

Lexical Borrowing of Covid-19 Terminologies in the Indonesian Language

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Abstract—New terminologies of Covid-19 in the Indonesian language began to appear during the pandemic. Generally, English affects the articulation of many terms in Indonesian when no equivalent words exist, leading to the borrowing process. The spread of new terms is inseparable from the influence of technological advances. Hence, the data used were obtained from a trusted national online media site antvklik.com, and qualitative methods were used to examine Indonesian terms that existed during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research concluded that the borrowed term can be classified into five forms, namely words, phrases, synonyms, abbreviations, and acronyms. Some terminologies are adjusted to enhance acceptance in society, while others are used directly.

Index Terms—based knowledge, Covid-19, lexical borrowing, language variety

I. INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 was first discovered in Wuhan, China, and was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) after the uncontrolled spread of the dangerous and deadly virus began in December 2019. Most medical experts described the virus as a more harmful and transmissible variant of the flu (Iqbal, 2020). Subsequently, information about the virus has been circulated in various languages. The existence of the Covid-19 virus has impacted the development of language as a means of communication, leading to the emergence of various new terms. Since the majority of these terms surfaced as English words, they are used directly or with some adjustments (Violeta, 2020). These words can be documented by generating a new lexicon to show the flexibility, enrichment, and development of language over time (Minova, 2003).

The emergence of new linguistic and health terms and vocabulary also occurred in the Indonesian language, promoted in print and online media due to the influence of technological advances. The demand for information about the virus has been generated through various media (Taejin et al., 2021). Therefore, people require basic competence in the words and their meanings to avoid misunderstandings (Widiatmojo, 2020).

Generally, online media encourages the use of new terms faster than other media by providing diverse information in numerous languages, leading to its use as a tool for lexical development. Hasanah et al. (2021) found that people chose online media as a source of information during the pandemic because of its individual and social impacts, such as working from home, limited public access, and even staying indoors. Most people use online media to find trending information as a result of the restrictions on socializing during the pandemic. Online platforms were highly exploited due to people's high curiosity and tendency to obtain current information faster than any other media, where the most sought and read information involved discussions about the Covid-19 virus. The benefits of online media are convenience and accessibility to every person anytime and anywhere, particularly during the pandemic when Indonesians were required to stay indoors to avoid contact with people and reduce the risk of contracting the virus.

Online media belong to a discursive reconstruction of reality that requires all the delivered news to be factual (Carvalho, 2008). Following the novel pandemic circumstances and use of strange terms, the online media must adapt to words that are acceptable and understandable by the majority of the people with internet access in Indonesia. The online media also help the government introduce these new terms to enhance their recognition as well as the appropriate reception of information without any language barrier due to the use of foreign terms. During the pandemic, the government used online media to provide information about the virus that was commonly found in public places. This was efficient, considering the restrictions on movement, which impaired people's ability to leave their homes and access the announcements (Ladyanna, 2020).

Consequently, online media platforms strive to present fully informed news related to the Covid-19 pandemic by adapting new terms from the source language into the recipient vocabulary to enable their understanding by society (Jovanovic, 2020). These words have enriched the Indonesian language through direct use or by borrowing some English terms, confirming that the vocabulary employed by online media users contains variations that should be researched (Aribowo & Khomsah, 2021). Some Indonesian terms used in relation to Covid-19 are descriptive and easily understood because equivalent words already existed. However, several words are often misinterpreted, and some have no equivalents in Indonesian, resulting in confusion and a need to borrow terms from the English language. This necessitates the availability of information about the form and meaning of the terms in Indonesian and English. The mapping can reveal the hidden meaning of texts that contain new terms (Hassan, 2018).

Many English words have been absorbed into the Indonesian vocabulary as a result of globalization and the widespread use of the language. The borrowing of Covid-19 terminologies into the Indonesian language is very interesting to discuss because of their extensive use in the public and the common use of English words by online media. The reason for this phenomenon has been questioned by research, which examined the establishment of the language used to deliver Covid-19 information in other countries. Since these terminologies are categorized as sensitive, the pragmatic function is also significant in the analysis to understand the utterances (Al-azzawi et al., 2020). The development of the Indonesian language during the pandemic can be seen in the existence of new terms. A large number of new words that appeared were not in Indonesian, thereby requiring explanations to determine their origination from the local vocabulary or lexical borrowing from another language. These terminologies should be introduced and explained to the community to avoid misunderstanding their meanings. Therefore, this research was conducted to clarify the meaning of Covid-19 related terminologies and promote their correct usage.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Language functions as a means of communication and expression of one's thoughts and feelings. Learning a language is important due to its use in daily activities and its constant modification, which occurs nationally or internationally. These changes are progressive and are due to developments and adjustments in the life system patterns of the speaker community, such as the level of education or culture (Haryono, 2011). Many factors influence the development of languages, such as urbanization and technological development. Sudden changes may also occur due to the political situation of a country or health situations, such as the present Covid-19 pandemic. As a result, the essential perspective needs to be modified to build the implicit and explicit meanings of texts, particularly in social contexts (van Dijk, 2000).

As a means of communication, language can be used directly or indirectly (Wijayanti, 2014). Direct communication is a two-way interaction that requires a second person, while indirect communication is the opposite. In addition, language functions as the identity of a nation, country, or tribe, and can be described as a link to perpetuate interaction between two or more ethnic groups (Chaer, 2013). It is a series of sound systems or symbols obtained from human speech tools, which have meanings and are used by a group of people to communicate (Sintia, 2017).

There are various functions of language depending on the location and speaker. According to Halliday (1978), the functions of language can be divided into 7 kinds namely (1) Instrumental, which regulates behavior and impacts the reader or listener, (2) Regulatory, which controls people's behavior, (3) Representational, used to convey facts experienced by other people, (4) Interactional, which maintains communication relations between speakers and listeners, (5) Personal, used to express feelings, ideas, and emotions, (6) Heuristic, used by information seekers to gain knowledge, and (7) the Imaginative function, which promotes innovative idea creation.

A. Language Variation

Language variation is the diverse use of language according to the needs and users and is closely related to the use of language in formal and informal structures. The formal variety is often used as a standard to determine the appropriateness of a language to be used. Formal language is structured according to the conceptual and logical rules used consistently to fulfill a specific purpose and must conform to the rules of syntax and semantics. Informal language is a variation that exists and continues to develop according to the times. It is used in informal situations for casual conversation, which promotes its development.

The variety of informal language can be seen in the use of foreign language, synonyms, abbreviations, and acronyms that are created during a trend or event. A synonym is a semantic relationship between several words that have a similarity of meaning based on their intended use. It is a study of the semantic equation between terms that allows the formation of a group of synonymous word pairs. An abbreviation is a shortened form of a written phrase and is generally taken from the initial letter of a word contained in a phrase or sentence. The purpose of creating abbreviations is to simplify the pronunciation of long phrases. An acronym is a combination of short words from letters, syllables, words, and other elements that are written and pronounced as natural words. It can be interpreted as an abbreviation composed of two words or more that are treated as a whole. Acronyms are usually created with heed to harmony by combining various arrangements of vowels and consonants according to patterns that are easy to pronounce and remember.

Language variations generally refer to lexical items used by a group of people to communicate. The lingual units can be divided into three, namely words, phrases, and sentences. A word may be single, defined as a grammatical item consisting of small units, or complex, which comprises even smaller units. Phrases are clause elements containing two or more words consisting of grammatical units that do not exceed their functional limit. Sentences are a group of words that have a structure. In the written form, they are indicated by a capital letter at the beginning of the word group and marked by a period at the end of a series.

Diverse new vocabularies result from the emergence of language variation and are influenced by certain groups, leading to the production of interesting words that differ in certain areas. People may use languages that are unknown to some, such as terms related to global health or specifically, Covid-19. Although these words were previously used by only health workers, their application has expanded to the community because of the influence of technology through online media.

B. Lexical Borrowing

Another process that leads to language variation is lexical borrowing (Daulton, 2012). The process involves the adoption of individual words from other regions or the reproduction of a certain language or vocabulary (Haugen, 1950). Words are adopted from other languages to express a meaning or describe an event when equivalent or exact translations in a language are unavailable. Borrowed lexes are also known as loanwords. According to Matthews (1997), lexical borrowing comprises the transferring or copying processes.

In Indonesia, other languages are accepted as new terms or concepts due to the lack of appropriate descriptive words. Crystal (1997) states there are three types of lexical borrowing. They are 1) loan concept, which is a new concept term existing in a source language and then adopted into the target language, 2) loan translation, an idiomatic expression literally translated into the receiving language, and 3) loan blend, referring to a phenomenon where a part of the expression is borrowed while another fragment remains native. Loan translation and blend are rarely found in the Indonesian language, while the loan concept is mostly used and represents the majority of occurrences.

According to Haspelmath (2009), a loanword is a term transferred from a donor language to a recipient. The process of borrowing words ensues from a native speaker, who consciously imports a word from another language, and may involve the transfer of syntactic features from the donor to the recipient language. Haugen (1950) argued that the taxonomies of lexical borrowing can be divided into loanwords and loan blends. Loanwords involve the transfer of the form and meaning of a word from the donor to the recipient language, while a loan blend entails copying only the meaning. Haspelmath (2009) stated that loanwords are always about the word, where the lexical phrases are derived from compounding vocabularies, but the process may cause a reconstitution of the morphological structure.

C. Term

A term is a form of language variation and may be defined as a word or phrase used to name an item or event or a symbol to express an intended action. It is often referred to as vocabulary and denotes all the words that arise, are heard, and used by a speaker, and may be compiled in a special unofficial dictionary owned by the users. Following an agreement, an originally informal term can be formalized into a standard language by a decision of the groups that formed the expression. A term is a variation in speech used by a certain group of people that adjusts to their needs and profession. Every group in an organization or faced with circumstances can create a new term according to the event or experience.

The language that emerges from this phenomenon is new and has never been used before. This emergence occurs due to certain reasons, as every language variation has its purpose, function, benefits, and characteristics. As stated previously, the formation of a new language is propagated by certain groups with special characteristics in related fields. One of the fields that promote the creation of new terms is the health sector. According to Shahmatun (2004), this sector has special expressions unique to medical or health personnel for the treatment of patients. For example, blood pressure measurement uses the terms tension, dialysis, which implies purification of blood, defibrillator, an electrical therapy for heart shock, etcetera. Subsequently, the Covid-19 pandemic led to the appearance and use of many terms in the news, particularly in online articles.

The terms related to the Covid-19 were initially in English as an International Language during the early days of globally disseminating information about the virus. However, some new words have been extracted and equated to the Indonesian language due to the need to understand the terms related to the disease. Words that were originally solely used by medical personnel have become known and used by the community because of the need to understand information about the pandemic. In this case, the term is adjusted to the country or region of the user.

III. METHODS

This study aimed to describe the borrowing of Covid-19 related terminologies using a qualitative descriptive approach. According to Susilawati and Yunus (2017), language creation or change can occur following the development of the times and society according to the function of the word. The procedure involved describing the object of research based on facts in the community (Sugiyono, 2014).

Meanwhile, the data were sourced from an online media site named antvklik.com by selecting news related to the pandemic. This platform was selected because it contains unique linguistics phenomena, is highly trusted and known by the Indonesian people as a source of information, and can be accessed anywhere and anytime to obtain necessary information, particularly during the Covid-19 pandemic. Data were obtained by observing borrowed terms to reveal their forms and meanings in the Indonesian language. Sutopo (2006) stated that the technique for descriptive qualitative data collection involves note-taking methods. This was employed in classifying the data attained from the news delivered during the pandemic by antvklik.com and published in Indonesian with few borrowed words.

After classifying the terms based on their group as words, phrases, synonyms, abbreviations, and acronyms, the data were analyzed by explaining each term carefully using the theory proposed by Haugen (1950), which involves focusing on lexical borrowing to identify the research problem. This was supported by Haspelmath's theory (2009), and the data were analyzed qualitatively according to Creswell (2009).

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In order to determine the expressions borrowed by antvklik.com, Covid-19 related terms identified as words, phrases, synonyms, abbreviations, and acronyms were highlighted. This aided analysis by enabling the classification of the terms as full lexical borrowing (loanword), meaning a direct adaptation of the English word into the recipient Indonesian language, or partial borrowing, signifying adjustments. The result can be seen below:

A. Covid-19 Terms in the Form of Words in the Indonesian Language

Various words were used by antvklik.com to describe the Covid-19 pandemic. Some terms already had their equivalents in Indonesian, while others were borrowed. The word category was mostly noun in Indonesian, with some variations in English.

TABLE 1
TERMS IN THE FORM OF WORD

No	Indonesian	Category	English	Category
1	<i>Penutupan</i> [pənɔtopan]	Noun	Lockdown ['lɒkdəʊn]	Verb
2	<i>Terduga</i> [tərdoga]	Noun	Suspect ['sʌspekt]	Adjective
3	<i>Isolasi</i> [isɔlasi]	Noun	Isolation [ˌaɪsəʊ'leɪʃən]	Noun
4	<i>Karantina</i> [karantina]	Noun	Quarantine ['kwɒrəntiːn]	Noun
5	<i>Antiseptik</i> [antiseptik]	Noun	Antiseptic [ˌænti'septɪk]	Adjective
6	<i>Pandemi</i> [pandəmi]	Noun	Pandemic [pæn'demɪk]	Noun
7	<i>Disinfektan</i> [disinfəktan]	Noun	Disinfectant [ˌdɪsɪn'fektənt]	Noun
8	<i>Protokol</i> [prɔtɔkɔl]	Noun	Protocol ['prɒtɒkɒl]	Noun
9	<i>Klaster</i> [klastər]	Noun	Cluster ['klʌstə]	Noun
10	<i>Wabah</i> [wabah]	Noun	Epidemic [ˌepɪ'demɪk]	Noun
11	<i>Penyekatan</i> [peŋekatan]	Noun	Restriction [rɪs'trɪkʃən]	Noun

Data 1 – 11 are the Covid-19 terminologies in the form of words in the Indonesian language. Item (1) is the word *penutupan*, which is categorized as a noun in Indonesian and as a verb in English meaning lockdown. Presently, *penutupan* is widely used in news writing, including on online platforms. In Indonesian, the word is defined in more detail as a situation that prohibits someone from entering or leaving a place because of an emergency condition, such as a pandemic. *Penutupan* broadly means a country, city, or village that closes its borders to prevent entry or departure. Item (2) shows the word *terduga*, a noun in Indonesian that means suspect. In English, it is regarded as an adjective that refers to a person suspected of having the Coronavirus. Item (3) contains the term *isolasi*, which was adapted to the native language to enhance pronunciation by Indonesians. This was done by eliminating the '-ion' in the English variant and changing the letter 't' to 's.' The word has the same meaning in English and Indonesian as the limitation of activities in managing the Covid-19 infection. A similar adjustment of pronunciation or absorption of words from English occurred in item (4) with the word *karantina*, which means a period a person is separated from others to prevent the spread of the virus. *Karantina* is a word borrowed from the English term quarantine. Item (5) is *antiseptik*, borrowed from the English term antiseptic, which experienced a phonological adaptation in the pronunciation and spelling. The letter 'c' at the end of the word was changed to 'k,' and the meaning as a substance that helps to prevent infection was retained. Item (6) was *pandemi*, signifying a disease, such as the Coronavirus, that spreads. It was borrowed from the word pandemic in English and was modified by eliminating the letter 'c.' Item (7) is the word *disinfektan*, meaning a substance that kills bacteria and is used for cleaning. It originated from 'disinfectant' in English and was adapted by changing 'c' to 'k' and eliminating the 't' at the end of the word. In item (8), *protokol* was borrowed from the English word protocol, which means a formal system used at official meetings, and involved a spelling adaptation where 'c' was changed to 'k.' Item (9) is *klaster*, modified from the word cluster in English with the same meaning as a group of things that grow together. The borrowed word was adapted by changing the letter 'c' to 'k' and 'u' to 'a.' Item (10), *wabah*, was not absorbed or adjusted from a word but is a new term that represents the word 'epidemic' in English.

Finally, item (11) was *penyekatan*, meaning restrictions in English, which has been recently used by the government in dealing with Covid-19.

B. Indonesian Covid-19 Terms in the Form of Phrases

According to Rozikin et al. (2021) a phrase is a group of words that stand together as a single grammatical unit (p. 595). Phrase does not contain a subject or verb and it is known as a part of a clause or sentence. The phrases related to Covid-19 were not stand-alone words but consisted of a group of terms that functioned as a meaningful unit. The pandemic has offered new phrases to languages all over the world, including Indonesia. Some terms and phrases in the Indonesian language can be seen below:

TABLE 2
TERMS IN THE FORM OF PHRASE

No	Indonesian	English
12	<i>Penyanyitasi Tangan</i> [pənyanyitasi taŋan]	Hand sanitizer [hænd 'sæntaɪzə]
13	<i>Penularan Lokal</i> [pənularan lɔkal]	Local Transmission ['ləʊkəl trænʒ 'mɪʃən]
14	<i>Kasus Impor</i> [kasus impɔr]	Imported Case [ɪm'pɔ:tɪd keɪs]
15	<i>Termometer Tembak</i> [tərmɔmɛtər tɛmbak]	ThermoGun ['θɜ:məʊ gʌn]
16	<i>Normal Baru</i> [nɔrmal barʊ]	New Normal [nju: 'nɔ:məl]
17	<i>Tes Usab</i> [təs ʊsəb]	Swab Test [swɒb tɛst]
18	<i>Tes Cepat</i> [təs tʃəpət]	Rapid Test ['ræpɪd tɛst]
19	<i>Jaga Jarak</i> [dʒəjəgə jərək]	Social Distancing ['səʊʃəl 'dɪstənsɪŋ]
20	<i>Pembatasan Fisik</i> [pəmbatʌsan fɪsɪk]	Physical Distancing ['fɪzɪkəl 'dɪstənsɪŋ]
21	<i>Kekebalan Kelompok</i> [kəkəbalan kəlɔmpɔk]	Herd Immunity [hɜ:d ɪ'mju:nɪti]
22	<i>Isolasi Mandiri</i> [ɪsɔləsi mɑndiri]	Self-Isolation [self- aɪsəʊ 'leɪʃən]
23	<i>Sektor Esensial</i> [sɛktɔr əsənsɪəl]	Essential Sector [ɪ'senʃəl 'sektə]
24	<i>Sektor Non-Esensial</i> [sɛktɔr nɔn əsənsɪəl]	Non-essential Sector ['nɔni'senʃəl 'sektə]
25	<i>Sektor Kritis</i> [sɛktɔr krɪtɪkəl]	Critical Sector ['krɪtɪkəl 'sektə]
26	<i>Sektor Khusus</i> [sɛktɔr kusus]	Special Sector ['speʃəl 'sektə]
27	<i>Kekebalan Komunal</i> [kəkəbalan kɔmunəl]	Herd Immunity [hɜ:d ɪ'mju:nɪti]
28	<i>Proses Penyekatan</i> [prɔsɛs pənyəkətʌn]	Restriction Process [rɪs' trɪkʃənʒ 'prəʊsɛs]

Data 12 – 28 contain Covid-19 related phrases in the Indonesian language. Many new phrases appeared and have been used by online media as new Indonesian-based health terms that provided important information during the pandemic. Some of these terms and their English meanings include items (12) *pensanyitasi tangan* - hand sanitizer, (13) *penularan lokal* - local transmission, (14) *kasus impor* - imported case, (15) *termometer tembak* - ThermoGun, (16) *normal baru* - new normal, (17) *tes usab* - swab test, (18) *test cepat* - rapid test, and (19) *jaga jarak* - social distancing. Other words are item (20) *pembatasan fisik* - physical distancing, (21) *kekebalan kelompok* - herd immunity, (22) *isolasi mandiri* - self-isolation, (23) *sektor esensial* - essential sector, (24) *sektor non-esensial* - non-essential sector, (25) *sektor kritis* - critical sector, (26) *sektor khusus* - special sector, (27) *kekebalan komunal* - herd immunity, and (28) *proses penyekatan* - restriction process. Some parts of the phrases above are borrowed words, such as *lokal*, *impor*, *normal*, *tes*, *sektor*, *kritis*, and *proses*. These were originally English words, namely local, import, normal, test, sector, critical, and process. Phonological adaptations were made to the spelling of each word, such as modifying the letter 'c' in the word local to 'k' in *lokal* and eliminating 't' in import to form *impor*. The word normal was borrowed purely without modifications, while test lost a 't' to form *tes*, 'c' changed to 'k' for *sektor*, and 'c' changed to 'k' for the word *kritis*. Finally, the spelling of the word *proses* involved changing the letter 'c' to 's' and eliminating 's' from the last word.

C. Covid-19 Terms in the Form of Synonyms in the Indonesian Language

A synonym is a word with another form that is close in meaning or the same as the original term. Although synonyms exist for some English Covid-19 related terms, the borrowed words are often used in the news due to the popularity of the language and its easy absorption into Indonesian. The terms that have synonyms include:

TABLE 3
TERMS IN THE FORM OF SYNONYMS

No	Indonesian	Synonym	English
29	<i>Klaster</i> [k astər]	<i>Kelompok</i> /kə ɒmpɒk/	Cluster [ˈklʌstə]
30	<i>Karantina</i> [karantina]	<i>Penahanan</i> [pə nahanan]	Quarantine [ˈkwɒrəntiːn]
31	<i>Positif</i> [pɒsitiʃ]	<i>Terjangkit</i> [tər jangkit]	Positive [ˈpɒzətɪv]
32	<i>Pandemi</i> [pandəmi]	<i>Wabah</i> [wabahi]	Pandemic [pænˈdemɪk]
33	<i>Protokol</i> [prɒtɒkɒl]	<i>Aturan</i> [atoran]	Protocol [ˈprɒtəˌkɒl]

Data 29-33 show that the English forms of some health terms used by online media in Indonesia have two equivalent words called synonyms. For instance, the term cluster in item (29) can be referred to as *klaster* or *kelompok*. *Klaster* is a system used to classify the initial groups of virus spreaders. Since the term cluster may be difficult to understand by society, the equivalent *klaster*, which is synonymous with *kelompok* is used. Item (30) refers to quarantine as *karantina* or *penahanan* in Indonesian. Quarantine is a shelter located far from the community and isolated to prevent the transmission of diseases. It was used during the Covid-19 pandemic to signify efforts toward minimizing or preventing the access of a particular group or individual to society. The term *karantina* is synonymous with *penahanan*, which has the same meaning as the original term quarantine. *Penahanan* is the prohibition of a person from performing activities in a certain place for a specific purpose and is sometimes used by people that are unfamiliar with the term *karantina*. Item (31) contains the word positive, which can be *positif* or *terjangkit* in the Indonesian language. The term *positif* during this pandemic refers to a person with the Covid-19 virus in their body, while *terjangkit* denotes a person infected with an organism or disease. The two terms are synonymous and often used in society. The word pandemic in (32) can be *pandemi* or *wabah*, meaning a disease prevalent throughout the world. In Indonesian society, the term *pandemi* is not as familiar as *wabah*. Item (33) refers to protocol, translated to *protokol* or *aturan*. A protocol is an official letter containing the results of the agreement or rules from the government. The use of the term *protokol* or *aturan* depends on the needs, as both have similar meanings to the original term.

D. Covid-19 Terms in the Form of Abbreviations

An abbreviation is formed from an arrangement or combination of letters by shortening the word order. The abbreviated data obtained in this research are:

TABLE 4
TERMS IN THE FORM OF ABBREVIATIONS

No	Abbreviation	Indonesian	English
34	APD	<i>Alat Pelindung Diri</i> [alat pə lindɒŋ diri]	Personal Protective Equipment [ˈpɜːsnl prəˈtektɪv ɪˈkwɪpmənts]
35	OTG	<i>Orang Tanpa Gejala</i> [ɔrəŋ tən pa gedʒala]	Person Without Symptoms [ˈpɜːsn wɪˈðaʊt ˈsɪmptəmz]
36	ODP	<i>Orang Dalam Pengawasan</i> [ɔrəŋ dala mə pə ŋawasən]	Suspect [ˈsʌspekt]
37	PDP	<i>Pasien Dalam Pengawasan</i> [pasien dala mə pə ŋawasən]	Patient Under Surveillance [ˈpeɪʃənt ˈʌndə sɜːˈveɪləns]
38	PSBB	<i>Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar</i> [pə mbatasan sɒsɪal bɜːsəkala bə sar]	Large-scale Restrictions [lɑːdʒ-skeɪl rɪsˈtrɪkʃənz]
39	PPKM	<i>Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat</i> [pə mbərlakoan pə mbatasan ke giatan mas ʃarakat]	Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities [ˌɪmplɪməntˈteɪʃən ɒv rɪsˈtrɪkʃənz ɒn kəˈmjuːnɪti ækˈtɪvɪtɪz]
40	STRP	<i>Surat Tanda Registrasi Pekerja</i> [sɒrat tanda re gsɪtrasi pe kerdʒa]	Worker Registration Certificate [ˈwɜːkə ˌredʒɪsˈtreɪʃən səˈtɪfɪkət]

Abbreviated Covid-19 related terms can be seen in data items 34-40. Item (34) contains APD, an abbreviation of *Alat Pelindung Diri*, known as PPE or Personal Protective Equipment in English. The use of APD became more common among the public during the pandemic because of its frequency in the news, which strives to inform the public that APD serves as personal protection to reduce the possibility of the medical staff contracting the virus. Item (35) mentioned OTG, abbreviated from *Orang Tanpa Gejala* and meaning an infected but asymptomatic individual. The use of this abbreviation is to introduce terms that can be easily remembered, understood, pronounced, and used by society. Item (36) OPD, obtained from *Orang Dalam Pengawasan*, denotes infected or exposed persons that require monitoring. Conversely, PDP in item (37) was procured from *Pasien Dalam Pengawasan*, connoting a patient under supervision.

The abbreviation describes a patient who has tested positive for the virus and must be treated independently in an isolation room in a hospital or at home under the supervision of health workers. This term has been widely known since the Covid-19 virus spread and enables the acceptance of related information by the public. Item (38) PSBB, shortened from *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar*, symbolizes Large-Scale Social Restrictions. Due to the pandemic, social activities that initially involved physical contact required the minimization of the risk of transmission. PPKM is the abbreviation of *Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat* in item (39), which means the implementation of restrictions on community activities. This term refers to government regulations formulated during the pandemic to prevent the spread of the virus. Presently, the term is used in daily conversation and can be found in various online or print media reporting on Covid-19. A recently issued term is STRP in item (40), abbreviated from *Surat Tanda Registrasi Pekerja*, meaning worker registration certificate. STRP is needed as a condition for working due to the PPKM restrictions and is a letter issued by the respective workplace. The complex words were shortened to allow for easy recollection and pronunciation.

E. Indonesian Covid-19 Terms in the Form of Acronyms

An acronym combines several letters from different words to form a new terminology. The use of an acronym is to simplify long words and facilitate recollection. The various forms of acronyms in the Indonesian language used during the pandemic are:

TABLE 5
TERMS IN THE FORM OF ACRONYMS

No	Acronym	Indonesian	English
41	<i>Faskes</i> [faskəs]	<i>Fasilitas Kesehatan</i> [fasilitas kəsehatan]	Medical Facility [ˈmɛdɪkəl fəˈsɪlɪti]
42	<i>Fasyankes</i> [fasyankəs]	<i>Fasilitas Pelayanan Kesehatan</i> [fasilitas pəlayanan kəsehatan]	Health Service Facility [hɛlθ ˈsɜːvɪs fəˈsɪlɪti]
43	<i>Isoman</i> [isɔmən]	<i>Isolasi Mandiri</i> [isɔlasi mandiri]	Self-isolation [self-ˌaɪsəʊˈleɪʃən]

Data items 41 and 42 are Covid-19 terms modified into acronyms. *Faskes* in item (41) is an acronym of *Fasilitas Kesehatan* and refers to the health facilities used by the community, particularly in Indonesia. Health facilities is a general term that refers to infrastructure or services organized by the government or private sector to maintain or improve health in the community. This term has been used for a long time since the pandemic and is often found in spoken and written media. *Fasyankes* in item (42) is an acronym of *Fasilitas Pelayanan Kesehatan*, which means health service facilities. The existence and function of these facilities must be socialized to the public to ensure the appropriate use of the term, particularly during the Covid-19 pandemic. The term *Isoman* in Data (43) is an acronym of *Isolasi Mandiri*, meaning self-isolation. Its popularity spread when the government began announcing that persons infected or suspected of having Covid-19 but only exhibiting mild symptoms should self-isolate instead of going to the hospital.

F. The Lexical Borrowing of Covid-19 Terms in Indonesian

Haugen (1950) distinguished types of borrowed terms into loanwords, blended stems, compound blends, derivational blends, as well as loan synonyms, homonyms, and translations. Myers-Scotton (2002) explained that the concept of borrowing may also involve cultural expressions, where the meaning of a word is duplicated when a native synonym already exists. Based on the new Covid-19 related terms found in the Indonesian language, this research discovered the process of reproduction a new language exhibited by various words, as shown below:

TABLE 6
THE LEXICAL BORROWING TERMS OF COVID-19 IN INDONESIAN

No	Indonesian	English	Types of Borrowing
44	<i>Isolasi</i> /isolasi/	Isolation [ˌaɪsəʊˈleɪʃən]	Loan word (partial phonetic substitution)
45	<i>Karantina</i> /karantina/	Quarantine [ˈkwɒrəntiːn]	Loan word (complete phonetic substitution)
46	<i>Antiseptik</i> /antiseptik/	Antiseptic [ˌæntɪˈseptɪk]	Loan word (partial phonetic substitution)
47	<i>Pandemi</i> /pandəni/	Pandemic [pænˈdemɪk]	Loan word (partial phonetic substitution)
48	<i>Disinfektan</i> /disinfektan/	Disinfectant [ˌdɪsɪnˈfektənt]	Loan word (complete phonetic substitution)
49	<i>Protokol</i> /prɔtɔkɔl/	Protocol [ˈprəʊtəkɒl]	Loan word (partial phonetic substitution)
50	<i>Klaster</i> /klastər/	Cluster [ˈklʌstə]	Loan word (partial phonetic substitution)
51	<i>Lokal</i> /lokal/	Local [ˈləʊkəl]	Loan word (partial phonetic substitution)
52	<i>Impor</i> /impɔr/	Import [ɪmˈpɔːt]	Loan word (partial phonetic substitution)
53	<i>Normal</i> /normal/	Normal [ˈnɔːmə]	Loan word (without phonetic substitution)
54	<i>Tes</i> /tɛs/	Test [tɛst]	Loan word (partial phonetic substitution)
55	<i>Isolasi</i> /isolasi/	Isolation [ˌaɪsəʊˈleɪʃən]	Loan word (partial phonetic substitution)
56	<i>Sektor Esensial</i> /sɛktɔr ɛsɛnsial/	Essential Sector [ɪˈsɛnʃəlˈsɛktə]	Loan word (partial phonetic substitution)
57	<i>Sektor Non-Esensial</i> /sɛktɔr non ɛsɛnsial/	Non-essential Sector [ˈnɒniˈsɛnʃəlˈsɛktə]	Loan word (partial phonetic substitution)
58	<i>Sektor Kritisal</i> /sɛktɔr kɪtɪkal/	Critical Sector [ˈkrɪtɪkəlˈsɛktə]	Loan word (partial phonetic substitution)

The list of borrowed lexis in Table 6 involves partial and complete phonetic substitutions. A characteristic of the Indonesian borrowing process is the appearance of morphemic modifications, particularly substitutions. Covid-19 terms used globally are also found in the Indonesian language, which borrows words through modification to promote understanding by the user. For instance, *Isolasi* in item (44) is an example of lexical borrowing with the phonemic process, where the spelling of the original word isolation was changed. The process of adaptation through the use of loanwords and partial phonetic substitutions can be seen in the words *antiseptik* (46), *pandemic* (47), *protokol* (49), *klaster* (50), *lokal* (51), *impor* (52), *tes* (54), *isolasi* (55), *sektor esensial* (56), *sektor non-esensial* (57), and *sektor kritisal* (58). Two words, namely *karantina* (45) and *disinfektan* (48), which originated obtained from quarantine and disinfectant, experienced complete phonetic substitution. These two terminologies are categorized as loanwords because their spellings and pronunciations were completely changed. Meanwhile, one word adapted directly without phonetic substitution or spelling modification was *normal* (53). The words listed in Table 6 are new because there are no appropriate synonyms related to Covid-19 in the target language.

V. CONCLUSION

After researching Indonesian health terms that existed during the Covid-19 pandemic on antvklik.com, the process of lexical borrowing can be categorized into five forms, namely words, phrases, synonyms, abbreviations, and acronyms. The loanwords with partial, complete, and nonexistent phonetic substitutions are found in these forms. Although these new health terms became new vocabularies that can be classified as Indonesian-based words, the languages were obtained through a process called lexical borrowing. Hence, language variation is the most basic and frequently used benchmark to determine the development of a language.

The analysis of the lexical borrowing of health terms that existed during the pandemic needs to be further explored in the Indonesian language because the pandemic is still ongoing and allows the emergence of other terms. The functions and morphological processes of these new terms should also be investigated extensively to propagate their usefulness as a new source of language.

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