



Variation of the Health Ecolexicon on Covid-19 News in Indonesian Mass Media

Khusnul Khotimah^(✉), Maria Mintowati, and Zulaikha Abdullah

Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

khusnul.19026@mhs.unesa.ac.id

Abstract. One of the positive impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on linguistics is the emergence of a new ecolexicon. Ecolexicon, these variations arise because of the depiction of the situation during the pandemic that enriches the Indonesian language. The richness of a language is reflected in the variety of its lexicon. This study aims to explore the variations lexicon on the news of COVID-19 in the Indonesian online mass media as a form of variation in the health ecolexicon. This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The research data is from the COVID-19 ecolexicon in Indonesian online mass media news. The results showed that the richness of the lexicon in reporting on COVID-19 in online mass media is classified into three variations: the primary lexicon, the secondary lexicon, and the euphemistic lexicon. The popular euphemistic lexicon includes abbreviations, loan words, foreign terms, metaphors, and periphrases. The form of the rich variety of the ecolexicon represents the situation in the pandemic, as a guide and even community control in dealing with COVID-19 through the news. This health ecolexicon is also the main feature and marker of a historical event, the history of COVID-19 in Indonesia.

Keywords: Variation ecolexicon · Primary lexicon · Secondary lexicon · Euphemistic lexicon · COVID-19

1 Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has created an extensive lexicon and describes some concepts that did not exist before [1]. The pandemic uses a lexicon new to Indonesian speakers or perhaps speakers of other languages in the world [2]. The variant of the lexicon enriches the Indonesian language. The richness of a language is reflected in the lexicon [3]. Language is also a product of the development of a culture with the strength and uniqueness embodied in the lexicon [4].

This study refers to the Berlin's concept [5], using the term lexeme or lexicon to mark the smallest unit of language. The lexicon is a semantic unit in taxonomy. According to him, the lexicon consists of two kinds: primary lexemes (PL) and secondary lexemes (SL). PL is generally easier to identify than SL because the PL form is more straightforward than the SL form.

In addition to PL and SL, variations of the lexicon in reporting in the mass media also use euphemisms [6]. The use of euphemisms in a news story, both print and online,

is used to replace the form of language that is considered rude with a form that is regarded as more subtle [7]. Euphemism, based on its use, has five forms, including; 1) abbreviations, 2) absorption words, 3) foreign terms, 4) metaphors, and 5) periphrasis [8].

The media use of PL, SL, and euphemisms varies, especially in reporting on COVID-19. It indicates that the lexicon is a language component that contains all information about the meaning and use of words in the language [9]. Thus, the role of the lexicon in news story is very central, namely the appearance of language components that contain all information about the meaning and use of words in a language that refers to the meaning of the lexicon during the COVID-19 pandemic [10]. Thus, it can be concluded that the variation of the COVID-19 lexicon is the wealth of words owned by Indonesian; because it contains a language component that contains all the information about COVID-19.

In this COVID-19 pandemic, many lexicons related to the health sector have emerged [11], referred to as the health ecollexicon. The ecollexicon concept refers to the richness of words mapped based on their environment or field of knowledge [12] and [13]. The richness of words in the current research relates to the health lexicon. This ecollexicon is disseminated through online media. Ecollexicon appears in the form of new terms and old terms representing concepts related to COVID-19 [14]. Ecollexicon is increasing in online mass media news, which plays an essential role in disseminating the ecollexicon through the news of COVID-19 [15].

Ecollexicon that appear in the news of COVID-19 include: COVID-19, PDP, Safety, *tenaga medis* 'medical personnel', *jas hujan* 'raincoats', *alat pelindung diri* (APD) 'personal protective equipment' (PPE), patients, doctors, sanitizers, *masker* 'masks', corona, *masa karantina* 'quarantine period', *imun tubuh* 'body immunity' and *virus* 'viruses'. The series of Ecollexicon can explain the current situation and situation in the community through online news coverage of mass media [16].

Based on this description, it can be said that with the COVID-19 pandemic, the vocabulary in the mental lexicon of the Indonesian people has increased with new vocabulary about pandemics. As stated by that, language represents the mental lexicon 'mental vocabulary' owned by the speaking community [17]. A mental lexicon is a vocabulary known and understood by the speaking community [18]. Based on this, the Indonesian people are Indonesian-speaking communities who now have additional new vocabulary about pandemics in their mental lexicon.

This study aims to reveal the variety of the health ecollexicon as a form of language richness in the pandemic mass news of COVID-19 in Indonesian online mass media. The variety of the ecollexicon becomes a new lexicon so that it often appears in media coverage and daily use so that it becomes a feature or marker of the occurrence of the COVID-19 outbreak and a marker of a historical event.

2 Methods

This research is a type of qualitative descriptive research. The data in this study are lexicon related to COVID-19 in the Indonesian online mass media news. If numbers are found in this study, they are only used to support the description of research results.

The data collection in this study used the documentation method, *simak, bebas, libat, dan cakap* (SBLC) listening, free, involved, and proficient documentation method

with a note-taking technique. Data analysis in this study was carried out using the extra lingual equivalent method. The extra lingual equivalent method is language analysis by connecting linguistic elements with things outside the language [19]. The extralingual equivalent method was used to identify lexicon variations. The data analysis phase uses techniques (1) data reduction, which includes identification, introduction, and coding of language units that are included in the COVID-19 lexicon; (2) analysis of data containing lexicon by taking into account aspects of context, strengths, and formulation of language weaknesses; (3) verification and interpretation of data.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Primary Lexicon

Lexicon during the COVID-19 pandemic is in the form of PL and SL. PL is easier to recognize because only one element or lexeme is a monomorphemic word [20]. The Primary Lexicon (PL) are *epidemi* 'epidemic', *pandemi* 'pandemic', *sindemi* 'syndemic', droplet, novel, *isolasi* 'isolation', *karantina* 'quarantine', *inkubasi* 'incubation', *imun* 'immunity', ventilator, *skrining* 'screening', 'chloroquine' *klorokuin*, and 'mask' *masker*. The fourteen lexicons during the COVID-19 pandemic are PL that are often heard in daily communication as well as clauses calling for *memakai masker* 'wearing masks', *mencuci tangan* 'washing hands', and *menjaga jarak* 'maintaining distance'.

'The mask' *masker* ecolexicon is a mouth and nose cloth used during a pandemic and is the main tool for maintaining health protocols. This lexicon is a primary lexicon consisting of one element/monomorphemic and often appears in the news of COVID-19 in the mass media. As shown in the following news data, "prioritize the 3M health protocol; wearing masks, washing hands, maintaining distance" [21].

Likewise, the PL *Wabah* 'epidemic', means an infectious disease that spreads quickly, attacking a large number of people in a wide area (smallpox, cholera). This ecolexicon is always in the news of COVID-19 in the mass media. The following data shows that "COVID-19 has made changes in society".

The ecolexicon *epidemi* 'epidemic' is an LP which means an infectious disease that spreads quickly in a large area and causes many victims, for example, a disease that does not regularly spread in that area. As quoted from the following news data, "COVID-19 has become an epidemic and has spread to several countries in the world".

Of the 14 LPs during the COVID-19 pandemic, there may still be some that have not been fully identified, such as the term "syndrome" which was just published on November 13, 2020. *Sindemi* 'syndemic' is a new lexicon during the COVID-19 pandemic, a combination of epidemic and pandemic. In addition, 'the mask' *masker* lexicon is best known during the COVID-19 pandemic because it is continuously repeated in the slogan "use masks". Masks are the keyword in this pandemic.

3.2 Secondary Lexicon

A secondary Lexicon (SL) consists of two or three lexemes in polymorphemic words. The form of SL during the COVID-19 pandemic consists of two lexica; (1) SL two lexicons and (2) SL three lexicons. SL two lexicon during the COVID-19 pandemic are *virus sars* 'sars virus', *virus mers* 'mers virus', *virus korona* 'corona virus', COVID-19, *suspek korona* 'corona suspect', *karantina wilayah* 'regional quarantine', *karantina mandiri* 'self-quarantine', *tes rapid* 'rapid test', *tes swab* 'swab test', hand sanitizer, viral loaf, *kekebalan kelompok* 'herd immunity', *kurva melandai* 'sloping curve', *kenormalan baru* 'new normal', *zona hitam* 'black zone', *zona merah* 'red zone', *zona kuning* 'yellow zone', and *zona hijau* 'green zone'. So, SL with two lexicons is 18 pieces. LS with three lexemes are *pembatasan jarak sosial* 'social distancing restrictions', *pembatasan fisik sosial* 'physical distancing restrictions', *bekerja dari rumah* 'working from home', and *di rumah saja* 'staying at home'. There are 4 LS with three lexemes and the most famous one is *Belajar Dari Rumah* (BDR) which is translated from English 'work from home' (WFH).

SL consists of two constituents with different positions. One of the constituents in the SL expression is the nucleus (explained *Diterangkan* or D) or superordinate; the other constituents are non-core subordinates (explain *Menerangkan* or M) or subordinate. Superordinate and subordinate are terms related to the semantic relationship between the specific meaning (S) and the general meaning/Generic (G), or between the taxonomic members and the taxonomic name. For example, between jasmine, rose, and lily on the one hand and flowers. Flowers are called superordinates (hyponyms) of jasmine, rose, and lily. Jasmine, rose, and lily is called subordinates (cohyponyms) [9]. Identification of LS in the lexicon during the COVID-19 pandemic can be made on SL with two subordinate lexemes and on SL with three subordinate lexemes as follows. First, in the form of the coronavirus, it is SL which (a) has one of its constituents, the virus, as a taxonomic label that is superordinate, and (b) the other constituent, the corona. Examples of other variants are the mers virus and the sars virus, with the superordinate on the viral lexeme, and the subordinates are mers and sars. The following table is included to clarify the mapping of PL and SL during the COVID-19 pandemic, and it can be seen from Table 1.

Table 1. Variations of the COVID-19 ecolexicon

No	Ecolexicon Variations		Information
	Primary Lexicon (PL)	Secondary Lexicon (SL)	
1.	<i>masker</i> 'mask'	<i>Virus mers</i> 'mers virus'	LP 1: consists of one element/lexeme, monomorphemic LS 1: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
2.	<i>wabah</i> 'epidemic'	<i>virus sars</i> 'sars virus'	LP 2: consists of one element/lexeme, monomorphemic LS 2: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
3.	<i>epidemi</i> 'epidemic'	<i>virus korona</i> 'Corona virus'	LP 3: consists of one element/lexeme, monomorphemic LS 3: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
4.	<i>pandemi</i> 'pandemic'	Covid-19	LP 4: consists of one element/lexeme, monomorphemic LS 4: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
5.	<i>Sindemi</i> 'Syndemic'	<i>suspek korona</i> 'suspect corona'	LP 5 consists of one element/lexeme, monomorphemic LS 5: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
6.	Droplet	<i>karantina wilayah</i> 'regional quarantine'	LP 6: consists of one element/lexeme, monomorphemic LS 6: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
7.	Novel	<i>pembatasan jarak sosial</i> 'social distancing'	LP 7: consists of one element/lexeme, monomorphemic LS 7: consists of three elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
8.	isolasi 'isolation'	<i>pembatasan jarak fisik</i> 'physical distancing'	LP 8: consists of one element/lexeme, monomorphemic LS 8: consists of three elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
9.	<i>karantina</i> 'quarantine'	<i>karantina mandiri</i> 'self-quarantine'	LP 9: consists of one element/lexeme, monomorphemic LS 9 consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
10.	<i>inkubasi</i> 'incubation'	<i>tes rapid</i> 'rapid test'	LP 10: consists of one element/lexeme, monomorphemic LS 10: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic

(continued)

Table 1. (continued)

No	Ecolexicon Variations		Information
	Primary Lexicon (PL)	Secondary Lexicon (SL)	
11.	<i>imun</i> 'immune'	<i>tes swab</i> 'test swab'	LP 11: consists of one element/lexeme, monomorphemic LS 11: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
12.	ventilator	<i>pembersih tangan</i> 'hands sanitizer'	LP 12: consists of one element/lexeme, monomorphemic LS 12: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
13.	<i>skrining</i> 'screening'	<i>work from home</i> 'WFH'	LP 13: consists of one element/lexeme, monomorphemic LS 13: consists of three elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
14.	<i>klorokuin</i> 'chloroquine'	<i>di rumah saja</i> 'stay at home'	LP 14: consists of two element/lexeme, monomorphemic LP 14: consists of three element/lexeme, polymorphemic
15.		viral load	LP 15: consists of two element/lexeme, polymorphemic
16.		<i>kekebalan kelompok</i> 'herd immunity'	LS 16: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
17.		<i>kurva melandai</i> 'flattening the curve'	LS 17: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
18.		<i>kenormalan baru</i> 'new normal'	LS 18: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
19.		<i>zona hitam</i> black zone	LS 19: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
20.		<i>zona merah</i> 'red zone'	LS 20: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
21.		<i>zona kuning</i> 'yellow zone'	LS 21: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic
22.		<i>zona hijau</i> 'green zone'	LS 22: consists of two elements/lexeme, polymorphemic

Based on data analysis, it was found that the lexicon during the COVID-19 pandemic is in the form of PL and SL. PL has 14 lexicon and SL has 22 lexicon. The total lexicon is 36 lexicon. These lexicons are unique, referring to the COVID-19 pandemic [25], because of their peculiarity, the lexicon during the COVID-19 pandemic can be a marker of a historical event that occurred in Indonesia in particular and in the world in general.

Based on the table, it can be described that these lexicons, both PL and SL, are new terms that provide input for the enrichment of Indonesian vocabulary. *Wabah* The epidemic not only caused complicated problems, but also added a lexicon that was

enriching diction in Indonesian. If at any time today's generation remembers the COVID-19 pandemic, these terms will reveal how painful and troublesome they felt at that time.

3.3 Euphemistic Lexicon

The third variation of the ecollexicon in the news of COVID-19 in mass media, namely the use of the lexicon in the form of a euphemism.

3.3.1 Abbreviated Euphemistic Lexicon

Euphemisms in the form of abbreviations in reporting COVID-19 in the mass media include: COVID-19, ODP, PDP, APD, OTG, PCR, ODR, KLB, PSBB, PPKM, SFH, WFH, WFO, 3T, and others. Abbreviations are shortening words, consisting of one or more letters [26].

The form of euphemism in the form of abbreviations in this study is only given some data. Examples of euphemisms in the form of abbreviations are as follows.

"...pergerakan angka ODP, PDP, Positif, meninggal maupun kesembuhan Corona, juga masih mengalami kenaikan signifikan".

"...the movement of the number of ODP, PDP, Positive, death and recovery of Corona, is also still experiencing a significant increase".

The ODP euphemism in the quote stands for Orang Dalam Monitoring. ODP has a definition as a group status suspected of having experienced the COVID-19 virus with mild symptoms. A brief mention of ODP is considered more subtle and polite compared to clearly mentioning the status of a person under monitoring, it can offend some people or groups with ODP status.

Another form of abbreviation, namely APD. Found in the following data.

"Alat-alat medis seperti APD, alat makan, masker, dimusnahkan. Dalam perbulan, sampah medis covid-19 di Banten mencapai 1 ton lebih".

"Medical equipment such as PPE, cutlery, masks, were destroyed. In a month, COVID-19 medical waste in Banten reaches more than 1 ton".

APD is a refinement used by the media to seize personal protective equipment. This personal protective equipment includes hazmat clothes, masks, gloves, headgear, goggles, boots, and others.

3.3.2 Euphemistic Lexicon in the Form of Absorption Word

Lexicons in the form of euphemisms in the form of absorption words in the news of COVID-19 were found, including *inkubasi* 'incubation', *isolasi* 'isolation', *komplikasi* 'complications', *komorbid* 'comorbidities', *korona* 'corona', *zonasi* 'zonation', *suspek* 'suspect', *konfirmasi* 'confirmation', and others. An example of a lexicon in the form of a euphemism in the form of an absorption word is as shown in the following data quote.

"Pada periode 24-48 jam ini disebut tahap kritis yang dapat mematikan, sehingga perawatan medis yang diperlukan untuk menghindari komplikasi dan risiko kematian."

"This 24–48 hour period is called the critical stage which can be lethal, so medical care is needed to avoid complications and the risk of death."

The form of absorbed refers to the Indonesian equivalents of words that are absorbed from foreign or regional languages to enrich vocabulary [26]. The complication *komplicasi* lexicon is the equivalent of a word taken from the Dutch language, namely *complicatie* which means ‘kerumitan’. The word complication is often used in the field of medicine to describe the condition of a person with a diagnosis of having many diseases. Based on the context of the sentence, the use of the lexicon of *komplicasi* ‘complications’ has a smoother feel than the lexicon of *kerumitan*, *kesulitan* or *banyak penyakit*.

Another research that has relevance to this research is Rahman’s on the acceptability of terms in the Covid-19 pandemic period [27]. The results of his research show that most of the COVID-19 ecollexicon are foreign terms, some terms have been matched or translated into Indonesian, and there are still some terms that have not been matched so that they cannot be widely understood by the public. This shows that most of the ecollexicons during the COVID-19 pandemic have become absorption words and some are still foreign terms.

3.3.3 Euphemistic Lexicon in the Form of Foreign Terms

The use of foreign terms in the form of words, phrases or clauses in an Indonesian language discourse, either orally or in writing. The lexicon of euphemisms is in the form of foreign terms in the news of COVID-19, including: *hand sanitizer*, *flattening the curve*, *imported case*, *local transmission*, *new normal*, *panic buying*, *physical distancing*, *social distancing*, *swab test*, *rapid test*, *thermo gun*, *trade wars* and etc. The following is an example of euphemism lexicon data in the form of foreign terms.

“*Ekonomi China pada 2019 hanya butuh 6.1% akibat trade wars dengan Amerika Serikat.*”

“China’s economy in 2019 only needed 6.1% due to the trade war with the United States.”

The ‘trade wars’ lexicon is an English term which means *perang dagang*. ‘Trade wars’ are economic conflicts or trade barriers that occur between two or more countries in the form of hostility or tension between the two parties. The ‘trade wars’ lexicon is used to replace the phrase *perang dagang* which has a negative connotation.

Politeness and comfort are the use of euphemisms as an effort to be assessed positively which is shown to others, one of which is through words or language, attitudes, actions, and appearance. This is in line with research conducted by Nursilawati [28], that the use of foreign terms in the pandemic mass serves for politeness and comfort in reporting the victims of the COVID-19 pandemic.

3.3.4 Euphemistic Lexicon in the Form of Metaphor

A metaphor is a change in meaning from the similarities between two objects [26]. The euphemism lexicon in the form of metaphors in the news of COVID-19 includes *Tulang Punggung* ‘Backbone’, *Lumpuh* ‘Paralysed’, *Sarang* ‘Nests’, *Buah Sesumbar* ‘Fruits of Boasts’, *Berguguran*, ‘fall’, *Tembok Tinggi* ‘High Wall’, *Peluru Perak* ‘Silver Bullet’, *Meroket* ‘Skyrocketing’, *Tumpukan Utang* ‘Piles of Debt’, *Jatuh Bangun* ‘Ups and downs’, *Merangkak Naik* ‘Crawl Up’, *Pukulan* ‘Blow’, *Perang* ‘war’, *Berdamai*

Peace', *Menang*' win'. The following is the data of the euphemism lexicon in the form of a metaphor.

"kasus terinfeksi virus korona di Indonesia terus merangkak naik"

"Coronavirus cases in Indonesia continue to climb."

The lexicon is a metaphor in the quote, namely *merangkak naik* 'crawling up'. The trait compared in the metaphor's definition refers to the animal's nature. Crawling is the way animals walk, not humans. The metaphor is used to replace the meaning of increasing. Corona cases from day to day continue to increase, showing an increasing curve.

The use of the ecollexicon as a metaphor in the covid-19 news indicates that the media packs messages to the audience with figurative language to disguise meaning. Figurative language in the form of metaphors in reporting on Covid-19 in some of the data used tends to convey feelings of sadness and concern from several parties directly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, such as health workers and economic actors.

It is corroborated by research conducted by Rahmawati [27], that the use of metaphors in reporting on Covid-19 by CNN Indonesia online media has variations in form and meaning. This study found four functions of metaphor, namely emotive function, conative function, referential function, and poetic function. These functions are used to express feelings of sadness, upset, anger, worry, joy, and other feelings.

3.3.5 Euphemistic Lexicon in the Form of Periphrasis

Periphrasis is the re-disclosure of meaning with a word or sentence that is longer than the actual word [8]. The euphemism lexicon in the form of periphrasis in the news of COVID-19 can be seen in the following data.

"orang-orang yang tidak bisa bekerja karena harus tinggal dirumah, atau karena tempat kerjanya berhenti beroperasi, tidak punya kegiatan"

"People who cannot work because they have to stay at home, or because their workplace has stopped operating, have no activities"

The euphemism lexicon is in the form of periphrasis in the data quote, namely the lexicon *tidak punya kegiatan* 'has no activity' to replace *pengangguran* the 'unemployment' lexicon. The 'unemployment' lexicon has the value of being disrespectful when spoken directly because it relates to someone's situation which has a negative connotation. In the excerpt of the data, *pengangguran* the 'unemployment' lexicon is replaced with a definition longer than the actual word to avoid the value of being disrespectful. As stated by Chaer [28], euphemisms are expressions that attempt to display word forms that are considered to have a smoother or more polite meaning in replacing words that are usually considered rude. So that these expressions do not offend other people or are subtle expressions used to replace references that are considered insulting and can suggest something unpleasant [26].

The variety of ecollexicon euphemisms in the form of periphrasis used by the media of course has a purpose, the most prominent of which is the data analysis, one of which is to reduce fear, worry, anxiety, and panic. The research of Nursilawati confirms this, Mass media has the power to influence the reader's point of view with a strategy of using language that has a specific purpose, one of which is the use of euphemisms as a form of refinement of meaning. The results of his research show that the functions of using

euphemistic expressions include: (1) politeness and comfort, (2) disguise meaning, (3) reduce shyness, and (4) carry out religious orders [28].

Various variations of the ecollexicon in the mass media in reporting on COVID-19, both PL, SL, and euphemistic lexicon, show evidence of the richness of the Indonesian language lexicon during the COVID-19 pandemic. The growth of the lexicon looks very fast and varied, along with the spread of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia, which has become a global issue.

4 Conclusion

The mass of the COVID-19 pandemic produces a varied ecollexicon. Based on the data analysis, it was found that there were variations in the 'primary lexicon' (PL), 'secondary lexicon' (SL), and euphemistic lexicon. The primary lexicon that is very well known during this pandemic is the 'pandemic' *pandemi*, 'masks' *masker*. Secondary lexicon that are very popular during the COVID-19 pandemic are COVID-19 'regional quarantine' *karantina wilayah*, 'rapid tests' *tes rapid*, and 'swab tests' *tes swab*, 'new normal' *kenormalan baru*, 'red zones' *zona merah*, PSBB. The euphemistic lexicon popularly used in reporting COVID-19 in the mass media includes abbreviations, loan words, foreign terms, metaphors, and periphrases. The findings are that the lexicon during the COVID-19 pandemic was expressed in primary lexemes (PL) of 33.3%, secondary lexemes (SL) of 54.2% and euphemistic lexicon of 14.3%. The lexicon is a unique lexicon that emerged as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. These lexicons are the main markers that the pandemic period has produced many lexicons in enriching the Indonesian language. In addition, the lexicon is the main feature or main marker of a historical event, namely the history of COVID-19 in Indonesia in particular and in the world in general.

Authors' Contributions. Khusnul Khotimah was the main researcher working on data analysis, theoretical framework, data analysis, discussion. Maria Mintowati was working on introduction, data analysis, discussion, conclusion. Zulaikha Abdullah was working on methodology, data analysis, and discussion. Every author contributed insightful criticism and played a part in conducting the research and drafting the manuscript.

References

1. N. Budi, "Saat Pandemi Corona Covid-19, 27 Istilah Populer yang Harus Dimengerti: Dari Novel sampai Viral Load - Bola Liputan6.com." [Online]. Available: <https://www.liputan6.com/bola/read/4214575/saat-pandemi-corona-covid-19-27-istilah-populer-yang-harus-dimengerti-dari-novel-sampai-viral-load>.
2. Y. Yuliana, "Corona virus diseases (Covid-19): Sebuah tinjauan literatur," *Wellness Heal. Mag.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 187–192, 2020.
3. W. Oktavia and N. Hayati, "Pola karakteristik ragam bahasa istilah pada masa pandemi Covid-19 (Coronavirus disease 2019)," *Tabasa J. bahasa, sastra Indones. dan pengajarannya*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–15, 2020.
4. E. Prasetya, "Dampak Covid-19 Sangat Dirasakan Masyarakat, Apalagi Diberlakukan PSBB." 2020, [Online]. Available: <https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/dampak-covid-19-sangat-dirasakan-masyarakat-apalagi-diberlakukan-psbb.html?page=2>.
5. B. Berlin, D. E. Breedlove, and P. H. Raven, "General principles of classification and nomenclature in folk biology," *Am. Anthropol.*, vol. 75, no. 1, pp. 214–242, 1973.

6. D. Kumar, R. Malviya, and P. K. Sharma, "Corona virus: A review of COVID-19," *EJMO*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 8–25, 2020.
7. A. Susilo *et al.*, "Coronavirus disease 2019: Tinjauan literatur terkini," *J. penyakit dalam Indones.*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 45–67, 2020.
8. Sutarman, *Tabu Bahasa & Eufemisme*. Surakarta: Surakarta: Yuma Pressindo, 2013.
9. K. Harimurti, "Pembentukan kata dalam bahasa Indonesia." Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2009.
10. K. Khotimah, K. Laksono, S. Suhartono, U. Pairin, and D. Darni, "Lingual expressions in the covid-19-related ecolexicons in indonesian online-media coverage," *J. Lang. Linguist. Stud.*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 309–326, 2021.
11. G. A. Resticka, E. Nurdiyanto, and G. A. Purwandari, "Istilah Covid-19 Sebagai Struktur Mikro dalam Wacana Pemberitaan pada Harian Radar Banyumas," *Prosiding*, vol. 11, no. 1, 2022.
12. A. Fill, "Language and ecology: Ecolinguistic perspectives for 2000 and beyond," *AILA Rev.*, vol. 14, pp. 60–75, 2001.
13. A. Fill, "Mühlhäusler. eds.(2001) The Ecolinguistics Reader," *Lang. Ecol. Environ. London Contin.*
14. A. S. Nugraha, "Kearifan lokal dalam menghadapi pandemi COVID-19: Sebuah kajian literatur," *Sosietas*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 745–753, 2020.
15. N. S. Sagita, "Kemenkes Hapus Istilah ODP-PDP-OTG Corona, Akan Seperti Apa Dampaknya?" 2020, [Online]. Available: <https://health.detik.com/berita-detikhealth/d-5092488/kemenkes-hapus-istilah-odp-pdp-otg-corona-akan-seperti-apa-dampaknya>.
16. A. Ristyawati, "Efektifitas kebijakan pembatasan sosial berskala besar dalam masa pandemi Corona Virus 2019 oleh pemerintah sesuai amanat UUD NRI Tahun 1945," *Adm. Law Gov. J.*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 240–249, 2020.
17. A. Prihatini, "Semantic network of the word association in the field of law," *Litera*, vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 430–446, 2019.
18. A. R. Reserved, O. Url, and E. Uri, "Ecolinguistics and Erasure: Restoring the Natural World to Consciousness," *Contemp. Crit. Discourse Stud.*, vol. 9854, pp. 0–2, 2014, <https://doi.org/10.5040/9781472593634.ch-025>.
19. M. S. Mahsun, *Metode penelitian bahasa*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2005.
20. C. Matthiessen, *Lexicogramatical Cartography: English System (Draft)*. Sydney: University of Sydney, 1992.
21. A. Indraini, "Panic Buying Nyata, Corona Bikin Pembelian Bahan Pokok Naik 350%." 2020, [Online]. Available: <https://finance.detik.com/berita-ekonomi-bisnis/d-4994694/panic-buying-nyata-corona-bikin-pembelian-bahan-pokok-naik-350>.
22. R. Pasy, "Apa itu Zona Hijau, Zona Merah Hingga Zona Hitam Terkait Virus Corona? - Semua Halaman - Kids," 2020.
23. A. Nawangwulan and A. H. Prabawa, "Pemakaian Eufemisme Pada Tajuk Rencana Solopos Edisifebruari-Maret 2017 Dan Implikasinya Sebagai Bahan Ajar Bahasa Indonesia Di Smp Kurikukulum 2013 Kd 4.1," Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2017.
24. A. Rahman, "Keberterimaan Istilah-Istilah Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (The Acceptability Of The Terms In Pandemi Covid-19 Periode)," *Bidar*, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 68–82, 2020.
25. M. Nursilawati, E. Nurhasanah, and S. Triyadi, "Analisis Eufemisme Pada Kolom Detik. com Terkait Covid-19 dan Implikasinya terhadap Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Di Sekolah," *Literasi J. Bhs. dan Sastra Indones. serta Pembelajarannya*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 317–325, 2021.
26. D. Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan gaya bahasa*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2009.
27. U. Rahmawati, "Metafora pada Pemberitaan Covid-19 oleh Media Online CNN Indonesia Tinjauan Stilistika," *STKIP PGRI PACITAN*, 2021.
28. A. Chaer, *Kesantunan berbahasa*. Rineka Cipta, 2010.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

