Morphosemantics in Arabic Terms in the Covid-19 Pandemic Period

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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’arab (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.

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. Synchronous 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>ihjah (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 word. Meanwhile, according to Parera (2007), the term is a word or language formula used in the formation of verbs and nouns is always in accordance with 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’rib and al-muarrab 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](http://dx.doi.org/10.30998/scope.v8i2.17560)

Based on the figure above, it is a term that is popular during the Covid-19 pandemic. This term is *al-tabā‘ud al-ijtima‘i*. The term is included in the form of a *nā‘īt* noun phrase or an adjective phrase. The phrase comes from the words "*al-taba‘a*" and "*al-ijtima‘a*". The word *al-taba‘a* has a grammatical meaning of far from each other and is a derivative word of the word *taba‘da* which means to separate or isolate. While the word *taba‘a* comes from the word *ba‘uda* which means far. The word *al-taba‘a* is included in derivative affixation which includes a combination of affixes in the form of prefixes (*sa>bīqah*), insertions (*da>kīlah*), 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‘a* has a grammatical meaning of society or social and comes from the word *ijtama‘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>bīqah*), insertions (*da>kīlah*), 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](http://dx.doi.org/10.30998/scope.v8i2.17560)
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 noun phrase or an adjective phrase. The phrase comes from the words “al-taba’ud” and “al-ijtima’i” which means to separate or isolate. While the word “taba’ud” 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>sibiqah), insertion (da>khilah), and suffix (la>hiqah).

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 conixes, namely prefixes (sa>sibiqah), 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.

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 verb. 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.

Based on the picture above, the term al-ighla>q is one of the popular terms during the current Covid-19 period. The term 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.

Based on the picture 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 "ra>qaba" 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

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-takhshi>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

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 a combination of affixes, namely prefixes (sa>biqah), insertions (da>khilah), and suffixes (la>hiqah). The meaning of the term "al-brotokolaat al-sihhiyyah" means people who have symptoms of being unwell and have been in contact with people who have been exposed to Covid-19.

Data 08

Based on the figure above, the term al-kamamah 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. Actually in Arabic the term mask is also equivalent to "sahhih 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 coronavirus pandemic.

Data 09

Based on the figure above, the term *wa>qi> 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 "*waqaa*" and "*al-wajhu*". The word "*waqaa*" is a derived word from the basic word "*waqaa*" which means protector. While the word "*waqaa*" 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. 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 basic word which means to face shield. It includes one of the PPE used during the current Covid-19 period.

Data 10

Based on the figure above, "*mu’aqqim 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 "*mu’aqqam*". The word "*mu’aqqam*" comes from "*aqqama*" which means to eradicate germs. While the word "*aqqama*" comes from the word "*aqama*" which means barren, infertile or silent. Therefore, the morphological process of the "*mu’aqqam*" word includes words that have undergone grammaticalization and 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 implosively in the form of *mufrad* (singular) to *mustsanna* (dual). The term *mu’aqqam 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 observed 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, semantically, the terms are based on the existing word formation process, consisting of lexical, grammatical and contextual meanings.

**REFERENCE**


