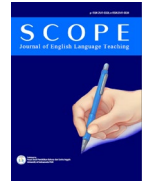




# SCOPE

## Journal of English Language Teaching

| p-ISSN 2541-0326 | e-ISSN 2541-0334 |  
<https://journal.lppmunindra.ac.id/index.php/SCOPE/>



Research Article

## Morphosemantics in Arabic Terms in the Covid-19 Pandemic Period

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### KEYWORDS

Term;  
 Covid-19 Pandemic;  
 Morphology;  
 Semantics.

### ABSTRACT

The development of the term occurs in certain fields in accordance with the development of science. Currently, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, many new terms have surfaced, including in Arabic. Many popular terms have sprung up in conjunction with the Covid-19 outbreak. This study aims to determine Arabic terms during the Covid-19 pandemic. Either a term that has been known before, or a term that was only known after the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, to find out terms that have gone through the arabization process, either through the *al-ta'rib* process (already included in the Arabic *wazans*) or in the form of *al-mu'arrab* (not yet included in the Arabic *wazans*). This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. Data collection techniques used listening techniques, note-taking techniques, identification and data classification. Then, the data were analyzed and concluded. The main sources in this study consisted of online Arabic mass media which contained news related to the Covid-19 pandemic such as *al-Jazeera*, *al-'Arabaiyah*, *al-Ittihad*, *al-Masr al-Yaum*, and *BBC News*. The secondary sources in this study consisted of books and journals on terms such as lexicology, morphology, semantics and dictionaries related to Covid-19 terms. The results of this study include: first, the formation of Arabic terms in the Covid-19 pandemic both existing and non-existent terms. Second, to find out the morphological review of the formation of Arabic terms in the Covid-19 pandemic era. Third, to find out the semantic review of the formation of the Arabic language in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic.

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## INTRODUCTION

Language is dynamic. The dynamics of language can be seen in vertical and horizontal perspectives. In a vertical perspective, language can develop and change over time. In a horizontal perspective, language can develop and change as society and culture develop. Therefore, in linguistics, the terms synchronic and diachronic linguistics

are recognized. As according to Abidin (2019) language based on the period of time the object of study is divided into synchronic and diachronic. Synchronic linguistics is also known as descriptive linguistics, which is the study of language at a certain time as it is. Meanwhile, diachronically examines the structural history of language and all forms of change and development. Therefore, diachronic linguistics is also known as comparative historical linguistics.

In the perspective of synchronic linguistics, it becomes interesting when it is connected with the current situation of the Covid 19 Pandemic. The Covid-19 pandemic or commonly called the corona virus is currently sweeping the world which has begun to affect various aspects of people's lives in various parts of the world. One of them is influencing aspects of language. In use in public spaces, various language terms that have emerged in the midst of Covid-19 are starting to become familiar to the ears of some people (Alfarisy, 2020). If it is elaborated based on the current situation specifically in relation to the Covid-19 pandemic, we can see that the dynamic nature of language is very clear and conspicuous. With the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, new terms have also spread in people's lives. These terms take various forms, ranging from single vocabulary, word combinations, abbreviations, and acronyms. Terms like *al-ja>ih}ah* (Pandemic) *al-ighla>q* (lockdown), and *al-maut al-mubakkir* (premature mortality), is a popular term after the covid 19 pandemic. Based on this, the covid-19 pandemic affects changes in the formation of terms in a language. Language and the potential for development go hand in hand. At the phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic levels, language can change and develop (Rahman, 2020).

Terms are different from words. A word is a morpheme or a combination of morphemes which is considered by linguists as the smallest unit that can be pronounced as a free form. Meanwhile, according to Parera (2007), the word is a form that can be said separately and meaningfully, but the form cannot be separated. The term is a word or combination of words that carefully express concepts, processes, circumstances, or characteristics that are typical in certain fields (Hadi, 2017). A term is a word or phrase that is used as a name or symbol and which carefully expresses the meaning of a concept, process, condition or characteristic that is unique in the fields of science, technology and art (Pusat Bahasa, 2004).

Meanwhile, according to (Erlinawati, 2020) Erlinawati (2020), the term is a word or language formula used in certain sciences, fields, or situations. The term is formed from words that are considered suitable to accommodate certain concepts or words that are absorbed from foreign languages. Because there are no words that are considered suitable to accommodate certain concepts. Words or combinations of words that have been formed into terms have fixed, precise, definite, clear, and steady meanings according to certain scientific fields. In contrast to words which are generally formed through various morphological processes, such as conversion, affixation, reduplication, composition, abbreviation and so on. Terms are formed through the processes of translation, regeneration, and absorption. However, because the term grammatically has

the status of a word or a combination of words, its formation cannot be separated from the morphological, syntactic and semantic processes.

Terminology is a very important thing that is applied in a language. In some circumstances and environments, language is crucial (Oktavia & Hayati, 2020) such as terms in expressing a certain field. The term in special terms can be interpreted as a phrase used as a name that carefully expresses the meaning of a concept, process, situation, or characteristic that is unique in the fields of science, technology, and art (Miftahuddin, 2015). However, between words and terms are formed based on the conventionality of the language community. Therefore, in every language, there must be the formation of words and terms including in Arabic.

Arabic is a language that has strict rules in the formation of words and terms. The formation includes nouns (*Ism*), verbs (*Fi`il*), and particles (*Harf*). The number of particles is limited to 202 and has an unchanged shape. The formation of verbs and nouns is always in accordance with *Wazan* (Form). The formations must also be in accordance with the rules and *wazan* that already exists. Linguists and Arabic language institutions always maintain that all vocabulary is always in accordance with the existing *wazans*. In accordance with the development of science and technology and social culture which has given birth to new words and terms. So, it also affects Arabic (Hadi, 2017). Therefore, the terms *al-ta'rib* and *al-muarrab* appeared in Arabic. *al-Ta'ri>b* is the absorption of Arabic words and terms from foreign languages that have not been adapted to the *wazans* rules in Arabic. Meanwhile, *al-muarrab* is the absorption of words and terms from foreign languages that have been adapted to the *wazans* rules in Arabic (Nugraha & Hidayat, 2022).

The emergence of new vocabulary in Arabic is largely the result of vocabulary development from the codification stage in Arabic planning. The development of a language's vocabulary generally includes three parts: (1) combining existing words; (2) forming new words with the derivation process from the local language; and (3) the use of foreign words that have been adjusted (Cahyono, 1995). Meanwhile, semantically, there are three ways to create new vocabulary, namely: (1) bringing up old words (nearby meaning) with new meanings or called *taulid* (rebirth of old); (2) make an analogy to a foreign word into Arabic or what is called *qiyas* or *majaz* (metaphor); and (3) translating in the form of a cliché from a foreign model or called *tarjamah*. Morphologically, there are also three ways to create new vocabulary, namely: (1) derivation, (2) abbreviation, and (3) arabization (Miftahuddin, 2015: 5-6).

The vocabulary that makes up the term can be seen in online Arabic mass media such as *al-jazeera*, *Ukaz*, *al-Ahram*, *al-Jadid*, *al-Manar* and BBC news which inform matters related to the Covid-19 pandemic. Arabic vocabulary that emerged and suddenly became popular during the pandemic. It all becomes an interesting thing in the context of language research. One of these things can be discussed in the perspective of the formation of terms that are suddenly popular in the community. Indeed, the formation becomes an interesting thing when it is associated with morphological and semantic analysis.

Studies related to Covid 19 are very diverse, such as (Barus & Pujiono, 2022; Claria et al., 2022; Devi et al., 2020; Hamidah & Damayanti, 2020; Nabila & Abdulrahman, 2021; Suparno et al., 2021; Wahyuni & Febrina, 2021). However, the authors in this study focused on morphosemantics in Arabic terms during the Covid-19 pandemic. Prior research has rarely conducted morphosemantics analysis and has instead largely concentrated on word construction or morphology such as (Sari et al., 2021; Swarniti, 2020; Utami, 2021; Utami et al., 2021).

## METHOD

This research is qualitative descriptive research. The main sources in this study consisted of Arabic online mass media which contained news related to the Covid-19 pandemic such as *al-jazeera*, *Ukaz*, *al-Ahram*, *al-Jadid*, *al-Manar* and BBC News. The secondary sources in this study consist of theoretical books on term formation (lexicology), morphology, semantics and term dictionaries. Data collection techniques in this study used listening techniques, note-taking techniques, identification and data classification. Then the data were analyzed and concluded. The "listen" technique means that the author carefully listens to news related to Covid-19 in primary sources such as *al-jazeera*, *al-'Arabaiyah*, *al-Ittihad*, *al-Masr al-Yaum*, and BBC News. Then, it is continued with the note-taking technique which is more focused on the use of technology media, such as screen shots of the data contained on mass media pages. Furthermore, the data are classified based on the types of term formation either in terms of morphology or semantics.

The data that has been collected is then analyzed by using a theoretical framework approach consisting of the formation of the terms studied, both morphologically: derivation, inflection, and primitive as well as semantically; lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, and contextual meaning.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The discussion in this study consists of terms that are popular in the midst of Covid-19 in various Arab mass media. The authors take data from the titles in the mass media and the authors make it the object of research as follows:

### Data 01



Figure 01 *al-taba>'ud al-Ijtima>'i* Term

Based on the figure above, it is a term that is popular during the Covid-19 pandemic. This term is *al-taba>'ud al-Ijtima>'i*. The term is included in the form of a *na'ti* noun phrase or an adjective phrase. The phrase comes from the words "*al-taba>'ud*" and "*al-ijtima>'i*". The word *al-taba>'ud* has a grammatical meaning of far from each other and is a derivative word of the word "*taba>'ada*" which means to separate or isolate. While the word "*taba>'ada*" comes from the word "*ba'uda*" which means far. The word *al-taba>'ud* is included in derivative affixation which includes a combination of affixes in the form of prefixes (*sa>biqah*), insertions (*da>khilah*), and suffixes (*la>hiqah*). Meanwhile, it is said to be a derivative because there is a change from the basic word which was originally in the form of a verb to a noun form. While the word "*al-ijtima>'i*" has a grammatical meaning of society or social and comes from the word "*ijtima'a*" which means to gather. The word "*ijtima'a*" comes from the word "*jama'a*" which lexically means to collect, combine and classify. The word "*al-ijtima'a*" is included in the derivative affixation which includes a combination of affixes, namely prefixes (*sa>biqah*), insertions (*da>khilah*), and suffixes (*la>hiqah*). Meanwhile, it is said to be a derivative because there is a change from the basic word which was originally in the form of a verb to a derivative word in the noun form. The term means social distancing or certain territorial boundaries.

### Data 02

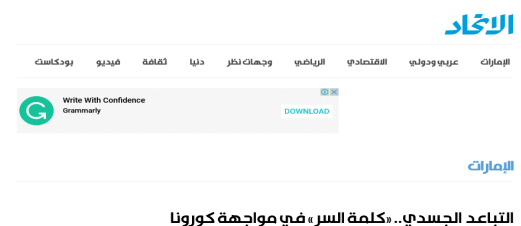


Figure 02 *al-tabaud al-jasadi* Term

Based on the picture above is one of the popular terms during the Covid-19 pandemic. The term is *al-taba>'ud al-Ijtima>'i*. The term is included in the form of a *na'ti>* noun phrase or an adjective phrase. The phrase comes from the words "*al-taba>'ud*" and "*al-ijtima>'i*". The word *al-taba>'ud* has a grammatical meaning of far from each other and is a derivative word of the word "*taba>'ada*" which means to separate or isolate. While the word "*taba>'ada*" comes from the word "*ba'uda*" which means far. The word *al-taba>'ud* is included in derivative affixation which includes a combination of affixes, namely prefix (*sa>biqah*), insertion (*da>khilah*), and suffix (*la>hiqah*). While the word "*al-Jasad>*" comes from the word "*jasad*" which means body. The word "*al-jasad*" is a word that is included in the noun form "*jamid*". Because it does not have a change in word form or in Indonesian, it is a primitive noun. The word *al-jasadi>* is included in inflectional affixation which includes concixes, namely prefixes (*sa>biqah*), and suffixes (*la>hiqah*). It is called inflectional affixation because the change of the root word does not change the form of the word class. The form of the root word and its derivatives are the same as nouns. The term means physical distancing.

#### Data 03



Figure 03 *al-'Azal* Term

Based on the figure above, the term *al-'azal* is one of the popular terms during the current Covid-19 pandemic. The term is included in the form of a word. The word "*al-azal*" comes from the word "*azala*" which lexically means to separate or get rid of. The change of the basic word "*azala*" into a derivative word "*al-azal*" is included in derivative affixation. It is said to be affixation because there is an addition of a prefix or prefix bound morpheme (*al-sabiqah*). The prefix changes the pattern from the form of *nakirah* (without *alif lam*) to *makrifah* (with *alif lam*). Meanwhile, it is said to be derivative because there is a change in the word class pattern from the basic word (*fiil*) to a derivative word (noun). The term *al-'azal* means isolation. Contextually the term "*al-azal*" means to separate someone who is sick, who needs Covid-19 treatment, or someone who is confirmed to be Covid-19, from someone who is healthy. This isolation is usually carried out within 14 days.

#### Data 04



Figure 04 *al-Ighla>q* Term

Based on the picture above, the term *al-ighla>q* is one of the terms that are familiar in the Covid-19 era. The term "*al-ighla>q*" is a term that is included in the form of a word. The word "*al-ighla>q*" grammatically means closing or locking and comes from the word "*aghlaqa*" which means closing or locking. While the word *aghlaqa* comes from the basic word "*ghaliqa*" which means bored or restless. Therefore, based on the morphological process, the term "*al-ighla>q*" undergoes a change in the form of the word with deivative affixation. It is called affixation because there are additional affixes in the form of combination of affixes namely prefixes (*sa>biqah*), insertions (*da>khilah*), and suffixes (*la>hiqah*). Meanwhile, it is said to be a derivative because the form of the change changes from the root word, namely from a verb to a noun in the form of a derivative word. Literally, the term means lockdown. Meanwhile, contextually, the term means emergency measures or conditions when people are temporarily prevented from entering or leaving an area to avoid and eliminate the spread of the virus during a pandemic.

#### Data 05

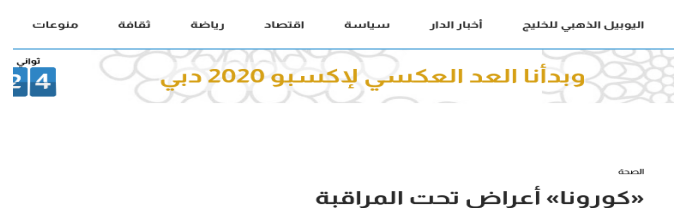


Figure 05 *a'ra>d Tahta al-Mura>qabah* Term

Based on the figure above, the term *a'ra>d tahta al-mura>qabah* is one of the popular terms during the current Covid-19 period. The term means people who are under surveillance. The term *a'ra>d tahta al-mura>qabah* is included in the form of a noun phrase or in Arabic it is known as the *Idhafi* phrase. The phrase consists of three words, namely the word '*a'ra>d*', the adverb "*tahta*" and the word "*al-mura>qabah*". The word "*a'ra>d*" is a word form that comes from the word "*a'rada*" which means soul or body and is a derivative word of the basic word "*arada*" which means to show, offer and examine". Morphologically, the word *a'ra>d* is included in the type

of affixation which includes a combination of affixes, namely prefixes (*sa>biqah*), insertions (*da>khilah*), and suffixes (*la>hiqah*). While the adverb "throne" describes the description of a place which in Arabic is known as "*Dharaf Maka>n*". The *dharaf maka>n* in Arabic does not change its form both in sound change (*mabni*) and in word form. Because it is included in the primitive form (cannot be entered with affixes). Next, the word "*al-mura>qabah*". The word is a derivative word that follows from the word "*raqaba*" which means to guard. The word "*qa>raba*" is also a derivative form of the word "*qaruba*" which means to guard. Therefore, the word "*mura>qabah*" is morphologically a word that undergoes a derivative affixation process because there is a change in form from a verb to a noun. These changes are also in the form of a combination of affixes, namely prefixes (*sa>biqah*), insertions (*da>khilah*), and suffixes (*la>hiqah*). The meaning of the term "a'ra'd Tahta al-Mura>qabah" means people in monitoring or ODP. Meanwhile, contextually, the term means people who have symptoms of being unwell and have been in contact with people who have been exposed to Covid-19.

#### Data 06



### لقاح كورونا: أخبار مضملة جديدة تزعم أن اللقاح كوفيد تأثيرا على الدورة الشهرية

Figure 06 *laqah* Term

Based on the figure above, the term "*laqah*" is one of the terms that is often used in the context of Covid-19. The term is included in the form of a word which means vaccine. Actually in Arabic the term vaccine is also equivalent to "*faction>n*" and "*al-takhsi>n*". The authors choose only one form to be analyzed morphologically, namely the word "*la>qah*". The word "*la>qah*" is included in the noun form which comes from the word "*laqaha*" which means to open, marry or inject. Morphologically, the word is included in the form of derivative affixes which include infixes. It is said to be a derivative because it changes its form from the base verb into a derivative word in the form of a noun. Contextually, the term vaccine means the formation of the body's specific immunity to avoid contracting the virus or possibly becoming seriously ill due to Covid-19.

#### Data 07

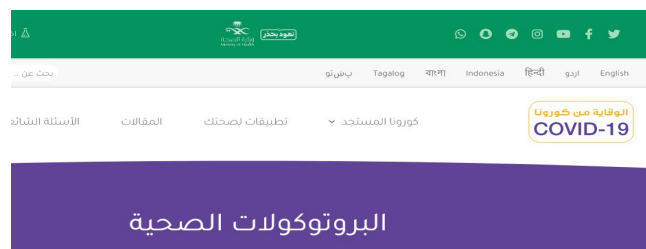
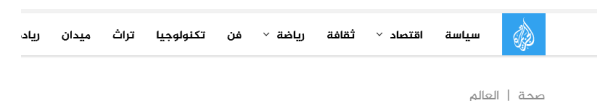


Figure 07 *al-brotokolaat al-sihhah* Term

Based on the figure above, the term "*al-brotokolaat al-sihhiyyah*" is one of the popular terms related to Covid-19 at this time. The term is included in the type of adjective noun phrase. The word "*al-brotokolaat*" is a term in the form of absorption from a foreign language, so that the form of the word is still similar to the original language (English). In Arabic, this form is included in the form of *al-tarib* or arabization which has not been adapted to the rules in Arabic. Therefore, morphologically the word "*al-brotokolaat*" is a free word and does not have a change in word form in the Arabic term including the *jamid* noun. While the word "*al-sihhiyyah*" means about health or matters related to health and is a derivative word from the word "*sahha*" which means healed or healthy. Morphologically, the word has derivational affixation changes because it changes from a basic verb to a noun derivative word. While affixes are in the form of confixes consisting of prefixes and suffixes. Contextually, the term means 5M in the form of washing hands, wearing masks, maintaining distance, staying away from crowds, and reducing mobility.

#### Data 08



### أيهما أفضل للحماية من كورونا.. القناع البلاستيكي أم الكمامة؟

Figure 08 *Al-Kamamah* Term

Based on the figure above, the term *al-kama>mah* is one of the popular terms in the midst of Covid-19. The term is included in the form of a word which means mask. The word "*al-kama>mah*" itself is included in the type of noun which lexically means mask. The word is a word that is affixed in a combination of affixes starting from the prefix (*sa>biqah*), the insertion (*da>khilah*), and the suffix (*la>hiqah*). Therefore, the word *al-kamamah* comes from the kara "*kamma*" which means to cover. The word in Arabic is a form of a verb in the type of *sahih mudha'af* or a verb that has the same letters in one word. Morphologically, the term changes its form from a verb to a noun or in other words, it is included in a derivative

change. Contextually, the term means items that must be used as mouth coverings during the adaptation of new habits due to the corona virus pandemic.

**Data 09**



**Figure 09** *Wa>ki al-wajh* Term

Based on the figure above, the term *wa>ki al-wajh* is one of the popular terms during the current Covid-19 period. The term is included in the form of a noun phrase or *idhafi* phrase. The phrase consists of the words "*wa>q*" and "*al-wajhu*". The word "*waqi*" is a derived word from the basic word "*waqaa*" which means protector. While the word "*waqa>*" is a basic word which means to maintain, protect or repair. Based on the morphological rules, the word undergoes a change in form by means of derivative affixation. Because there is a change in the form of the word class from a verb to a noun, then from a basic word to a derivative word. The word "*al-wajhu*" is a derivative word that comes from the word "*wajhun*". The derived word is affixed in the form of a prefix because there is an addition at the beginning. While the word "*wajhun*" is a derivative word that comes from the word "*wajuha*" which lexically means to show his face. Morphologically, these changes are included in the derivative changes. Because there is a change from a verb to a noun. Contextually, the term "*waqi alwajh*" means a face shield. It includes one of the PPE used during the current Covid-19 period.

**Data 10**

**Figure 10**

**Istilah *mu'aaqqim al-yadd***



Based on the figure above, "*mu'aaqqim al-yadd*" is one of the most popular terms during the current COVID-19

pandemic. The term is included in the form of a noun phrase or in Arabic terms including the *Idhafi* phrase. The first word consists of the word "*muaqqam*". The word "*muaqqam*" comes from "*aaqama*" which means to eradicate germs. while the word '*aaqama*' comes from the word "*aaqama*" which means barren, infertile or silent. Therefore, the morphological process of the "*muaqqam*" word includes words that have undergone grammaticalization or prefixes (*sa>biqah*), insertions (*da>khilah*), and suffixes (*la>hiqah*). Therefore, the word changes its derivative form because it changes from a verb to a noun. While the word "*al-yadain*" is a derivative word of the word "*yadun*". The word is affixed implectively in the form of confix. It is said to be inflectional affixation because there is a change from the word "*yadun*" to "*al-yadain*" and it is said to be implective because there is no change in the form of the word class, the change occurs from a noun to a noun. The change only changes the meaning of *mufrad* (singular) to *mustsanna* (dual). The term *muaqqam al-yadain* contextually means that hand sanitizer is an antiseptic content that functions to clean hands from dust and germs completely.

**CONCLUSION**

The current Covid-19 has created a new culture in various contexts of life. One of them is in the context of linguistic facts. Currently, many new terms have emerged that are so popular in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. One of these terms appeared in Arabic which was published in various online mass media. In a morphosemantic review, these terms can be studied based on the process of their formation and their relation to their meanings. The reviews include: first, there was the formation of popular Arabic terms after the Covid-19 pandemic both in the form of words and phrases. Second, morphologically, the terms that emerge consist of terms that have formed derivatives, inflections and primitives. Third, the semantically, the terms are based on the existing word formation process, consisting of lexical, grammatical and contextual meanings.

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