NEW VOCABULARIES RELATED TO COVID-19 IN 204 ARTICLES

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Abstract
The occurrence of a pandemic due to the Covid-19 virus causes an influence in every field, one of which is linguistics. When viewed in the world of linguistics, there are many new vocabularies that are partly not understood by the wider community. The aim of this study is to reveal vocabulary along with its meaning and class of words in order to provide knowledge to the public. This study uses a qualitative descriptive study to analyze the development of Indonesian vocabulary circulating in Indonesian society during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results of the study reveal that there are 3 sub- sections in the form of acronyms, abbreviations and terms with a total of 19 new vocabularies.

Keywords: Corpus Linguistic, Covid-19, New Vocabularies.

Abstrak
Terjadinya pandemi akibat virus Covid-19 menimbulkan pengaruh di segala bidang, salah satunya linguistik. Jika dilihat dalam dunia linguistik, terdapat banyak kosa kata baru yang sebagian belum dipahami oleh masyarakat luas. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengungkap kosa kata beserta artinya dan golongan kata agar dapat memberikan pengetahuan kepada masyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis perkembangan kosakata bahasa Indonesia yang beredar di masyarakat Indonesia pada masa pandemi COVID-19. Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa terdapat 3 sub bagian berupa akronim, singkatan dan istilah dengan total 19 kosa kata baru.

Kata Kunci*: Korpus Linguistik, Covid-19, Kosakata Baru*

1. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic (coronavirus disease 2019) has at least had a significant impact on the lives of the Indonesian people. In addition to the economic, transportation, and tourism impacts, the Indonesian people also felt a positive impact, namely in the field of linguistics. Indirectly, the presence of the covid-19 pandemic turned out to be contributing in the form of new Indonesian vocabulary and terms. During the covid-19 pandemic, a lot of new vocabulary emerged among the language-using community. The vocabulary is in the form of acronyms and foreign terms, especially English. It is undeniable that the new vocabulary and terms that emerged during the pandemic made the language user community confused in receiving information related to the development of COVID-19. This is because the vocabulary that appears at first is a foreign language (English). However, currently the use of these foreign terms has begun to be reduced by the use of Indonesian. One of the goals is to make it easier for Indonesian language users to pronounce and understand the meaning of the new term. The new vocabulary is now an additional vocabulary for the user community who are actually Indonesian speakers.

It is not always the case that the most prestigious vocabulary is emphasised when teaching English in a formal setting. Some teachers might explain what they've done to improve their students' command of English by pointing to the students' high test scores, which they've calculated using the

number of times each word appears in the students' essays. Currently, a student's proficiency in English is typically evaluated based on their command of the grammar rules. This may be because both teaching and evaluating theoretical concepts are relatively straightforward. There is still a long way to go before students can effectively learn new vocabulary, apply that vocabulary in meaningful contexts, and communicate with ease. In paedagogy for second and foreign languages, a widespread attitude exists whereby vocabulary learning is given low priority (Susanto, 2019). Because of how important it is to be able to express oneself clearly and effectively when speaking a foreign language, vocabulary knowledge is often regarded as a crucial aspect of language learning. Schmitt (2002) states that "lexical knowledge is central to communicative competence and to the acquisition of a second language," highlighting the significance of vocabulary study. The relationship between vocabulary and language practise is described as complementary by Nation (2001): Vocabulary competence permits language use, and vice versa. The more you use a language, the more words you will learn.

According to (Keraf, 2006), there are two ways to look at vocabulary. First, from the perspective of the language itself, which states that vocabulary is a complete word that is essentially owned by a language, which is a part of language and contains all information about the meaning and use of words in language. Second, a speaker's or writer's vocabulary is the sum total of the words they know how to use. This agrees with the view (Adhani, 2021) that a language's vocabulary is its stock of words. According to (Hariyanto, 2010), a speaker's vocabulary consists of all the words he or she has heard and acquired, organised like a dictionary, and accompanied by a short and complete explanation for easy comprehension. To be simple is to be the smallest unit from which a word can be constructed while still retaining its meaning. One definition of vocabulary is "the collection of words that belong to a particular language but are not necessarily used in that language." Waridah, 2010 Dissimilar to According to Susanti (2016), a person's vocabulary is a collection of all the words that person understands or words that person is likely to use in a new sentence.

A branch of linguistics known as corpus linguistics performs analyses of data using computational methods. According to McEnery & Hardie (2011), the system is an all-encompassing set of procedures and guidelines for using the corpus in linguistics study and instruction. Meanwhile, according to Hardie (2012), corpus linguistics is "a field that focuses on a set of procedures or methods for learning language." According to this definition, corpus linguistics is the study of language through the examination of real-world, or "natural," linguistic examples collected in a database. What Adolph says goes (Hizbullah, 2016). Modern linguistics wouldn't be where it is today without the advent of a "new" scientific discipline called corpus linguistics, which is responsible for the creation of the linguistic corpus. In light of these various interpretations, the author concludes that a person's vocabulary encompasses all linguistic elements that involve a catalogue of words and restrictions on how those words can be employed in different contexts. Vocabulary in Indonesian encompasses not only the core words of the language but also their derivatives, affixes, proverbs, antonyms, synonyms, terms, acronyms, and abbreviations. This research was conducted with the intention of illuminating the relationship between vocabulary, meaning, and word category in the service of educating the general public.

II. METHOD

This research employs a qualitative descriptive approach to examine the evolution of COVID-19-related vocabulary in use throughout Indonesian society. This qualitative and quantitative study focuses on the vocabulary of the covid-19 pandemic, including acronyms, abbreviations, and new terms. This method is based on the collection and analysis of data gleaned from observations. Language users participated in direct studies by researchers. While this is happening, various data and sources are compiled, such as articles about the COVID-19 pandemic and related terminology that emerged at this time. After gathering this information, the researchers analysed the new lexicon and terms that will be useful during the COVID-19 pandemic.

III. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In step with the growth of the user base, the vocabulary has been expanding. As a result, we can conclude that the evolution of vocabulary is highly dynamic, changing constantly to meet the demands of language users. In the wake of the CoVD19 pandemic, it is undeniable that many new words and phrases are entering common usage in Indonesia.

Acronym

In accordance with the phonotactic rules of the language in question, an acronym is a combination of letters, syllables, or other parts that are written and pronounced as words.

No.	Vocabulary	Concordance Hits	Collocate Token
1.	Nakes	52	520
2.	Covid-19	7903	75116
3.	Webinar	23	230
4.	Fasyankes	1	10
5.	Prokes	3	30

Abbreviation

It is an abbreviation is the result of abbreviating (shortening), in the form of letters or a combination of letters.

No.	Vocabulary	Concordance Hits	Collocate Token
1.	PSBB	83	830
2.	APD	4	40
3.	WFH	132	1320
4.	PPKM	11	110
5.	PDP	19	190

New Terms

Term is a word or combination of words that carefully expresses the meaning of a concept, process, condition, or characteristic that is unique in a particular field.

No.	Vocabulary	Concordance Hits	Collocate Token
1.	Social Distancing	67	67 0
2.	Lockdown	56	56 0
3.	New Normal	34	34 0

4.	Physical Distancing	4	4 0
5.	Rapid Test	10	10 0
6.	Swab Test	4	4
7.	Herd Immunity	3	3 0
8.	Imported Case	4	4 0
9.	Suspect	4	4 0

Based on the results of the analysis using the Antcontc application, there are 19 new vocabulares related to Covid-19. The first data contained 5 vocabularies. In this analysis, the word with the highest frequency is "Covid-19" with 7903 concordance hits. The second data contained 5 vocabularies. In this analysis, the word with the highest frequency is "WFH" with 1320 concordance hits. The third data there are 9 vocabularies and the most frequent word is "Social Distancing" with 560 concordance hits. From the data above it can be concluded that from all the vocabularies that is appeared, the highest concordance is Covid-19 with 7903 concordance hits and 75116 collocate tokens.

Classified the Wrd Classes and Its Meaning

No	Vocabularies	Word Class	Definition
1.	Nakes	*Noun (n)*	*people who professionally provide health services after taking formal education and training in certain disciplines*
2.	Covid-19	*Noun (n)*	*an infectious disease caused by the recently discovered corona virus*
3.	Webinar	*Noun (n)*	*a general term in the world of studies that refers to seminar activities conducted online, using certain internet-based websites or applications. This method allows speakers or presenters to share their information remotely, via the internet or other electronic media.*
4.	Fasyankes	*Noun (n)*	*every location that provides health services, from small clinics to large hospitals with complete facilities.*
5.	Prokes	*Noun (n)*	*public health efforts that refer to a number of actions that need to be taken in the context of health promotion and disease prevention*
6.	PSBB	*Noun (n)*	*Quarantine is defined as "Restrictions on certain activities of residents in an area suspected to be infected with a disease and/or contaminated to prevent the possibility of spreading the disease or contamination" in Indonesia.*
7.	APD	*Noun (n)*	*tools that are required to be used on the job to ensure the safety of workers and bystanders in light of potential dangers*
8.	WFH	*Verb (V)*	*model or arrangement of work whereby*

			employees are given the freedom to choose when and where they do their work via various forms of electronic communication. In other words, commuting to an office or workplace has been supplanted by remote work enabled by modern communications technology.
9.	PPKM	*Noun (n)*	*Responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, as implemented by the Indonesian government since early 2021.*
10.	PDP	*Noun (n)*	*Patients showing symptoms of being infected with the corona virus.*
11.	Social Distancing	*Verb (V)*	*Measures that do not involve the use of pharmaceuticals but are taken to reduce the likelihood of contracting an infectious disease, such as washing hands frequently and keeping your distance from others.*
12.	Lockdown	*Noun (n)*	*Policy that limits people's or groups' mobility and interaction with the outside world, typically due to the presence of dangers in doing so.*
13.	New Normal	*Noun (n)*	*After a crisis, an economy, society, etc. may reach a new equilibrium that is different from the one that existed before the crisis.*
14.	Physical Distancing	*Noun (n)*	*Measures that do not involve the use of pharmaceuticals and are implemented in order to keep people at a safe distance from one another and to limit the number of opportunities for people to come into close contact with one another in order to stop the spread of an infectious disease.*
15.	Rapid Test	*Noun (n)*	*Commonly used in clinics to aid in the diagnosis of group A streptococcal pharyngitis, more commonly known as strep throat.*
16.	Swab Test	*Noun (n)*	*Testing performed on bodily fluids ranging from nasal or throat mucus to blood to urine to sputum to cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).*
17.	Herd Immunity	*Noun (n)*	*Method of preventing the spread of disease without directly illness that develops when a sizable percentage of the population develops immunity to an infection, either as a result of previous exposure or vaccination, and thus protects the population as a whole even though some people have not developed immunity.*
18.	Imported Case	*Adverb of Place (Adv)*	*Indicates the location where all cases have been obtained outside the reporting location. For example, the source of the virus from abroad, obtained when the patient is traveling.*
19.	Suspect	*Noun (n)*	*People suspected of having Covid-19*

In the table above, there are 19 new vocabularies related to Covid-19 which are divided into threetypes of word classes, namely noun, adverb, and verb. Based on the results of the highest frequency analysis by nouns, namely 17 new vocabularies, verb amounting to 1 vocabulary, last is adverb which amounting to 1 vocabulary.

IV. CONCLUSION

After analyzing 204 articles related to Covid-19 using the Antcont 3.5.8 application through the corpus linguistics approach, the conclusion based on data analysis with the presence of the Covid-19 virus spread throughout the world, it also has an impact on the language field. Moreover, that all vocabularies found are in the form of English vocabularies and most of them have not been registered in the English or Indonesia language dictionary. Furthermore, with the using of Antcont application, it is able to make it easier for anyone to make a dictionary according to the benefits of the application.

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