Abstract. This study aimed to explore the emergence of certain terms in Indonesian Language terminology, as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Various lingual forms were found in words, acronyms, and phrases. Several conventional terms were also revived through an etymological process. The data source derived from the utilization of Indonesian Language in various news coverages from electronic mass media and social media (Instagram and Facebook) related to the COVID-19. Meanwhile, the data collecting techniques featured listening and documentation. The analysis utilized the element-chunking technique as well as the expansion of morphological and syntactical forms to determine the whole meanings of certain terms. The findings pointed out the introduction of new terms, re-introduction of conventional terms, changes in referents, as well as certain terms in the English Language which are syntactically interfered with within the Indonesian Language. The results of the study were expected to provide meaningful inputs for the Indonesian Language communities related to the language dynamics based on the current era.

Keywords: COVID-19, impact, term, pandemic

INTRODUCTION

Since the implementation of health protocols regarding the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, mass media have been dominated by the updates of the crisis. The condition has significantly added the function of the media as the main source of references related to the COVID-19 [1], [2]. Therefore, the communities are convinced with all the news related to the outbreak [3], despite a large possibility of hoaxes. As an impact, those media have been penetrated with various terms that refer to the COVID-19 context. The phenomenon has emerged a significant number of new terms and revived some old terms in various forms, such as acronyms, and led to the improvements in Indonesian morphological and syntactic processes. Such terminological development aims to stimulate the understanding among the Indonesian Language speakers [4].

Based on the process of creation, the government has appeared as the main source of those specific terms related to the COVID-19. In fact of the etymological process, those terms were created by several parties, such as Language and Book Development Agency, academicians, researchers, journalists, as well as the communities and their local wisdom. However, the government has successfully affirmed its stance as the most dominant party, while the society is insisted to consume all emerging terms in all news coverage about the COVID-19. Nowadays, our people have familiarized themselves with those terms through the independent construction of meanings. This study was targeted to discuss the emergence of various terms in the Indonesian Language regarding the COVID-19 context based on the morphological and semantic perspectives. The results of the study were expected to facilitate the communities in grasping the understanding related to the new terms that emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic issue.

Some relevant studies regarding the COVID-19 issue have been exposed by [2], [5]–[8] through various contexts, such as health, religion, communication, national defense, and education. However, the number of studies related to the COVID-19 based on the Indonesian Language etymology is limitedly available only on online mass media [9].

A morphological process is a means of changing root to adjust its meaning to fit its syntactic and communicational context. The Indonesian Language has three kinds of morphological processes, including affixation, reduplication, and composition.
Affixation includes all word-formation processes through the addition of affixes, ranging from prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes. For instance, *pemikir* (thinker) derives from *pikir* (think) as the root. All affixed words are the results of the affixation process. Meanwhile, reduplication is a repetitive process of repeating the roots, such as the repetition of *gedung-gedung* (buildings) that derives from *gedung* (building). In contrast, *ketidakadilan* (injustice) can be picked up as one of the examples of a word-forming phrase that derives from an adjective phrase *tidak adil* (unjust). Meanwhile, the composition is the word-formation process by merging two roots into a new form to produce new meaning, such as *dokter corona* (corona doctor).

Lexical meaning is generally less fixed unless included in a certain sentence with a particular context [10]. In contrast, a contextual meaning (situational meaning) appears as a result of the relationship between utterances and situations that cover the time, space, and environment.

**METHOD**

This study presented a qualitative model with textual analysis. The data source derived from the discourse of mass media, including television broadcasts and social media (Instagram and Facebook) regarding the COVID-19 context. The data collection techniques consisted of listening and documentation. The listening was adopted to collect the data from television broadcasts through a note-taking activity. Meanwhile, the documentation was implemented through data screenshotting and transcription. The processes were meticulously performed to prepare sufficient data for analysis. The primary data consisted of all language units in the forms of words (roots, affixed words, repetitive words, and compound words) and phrases with the context of COVID-19. The analysis involved the direct element-chunking technique, in addition to the expansion of morphological and syntactical forms to explore the whole meanings of certain terms based on the current context[11], [12].

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The current crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic has encouraged various changes in Indonesian Language terminology, especially in its morphological forms. The emergence of the terms related to the COVID-19 context was quickly disseminated by the government, in which its process was performed without official inauguration by the technical procedures of the term creation. The pandemic appeared as a turmoil since March 2020 and globally contributed to a massive implication in various sectors. As the main party that should deal with the COVID-19 management, the government has appeared as the dominant role model that introduced several terms regarding the COVID-19 through the implementation of preventive regulations for all the stakeholders and communities.

Since then, our communities have now been familiar with some specific terms that they learned from news broadcasts on television and social media. The terms consisted of new terms as well as conventional terms, which are revived due to the continuous utilization in daily communication. Most of the terms related to the COVID-19 context appeared in the forms of words and acronyms. The elements of the words consist of roots (*kata dasar* – KD), affixes (*kata imbuhan* – KI), repetitive words (*kata ulang* – KU), and compound words (*kata majemuk* – KM). The findings are explained with the following details:

1. **New Terms**

The newly observed terms are *Corona* and *COVID-19* (the name of the virus that causes the current pandemic). COVID-19 derives from the acronym *CO*– (Corona), -VI– (virus), -D (disease), and -19 (the year of the pandemic emergence in 2019). Contextually, COVID-19 refers to the disease, which is caused by the Coronavirus. Both terms have eventually produced several derivatives within the context of COVID-19. The utilization of those terms is commonly perceived as a unity. *Corona* has produced more derivatives.

Another term, such as *reaktif* (reactive) refers to a condition that indicates the COVID-19 symptoms. It is a borrowing term from Chemistry, which nowadays has been widely used by the government and journalists in reporting the COVID-19 news. Its context aims to warn the communities of the COVID-19 infection, as part of an education effort to impose the health protocols.

Several new terms have also appeared in the forms of compound words in the Indonesian Language. The compound words indeed refer to *Corona* as the core meaning. Table 1 presents some terms within the context of COVID-19 in the forms of compound words. The above compound words have been increasingly utilized by the communities based on the current context of atmosphere, time, socio-culture, and location in a transparent manner. Briefly, the creation of compound words related to the *Corona* can appear more in the future. Let’s see.

2. **The revival of Conventional Terms**

Many conventional terms in the Indonesian Language have been re-introduced in a broader context, especially during the current COVID-19 pandemic. The utilization of those terms creates awareness about the COVID-19 management efforts made by the government to the communities. For instance, the term *krusial* (crucial) refers to an urgent condition, as part of a problem-solving attempt. Regarding the context, a reader who finds
the word will certainly grow a perception to be alerted of the COVID-19 risk.

3. Borrowing Terms

Many borrowing terms related to the COVID-19, especially from the English Language are highly acceptable in Indonesia, such as physical distancing. It is a newly-consumed term that refers to the government’s policy in appealing the communities to keep a safe physical distance, thus they can suppress the probability of infection. Physical distancing is considered more acceptable in Indonesian communities compared to its local translation jaga jarak.

4. Initialism (Word-shortening of the initial forms)

The acronym refers to the process of shortening the initial forms of words just (initialism). It is categorized as a morphological process, abbreviation [13], [14]. The increasingly dynamic and fast living conditions of the communities has led to the quick utilization of a certain language, such as the shortening particular terms. This process aims to foster the memorization capability of the creators and users of the language. The shortening effort can be in the form of initialism, for instance, PSBB (Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar), which means Large-Scale Social Restrictions in English. The term is utilized by the government to impose COVID-19

### Table 1. Newly Compound Words Regarding the COVID-19

| No. | Compound Word (ID) | Translation in English | Core | Translation in English | Specific/General Meaning |
|-----|--------------------|------------------------|------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.  | Positif Corona     | Positively infected    | Posit | Positive               | Medically proved of being infected by COVID-19 |
| 2.  | Dokter Corona      | Corona Doctor          | Dokter | Doctor                 | COVID-19 specialized doctor |
| 3.  | Pasien Corona      | Corona Patient         | Pasien | Patient                | Patient with COVID-19 disease |
| 4.  | Perawat Corona     | Corona Medical Personnel | Perawat | Medical Personnel | Medical personnel in charge of COVID-19 patients |
| 5.  | Rumah Sakit Corona | Corona Hospital        | Rumah Sakit | Hospital         | Special hospital for COVID-19 patients |
| 6.  | Peraturan Corona   | Corona Regulation      | Peraturan | Regulation | Special regulation related to COVID-19 |
| 7.  | Korban Corona      | Corona Victim          | Korban | Victim                 | Victim of COVID-19 disease |
| 8.  | Masa Korona        | Corona Period          | Masa  | Period                 | Period of COVID-19 emergence |
| 9.  | Polisi Corona      | Corona Police          | Polisi | Police                 | Police officer in charge of COVID-19 management |
| 10. | Pahlawan Corona    | Corona Hero            | Pahlawan | Hero                | Someone that serves treatment for COVID-19 patients |
| 11. | Lawan Corona       | Fight Against          | Lawan | Fight                  | Movement to fight against COVID-19 |
| 12. | Penyintas Corona   | Corona Survivor        | Penyintas | Survivor            | Individual that survives after being infected by COVID-19 |
| 13. | Rentan Corona      | Corona Vulnerable      | Rentan | Vulnerable            | People with a high probability rate to be infected by COVID-19 |
| 14. | Ijazah Corona      | Corona Certificate     | Ijazah | Certificate           | Education certificates issued by education institutions during the COVID-19 pandemic |
| 15. | Kue Corona         | Corona Cake            | Kue  | Cake                  | Special cakes made in the form of COVID-19 virus appearance |
| 16. | Petugas Corona     | Corona Authority       | Petugas | Authority           | Officers that become the members of COVID-19 Task Force |
| 17. | Gagus COVID-19     | COVID-19 Task Force    | Gagus | Task Force            | Special Task Force prepared by the government in dealing with COVID-19 pandemic |
| 18. | Masker Corona      | Corona Face Mask       | Masker | Face Mask             | Face mask worn to prevent COVID-19 infection |
| 19. | Jilbab Corona      | Corona Head Scarf      | Jilbab | Head Scarf            | Trending head scarf completed with face mask for self-protection from COVID-19 |
| 20. | Penyebaran COVID-19| COVID-19 Infection     | Penyebaran | Infection     | Infection of COVID-19 disease |
| 21. | Protokol COVID-19  | COVID-19 Protocol      | Protokol | Protocol               | Official regulation imposed by the government during the COVID-19 pandemic |
| 22. | Pandemik COVID-19  | COVID-19 Pandemic      | Pandemik | Pandemic            | Global emergence of COVID-19 outbreak |
| 23. | Jenazah COVID-19   | COVID-19 Corpse         | Jenazah | Corpse              | Corpse identified with COVID-19 disease |
| 24. | Lagu Corona        | Corona Song            | Lagu  | Song                  | Certain song composed with the context of COVID-19 |
| 25. | Zona hijau         | Green Zone             | Zona  | Zone                  | Healthy region with no sign of COVID-19 infection |
| 26. | Zona merah         | Red Zone               | Zona  | Zone                  | Certain region with a number of people infected by COVID-19 |
| 27. | Tes Swab           | Swab Test              | Tes   | Test                  | Medical test for COVID-19 identification |
| 28. | Isolasi mandiri    | Self-Isolation         | Isolasi | Isolation            | Independent isolation for people suspected with COVID-19 disease |
| 29. | Karantina mandiri  | Independent Quarantine | Karantina | Quarantine    | Independent quarantine for people suspected with COVID-19 disease |
health protocols to the public. In particular, it refers to
the restriction to some certain public activities in
particular regions, which are suspected as the red
zone of COVID-19 infection. Many acronyms that
have appeared amid the current COVID-19 outbreak
are described in Table 4.

Table 2. Revived Conventional Terms

| No | Conventional Term | Translation in English | Lexical Meaning Based on The Great Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) | Meaning Expansion Regarding COVID-19 Context |
|----|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Dievaluasi        | Be evaluated           | Evaluasi/eva-la-u-si/evaluasi/ n penilaian/ dinilai         | Implementation of all regulations and policies |
| 2. | Implementasi      | Implementation         | Implementasi/im-ple-men-ta-si/implemèntasi/ n pel aksanaan; penerapan: | Imposing all prevailing regulations |
| 3. | Imbuahan          | Appeal                 | Imbuahan/im-bau-an/ n panggilan; permintaan (seruan); ajakan. | Persuasion to comply with the prevailing policies |
| 4. | Pandemi           | Pandemic               | Pandemi/pan-de-mi/ pandéméni/ n wabah yang berjangkit serempak di mana-mana, meliputi daerah geografì yang luas. | Harmful epidemic which should be carefully mitigated |
| 5. | Protokol          | Protocol               | Protokol/pro-to-kol tata cara (upacara dan sebagainya) yang secara internasional berlaku dalam hubungan diplomatik | All social elements must comply with the COVID-19 protocols |
| 6. | Penyekatan         | Insulation             | Penyekatan/pen-yekat-n/ n proses, cara, perbuatan menyekat(i). | Closure or conversion of traffic flow in order to reduce the COVID-19 infection rate |
| 7. | Mengidkasikan     | Indicate               | Mengidkasikan/meng-in-di-ka-si-kan/ v memberi tanda; memberi petunjuk; menggísyarakan. | Certain indication that confirms COVID-19 infection |
| 8. | Inkubasi          | Incubation             | Inkubasi/in-ku-ba-si/ n masa dari saat penyebab penyakit masuk ke dalam tubuh (saat penularan) sampai ke saat timbulnya penyakit itu | This context refers to the COVID-19 prevalent |
| 9. | Disinfektan       | Disinfection           | Disinfektan/dis-in-fek-tan/ disinfektan/ n bahan kimia (seperti isol, kreasin) yang digunakan untuk mencegah terjadinya infeksi atau pencemaran oleh jasad renik; obat luar untuk membasmu kuman penyakit. | Germ cleansing that refers to the COVID-19 prevention effort |
| 10. | Karantina         | Quarantine             | Karantina/ka-ran-ti-na/ n tempat penampungan yang lokasinya terpencar guna mencegah terjadinya penularan (pengaruh dan sebagainya) penyakit. | It refers to certain hospitals, private houses, or other similar venues for a quarantine purpose for patients with COVID-19. |
| 11. | Kestabilan        | Stability              | Kestabilan/ke-sta-bil-an/ n perihal (yang bersifat) stabil; keadaan stabil | This context is utilized in the surveillance of COVID-19 patients’ condition. |
| 12. | Pageblak          | Outbreak               | Pageblak/pa-ge-b-lak/ Jv n wabah (penyakit); epidem. | It is a borrowing word from Javanese Language to present a dramatic effect in describing the situation of certain epidemic. |
| 13. | Malnutrisi        | Malnutrition           | Malnutrisi/mal-nut-ri-si/ n Dok malagizi. Malagizi/ma-la-gi-zì/ n penyakit yang disebabkan oleh kekurangan gizi, yang biasanya meliputi beberapa jenis nutrien, seperti protein, karbohidrat, dan vitamin. | This context refers to the COVID-19 patients and non-patients. It is utilized to educate people to implement healthy living behavior. |
| 14. | Isolasi           | Isolation              | Isolasi/is-o-la-si/ n 1 pemisahan suatu hal dari hal lain atau usaha untuk memencilmkan manusia dari manasia lain; pengasingan; pe-mencil; penugasan; penguatlan. | The current context of the term refers to the COVID-19 patients. Previously, the term was generally utilized for prisoners and patients in hospitals. |
| 15. | Fluktuasi         | Fluctuation            | Fluktuasi/fluk-tu-si/ n 1 Ek gejala yang menunjukkan turun-naiknya harga; keadaan turun-naik harga dan sebagainya; perubahan (bargya tersebut) karena pengaruh permintaan dan penawaran; 2 ketidakstetapan; kegencangan: Logistik /lo-gis-tik/ n pengadaan, perawatan, distribusi, dan penyediaan (untuk menggantinya) perlengkapan, perbekalan, dan ketenagaan. | The current context of the term refers to the number of COVID-19 patients in addition to all matters related to COVID-19. |
| 16. | Logistik          | Logistics              | Logistik /lo-gis-tik/ n pengadaan, perawatan, distribusi, dan penyediaan (untuk menggantinya) perlengkapan, perbekalan, dan ketenagaan. | The current context of the term refers to the food supply and other social assistances, as part of COVID-19 management policy. |
| 17. | Krusial           | Crucial                | Krusial/kru-si-al/ a rumit, sulit sekali. | The current context of the term refers to the emphasis of all urgent matters related to COVID-19. |
Table 3. Borrowing Terms from English Language

| No. | Borrowing Terms | Lexical Meaning |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | Imported case   | Infection of COVID-19 disease due to the mobility of people from foreign countries |
| 2.  | Physical Distancing | Physical distancing effort to prevent COVID-19 disease infection |
| 3.  | Rapid Diagnostic Test | Initial screening effort to identify IgM and IgG antibody which are produced by human’s immunity to prevent COVID-19 disease infection |
| 4.  | Contact Tracking | Tracking effort to identify the regions of COVID-19 disease infection |
| 5.  | Social Distancing | Prevention and mitigation of COVID-19 pandemic by restricting healthy people from visiting crowded places |
| 6.  | Thermal Scanner | Medical instrument for body temperature check |
| 7.  | Hand Sanitizer | Liquid or gel to instantly get rid of the pathogen in hands |
| 8.  | Face Shield | Face protective equipment made of transparent plastic that resembles a face mask |

Table 4. Acronyms

| No. | Acronym | Lexical Meaning Based on The Great Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) | Translation in English | Contextual Meaning |
|-----|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1.  | PSBB    | Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar | Large-Scale Social Restrictions | According to the Article 1 of Government Regulation (PP) No. 21/2020, the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) is the restriction for public activities in certain regions which are infected by the COVID-19. |
| 2.  | BPSDM   | Badan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia | Human Resource Development Agency | Based on the first sentence of the 16th paragraph, “… he said after monitoring the independent isolation center at the Human Resource Development Agency (BPSDM) in Cimahi, Tuesday (5/5).” |
| 3.  | PSBB    | Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar | Large-Scale Social Restrictions | According to the Article 1 of Government Regulation (PP) No. 21/2020, the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy in his region would be implemented on 6 May.” |
| 4.  | SIR     | Susceptible-Infected-Recovered | Susceptible-Infected-Recovered | Based on the first sentence of the first paragraph, “According to Kompas.com, Singapore of University Technology and Design (SUTD) utilized SIR model on 5 May 2020…”, Susceptible-Infected-Recovered (SIR) is a renowned method for disease infection mapping. |
| 5.  | PCR     | Polymerase Chain Reaction | Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) | It was due to the limited capacity of Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test to the people who were suspected of being infected. “The total test has yet to reach 10,000 per day, thus we cannot ensure the final laboratory result,” said he to SINDOnews, Thursday (07/06/2020). |
| 6.  | BST KPM | Bantuan Sosial Tunai (BST), Keluarga Penerima Manfaat (KPM) | Social Cash Assistance (BST), Beneficiary Household (KPM) | Bandung, 10 May 2020 – Minister of Social Affairs Juliari Batubara directly supervised the distribution of Social Cash Assistance (BST) 2020 to the Beneficiary Households (KPMs) in Serang Post Office and Cimahi Post Office from 9 to 10 May 2020. |
| 7.  | PDP     | Pasien Dalam Pengawasan | Patients under Treatment | The first sentence of the second paragraph was written, “…The number of Patients under Treatment (PDP) in Surabaya is high despite the decreasing trend.” |
| 8.  | ODP     | Orang Dalam Pemantauan | People under Surveillance | The second sentence of the second paragraph was written, “…The decreasing trend of the number of People under Surveillance (ODP) occurred in Surabaya and Sidoarjo, in contrast with Gresik,” said he. |
| 9.  | OTG     | Orang Tanpa Gejala | Asymptomatic Carriers | The first sentence of the third paragraph was written, “…According to him, if any PDP, ODP, and OTG are found during the curfew raid, his party will directly perform independent isolation policy in those people’s respective houses based on the prevailing requirements or other isolation venues provided by the government.” |

11. BBLK | Balai Besar Laboratorium Kesehatan | Center for Health Laboratory | The third paragraph was written, “…Based on the laboratory test from the Center for Health Laboratory (BBLK) of Makassar City, the patient that was referred to Lakipidada Hospital, Toraja was negatively confirmed of being infected.” |
CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, we can assume that the current COVID-19 outbreak has affected various aspects of life. The condition has also touched the development of Indonesian Language utilization in its various lingual units, especially with the creation of various terms in the forms of words and abbreviations.

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