CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

As a communication tool for humans, language can express a message. When people communicate with each other, people produce many sentences to express feelings, ideas, and all the other things that need to be expressed. Language can use to create interactions with other people. Without knowledge of language, people will have difficulty conveying words to communicate. Kridalaksana defines that the science that studies language as a whole is linguistics.[1] Linguistics concern how people acquire their language knowledge and how it interacts with other cognitive process. There is an important part in studying language in linguistics such as morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and phonology. In this case, the researcher will discuss morphology and the discussion of morphology will focus more on discussing the word modification, morpheme, lexicon, and affixes. Godby defines that "Morphology is the study of how words are constructed out of smaller meaningful units."[2] Therefore, morphology is a study that investigates the creation of word structures, and word meaning caused by changes in

---

[1] Kridalaksana, H. (2009). *Kamus Linguistik*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka utama

[2] Carol JeanGodby, Rex Wallace, & Catherin Jolley, *Language File* (Ohio: Advocate Publishing Group, 1982), 61.

word structure. And the large unit in morphology is a word, while the smallest unit in morphology has a status as a morpheme.[3] On the other hand, Gleason states that "Morpheme is the smallest unit in the structure of language."[4]

At this time, a new phrase appeared that had hardly ever been heard before. These new phrases appeared during the pandemic that was hitting the world, especially the coronavirus or his COVID-19. The virus has affected economies, education and health in several parts of the world. This influence further influences the existence of new expressions in languages, especially English as a world language. Likewise, recent social phenomena may lead to further language changes. Since 2019, there has been a pandemic of the 2019 coronavirus disease, often referred to as COVID-19. Transmission of this disease progresses very rapidly from one United States to another, causing outbreaks worldwide. On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced this outbreak as a global public health emergency. Indonesia reported its first cases in March 2020. At the

---

[3] Mohamad Adnan Latief, Johannes Ananto Prayogo, and Bambang Yudi Cahyono, *Introduction to English Morphology and Syntax,* (Tangerang : Universitas Terbuka, 2014), 15.

[4] Henry Allan Gleason, *An Introduction to Descriptive of Linguistics*. 2ndEd (Newyork: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1961), 53.

time, officials took immediate action by urging the public to adhere to COVID-19 protocols.

Moreover, the disease disrupts what is being done around the world. So far this pandemic is not over yet. It hasn't been over for months and it's frustrating people. Everyone should stay home to prevent the spread of this disease. Everyone is working from home. Also, classes are conducted online, so students study at home. All amusement parks and shopping centers are closed.[5]

The language change during the pandemic has also attracted enough attention in Indonesia. With each passing day, more and more new English terms are used in this pandemic. This is a good step to enrich your Indonesian as some foreign languages are also embedded in Indonesian. However, especially in relation to the importance of English in Indonesia in dealing with the coronavirus pandemic, Indonesian English is a foreign language, not a national or second language, so it is important to understand English in the context of the coronavirus. The problem is that most Indonesians do not speak English well and sometimes misunderstand new terms. On the other hand, most of the information about the global crisis caused by the pandemic is written in

---

[5] DenishNash & Elvin H.Geng. *"Goal-aligned, epidemic intelligence for the public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic"*. American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 110 No. 8 (August,1 2020), 1154–1156.

English. This study aims to provide information on linguistic changes so that Indonesians who are unfamiliar with the language do not misunderstand new words. As Khan argues in Ersyalia and Triyanti, "Coined words, or coinages of new words, are important tools in learning different changes in language. It aims to analyze words and their meanings."[6]

Poedjosoedarmo defines that there are at least two kinds of language change processes identified, namely, (1) internal changes that occur in the grammatical system. These changes usually occur slowly; (2) external changes are caused by the arrival of influences from other languages.[7] Noviatri, defines dynamic language means that it always adapts to changes and developments of the times. A development that is very markedly changed in this global era is the development of the Indonesian vocabulary as one of the impacts of Covid-19.[8]

During The occurrence of covid 19, this virus has an impact on the changes and additions of new words in human life. The reasons for the language change are: Language change and development of national,

---

[6] NabilaErsyalia and Triyanti R. Abdurrahman, *"An analysis of new English words created during COVID-19"* In Englisia: Journal of Language, Education, and Humanities,. Vol. 9, No. 1, (November 2021), 19-32.

[7] Akhmad Haryono, "PERUBAHAN DAN PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA: Tinjauan Historis Dan Sosiolinguistik" (n.d.).

[8] Reymond hickey, *"Language Change"* (Oktober,2021) : 6. Accessed July 8, 2022

international, or ethnic languages are unavoidable. They are caused by cultural acculturation. It can happen when a speaker shifts to another place and gets an effect from a new society. Later on, there will be new dialects, newly coined words, and even the syntactic structure of the language also changed.[9] It occurs naturally at a fast or slow time. Moreover, the speakers themselves may not even notice it. The COVID-19 pandemic has at least had a significant impact on the lives of the world's people. In addition to the economic, transportation, and tourism impacts, the world community also felt a positive impact, namely in the linguistic field. Indirectly, the presence of the COVID-19 pandemic has contributed in the form of new vocabulary and terms in the English language. As a examples of new words that are often heard during a pandemic, such as herd immunity, quarantine, lockdown, new normal, social distancing, rapid test, red zone, community transmission, work from home.[10]

---

[9] Ersyalia Nabila and Tryanti R. Abdulrahman, "An Analysis of New English Words Created during COVID-19," *Englisia: Journal of Language, Education, and Humanities* 9, no. 1 (November 7, 2021): 19–32, accessed July 5, 2022, https://jurnal.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/englisia/article/view/9035.

[10] Vincentius Gitiyarko, "*Kosakata Seputar Pandemi Covid-19"*, 28 Juni 2020, from http://kompaspedia.kompas.id/baca/paparan-topik/kosakata-seputar-pandemi-covid-19. Retrieved on July 2022

Some new words don't even change at all from their original form. Old words gain new life by adopting new meanings. Examples of new words Self-isolation and Self-quarantine in Indonesian, self-isolation is defined as self-isolation, while self-quarantine is self-quarantine. Although used in almost the same context, the two terms have different meanings. Self-isolation is an act to separate people who are infected with a disease from those who are healthy. Meanwhile, self-quarantine tends to limit the activities of people who are exposed to a disease in certain areas. In addition to absorbing from other languages and taking words from classical language, new words can from a combination of existing words. The formation of new words from combining words, clipping, and combining words and their meanings (blending). In English words whose word formation occurs through compounding.

In this study, the researcher examine existing words and then combine them with other words to create new meanings. During covid-19 pandemic new words, so Researcher were interested in researching these new words. These new words are very important as a students of English major to know because they can increase students vocabulary to communicate with other people. This research is very important English teachers and students, especially students of English education. As English students, knowing language changes is something that is a must

for us because teachers must always know how language develops according to the situation that occurs. New words can come from knowledge in other languages that are not represented in their own language. Therefore, a language that cannot represent it will absorb completely, partially or borrow words from other languages.

Based on the description above, the researcher conduct the research entitled "**A Morphological Analysis of Neologism English Found During the COVID-19 Pandemic"** The purpose of this study is to answer the phenomena on Neologism that ocure when COVID - 19. This study will be carried out systematically and in depth for one semester in order to be able to help the English Learner to understanding the Neologism.

B. Focus of the Study

Based on the identification of the problem above, the researcher focus on kind of word formation process in new word English during a Covid-19 pandemic era.

C. Statements of the Problem

In this research, the researcher can identify the problem. There are as follows:

1. What new words are found during the Covid-19 Pandemic?

2. What kind of word formation process on the new word find on English during the Covid-19 pandemic?

3. Which types of word-formation are most appears in this research?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the statement above the objective, the researcher has some objective of the problem. There are as follows:

1. To find out the new words were found during the Covid-19 pandemic.

2. To find out the kinds of word-formation process of the new word English found during theCovid-19 pandemic.

3. To find out which types of word-formation most appears in this research.

E. Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that this study will inform people about the English word formation process of a new word found during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research is expected to result in references and contributions to English language teaching. This study is also useful for other Researcher and they can use these studies as references for their own research. The researcher hopes that this study can improve students' knowledge of morphology or linguistics.

F. Previous Study

First research conducted by Annisha Dyuli Adha and Rahma Dania with the title *Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Found*

in VOA News Articles published in 2020. This study focused on the analysis of vocabulary types and their processing in VOA News English articles. In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. The research method used to collect the material was an information search related to VOA news articles on education, health and science and technology. We then collect data from articles containing the vocabulary and categorize the data according to its types. The result of this study showed that ix different word formations were found in VOA news articles, they were derivation, compound, abbreviation, initialization, clipping/abbreviation and conversion.

Second, research conducted by Kurinta Septi Dwi Rahayu with title *Morphological Analysis on English Compound Wordsin Five Articles of BBC* published in 2016. The aim of this work was to analyze the compound words of the English language based on morphological aspects. Morphological aspects include types of compounds, orthographic features and meanings. Data for this study was drawn from five selected news articles on the BBC website. In the present study, qualitative research with a descriptive method is used to analyze the data, since the material is in the form of words. Bauer's theory about compounds, Plagetal's theory about the orthographic properties of compounds, and McCarthy's theory about the meaning of compounds

are used as the main theories in this research. The result of the research shows that there are five types of compounds in the selected articles, they are: compound nouns, compound verbs, compound adjectives, neoclassical compounds and other forms. Compound nouns become the most dominant compound species. If the compounds are complex and longer, they are usually written separately rather than as one word or hyphenated. Compounds written as one word are usually classified as eccentric compounds. Instead, compounds written separately are usually classified as endocentric compounds. This study deals with the analysis of morphological words in English that appeared during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Third, research conducted by Brando Pancarian Butar-Butar with title *The Word Formation and Semantic Domains in Covid-19 Sections in WHO Website* published in 2021. This study has two aims. The first goal is to find out how the terms related to the coronavirus are formed on the WHO website. The second goal is to find out what semantic domains of concepts related to the coronavirus are found on the WHO website. The subject of this study were articles in the Mythbusters and Questions and Answers sections of the WHO website. Data for this study were collected using purposive sampling method. The study used two approaches, which are morphology and semantics.

At the same time, in this study, the researcher only talk about morphological analysis with new English words discovered during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Fourth, research conducted by Muhammad Asif with title *Linguistic Analysis of Neologism Related to Coronavirus (COVID-19)* published in 2021. In this research aimed to explore a linguistic analysis of neologisms related to Coronavirus (Covid-19). The focus of this study is on the phenomenon of neologism to explore the creation of new words during the outbreak of COVID-19. This research compared with the theory of onomasiology by Pavol Stekauer. The data were collected from articles, books, oxford corpus, social media, and five different websites. Meanwhile, in thisresearch, the researcher will talk about morphological analysis in new English words found during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Fifth, research conducted by Alni Sidqiyah Afrika, Kheryadi, Siti Sa'diyah, and AfifSuadi with title*An Analysis of Lexical Neologism on Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pandemic to Enhance Morphological Knowledge* published in 2021.The aim of this study is to find neologisms formed during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as to categorize the content terms and describe the neologisms' word-formation process. The focus of this study was on

online articles and news portal websites that focused on the lexical problem of language used in the production of neologisms, with the goal of enriching the understanding of neologism as a study of analytical issue during the coronavirus pandemic. This study used qualitative method. And the findings of this study demonstrate that 28 neologism were discovered during the research process. Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher will talk about morphological analysis in new English words found during the COVID-19 pandemic.

G. Organization of Writing

To make this research easy to comprehend, the researcher will divide this research into five chapters:

Chapter I Introduction, it contains the Background of the study, identification of the problem, research question, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, significance of the study, previous study, and organization of the study

Chapter II discusses about theoretical framework that the first consists of Language Changes, New English words found during COVID-19.

Chapter III discusses about method of research that the first consist of research design, research site, subject of the research, type of data, technique of data collection and analysis of data.

Chapter IV Result and Discussion, this chapter describe the analysis of research result.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion.