ARABIC VOCABULARY IN THE HEALTH REGISTER DURING THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC ERA: MORPHO-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS

Desya Asrota Aina, Basuni Imamuddin
Arabic Studies Program, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Indonesia
basunima@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research was motivated by the emergence of a virus called Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-cOv-2) or also called Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) which has been the cause of the global pandemic. It is obvious that science will continue to evolve as there are problems existing in this world. New terms or vocabulary in health sciences has begun to emerge along with the presence of this virus, either in control of the virus or in the prevention of the virus. This study discusses the Arabic vocabulary in the health register that has emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of morphology and semantics. This analysis uses the qualitative descriptive method. The main purpose of this study is to expose to the readers on the forms and meanings in the health register of Arabic vocabulary that has emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic. The data obtained in this study are outlined from the almasdar online newspaper from Yemen and assisted with an Arabic dictionary. The results obtained from this study from the morphological aspect found that Arabic vocabulary in the health register that has appeared during the COVID-19 pandemic has some in the form of Arabization, derivation, pluralization, words blending, and hybrid. From the semantic aspect, it was found that the Arabic vocabulary in the health register that has appeared during the COVID-19 pandemic was in the form of metaphors, translations, and shifts of meaning. When viewed from meaning relations, there are relationships of synonym, antonym, and idiom meanings.

KEYWORDS: Vocabulary, Morphology, Semantics, Health, COVID-19

INTRODUCTION

As an era progresses, sciences and knowledge also develop to adjust with the era. One of the sciences experiences quite rapid development is the health science. The health level in a country also becomes one of the important indicators for whether a country has developed or progressed well or not. “Men sana in corpore sano” which means in a healthy body lies a strong soul is a famous quotation from Greek language. This quotation explains to us the importance of keeping our health, and one of the characteristics of a developed country is the society that care for their health.

The progress of the health science nowadays certainly cannot be separated from the efforts of the great people in the past. In the Middle Ages along with the golden era of Islam, the health science experienced very rapid development, starting with the movement of medical literature translation into many languages. In the 9th to 13th centuries of AD, several hospitals
managed to be established. Currently, hospitals function not only as the place to treat and cure patients but also as the place for doctors to study further. This becomes the reason why research and development to discover new sciences and knowledge in the medical field have been fast (Gobel, 2012:80). In this Islamic Golden Age, some prominent medical figures, such as Al-Razi, Ibn Sina, Ibn Rushd, were born, and their works are still well-known until today.

In its process, a science will keep developing if there are some problems or obstacles. These obstacles will later trigger the emergence of a science so that there will be innovations that keep developing. A similar thing will happen with the health science. In the last several months, the world has been in grief with the spread of a virus named a new type of coronavirus (SARS-cOv-2) and its disease is called Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). COVID-19 is a disease that has never been suffered by humans before so that its existence is very worrisome. The cause of this disease is Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (Yuliana, 2020:191).

The virus is known to come from an area called Wuhan in the Mainland China appearing in December 2019. The virus has spread to all areas in the world until today. On 11 March 2020, WHO declared COVID-19 as the global pandemic. According to CNN Indonesia (https://m.cnnindonesia.com) on 3 August 2020, there were 214 states in the world that have been infected with COVID-19. In Indonesia itself, the virus started to enter this country in Februari 2020. As for the countries in the Middle East, Iran became the first one infected with this virus in January 2020.

In this global pandemic, there has not been any medication until today and this becomes worrisome and even threat for many countries in the world. The new terms or vocabulary in the health science has emerged along with the existence of the virus, either the tems for the control of the virus or the terms for the prevention of the virus. These new terms appear not only in Indonesia but also in many countries, including Arab countries. In fact, in one of the newspapers in Yemen named Almasdaronline, there is a special column called Korona. This column from this newspaper will become the corpus of the study in this paper. The terms, some of which come from the Arabic language too, are taken and borrowed from other languages.

The examples of the vocabulary in the health register appearing during the COVID-19 pandemic are, among others:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بروتوكول</td>
<td>protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كمامة</td>
<td>mask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لقاح</td>
<td>vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تفشى الفيروس</td>
<td>virus spread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عزل الأحياء</td>
<td>social restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حجر نفس</td>
<td>self-isolation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مروحة</td>
<td>ventilator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data above show that there are words formed from the Arabic language (data 2, 3, 5, 6, 7), from a foreign language with the transcription process (data 1), and from the combination of two languages (data 4). There are also a singular-form vocabulary (data 1, 2, 3, 7) and a blending form (data 4, 5, 6). The words blending is divided into several sub-forms,
such as a noun phrase (noun-adjective) (data 6) and a noun phrase of idhāfah (noun-noun) (data 4 and 5). There is a uniqueness in translation if seen from the semantic aspect (data 7). The word مرواحة/mirwāhatun/ which means ‘ventilator’. In Arabic it means ‘a fan’. However, in the health register the word experiences shifts to become ‘ventilator’.

According to Usman, “To form a new word basically there are two ways, namely words formed from the language itself and words borrowed from other languages, or sometimes the combination of those two languages” (Lesmana, 1978:11). In linguistics, the new vocabulary is formed through two levels, namely morphology and semantics. Semantics is related to the studies on meaning from a word created, while morphology studies the formation of a word or a term. Hence, semantics studies the content of deep structure of a word, and morphology focuses on the outside form of a word (Bakalla, 1990:14).

Therefore, the researcher thinks that it is necessary to have the studies of morphology and semantics (which are the language subsystems) in order to understand the terms of the Arabic language in the health register. Both of these aspects become very important for a reflective language like Arabic (Katamba, 1993:58-59). This is what the research pays attention to in order to study and research further on the terms or vocabulary in the Arabic language in the health register, particular since the emergence of COVID-19 vocabulary in the newspaper of Almasdaronline from the morpho-semantic aspects.

The Arabic language with the vocabulary wealth and its characteristic in meaning formation becomes an interesting thing to be studied, especially in the health vocabulary appearing during the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the paper will focus on the formation and meaning of the Arabic vocabulary in the health register in the newspaper of Almasdaronline on the column of Korona during the COVID-19 pandemic.

This research aims to discover the process of morphology and semantics in the formation of the Arabic health register vocabulary during the COVID-19 pandemic. The paper also attempts to elaborate the meaning and form of the Arabic health register vocabulary during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results of this research are expected to be able to assist the academicians and general public to understand the formation of the Arabic vocabulary.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In determining the main object of the research, some previous research has been studies particularly those discussing the Arabic vocabulary, especially in the field of linguistics (morphology and semantics). In this literature review, several previous studies related to the theme discussed will be elaborated as the comparison to ease the research in the same field.

First is the research from an undergraduate thesis of Pandu Arifin (2012) from the Arabic Studies Program of Universitas Indonesia. The research is entitled: Morfo-Semantik Kosakata Bahasa Arab Laras Olahraga. Studi kasus: Koran Al-Rayat, Qatar (The Morpho-Semantics of the Arabic Vocabulary of the Sports Register. A Case Study: The Newspaper of Al-Rayat, Qatar). Arifin discussed the importance of the sports column in the Arab newspapers. As the sports column keeps developing in Arab newspapers, it has an impact also in the development of the journalistic language used.

According to the researcher, the sports column in an Arab newspaper has its own place
in the morpho-semantic aspects. This is caused by the use of the sports terms in Arab newspapers which are different from the terms in other literatures. Therefore, special knowledge is required to understand those terms. The emergence of various types of sports in the Arab world is accompanied with the formation of new terms in that language. This is in line with what Sukri has stated that all languages will basically develop and adjust themselves with many aspects because of the necessity to communicate (Sukri: 1993:230).

The research also explains the vocabulary formation process, the meaning shifts that happen, and how is the meaning relationship existing in the Arabic vocabulary of the sports register. In addition, the research result shows that the Arabic vocabulary of the sports register is formed from the processes of derivation, Arabization, pluralization, letter symbols, hybrids, words blending, and abbreviation. Therefore, the research of Arifin is very much related with the studies of modern Arabic. Furthermore, several sources have been taken for the discussion of linguistic theories, particularly morphology and semantics in this paper.

Second is the research conducted by Wahyu Oktavia and Nur Hayati (2020) from Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Mas Said Surakarta in the journal Tabasa: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya Vol. 1, No. 1, Juni 2020. The research is entitled: Pola Karakteristik Ragam Bahasa Istilah Pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019) (The Characteristic Pattern of the Language Register of Terms during the COVID-19 Pandemic). This research resulted from a big attention of the researchers towards many new terms during the COVID-19 era. The use of a term describes a different situation. If the use is defined differently, the meaning of the term will be different too. Therefore, the society need to know and understand the terms used during the COVID-19 era so that they can follow the development of the virus that keeps becoming the center of attention of the people.

The research result shows that there are 38 data of the characteristic pattern of the language register of the terms during the COVID-19 era. The data were classified into 14 data in English, 10 data in abbreviation, 9 data in synonym, and 5 data in acronym. In this research, the researcher does not put the periods and sources of the terms discovered and studied during this COVID-19 era.

Third is the research conducted by Btool Hamoui, Abdulaziz Alashaikh, and Eisa Alanazi (2020) in the journal A Preprint, July 2020. The research is entitled What Are COVID-19 Arabic Tweeters Talking About? The focus of this research is to analyze the content of the Arabic language in order to discover the main topic based on the tweets of Arab users in the Twitter during the COVID-19 era from January to April 2020 using the method of Non-negatif Matrix Factorization (NMF). Moreover, the researcher also identified unigram, bigram, and trigram of tweets that appear the most. The analysis result shows that the bigram tweets appear the most and the trigram tweets show the change of topics from time to time.

From those three previous studies, the researcher discovered the research object that has not been discussed before. The novelty of this paper which differentiates this research from those previous studies is the research object on the formation of the health register vocabulary appearing during the COVID-19 era from the morphological and semantic aspects. The final result of this research is to discover the health register vocabulary appearing during the COVID-19 era and to elaborate the form and meaning of the vocabulary.
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Health Register

According to Kridalaksana in his book entitled *Kamus Linguistik* (*Dictionary of Linguistics*), he explained that the language register is the language variation with the diversity of usage in accordance with the topic discussed, the relationship between speakers, the people we talk to, the object of the conversation, and the conversation medium (Kridalaksana, 1993:84). For examples is health register, sports register, information technology register, and others. Nevertheless, according to Watsono, in general, language register is divided into three: (1) language register from the point of view of a field or a main issue; (2) language register based on the media of how it is expressed, either orally or in writing; (3) language register based on the relationship among the participants of a language event (Watsono, 2005:184). From the definition above, it is discovered that every field has its own vocabulary and expressions that are specifically used in that particular field. The health register vocabulary is also commonly used or expressed in the field of health only.

Morphology

Morphology is one of the branches of linguistics that studies the order of parts grammatically (Verhaar, 1997:52). According to Kentjono in a book entitled *Pesona Bahasa* (*Language Charms*), morphology is the science of language structure or also called grammar. It is a study of the structure in words. Therefore, it is also called as the word or form order (Kentjono, 2005:144). This science is very important to be applied to discover the word order and formation of the Arabic health register vocabulary that will be researched in this paper. There are four ways implemented in the formation of new words, and they are, among others, derivation, Arabization, the formation of words through the figurative meaning, and words blending (Lesmana, 2002:2). These theories become the references in this paper in the morphological analysis.

Semantics

Semantics is the term in the linguistics that studies meaning or a definition of a word in a language according to Chaer (2002 in Ainin and Asrori, 2018:5). Etymologically, the word “semantics” derives from a Greek language, namely *sema*, meaning “sign” or “symbol”. However, according to Keraf, semantics is the branch of linguistics functioning to investigate the meaning of a word in a language in order to discover the origin and the development of that word (Keraf, 1993:129). In the Arabic language, semantics is also called as علم الدلالة /’ilmu d-dilâlah/. There are several ways semantics performs its function as the vocabulary builder in Arabic, (1) metaphor or majaz; (2) the translation of foreign word patterns; and (3) meaning relation. Either the Arabic language or other languages have the similar semantic aspect, such as the meanings of synonym, polysemy, homonymy, and others (Lesmana, 2010:57).
METHOD

The research method used is the descriptive qualitative research method. This method can elaborate and explain the research object according to the existing facts as they should be (Nawawi and Martini, 1996). According to Nasir, the descriptive analysis is a method by collecting, compiling or classifying, analyzing, and interpreting data (Nasir, 2017). This method is just about data collection. However, it also involves analysis and interpretation on the meaning of a word. In this case, the data collected in this research are the health register from Arabic vocabulary that often appears during the COVID-19 era in a newspaper in Yemen named المصدر أونلاين (Almashdaronline) in the column كورونا (Korona). Specifically, 46 data have been collected from news in that column starting from 18 March to 4 July 2020.

The data collection technique applied in this research is the library study technique and observation. The library study is the data collection technique through searching and collecting sources by reading many books, articles from scientific journals, and other scientific publications digitally and nondigitally. In this research, the focus was to collect the vocabulary in Arabic, particularly in the health register, in the newspaper Almasdaronline in the column Korona. Furthermore, observation is a technique that functions to obtain the main data. This specific column in that newspaper was observed in the period of 18 March to 4 July 2020, and 46 data were found that became the research object in this paper. Afterwards, those data were recorded.

In the data collection process, besides searching for the data in the health register in that newspaper, the researcher also rechecked them in the Arabic dictionary. In addition, those data were grouped based on the relevant categories. Then, the data were analyzed based on the form and meaning. Afterwards, the conclusion was drawn based on the analysis results discovered on the health register vocabulary formation appearing during the COVID-19 era from the morphological and semantic aspects. The conclusion also elaborates on the form and meaning of the data found.

DISCUSSION

Background

The Arabic language vocabulary of the health register discussed in this research is the vocabulary that often appears with the development of the COVID-19 in the Arab world and even in the whole world. In its process, a science will keep on growing if there are problems or obstacles in this world. These obstacles will later trigger the emergence of a science so that there will be innovations that keep developing. The new terms or vocabulary in the health science has started to emerge along with the existence of the virus, either the terms for the control of the virus or the terms for the prevention of the virus. These new terms appear not only in Indonesia but also in almost all the countries in the world, including the Arab countries.

As the global pandemic with the fast spread of the virus, this has become the center of attention of the whole world. This has been proven with one of the newspapers in Yemen named Almasdaronline having its own column called Korona. Almasdaronline is an
independent news website of Yemen published by Al-Masdar Media Foundation. 
*Almasdaronline* as an independent Yemen news organization aims to open the access and as the leading news organization to disseminate information that does not take side in a certain area, as well as providing news from a localized place to the global audience. The location of the Al-Masdar Media Company is in Sana’a-Yaman. Since it was established in 2009, now *Almasdaronline* has several telah platforms, namely Twitter, YouTube, Facebook, and Telegram. The Arabic vocabulary in the health register appearing during the COVID-19 era found in the newspaper *Almasdaronline* in the column *Korona* was taken within the period of 18 March to 4 July 2020 and would be used as the study object in this research.

That health register vocabulary is formed in order to ease certain parties to deliver several theories and terms in the field of health. For example is the expression التباعد الاجتماعي which is social distancing. The expression is formed as in the English expression, which means to keep the distance from one person to another. The term is used as the understanding from the act that must be done by the society in order to slow down and even stop the spreading of the disease, which is the COVID-19.

Arabization, derivation, and abbreviation are three ways to form vocabulary of the Arabic language if seen from the morphological aspect (Bakalla, 1990:16). Moreover, there is also the vocabulary formation from the words blending coming from the blending based on its original language or the blending from the original language and foreign language.

Morphology and semantics are the two most important levels in new vocabulary formation in linguistics (Bakalla, 1990:16). Veerstegh stated that one of the ways in new vocabulary formation is by enriching the meanings of the existing words (Veerstegh, 1997:197). From the understanding, the semantic aspect will also be discussed in the health register Arabic vocabulary that appears during the COVID-19 pandemic. The basic theory from Bakalla will be used in the analysis of vocabulary formation in the semantic aspect by using the existing vocabulary, translation, and metaphor.

Besides discussing the formation of the health register Arabic vocabulary during the COVID-19 pandemic, the meaning relation and idiom in the health register Arabic vocabulary will be discussed too. The meaning relation discussed includes the meaning relation of identity and contradiction. In this case, the aspects that will be discussed are synonym, antonym, and the Arabic vocabulary in the health register appearing during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Morphological Analysis of the Arabic Vocabulary in the Health Register Appearing during the COVID-19 Pandemic**

- **Arabization**
  
  Arabization or *ta’rib* is a morphological method by absorbing foreign components from a word or a term. The foreign elements or terms enter the Arabic language by a variety of adjustments so that new vocabulary is formed (Hadi, 2002). There are two ways in implementing Arabization, namely transliteration and transcription.

  a) **Transliteration**
  
  The first form of Arabization is transliteration. According to Lesmana, transliteration is replacing letters one by one from the Latin alphabets to Arabic alphabets not by erasing the
pronunciation of the original word (Lesmana, 2010). The following is the examples of transliteration:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>فيروس</td>
<td>/fîrûs/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>سواب</td>
<td>/swab/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data above show that there is the absorption of a foreign language experiencing the transliteration process into the Arabic language. The replacement of letters in data (8) ‘فيروس’ (virus) occurs by still keeping the sound of the source language. The letter v is transliterated to become the letter ف, the letter i is transliterated to become the letter ي, the letter r is transliterated to become the letter ر, the letter u is transliterated to become the letter و and the letter s is transliterated to become the letter س. Data (9) of the word سواب ‘SWAB’ has its transliteration process as follows: the letter s becomes the letter س, the letter w becomes the letter و, the letter a becomes the letter ا and the letter b becomes the letter ب.

b) Transcription

The second form of Arabization is transcription. Transcription is the Arabization process by replacing one spelling into another form of spelling in order to follow the pronunciation (Lesmana, 2010:44). Meanwhile, according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language) (https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/) in 2016, transcription is the transfer process from one spelling to another spelling in order to show the relevant pronunciation element. From the explanation, we can conclude that transcription is the process to change the spelling of a text into a different spelling (in this case the Arabic language) through the adjustment of the pronunciation from the the language that is being absorbed. The following is the examples of transcription:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>كرونا</td>
<td>/kurûna/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>كوفيد</td>
<td>/kûfîd/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In data (10) ‘protocol’, the pronunciation of p is transcribed with ـ، the pronunciation of the first, the second, and the third o is transcribed with ى. In data (10) of the word كرونا ‘corona’, the pronunciation of c is transcribed to become ك، the pronunciation of o is transcribed to become ى، then the pronunciation of a is transcribed to become ا. Meanwhile, data (11) ‘covid’ also experiences the transcription process by having the pronunciation c to become ك، the pronunciation of o to become ى، the pronunciation of v transcribed to become ف،and the pronunciation of i transcribed to become ي.

From the data above, the transcription process of the data can be concluded in the table below:
Pronunciation | Arabic Letter
--- | ---
a | ا
i | ي
o | و
p | ب
c | ك
v | ف

- **Derivation**

Besides Arabization or *ta’rib*, derivation is also included in the Arabic vocabulary formation process. Derivation or *isytiqaq* is the process to create new words with the original language as the source. The formation of every word in the Arabic language is sourced from the root of the words and the word derivation pattern (Bakalla, 18:1990). According to some experts of the Arabic language, *isytiqaq* is used in the formation of the Arabic utterances (Ibrahim, 2001:113). With this way, the Arabic vocabulary will develop more extensively and increase in number. In elaborating the content of this discussion, the researcher divides the discussion points into two subchapters, namely the root of words and the word derivation pattern.

**a) The Root of Words**

The Arabic language is the language that depends very much on the root and pattern. No matter how small the shift that happens in the root and pattern of a word in the noun or verb will influence the meaning of the word (Holes, 1995). When derivation is discussed, automatically the root and pattern of words will be discussed too. The following is the elaboration of the root forms (the radical number) of the Arabic vocabulary in the health register during the COVID-19 pandemic era:

- **First is the root of word formed from three radicals.** The data are the following: حجر / *hajr* ‘quarantine’, and the radicals of the word are (ح) / *ha/, (ج) / *jim/, (ر) / *ral/. There are also other data consisting of three radicals, namely عزل / *azl* ‘isolation’, with the radicals of the word (ع) / *ain/, (ز) / *zal/, (ل) / *lam/. Furthermore, لقاح / *liqâh* ‘vaccine’ is with the radicals (ل) / *lam/, (ق) / *qaf/, (ح) / *hal/. Then there is the data حقنة / *huqnaa* ‘injection’, with the radicals (ح) / *hal/, (ق) / *qaf/, (ن) / *nun/. The last is كمامة / *kimâmaa* ‘mask’, with the radicals (ك) / *kaf/, (م) / *mim/, (م) / *mim/.

- **Second is the root of words consisting of four radicals.** The data is قفّاز / *quffâz* ‘gloves’, with the radicals (ق) / *qaf/, (ف) / *fal/, (ز) / *zal/. Other data are تطهير / *tathîr* ‘disinfection’ and مطهّر / *muthahhir* ‘disinfectant’. Those two words have the following radicals: (ط) / *thal/, (س) / *hal/, (س) / *hal/, (ر) / *ral/.
b) The Derivation Patterns

According to Holes, there are two forms of word root in Arabic, namely the word root that has addition (augmented root) and that has not obtained addition (unaugmented root). The morpho-semantic pattern can be formed if the verbal root of a word is followed by several affixes so that those will add meaning from the verbal root (Holes, 2005:81).

In morphology, there are 15 verbal root patterns in the Arabic language. However, only 10 patterns are used actively based on MSA (Modern Standard Arabic) (Holes: 2005). The researcher will discuss in this subchapter the derivation patterns in the Arabic vocabulary in the health register during the COVID-19 era. In explaining the patterns, the focus will be on the 10 patterns that are actively utilized. Afterwards, the symbols used by About (1971) will be applied to explain the patterns.

About (1971) uses the basic symbols of three radicals with the consonant F (first) as the first radical, the consonants M (middle) as the second radical, and the consonant L (last) as the third radical. Meanwhile, the symbols used for four radicals are the consonant F (first) as the first radical, the consonant S (second) for the second radical, the consonant T (third) as the third radical, and the consonant L (last) as the fourth radical. To explain the short vocal, the symbols /a/, /i/, /u/ will be used, while for the long vocal the symbols /â/, /î/, and /û/ will be used, and the symbol /a/ is for the basic word ending with -at/. The following are the data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data (12)</th>
<th>'azl/</th>
<th>‘Isolation’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data (13)</td>
<td>/tathîr/</td>
<td>‘Disinfection’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data (12) /azl/ is the noun derivation form from the verbal word root that has not obtained addition (augmented root). The basic pattern of it is FaMaLa (FaMila. FaMuLa) with the FaML form. The following is some vocabulary included in this basic pattern:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data (14)</th>
<th>/hajr/</th>
<th>‘Quarantine’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data (15)</td>
<td>/huqnaa/</td>
<td>‘Injection’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data (16)</td>
<td>/syifa/</td>
<td>‘Recovered/Cured’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pattern in data (14) /hajr/ is in the FaML form. The next data (3) /liqâh/ is in the FiML form. Then, the data (15) /huqnaa/ is with the pattern of FuMLa. In data (16) /syifa/ the pattern is FiMaL and the pattern in data (2) /kimâmaa/ is FiMala.

The pattern in data (13) /tathîr/ is the derivation form from the augmented verbal root with the form taFMiL and FaMMaLa as the verbal root origin. The other data in these forms are, among others:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data (17)</th>
<th>/ta’qîm/</th>
<th>‘Sterilization’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data (18)</td>
<td>/muthahhir/</td>
<td>‘Disinfectant’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The pattern in data (17) /ta’qîm/ is the derivation form deriving from the augmented verbal root in a form of taFMiL. The pattern derives from the verbal root of FaMMaLa. The pattern in data (18) /muthahhir/ is in a form of muFaMMiL. This word experiences the derivation process اسم فاعل المذكر السالم لاسم فاعل ‘active participant’ from the word root FaMMaLa, namely طهر /thahhar/. In data (7) /mirwahaal/ has its form pattern of miFMaLa. This word experiences the derivation process اسم الآلة /ism âlaa/ from the word root FaMMaLa, namely دروح /rawwahaal/.

The derivation patterns above are included in the Arabic vocabulary patterns in the health register during the COVID-19 pandemic era which could be discovered and analyzed in this paper. Those patterns are unaugmented with the basic pattern of FaMaLa with the forms of FaML, FiML, FuMLa, FiMaL, FiMaLa. Moreover, there are some augmented patterns with the basic pattern of FaMMaLa with the form of TaFMiL. Certainly, there are many more other patterns used in the vocabulary formation, but these patterns are the ones obtained and researched in this paper.

### Pluralization

There are three forms of pluralization in the Arabic language if we notice from its grammar, among others: جمع المذكر السالم /jama’ t-mudzakkar sâlim/ ‘plural regular masculine’. The example of this first type of pluralization in the health register is /mushâbûn/ ‘infected persons or patients’ and obtaining an affix ـون /-una/. Furthermore, another form is جمع المؤنث السالم /jama’ muannats sâlim/ ‘plural regular feminine’. This type of pluralization is marked with the inflectional affix ـات /-at/. The following are the data from the plural regular feminine:

| 19. حالات | /hâlât/ | ‘cases’ |
| 20. إجراءات | /i?jrââ?t/ | ‘procedures’ |
| 21. فيروسات | /firûsât/ | ‘viruses’ |

The word in data (19) حالات /hâlât/ is a plural form from the singular feminine form حالة /halah/ meaning ‘a case’. In data (20) إجراءات /i?jrââ?t/ is a plural form derived from the singular feminine word إجراءة /i?jrââ?eh/ meaning ‘a procedure’. Meanwhile, in data (21) فيروسات /firûsât/ is a plural form from the the result of Arabization, namely فيروس /frûs/ meaning ‘a virus’.

The third is جمع التكسير /jama’ t-taksîr/ ‘plural broken pattern’. In the plural broken pattern, a word does not have a definite pattern like the plural irregular masculine or the plural irregular feminine. The following are several data of the Arabic vocabulary in the health register that can be analyzed:

| 22. أوباء | /a?ubâû?/ | ‘epidemic’ |
| 23. قفافيز | /qufâfîz/ | ‘gloves’ |
| 24. قيود | /quyûd/ | ‘restrictions’ |
In data (22) أوباء derives from the singular masculine وباة/ wabâ?/ meaning ‘epidemics’. Then in data (23) قفافز derives from the singular masculine, namely قفار/ quffâz/ whose plural form is قفافز/ quffâz/ meaning ‘gloves’. Meanwhile, in data (24) قود derives from the singular masculine, namely قيد/ qayd/ whose plural form is قود/ quyûd/ having the meaning ‘restrictions’.

- **Words Blending**

Blending (نحت /naht/) is a process of combining two or more words into one (Bakkala, 1984:13). The words may come from Arabic or from foreign languages. In this section, the researchers will discuss Arabic vocabulary from health register that constitutes as words blending, used during the COVID-19 pandemic. The words blending in Arabic language can be categorized into several types, namely:

| 25. حالة جديدة | /hâlah jadîdah/ | ‘new case’ |
| 26. حالة المؤكّدة | /halah mua?qqadah/ | ‘confirmed case’ |
| 27. التباعد الاجتماعي | /at-tabâ’ud l-i?jtimâ’iy/ | ‘social restriction’ |
| 28. العمل من المنزل | /al-’amal min al-manzil/ | ‘working from home’ |
| 29. اثر مخالطة المرضى | /atsar l-mukhâlathah mardha/ | ‘direct contact’ |
| 30. حجر منزلي | /hajr manziliy/ | ‘voluntary quarantine’ |
| 31. حالة المشتبة | /hâlah l-musytabah/ | ‘suspected case’ |
| 32. حالة المحالية | /halah l-mahâliyah/ | ‘imported case’ |
| 33. قيود السفر | /quyûd s-safar/ | ‘travel restriction’ |

In data (25) حالة جديدة /hâlah jadîdah/, the vocabulary is formed by combining a noun and an adjective. This is categorized as a noun phrase (Lesmana, 2010:38). Another form of noun phrase is shown below:

| 30. حجر منزلي | /hajr manziliy/ | ‘voluntary quarantine’ |

In data (27) التباعد الاجتماعي /at-tabâ’ud l-i?jtimâ’iy/, the vocabulary is formed by combining a noun and a relative adjective. Meanwhile, in data (6) حجر نفس /hajr nafs/, the vocabulary is formed by combining a noun and an adjective. In data (30) حجر منزلي /hajr manziliy/ the vocabulary is formed by blending a noun and a relative adjective. In data (26) حالة المؤكّدة /halah mua?qqadah/, the vocabulary is formed by combining two nouns. The first noun is definite (takrif), although it does not contain the article al- since its meaning has been limited by the second noun. The second noun can be either definite (takrif) or indefinite (nakirah). However, the data below shows that each of the second word is definite (takrif), similar to data (26) and the words below:
In data (5, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41), the terms are formed by combining a noun with another noun. A noun can be followed by another noun which makes the first noun to be definite without the article -al since the meaning is restricted by the information contained in the second noun (Ziadeh, 157:32, dalam Lesmana, 2010:39). This form is called as nominal phrase.

Going from the explanation above, the researchers will try to take a deeper look at the combination of words with a wider scope, such as:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34. حالة تعافي</td>
<td>/halah ta'afi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. حقنة الرحمة</td>
<td>/huqnah ar-rahmah/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. مركز العزل</td>
<td>/markaz l-azl/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. نظام الترصد</td>
<td>/nidzám r-tarshud/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. إجراءات العزل</td>
<td>/i?jrââ?t l-azl/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. إجراءات التعقيم</td>
<td>/i?jrââ?t ta'qîm/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. إجراءات الإحترازية</td>
<td>/i?jrââ?t l-i?htirâziyah/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. حالة المصابة</td>
<td>/halah l-mushâbah/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In data (42) /mu’addat l-himâyah syakhshiyah/, the term is formed by combining three nouns. The first noun is ‘equipment’, the second noun is ‘protection’, and and the third noun is ‘individual’. Meanwhile, in data (43) /tatabba’ jihât at-tishâl/, the term is formed by combining a verbal noun and two nouns. The verbal nouns is ‘following’, while the two nouns are ‘direction’ and ‘contact’. In data /atsar l-mukhâlathah mardha/, the term is formed by combining three nouns, namely ‘trace’, ‘contact’, and ‘patients’.

There are also other forms of nominal phrase, such as:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42. معدات الحماية الشخصية</td>
<td>/mu’addat l-himâyah syakhshiyah/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. تتبع جهات الاتصال</td>
<td>/tatabba’ jihât at-tishâl/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44. الأفراد المصابون بأعراض</td>
<td>/al-a?frâd l-mushâbûn bi-a’râdh/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. الأفراد المصابون بدون أعراض</td>
<td>/al-a?frâd l-mushâbûn bidûni a’râdh/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In data (28) /al-'amal min al-manzil/, the term is formed by combining noun, a particle (apreposition), and another noun. The first noun is ‘working’, the particle which constitute a preposition is من ‘from’, and the second noun is ‘home’. Meanwhile, in data /الأفراد المصابون بأعراض (44) al-a?'frâd l-mushâbûn bi-a'?râdh/, the term is formed by combining a noun, an adjective, a preposition, and another noun. The first noun is ‘person’, the adjective is ‘infected’, the preposition is ب ‘with’, and the second noun is ‘symptom’. In data /الأفراد المصابون بدون أعراض (45) al-a?'frâd l-mushâbûn bidûni a?'râdh/, the term is formed by combining a noun, an adjective, a preposition, a negative marker, and another noun. The word ‘infected’ is an adjective, while the preposition is ب ‘with’ combined with the negative marker دون ‘without’, and the second noun is ‘symptom’. The above data is categorized as prepositional phrase since all of them contain particles in the form of prepositions.

**Hybrids**

In this section, the researchers still discuss words combination with a little differences. The combination focused in this section involves the combination between native Arabic words with words from foreign languages. Such combination is called hybrids (Kridalaksana, 1993:72). The following is an example of hybrid Arabic vocabulary in the field of health used during the COVID-19 pandemic:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>البروتوكول الصحي</td>
<td>/al-burûtûkûl s-shihiy/</td>
<td>‘health protocols’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In data /تفشّي الفيروس (4) tafassiy l-fîrus/, the first word is an Arabic word, while the second word is transliteration from the English word ‘virus’. On the other hand, in data /البروتوكول الصحي (46) al-burûtûkûl s-shihiy/, the first word derives from a transcription of the English word ‘protocol’, while the second word is an Arabic word.

**Semantic Analysis on Arabic Vocabulary in Health Register used during the COVID-19 Pandemic era**

**Metaphors**

In the semantic aspect, metaphor is one way of forming Arabic vocabulary in health register used during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Arabic term for metaphor is majaz, which means the use of a term or expression that is different from what it should be but shares similar concept (Bakkala, 1990:14). This process is used to translate foreign language vocabulary into Arabic. Meanwhile, Veerstegh refers to metaphors as qiyas or analogies. Metaphors or majaz or qiyas in Arabic vocabulary in health register can be found the following data: /مروحة (7) mirwahah/ ‘ventilator’. The actual meaning of مروحة /mirwahah/ is am electric fan. This word derives from the root word with FaMMala pattern, namely مروحة /rawwah/ ‘refreshing’. The term مروحة /mirwahah/ is a form which undergoes a derivation
process اسم الآلة /ism âlaa/ which means a refreshing device or known as an electric fan.

In Arabic vocabulary، مروحة/mirwahah/ refers to a ventilator، or a mechanical device to generate air loops that can be in the form of a suction fan or steam (KBBI، 2016 https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/ventilator). In the health register، ventilator refers to a machine to assist breathing by moving air into and out of the lungs (KBBI، 2016). The term is an analogy or metaphor، in which the meanings of the two have the same nature to some degree.

- Translations

The next role of semantics in the formation of vocabulary (particularly Arabic language) is the translation of foreign word patterns. These foreign patterns can be literally translated from various foreign languages. There are three new Arabic words in health register used during the COVID-19 pandemic that derive from English. The following are the translation data، including:

The following is the discussion on the words deriving from translation process:
In data (37) the word نظام الترصد/nidzom t-tarsud/ is a literal translation from the English word ‘surveillance system’. In data (12)، the word عزل/‘azl/ is a translation of the word ‘isolation’. The word عزل/‘azl/ in Arabic language means seclusion or segregation. Next، in data (17)، the word تعقيم/ta’qîm/ is the translation from the English word ‘sterilization’. In Arabic، the word تعقيم/ta’qîm/ refers to the eradication of pests or germs.

- Shifts of Meaning

After discussing the role of semantics in the formation of Arabic vocabulary used during COVID-19 pandemic، the researchers concluded that there is a shift of meanings in each of the terms. Pateda explains that there are several types of meaning shifts، namely addition and reduction in terms of quality or quantity (Matsna، 2018:206). The followings are samples of the data where shifts of meanings are found:

In data (14) the word حجر/hajr/ has a narrowed meaning. Chaer proposes that narrowing is a shift of meaning of a word with originally broad meaning to be a word with a more specific or limited meaning (Umar، 1982 in Matsna، 2018:207). This occurs in the word حجر/hajr. The original meaning of the word is ‘prohibition or prevention’. However، in the health register arising during the COVID-19 pandemic، the meaning becomes ‘quarantine’، which is an effort to separate the infected and to restrict the movement and interaction between healthy people with the risk of getting infected by disease (KBBI، 2016 https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/quarantine).

The shift of meaning in the word (7) مروحة/mirwahah/ is a process called association. This happens where there is a similar nature between two or more words. The original meaning of the word مروحة/mirwahah، namely ‘a refreshing device or an electric fan’، shifts to ‘ventilator’ because of the similar nature of the devices، which is to flow or produce air.
• Relation of Meanings

In this section, the researchers will discuss the relation of meanings in Arabic vocabulary in health register used during the COVID-19 pandemic. Relation of meanings is the relationship between meanings of several different words (Ainin and Asrori, 2018:57). Such relations include synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, etc. Regarding this matter, the researchers will discuss the relations of meanings in terms of analogous meanings (synonymy) and contradicting meaning (antonymy).

a. Synonymy

Synonymy or at-taraduf has several definitions according to different experts. According to Mathews, synonym is “the relation between two lexical units with a shared meaning” (Mathews: 1997 in Matsna, 2018:22). Meanwhile, Fromkin & Rodman propose that synonyms are several words that have similar meanings but different pronunciation. In short, synonyms are words with similar meanings but different forms. The followings are some Arabic vocabulary in health register used during the COVID-19 pandemic with synonymous relations.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a. كرنتينا /karantîna/</td>
<td>‘quarantine’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>حجر /hajr/</td>
<td>‘quarantine’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>a. حقنة /huqnah/</td>
<td>‘shot’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>إبرة /i?brah/</td>
<td>‘shot’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>a. اتصال /ittishal/</td>
<td>‘contact’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مخالطة /mukhâlthaa/</td>
<td>‘contact’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data (1)a. كرنتينا /karantîna/ is synonymous with data (1)b. حجر /hajr/ as they have similar meaning, namely ‘quarantine’. Data (1)a is transliteration from the English ‘quarantine’. Meanwhile, data (1)b is from an Arabic word. Next, data (2)a. حقنة /huqnah/ is synonymous with data (2)b. إبرة /i?brah/ as they share the same meaning, namely ‘shot’. Data (3)a. اتصال /ittishal/ is synonymous with data (3)b. مخالطة /mukhâlthaa/ as both mean ‘contact’. Data (3)a derives from the word اتصال /ittishal/, which means ‘to connect’ and اتصال /ittishal/, which means ‘connection’. However, in this study, the researchers interprets data (3)a as ‘contact’. Similarly, data 3(b). مخالطة /mukhâlthaa/, derives from the word خالطة /khâlthal/, which means ‘to socialize’ and خالطة /mukhâlthaa/ which means ‘relation’. However, in this study, the researchers interprets data (3)b as ‘contact’, which is synonymous with data (3)a.

b. Antonymy

Antonymy or at-tadhâd is the opposite of synonymy. If synonymy refers to the similarity of meanings, antonymy refers to the opposition of meanings (Fromkin & Rodman:
1998 in Matsna: 2018, 25). In short, antonymy is an expression with the opposite meaning to the other expression. The followings are some Arabic vocabulary in health register used during the COVID-19 pandemic with antonymous relations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>حالة تعافى /halah ta’âfa/</td>
<td>‘recovery cases’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>حالة المصابة /halah l-mushâbah/</td>
<td>‘infected cases’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data (4)a. حالة تعافى /halah ta’âfa/ is antonymous with data (4)b. حالة المصابة/halal l-mushâbah/. The two expressions have opposite meanings where data (4)a refers to recovery cases and data (4)b refers to infection cases.

c. Idioms

Nida defines idiom as an expression that consists of several words. However, the meaning of such expression cannot be found by interpreting each of the words that make up that expression (Nida, 1974 dalam Lesmana, 2010:55). In other words, to understand an idiom, one should not simply rely on the meaning of individual words in the said idiom. The followings are some Arabic vocabulary in health register used during the COVID-19 pandemic with idiomatic expression:

In data (43), the idiom تتبع جهات الاتصال /tatba’ jihât at-tishâl/ consists of three words. The literal meaning of the combination of the three words is ‘to follow the direction of the contact’. The word تتبع means ‘to follow’, the word جهات means ‘direction’, and the word الاتصال means ‘contact’. Nevertheless, the idiom itself means ‘contact tracing’. Similarly, in data (29), the expression أثر مخالطة المرضى /atsar l-mukhâlathah mardha/ is an idiom made up of three words. The literal meaning of the expression is ‘the track of patient’s contacts’. The word أثر means ‘track’, the word مخالطة means ‘contact’, and the word المرضى means ‘patient’. However, the meaning of such expression in the health register is ‘direct contact’.

CONCLUSION

The Arabic vocabulary in health register used during the COVID-19 pandemic constitutes contemporary Arabic vocabulary similar to Arabic vocabulary in informatics and sports. In terms of morphology, Arabic vocabulary in health register used during the COVID-19 is formed in several ways, namely: Arabization, derivation, pluralization, words blending and hybrids. The process of Arabization covers two processes, namely transliteration and transcription.

The next morphological process in the formation of Arabic vocabulary can be seen from the original word (derivative) formed from word roots and word patterns. The patterns of Arabic vocabulary in health register used during the COVID-19 pandemic that were found by researchers through the derivation process, among others: FaMaLa, in the form of FiML, FaML, FuMLa, FiMaLa. Researchers also found patterns from four radicals, namely FaMMaLa in the form of TaFMiL. Those are the patterns of Arabic vocabulary in health register used during the COVID-19 pandemic found and analyzed by the researchers.
The plural forms of the health vocabulary that emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic are no different from the plural forms found in other Arabic vocabularies. The plural forms are divided into three, namely masculine regular plural, feminine regular plural and broken plural forms. Terms formed from a combination of words, both a combination of two or more words and a combination of words from two different languages, were also found in the Arabic vocabulary that emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic. The following formulations of words were found by the researchers, including: noun-noun, noun-adjective, noun-relative adjective, noun-noun-noun, verbal noun-noun-noun, noun-preposition-noun, noun-adjective-preposition-noun, and noun-adjective-preposition-negative marker-noun.

In addition, the combination of words in the Arabic vocabulary in health register used during the COVID-19 pandemic can also be in the form of hybrids, a combination of Arabic words with words from foreign languages. The placement of Arabic and foreign words in hybrids varies.

In the semantic aspect, the Arabic vocabulary in health register used during the COVID-19 pandemic can also be formed through metaphors and translations. Metaphor is the use of a term or expression outside its general context, but still has the same concept. While the translation process can be carried out by translating each of the words or by paraphrasing. Both metaphors and translations may cause shifts to the original meaning of the words or expressions.

The Arabic vocabulary in health register used during the COVID-19 pandemic also shows some relations of meaning. The relations of meaning identified in this study are corresponding meaning (synonymy) and opposing meaning (antonymy). Idiomatic expressions are also found in the Arabic vocabulary in health register.

REFERENCES


Mu’jam Al-Ma’ani. (2010). Al-Ma’any: likuli rasm ma’any


