



Damaging Discourse in Online News Trends Over Ecological Literacy

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ABSTRACT

The major objective of this research is to have a substantial impact on the damaging discourse of trends in online news of Eco literacy, beginning with a discussion of its locus of Ecology, Eco-literacy, and Eco linguistics in Indonesia in the wake and post-pandemic age. Then the study presents some of the antecedents of the worst condition of literacy around us in Indonesian Nature, continuing into the emergence of uncontrolled conditions of news that hypnotizes our way of living. Further, it presents a comprehensive and historical conspectus of Eco Literacy as it exists today, including some of the fundamental ideas by Arran Stibbe, David Orr, Kathy Ann Mills, Khan, Greg Gerard, and the Social Practice of Bang & Door. By applying phenomenological research, NVivo 12 Plus, this study applies a Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) model to find out how language in online news might modify the consumptive paradigm and is not under environmental ethics in social society through online media. Finally, the result of the research indicates three coding in form of nodes in NVivo that covers Ideological Background; 23 references in 9 news, Sociological Background in Social Millau; 6 references in 5 news, and Biological Background; 5 references in 5 news. And all those findings lead to on big finding, the struggle for environmental destruction.

Keywords: Eco Literacy; eco linguistics, digital literacy, EFL

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1. INTRODUCTION

A new set of regulations was introduced by the Indonesian government in response to the COVID-19 outbreak. Reregulation of PPKM (restriction) levels nowadays has been freed. Even so, it was restrained, Indonesia and Jakarta's air quality has not improved significantly despite the stringent enforcement of this environmental law. In accordance with the Air Quality Live Index, AQLI (IQAir, 2020) In the last two decades, Indonesia's air quality has gradually deteriorated and is currently classified as the 20th worst in the world. (Minister of Environment Life and Forestry Indonesia, 2021).

And now, in the wake of the COVID-19 outbreak, environmental issues are at the forefront of conversation in Indonesia and the rest of the world. It is evident from President Jokowi's remarks on global climate change. At least three opinions were given by the President when he spoke at the World Leaders Summit on Forest and Land Use on November 2, 2021, at the Scottish Event Campus in Glasgow, Scotland (Indonesia, 2021). The president is combating many environmental issues by challenging our concept of comprehensive forest management. Indonesia, which boasts the world's largest mangrove forest, pledges to establish the World Center Mangrove in Indonesia. And finally, the president emphasizes the need for market incentives for a sustainable forest management system.

The post-pandemic era has begun to accelerate the growth of the industrial sector, and the growth of the economic sector in Indonesia is mostly dependent on the natural resources commodities. In Indonesia, the aftermath of natural resource exploitation is typically the most pressing issue. Arran Stibbe (2015) describes the primary paradigm of our environmentally damaging conduct based on the story we live by. Nonetheless, the disparity between consumption and waste has expanded in recent years due to ecological devastation. The narrative we live by determines how individuals respond to mass consumption and environmental degradation.

This phenomenon could be exemplified by a peek of a newspaper or social media literacy, such as an online magazine, online newspaper, tweeter, or hashtags such as Terrorism dead victims against pollution. Terrorism has become the greatest menace in Indonesia. (Fitriani et al., 2021) Even though the Muslim majority in Indonesia was the smallest in the world, four deaths were attributed to terrorism between 2019 and 2021. One fatality in Medan, two fatalities in Makassar, and one fatality in South Jakarta were all caused by suicide bombers. The Pollution and Health Metrics study, published by the Global Alliance on Health and Pollution in December 2020, stated that of the 232,974 pollution-related deaths documented in Indonesia, 123,753 were attributable to air pollution and 60,044 were assigned to water pollution. (IQAir, 2020). Comparing the number of deaths to those resulting from terrorism is a striking contrast.

If we scroll down the recent and typical news in Indonesia, there is the growth of the economy in Indonesia. Unfortunately, behind that news, there was a butterfly effect that brings getting rich was the goal of society. And this condition makes it our future generations will hard to survive and even more consumable trend as their goals. For example, the pollution-related mobile phone as communication media has already shifted to become an entity of a show of wealth and prestige. This phenomenon was proven with the rise of lending services for the American mobile phone brand named Apple. As Prof will Steven said that "History has shown that civilizations have risen, stuck to the core values and then collapse because they did not change, that's what we are today." (Liverman, 2011). As anthropocentrism and economists, we are on the road to ruin because our objective was economic expansion. We live in an age where information-driven mass media unwittingly mesmerize our way of life. Stories in the minds of the majority of people in a society and culture influence how they think, speak and act. Consequently, the purpose of this study was to investigate the narratives surrounding us from an ecological perspective. And how does the Eco Literacy Approach contribute to the search for a new paradigm to raise social awareness of environmental issues?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Social media is a unique phenomenon that can provide a snapshot of society as a whole. Social media has a significant impact on the language phenomena, especially when we consider the pandemic conditions that require us to remain at home. As indicated by the Indonesian Internet Service Provider Association, if the number of internet users increased by 73.7 percent in 2019 and 78.18 percent in 2020, this would represent a significant growth. (Indonesia Internet Provider Association, 2020). On average, Indonesians spend three hours each day surfing the Internet, engaging in activities such as accessing social media networks (90%), seeking information (75%), seeking amusement (58%), electronic mail (47.3%), playing video games (44%) and shopping (48.5%) (Fantini et al., 2021). The most appealing activities for Indonesians are social media and information gathering. The duality of readers and writers, in which the social context of the selection of news and information becomes a reflection of society, is unquestionably a fascinating topic to explore.

A different view is expressed by James W. Carey in (Pooley, 2020), expressing that the news does not reflect reality. The news is merely a creation of reality. The stance of positivism views news as both reflection and information. The reader perceives the news as a replay of events or a depiction of reality. And this reality is retold and transformed through the news. However, this is regarded differently from a constructivist standpoint. The news is compared to a drama or theatrical performance. Obviously, the news does not represent reality, but it is a painting that depicts the conflict between many parties involved in an incident.

In essence, the positivist perspective views news as a reflection of reality. However, because truth and news reflect like a mirror, news can influence particular social communities to tilt and take the lead in accordance with the news they desire. Therefore, news must be identical and consistent with the facts to be covered, however, constructionists argue that news cannot be a reflection and mirror of reality. Because news is a product of reality's fabrication. As reported by Daniel C. Hallin (2004), Reality is reflected in the news. The news reflects reality. Consequently, it must correspond with the truth to be reported. Constructionists oppose this viewpoint. According to constructionists, the news is the consequence of social construction, which involves the ideas, beliefs, and values of journalists and the media at all times. How facts are transformed into news depends on their comprehension and interpretation. In order to create the opposite of positivism and constructivism, this study focuses on (Dewi, 2019) is important to understand how the paradigm was constructed and how it was constructed in Indonesian-language conservation news literacies.

2.1 Eco Linguistics

Steffensen and Fill (Dewi, 2019) define the Eco Literacy concept into four different interpretative approaches. The first approach focuses on language as a symbolic ecology, symbolic means that two different language symbols interact with each other in a particular location. The second approach defines language as part of a socio-cultural environment that becomes a specific cultural community. The third approach deals with constructive ecology and how the participation of these ecologists influences and adapts to the social environment. Finally, natural ecology is concerned with the relationship of language to its biological and physical environment. If we conclude, Eco linguistics deals with the equal interaction between the environment, earth, animals, and human life. It can even be a correlated relationship between humans

and other humans. It is also a distinguishing marker between what linguistics means from Eco linguistics.

According to Stibbe (Stibbe, 2015) In Eco linguistics, we take the value behind stories, metaphor, myth, and others and put it together become the stories we live by. In Eco linguistics, the three central discourse was Uses Linguistics analysis to reveal the stories we live by. Second, question those stories from an ecological perspective, and contribute to the search for new stories to live by. The resources to find a way of using language that can inspire people to respect others and protect the ecosystem. There are eight patterns (Stibbe, 2015) of stories as a tool for English Language Teaching context; 1. Ideology 2. Framing. 3. Metaphor, 4. Evaluation, 5. Identity, 6. Conviction, 7. Erasure, and 8. Silence.

And this research focuses to use Sapir (Fill & Mühlhäusler, 2004) states that within the scope of Eco linguistics, language and environmental relations exist only on the level of the lexicon, not, for example, at the phonological or morphological level of this interrelation exists merely on the level of the vocabulary and Notes, for example, on that of phonology or morphology. "This can be presented in the Bang and Door Dialog Model chart in (AZHA, 2015)

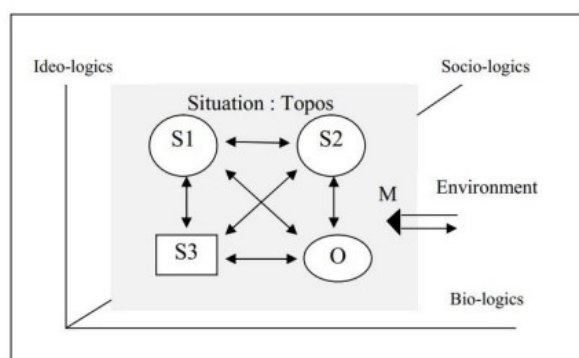


Figure 2: Dialogical Social Practice of Bang & Door

There are three underlying concepts from the table above, the first is related to; First, *Ideological Background*, a concept from Lindo & Bundsgaard in (Simanjuntak, 2015) provides an understanding that ideological background is closely related to belief systems, paradigms, mental or cognitive conditions in individuals or collectives. The ideological background certainly has its characteristics between one social community and another. Ideology is formed from constructing a collective building of shared understanding built up in the social community. This is in accordance with Stibbe's (Stibbe, 2015) understanding, that the ideological background is formed in the form of myths, norms, laws, values , and regulations or rules in a society.

Second, *Sociological Background in Social Milieu*. According to Fill (Fill & Mühlhäusler, 2004), The language used has a relationship with the community. This relationship is closely related to the communication that wants to be raised in particular community groups to show identity with diverse motives such as seeking protection, maintaining power, and mastering material and prestige. It is an important and excellent marker to mark the relationship between linguistic structure and social structure. And in the ecological approach, this sign is the main asset in the balance of relations between humans and the surrounding environment. Still, if the significance of this imbalance is too high, this study is contrary to ecological principles and can be categorized as an anthropocentric paradigm. But in fact, a language can vary due to class relations, gender, social status, and social background. The sociological background of a society is

reflected in the language they consume and produce. The sociological background of Eco linguistics is tied to relations with each other in a social environment.

Third, *Biological Background*. This biological background has a relationship with the biological environment contained in the essence of a language in the news. The biological environment in both living and non-living physical conditions looks natural in the context of news literacy. The physical condition of living and non-living things is an integral part of the ecosystem. The biological background indicates the presence of biotic and abiotic components around the public sign. Biotic components are all organisms that live in an ecosystem, namely animals and plants. Abiotic components are non-living organisms in the ecosystem, namely the sea, soil, weather, microorganisms, and microorganisms (Lindo & Bundsgaard, in (Subiyanto, 2013)

Actually, the history of Eco Literacy dates back to the 1970s when Haugen in (Subiyanto, 2017) proposed a theoretical conceptual framework with a number of linguists, compiled in Language Ecology. And in Indonesia, this trend is growing rapidly since 2015 until now. There are at least six studies on Eco Literacy perspective from 2015 to 2018 (Subiyanto, 2017). These six studies relate to environmental self-awareness associated with several lexicons in news text conservation, community, an eco-friendly agricultural lexicon in Angkola or Mandailing language, the lexicon of folklore in Lake Toba, the faunal lexicon in Sundanese society, and the Tukad Badung lexicon in Bali. Meanwhile, four other studies discussed signs and texts in 2017 and 2018. The studies discussed in the four studies focused on the object of the prohibition against throwing garbage in the Jogjakarta area, google mass media, and slogans. There are five studies while the locus of research on information structure theory to analyze Indonesian, Kiswahili, and Sundanese from 2014 to 2017. From all previous studies, it can be concluded that the research gap is only focused on signs, news, folklore, and environmental care communities that are offline because they have not yet entered the pandemic period. The intensity is not yet high in online media.

3. METHODS

This study employs a qualitative software-based method. The objective of qualitative research is to investigate the existing conditions in the field. This study employs a qualitative methodology. Qualitative research provides an approach to the topic and a thorough explanation of its role. (Mohajan, 2018), Therefore, the researcher considers the research to be qualitative, which is an approach used to collect descriptive data from people's written and spoken words and their actions or behaviors. (Fryer, 2006). Since the data cannot be examined using a statistical formula, the researcher employs a qualitative methodology. The data consist of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, quotations, dialogues, and monologues that provide descriptive answers to the research questions. This qualitative study employs a phenomenology approach. The phenomenological perspective is a style of analysis used to comprehend the significance of individual events and human interactions. It provides careful consideration to the subjective component of each individual, and the researcher attempts to enter the conceptual world of their subjects in order to comprehend how and what the significance that the issues impart to the sequence of events in their life is. (Lin, 2013)

In qualitative research, the researcher is the primary instrument for collecting data. (Yin, 2016). In this study, the researcher assumes the role of observer. According to Guba & Lincoln Stainback, 1988 in Murdiyanto (2020), one explanation is that the human being is the only instrument with significant flexibility to include and adapt to the variety of realities that would be faced when conducting qualitative research in a

natural context. So, the key instrument of the data collection is the researcher himself, who spends the time reading, understanding, analyzing, documenting, and giving conclusions to answer the research problem. The researcher's role as the key instrument in collecting and analyzing the data and interpreting the data collected. The researcher uses NVivo Coding to manage the data with a two-cycle process, the first was representing the accurate data in the class, and the second cycle was generalizing the data using theoretical construct (Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, 2014). The data analysis model utilized in this study is NVivo 12 plus. Using the N capture function, NVivo 12 plus captures social media data. This study's data sources are drawn from the year's most prevalent Jakarta Post articles. The study identified the Google report with the highest frequency by application, namely "Years in Search in 2020." In this study, Nvivo 12 Plus is used to analyze characteristics, word frequency, group analysis, and text research. (Brandão, 2015 in (Amelia Sidik & Bodhiya Wijaya Mulya, 2011)). This study uses a Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) model (Woolf & Silver, 2018 (Wright & Lancaster, 2020)), This study tries to determine how language in online news is able to alter the consumption paradigm and is inconsistent with environmental ethics in social media.

4. RESULTS

In order to generalize the data, the Jakarta Post has provided the project map of the Eco Literacy paradigm. Ideological Background has 23 references in 9 news articles, Sociological Background in Social Millau has 6 references in 5 news articles, and Biological Background has 5 references in 5 news articles. As explained below

4.1 Ideological Background

By Stibbe's (Stibbe, 2015) understanding, the ideological background is formed in the form of myths, norms, laws, values, and regulations or rules in a society. And in correlation through the most searched news on google during 2020. There are almost 11 finding references within 8 news as mentioned below;

Nodes 1.

[<Files\\Anak Krakatau erupts, loud rumble heard in virus-stricken Greater Jakarta - National - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 1 reference coded [1,61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1,61% Coverage (Thejakartapost.Com, 2020a)

*The sound caused by the eruption could have echoed throughout Greater Jakarta as there **was less activity and noise** in the area as a result of largescale social restrictions over COVID-19, he said.*

As a treat for humanity, the catastrophe of the Krakatau eruption massaged the environment more exquisitely. Our perception that nature is not a part of our daily lives has been shaped by the perilous or disorderly concept of language. Less activity and noise emanating from the Krakatau Eruption suggests that the surrounding environment belonged to something extraterrestrial. But in actuality, this conceptual paradigm is in opposition to the life cycle. Naturally, living things are immortal; immortality has always been a part of our biological processes. But. In this article, the term noise refers to something that impedes human activity. However, we know that the earth's noise is caused by humanity itself, as stated by Paul Kingsnorth in (Stibbe, 2015) Mention the belief that being an all-powerful monster is central among other creatures.

This Anthropocentrism ideological paradigm has a greater explicit impact on the news and is deposited as our ideological foundation. The assumption of primary reality in internet information indirectly hypnotizes a concept of our ideology, namely, that apocalypse or calamity was not a part of our life cycle. And if we examine our language disorder closely, we will see that it has a greater impact on future generations. And this condition was the reality and literacy that existed in our lives, which we should, of course, alter by establishing a new literacy.

Nodes 2

[<Files\\Bank Indonesia releases commemorative Rp 75,000 bill to celebrate 75th Independence Day - Business - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 1 reference coded [1,77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1,77% Coverage (Thejakartapost.Com, 2020b)

*it features the country's infrastructure achievements such as the **Jakarta MRT**, **Papua's Youtefa Bridge** and the **trans-Java toll road**.*

The news was presented within the backdrop of Indonesian Independence Day. Ibu Sri Mulyani, minister of finance, commemorates Indonesia's Independence Day by introducing special Rp.75,000 bills. The characteristics of a new currency included the first president of Indonesia, traditional clothing, and infrastructure accomplishment. As a symbol of Indonesia's Independence Day, the new currency depicts the Jakarta MRT, the Papua Youtefa Bridge, and the trans-Java toll road. The 75th anniversary of Indonesian Independence Day is commemorated by the release of 75,000 commemorative banknotes. Consider that the concept of a simple paradigm of progress in Indonesia previously and now is characterized by infrastructure advancements. In the past, it was distinguished by historic and traditional clothes, however today it is distinguished by advanced infrastructure. In other words, Indonesia was and is more developed as a result of its extensive infrastructure. The more infrastructure Indonesia has, the greater its reputation for progress. This ideology is without a doubt extremely hazardous to the formation of a paradigm in social society. Their properties are indicators of a person's and a community's prosperity. The greater a person's wealth and possessions, the more developed and prosperous they are. In the end, it will lead to a craving for excess in the social community's consumption. according to the explanation provided by Stibbe (2015) constructing is included or classified as an identity according to on the function of consumption.

Nodes 3

[<Files\\Decline and fall of the Sunda Empire~ 'Royal leaders' sentenced to two years in jail - National - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 1 reference coded [3,83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3,83% Coverage (Thejakartapost.Com, 2020c)

*Benny said he had given the lighter sentence because the defendants had **behaved politely** during the trial, because none of them had been previously convicted of a crime and because they had intended to bring about world peace.*

The setting of the news code is when a group of community groups convicted of distributing fake news or hoaxes can have their sentences readily mitigated provided the defendant is cooperative and courteous. In terms of legal norms, which are the ideology of the Indonesian nation, Pancasila makes explicit statements about social justice for the entire nation. However, if the defendant is cooperative and pleasant, this philosophy

most certainly does not apply 100 percent. Consequently, if it is determined that the more pleasant the defendant, the wilder the sentence, then it is not the principle of justice that impacts the maintenance of justice, but rather a courteous and helpful attitude. Obviously, this religion provides the sense that criminal behavior is acceptable. Eventually, there will be exemptions. The ecological perspective for equality between humans and other humans fails due to this lax legal standard. Humans will consume one another in the name of decency. This is evidenced by the growing number of new kingdoms in Indonesia, where Pancasila democracy serves as the national philosophy.

Nodes 4 and 5

[<Files\\Govt to spend \\$1b on electricity fee relief for households, businesses amid pandemic - Business - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 2 references coded [3,66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2,21% Coverage(the Jakarta post, 2020)

*More than 33 million Indonesian homes, businesses and public services are poised to see lower monthly power bills until December as the government injects Rp 15.4 trillion (\$1.05 billion) into three electricity relief schemes in its bid to accelerate the recovery of **the pandemic-hit economy**.*

Reference 2 - 1,45% Coverage (thejakartapost, 2020)

*The first electricity relief scheme, announced in April, slashed power bills for **Indonesia's poorest households** amid the large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) that halted **economic activities**.*

These two links imply that power payments to economically disadvantaged communities are subsidized. The inclination of the government to be too powerful in shaping economic policy has rendered Indonesia's face more materialistic. The impact of covid 19, which appears to have affected the economic sector particularly hard, has generated confusion in small and medium-sized enterprises. And if we look at the facts, those in Indonesia whose primary occupation is agriculture are neglected. Aspects of culture and defunct cultural players were also absent from the focus of government policies. The reduction in economic sector productivity has become a poor example for society. This paradigm recognizes the importance of economic issues to human existence. The ramifications of this paradigm notion gradually evolve into an ideology in which economic value is the most important part of society.

Nodes 6 and 7

[<Files\\Indonesians warned of another COVID-19 crisis in 2021 - National - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 2 references coded [4,06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1,72% Coverage(Thejakartapost.Com, 2020d)

*Wiku explained that a mutated coronavirus might enter Indonesia through transmission from outside or within the country. Therefore, he advised people **not to travel** during the long holiday.*

Reference 2 - 2,35% Coverage (Thejakartapost.Com, 2020d)

*The task force, Doni went on to say, had also attempted to reduce the chances of coronavirus transmission in the country **by limiting entry** for foreigners and Indonesians who departed from countries that had detected the new COVID-19 strain, including the UK*

Nodes 8

[<Files\\Jakarta extends PSBB for two more weeks to 'break the chain' of virus spread - City - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 1 reference coded [1,40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1,40% Coverage (Arbi, 2020)

*Jakarta extends **PSBB** for two more weeks to **'break the chain'** of virus spread*

The context of nodes 6, 7, and 8 is comparable. According to the news article, the government has a policy to prevent the spread of COVID-19 by enforcing PSBB and a travel prohibition. This policy has become intriguing due to the discontinuity in the sequencing of Covid 19 information. Marriage becomes a solution to lessen domestic violence if seen in this way. This government policy tends to be this way, and so does the news. And when examined from an ecological standpoint, PSBB and Covid 19 pose a serious threat to the community, as our immune system is weakened by months of dread and stress. The negativity that should not be a policy must be transformed into an optimistic perspective so that the community remains immune and is rarely mentioned in the media. Obviously, this situation was identical to the nodes of the Krakatau explosion, as natural disasters are a natural part of the cycle of existence. The epidemic era was produced by humans, who consume everything, if we examine more closely. In this instance, the transmission of a virus from an animal to a human.

Nodes 9 and 10

[<Files\\Omnibus law~ Biggest 'big bang' reform ever - Opinion - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 2 references coded [2,37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,08% Coverage (Lingga, 2020)

Omnibus law

Reference 2 - 2,29% Coverage (Lingga, 2020)

*It is unfortunate that most headline stories about the newly passed Omnibus Law on Job Creation have singled out the most controversial of the thousands of provisions in its 905 pages, only to contribute to the public hostility toward what should be lauded as the most comprehensive **"big bang" economic reform** ever launched.*

The context of the news on the omnibus bill is the repeal of the article concerning the punishment of forest destructors and arsonists. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) has a resolution with a compensation amount of at least Rp 18 trillion against forest arsonists/destroyers. Obviously, this situation has an effect on the decline of corporate environmental responsibility. According to UU 32/2009, this implies that the government's legal ideology promotes the sustainability of materialist firms more than strict law enforcement.(Yusuf, 2020). This idea is further supported by the following publications, which annul Amdal for the Indonesian industry. Amdal is a discussion of the major impact of business (company) or industry on the environment, and if this regulation is eliminated, it can be anticipated that the environmental hazard will increase even as the industrialist economic sector expands.

Nodes 11

[<Files\\Widespread flooding in Greater Jakarta causes chaos for commuters - City - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 1 reference coded [1,86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1,86% Coverage (Cahya, 2020)

The mild to severe flooding across Greater Jakarta has paralyzed traffic on several major streets and disrupted a number of public transportation services.

Nodes 11, has the same analogical paradigm with Krakatau Eruption.

4.2 Sociological Background in Social Milieu

Sociological Background in Social Milieu. According to Fill (Fill & Mühlhäusler, 2004) The language employed is connected to the community. This link is strongly tied to the

communication that particular community groups wish to promote in order to demonstrate an identity with a number of various motivations, such as protection, power maintenance, and material and social dominance. And the discussion of nodes is offered below;

Nodes 12

[<Files\\Bank Indonesia releases commemorative Rp 75,000 bill to celebrate 75th Independence Day - Business - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 1 reference coded [4,66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4,66% Coverage (Thejakartapost.Com, 2020b)

The commemorative banknote also depicts Indonesia's very first flag-boisting ceremony during the country's Declaration of Independence on Aug. 17, 1945, and several children wearing traditional attire. In addition, it features the country's infrastructure achievements such as the Jakarta MRT, Papua's Youtefa Bridge and the trans-Java toll road

This coding context shares characteristics with ideological background node 2. However, the implications of the nation's ideology have an effect on the more materialistic consumerist society. This pattern suggests that during a pandemic, the prevailing culture or zeitgeist is more focused toward social consumerism.

Nodes 13

[<Files\\Decline and fall of the Sunda Empire~ 'Royal leaders' sentenced to two years in jail - National - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 1 reference coded [3,34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3,34% Coverage (Thejakartapost.Com, 2020c)

*"The defendants have been proven guilty of broadcasting **fake news**. I hereby sentence them to two years in jail each," presiding Judge Benny Eko Supriyadi said on Tuesday, as reported by *kompas.com*.*

According to Fill (Fill & Mühlhäusler, 2004) The language employed is connected to the community. This link is directly related to the communication that certain community groups wish to promote in order to demonstrate their identity for a variety of reasons, including protection, power maintenance, and material and social dominance. And according to node 13, the Sunda Empire was proven guilty of broadcasting 'Fake News' in order to maintain their identity and dominance. It is antithetical to the ecological concept to promote human equality as a paradigm. The Sunda Empire claims to be descended from royalty and has a higher social status than the rest of society. This legitimacy is disseminated via social media, making a stir, and further false empire cases have developed.

Nodes 14

[<Files\\Government, marketplaces team up to encourage SMEs to go online - Business - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 1 reference coded [4,48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4,48% Coverage (Mufti, 2020)

*The movement, called "Ayo UMKM Jualan Online" (Let SMEs Sell Online), is aimed at attracting and persuading SMEs across Indonesia to sell products via online marketplaces **to increase profits and prosperity**.*

Increasing earnings and prosperity is preferable to less or desirable goods. Manufacturers and Customers are not content, or more is always better. Rich and poor alike always desire more than they can have. In transmitting the news, these discourses

are damaging and opposed to ecological principles. In light of its impact on the meaning of life, this paradigm is extremely harmful. In this age of abundant information, social strata are decided by a person's educational budget; the more expensive the budget, the higher the social strata. The more expensive the brand's materials, the more prestigious they appear to others. The pursuit of form by Benedict Anderson (in Breuilly, 2016) as a pseudo imaginary community and so on and the greed never be satisfied.

Nodes 15 and 16

[<Files\\Govt to spend \\$1b on electricity fee relief for households, businesses amid pandemic - Business - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 2 references coded [2,76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1,45% Coverage (thejakartapost, 2020)

*The first electricity relief scheme, announced in April, slashed power bills for Indonesia's poorest households amid the large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) that halted **economic activities**.*

Reference 2 - 1,31% Coverage (thejakartapost, 2020)

*The second scheme was introduced in May, with the government announcing it would waive **bills for small-scale businesses**, which employ the majority of the country's workforce.*

These nodes shared the same context as nodes 4 and 5. It is all about the electricity fee relief for small enterprises and economic activities. The orientation of the government always tends to tilt the economy toward the financial sector relative to other sectors. Although the economic sector is the hub of a society's functioning, the manner used makes it appear as though a corporate institution is the control holder and most important institution. The importance of business institutions exceeds that of other goods. The focus was on the economy and money, which puts our country susceptible to foreign commodity control. For further information, we suppose that the rupiah exchange rate rises against the dollar just as it did during the monetary crisis. Imagine that 1 dollar is equivalent to more than Rp. 15,000. Undoubtedly, Indonesia will undergo a second financial catastrophe. However, why does this case not apply to other nations like China? As in Indonesia, they persisted and advanced in the face of the financial crisis. The solution turns out to be that China's food security management is superb. They do not require the assistance of other nations to live. It demonstrates and demonstrates that an agrarian nation like Indonesia has been philosophically conquered in the economic arena. The assumption that the economy is indispensable must be reexamined.

Nodes 17

[<Files\\Indonesians warned of another COVID-19 crisis in 2021 - National - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 1 reference coded [1,67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1,67% Coverage (Thejakartapost.Com, 2020d)

*Dicky predicted the surge in cases based on various indicators, such as mortality rates, hospital occupancy rates and active cases, and noted that Indonesia was currently in a **crisis**.*

In the context of this report, the term crisis becomes extremely perilous to society. A frightening phenomenological crisis associated with the Covid-19 pandemic. Universal trending themes canonize news trends. In contrast, the local region of Indonesia is not as affected. Even the death rate from Covid-19 is significantly higher than that of diabetes. In Indonesia, the inclination of the mass media to ingest news is so perilous because the information is widely disseminated throughout all social circles. It has a good impact thanks to scientific technology, but the phenomena of globalization that appears to be occurring locally is becoming a reality before our eyes.

4.3 Biological Background

Background in biology the core of a language in the news contains a relationship between this biological background and the biological environment. In the framework of news literacy, the biological environment appears real in both living and nonliving physical settings. The physical condition of both living and nonliving entities is a fundamental component of an ecosystem. The biological background reveals the presence of biotic and abiotic components in the area surrounding the public sign. Animals and plants are examples of biotic components. Abiotic components include nonliving species in an ecosystem, such as the sea, soil, weather, microbes, and microorganisms (Lindo & Bundgaard, in Lindo & Bundgaard, 1998) in (Subiyanto, 2013)

Nodes 18

[<Files\\Anak Krakatau erupts, loud rumble heard in virus-stricken Greater Jakarta - National - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 1 reference coded [1,61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1,61% Coverage (Thejakartapost.Com, 2020a)

The sound caused by the eruption could have echoed throughout Greater Jakarta as there was less activity and noise in the area as a result of largescale social restrictions over COVID-19, he said.

In the context of the Krakatoa eruption, this is considered an activity-halting noise. This reference to nature as a threat implies that our culture is not a part of nature. Nature is viewed as an entity distinct from humanity. Obviously, this worldview is entirely inverted. The degradation of our planet is a consequence of human activity. Humans create noise through polluting the air, noise, water, forests, and soil. And the disasters that humans fear are none other than the consequences of human-caused environmental degradation. Obviously, the paradigm inconsistencies reported in the news represent an attempt to hasten the catastrophe.

Nodes 19

[<Files\\Bank Indonesia releases commemorative Rp 75,000 bill to celebrate 75th Independence Day - Business - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 1 reference coded [1,77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1,77% Coverage (Thejakartapost.Com, 2020b)

*it features the country's infrastructure achievements such as the **Jakarta MRT, Papua's Youtefa Bridge and the trans-Java toll road.***

Jakarta MRT, Papua Youtefa Bridge, and the trans-Java toll road development described in the context of the previous nodes is unsuitable and effects the philosophy and social backdrop of the community. However, in the biological context, it has an impact on environmental issues as well. Industrialization in their area has made life difficult for Papua's eco-friendly society and its wealth of traditional knowledge. An area that should be left alone by humans: the natural environment. Despite its humble beginnings, though, the bridge has become a symbol of the region's pride. As a metaphor, this paradigm suggests that industry is more essential than environmental preservation.

Nodes 20 and 21

Available online at <https://www.elitejournal.org/index.php/ELITE>

[<Files\\Govt to spend \\$1b on electricity fee relief for households, businesses amid pandemic - Business - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 2 references coded [3,66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2,21% Coverage (thejakartapost, 2020)

More than 33 million Indonesian homes, businesses and public services are poised to see lower monthly power bills until December as the government injects Rp 15.4 trillion (\$1.05 billion) into three electricity relief schemes in its bid to accelerate the recovery of the pandemic-hit economy.

Reference 2 - 1,45% Coverage (thejakartapost, 2020)

The first electricity relief scheme, announced in April, slashed power bills for Indonesia's poorest households amid the large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) that halted economic activities.

As in the context of free electricity expenses for affected economic players, it indicates that the industry must be reimbursed due to a result of the coronavirus 19 epidemics. And if this issue is examined from an ecological standpoint, the government should likewise compensate nature because it has been harmed by human devastation. In actuality, however, the care for the environment, particularly trees, water, air, and the ground, has deteriorated to the point where mankind is prioritized. This mindset is perilous as if humanity is digging its own death.

Nodes 22

[<Files\\Omnibus law~ Biggest 'big bang' reform ever - Opinion - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 2 references coded [2,37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,08% Coverage (Lingga, 2020)

Omnibus law

Reference 2 - 2,29% Coverage (Lingga, 2020)

It is unfortunate that most headline stories about the newly passed Omnibus Law on Job Creation have singled out the most controversial of the thousands of provisions in its 905 pages, only to contribute to the public hostility toward what should be lauded as the most comprehensive "big bang" economic reform ever launched.

The context of the news on the omnibus bill is the repeal of the article concerning the punishment of forest destructors and arsonists. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) has a resolution with a compensation amount of at least Rp 18 trillion against forest arsonists/destroyers. The result of these instances was a decline in corporate environmental responsibility. Based on UU 32/2009, this suggests that the government's legal ideology promotes the sustainability of materialist firms more than strict law enforcement. This idea is further supported by the following publications, which annul Amdal for the Indonesian industry. Amdal is a research on the substantial environmental impact of a proposed business or activity, which is essential for the decision-making process about the operation of a business or activity. And if this restriction is eliminated, it is anticipated that environmental threats will increase despite the expansion of the industrial economy.

Nodes 23

[<Files\\Widespread flooding in Greater Jakarta causes chaos for commuters - City - The Jakarta Post>](#) - § 1 reference coded [1,86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1,86% Coverage (Cahya, 2020)

Widespread flooding in Greater Jakarta causes chaos for commuters

The moderate to severe flooding in Greater Jakarta has halted traffic on a number of major thoroughfares and interrupted a number of public transportation services. In this scenario, the stoppage and disruption of communal activities are due to flooding. The broadcast made no mention of the cause of the flood. This abbreviated comprehension process demonstrates how the mass media's lack of ecological awareness reflects social reality.

6. CONCLUSION

Eco Literacy research is a platform that changes our already wrong views about environmental understanding that is reflected in social media. This research can change and form a new paradigm that is in line with the ecological concept through understanding a language. With Eco Literacy research, we seem to be simple people who are in harmony with the natural beauty we should preserve. In this study, the aspects generated in most google searches in 2020 indicate a robust relationship between false metaphors and successfully guide us in the struggle for destruction. We can formulate linguistic concept synergies in the environment or what we know as Eco Literacy from the element of ideological background, sociological background, and biological background.

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