

Neology of Arabic Terms In The Covid19- Pandemic (Morphological Study)

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the forms and rules of formation the Covid19- Pandemic term in Arabic from the morphological aspect. The type of this research is library research, which conducted by reviewing and analyzing library data sources. The data of the research are Arabic terms of COVID19- taken from Dictionary of Covid19-Term (English-French-Arabic) which published by Arab League Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (ALECSO). The results of this study indicate the form of Covid19- Pandemic terms in Arabic which consists of words and phrases. The word form consists of nouns and verbs, both in the form of root words and affixes. The form of the phrase consists of *tarkib idhafi*, *verbal phrases*, *noun phrases*, *jar majrur*, and *tarkib washfi*. There are %24) 46) word form and %76) 146) phrase form. The process of forming COVID19- terms in Arabic using several methods, there are: a) Neology by derivation, which consists of: *masdar*, *isim fa'il*, *isim maf'ul*, *isim alat*, and *Sighat al-Mubalaghah*. b) Neology by arabizing foreign vocabulary or absorption, and c) Neology by translating foreign vocabulary into Arabic. Based on the research, there are %52) 25) *masdar* words, %10) 5) *isim fa'il* words, %4) 2) *isim alat* words, %2) 1) *sighat al-mubalaghah* word, %4) 2) *isim maf'ul* words, %13) 6) *absorption* words, %15) 7) *translation* words about COVID19- term in Arabic.

Keywords: *neology, covid19- term, morphology, pandemic*

مستخلص

تهدف هذا البحث إلى تحديد أشكال وقواعد تكوين المصطلحات عن جائحة كوفيد-١٩ باللغة العربية من الناحية الصرفية. هذا البحث من النوع بحث المكتبة الذي يتم من خلال مراجعة وتحليل مصادر البيانات المكتبة. فأما البيانات في هذا البحث فهو عبارة عن المصطلحات كوفيد-١٩ باللغة العربية مأخوذة من قاموس مصطلح كوفيد-١٩ (إنجليزي - فرنسي - عربي) الذي نشرته المنظمة العربية للتربية والثقافة والعلوم. تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى شكل مصطلحات جائحة كوفيد-١٩ باللغة العربية والتي تتكون من الكلمة والتركيب. في ناحية شكل الكلمة يتكون من الأسماء والأفعال. وأما في ناحية التركيب يتكون من التركيب الإضافي، التركيب الوصفي، وجر المجرور. يوجد ٤٦ (٢٤٪) صياغ الكلمات و ١٤٦ (٧٦٪) صيغة التراكيب. تتم عملية تكوين مصطلحات كوفيد-١٩ بعدة طرق، منها: أ) المستحدثات بالإشتقاق، يتكون من: المصدر، اسم الفاعل، اسم المفعول، اسم الألة، وصيغة المبالغة. ب) المستحدثات بتعريب المفردات الأجنبية أو الاستيعاب، ج) المستحدثات عن طرق ترجمة المفردات الأخرى إلى اللغة العربية. وبناءً على البحث، يوجد ٢٥ (٥٢٪) بطرق مصدر، ٥ (١٠٪) بطرق اسم الفاعل، ٢ (٤٪) بطريق اسم الألة، ١ (٢٪) بطرق صيغة المبالغة، ٢ (٤٪) بطرق اسم المفعول، ٦ (١٣٪) بطرق استيعاب، ٧ (١٥٪) بطرق ترجمة.

الكلمات الرئيسية: استيعاب، المصطلحات عن كوفيد-١٩، الصرف، جائحة كوفيد-١٩

Introduction

Our life and our society are constantly changing, and so is the language, which like a meticulous notary, attests and registers every socially significant change. As is well known, from the lexical point of view, such changes take the shape of neologisms which may either be conserved in the language or disappear with time. One of the most significant impacts on human life was produced, without any doubt, by the coronavirus and the COVID-19 pandemic, which has generated a lot of new concepts and neologisms in languages all over the world.¹

The Covid-19 pandemic suddenly hit the world. This is certainly a problem that affects all areas of human life aspect. The economy is paralyzed, the world of health is being tested, and the world of education has changed direction from face to face to online and so on. This problem is included in the linguistic side because this pandemic, so many new vocabularies/terms have appeared, especially in Arabic.

Nevertheless, the pandemic has given birth to numerous new medical and microbiological terms, primarily in the English language as it is the lingua franca of scientific research. For example, COVID-19 and coronavirus are well-known international English loanwords. The extraordinary impact on the Arabic language made the Arab League Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) the Bureau of Coordination of Arabization in Rabat are continuing their scientific efforts to monitor the evolution of the coronavirus pandemic by publishing a first digital version of the Covid-19 glossary.² The Dictionary of Covid-19 term (English-French-Arabic) consist of

¹ Anna Zholobova, 'Linguistic Innovation during the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Spanish Language Case', *XLinguae*, 14.2 (2021), 331-49 <<https://doi.org/10.18355/XL.2021.14.02.24>>. p. 331

² Bureau of Coordination of Arabization, *DICTIONARY OF COVID-19 TERMS (English - French - Arabic)* (Rabat: Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, 2020). p. 4

covid-19 terms , for example the term corona virus in Arabic (فيروس كورونا) is forced to borrow foreign language terms because it is not yet in Arabic. The formation of new terms in a language is called neology.

From the various problems above, the authors feel the need to conduct research on the formation of new terms in Arabic, especially the terms related to the COVID-19. As we know, there are many Arabic learner in Indonesia, so the study about COVID-19 terms and its formation is needed. The formation of this term will be focused on the morphological level, namely at the language level in the word form. The formation of terms is carried out through arabization, absorption, translation, and others in accordance with neologism rules (formation of terms). The neology phenomenon in Arabic is very interested and there are many language experience in this study. So this research hopefully impactful to researcher or academicians particularly to Arabic researcher.

There are literature review of this research, firstly the paper by Anna Zholobova (2021) by the title "Linguistic innovation during the COVID-19 pandemic: the Spanish language case". this paper focus on the Spanish Royal Academy dictionary "pandemic" updates which were introduced in November of 2020 and some other neologisms and occasionalisms derived from or based on key "pandemic" words in the corpus of 93 "pandemic" neologisms from different points of view: its part-of-speech characteristics, underlying word-formation processes and from the point of view of creativity and productivity. Secondly, the paper by Sulaiman and Suhaimi (2020) by the title "Analysis of Neologism: COVID 19 in Brunei Darussalam". This research is analyzing the formation of neologism and linguistic aspects involved focusing to the lexical related to COVID-19 in Brunei Darussalam by focusing in the type of neologism formation process of COVID-19 in Brunei's contexts and the process of neologism formation influenced by COVID-19 in Brunei. A

total of 86 lexical were collected from press release of Ministry of Health, Ministry of Religious Affairs and Twitter.

This paper has a different approach and will concern in COVID-19 terms in Arabic. The data are focus on The Dictionary of Covid-19 term (English-French-Arabic) published by Arab League Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) the Bureau of Coordination of Arabization in Rabat which consist 188 terms. This study concern in the form of COVID-19 pandemic terms and the The formation of COVID-19 pandemic terms in morphological aspect.³ From the various background problems that have been mentioned, the formulation of the problem can be formulated as follows: 1) what is the form of the Covid-19 pandemic in Arabic? 2) What is the rules formation of COVID-19 terms in Arabic from the morphological aspect?

Method

The type of this research is library research, which conducted by reviewing and analyzing library data sources. The data of the research are Arabic terms of COVID-19 taken from Dictionary of Covid-19 Term (English-French-Arabic) which published by Arab League Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (ALECSO). There are three steps to conducting research to answer the problem. These steps are: Providing data, analyzing the data that has been provided, and presenting the results of data analysis.⁴ In the step of providing data, authors try to read and write the data. After the data collected, authors try to analyze and classified the data provided, and presenting the results of data analysis. The data in this study are in the form of Arabic terms related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

³ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistik Umum* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2012). p.. 53

⁴ Sudaryanto, *Metode Dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa: Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistik* (Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press, 2015). P. 6

Result and Discussion

A. Theory

1. Neology

According to Kridalaksana, neologism is an expression created intentionally for the sake of renewal or to give personal characteristics. In Al-Mawrid's, a modern English-Arabic Dictionary by Munir Baalbaki explains the meaning of neology which comes from the word neology or النيوولوجيا استعمال لفظة جديدة او تعبير جديد، أو مختلف، استعمال لفظة، while neologism is لفظة جديدة تعبير جديد. Neology is an interesting phenomenon because its emergence shows the ability of language to sustain the change and its ability to of deflecting negative intrusion from other languages and cultures.⁵

There are two types of neology. There are form neology and meaning neology. The neologies of form are words created from scratch. The morphological (form) and semantic (meaning) procedures that regulate the formation of words are carried out in several ways, namely: derivation, compounding, abbreviation, abbreviations and acronyms, analogies, and metonymy, while the neologism of meaning is in the form of words that have existed before and are given new meanings. A word or an expression that comes from a foreign language is called emprunt (borrow). The word can be left in its original form or adapted first. A word or expression can be included in the neologism criteria if: 1) it is the result of a new creation, an old word that has a new meaning, and is borrowed from another language.⁶

Hilmi khalil in *"al Muwallad fi al 'Arabiyyah: Dirasah fi nu-*

⁵ Khurshid Ahmad, 'Neologisms , Nonces and Word Formation', in *Word Journal Of The International Linguistic Association* (Munich: Universitat Stuttgart, 2000), II, 1-13. P. 1

⁶ Atmi Sujarni, 'Neologisme Dalam Rubrik Signe Wolinski Di Majalah Paris Match' (Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, 2014). P. 12-13

muwwi al Lughah al 'Arabiyyah wa Tathawwuriha Ba'da al Islam" divides neology into two: (a) word neology, which in word form (b) compositional neology, which in the form of word arrangement or composition. There are several neology methods, including: (1) neology which focuses more on the meaning of a vocabulary, (2) neology which makes the meaning of a vocabulary more general, (3) neology caused by differences in the context in which a vocabulary is used.

Furthermore, the form of neology method in several ways: (1) neology by transferring the meaning of a vocabulary, either by expanding or narrowing the meaning of a word, (2) neology by derivation, which the formation and determination of new words, both words that have their roots in Arabic as well as words that come from other, (3) neology by arabizing foreign vocabulary, (4) neology by translating foreign vocabularies into Arabic.⁷

In the book entitled "*Muqaddimah li Nazāriyyah al Mu'jam*" by Ibrahim Murad, classifies neology into five types of formation with 15 rules as follows: (1) Phonetic neology, including: (a) phoneme replacement, (b) phoneme position exchange, (c) similarity of phonemes, (d) clarity of pronunciation, (e) insertion. (2) Morphological neology consists of: (a) derivation, (b) *annaht*, (c) composition, (d) lexical. (3) Semantic neology, consisting of: (a) metaphor, (b) translation. (4) Neology of spontaneity, consisting of: (a) hikiki spontaneity, (b) imitation spontaneity. (5) The loan neologism consists of: (a) *ad-dakhl*, (b) *arabization*.⁸

2. Morphological Study

Morphology is a field of linguistics that studies morphemes and its combinations, part of the language structure

⁷ Hilmi Khalil, *Al-Muwallad Fī Al-'Arabiyyah: Dirasah Fī Numuwwi Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyyah Wa Tathawwurihā Ba'Da Al-Islam* (Beirut: Dār an-Nahdlah al-'Arabiyyah, 1985). P. 337-434

⁸ Ibrahim Murad, *Muqaddimah Li Nazāriyyah Al Mu'jam* (Tunisia: Dār al-Gharb al- Islamiy, 1997). P. 163

that includes words and parts of words.⁹ In Arabic morphology is called “*al-Nizāmu al-Sharfiy*” or “*ilm al-Istyqāq*” which is changing the form of words into various forms to get different meanings.¹⁰ The smallest unit in morphology is a morpheme which has meaning.¹¹

In the view of modern linguistics, the study of morphology includes two main things, there are: a) morphology is a description of the rules about the internal structure of words, the rules of word formation, and a description of various combinations of forms based on the categories of number, genre, tense, persona, and le cas. b) morphology describes the rules relating to the internal structure of the word along with the rules of syntagmatic integration (words, phrases) in sentences. So that morphology is related to the pattern of word formation, inflection, and syntax.¹²

There are three main things related to morphemes. First, morpheme has and is a formal unit and has a phonetic form. Second, it is morphemes which have meaning. Third, morphemes have a syntactic role in the formation of larger grammatical units. The morphemic process or morphological process is the process of forming words with plural morphemes, both derivatives and inflections. This process is generally distinguished into affixation morphemic processes, substitution or change morphemic processes, repetition morphemic processes, zero morphemic processes, supplementary morphemic processes, and suprasegmental morphemic processes.¹³ In Arabic

⁹ Harimurti Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik* (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2011). P. 159

¹⁰ Sahkholid Nasution, *Pengantar Linguistik Bahasa Arab* (Sidoarjo: CV. Lisan Arab, 2017). P. 104

¹¹ Abdul Chaer. P. 146

¹² Jean Dubois, *Dictionnaire de Linguistique* (Paris: Larousse, 2002). P. 311

¹³ Jos Daniel Parera, *Morfologi Bahasa* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1994). P. 15-18

the derivative is called *at-tashrif al-ishtilahiyy*, while the inflection is called *at-tashrif al-lughawiy*.¹⁴

3. Terms

In Arabic the term is referred to as *al-musthalah: kul-lu Kalimatin laha dalālatun mu'ayyinaton, muttafaqun 'alaihā baina al 'ulamā' fi 'ilmi mā* (term is any word that shows a certain meaning, agreed upon by scientists in certain scientific fields) (<https://www.almaany.com>). According to Kridalaksana, the term is a language element which has two aspects, there are: a) the expression of the term and b) the meaning of the term. The expression of the term has the following characteristics: (1) in the form of nouns, verbs or adjectives, (2) building terms commensurate with single words, compound words, conjunctions, repeat words, and phrases. As for the meaning of the term, it has the following characteristics: (1) the relationship between expression and meaning is fixed and firm (mono-semantic), (2) it is grammatically context-free, and meaning does not depend on the context in the sentence. (3) the meaning which can be expressed by definition or formula in the science concerned.¹⁵

4. Covid-19 pandemic

According to the Meriam-Webster Dictionary, pandemic is an outbreak of a disease that occurs over a wide geographic area (such as multiple countries or continents) and typically affects a significant proportion of the population.¹⁶ The COVID-19 pandemic has exploded since cases were first reported in China in December 2019. As of April

¹⁴ Nasution. P. 109-111

¹⁵ Harimurti Kridalaksana, *Tata Bahasa Deskripsi Bahasa Indonesia: Sintaksis* (Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 1985). P. 51

¹⁶ Merriam Webster, 'Pandemic', 1990 <<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/pandemic>> [accessed 14 June 2021].

19, 2021, more than 141 million cases of COVID-19 caused by SARS-CoV-2 infection have been reported globally, including more than 3 million deaths. Individuals of all ages are at risk for infection and severe disease. However, the probability of serious COVID-19 disease is higher in people aged ≥ 60 years, those living in a nursing home or long-term care facility, and those with chronic medical conditions. The mortality rate was highest in those aged >70 years, regardless of the presence of chronic medical conditions. Among those with available data on health conditions, 32% had cardiovascular disease, 30% had diabetes, and 18% had chronic lung disease. Other conditions that may lead to a high risk for severe COVID-19 include cancer, kidney disease, obesity, sickle cell disease, and other immune compromising conditions.¹⁷

B. Discussion

This research is a study of the forms of terms and the rules for the formation of terms regarding the Covid-19 pandemic in Arabic which is contained in the Dictionary of Covid-19 Term (English-French-Arabic) dictionary. This dictionary is an English-Arabic-French digital dictionary containing terms about the Covid-19 pandemic. This dictionary was created by The Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) as an effort by scientists to monitor the evolution of the coronavirus pandemic by publishing the first digital version of the COVID-19 glossary. There are 190 terms related to the Covid-19 pandemic consisting of words and phrases.

1. The Forms of Covid-19 Pandemic Terms in Arabic

There are two forms or terms, they are words and phrases (combinations of words) terms. In Arabic, the word is referred to as "*al-kalimah*" which is a word shows a single meaning. The

¹⁷ COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel, 'Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Treatment Guidelines. National Institutes of Health', 2020 <<https://www.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/>> [accessed 14 June 2021].

word (*al-kalimah*) is divided into three, namely: *isim*, *fi'il*, and *harf*. The definition of *isim* is every word that shows humans, animals, plants, inanimate objects, places, times, characteristics, or meanings that are free from a certain time, as *fi'il* is every word that shows the occurrence of something at a certain time. *Harf* is every word that has no meaning if it is not combined with other words.¹⁸

Phrases are combinations of two or more words that are not predicative in nature. The combination can be close and can also be tenuous.¹⁹ In Arabic, the phrase is included in the discussion of *murakkab*. *Murakkab* is divided into six divisions, they are: *isnādi*, *idhāfi*, *bayāni*, *'athfi*, *mazji*, and *'adadiy*. *Murakkab isnādi* is also called the number (sentence) which is composed of *musnad* and *musnad ilaih*. *Murakkab isnādi* is divided into two, there are *jumlah ismiyyah* and *jumlah fi'liyyah*. As for *al-murakkab al-idhāfiy*, it is composed of *mudhāf* and *mudhāf ilaih*. *Al-murakkab al-bayāniy* is composed of two words, the second word as an explanation of the first word. *Al-murakkab al-bayāniy* is divided into three: (a) *murakkab washfiy*, composed of *al-shiffah* and *al-maushūf*. Example: التلميذ المجتهد, (b) *murakkab taukidiy*, composed of *al-muakkid* and *al-muakkad* example: القوم لهم, and (c) *murakkab badaliy*, is composed of *al-badal* and *al-mubdal minhu* for example: جاء خليل اخوك. *Al-murakkab al-'athfiy* is composed of *al-ma'thuf* and *al-ma'thuf alaih* with the intermediary of the *hurf 'athfiy* for example: الدرس والأجتهد. *Al-murakkab al-mazjiy* are two sentences that are arranged into one and become a single unit that cannot be separated, for example: موت حضر. *Al-murakkab al-'adadiy* are two numbers (*'adadain*) between which there is an estimated *hurf 'athf* and consists of the numbers 11-19.²⁰ Based on the research, there are 46 words and 146 phrases in COVID-19 term in Arabic, as the figure bellow:

¹⁸ Musthafa Al-Ghulayaini, *Jāmi'u Ad-Durūs Al-'Arabiyyah* (Libanon: Dar al-Kotob al-'Ilmiyah, 2009).

¹⁹ Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik*. P. 66

²⁰ Musthafa Al-Ghulayaini. P. 10-13

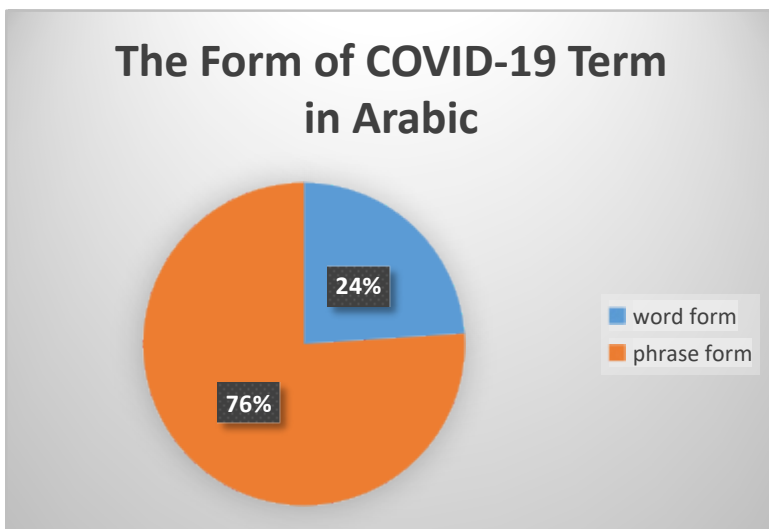


Figure 1. The Categories of Arabic Terms in Dictionary of COVID-19

The results of the research on the forms of terms around the COVID-19 pandemic in Arabic that have been carried out are presented in the following table:

a. Word form

Table 1. Some of the COVID-19 terms in Arabic in word forms

No	Arabic terms	English terms	Notes
1	رَدَاذٌ	Aerosol	Affixed noun
2	ذِرْوَةٌ	Apex	Noun
3	اِخْتِنَاقٌ	Asphyxia	Affixed noun
4	عَائِيَةٌ	Bacteriophage	Affixed noun
5	مُعَدِيٌّ	Contagious	Noun
6	اِحْتِوَاءٌ	Containment	Affixed noun
7	تَشْخِيصٌ	Diagnosis	Affixed noun
8	مُتَوَطِّنٌ	Endemic	Affixed noun

From the results of observations made by researchers on the Dictionary of Covid-19 Term (English-French-Arabic) dictionary, it was found that 46 terms of the Covid-19 pandemic in words form. All the terms in the form of words are in the form of nouns and no terms in the form of verbs are found.

From the table above, we can see the form of the Covid-19 pandemic terms in the form of basic nouns and affixed nouns. In table number 1 word رَدَّادٌ (aerosol) is an affixed noun in the form of an alif infix that follows the فَعَالٌ pattern. In table number 2 word ذِرْوَةٌ (apex) is a base noun that follows the فِعْلَةٌ pattern. In table number 4 the words عَائِيَةٌ (bacteriophage/bacteriophage) are affixed nouns in the form of alif infixes following the فَاعِلَةٌ pattern. In table number 5 the word مُعْدٍ (contagious) is a basic noun that follows the فُعِلٌ pattern. In table number 3 and 6 the word اخْتِنَاقٌ (asphyxia) and the word احتواءٌ (containment) are affixed nouns consisting of the prefix *hamzah* and the infix in the form of *ta* and *alif*. The words are following the pattern “افتعال”. In table number 7, the word تَشْخِصٌ (diagnosis/diagnosis) is an affixed noun consisting of the prefix *ta* and the infix *ya* which follows the pattern «تفعيل». Furthermore, in table number 8, the words مُتَوَطِّنٌ (endemic) are affixed nouns consisting of *mim* prefixes and *ta* infixes and the letter ‘ain as repetition of the basic letter in the middle.

b. Phrase form

Table 2. The Terms of Covid-19 in the Phrase Form

No	Arabic Terms	English Terms	Notes
1	متلازمة الضائقة التنفسية الحادة	Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)	<i>Tarkib idhafi / tarkib wasfi</i>
2	مَصْلٌ مُضَاد	Antiserum	<i>Tarkib wasfi</i>
3	تَنْفُسٌ اصطناعي	Artificial respiration	<i>Tarkib wasfi</i>
4	عَدِيمُ الأَعْرَاضِ	Asymptomatic	<i>Tarkib idhafi</i>
5	مُعدَّلُ الهُجُومِ	Attack rate	<i>Tarkib idhafi</i>

6	لِقَاحُ بِي سِي جِي BCG vaccine	<i>Tarkib idhafi</i>
7	بلازما الدَّم Blood plasma	<i>Tarkib idhafi</i>
8	تَشْخِصٌ بِالاسْتِبعادِ Diagnosis by exclusion	Frasa nomina/ <i>jar majrur</i>
9	اِحْتِبارٌ مِنْ جِلالِ القِيادةِ Drive through testing	Frasa nomina/ <i>jar majrur</i>
10	فَيروس كورونا المُرتبط بالمُتلازمة التنفسية الحادة النوع ٢ SARS-CoV-2	Frasa Nomina/ <i>Tarkib idhafi, tarkib washfi</i>

The term Covid-19 pandemic is in the form of a phrase, there are around 146 terms. The term can be in the form of *tarkib idhafi*, *tarkib washfi*, noun phrases/prepositioned nouns, and *jar majrur*.

In the example table number 1 is a term around the COVID-19 pandemic in the combination of *tarkib idhafi* and *tarkib washfi*. *Tarkib idhafi* is an arrangement consisting of *mudhaf* and *mudhaf ilaih*. *Tarkib washfi* is an arrangement consisting of *shifah* and *maushuf*. In terms *متلازمة الضائقة التنفسية الحادة* is a combined arrangement of *tarkib idhafi* and *tarkib washfi*. *متلازمة الضائقة التنفسية الحادة* is an arrangement of *idhafah* consisting of *mudhaf* and *mudhaf ilaih* *الضائقة التنفسية الحادة*. The word *الضائقة التنفسية الحادة* is a *tarkib washfi* consisting of *shifah* *التنفسية* and *الحادة* and the *maushuf* is the word *الضائقة*. In the table number 2 and 3 on the term *مَصْلٌ مُضادٌ* and *تَنْفُسٌ اصطناعيٌّ* are terms in the form of *tarkib washfi* which consisting of *shifah* (*مُضادٌ* and *اصطناعيٌّ*) and its *maushuf* *مَصْلٌ* and *تَنْفُسٌ*.

In the table number 4-7 is a term in the form of an arrangement of *idhafah* consisting of *mudhaf* (the first word) and *mudhaf ilaih* (the following word/the second word). As for, the table number 8-10 are noun phrases. Noun phrase is a phrase containing noun or pronoun.²¹ For example, in the term

²¹ Abdul Chaer. P. 228

بالإستعداد تشخيص the word تَشْخِصٌ is a noun which is the core of the phrase.

2. Analysis of COVID-19 Terms in Arabic

The process of forming the terms of Covid-19 pandemic in Arabic in morphological aspects using several methods, including: a) Neology by derivation, which the formation and determination of new words, both words that have their origin or roots in Arabic and words that come from other Arabic which consists of: *masdar*, *isim fa'il*, *isim maf'ul*, *isim alat*, and *Sighat al-Mubalaghah*. b) Neology by arabizing foreign vocabulary or absorption, and c) Neology by translating foreign vocabulary into Arabic. Based on the research, there are 25 *masdar*, 5 *isim fa'il*, 2 *isim alat*, 1 *sighat al-mubalaghah*, 2 *isim maf'ul*, 6 *absorption*, 7 *translation* about COVID-19 term in Arabic, as the figure bellow:

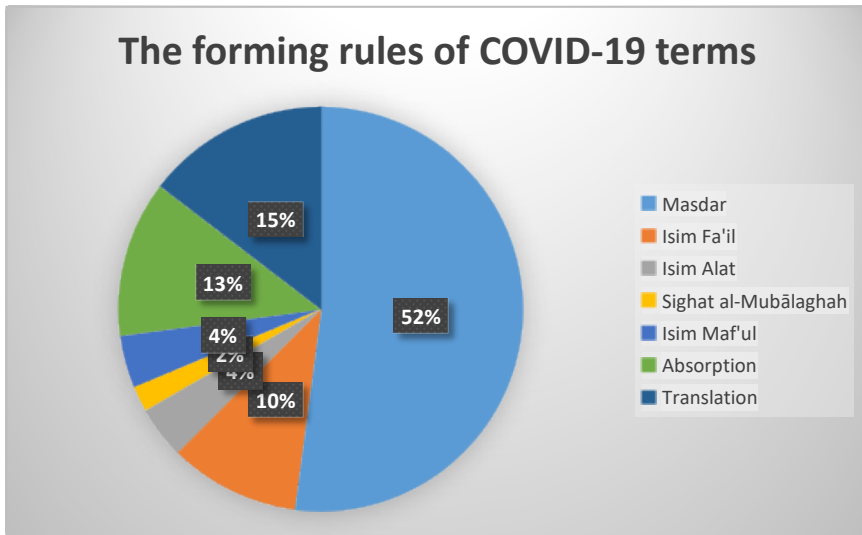


Figure 2: The Categories of Forming Rules of Arabic Term in Dictionary of COVID-19

The forming rules of Covid-19 pandemic term in Arabic are presented in following tables:

a. *Masdar*

Masdar is a *lafadz* (Arabic word) which indicates certain events that are free from certain time, formed from the letters contained in the *fi'il* of the *lafadz*.²² The following table shows the formation of Covid-19 pandemic term in Arabic in the form of *masdar*.

Table 3. The Formation of COVID-19 Terms in *Masdar* Form

No	Arabic Terms	English terms	Form
1	ذِرْوَةٌ	Apex	فِعْلَةٌ
2	اِخْتِنَاقٌ	Asphyxia	إِفْتِعَالٌ
3	مُعْدِيٌّ	Contagious	فُعْلٍ
4	اِحْتِوَاءٌ	Containment	إِفْتِعَالٌ
5	تَشْخِصٌ	Diagnosis	تَفْعِيلٌ
6	بِلُوزَةٍ، وَزْرَةٌ	Gown	فَعْلَةٌ
7	مَنْعَةٌ	Immunity	فَعَالَةٌ
8	عَدَوَانِيٌّ	Infectious	فَعْلَاوِيٌّ
9	تَنْبِيبٌ	Intubation	تَفْعِيلٌ
10	عَزْلٌ	Isolation	فَعْلٌ
11	تَجْنِيزٌ	Jennerization	تَفْعِيلٌ
12	حَظْرٌ، إِغْلَاقٌ	Lockdown	فَعْلٌ، إِفْعَالٌ
13	تَوَعُّكٌ	Malaise	تَفَعُّلٌ
14	تَخْفِيفٌ، كَيْحٌ	Mitigation	تَفْعِيلٌ، فَعْلٌ
15	اِحْتِيَاظَاتٌ	Precautions	إِفْتِعَالَاتٌ
16	اِتِّقَاءٌ	Prophylaxis	اِفْتِعَالٌ
17	تَرْحِيلٌ	Relocation	تَفْعِيلٌ
18	ارْتِعَادٌ، فَسْعِيرَةٌ	Shivering	إِفْتِعَالٌ
19	تَعْقِيمٌ	Sterilization	تَفْعِيلٌ
20	عَرَضٌ	Symptom	فَعْلٌ
21	اِحْتِبَازٌ	Test	إِفْتِعَالٌ

²² Musthafa Al-Ghulayaini. P. 123

No	Arabic Terms	English terms	Form
22	لِقَاخٌ	Vaccine	فعال
23	وَبَاءٌ	Epidemic	فعال
24	مُبْفِئَسَجَةٌ	Janthinobacterium	مفعلة
25	رَدَاذٌ	Aerosol	فِعَالٌ

In this study, the formation of the term Covid-19 in Arabic through the formation of *masdar* follows a pattern that already exists in Arabic. Several patterns (wazan) were found that were used in the formation of the term Covid-19 pandemic in the form of *masdar*, including:

فَعَالَةٌ، فِعْلَةٌ، افْتِعَالٌ، فُعْلٌ، تفعيلٌ، فعلاوي، فَعْلٌ، اِفْعَالٌ، تَفْعُلُ اِفْتِعَالَاتٍ، فَعْلٌ، مُفْعَلَةٌ، فِعَالٌ، فَعَالٌ.

The example of table above, in the number 1 and 6 in the terms ذِرْوَةٌ (Apex) and وَزْرَةٌ (gown) the formation follows the فِعْلَةٌ pattern which comes from *fi'il tsulasi mujarrad* فعل. In example number 2, 4, 17, 19 and 22, in the terms اِخْتِنَاقٌ (Asphyxia) احتواء (Containment), اتِّقَاءٌ (Prophylaxis), ارتعاد (Shivering), and اختبار (Test) following the افْتِعَالٌ pattern derived from the *fi'il tsulasi mazīd Biharfain*, افتعل. In example of number 3, on the term مُعْدٌ (Contagious), it is following the فُعْلٌ pattern. In the example number 5, 9, 11, 14, 18, and 20, the terms تشخيص (Diagnosis), تنبيب (intubation), تجنير (jennerization), تخفيف (mitigation), ترجيل (relocation), and تعقيم (Sterilization) are following the تفعيل pattern which comes from *fi'il tsulasi mazīd bi harfin*, تفعّل. The example of number 7, in the term مَنَاعَةٌ (immunity) follows the pattern of فَعَالَةٌ which comes from *fi'il tsulatsi mazīd biharfin*, فعال. The example of number 8, in the term عدواني (Infectious) follows the فعلاوي pattern. In the examples of numbers 10, 12, and 14, the terms عَزْلٌ (Isolation), خطر (lockdown), and كَيْحٌ (mitigation) are following the فعل pattern which originating from *fi'il tsulatsi mujarrad*, فعل. In the example number 12, the term إِغْلَاقٌ (lockdown) follows the اِفْعَالٌ pattern which comes

from *fi'il tsulatsi mazid*, افعال. In example number 13, the term توَعَكَ (Malaise) follows the تَفَعَّل pattern which comes from *fi'il tsulatsi mazid biharhafain*, تَفَعَّل. In example number 16, the term احتياطات (precautions) follows the افتعالات pattern which comes from *fi'il tsulatsi mazid biharhafain*, افتعل. In example number 21, the term عَرَض (Symptom) follows the فعل pattern which comes from *fi'il tsulatsi mujarrad*, فعل. The examples number 23 and 27, the terms لِقاح (vaccine) and رِذاذ (aerosol) follow the فعال pattern derived from *fi'il tsulatsi mazid biharfin*, namely فاعل. In example number 25, the term وِبَاء (epidemic) follows the pattern فَعَال which comes from *fi'il tsulatsi mazid biharfin*, namely فاعل. And the example number 26, the term مِبْفَسِجَة (Janthinobacterium) follows the مفعلة pattern which comes from *fi'il tsulatsi mazid bitsalatsati ahruf*, افعال.

b. *Isim fa'il*

Isim fā'il is a noun that is formed from a verb that can be derived (*mabni ma'lum*), meaning to indicate a person who does a job on a certain and non-permanent action (Qabāwah, 2012: 149). The formation of the term Covid-19 pandemic in Arabic through the derivation process of *Isim fā'il* as following:

Table 4. The Formation of Covid-19 Pandemic Terms in *Isim Fā'il*

No	Arabic terms	English terms	Form
1	عَائِيَّةٌ	Bacteriophage	فَاعِلَةٌ
2	مُتَوَطِّنٌ	Endemic	مَتَفَعَّل
3	جَائِحَةٌ	Pandemic	فَاعِلَةٌ
4	بَادِرَةٌ	Prodrome	فَاعِلَةٌ
5	رَاجِعٌ	Recurrent	فَاعِلٌ

The form of *Isim fa'il* used in the formation of the Covid-19 pandemic terms is فاعل and متفعَّل. In the example of the table above, the terms عَائِيَّةٌ (Bacteriophage), جَائِحَةٌ (Pandemic), بَادِرَةٌ (Prodrome), and رَاجِعٌ (Recurrent) follow the فاعل pattern

and the example of مُتَوَطَّن (Endemic) term follows the مَتَفَعِّل pattern.

c. *Isim Alat*

Isim Alat is a noun derived from the *masdar* form to show the meaning of a tool to do work (Qabāwah, 2012: 171). The formation of Covid-19 Pandemic terms in Arabic in *isim alat* is presented in following table:

Table 5. The Formation of Covid-19 Pandemic Terms in *Isim Alat*

No	Arabic Terms	English Terms	Form
1	قِنَاعٌ	Mask	فِعَال
2	مُنْقِيسَةٌ	Ventilator	مُفَعَّلَةٌ

The form of *Isim Alat* used in the formation of the Covid-19 pandemic terms is فِعَال and مُفَعَّلَةٌ. In the table above, the term of *isim alat* found in Covid-19 terms are قِنَاع (mask) following the فِعَال pattern and مُنْقِيسَةٌ (ventilator) مُفَعَّلَةٌ.

d. *Sighat al-Mubālaghah*

Sighat al-mubālaghah is a word which indicates an *isim al-fa'il* which has particular form to more valuable meaning. The pattern of *Sighat al-mubālaghah* in Covid-19 pandemic is فَعَالَةٌ, in the following table:

Table 6. The Formation of COVID-19 term in *sighat mubalaghah*

No	Arabic Terms	English Terms	Form
1	قُقَّازَاتٌ	Gloves	فَعَالَات

e. *Isim Maf'ul*

Isim Maf'ul is *isim musytaq* which shows someone or something as a result of the doer's actions. The formation of the term Covid-19 Pandemic in Arabic in *isim maf'ul* form is presented in the following table:

Table 7. The Formation of COVID-19 term in *Isim Maf'ul*

No	Arabic Terms	English Terms	Wazan
1	عُنُقُودٌ	<i>Cluster</i>	فُنْعُولٌ
2	البنغول	<i>Pangolin</i>	فنعول

In the table above, the formation of the term of Covid-19 pandemic in Arabic in *Isim Maf'ul* form are the term عُنُقُودٌ (*Cluster*) and البنغول (*pangolin*) following the فُنْعُولٌ pattern.

f. Absorption

Absorption in a language has two types of processes, they are importation and substitution. The importation process occurs because there is no concept in the target language, so that the source language words are absorbed with the concept.²³ In Hadi's research²⁴, Haugen classifies the absorption results into loan words (absorption words), loan blends (mixed absorption) or hybrid, and loan shift (shift absorption). Loan shift includes loan translations and semantic borrowings.

Loanwords are the result of morphemic importation without morphemic substitution but with or without phonemic substitution. Loanblends is a combination of substitution and morphemic importation, but the structure is appropriate with the foreign word form that is absorbed. Loanblends are also called hybrids, which are absorption mixtures whose structure does not match the original word form. Loanshift, which is the result of morphemic substitution without importation, is called: a) loan translation (absorption translation), b) semantic loans and semantic borrowings. The formation of Covid-19 pandemic terms in Arabic is presented in the following table:

²³ Einar Haugen, *The Ecology of Language* (Oxford: Stanford University Press, 1971). P. 85

²⁴ Syamsul Hadi, 'Kata-Kata Serapan Dari Bahasa Arab Yang Terdapat Dalam Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia' (UGM, 2003). P. 33-35

Table 8. The Formation of COVID-19 Terms Through Absorption

No	Arabic Terms	Arabic Terms
1	كلوروكين	<i>Chloroquine</i>
2	مَجِينٌ، جِينُومٌ	<i>Genome</i>
3	جُرْتُومَةٌ	<i>Germ</i>
4	ريمديسيفير	<i>Remdesivir</i>
5	فَيْرُوسٌ	<i>Virus</i>
6	وُهَانٌ	<i>Wuhan</i>

The formation of Covid-19 pandemic terms by the absorption method was carried out by absorbing the new term directly into Arabic and adjusting the existing transliteration in Arabic.

In the table above, there are several examples of Covid-19 pandemic terms in Arabic which absorbed from English. In example number 1, the word Chloroquine is absorbed into كلوروكين by changing the letter "q" to "ك". In examples number 2 and 3, the word Genome is absorbed into مَجِينٌ، جِينُومٌ and the word Germ is absorbed into جُرْتُومَةٌ by changing the letter "g" to "ج". In example number 4-6, the words Remdesivir, Virus, and Wuhan are absorbed into ريمديسيفير، فيروس، ووهان.

g. Translation

Translation is the transfer of ideas from one language to another.²⁵ According to Newmark the translation method including: (1) Word-to-word translation, which directly word-to-word translation from the target language into the source language. (2) Literal Translation, which the grammatical construction of the source language is changed to the closest form to the target language but still by lexical translation out of con-

²⁵ Ibrahim al-Haji Yusuf, *Majāmi' Al-'Arabiyyah Fi at-Ta'rib* (Kulliyah al Da'wah al Islamiyyah, 2000). P. 37

text. (3) Faithful translation, which the translation produce contextual meaning appropriately by maintaining the grammatical structure of the target language. (4) Semantic translation, is not much different from faithful translation, the difference is only in the extent to which it takes into the aesthetic value of the translation. Semantic translation is more flexible than faithful translation. (5) Adaptation, which is the most free translation method, is generally used in comedy and poetry texts. The source language culture is changed into the target language. (6) Free translation, is a translation without a way, which the content without the original form. Usually paraphrases longer than the original, which is called intralingua translation. (7) Idiomatic translation, this translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but more distort the meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms that do not exist in the original (formal) language. (8) Communicative translation is a translation method to make the exact contextual meaning of the original which can make the content and the language acceptable and understandable by the reader.²⁶

The formation of Covid-19 pandemic terms in Arabic through translation is presented in the following table:

Table 9. The Formation of COVID-19 Terms in Translation

No	Arabic Terms	English Terms
1	تَشْخِصٌ	<i>Diagnosis</i>
2	مُتَوَطِّنٌ	<i>Endemic</i>
3	حَظْرٌ، إِغْلَاقٌ	<i>Lockdown</i>
4	مُنْقِيسَةٌ	<i>Ventilator</i>
5	رَاجِعٌ	<i>Recurrent</i>
6	تَفْشِيٌّ	<i>Outbreak</i>
7	طَوَعِيٌّ	<i>Voluntary</i>

²⁶ Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation* (Tokyo: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 1988). P. 40-41

The process of forming Covid-19 pandemic terms through the translation method, it is done by translating foreign terms into Arabic so that it has the same meaning. In example number 1, the Diagnosis term translates into Arabic as *خَيْصٌ تَش*. In example number 2, the endemic term is translated into Arabic as *مُوطِرِنٌ* and in example number 3 the terms of lockdown are translated into Arabic as *إِغْلَاق*.

Conclusion

The pandemic has given birth to numerous new medical and microbiological terms, primarily in the English language as it is the lingua franca of scientific research. The extraordinary impact on the Arabic language made the Arab League Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) the Bureau of Coordination of Arabization in Rabat are continuing their scientific efforts to monitor the evolution of the coronavirus pandemic by publishing a first digital version of the Covid-19 glossary.

Based on the form of Arabic Terms in Dictionary of COVID-19, there are two categories, they are word and phrase form. There are 46 (24%) word form and 146 (76%) phrase form. The process of forming COVID-19 terms in Arabic using several methods, there are: a) Neology by derivation, which consists of: *masdar*, *isim fa'il*, *isim maf'ul*, *isim alat*, and *Sighat al-Mubalaghah*. b) Neology by arabizing foreign vocabulary or absorption, and c) Neology by translating foreign vocabulary into Arabic. Based on the research, there are 25 (52%) *masdar* words, 5 (10%) *isim fa'il* words, 2 (4%) *isim alat* words, 1 (2%) *sighat al-mubalaghah* word, 2 (4%) *isim maf'ul* words, 6 (13%) *absorption* words, 7 (15%) *translation* words about COVID-19 term in Arabic.

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