Analysis on the Acceptability of New Covid 19 Terms Formation in the Target Language Equivalence

Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati[*]
UIN Malang, Indonesia
yayukwherawati@uin-malang.ac.id

Whida Rositama
UIN Malang, Indonesia
misswhida@uin-malang.ac.id

Agus Eko Cahyono
UIN Malang, Indonesia
cahyonoaguseko@bsi.uin-malang.ac.id

Abstract
New terms have emerged in society as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. Foreign language terms are also used more frequently, and when considered from a sociological perspective, the employment of foreign or new terms might create a split between people if they are not properly socialized. The goal of this study is to examine factors that influence the acceptability of new Covid-19 terms in the context of the target language, specifically in Indonesia. The effects of the equivalent terms used by most people are not particularly pleasant to hear, and they are more widely accepted in their original English meanings. To understand this phenomenon, the current study synthesizes morphological and sociolinguistic approaches. This study adopts a qualitative descriptive strategy, which entails describing the status of the study object based on the observed facts. The focus of this study is on the new Covid-19 terms, aiming to determine the pattern of acceptability in the target language equivalence from both morphological and sociolinguistic viewpoints. During the Covid-19 pandemic, 34 data terms were identified. According to the findings, the majority of new Covid-19 terms are derived from English. This is reasonable given the global nature of the disease, often referred to as a pandemic that requires an international response. Acceptance of new terms for COVID-19 is contingent upon the equivalent findings in the target language feeling natural and familiar to the reader/listener. The target language's rules are adhered to in terms of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Conversely, new terms are not accepted if the comparable results in the target language feel unnatural, even if there is a minor grammatical error or a slight difficulty with the usage of technical terms. The study examines how term equivalence is produced in Indonesian, considering the norms of word formation from a morphological viewpoint. Sociolinguistics is employed to understand how the acceptance of new term equivalency is received in society. This study is expected to benefit readers and linguistics activists by contributing to the scientific knowledge in this field.
Keywords: Acceptability, New Covid 19 Terms, Target Language Equivalence
DOI: 10.7176/JEP/15-1-08
Publication date: January 31st 2024

1. Introduction

With the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, new terms have also spread in society. The terms also use foreign language terms more frequently and of course when viewed from a sociological perspective; the use of foreign or new terms can create a dichotomy between people if it is not properly socialized. Not everyone understands foreign terms so that information gaps can occur, especially for the lower middle class. The problem that exists now is the massive use of foreign terms about covid 19 which then subordinates the role and function of the Indonesian language as our identity. In addition, there is complexity in finding the equivalence of these foreign terms because of the limited vocabulary in Indonesian that are not well understood by many of Indonesian people who have diverse backgrounds and different social levels and understandings.

There have been many studies on the analysis of new covid-19 terms, but none has combined both morphological and sociolinguistics approaches. Research conducted by Achmad Dandy (2021) uses a clustering approach to group these terms into three types, namely terms that come from old vocabulary, terms from new vocabulary, and terms with the use of metaphors. Another study by Budihastuti (2020) classifies foreign terms which are mostly related to the world of health. The other research, indeed, employs only morphological aspect with the aim of maintaining the accuracy of meaning since lots of foreign terms may encounter complexity and change in meaning when translated into Indonesian (Setiawan, 2016; Foster & Welsh, 2021).

The current study is to analyze characteristics for the acceptability of the new covid-19 terms in the target language equivalence, particularly in Indonesian context. The results of the terms equivalence used by most people

Journal of Education and Practice
www.iiste.org
ISSN 2222-1735 (Paper)   ISSN 2222-288X (Online)
Vol.15, No.1, 2024
IISTE

are not that proper to hear or indeed, they are more accepted in their original terms in English. To analyze this phenomenon, it is necessary to synthesize both morphological and sociolinguistic approaches. By using the comprehensive morphology and sociolinguistics approach, this study may bear a concept of the acceptability of the new covid-19 terms in their Indonesian equivalence. Through morphological approach, the terms equivalence is formed in Indonesian in accordance with the rules of word formation. While by employing the sociolinguistics approach, the prevalence of the equivalence of new terms is accepted in society.

2. Literature Review

2.1. The Use of Foreign Terms

Foreign terms or 'foreign terms' are known as loan words which often reflect differences (Zhu, 2017). The loan words are words taken from a foreign language and entered into the recipient's language without going through the translation process (ZHOU Li-na, 2016). This definition is in line with the meaning of 'loan word' by Philip Durkin (in Qreshat, 2019) as borrowing the form and meaning of words from one language to another. However, 'foreign terms' here are not only limited to 'words', as the definition of 'terms' are words or combinations of words that explain the meaning, process, concept or nature of something (Oktavia & Hayati, 2020). Thus, the use of foreign terms means the use of words or phrases that come from a foreign language. English is as a foreign language commonly used by people in the world (Mappiasse & Bin Sihes, 2014) as an international language (Tan et al., 2020; McKay, 2018; Dewi, 2012) with its contribution as a global community communication medium and at the same time assumed to maintain the identity of the speaker (Dastgoshadeh & Jalilzadeh, 2011).

Apart from being commonly used, English, which is the source of foreign terms, is also considered the most creative and vital language in responding to emergency situations and critical times (Al-Salman & Haider, 2021). As a pandemic happens, the use of foreign terms from English is often encountered, even massively spread throughout the world (Foster & Welsh, 2021). New normal era, lockdown, social distancing, work from home, corona suspect, hand sanitizer, hazmat suit, rapid test, swab test, ventilator, and face shield are a few terms that are often used in various contexts to describe situations related to the COVID-19 pandemic (Nurmala, 2021). Achmad Dandy (2021) in his study, classifies these terms into three types, namely terms that come from old vocabularies such as '*pandemi*', terms from new vocabularies such as 'virus korona', and terms using metaphors such as '*garda terdepan*'. Foreign terms which are mostly related to the world of health are also often found in Indonesia (Budihastuti, 2020). The aim is to maintain the accuracy of meaning because many foreign terms may encounter complexity and change in meaning when translated into Indonesian (Setiawan, 2016; Foster & Welsh, 2021).

2.2. Language Acceptability

Language is a reflection of social reality so that the transformation and the accompanying dynamics allow its users to adapt to the changes that occur (Falaky, 2016). Changes in language, both in terms of form and meaning of words, are influenced by several factors (Djonnaidi, 2020). Harya in his writing (2016) classifies these factors into internal and external. Internal changes lead to grammatical while external changes are changes that occur due to the influence of other languages (Dinillah Harya, 2016). Bonvilllain (in Djonnaidi, 2020) more specifically, maps the factors of language change into several causes, including: associations, different fields of use, technological developments, socio-cultural developments, exchanges and differences in responses, grammatical processes, to development term. In addition, when language changes, language users not only act as passive recipients but are also active in using them as a medium of verbal communication (Bybee, 2015). Thus, the changes that occur reveal the character of the cognitive processes and patterns used and show the understanding of the language user (Bybee, 2015).

The changes that occur in language are related to the reception process. Lyons (in Rahman, 2020) mentions acceptance or acceptiality is a concept used to distinguish between grammatical and meaningful things. That is, words or terms that are accepted are expressions that have been spoken by speakers in certain contexts and can be accepted by speakers of different languages (Rahman, 2020). According to Kasper (in Su, 2021), reception operations are sequenced in a coherent, orderly and meaningful series of actions that contribute to achieving acceptance of an utterance. In this paper, the acceptance of foreign terms related to the COVID-19 pandemic among Indonesian people is a form of Indonesianizing foreign words which are categorized into sociolinguistics (Noortyani, 2018). Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that analyzes language in relation to society (Mu'in, 2019; Nisa, 2019). The sociolinguistic theory that is considered relevant in this discussion is the concept of language planning which refers to language development (Noortyani, 2018). By analyzing language development through the concept of language planning, there will be acceptance of new terms related to the COVID-19 pandemic (Noortyani, 2018).

2.3. COVID-19

COVID-19 is a disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus (Huang et al., 2020; Di Gennaro et al., 2020; Rothan &

Byrareddy, 2020) and first appeared in China in 2019 ago (Yuliana, 2020; Handayani et al., 2020; Wujtewicz et al., 2020; Kannan et al., 2020). This viral disease categorized as contagious (Balkhair, 2020) is spread from person to person through close contact (Chavez et al., 2021). In addition to direct contact, transmission of the virus can also occur through air transmission, transmission of objects contaminated with the virus, and even other modes of transmission such as feces and breastfeeding processions by mothers to children which still require further research (World Health Organization Europe (WHO Europe), 2020). As for the symptoms presented, COVID-19 causes sufferers to experience respiratory tract disorders, sore throat (Anwar & Al Lawawati, 2020), anosmia and ageusia or loss of olfactory ability (Vaira et al., 2020) to death (Osofsky et al., 2020; Vargas, 2020). The high threat of death due to this disease requires serious treatment, especially from the state (Hoesein et al., 2021). One of the selected prevention efforts is through the limitation of human mobilization or lockdown which is considered effective in reducing the transmission rate (Oude Groeniger et al., 2021; Chang et al., 2021; Pascarella et al., 2020; Manzanedo & Manning, 2020; Chilipenok et al. al., 2020; Noh et al., 2020; Yezli & Khan, 2020).

Handling that involves locking is in fact not free from side effects or accompanying impacts, ranging from economic impacts (Graham & Ozbilgin, 2021; O'Sullivan et al., 2020; Cihan, 2022; Hao et al., 2020; Srivastava & Agarwal, 2020; Fisher et al., 2020; Y. Li & Mutchler, 2020), to psychological social impacts (Bond, 2021; Freitas et al., 2021; Rishi et al., 2021; Zheng et al., 2020). The lockdown policy has implications for long-term psychological disorders such as acute panic, anxiety, obsessive behavior, paranoia, depression, to post-traumatic stress disorder or PTSD (Dubey et al., 2020). In addition to these negative influences, the necessity to stay at home because of the pandemic has also given birth to new habits such as online culture (Nupus, 2021; Masterson, 2020; Sugino, 2021) to the use of new terms that are appropriate to the needs of the situation during the pandemic (Oktavia & Hayati, 2020). Most of the new terms related to COVID-19 come from English (Rahman, 2020; Oktavia & Hayati, 2020). This is reasonable, because English is an international language used to communicate across countries (Xue & Zuo, 2013). However, these terms will confuse people who do not understand English and reduce the efficiency of delivering information about COVID-19 (Sari, 2020). Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the extent to which these foreign language terms are accepted—especially for Indonesia, which does not use English as the main language.

2.4. Research Problems
Based on the above background of study, here are the research problems formulated as follows:
     1.What are the etymological forms of the new terms during the Covid-19 pandemic?
     2.How are the meaning, use, and acceptability of the new terms during the Covid-19 pandemic?

3. Method

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach, namely problem solving procedures by describing the state of the research object based on the facts that appear as they are (Sugiyono, 2014:205). The source of qualitative research data is the display of spoken or written words that are observed by the researcher and objects. The objects are observed in detail so that the meaning implied in the document or object can be captured. The data obtained are not in the form of numbers or statistical figures, but in qualitative form expressed in words (Arikunto, 2010:22).

Some English students across semester are selected randomly as representative subjects of research. They are the researchers' students and selected as a matter of research feasibility. There are two kinds of data: (1) Primary data: questionnaire (3 classes across semesters) and interview (10 students across semesters) to those selected students to investigate research problems and (2) Secondary data: literature study such as investigating social media like Facebook, etc. that contains lots information needed to meet the answer for research problems.

Researchers are key instruments directly into the field by making observations and mingling directly with the things studied. When going into the field, researchers bring interview and observation guidelines with the aim that when conducting research in the field will be focused and the necessary data can be filtered to the maximum. The results of respondents' interview and questionnaire are formulated to answer the research problems such as (1) the etymological forms of the new terms during the Covid-19 pandemic and (2) the meaning, use, and acceptability of the new terms during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Data analysis in qualitative research, is carried out at the time of data collection, and after completion of data collection within a certain period. At the time of the interview, the researcher had analyzed the answers interviewed. If the interviewee's answers after analysis are not satisfactory, data are obtained that are considered credible. Miles and Huberman (1984) suggest that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out continuously until complete, so that the data is saturated. Activities in data analysis, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion verification. The primary and secondary data collected are selected and reduced merely the data needed to meet the answer for research questions. The data are displayed based on certain determined category such as various terms in English (foreign), synonyms (similar words), abbreviations which are divided into Indonesian and English forms and acronyms (shortening words). Conclusion here apart from summarizing the answer for research questions, this part also explains the reasons what makes the findings are formulated on that condition.

4. Findings and Discussion
Findings

The pattern of acceptability of new Covid-19 terms in the target language equivalence from morphology and sociolinguistics perspectives can be analyzed with various types of languages, including using various terms in English (foreign), synonyms (similar words), abbreviations which are divided into Indonesian and English forms and acronyms (shortening words). In this study, the use of English terms is found to be more dominant, because the use of vocabulary in the English form is considered to have a high and practical value compared to using Indonesian itself. The use of English vocabulary also aims to show a modern impression, so that the term is expected to be able to bring out the novelty of language terms. The data findings in the form of English terms are as follows.

4.1. English Terms

Table 1. English Terms

No.	English Terms	Indonesian Term
1	New normal	*Normal baru/kebiasaan baru*
2	Social distancing	*Jaga jarak*
3	Physical distancing	*Pembatasan fisik*
4	Lockdown	*Penutupan/ karantina wilayah*
5	Swab test	*Tes usap*
6	Rapid test	*Tes cepat*
7	Suspect	*Terduga*
8	Handsinitizer	*Pensanitasi tangan*
9	Local transmission	*Penularan lokal*
10	Imported case	*Kasus impor*
11	Thermo gun	*Pistol termometer*
12	Panic buying	*Beli panik/belanja panik*
13	Herd immunity	*Kekebalan kelompok*
14	Flattening the curve	*Pelandaian kurva*

Data (1) the word new normal is a new term known during the Covid-19 pandemic. This term was immediately followed by the meaning of the new normal by language observers. The meaning of this term is cultural change, for example by always implementing a clean and healthy lifestyle (PHBS), wearing a mask when leaving the house, always washing hands and maintaining physical distance when in a crowded place. Then this term was given a new equivalent, namely a new habit because some experts and the government themselves felt that the term new normal was not understood by the wider community.

Data (2) social distancing is defined as keeping a distance. This is one of the steps to prevent and control the corona virus infection by encouraging healthy people to limit visits to crowded places and direct contact with other people. When implementing social distancing, a person is not allowed to shake hands and must maintain a distance of at least 1 meter when interacting with other people, especially with people who are sick or at high risk of suffering from Covid-19. However, the term social distancing is considered inappropriate because the meaning of this term is to stay away socially even though the purpose of this term is to maintain physical distance. Therefore, the famous British linguist, Professor David Crystal, for example, responded to this controversy on his Twitter account. For him, social distancing is completely the wrong term. Instead, he suggested the term physical distancing because during the current corona virus outbreak, we need to increase social closeness (social solidarity), not stay away from each other (social distancing). (Zulprianto,https://inioke.com/kebingungan-lingusitik-di-tengah-wabah/(4 Okt. 2010).

Data (3) physical distancing is defined as physical restriction or keeping a distance. The government asked the public to continue to carry out social interactions as usual. However, for now it can be done in other ways that do not require a direct physical presence, such as utilizing information technology and using social media. This term is considered more appropriate than the previous term in the context of preventing the corona virus.

Data (4) lockdown can be interpreted as a closure which is a situation where residents are prohibited from entering a place due to emergency conditions. Lockdown can also mean a country that closes its borders, so that no one enters or leaves the country. In this case, this term can be interpreted as a regional quarantine.

Data (5) swab test can be interpreted as a swab test. This test is one method of sampling. This swab test is usually used 10 days after the ODP or PDP has conducted a rapid test and has been quarantined, either independently or not. The swab test is carried out by taking a sample in the form of fluid from an ODP or PDP through the throat or bridge of the nose. Unfortunately, the equivalent of a swab test is not popular in the community.

Data (6) rapid test means a rapid test which is the first method used to determine whether or not human antibodies are reactive to viruses. Sampling in the rapid test by taking blood, both from the fingertips and the blood

vessels inside the human elbow. Rapid tests are required for arrivals from outside the region, especially those from the red zone and are a requirement for traveling outside the region. Similar to the previous term, the fastest equivalent for rapid tests is not popular in the community.

Data (7) suspect can mean suspect, is a term intended for people who have shown symptoms of contracting the corona virus and are strongly suspected of having physical contact with positive patients. A person is declared to be a patient under supervision if he shows reactive symptoms in other survey activities. Patients under surveillance with mild symptoms can quarantine in a hospital, while suspects with severe symptoms will self-isolate at a referral hospital. This term has actually been known for a long time, but is increasingly popular along with the Covid-19 pandemic.

Data (8) hand sanitizer can be interpreted as hand sanitizer, is a hand sanitizer liquid that does not require water to rinse it. Handsanitizer is made from a mixture of several chemical compounds that function as an antiseptic to kill germs. The combined compound in the hand sanitizer is an alcohol-based liquid that is hot so it can kill viruses. The equivalent of this term in Indonesian is not popular because of the author's assumption that the equivalent in Indonesian is too long.

Data (9) local transmission is defined as local transmission, is a foreign term which means transmission or spread of disease that occurs locally. Local means that the place of transmission occurs only in a location, where the Covid-19 positive patient is located. Locally transmitted, i.e. patients contracted from people who previously contracted the virus in the area where they previously lived. This term is matched in our language into local transmission.

Data (10) imported cases or often interpreted as imported cases, namely people suspected of contracting the Covid-19 virus from abroad who may have been infected directly while abroad. This term is less popular among the common people because this term is only used in the upper classes, officials, and perhaps in the medical environment.

Data (11) thermo gun is defined as a thermometer gun, which is a tool that has a shape resembling a gun to detect temperature or measure a person's body temperature without touching body objects. This thermometer is used because it has infrared radiation which can measure body temperature quickly, precisely, and accurately. Unfortunately, the name of this tool is less well known in the wider community even though this tool is very familiar to every citizen. People tend to just use it without having to mention his name. Even if it is called, people generally call it a temperature measuring instrument.

Data (12) panic buying initially means buying panic with the intention of a situation when a person or a group buys a product in large quantities because they are worried that the inventory in a store will run out quickly. With this worry, it encourages the emergence of anticipatory actions or anticipates disasters or increases in prices for each inventory item. However, this equivalent of panic buying received several responses because it was considered inappropriate and people could misunderstand so that the equivalent was offered again with the term panic shopping or panic shopping.

Data (13) herd immunity which means group immunity. Immunity to a disease can be achieved by administering the vaccine widely to some people in a group after they have been exposed and have recovered from the Covid-19 virus. Data (14) flattening the curve is a foreign term which means flattening of the curve. Efforts to slow down the infectious disease in the Covid-19 virus can be seen through the softening of the curve. The curve describes how the situation or condition, the number of sufferers or predictions for each case infected with the Covid-19 virus takes place. These two terms are not widely known by all levels of society. This can be caused by the limited use of this term among scientists and the government department that handles the control of the Covid-19 virus.

4.2. Synonym Terms
Synonym is the form of a term that is considered to have the same meaning as the terms found. The various language forms of terms found related to the Covid-19 case, among others, are as follows.

Table 2. Synonym Terms

No.	Term	Meaning
15	Isolasi	Mandiri
16	Disinfektan	Pemusnah bakteri
17	Karantina	Penahanan
18	Positif	Terjangkit
19	Pandemi	Penyebaran penyakit
20	Protokol kesehatan	Aturan main untuk kesehatan
21	Klaster	Kelompok

Data (15) isolation has the same meaning as the word independent, which is a form of separation from others in order to avoid transmission of the virus. Isolation is also defined as the act of separating patients with infectious diseases from other people. The term isolation is usually used for someone who has shown symptoms of being

infected with the corona virus and has the opportunity to infect others, so it needs to be separated so that the virus does not spread. The term isolation is actually not a new term, but has become popular again and has become intensely associated with Covid-19.

Data (16) disinfectant is another term for extermination of bacteria. The extermination of bacteria in this case is in the form of a liquid made according to a certain dose and based on alcohol which has hot properties. The disinfectant in question is a liquid that is sprayed on inanimate objects or people who are considered to have the potential for transmitting the virus because it is often a place for interacting with many people. The term disinfectant is more popular than its Indonesian equivalent.

Data (17) Quarantine is a shelter located in a remote location in order to prevent the transmission of a disease. Quarantine is meant in the research is an effort to prevent and minimize access in and out of a certain group or individual. Quarantine itself can be divided into several types, such as regional quarantine and self-quarantine. Territorial quarantine is the restriction of a group to remain in the area they occupy. Self-quarantine is carried out by individuals not to leave the place where they live. This quarantine is carried out after the individual has traveled a long way and is tested negative after taking the test. This term is not a new term, but became more popular after the Covid-19 case.

Data (18) is positive, namely a statement in a matter stated to produce something new, detecting a new thing in a person's body. Patients who are medically proven to have been infected with Covid-19 are called positive. The process in the presence of a positive virus or not must be tested several times. This term is a term that is familiar to the ears of all levels of society, but this term seems to have changed its meaning because the initial meaning of this term is something good. However, if it is associated with Covid-19 cases, this term becomes scary and gives a bad impression.

Data (19) a pandemic is a disease that spreads globally covering a wide geographic area and at the same time. The use of the term pandemic is almost the same as an outbreak, namely the spread of the virus that occurs widely and evenly. However, pandemics are international in nature, while outbreaks are usually used more locally. This term is quite popular among the public because the global spread of the virus is quite common.

Data (20) health protocols, is an anticipation of preventing the spread of Covid-19. Various health protocols have been established and must be implemented according to government regulations. The health protocol is categorized as an instrumental function because it is an appeal to the public to comply with the rules that have been set. The health protocol in the midst of this pandemic is used as a condition and as a rule that must be heeded by all parties in order to minimize the level of transmission of the virus more. This term is a new thing that emerged along with efforts to prevent the transmission of Covid-19.

Data (21) cluster is a form of system that functions as a classification from where the origin of the spread of the virus occurred. The spread of the virus is so wide in all regions that it requires a cluster identification process for each patient. The cluster is intended to record areas that have the highest risk of spreading. Identification of clusters in the spread of the virus makes it easier to provide rules for the order of life as an effort to minimize wider spread. This term is already known and used in other aspects. However, during this Covid-19 pandemic, this term has become more popular in cases of this pandemic.

4.3. English Abbreviation Terms

The variety of language abbreviations in writing these Covid-19 terms can be classified into two, namely abbreviations in English and Indonesian. Abbreviations are the result of abbreviating or shortening in the form of letters or a combination of letters (KBBI V online version, 2016). The form of abbreviated data obtained is as follows.

Table 3. English Abbreviation Terms

No.	Abbreviation	Full Form
22	WFH	Work From Home
23	SFH	Study From Home
24	PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction

Data (22) WFH stands for Work From Home which means working from home. The term WFH is an abbreviation of English but is increasingly becoming localized according to the abbreviation order. The implementation of WFH during the pandemic aims to prevent excessive transmission. Basically, work is an activity that other people do, most of which require mileage. This is the basis for considering the spread of the virus every trip or as a traveler. WFH is carried out as a follow-up to the regional quarantine. Each employee is required to complete the obligations of the workload from their respective homes with the work procedures of each respective company. This policy certainly does not apply to outdoor workers such as construction workers, street cleaners, and casual workers. This term has been paired with the term work from home (BDR).

Data (23) SFH which stands for Study From Home, namely learning from home. WFH and SFH are some of the ways used to reduce the number of virus transmission. SFH requires all students to learn from their homes and requires students to study without meeting face to face in class. The learning process continues, but the methods

and models used are different. The change from face-to-face learning to online as a whole. This term has been interpreted by learning from home and is already understood by the general public.

Data (24) PCR stands for Polymerase Chain Reaction, is a laboratory examination to detect the presence of a virus in the human body. The term PCR during the Covid-19 pandemic was used to detect genetic material in each cell in the form of DNA or RNA. PCR in the spread of the virus is a follow-up to the swab test. This term in Indonesian means polymerase chain reaction. This term is known in limited medical circles and only certain people.

4.4. Indonesian Abbreviation Terms

Table 4. Indonesian Abbreviation Terms

No.	Abbreviation	Full Form
25	ODP	*Orang Dalam Pantauan*
26	PDP	*Pasien Dalam Pengawasan*
27	ODR	*Orang Dalam Risiko*
28	OTG	*Orang Tanpa Gejala*
29	PSBB	*Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar*
30	APD	*Alat Pelindung Diri*

Data (25) ODP stands for *Orang Dalam Pantauan*. A person under monitoring does not mean someone who has been infected or has tested positive for the virus. The person under monitoring has no symptoms of illness and signs of exposure to the virus, but that person becomes someone being monitored because he or she has had physical contact with a patient who has the virus. In addition to direct physical contact, the arrival of other people from areas that have a high transmission potential will have the status of people under observation. This term, which emerged during the Covid-19 pandemic, is already known in the community and is the original abbreviation of the Indonesian language.

Data (26) PDP stands for *Pasien Dalam Pengawasan*, namely someone who is treated in a hospital isolation room who has previously undergone a check process in a laboratory whose results will be reported to the health research and development agency. This is done because the patient has the same symptoms as Covid-19 sufferers. Based on this, someone who has symptoms such as Covid-19 sufferers and has already taken the test, does not mean that he is positive for the corona virus, but is still waiting for the test results. This term is also an original term in Indonesian.

Data (27) ODR stands for *Orang Dalam Resiko*, which is a condition of a person at the heaviest risk who is on the closest side of an individual exposed to Covid-19. Someone who has a high risk does not necessarily get infected easily, but the impact of exposure is very large. Data (28) OTG is an asymptomatic person or can be interpreted as someone who does not have symptoms, but has had direct contact with people who have positive cases of Covid-19. People without symptoms have a fairly high rate of transmission to others. These two terms are also original Indonesian terms that emerged during this pandemic.

Data (29) PSBB stands for *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar*. As social beings, humans cannot run their own lives, but depend on each other. Social activities require a person for physical contact and crowding. In certain circumstances, social activities are pressed to minimize higher risks so that each individual is required to be independent in carrying out their lives, not to crowd, and to maintain a safe distance between people around them.

Data (30) APD stands for *Alat Pelindung Diri*, which is clothing used by medical officers in handling Covid-19 patients so as not to contract the virus. This personal protective equipment consists of masks, gowns, and gloves. These two terms are original terms in Indonesian that emerged during this pandemic.

4.5. Acronym terms
An acronym is an abbreviation in the form of a combination of letters or syllables or other parts that are written and pronounced as natural words (KBBI V online version, 2016). The use of acronym forms in a term is used to facilitate writing whose words are expected to be remembered by someone. The various forms of acronym language can be seen from the following term data.

Table 5. Acronym terms

No.	Acronym	Full Form
31	Webinar	Web seminar
32	Covid-19	Coronavirus disease2019
33	SARS-Cov-2	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2
34	Masker N-95	Masker Not resistant to oil-95

Data (31) webinar is an acronym that stands for web seminar. Given the implementation of social distancing in many ways, many activities are carried out remotely. One of them is scientific activities such as seminars which are usually conducted face-to-face, are now carried out with a remote system by utilizing information technology. This activity is called a webinar. Webinars are used as an alternative to providing seminars through the website or

online. Research activities and seminars are still running and attended by many people virtually. This term emerged during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Data (32) Covid-19 is short for Coronavirus disease-19. Covid-19 is a disease caused by a corona virus infection that attacks the respiratory system. The term Covid-19 is intended to make it easier for the wider community to pronounce and interpret quickly so that people spread information without using medical language. This term is a foreign term that emerged during this pandemic and is very well known by the public, although a small percentage of people in rural areas and the elderly may not know it.

Data (33) SARS-Cov-2 which stands for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 is a type of acronym that combines letters and numbers. ARS-Cov-2 is the official name for Covid-19 given by the International Virus Taxonomy Committee for the Wuhan coronavirus. This term is better known as the corona virus or Covid-19 which is a new type of virus that is transmitted to humans and infections of the respiratory tract.

Data (34) The N-95 mask is also a type of acronym that is a combination of letters and numbers which stands for not resistant to oil-95 masks. This respirator mask is used to filter the air from very small particles. The word "N" means a mask that is not oil resistant. In addition, the number 95 is a code for how much the ability of the material in the mask to function properly in filtering particles. This term is a new term introduced with the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Discussion

There are at least three aspects of assessment in determining the quality of a translation of new terms from a source language to a target language, namely accuracy, acceptability and readability. Accuracy relates to the equivalence of meaning between the Source Language (SL) and the Target Language (TL). The message conveyed must be accurate, with the same meaning. The equivalence of meaning here is not just a form but a message, ideas in SL are conveyed to TL. This equivalence also does not mean the translation of words, but the whole idea or message. Accuracy here means that a quality translation is a translation that conveys information or messages from SL correctly, precisely, and honestly in accordance with the intent of the SL author. There is nothing left behind, nothing added, and nothing different. Readers can understand the results of the translation work easily and in accordance with the message contained there.

The acceptability aspect is closely related to the degree of fairness of a translated text to the norms, rules and culture of the target language. Translations that have a high level of acceptance produce translations that are natural, flexible and not rigid. While the readability aspect in evaluating a translation is related to whether or not a translated text can be understood easily. A high level of readability is measured when a translated text can be understood by the target language readers. Usually, the factors that affect readability include the average length of sentences, the number of new words, and the grammatical complexity of the language used. All three; accuracy, acceptability and legibility have an important role in determining the quality of a translation. These three aspects of translation quality assessment were introduced by Nababan (2006).

Acceptability of translation results is a process related to the ability to transfer meaning from one language to another. Acceptability in translation is important to produce a good translation. The meaning contained in the source text must be acceptable when translated into the target text, both at the level of meaning and also at the level of its form. Ideally, before translating, a translator needs to know for whom (audience design) and for what purpose (needs analysis) he is translating. This process is one of the stages that cannot be ignored in carrying out translation so that he can determine the method, procedure and ideology of translation to be used.

The concept of translation can be understood as the reproduction of messages contained in the source language. Hoed (2006) quoted Basnett and Lefevere as saying that whatever the goal, every reproduction is always overshadowed by a certain ideology. Ideology in translation is a principle or belief about right-wrong and good-bad in translation, namely what kind of translation is best for the target language reading community or what kind of translation is suitable and liked by the community. Meanwhile, the acceptability of translation instruments is analyzed in the following table:

Table 6. Acceptance Level Instruments

Scale	Definition	Conclusion
3	The translation feels natural and familiar to the reader/listener: the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences used are in accordance with the Indonesian language rules.	Accepted
2	In general, the translation feels natural; however, there is a slight problem with the use of technical terms or a few grammatical errors.	Less-accepted
1	The translation is not natural or feels like a translation work; technical terms used are unacceptable	Not accepted

The terms that emerged in the midst of the Corona Virus pandemic in Indonesia are classified into three, namely: (1) Old vocabulary reappears; (2) new vocabulary; and (3) the use of metaphors.

1) Old Vocabulary Reappears

English as an international language, has already terms in various fields, including health. The terms used

are of course not always used, in other words the terms are used in certain situations and conditions. Therefore, it is known that the old vocabulary 'resurfaces' to refer to terms that have not been used for a long time, then they are reused. The emergence of these terms in the health field, especially in the midst of the global issue of the Corona Virus pandemic, has also affected the Indonesian language. The equivalence of medical terms that have been employed by Indonesian from international languages also has an impact on the emergence of old Indonesian vocabulary in the health field. The following are medical terms in Indonesian: *Bekerja dari rumah, Isolasi dan Karantina, Alat Pelindung Diri (APD), Wabah, Epidemi, dan Pandemi, Spesimen*

2) New Vocabulary

Language is nature therefore the emergence of a new vocabulary signifies the emergence of a new culture. The development of a language is influenced by several factors, one of which is global culture. Global culture that tends to describe naming towards 'western' or westernized. Examples of terms as the formation of new vocabulary are: *Virus Korona, Pasien dalam Pengawasan (PDP), Orang dalam Pemantauan (ODP), Orang Tanpa Gejala (OTG), Terduga (Suspect), Kasus Impor (Imported Case) dan Penularan Lokal (Local Transmission),Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) , Kejadian Luar Biasa (KLB), Penutupan (Lockdown), Belajar dari Rumah, Pembatasan Sosial (Social Distancing), Pembatasan Fisik (Physical Distancing), Butiran Ludah (Droplet), Menular Lewat Udara (Airborne), Penyanitasi Tangan (Hand Sanitizer), Pistol Termometer (Thermo Gun), Protokol, Tes Cepat (Rapid Test), Tes Usap (Swab Test), Kenormalan Baru (New Normal)*.

3) Use of Metaphor

Metaphor is the use of words or groups of words not with the actual meaning, but as an illustration based on similarities or comparisons (kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id). The use of metaphors in writing or speech is intended to add artistic value in sentences, and to make readers or listeners more interested and not bored. Here are some examples of the use of metaphors that are widely used by the media with heroic meanings. Examples of terms using metaphors are: *Perang dan Pertempuran, Medan Perang dan Medan Pertempuran, Pahlawan dan garda*.

5. Conclusion

After discussing 34 data terms during the Covid-19 pandemic, the conclusion is expected to provide a good understanding to the readers. From the results of the discussion, it is known that most of the terms related to the Covid-19 pandemic come from English. This is reasonable because it is an epidemic that spreads throughout the world or is called a pandemic. English certainly plays an important role in conveying this virus to all citizens of the world. However, that does not mean that Indonesian does not contribute to the speaking community regarding this pandemic. Indonesian language also gives rise to several new terms according to the needs of handling cases of this pandemic. In addition, the Indonesian language also matches almost all English terms into Indonesian. Matching is of course guided by the available linguistic rules.

The acceptability of new terms for COVID-19 is characterized when the equivalent results in the target language feel natural and familiar to the reader/listener. The words, phrases, clauses, and sentences used are in accordance with the rules of the target language. On the other hand, the new terms are not accepted if the equivalent results in the target language are not natural or feel natural but there is a slight problem in the use of technical terms or there is a slight grammatical error. The terms equivalence are formed in Indonesian in accordance with the rules of word formation by employing morphological approach. While through sociolinguistics approach confirms how the prevalence of the equivalence of new terms can be accepted in society.

Hopefully this study can provide benefits to the scientific treasures for readers and linguistics activists. This study is expected to be continued by future studies and can use other approaches besides morphology and sociolinguistics, namely semantics. This means that future study as a continuation of this research can analyze the new terms of covid 19 in their use in sentences/discourses.

References

Achmad Dandy. (2021). Fenomena Bahasa Di Masa Pandemi Virus Korona (Studi Sosiolinguistik). *Bahtera Indonesia; Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, *6*(1), 9–26. https://doi.org/10.31943/bi.v6i1.83

Arikunto, S. (2010). *Prosedur Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Al-Salman, S., & Haider, A. S. (2021). Jordanian university students' views on emergency online learning during covid-19. *Online Learning Journal*. https://doi.org/10.24059/olj.v25i1.2470

Anwar, H., & Al Lawati, A. (2020). Adolescent COVID-19-Associated Fatal Rhabdomyolysis. *Journal of Primary Care and Community Health*. https://doi.org/10.1177/2150132720985641

Balkhair, A. A. (2020). Covid-19 pandemic: A new chapter in the history of infectious diseases. In *Oman Medical Journal*. https://doi.org/10.5001/OMJ.2020.41

Bond, B. J. (2021). Social and parasocial relationships during COVID-19 social distancing. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*. https://doi.org/10.1177/02654075211019129

Budihastuti, E. (2020). Istilah Kesehatan Yang Berkenaan Dengan Covid-19 Yang Dipilih Generasi Milenial. *Epigram*. https://doi.org/10.32722/epi.v17i2.3457

Bybee, J. (2015). *Languange Change* (I). Cambridge University Press. https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=b1mtCAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR15&dq=language+change&ots=RG_i6XRjCa&sig=zD_9s-brV1qWUDAt2TWhf7ygPLY&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false

Carstairs-McCharty, A. 2002. *An Introduction to English Morphology*. Edinburgh: Edinbrugh University Press Ltd.

Chang, M. C., Kahn, R., Li, Y. A., Lee, C. S., Buckee, C. O., & Chang, H. H. (2021). Variation in human mobility and its impact on the risk of future COVID-19 outbreaks in Taiwan. *BMC Public Health*. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-10260-7

Chavez, S., Long, B., Koyfman, A., & Liang, S. Y. (2021). Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19): A primer for emergency physicians. *American Journal of Emergency Medicine*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajem.2020.03.036

Chilipenok, Y. Y., Gaponova, O. S., Gaponova, N. S., & Danilova, L. S. (2020). Transformation of Russian women lifestyle in the context of self-isolation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. *Woman in Russian Society*. https://doi.org/10.21064/WINRS.2020.4.7

Cihan, P. (2022). Impact of the COVID-19 lockdowns on electricity and natural gas consumption in the different industrial zones and forecasting consumption amounts: Turkey case study. *International Journal of Electrical Power and Energy Systems*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijepes.2021.107369

Darwis, Muhammad. (1998). "Penyimpangan Gramatikal dalam Puisi Disertasi (*Grammatical Deciation in Indonesia Poertry*)". Disertasi. Program Pascasarjana Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar.

Dastgoshadeh, A., & Jalilzadeh, K. (2011). Language loss, identity, and English as an international language. *European Journal of Social Sciences*.

Dewi, A. (2012). English as An International Language: An Overview. *Journal of English and Education*, *06*(02), 1–11. https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110243345.172

Di Gennaro, F., Pizzol, D., Marotta, C., Antunes, M., Racalbuto, V., Veronese, N., & Smith, L. (2020). Coronavirus diseases (COVID-19) current status and future perspectives: A narrative review. In *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17082690

Dinillah Harya, T. D. (2016). Language Change And Development: Historical Linguistics. *PREMISE JOURNAL:ISSN Online: 2442-482x, ISSN Printed: 2089-3345*. https://doi.org/10.24127/pj.v5i1.418

Djonnaidi, S. (2020). Languange Change In Oral Culture Of Minangkabau Society: A Diachronic Study (Perubahan Bahasa Dalam Budaya Lisan Masyarakat Minangkabau: Sebuah Studi Diakronis). *Gramatika STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat*. https://doi.org/10.22202/jg.2020.v6i1.3798

Dubey, S., Biswas, P., Ghosh, R., Chatterjee, S., Dubey, M. J., Chatterjee, S., Lahiri, D., & Lavie, C. J. (2020). Psychosocial impact of COVID-19. *Diabetes and Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research and Reviews*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsx.2020.05.035

Falaky, M. S. El. (2016). Yes We Are: A Sociolinguistic Study of Egyptian Slang. *International Journal of Language and Literature*. https://doi.org/10.15640/ijll.v4n2a10

Fisher, J., Languilaire, J. C., Lawthom, R., Nieuwenhuis, R., Petts, R. J., Runswick-Cole, K., & Yerkes, M. A. (2020). Community, work, and family in times of COVID-19. In *Community, Work and Family*. https://doi.org/10.1080/13668803.2020.1756568

Foster, S. M., & Welsh, A. (2021). A 'new normal' of code-switching: Covid-19, the Indonesian media and language change. *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics*. https://doi.org/10.17509/ijal.v11i1.34621

Freitas, F. da F., de Medeiros, A. C. Q., & Lopes, F. de A. (2021). Effects of Social Distancing During the COVID-19 Pandemic on Anxiety and Eating Behavior—A Longitudinal Study. *Frontiers in Psychology*. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.645754

Graham, J., & Ozbilgin, M. (2021). Age, Industry, and Unemployment Risk During a Pandemic Lockdown. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3772576

Gunawan. Asim. (1996). "Perencanaan Korpus Bahasa dan Pemeliharaan Kosakata BAHASA INDONESIA". Dalam Dardjowidjojo. 1996. Bahasa Nasional Kita. ITB Bandung: Bandung.

Handayani, D., Hadi, D. R., Isbaniah, F., Burhan, E., & Agustin, H. (2020). Corona Virus Disease 2019. *Jurnal Respirologi Indonesia*. https://doi.org/10.36497/jri.v40i2.101

Hao, Y., Xu, T., Hu, H., Wang, P., & Bai, Y. (2020). Prediction and analysis of Corona virus disease 2019. *PLoS ONE*. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0239960

Hoed. B.H, Tresnati S.S dan Rochayah M.1993. *"Pengetahuan Dasar tentang Terjemahan"* Lintas Bahasa No.1: 1-35 Jakarta: Pusat Penerjemahan FSUI.

Hoesein, Z. A., Halim, P., & Arifuddin, A. (2021). State ethics as the basicof legal policy for handling of Covid-19 in Indonesia. *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology*. https://doi.org/10.6000/1929-4409.2021.10.29

Huang, C., Wang, Y., Li, X., Ren, L., Zhao, J., Hu, Y., Zhang, L., Fan, G., Xu, J., Gu, X., Cheng, Z., Yu, T., Xia, J., Wei, Y., Wu, W., Xie, X., Yin, W., Li, H., Liu, M., … Cao, B. (2020). Clinical features of patients infected

with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *The Lancet*. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30183-5

Kannan, S., Shaik Syed Ali, P., Sheeza, A., & Hemalatha, K. (2020). COVID-19 (Novel Coronavirus 2019) - recent trends. *European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences*. https://doi.org/10.26355/eurrev_202002_20378

Li, Y., & Mutchler, J. E. (2020). Older Adults and the Economic Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Journal of Aging and Social Policy*. https://doi.org/10.1080/08959420.2020.1773191

Manzanedo, R. D., & Manning, P. (2020). COVID-19: Lessons for the climate change emergency. *Science of the Total Environment*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.140563

Mappiasse, S. S., & Bin Sihes, A. J. (2014). Evaluation of english as a foreign language and its curriculum in indonesia: A review. *English Language Teaching*. https://doi.org/10.5539/elt.v7n10p113

Masterson, M. (2020). An exploration of the potential role of digital technologies for promoting learning in foreign language classrooms: Lessons for a pandemic. *International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning*. https://doi.org/10.3991/ijet.v15i14.13297

Matthews, P.H. 2001. *Morphology (2nd Edition)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

McKay, S. L. (2018). English As an International Language: What It Is and What It Means For Pedagogy. *RELC Journal*. https://doi.org/10.1177/0033688217738817

Miles, M.B. and Huberman, M.A. 1984. Qualitative Data Analysis. London: Sage Publication

Mu'in, F. (2019). *SOCIOLINGUISTICS: A Language Study in Sociocultural Perspectives* (F. Mu'in (ed.); Revision E). Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin.

Nisa, S. U. (2019). Sociolinguistics. In *M.A. English Course II, Introduction to Linguistics* (Issue February, pp. 0–48). School of Distance Education, The English and Foreign Languanges University.

Noh, J. Y., Seong, H., Yoon, J. G., Song, J. Y., Cheong, H. J., & Kim, W. J. (2020). Social distancing against COVID-19: Implication for the control of influenza. *Journal of Korean Medical Science*. https://doi.org/10.3346/JKMS.2020.35.E182

Noortyani, R. (2018). Keberterimaan Suatu Kata Pada Mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia Fkip Universitas Lambung Mangkurat (The Acceptability Of The Words Used By Students Of Fkip Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Majoring Indonesian Language Program). *JURNAL BAHASA, SASTRA DAN PEMBELAJARANNYA*. https://doi.org/10.20527/jbsp.v3i2.4562

Nupus, H. (2021). Online Culture During The COVID-19 Pandemic. *Jurnal of Applie Linguistics and Literacy*, *5*(2).

Nurmala, D. (2021). Terminologi Bahasa Inggris Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. In Andriyanto (Ed.), *Setahun Covid-19 Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi, Pendidikan, Kesehatan, Sosial Budaya, Komunikasi dan Hukum* (pp. 133–137). Penerbit Lakeisha. https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=pU4tEAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA133&dq=istilah+asing+di+masa+pandemi&ots=9eyHjOu4ox&sig=UMlJ1vX2SCLjAs8w1Pve3s7F5VY&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false

O'Sullivan, D., Rahamathulla, M., & Pawar, M. (2020). The Impact and Implications of COVID-19: An Australian Perspective. *The International Journal of Community and Social Development*. https://doi.org/10.1177/2516602620937922

Oktavia, W., & Hayati, N. (2020). Pola Karakteristik Ragam Bahasa Istilah Pada Masa Pandemi COVID 19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019). *Tabasa: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra Indonesia, Dan Pengajarannya*. https://doi.org/10.22515/tabasa.v1i1.2607

Osofsky, J. D., Osofsky, H. J., & Mamon, L. Y. (2020). Psychological and Social Impact of COVID-19. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*. https://doi.org/10.1037/tra0000656

Oude Groeniger, J., Noordzij, K., van der Waal, J., & de Koster, W. (2021). Dutch COVID-19 lockdown measures increased trust in government and trust in science: A difference-in-differences analysis. *Social Science and Medicine*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.113819

Pascarella, G., Strumia, A., Piliego, C., Bruno, F., Del Buono, R., Costa, F., Scarlata, S., & Agrò, F. E. (2020). COVID-19 diagnosis and management: a comprehensive review. In *Journal of Internal Medicine*. https://doi.org/10.1111/joim.13091

Qreshat, J. Y. (2019). The history of loan words in English and its impact on the English Lexicon. *Journal of Critical Reviews*. https://doi.org/10.22159/jcr.06.06.25

Rahman, A. (2020). Keberterimaan Istilah-Istilah di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *BIDAR*.

Rishi, P., Acharya, S., Das, S., & Sood, A. (2021). Varying Psychological Impacts of COVID-19 and Functional/Dysfunctional Coping Strategies: A Mixed-Method Approach. *Journal of Health Management*. https://doi.org/10.1177/09720634211011562

Rothan, H. A., & Byrareddy, S. N. (2020). The epidemiology and pathogenesis of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak. In *Journal of Autoimmunity*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaut.2020.102433

Sari, N. R. L. (2020). Pengaruh kosakata baru terhadap bahasa Indonesia pada masa pandemi covid 19 (coronavirus disease 2019). *Senasbasa*.

Setiawan, D. (2016). English Code Switching in Indonesian Language. *Universal Journal of Educational Research*. https://doi.org/10.13189/ujer.2016.040707

Srivastava, S., & Agarwal, N. (2020). Psychological & Social Effects Of Pandemic Covid-19 On Education System, Business Growth, Economic Crisis & Health Issues Globally. *Globus An International Journal of Management & IT*. https://doi.org/10.46360/globus.mgt.120201007

Su, Y. (2021). Accepting invitations and offers in second language Chinese: Effect of proficiency on pragmatic competence in interaction. *Journal of Pragmatics*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pragma.2021.04.033

Sugino, C. (2021). Student perceptions of a synchronous online cooperative learning course in a japanese women's university during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Education Sciences*. https://doi.org/10.3390/educsci11050231

Sugiyono. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D.* Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sunaryo, Adi dan Adiwinarta, Sri Sukesi. (2000). "Pengembangan Istilah dalam era Globsalisasi Risalah". Dalam Alwi. Hasan. Dkk. 2000 Bahasa Indonesia dalam Era Globalisasi Risalah. Kongres BAHASA INDONESIA VII. Pusat Pembahasa Indonesianaan Bahasa Depdiknas: Jakarta.

Tan, K. H., Farashaiyan, A., Sahragard, R., & Faryabi, F. (2020). Implications of English as an international language for language pedagogy. *International Journal of Higher Education*. https://doi.org/10.5430/ijhe.v9n1p22

Vaira, L. A., Salzano, G., Deiana, G., & De Riu, G. (2020). Anosmia and Ageusia: Common Findings in COVID-19 Patients. *Laryngoscope*. https://doi.org/10.1002/lary.28692

Vargas, J. R. N. (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic. In *Revista Facultad de Medicina*. https://doi.org/10.15446/revfacmed.v68n1.86482

World Health Organization Europe (WHO Europe). (2020). Transmission of SARS-CoV-2: implications for infection prevention precautions. Scientific brief, 09 July 2020. *Who*.

Wujtewicz, M. A., Dylczyk-Sommer, A., Aszkiełowicz, A., Zdanowski, S., Piwowarczyk, S., & Owczuk, R. (2020). COVID-19 - what should anaethesiologists and intensivists know about it? In *Anaesthesiology Intensive Therapy*. https://doi.org/10.5114/AIT.2020.93756

Xue, J., & Zuo, W. (2013). English dominance and its influence on international communication. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*. https://doi.org/10.4304/tpls.3.12.2262-2266

Yezli, S., & Khan, A. (2020). COVID-19 social distancing in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Bold measures in the face of political, economic, social and religious challenges. *Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmaid.2020.101692

Yuliana, Y. (2020). Corona virus diseases (Covid-19): Sebuah tinjauan literatur. *Wellness And Healthy Magazine*. https://doi.org/10.30604/well.95212020

Zheng, L., Miao, M., Lim, J., Li, M., Nie, S., & Zhang, X. (2020). Is lockdown bad for social anxiety in COVID-19 regions?: A national study in the SOR perspective. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17124561

ZHOU Li-na. (2016). Loan Words in Modern English and Their Features. *Sino-US English Teaching*. https://doi.org/10.17265/1539-8072/2016.03.006

Zhu, H. (2017). Foreign Terms and Otherness: A Case Study of The Joy Luck Club and Its Chinese and Japanese Translations. *[Sic] - a Journal of Literature, Culture and Literary Translation*. https://doi.org/10.15291/sic/1.8.lc.8

Appendix A: Questionnaire on the Acceptability of New Terms during the Pandemic

1. Choose (check) one either English term or its Indonesian equivalence was more used (popular) in society?

No.	English Terms		Indonesian Equivalence	
1	New normal		*Normal baru/kebiasaan baru*	
2	Social distancing		*Jaga jarak*	
3	Physical distancing		*Pembatasan fisik*	
4	Lockdown		*Penutupan/ karantina wilayah*	
5	Swab test		*Tes usap*	
6	Rapid test		*Tes cepat*	
7	Suspect		*Terduga*	
8	Hand sanitizer		*Pensanitasi tangan*	
9	Local transmission		*Penularan lokal*	
10	Imported case		*Kasus impor*	
11	Thermo gun		*Pistol termometer*	
12	Panic buying		*Beli panik/belanja panik*	
13	Herd immunity		*Kekebalan kelompok*	
14	Flattening the curve		*Pelandaian kurva*	

2. Choose (check) one either the left term or the right one was more used (popular) in society?

No.	Term		Meaning	
15	*Isolasi*		*Mandiri*	
16	*Disinfektan*		*Pemusnah bakteri*	
17	*Karantina*		*Penahanan*	
18	*Positif*		*Terjangkit*	
19	*Pandemi*		*Penyebaran penyakit*	
20	*Protokol kesehatan*		*Aturan main untuk kesehatan*	
21	*Klaster*		*Kelompok*	

3. Choose (check) one either the left term or the right one was more used (popular) in society?

No.	Abbreviation		Full Form	
22	WFH		*Work From Home*	
23	SFH		*Study From Home*	
24	PCR		*Polymerase Chain Reaction*	

4. Choose (check) one either the left term or the right one was more used (popular) in society?

No.	Abbreviation		Full Form	
25	ODP		*Orang Dalam Pantauan*	
26	PDP		*Pasien Dalam Pengawasan*	
27	ODR		*Orang Dalam Risiko*	
28	OTG		*Orang Tanpa Gejala*	
29	PSBB		*PembatasanSosial Berskala Besar*	
30	APD		*Alat Pelindung Diri*	

5. Choose (check) one either the left term or the right one was more used (popular) in society?

No.	Acronym		Full Form	
31	Webinar		Web seminar	
32	Covid-19		Coronavirus disease2019	
33	SARS-Cov-2		Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2	
34	Masker N-95		Masker Not resistant to oil-95	

6. Which one (just check) is more used/ popular between English Covid 19 terms or Indonesian Covid 19 terms?

English Covid 19 terms		Indonesian Covid 19 terms	

7. What reasons (Choose/check one or more) are English terms more used than Indonesian terms and fill more as the reasons?

Covid 19 terms come firstly from English	
English terms are more practical use	
English terms are more modern	
Indonesian translation from English Covid 19 terms do not feel natural and familiar	
……………………………………………..	
……………………………………………..	

8. Put in order (write 1,2,3…based on its frequency in use) the category of the terms that emerged in the midst of the Corona Virus pandemic in Indonesia and fill more as another category!

Old vocabulary reappears	
New vocabulary	
The use of metaphors	
……………………………………………..	

Appendix B: Interview Guide for Participants
Draft for Interview:
1. How do you expose new terms on covid 19 (From which media do you get the terms?)
2. Mention all covid 19 terms you know recently!
3. Which one is more accepted between covid 19 terms in English and its translation in Indonesian equivalence, mention your reason?
4. Do you get new covid 19 terms from English or from Indonesian, mention your reason?
5. What do you think of considerations that new covid 19 terms are accepted in society?
6. How do you know on how fast is the spread of socializing the new covid 19 terms?
7. What are the effects of the massive spread of English covid 19 new terms to our society in Indonesian context?
8. What are the good values of the spread of new covid 19 terms?