

Word Formation that Occurred in Indonesian Language during Covid-19 Pandemic

Bambang Irawan¹, Muhammad Ahsan Tampubolon², Bobi Arisandi³
^{1,2,3} English Department, Universitas Pamulang, Tangerang Selatan, Indonesia

dosen01218@unpam.ac.id; dosen01687@unpam.ac.id; dosen02581@unpam.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, almost all countries in the world, including Indonesia, are still facing and struggling with COVID-19 pandemic. In Indonesia, the first case was confirmed by the president on March 2nd, 2020. Since then, Indonesia has been fighting against COVID-19 pandemic. This pandemic is affecting all aspects of human life including language. There is an interesting phenomenon dealing with the emergence of new words during COVID-19 pandemic. Since COVID-19 is still in progress, the number of new words might emerge which most meanings are discovered through news article published on internet. The virus is not the only thing causing the emergence of new words. The “new normal” which is forced to society might also cause the emergence of new words. This research entitled “Word Formation that Occur in Indonesian Language during COVID-19 Pandemic” is aimed to find out what types of word formation that occur in Indonesian language during COVID-19 pandemic. This research employed a descriptive analysis method which belongs to qualitative research. This method was chosen because the researchers described the linguistic phenomenon dealing with word formation. The object of this research was the official website <https://covid19.go.id/> which is Indonesian official website that provides any information about COVID-19. The data were collected by reading several sections in <https://covid19.go.id/>. Therefore, the technique used to collect the data were reading and note taking techniques. The researchers used several steps in collecting the data: (1) reading several sections in <https://covid19.go.id/>; (2) identifying words containing word formation process; and (3) collecting the words in the table. After collecting the data, the researchers went to the next step which was analyzing the data. There were several steps that the researchers took in analyzing the data: (1) data collection; (2) data display; (3) drawing and verifying conclusion. The results of this research showed that there are three types of word formations that occurred which are initialism, blending, and borrowing.

Keywords: COVID-19, Morphology, Word Formation

INTRODUCTION

Human as social beings cannot survive without communication. Mahajan (2015) states that both verbal communication and non-verbal communication are essential in human life to convey ideas,

thought, emotions, etc. It is a continuous process which begins with the cradle and goes until the grave. In communication, language plays important role as the tool of communication as Irawan (2019) states that language plays a really

important role in building interaction in a society because language is a mean of communication. Christianto (2020) states that language is defined as a medium which can be used to have a communication to each other. It is impossible for us to make any interaction or build a society without language. Finegan (2008) also mentions that language is often viewed as a vehicle of thought, a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one person to another. In everyday life, language also serves equally important social and emotional functions.

To achieve its purpose as the tool of communication, a language must be able to link meaning and expression to provide verbal expression for thought and feeling. Finegan (2008) mentions three faces that a language possesses as the fundamental function to link meaning and expression. Those three faces are expression, meaning and context. Furthermore, Finegan (2008) explains that expression encompasses words, phrases, and sentences, including intonation and stress. Meaning refers to the senses and referents of these elements of expression. Context refers to the social situation in which expression is uttered and includes whatever has been expressed earlier in that situation. It also relies on generally shared knowledge between speaker and hearer. Grammar is the link between expression and meaning. Context is the link between grammar and interpretation. How language works can be understood by paying attention to both grammar and context.

Words, as the part of expression, also play important roles in language.

Raja (2014) states that without words, communication is almost impossible because a sentence, a group of words which is semantically acceptable and grammatically correct, allows us to communicate effectively. Lieber (2009) defines words as one or more morphemes that can stand alone in a language. There are two types of words which are simplex which refers to words consisting of only one morpheme and complex which refers to words consisting of more than one complex. From the definition above, it is clearly seen that a word can be formed from more than one morpheme. The process of how words are formed is called word formation as Zubaidah, Kadasamy and Yasin (2015) mention that word formation is dealing with the formation of words. In linguistics, there are several ways to form words in word formation process. Christianto (2020) mentions that some examples of the word-formation processes in language are affixation, infixation, suffixation, conversion or zero-derivation, reduplication, clipping, blending, backformation, and acronym.

In linguistics, word formation can be studied through one of the linguistics branches which is morphology. The simple definition of morphology is that it is the study of morpheme. However, there are several experts tried to describe morphology more specific. Lieber (2009) states that morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences. According to Haspelmath and Sims (2010:2) morphology is the study of

word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world. Aronoff and Fudeman (2005) states that the study of form or forms is called morphology which refers to the mental system contained in word formation, its internal structure, and how it is formed. Simatupang and Supri (2020) define that morphology is the analysis of word structure which involves the internal structure of words, the processes, and the rules to form them. Hence, from those definition above, it can be concluded that morphology is the branch of linguistics which focuses on words including the structure of words and how the words are formed (word formation).

Word formation can be defined as how the words are formed. Luthfiyati, Kholiq, and Zahroh (2017) define that word formation is specifically formed words with the certain processes. Zubaidah, Kadasamy and Yasin (2015) mention that word formation is dealing with the formation of words. From the definition above, it is clearly seen that word formation is about the process of forming words with the certain processes. Lieber (2009) divided word formation into several types as explained below.

The first type of word formation is affixation. According to Raja (2014) affixation is a process of attaching an affix to the root either to the left side or right side of the root. When an affix is attached to the end of the root or to the right side of the root, it is called a suffix. When an affix is attached to the front of the root or the left side of the root, it is called a prefix. Similarly, Delahunty & Garvey (2010) states affixation is a process of word formation through

the addition affixation through prefixes and suffixes. The resulting new word will have a different meaning of the word essentially. For instance, the word happy when it is added 'un', it becomes unhappy and has opposite meaning. Affixes also occur in Indonesian language such as '*mendukung*' (formed from '*me-*' and '*dukung*') and '*kebijakan*' (formed from '*ke-*', '*bijak*', and '*-an*').

The second type of word formation is compounding. Lieber (2009) defines that compounds are words that are composed of two (or more) bases, roots, or stems. Faradisa, Aziz and Yasin (2019) states that compounding refers to combining two or more words to create new word forms. Similarly, Delahunty and Garvey (2010) say that compounding is the process of word formation by combining two words into a new form. The examples of compounding in English are 'fast food' which is formed from 'fast' and 'food' and 'highlight' which is formed from 'high' and 'light'. Compounding is also common in Indonesian language. The examples of compounding in Indonesian language are '*balai kota*' which is formed from '*balai*' and '*kota*' and '*belah ketupat*' which id formed from '*belah*' and '*ketupat*'.

The third type of word formation is coinage. According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) coinage is the process of forming word which is from brand name or product. This phenomenon is especially common in cases where industry requires a new and attractive name for a product. Further, Raja (2014) defines that coinage occurs when speakers invent new words to name previously non-existent objects that result from technology, such as *Xerox*, *klenex*,

Kodak, laptop, computer, e-mail, digital, etc. In other words, coining words is the creation of new original words by writers, inventors, scientists, and others who are in need of a term to express a certain meaning or to name a product.

The fourth type of word formation backformation. Yule (2010) states that backformation as typically a word of one type (usually a noun) which is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb). In simple definition backformation is the process of word formation which creates new word by changing the word class. The examples are *donate* (from “donation”), *enthuse* (from “enthusiasm”), *liaise* (from “liaison”), *baby sit* (from “babysitter”), *gamble* (from “gambler”), *haze* (from “hazy”), *obsess* (from “obsessive”), and *televise* (from “television”).

The fifth type of word formation is blending. Lieber (2009) defines that blending is a process of word formation in which parts of lexemes that are not themselves morphemes are combined to form a new lexeme. Further, Yule (2010) says that producing a new term by combining two separate forms which usually take only the beginning of one word and joins it to the end of other word is called blending. Familiar examples of blending are words like ‘*brunch*’, a combination of breakfast and lunch, or ‘*smog*’, a combination of smoke and fog. Blending is also found in Indonesian language. The examples of blending in Indonesian language are ‘*pemprov*’, a combination of ‘*pemerintah*’ and ‘*provinsi*’, or ‘*sekdes*’, a combination of ‘*sekretaris*’ and ‘*desa*’.

The sixth type of word formation is acronyms. According to Lieber (2009), when the first letters of words that make up a name or a phrase are used to create a new word, the results are called acronyms. In acronyms, the new word is pronounced as a word, rather than as a series of letters. For example, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome gives us AIDS. Similarly, Delahunty and Garvey (2010) acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. There are the examples of acronyms *ASAP* (as soon as possible), *NASA* (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), and *CIA* (Central Intelligence Agency). Acronyms is also common in Indonesian language. The examples are *NKRI* (Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia), *TNI* (Tentara Nasional Indonesia), *KPU* (Komisi Pemilihan Umum), etc.

The other type of word formation is clipping. Lieber (2009) states that clipping is a means of creating new words by shortening already existing words such as *info* created from information and *blog* created from web log. There are several clippings in universities such as *psych*, *anthro*, *soc*, *prof*, *lab*, and *stats*. Lieber (2009) further explains that although clippings are often used in a colloquial rather than a formal register, some have attained more neutral status. The word *lab*, for example, is probably used far more frequently in the US than its longer version laboratory. In Indonesian language, there are several examples of clipping such as *perpus* from *perpustakaan*, *seleb* from *selebriti*, *konsul* from *konsultasi*, etc.

In addition to the types of word formation explained by Lieber (2009), there are some other types of formation such as initialism and borrowing. Initialism is actually similar to acronym. It also uses the first letters of words to form a new word as mentioned by Aziz & Rusdi (2020) that Initialism is taking the first letter of each word become a word but the pronunciation of this word is by each letter. Barnhart (2006) also points out that acronyms are uttered in single words like SARS, AIDS, UNESCO, while initialism is uttered as an order of letters (letter by letter) like UK, USA, DNA. So, it is clear that the difference between acronym and initialism lays on the pronunciation. Another type of word formation is borrowing which refers to words borrowed from foreign language. For example, the words “risk, pizza, piano” are borrowed from Italian “hamburger” is borrowed from Hamburg, Germany; and “limousine” is borrowed from Limoges, France (Brinton, 2000).

Nowadays, almost all countries in the world, including Indonesia, are still facing and struggling with COVID-19 pandemic. In Indonesia, the first case was confirmed by the president on March 2nd, 2020. Since then, Indonesia has been fighting against COVID-19 pandemic. This pandemic is affecting all aspects of human life including language. There is an interesting phenomenon dealing with the emergence of new words during COVID-19 pandemic. According to Simatupang & Supri (2020), since COVID-19 is still in progress, the number of new words might emerge which most meanings are discovered through news article published on internet. Furthermore,

Simatupang and Supri (2020) elaborate that the virus is not the only thing causing the emergence of new words. The “new normal” which is forced to society might also cause the emergence of new words.

As mentioned by Simatupang and Supri (2020) that news articles on the internet are the fertile sources to analyze word formation. Therefore, this research chose a website as the object of the research. The website chosen was the official website <https://covid19.go.id/> which is Indonesian official website that provides any information about COVID-19. This website is also aimed to anticipate people from becoming hoax victim or hoax spreader since hoax or fake information about COVID-19 is easily widespread. There are several sections on this website such as news section which focuses on giving information about health care, economy recovery and vaccination. This website also provides education section which focuses on giving education about COVID-19. There is also a section which focuses on informing people about COVID-19 spread map and current situation in Indonesia. This section also functions to monitor health protocol compliance. Another section on this website is regulation section which focuses on informing people about health protocol and all regulations to overcome COVID-19 pandemic. This website certainly provides question and answer section as the medium for people to ask anything about COVID-19. Those sections on <https://covid19.go.id/> is good sources to gather the data about word formation that occurs in Indonesian language during COVID-19 pandemic.

Based on the discussion above, there is a formulated question to be discussed, namely: what are the types of word formation that occur in Indonesian language during COVID-19 pandemic? Based on the formulated question, the objective of this research is to find out the types of word formation in that occur Indonesian language during COVID-19 pandemic. To achieve the objective of the research, a descriptive analysis method which belongs to qualitative research will be employed. The data were collected by reading several sections in <https://covid19.go.id/>. Therefore, the technique used to collect the data will be reading and note taking techniques. Through this research, the researchers hope that it can be beneficial for both language learners and researchers to enrich their knowledge about word formation that occurs in Indonesian language.

METHOD

As mentioned before, this research is aimed to find out what types of word formation that occur in Indonesian language during COVID-19 pandemic. This research employed a descriptive analysis method which belongs to qualitative research. This method was chosen because the researchers described the linguistic phenomenon dealing with word formation. Hadiati (2011) states that showing the meaning and description of the data which often use words rather than number is the focus of the qualitative research. Suryana (2010) notes that descriptive research focuses on making a description systematically and accurately based on facts about a certain object. Trochim and Donnelly (2006) explain that the descriptive analysis

method is used to illustrate the basic features of the data in a study. In this way, this method provides simple summaries. Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that the method used is descriptive analysis method. This method belongs to qualitative research and the researchers gathered, classified, analyzed, and explained the data according to the theories related to word formation.

The object is really important in a research since it is the source containing data that will be investigated by the researchers. The object of this research was the official website <https://covid19.go.id/> which is Indonesian official website that provides any information about COVID-19. This website is also aimed to anticipate people from becoming hoax victim or hoax spreader since hoax or fake information about COVID-19 is easily widespread. There are several sections on this website such as news section which focuses on giving information about health care, economy recovery and vaccination. This website also provides education section which focuses on giving education about COVID-19. There is also a section which focuses on informing people about COVID-19 spread map and current situation in Indonesia. This section also functions to monitor health protocol compliance. Another section on this website is regulation section which focuses on informing people about health protocol and all regulations to overcome COVID-19 pandemic. This website certainly provides question and answer section as the medium for people to ask anything about COVID-19. Those sections on <https://covid19.go.id/> were good

sources to gather the data about word formation that occurs in Indonesian language during COVID-19 pandemic.

Since this research is descriptive qualitative research, the main instrument of this research will be the researchers themselves as the key human instrument. The data of this research were collected by observation. To collect the data, this research used nonparticipant observation method which means that the researchers were not involved in the conversation and were only act as observers. The data were collected by reading several sections in <https://covid19.go.id/>. Therefore, the techniques used to collect the data were reading and note taking techniques. The researchers used several steps in collecting the data: (1) reading several sections in <https://covid19.go.id/>; (2) identifying words containing word formation process; and (3) collecting the words in the table.

After collecting the data, the researchers went to the next step which was analyzing the data which actually began when the observation was started. It was on-going activity throughout the whole investigation. There are several steps that the researchers took in analyzing the data: (1) data collection; (2) data display; (3) drawing and verifying conclusion. Data collection is the preceding step of analysis work in interactive model of data analysis. This step of analyzing included the process of selecting the data or sentences in the object which is <https://covid19.go.id/>, focusing on word formation processes. Data display is the step in which the researchers organized, compressed

and assembled information. Because qualitative data are typically voluminous, bulky and dispersed, display help at all stages in the analysis. The reasons for reducing and displaying data are to assist in drawing conclusion. While drawing conclusions logically follows reduction and display of data, in fact it takes place more or less concurrently with them. Drawing and verifying conclusion were the third step of data analysis process. It involved developing propositions, and was conceptually distinct from the other stages, but again was likely to happen concurrently with them.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As mentioned before that this research was aimed to find out types of word formation that occur in Indonesian language during Covid-19 pandemic. After analyzing the data taken from <https://covid19.go.id/> from January 2022 until June 2022, there are three types of word formation were found from 17 data taken from the object. The types of word formation found are acronyms, blending, and compound. The following figure showed the types of word formation that occur in Indonesian language during Covid-19 pandemic.

Initialism

As mentioned before, initialism is the use of the first letter of words to make a new word. Unlike acronym, initialism is pronounced by each letter. From the data, there were 8 initialisms occurred in Indonesian language during Covid-19 pandemic as shown below.

Datum #1

Orang Tanpa Gejala (OTG)

Penting untuk dipahami bahwa **orang tanpa gejala (OTG)** masih dapat menuliri orang lain tanpa disadari. Oleh karena itu kita harus tetap menggunakan masker, menjaga jarak aman, dan rajin mencuci tangan pakai sabun. <https://covid19.go.id/p/single-tanya-jawab/mengapa-saya-masih-harus-menerapkan-protokol-kesehatan-3m-padahal-saya-sudah-divaksinasi>

From the datum above, it was found that OTG is initialism. It is considered as initialism because it is formed from the first letters of words. OTG stands for *orang tanpa gejala* which refers to those suffering from Covid-19 without any symptoms.

Datum #2

Alat Pelindung Diri (APD)

Untuk mendukung lancarnya upaya skrining berlapis ini, pemerintah pusat juga mendukung dengan memfasilitasi alat testing tambahan, bantuan penyediaan logistik **APD (alat pelindung diri)**, obat-obatan, bahan medis habis pakai untuk 3 bulan kedepan dari Kementerian Kesehatan dengan dibantu pendistribusiannya oleh Satgas Penanganan Covid-19. <https://covid19.go.id/artikel/2021/05/19/skrining-berlapis-upaya-antisipasi-mencegah-penularan-akibat-pergerakan-arus-balik>

In the datum above, it was found that APD is initialism. It is also formed by the first letters of the words *alat pelindung diri* and it is pronounced letter by letter. It refers to the personal protective equipment

used to reduce the transmission of Covid-19.

Datum #3

Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru (AKB)

Pemerintah gencar menyosialisasikan Gerakan 3M di masa **adaptasi kebiasaan baru (AKB)**. <https://covid19.go.id/artikel/2020/08/13/lindungi-sesama-dari-penularan-covid-19-dengan-disiplin-pakai-masker>

The datum above showed AKB as the initialism. It is considered as initialism because it is formed by the first letters of words. It stands of *adaptasi kebiasaan baru* which refers to adapting to the new normal after Covid-19 pandemic.

Datum #4

Pelaksanaan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat (PPKM)

Pelaksanaan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat (PPKM)
Satgas Penanganan Covid-19 telah melakukan monitoring dan evaluasi terhadap penerapan **Pelaksanaan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat (PPKM)** Jawa - Bali periode 11 - 18 Januari 2021. Yang meliputi 73 kabupaten/kota, terdiri dari 46 wajib PPKM dan 23 kabupaten/kota inisiatif daerah. <https://covid19.go.id/artikel/2021/01/22/monitoring-dan-evaluasi-menjadi-dasar-perpanjangan-ppkm>

In datum above, it was found that PPKM is initialism. It is also made of the first letters of the words and it is pronounced by each letter.

PPKM stands for *Pelaksanaan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat* which refers to the restrictions of community activities in order to reduce the transmission of Covid-19.

Datum #5

Orang Dalam Pemantauan (ODP)

ODP (Orang Dalam Pemantauan) – yaitu orang demam ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$), riwayat demam atau pilek/sakit tenggorokan/ atuk dan dalam 14 hari terakhir sebelum timbul gejala pernah berada di negara/wilayah dengan penularan lokal atau melakukan kontak erat dengan orang sakit COVID-19 (terkonfirmasi ataupun probabel).
<https://covid19.go.id/artikel/2020/03/26/lakukan-hal-tepat-selama-wabah-virus-covid19>

The datum above showed that ODP is initialism because it is made of the first letters of the words and pronounced by each letter. It stands for *Orang Dalam Pantauan* which refers to those with fever ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$) or having history of fever or runny nose/sore throat/cough. It also refers to those who had been in region with local transmission in the last 14 days or had been in close contact with person with Covid-19.

Datum #6

Pasien Dalam Pengawasan (PDP)

PDP (Pasien Dalam Pengawasan) adalah orang dengan Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA), yaitu demam ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$) atau riwayat demam; disertai salah satu gejala sakit pernapasan (batuk/sesak nafas/sakit tenggorokan/pilek/pneumonia ringan hingga berat) dan dalam 14 hari terakhir

sebelum timbul gejala pernah berada di negara atau wilayah dengan penularan local.

<https://covid19.go.id/artikel/2020/03/26/lakukan-hal-tepat-selama-wabah-virus-covid19>

In the datum above, it could be seen that PDP is initialism since it is made of the first letters of the words and pronounced by each word. PDP stands for *Pasien Dalam Pengawasan* which means those with acute respiratory infections, with fever ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$) or a history of fever accompanied by one of the symptoms of respiratory illness (cough/shortness of breath/sore throat/runny nose/pneumonia mild to severe) and in the last 14 days before symptoms appear, have been in a country or region with local transmission.

Datum #7

Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB)

“Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar atau PSBB adalah pembatasan kegiatan tertentu penduduk di dalam suatu wilayah yang diduga ada infeksi COVID-19 guna mencegah kemungkinan penyebaran,” kata Sekjen Kemenkes RI Oscar di Media Center Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan COVID-19 di Graha Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB) Jakarta, Minggu (5/4).
<https://covid19.go.id/artikel/2020/04/05/kemenkes-psbb-batasi-kegiatan-tertentu-di-wilayah-terduga-covid-19>

In the datum above, it was found that PSBB is initialism because it is made of the first letters of the words and pronounced by each letter. PSBB stands for *Pembatasan Sosial*

Berskala Besar which means restrictions on certain activities of residents in an area suspected of having COVID-19 infection in order to prevent possible spread.

Datum #8

Pelaku Perjalanan Luar Negeri (PPLN)

Sejak 1 Februari 2022, berlaku ketentuan terbaru bagi para **Pelaku Perjalanan Luar Negeri (PPLN)** yang akan masuk ke Indonesia.

<https://covid19.go.id/artikel/2022/02/06/update-ketentuan-ppln-yang-masuk-ke-indonesia-1-februari-2022>

In the datum above, it could be seen that PPLN is initialism because it is made of the first letters of the words and pronounced by each letter. PPLN stands for *Pelaku Perjalanan Luar Negeri* which refers to Indonesian citizens or foreigners who will enter Indonesia after travelling from abroad.

Blending

Blending is defined as creating a new word by combining two separate parts of the words. From the data taken from [https://covid19.go.id/.](https://covid19.go.id/), there were 2 words considered as blending found.

Datum #1

Isoman

Dengan situasi bahwa varian Omicron jarang menyebabkan gejala berat, setidaknya ada 7 hal yang perlu diperhatikan saat melakukan **isolasi mandiri (isoman)** di rumah.

<https://covid19.go.id/artikel/2022/02/15/lakukan-isolasi-mandiri-isoman-di-rumah-perhatikan-7-hal-ini>

The datum above showed that the type of word formation in “*isoman*” is blending. The word “*isoman*” is made of the combination of “*iso*” from “*isolasi*” and “*man*” from “*mandiri*”. *Isoman* refers to self-isolation done by those who are positive for Covid-19 to avoid contact with others.

Datum #2

Prokes

Vaksin Sinovac uji klinisnya dilakukan di Bandung sejak Agustus 2020. Seluruh prosedur pengembangan dan distribusi vaksin COVID-19 ditempuh dengan baik demi keamanan dan kemampuan. Namun **protokol kesehatan (prokes)** jangan hilang.

<https://covid19.go.id/artikel/2020/12/07/vaksin-datang-prokes-jangan-hilang>

In the datum above, blending was found in “*prokes*”. The word “*prokes*” is made of two separate parts of the words which are “*pro*” from “*protokol*” and “*kes*” from “*kesehatan*”. *Prokes* means health protocols in the prevention of Covid-19 such as washing hands, wearing face mask properly, keeping distance, etc.

Borrowing

As mentioned before that borrowing refers to the words which are borrowed from other languages. In this research, there were 7 words and phrases which are borrowed from English found on [https://covid19.go.id/.](https://covid19.go.id/)

Datum #1

COVID-19

Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) telah dinyatakan

oleh WHO sebagai pandemic dan Indonesia telah menyatakan COVID-19 sebagai bencana non alam berupa wabah penyakit yang wajib dilakukan upaya penanggulangan sehingga tidak terjadi peningkatan kasus.

<https://covid19.go.id/artikel/2020/04/03/protokol-isolasi-diri-sendiri-dalam-penanganan-coronavirus-diseases-covid-19>

From the datum above, it can be seen that COVID-19 is actually the acronym of Corona Virus Disease 2019. In Indonesia, COVID-19 is also used to refer to the same meaning. Therefore, COVID-19 is considered as a borrowing word which is borrowed from English.

Datum #2 **Droplet**

Lalu, tidak diperkenankan makan atau minum sepanjang perjalanan penerbangan kurang dari 2 jam kecuali bagi individu yang memiliki kewajiban konsumsi obat terjadwal untuk meminimalisir perilaku membuka masker dan tersebaranya **droplet**.

<https://covid19.go.id/artikel/2021/10/21/pengaturan-pelaku-perjalanan-orang-dalam-negeri-menyesuaikan-perkembangan-kasus-terkini>

In the datum above, it can be seen clearly that the word *“droplet”* is used as the borrowing word since it is borrowed from English. Droplet itself refers to liquid or splashes that a person expels from the nose or mouth when sneezing, coughing, or even talking. In relation to COVID-19, the method of transmission of COVID-19 is through droplets or splashes of saliva from sick people when coughing and sneezing. Droplet transmission can

also occur when a person is in close contact, or less than 1 meter, with those who are infected. In Indonesia, droplet is also used the refer to the same meaning.

Datum #3 **Social Distancing**

Semakin meluas penularan komunitas yang terjadi, maka tindakan tambahan perlu dilakukan, yaitu mengurangi kontak antara satu warga dengan warga lain di wilayah itu (***social distancing*** atau di sini akan disebut sebagai mengurangi kontak antarwarga).

<https://covid19.go.id/artikel/2020/04/03/mengurangi-kontak-antar-warga-social-distancing>

In the datum above, “*social distancing*”, borrowed from English, is used to refer to reducing contact between people to minimize the spread of Covid-19. The phrase “*social distancing*” is more common in Indonesia than the equivalent term which is “*mengurangi kontak antar warga*.”

Datum #4 **Rapid Test**

Rapid Test atau tes cepat COVID-19 bertujuan untuk mendeteksi kasus secara dini sehingga pemerintah dapat menyusun dan melakukan tindakan yang tepat untuk menghentikan penyebaran virus corona.

<https://covid19.go.id/p/single-tanya-jawab/apa-yang-dimaksud-dengan-rapid-test-atau-tes-cepat-covid-19>

In the datum above, it can be seen that the phrase “*rapid test*” is equal to “*tes cepat*” which refers to

quick test aimed to detect COVID-19 cases early. However, the phrase “rapid test” which is borrowed from English is more frequent than its equivalent in Indonesian which is “*test cepat*”.

Datum #5
New Normal

Presiden Joko Widodo kembali meninjau kesiapan penerapan prosedur standar tatanan baru atau ***new normal*** di sarana publik pada Selasa, 26 Mei 2020. Jika tadi pagi Kepala Negara meninjau Stasiun Moda Raya Terpadu (MRT) Bundaran HI, maka siang ini Presiden meninjau salah satu pusat niaga di Kota Bekasi, Provinsi Jawa Barat. <https://covid19.go.id/artikel/2020/05/26/presiden-tinjau-kesiapan-menuju-tatanan-normal-baru-di-bekasi>

In the datum above, the phrase “*new normal*” is equal to “*standar tatanan baru*” which refers to a policy of reopening limited economic, social and public activities using health standards that did not exist before the pandemic. In Indonesia, the phrase “*new normal*” is used more frequent than “*standar tatanan baru*”. The phrase “*new normal*” is considered as borrowing since it is borrowed from English.

Datum #6
Thermo gun

Pihak gereja juga perlu menyiapkan tatacara ibadah yang aman serta fasilitas yang mendukung, misalnya dengan membentuk Satgas COVID-19 di gereja, melakukan sosialisasi dan edukasi protokol kesehatan, juga melakukan skrining kesehatan dengan ***thermo gun*** dan

pasang QR Code PeduliLindungi. <https://covid19.go.id/artikel/2021/12/24/ibadah-natal-tetap-patuhi-kebijakan-protokol-kesehatan>

In the datum above, it can be seen that “*thermo gun*” does not have equivalent word in Indonesia. It is used in its original form without any substitution in Indonesian language. The phrase “*thermo gun*” is used to refer to one type of infrared thermometer to measure body temperature which is generally pointed at the forehead. This tool is mainly used as a screening tool for COVID-19 with symptoms of fever. It is available at almost every entrance to public places and offices.

Datum #7
Lockdown

Beredar sebuah pesan berantai yang menyebutkan terdapat ratusan WNI yang baru pulang dari luar negeri, tertahan di bus karena tidak dapat masuk ke RSDC Wisma Atlet akibat ***lockdown*** setelah ditemukan ada yang terinfeksi COVID-19 varian Omicron. <https://covid19.go.id/artikel/2021/12/26/awas-hoaks-ratusan-wni-tertahan-di-bus-karena-wisma-atlet-lockdown-setelah-ditemukan-varian-omicron>

In the datum above, it can be seen that the word “*lockdown*” which is borrowed from English is used without any substitution in Indonesian language. Lockdown is a term used to describe an effort to control the spread of infection. Referring to President Joko Widodo's explanation, the lockdown requires an area to completely close entry and exit access. The tern “*lockdown*” is used frequently in Indonesia.

Therefore, it is considered as borrowing.

CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 outbreak has impacted almost all aspects of human life. One of them is languages. COVID-19 pandemic has caused the emergence of new words. This current research focused on word formations that occur in Indonesian language during COVID-19 pandemic. The results showed that there are three types of word formations that occurred which are initialism, blending, and borrowing.

Initialism is the use of the first letter of words to make a new word. Unlike acronym, initialism is pronounced by each letter. From the data, there were 8 initialisms occurred in Indonesian language during COVID-19 pandemic which were OTG (*Orang Tanpa Gejala*),

ODP (*Orang Dalam Pantauan*), PDP (*Pasien Dalam Pengawasan*), PSBB (*Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar*), PPKM (*Pelaksanaan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat*), AKB (*Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru*), APD (*Alat Pelindung Diri*) and PPLN (*Pelaku Perjalanan Luar Negeri*).

Blending is defined as creating a new word by combining two separate parts of the words. From the data taken from <https://covid19.go.id/>, there were 2 words considered as blending found which were *isoman* and *prokes*.

Borrowing refers to the words which are borrowed from other languages. In this research, there were 7 words and phrases which are borrowed from English found on <https://covid19.go.id/> which were *COVID-19*, *social distancing*, *rapid test*, *new normal*, *droplet*, *thermos gun*, and *lockdown*.

REFERENCES

- Aronoff, M., & Fudeman, K. (2005). *What is morphology?*. New Jersey: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Aziz, Z., & Rusdi, N.R. (2020). Word formation process on aviation terms in english for aviation book. *JELL*, 7 (3), 557-565.
- Barnhart, R, Steimetz, S., & Barnhart, C. (2006). *Third Barnhart Dictionary of Etymology*. New York: H.W. Wilson.
- Brinton, L.J. (2000). *The Linguistic Structure of Modern English*. Netherland: John Benjamins Publishing.
- Christiano, D. (2020). Compound words in English. *LLT Journal*, 23 (1), 27-36.
- Delahunty, G. P., & Garvey, J. J. (2010). *The English language: From sound to sense*. Colorado: WAC Clearinghouse.
- Faradisa, A., Aziz, Z.A., & Yasin, B. (2019). An analysis of word formation processes found in Instagram. *Research in English and Education*, 4 (2), 52-64.
- Finegan, E. (2008). *Language: Its structure and use*. Boston: Thomson Higher Education.
- Hadiati, C. (2011). A morphological analysis of English compound words in Tolstoy's *God Sees the Truth, but Waits*. *LENSA*, 1 (2), 112-122.
- Haspelmath, M., & Sims A,D. (2010). *Understanding morphology*. London: Hodder Education.

- Irawan, B. (2019). Interpersonal Functions of Taboo Words Uttered by the Characters in Vacation Movie. *Lexeme: Journal of Linguistics and Applied Linguistics*, 1(2).
- Lieber, R. (2009). *Introducing morphology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Luthfiyati, D., Kholiq, A., & Zahroh, I.N. (2017). The analysis of word formation processes in the Jakarta Post website. *LEEA Journal*, 1 (1), 30-36.
- Mahajan, R. (2015). The key role of communication skills in the life of professionals. *IORS-JHSS*, 20 (12), 36-39.
- Nazir, M. (2006). *Metode penelitian*. Jakarta: Ghalia.
- Raja, L.V. (2014). Word formation: A morphological analysis. *Phenomena*, 14 (1), 81-86.
- Simatupang, E.C.M., & Supri, I.Z., (2020). Compound words that occur during the global pandemic COVID-19: A morphosemantic study. *ENGLISH REVIEW: Journal of English Education*, 8 (2), 291-298.
- Suryana. (2010). *Metodologi penelitian: model praktis penelitian kuantitatif dan kualitatif*. Bandung: Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.
- Trochim, W. M. L., & Donnelly, J. P. (2006). *The research methods knowledge base (3rd ed.)*. Cornell: Cornell University.
- Yule, G. (2010). *The study of language (4th ed.)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Zubaidah, S., Kandasamy, M., & Yasin, M.B.M. (2015). An analysis of word formation process in everyday communication on Facebook. *International Journal of Education and Research*, 2 (6), 261-274