THE PERCEPTION AND IMPACT OF COVID-19 NEWS ON THE SOCIETY

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Abstrak
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui reaksi masyarakat terhadap informasi pandemi Covid yang disampaikan oleh media massa. Penyampaian berbagai berita atau hal yang sejenisnya secara berkali-kali membuat masyarakat mudah faham, dan memiliki dampak ketidakpercayaan jika tidak sesuai dengan faktanya. Penelitian ini mencoba untuk mengungkap dan menemukan bahwa media massa secara simultan dapat meningkatkan kepercayaan tentang covid-19 atau sebaliknya. Penelitian ini berbeda dengan yang lainnya, dikarenakan bahwa media yang secara simultan malah membuat ketidakpercayaan secara penuh terhadap pemberitaan yang disampaikan. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif secara pusposive sampling terhadap para mahasiswa yang sekarang lagi belajar secara daring dan selalu dekat dengan berita di media sosial. Responden dalam penelitian ini adalah 300 mahasiswa yang terdiri dari tujuh kampus di Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan, Indonesia. Berdasarkan hasil temuan, penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa informasi yang disampaikan berulang kali tentang Covid akhirnya membuat masyarakat kurang peduli terhadap Covid. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan munculnya fakta terbalik dari berita dari berbagai media massa.
Kata kunci: *Persepsi, media, fakta, simultan, masyarakat*

Abstract
This study aims to determine the public's reaction to the Covid pandemic information conveyed by the mass media. Repeatedly conveying various news or similar things makes it easy for the public to understand, and has an impact of distrust if it is not by the facts. This study tries to uncover and find that mass media can simultaneously increase beliefs about Covid-19 or vice versa. This study is different from the others because the media simultaneously make complete distrust of the news delivered. The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative by purposive sampling of students who are currently studying online and are always close to the news on social media. Respondents in this study were 300 students from seven campuses in South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. Based on the findings, this study concluded that the information that was repeatedly conveyed about Covid ultimately made the public less concerned about Covid. This is evidenced by the emergence of upside-down facts from the news from various mass media.
Keywords: Perception, media, facts, simultaneous, society

INTRODUCTION

Today, pandemic corona (COVID- 19), also in social media, is an integral part of everyday life. In both the world and Indonesia the growth of Covid-19 has been acknowledged immediately (Bai et al., 2020). It is the right or wrong aspect of the information gained by communications research. But even if the news is released regularly and constantly if it will shift the opinion of the public to warrant information and also to be assured (Rampersad & Althiyabi, 2020).

Conditions like this certainly make social media an element of delivering news or addressing the co-19 pandemic. This case is additionally ready to change people's behavior when using social media, maybe good, bad, provoked, even denounced by the govt or fellow community(Lovari & Valentini, 2020; Macnamara, 2019). Media conspiracy is an element of the delivery of stories, counting on the aim of the funds and also the desire of social media holders to be shared quickly. Maybe right or wrong is another problem, but because it's often and lots of, the perception arises that the news is true(Allington, Duffy, Wessely, Dhavan, & Rubin, 2020). The idea of Hypnosis Massa is a component of this research because the media is that the key to delivering all the required news (Long, 2018). Except for hoaxes or lies, people will quickly accept them with true feelings.

Likewise with the theory from Joseph Goebbels (d. 1945) which states that "A lie that's campaigned continuously and systematically will be converted into (as if) a reality! While the right lie is that the truth that's twisted just a touch. ". Fear of uncertainty is a few things that are experienced by people at the time of this pandemic (AR, 2016). Therefore, in times of great confusion like this, it's not surprising that a lot of people want answers, whether or not it sometimes means connecting the incorrect points of conclusion. Are the govt. and therefore the media serious in handling this pandemic, or are they more concerned with media conspiracy factors through various views, including economic factors?

The Covid-19 outbreak sparked widespread panic, as people feared the virus would affect various aspects of their lives. The media is also covering the latest developments in Covid-19, such as government policies and their social impact. Online media keeps you up to date on the current situation surrounding Covid-19 from a variety of perspectives with speed and ease. The high public consumption of media has resulted in the influence of media exposure, which has resulted in several reader interpretations. People's views, behaviors, and even actions are affected by their exposure to the media.

This study begins with the emergence of new technology, which is now part of society's needs and which is impossible to separate from the use of modern technology almost from all aspects of life. Modern technology today also serves as a means of social interaction, where everyone can talk and socialize

directly without meeting one another, namely through the media. as well as the Covid-19 disease news and frames. Technology now enables people to access and receive information more quickly and widely via social media. Some social networks and news on the spread of covid-19 are transmitted every day and even makes a crowd so frightened of the news. Covid-19 news is regularly distributed in media, including up to five times a day, on both newspapers, online news like WhatsApp, online news and messages, on electronic media like television and radio as well as on other social media such as Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook (Llewellyn, 2020, p. 368).

The strength of this research is that the role of the media in delivering news if done continuously will say two views, namely public unrest and distrust. Although the weaknesses of this research still show that the media will be neutral in delivering the news. Neutral within the sense of not choosing and favoring anyone. But in communications, this causes the other. Of course, the matter is how the answer is made by the govt. through the news that's considered positive by the community is delivered correctly, and honestly, if not, then people's perceptions will lead the media within the wrong way, although it's true.

The issue is that although some of the news being shared is real, others are still hoaxes. A lot of information circulating in social media is unclear and gives false news, clickbait (trap connections), or misinformation (inaccurate information). This has led to an understanding in reverse that the public is still unable to accept the news. As a consequence, many people no longer see social media or news as true in general. On the opposite. This is interesting to study by numerous students in several universities in South Kalimantan province.

Theory of Cultivation

The cultivation theory is based on George Gerbner's 1969, which focuses on the long-term effects of media exposure (Gerbner, Gross, Morgan, & Signorielli, 1994). Cultivation theory is an example of the mass media's cumulative effect. The central premise of cultivation theory is that the more time people spend watching and listening to various forms of media, the more they believe the social reality around them is as described by the news anchor (Shah, Chu, Ghani, Qaisar, & Hassan, 2020). The perception that is formed is influenced by various kinds of images and ideological messages that are sent through the media simultaneously. In the context of the relationship between the mass media and the promotion of value, cultivation theory is a theory that affects public attitudes and behaviors (Shrum, 2017, p.3).

The culture theory says that mass media, which is the television theory, plays an important role in the cultivation and shape of social values. According to this theory, TV is the main tool through which TV viewers can learn about society and culture in their environment. The views and prospects of Television are strongly influenced by TV and the views of

mass media are what we think (Potter, 2014, p. 1015; Shrum, 2017, p. 12).

Gerbner examines five hypotheses in this research project on the theoretical indicator. First, social media is essentially and fundamentally able to form an understanding character from the form of news, either through video or audio. Second, because they are often seen throughout the whole time, the media can be the focus of shaping patterns. Third, the perceptions of a person through the media create specific attitudes and opinions regarding different facts of life. Fourth, socializing repeatedly is the main function of the media to build new insights. Fifthly, society can influence the perceptions of media outlets (Morgan, Shanahan, Signorielli, Morgan, & Shanahan, 2014, pp. 480–481).

The media used as information material can be quickly connoted and can influence people's perceptions, according to this culture theory. The fundamental assumption is that continuous media exposure gives an overview and influences what the public perceptions are (Cahyono, 2016, p. 140). This theory is initially about seeing how characteristics or understandings of following the patterns shown can be influenced by television media. This model will certainly have a significant impact on society if it is implemented continuously at the same time. Depending on the direction that is continuously taken, this pattern certainly has a positive or negative impact (Tang, Miller, Zhou, & Warkentin, 2021). It will have the

opposite effect if it's done in the old form. This affects a society that still sees and hears. This means that television determines to a large extent what perceptions the audience gets from society and culture.

Social media has quickly developed from being a mere tool for accessing information to a tool for individual interactions in the discovery and sharing of contents, opinions, and information. Individuals use different technologies to access content and to connect virtual communities on various social networking sites to develop information connections. This view, if it continues, will undoubtedly remove the rights and confidence of the community so that the news that is conveyed will eventually be more distrustful, although true.

The Role Of Media In Overcoming Hoaxes

In a time of crisis like this, many of us are scared and need to search out a proof. When people are afraid and feel they need no control over true, they'll embrace any ideas. In a sense, conspiracy theories are psychologically calming (Douglas et al., 2019). Conspiracy theories provide explanations that allow people to keep up their own beliefs in uncertain times. Fear of uncertainty is natural in the face of disaster (Dentith & Keeley, 2018). This pandemic may be a major event that shakes awareness from top to bottom. Normal life is suddenly startled by a seemingly random event. people

who don't have any theoretical preparation will easily embrace conspiracy theories, some activists are not any exception. Large events that appear absurd need an equally unreasonable explanation. Therefore, in times of great confusion like this, it's not surprising that a lot of people want answers, whether or not it sometimes means connecting the incorrect points of conclusion.

The media propaganda that's raised each day by always directing a rise in cases with only a few cases has certainly made the Indonesian public psychic disturbed by various cases. Information about small things, things that not everyone knows, that's considered not important, or information that's not needed by the community can turn out to be big, known by many folks, important, and needed by the community. The role of mass media is becoming increasingly important because mass awareness generally is symbolic awareness, namely awareness on the surface.

The addition of positive cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia will be seen on the website covid19.go.id and submitted directly by the govt Spokesperson regarding the Handling of Covid-19, Achmad Yurianto. Until Friday (6/5/2020), there have been 29,521 positive cases. Of these, 9,443 were declared cured and 1,770 died. While the place to be studied, namely within the province of South Kalimantan, after all also began to extend additionally. Positive confirmation was recorded for 1,213 people, 104 patients recovered, and 93 died. This data was updated daily with cut-off data at 12.00 WIB.

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It is this media propaganda that finally makes many of us worried, and various cases that ought to be within the spotlight within the discussion room like corruption or others.

Almost each day stories about coronavirus (Cinelli et al., 2020; Llewellyn, 2020). Our fear now could be, not the virus itself, but anxiety, panic, fear, and hoax news (Gao et al., 2020). Therefore, the media shouldn't participate in causing excessive syndrome amid a stretch of the war against Covid-19. Conventional media must be ready to neutralize things so people face the current situation without concern.

Mass Media's Influence And Impact

When the country's leaders in Indonesia announced the primary case that appeared in early 2020, it seemed that the general public was commencing to fear a giant surge. Although other countries have competed in handling this problem. Various mass media or social media compete to search out readers with a spread of interesting titles to read and visit (Depoux et al., 2020). The media at that point began to relinquish signs of "danger" for the govt to watch out from now on.

The media helps with a range of responses and assumptions that are rife to shield Indonesia from the Covid-19 virus outbreak. People also began to fret and worry while the lockdown process only began one to 2 months after the outbreak of the virus all told corners of the Province. Social media and mass media have gotten nervous and worried about various news possibilities that want to remind again that this virus is dangerous. However, all social media began to argue with one another about the danger or not this virus. Many also deny that the news is inaccurate and a few even assume it false (Chin, Liu, & Wang, 2020; Pennycook, McPhetres, Zhang, & Rand, 2020). The quantity of social media which after all has a bearing on unidirectional communication systems and public mistrust within the media began to emerge.

Based on the Two-Step Flow Theory, formulated by Paul F. Lazarsfeld, indicates that various ideas or ideas often flow to the mass media to opinion leaders and from them then conveyed to the general public (Romer, Jamieson, Bleakley, & Jamieson, 2014, p. 115; Soffer, 2019). Therefore, informal social groups have several levels in influencing people and therefore the way they choose media content and act thereon. The impact that arises that mass communication can compile a message and send it through various media to a large audience that's anonymous and heterogeneous. The presence of recent communication media as a result of the increasingly developing information and communication technology tends to blur the boundary between interpersonal communication or traditional interpersonal communication and mass communication.

Public anxiety about negative news in various mass media causes media communication to be hampered and is taken into account as a media conspiracy in handling Covid-19 and continues to grow and increase from March to June 2020. The rise in Covid positive patients and people who die each day is often updated within the mass media (Cai, 2020). The community also continues to read daily and listen to that each day many that are positively sick and die also still fall.

The tendency of public communication is ultimately led to the statement that there's something wrong with the news. is that the media that's lying or is that the government not serious about handling the covid-19 issue. Including when the new normal term

is applied with minimal preparation and patients still improve (Llewellyn, 2020). This proves that large-scale reporting with positive values essentially within the community becomes negative because the evidence within the field continues to be doubtful (Chin et al., 2020). Therefore, this study aims to determine the public reaction to the information pandemic conveyed by the mass media, especially those who are at the university level, how they view this situation.

METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted from February to May 2020. Data analysis during this study used a quantitative descriptive method with a phenomenological approach, to get an outline of public confidence within the role of social media or mass media during the Covid-19 pandemic. Three factors are asked during this study, namely: the paradigm of the ability of the media effect that sees the strong influence of the media on the mass audience. the paradigm of limited effects or minimalist effects of media on mass audiences. and also the paradigm of the cumulative effect of the media on society.

The samples used as research material are those daily use mass media or news as a part of their daily lives and learning. The sample during this study was 300 students at six universities in South Kalimantan, Indonesia. The campuses used as sample material are Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari, Sekolah Tinggi

Agama Islam Al-Falah Banjarbaru, Unviersitas Islam Kalimantan Syeikh Muhammad Arsyad al-Banjari, Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Rasyidiyah Khalidiyah, Amuntai, Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam al-Washliyah Babarai, Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Darul Ulum Kandangan. The explanation for population selection is because demographically, students in tertiary institutions have more scientific character than the overall public.

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics

| Profile		Freq
Total Respondent		300
Gender	Male	167
	Female	133
Age	19-23	213
	24-28	87
Education	Bachelor	300
Work	Student (universities in South Kalimantan	300
Screening	Online learning and discussion have an android phone find out news about covid-19 active on social media at least whatsapp	200

This research used the explorational survey method by making students who were currently learning online and who interacted with the community directly on Covid-19 news objects. This focus is completed to seek out conspiracy theories within the spread of reports on mass media. The information collected during

this study uses primary data obtained through questionnaires distributed online to students at tertiary institutions in Indonesia, bearing in mind that in the pandemic period social policies and physical distancing prevailed, making it impossible to travel on to the sector. This study aims to determine how the function of communication media will help in a comprehensive understanding of the Covid-19 pandemic and its consequences.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Research Results From Several Campuses In South Kalimantan

Based on the survey results of respondents' responses to the emergence of stress on the learning process of the epidemic covid-19 in South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia, exactly one-third of respondents considered that the learning process of students when held lockdown did not cause symptoms of stress on students (38.5% l), there were symptoms stress (31.3%) and without any symptoms (30.3%). This means (table 2.) that most students do not feel stressed when doing online learning, although it is not supported by the presence of mobile equipment and even a good internet network, not all subjects can be conveyed properly.

Table 2
The Emergence of Stress in The Learning Process During The Covid-19 Pandemic
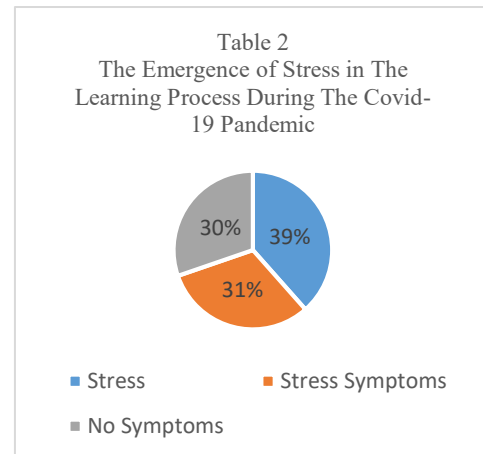
In connection with the impact of online learning, respondents' response graphs also showed symptoms of stress (31.3%) and weak Immune (9.6%) when the lockdown in the learning process including crises marked students were told to come urgently suddenly without preparation to school, uncertainty (uncertainty) felt by students with concerns when this condition will end, loss of control is characterized by the presence of students who can only see or hear without being able to do anything except using a cellphone when working on assignments, changes in sleep or eating patterns of students, students have difficulty concentrating, deteriorating mental health conditions of students. This is certainly a concern, especially the parties involved in online learning process activities because if it turns out online learning causes symptoms of stress when lockdown on the learning process of a teacher in collaboration with parents must carefully control the time of student break, reducing listening to news including the media social, consuming healthy and nutritious food, exercising regularly, avoiding drinking alcohol or if the stress felt to hinder daily activities can contact the public health service provider.

Based on the survey results that the learning process of students when the lockdown does not cause symptoms of

stress on students (38.5%) or strong immunity (71%) is characterized by the use of mobile facilities to support online learning process activities. This means there will not be many problems when doing the learning process because of personal property. Learning activities also do not have to use a cellphone but can use a laptop. But not all students have laptops for online learning because the area of residence still has internet network difficulties. Therefore the use of mobile phones has become the main choice as an online learning medium because internet access providers only need to buy credit.

Based on the results of a survey of respondents, does not appear to cause any symptoms when the lockdown is applied to the learning process because it considers that the use of social media as online learning media (30.3%) or (19.5%) No symptoms of decreased immunity is an interesting idea to apply. From the beginning only as a means of entertainment, along with the development of innovative learning techniques, social media (mobile and laptop) can be useful for learning tools.

The survey results (table.3) about the respondents' views on news relating to Covid-19 in the media are quite decent (47%). As many as 26.3% thought that the news presented was in the proper category and 10.5% of respondents thought it was very feasible. This shows that the news about Covid-19 in the media is still considered positive by respondents. However, it should also be noted that as many as 11.5% of respondents consider the news displayed by the media to be in the inappropriate category and 4.6% of respondents rate it highly inappropriate. This shows that the news presented by various media was deemed inappropriate so it was feared to hurt respondents during the pandemic.

Table 3.
Respondents' Views of Covid-19 Coverage in the Media
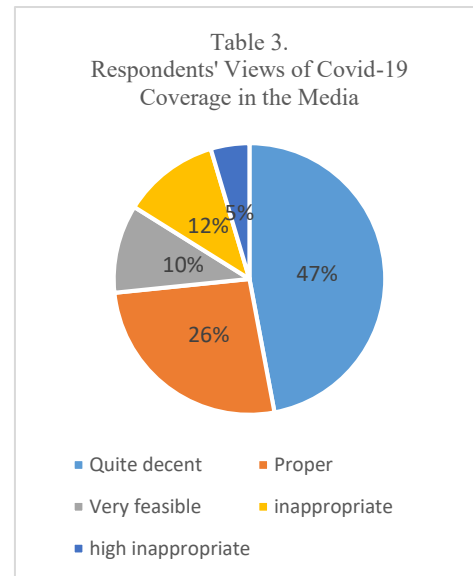
Related to the respondents' feelings when hearing or reading the news about Covid-19 in the media (table 4.), most of them chose very sadly (52.6%), furthermore, it was reinforced by respondents who chose the sad category of 29.9%. This shows that the news about Covid-19 during the pandemic did indeed make headlines in almost all media to generate high empathy. Media framing of the powerful Covid-19 victim was very successful in arousing the feelings of the audience or the listener. Feelings of sadness that are raised by respondents can also be seen from various perspectives, namely from the viewpoint of victims, families, medical workers, the community, and the government. This is because the media in presenting news highlights from various points of view.

Table 4.
Respondent's Feelings When Hearing or Reading The News About Covid-19

64%

36%

■ Very Sad ■ Sad
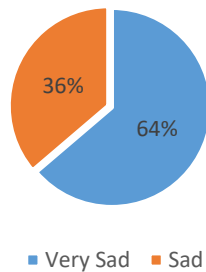
From the perspective of the victim, the respondent feels empathy for the pain suffered. Also, many victims must be far from their families because they must be isolated. The victims' families are also given a lot of negative stigma due to harassment and discrimination. Not only about the victims and their families, the audience and readers were also presented with news about the sacrifice of medical personnel who complained of lack of PPE, suffered discrimination and harassment, and even contracted the virus to death. Media framing of medical staff is quite high which makes people feel aroused so that various supports and even material assistance appear. Indonesian people also feel sad and concerned about the news that was raised by the media for the "stubbornness" of society. In various media, many people do not yet have a concern for health protocols, which makes the government restless as policymakers and other people who stay at home. Besides, the impact of Covid-19 also caused sadness for respondents due to paralysis of all activities so that many caused losses and public unrest.

The pandemic was a scourge for the people. Staying at home with various kinds of news about Covid-19 made people more anxious. News about Covid-

19 which is increasingly mushrooming with various framing that is raised makes the audience or listener experience a psychological and traumatic impact. As a result of the concern over Covid-19 with the increasing number of cases, news about Covid-19 became more epidemic until hoax news appeared. Many news that contains misinformation, news that is too exaggerated, provide various theories about Covid-19 that are not necessarily true. This has led to a polemic that has caused public distrust of the media.

Based on the results of a survey to measure public confidence in the media reporting on Covid-19 (table 4.) shows interesting results. As many as 66.1% of respondents gave doubtful answers for their trust in the media. This is a big question mark as to why the public doubts the Covid-19 news presented by various media. As many as 23.7% still have trust in the media in presenting news about Covid-19 and as many as 10.2% of respondents do not believe in the news Covid-19. The survey results cannot be underestimated. The fading level of public trust in the media makes questionable media objectivity. This is because the media is an important component of society. After all, it provides transparent, objective, and novelty information.

Table 5.
Measure Public Confidence in The Media Reporting on Covid-19

10%

24%

66%

■ Doubtful ■ Trust ■ Not Believe
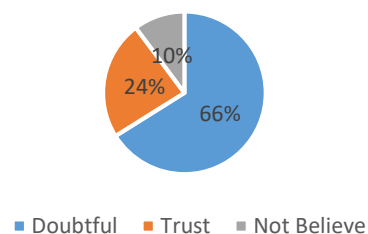
Public distrust of the media is also caused by the notion that the media

is a "tool" for the government to support its interests. The media has a big role to influence the public on the information provided so that the media should always uphold the code of ethics of journalism that guides it. This is done so that the news displayed can be enjoyed and trusted by the public. The media can be a valid reference for any public problems that arise by putting forward the facts

Based on the survey results of respondents' responses to their views on the news about COVID-19 in the media and news among students in South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia, some respondents considered that reporting COVID-19 in this media was appropriate. This can be seen from the graph that shows that most respondents consider that the news is a piece of decent news. Nearly half of the respondents (47%) stated that news about COIVD-19 in the media was appropriate to be presented and read, 26.3% stated, and 10.5% stated that it was very feasible. Only 4.6% of respondents stated that the COVID-19 news in the media was very inappropriate, and 11.5% stated that it was not feasible. This means that the presentation of news about COVID-19 delivered by the media is something worthy of being presented so that it should be worth reading. This news became interesting to fill in spare time during the pandemic as well as to know the development of news about COVID-19 presented by the media.

The Facts Prove The Reverse Attitude When It Is Stressed

Regarding the results of the survey, it can be said that the media has played its role well during the Covid -19 pandemic. The news presented received positive appreciation with the majority of responses given by respondents. Like the news circulating during the Covid -19

pandemic, it contributes to news reading materials that are worth reading by students, and should be able to educate students (and also the public) to better know the whereabouts of Covid -19 and at the same time how best to prevent Covid -19. For example, Chan et al. (Chan, Nickson, Rudolph, Lee, & Joynt, 2020) have developed an infographic about airway management in patients suspected or confirmed by the Covid -19. Social media benefit from the rapid dissemination of educational content during the Covid -19 era. In a few days, requests for its translation into more than 10 languages were received via Twitter and the website and the distribution also made it possible to adapt the graphics to the specific features of each medical environment (González-Padilla, Tortolero-Blanco, González-Padilla, & Tortolero-Blanco, 2020, pp. 120–122).

Studies have demonstrated in publications that the spread of scientific literature to social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) increases the number of downloads, queries, and quotations from these articles (8–10), which are characteristics which, thanks to the Covid -19 pandemic, have certainly enabled knowledge to be spread rapidly worldwide, in addition to significantly reduced publishing opportunities (Chan et al., 2020).

Furthermore, based on the results of the survey respondents' responses to their views on the behavior of social media use in learning can be conveyed that the majority (83.2%) stated that the use of social media in learning is an interesting idea. In another part, only a small proportion (16.8%) stated that social media should not be used for learning because its main function is for entertainment. This means that an understanding of the importance of a solution to a problem has been partially obtained. Besides, a mindset shift has

also taken place, namely the digital age has been regarded as something important and necessary.

For this reason, we recommend following certain guidelines for responsible use in social media when disseminating information before sharing the information on the media. Table 6. provides a summary of these guidelines.

Table 6. Criteria for the responsible use of social media information. Modified from Chan et al (Chan et al., 2020)

Guidelines to use social media responsibly to disseminate information
1. Prefer dissemination by established platforms or communications groups.
2. Specify the source for information sharing. Do not share information without a clear and trustworthy source.
3. Do not share the information which can only lead to panic or anxiety.
4. In vitro studies and low quality, evidence is of little or no use in daily practices and might give unfounded hope that the sharing of information will prefer quality over quantity.
5. The report, where appropriate, conflicts of interest.
6. Do not provide social media medical advice and abstain from making recommendations that are not supported by evidence as this might confuse the public.
7. Make sure the news that is spread is valid and don't bring up different speculations because it will cause public distrust later

During the Covid -19 pandemic, indeed, all levels of society faced various problems, including the students. They can no longer do their college activities as they usually enter the classroom, meet with fellow friends, meet with lecturers, then interact with one another. The Covid -19 pandemic limits it all. All verbal

(face-to-face) communication activities are stopped. The solution offered is to hold lectures on the net / online. Various breakthroughs have been made related to this type of online learning. This was done to solve the problem of not being able to carry out tutorial lectures in the classroom as in the days before the Covid-19 pandemic.

On the other hand, the shift in mindset regarding the view of the use of social media, as part of the development of the digital age, has been considered something important and necessary. That is, the era like now is the time to think to make digital media as media that is not just for mere entertainment. As we know, digital media has now shifted from being just a new item for entertainment but has penetrated various fields, such as e-commerce (such as an online shop that is currently growing), medical, and others. Thus, it is also possible to develop this media for education. The need for digital media in the world of education has become something very urgent, no longer just as a medium of entertainment.

CONCLUSION

The Covid-19 pandemic period impacted society on its trust and satisfaction with the media. Easy access to the news today makes news very easy to find. News about Covid-19 with various framing is endemic on various media platforms as headlines. Inter-media competition makes framing displayed by the media made as attractive as possible

by bringing up titles that sometimes cause "traps" (clickbait). Based on the survey results, the news displayed by the media about Covid-19 is still in the appropriate category to be displayed. The news that is displayed is classified as news that can arouse people's feelings because when it is watched it makes the community very sad. The framing highlighted by the media has made Covid-19 an important part of changing the social fabric of society. Covid-19 News was also one of the things that caused respondents to distrust the media. This is due to the news coverage of Covid-19, which was exaggerated and considered too frightening. Besides, the large number of hoax reports related to Covid-19 also made people begin to doubt the media.

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