, education, business, interaction.”

Thus, what has considered interesting for them is the need related to lectures, such as books and the internet, as well as other supporting needs such as supplements, cosmetics, and social media to be able to keep interacting with others and gain knowledge of information.

What is considered dominant in the decision-making process, during the COVID-19 pandemic, of course, there are many problems faced by the community, especially in decision-making. The following are student opinions that are considered dominant in decision-making:

Informants from Indonesia are as follows:

“Health”

The informant's expression from Malaysia is as follows :

“Of course, for health, such as buying masks, face shields, rapid tests, swabs, and vaccines.”

Students both from Malaysia and Indonesia, when making decisions in doing what they want, they have more considerations, namely money, benefits, health, and confidence in the decisions they make.

Thus, in the Covid-19 pandemic situation (Interest) regarding the likes, hobbies, and

priorities in the lives of Indonesian and Malaysian students, the selection of student needs that are considered attractive to spend money on is not much different from college needs, such as books, data quotas, wifi, clothes. Health protocols, as well as food as their primary needs.

As for what is considered interesting for them personally, there are needs related to lectures, such as books and the internet, as well as other supporting needs such as supplements, cosmetics, and social media to be able to keep interacting with others and knowledge of information. When making decisions in doing what they want, they are more concerned about money, benefits, health, and confidence in the decisions they make.

Based on other research results that during the COVID-19 pandemic, students used social media to share their thoughts and opinions, and post updates and emoticons by both UGJ students and Unpad students, while based on the results of research conducted. The use of social media is used to build closer friendships and make social media such as WhatsApp a lecture-discussion group, school alumni groups, organizations, business building groups, and others. (Wulandari, Nurudin, & Abdullah, 2021).

Interests of Indonesian and Malaysian Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic Period in a pandemic situation, events that are often carried out by students are certainly not far from online lectures, internet access for coursework, webinars, and online meetings, and doing something worthwhile even if only at home. During the pandemic, the topics that students are interested in include the development of COVID-19 at home and abroad, information about mental health, avoiding boredom by following young people's trends such as playing TikTok at home, and artists' controversy. Students have the enthusiasm and accompany their attention during the COVID-19 pandemic, namely on government policy issues, studying while doing business, interacting with friends, and entertainment to eliminate boredom. Things that are a constant concern for Malaysian and Indonesian students are the development of information on COVID-19, focusing on yourself, studying while doing business, online college needs such as data quotas, and health.

In the COVID-19 (Interest) pandemic

situation regarding the likes, hobbies, and priorities in the lives of Indonesian and Malaysian students, the selection of student needs that are considered attractive to spend money on is not much different from college needs such as books, data quotas, wifi, clothing, health protocols, as well as food as their paramount need. As for what is considered interesting for them personally, there are needs related to lectures, such as books and the internet, as well as other supporting needs such as supplements, cosmetics, and social media to be able to keep interacting with others and knowledge of information. When making decisions in doing what they want, they are more concerned about money, benefits, health, and confidence in the decisions they make. Indonesian and Malaysian Student Opinions during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The evaluations found in dealing with the Covid-19 Pandemic situation according to Malaysian and Indonesian students include that selflessness will lead to positive developments in a pandemic situation, maintaining more health, and being aware of the pleasures of healthy living. There have been many efforts to stop the spread of covid19, starting from PSBB protocol until the vaccine has started running. With so many suffering, losing jobs, and missing homes, it is a sense of gratitude because God has made it easy for themselves, but at the same time, it is also expected to be able to provide assistance to those in need and to be able to take better care of their health and be aware of the pleasures of healthy living.

The views of the informants from Malaysia are as follows::

"The pandemic will not end if all do not take their respective roles, both from the government and the people. Everyone should always be sensitive to the development of Covid-19 at home and abroad. Take lessons from the developments he gets."

Not much different from the expression of Student Informants from Indonesia:

"On the one hand, this pandemic is not easy to deal with because there are so many declining health conditions, the community's economy is becoming difficult, they have to adapt to the new world of education, and many things. But on the other hand, there are positive things

that can be taken from this pandemic. Many people have been sent home, which makes it more intimate with God.”

Thus, the views of Malaysian and Indonesian students are not much different, that the COVID-19 Pandemic will not end quickly, but our activities must continue to run according to our roles. It is necessary to arrange daily activities consistently, but this is not easy because many are found people with declining health, the community's economy is becoming difficult, must adapt to the new world of education and many other things. But on the other hand, there are positive things that can be taken from the pandemic, namely that many people have been sent home, which makes them more intimate with God.

Feelings in dealing with the COVID-19 Pandemic situation the COVID-19 Pandemic is a virus that, until now, is very feared by many people because if someone is exposed to the virus, it can cause death. Responding to issues regarding the COVID-19 Pandemic in local situations, much information was obtained from the mass media, television, newspapers, the web, and social media, which he obtained through his smartphone. As for responding to issues regarding the Covid-19 Pandemic in national and international situations, the government needs to take severe actions and policies and not only instruct and advise the people to normalize the Covid-19 situation and not easily trust sites that are not yet clear, and the truth is not clear in fact.

This is in line with the news published on (Firmansyah, 2021) that Malaysia Recorded the Highest Record of New Covid-19 Cases. Likewise, according to the Malaysian Ministry of Health, as reported by (CNN's Sophie Jeong, 2021). Thursday, May 20, 2021, most of the new cases were in the Klang Valley area, namely 2,251 cases in Selangor and 660 in Kuala Lumpur. There are 699 new cases in Johor, 445 in Kedah, and 441 in Kelantan. Sarawak and Penang reported 323 and 183 new cases, respectively. The number of recovered COVID-19 cases in Indonesia has increased by 4,969 people, bringing it to 1,621,572 people from May 20, 2021, until 12.00 WIB.

Based on data from the COVID-19 (Firmansyah, 2021). Thursday, May 20, 2021, the number of positive COVID-19 cases

increased from 5,797 people to 1,758,898 people, while the number of deaths due to COVID-19 increased from 218 people to 48,887 people and there were 88,439 people recorded. Active cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia or experiencing additional cases of 610.

Indonesian and Malaysian Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic. Evaluations found in dealing with the Covid-19 Pandemic situation, according to Malaysian and Indonesian students, that selflessness will lead to positive developments in a pandemic situation, being more healthy and aware of the pleasures of healthy living. There have been many efforts to stop the spread of COVID-19, starting from the PSBB, protocols, to vaccines. With so much suffering, losing their jobs, losing their homes, it is a sense of gratitude because God has made it easy for them, but at the same time, it is hoped that they can provide assistance to those in need and be able to take better care of their health and realize the pleasures of healthy life.

Efforts are being made in dealing with the COVID-19 Pandemic Situation by maintaining SOPs such as social distancing and wearing mouth coverings, donating to those in need, staying productive even at home and when forced to leave the house, maintaining health protocols in accordance with government regulations, every time going out or interacting with other people. You must keep your distance, wear a mask, always wash your hands and maintain your immune system, and don't hang out with the crowd.

As for the efforts that need to be made by the government in dealing with the Covid-19 Pandemic Situation by listening to the voices of the people, and not just their groups, helping the affected communities, for example, in the economic aspect, if schools are closed, recreational areas should also be closed or reduced, hope Informants for the government are to be transparent and regularly updated consistently until they are really handled, and during this pandemic, they must think about how to make this pandemic end quickly, implement SOPs, provide additional assistance for people who need it.

CONCLUSION

Activities of Indonesian and Malaysian

students during the Covid-19 pandemic were mainly carried out at home in accordance with government regulations by limiting interaction activities with family, friends and neighbors, and friends. Interested in Indonesian and Malaysian Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Students have the enthusiasm and accompany their attention during the COVID-19 pandemic, namely about government policy issues, studying while doing business, interacting with friends, and entertainment to eliminate boredom. Students' interest in pandemic situations and events that are often carried out by students are certainly not far from online lectures, internet access for course assignments, webinars, and online meetings, and doing something useful, even if only at home. During the pandemic, topics that demand information about mental health, including avoiding boredom by following young people's trends such as playing TikTok at home and artist controversy. Students have the enthusiasm and accompany their attention to government policy issues, study while doing business, interact with friends and provide entertainment to relieve boredom. The things that are of constant concern are focusing on yourself, studying while doing business, the needs of online colleges such as data quotas, and health. In the COVID-19 (Interest) pandemic situation regarding the likes, hobbies, and priorities in the lives of Indonesian and Malaysian students, the selection of student needs that are considered attractive to spend money on is not much different from college needs such as books, data quotas, wifi, clothing, health protocols. As well as food as their primary need. As for what is considered interesting for them personally, namely the needs that are related to lectures and other supporting needs to be able to continue to interact with others and knowledge of information. When making decisions in doing what they want, they are more concerned about money, benefits, health, and confidence in the decisions taken. Opinions of Indonesian and Malaysian Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic. The evaluation found in dealing with the Covid Pandemic situation was that attitudes were more concerned with maintaining health, being grateful, and at the same time expected to help each other. Efforts were made in dealing with the Covid-19 Pandemic Situation by maintaining SOPs, staying productive, keeping health protocols,

hang out less with people. Efforts that need to be made by the government in dealing with the COVID-19 Pandemic Situation by listening to the voice of the people, helping the affected community, while the expectations that need to be done by the family, by taking a shower after returning home, always maintaining cleanliness, and providing support among family members, appreciate things around.

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