THE WORD FORMATION AND SEMANTIC DOMAINS IN COVID-19 SECTIONS IN WHO WEBSITE

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters

By
BRANDO PANCARIAN BUTAR BUTAR
Student Number: 174214170

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
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January 11, 2021

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on January 21, 2021
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iv
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I certify that this undergraduate thesis contains no material which has been previously submitted for the award of any other degree at any university, and that, to the best of my knowledge, this undergraduate thesis contains no material previously written by any other person except where due references is made in the text of the undergraduate thesis.

January 10, 2021

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Brando Pancarian Butar Butar
“WHAT WE KNOW IS A DROP, WHAT WE DO NOT KNOW IS AN OCEAN”

-Adam (Jonas)
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Brando Pancarian Butar Butar
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Coronavirus infected people from many countries from all over the world. The pandemic affected not only in economic fields but also in the linguistics field, especially in the development of dictionary words. The analysis of the word formation and the semantic domain is needed in order to figure out how the Coronavirus related terms are formed and also their semantic domains.

There are two objectives in this research. The first objective is to figure out how the Coronavirus related terms are formed in WHO website. The second objective is to find what types of semantic domains of Coronavirus related terms are found in WHO website.

The object of this research was the articles in “Mythbusters” and “Questions and answers” section of WHO website as the object of the study. The data in this study were collected through purposeful sampling method. There were two approaches used in this research, which are morphology and semantics.

As the result of the analysis, there were six word formation processes used in WHO website. Those were derivation process, compound, acronym, abbreviation, borrowing, and blending. The researcher found derivation process is the most dominant word formation process since it formed 32 terms. There were six domains of Coronavirus related terms found. The domains are danger of Coronavirus, prevention procedure against Coronavirus, types of virus, medication related to Coronavirus, Coronavirus transmission, and organization related to Coronavirus. The danger of Coronavirus domain is the most dominant domain with 21 terms found.

Keywords: word formation, Coronavirus, WHO, semantic domains
ABSTRAK


Coronavirus menginfeksi orang dari banyak negara di seluruh dunia. Pandemi ini tidak hanya berpengaruh di bidang ekonomi tetapi juga di bidang linguistik, terutama dalam perkembangan kata. Analisis pembentukan kata dan domain semantik diperlukan untuk mengetahui bagaimana istilah terkait Coronavirus terbentuk dan juga domain semantiknya.

Ada dua tujuan dalam penelitian ini. Tujuan pertama adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana istilah terkait Coronavirus dibentuk di situs web WHO. Tujuan kedua adalah untuk menemukan jenis domain semantik dari istilah terkait Coronavirus yang ditemukan di situs web WHO.


Dari hasil analisis, terdapat enam proses pembentukan kata yang digunakan dalam website WHO. Proses tersebut adalah proses derivasi, pembentukan kata majemuk, akronim, singkatan, peminjaman, dan pencampuran. Peneliti menemukan proses derivasi merupakan proses pembentukan kata yang paling dominan karena membentuk 32 kata. Terdapat enam domain istilah terkait Coronavirus yang ditemukan. Domain tersebut adalah bahaya Coronavirus, prosedur pencegahan terhadap Coronavirus, jenis virus, pengobatan yang berkaitan dengan Coronavirus, penularan Coronavirus, dan organisasi yang berhubungan dengan Coronavirus. Domain bahaya Coronavirus merupakan domain yang paling dominan dengan 21 kata yang ditemukan.

**Kata Kunci:** word formation, Coronavirus, WHO, semantic domains
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Coronavirus has become a global pandemic that infected millions of people. According to WHO website (who.int), on March 11th, 2020, WHO assessed that COVID-19 could be characterized as a pandemic. According to WHO website, Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has infected more than twenty million people. Based on WHO Situation Report, globally, as of September 9th, 2020, there have been 27,417,497 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 894,241 deaths reported to WHO. Many aspects of human life adapt due to the unfortunate condition during the pandemic, including the language. The language of human beings also adapts as time goes by. There are several new terms created due to the development of the vocabulary during the pandemic.

The development of language involves vocabulary since it is an important part of the language. Harmon, Wood, & Keser (2009) state that learners’ vocabulary development is an important aspect of their language development (p. 58). Alqahtani, M. (2015) concludes that vocabulary learning is an essential part of foreign language learning (p. 31). This development occurs in many fields, including the scientific field. Fleta (2011) concludes that word formation processes also occur in scientific areas. This development happened in terms of the definition of the virus, the prevention of the pandemic, and the policy by the government. It can be concluded that humans take part in the development of the language since
humans use language to communicate with each other. The words that people use in language change through a specific process. The processes change not only the words but also create new words. This change suits the statement of Wagner (2010), which says, "The human communities are steadily growing and developing, just as the tool we use to communicate: Language" (para. 2). The processes that change words are called word formation processes.

People need to understand the study about language and word formation since people's words are growing as time goes by. When people learn about language and word formation, they will be able to use and understand new terms to help them in delivering different kinds of information, which in this study is Coronavirus information. People also understand how to use a particular term correctly, when they learn how the terms are formed. One of the studies that can be learned is morphology. Akmadjian et al. (2017) claim morphology is the subfield of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words and the relationships among words (p. 14). So, people will understand the use of word structure and the meaning of the word. In morphology, according to O’Grady et al. (2017), there are several word formation processes, for example, borrowing, compounding, derivation, and blends (pp. 122-133). While according to Brinton and Brinton (2010), there are several word-formation processes; reduplication, conversion, back formations, shortening, and root creation (pp. 94-110).

Morphology is not the only study that will be discussed since word contains information that can be learned by people. Akmadjian et al. (2017) state that the information encoded in a word is fairly complex (p. 14). Akmadjian et al.
(2017) add that a word is associated with different kinds of information, namely, phonetic information, lexical structure information, syntactic information, semantic information, and pragmatic information (pp. 14-15). Therefore, based on this theory, semantic is one of the studies that can help people in understanding words. Culpeper et al. (2018) mention that semantic is the field of linguistics concerned with the study of meaning. In comparison, Kroeger (2018) defines it as the study of the relationship between linguistic form and meaning. It is essential to understand the importance of a word so that the hearer could understand what the speaker conveys. Semantic theories applied in this study make this study different from other similar studies.

Besides the semantic theory, a specific approach to semantic features is also needed. Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2013) mention that semantic features are formal or notational devices that indicate the presence or absence of semantic properties by pluses and minuses (p. 177). For instance, man and woman have different and similar semantic properties at the same time. Man has [+Male] [+Human] as semantic properties, while woman has [-Male] [+Human]. This study will analyze the semantic properties of Coronavirus related terms in "Mythbusters." This specific analysis becomes a difference between this study with other studies.

The researcher uses not only general semantic theories but also other theory, which discusses the lexical category. Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2013) mention that lexical categories typically have particular kinds of meanings associated with them. For instance, kick, kill, and run are categorized as an action which refers to the verb. The lexical category of the Coronavirus terms will also be
categorized as the example mentioned. The researcher uses the semantic feature of the terms to categorize the terms lexically. The categories created are related to Coronavirus. For instance, the categories are prevention, medicine, and virus. The categorization is important since the reader will understand in which field some specific terms belong.

The word formation process phenomenon has inspired several similar studies. These various studies show that the word formation processes happen in several kinds of text, including literary text. They are Fatmawaty, R., & Anggraini, P. A. (2019), Moehkardi (2017), and Rizki, A., & Jufrizal. (2016). All of the studies mentioned using only morphology for their approach and theory. On the other hand, this study uses not only morphology but also semantics in analyzing the data.

The researcher chose the WHO website as the source of data. The website was used since it is an international organization website. The WHO website also upload the updates of the information about the Coronavirus daily. The researcher only took the data from the "Mythbusters" and “Questions and answers” section on the WHO website. "Mythbusters" and “Questions and answers” section contains facts that can help the website's audience understand the proper advice related to Coronavirus. In order to understand the facts provided on the website, an analysis of word formation and semantic properties is needed. Since the "Mythbusters" and “Questions and answers” section offers many terms related to Coronavirus, the researcher took them as the source of the data.
By conducting this study, hopefully, this research will show people that language evolves as the time goes by. This research also expect that people will understand how to use particular terms correctly.

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the study, there are two questions that are formulated, they are:

1. What are the types of word formation of Coronavirus related terms found in WHO website?
2. What are the semantic domains of Coronavirus related terms found in WHO website?

C. Objective of the Study

The researcher focuses on the Coronavirus related terms in WHO website. There are two objectives in this research. The first objective is to figure out how the Coronavirus related terms are formed in WHO website. The researcher classifies the Coronavirus related terms based on the word formation theories used.

The second objective is to find what types of semantic domains of Coronavirus related terms found in WHO website. In this research, the researcher categorizes the Coronavirus related terms based on the semantic properties of each term. The semantic properties which each term has, are determined based on the definition of the terms.

D. Definition of Terms

**Word Formation** based on Bauer (2004), is a process whereby new words are coined to denote new, or newly salient concepts. In addition, he states
that word formation is a process whereby lexeme is permitted to appear in a new word class so that the same meaning can be transferred to a new function in a sentence (para. 1). In conclusion, word formation is a process associated with the creation and arrangement of new words.

**Coronavirus**, according to WHO.int, is a large family of viruses that may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several Coronavirus are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered Coronavirus causes Coronavirus disease COVID-19.

**WHO**, according to WHO.int, is a global health organization formed on April 07th, 1948. There are more than 150 country offices that belong to this organization. The primary role of the WHO is to direct and coordinate international health within the United Nations system. And main areas of work are health systems, health through the life-course; noncommunicable and communicable diseases; preparedness, surveillance and response; and corporate service.

**Semantic domains** according to Moe, R. (2011), is just another way of saying 'area of meaning', but the notion that a meaning occupies an area is obviously figurative (p. 219). Moe, R. (2011) adds that semantic domains would serve several purposes such as collect words, classify a dictionary, and aid in semantic investigation. Finally, Moe, R. (2011) states that words are directly related to semantic domain by some lexical relation.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of three parts. They are review of related studies, review of related theories, and theoretical framework. In review of related studies, there are two undergraduate thesis and three journal articles. In review of related theories, the theories of morphology and semantic are discussed thoroughly. Finally, it discusses how related studies and related theories aid the researcher in solving the problem formulation in theoretical framework.

A. Review of Related Studies

The researcher provides five studies that are undergraduate thesis related to this research. The studies related to this study consist of two undergraduate theses and three journal articles.

The first study is an undergraduate thesis by Jati (2015) entitled “The Analysis of Word-Formation of English Slang in The Inbetweeners Television Series.” The study's similarity is one of the research problems, which is questioning the types of word-formation in the author’s object of research. The author used morphological approach to analyze the data. The author found that English slang in “The Inbetweeners” Television Series had 19 types of word formation processes. They are coined word, clipping, blending, proper noun, borrowing, internal change, suppletions, reduplication, cliticization, onomatopoeia, change in the part of speech, metaphorical extension, broadening, semantics drift, reversal, compounding, affixation, inflection, and back-formation.
The other thesis is by Kusuma (2017) entitled “Minor Word Formation Processes in the Hunger Games Trilogy Novels.” The study has a similarity in the research question section. The author of the thesis has a research question that is similar to this research. The thesis aims to figure out how the minor word formation processes happen in the Hunger Games trilogy novels. Similar to the previous study, this study also uses morphological approach. The result of the analysis shows that cliticization, onomatopoeia, clipping, back-formation, blends, and acronyms are found in the novel. The author concluded that cliticization is frequently used in the novel.

Another study related to this study is a journal article by Fatmawaty, R., & Anggraini, P. A. (2019), entitled “An Analysis of English Word Formation Processes in Beats Apart Novel by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya.” The authors aimed to determine the word formation and types of word formation processes in “Beats Apart Novel by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya.” In conducting the analysis, the authors used morphological approach. The result of the study is that the authors found borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and multiple processes in Beats Apart. In this study, the lexical category is discussed. However, the authors only discussed the lexical category of the compounding process.

The second journal article by Moehkardi (2017), entitled “Patterns and Meanings of English Words through Word Formation Processes of Acronyms, Clipping, Compound, and Blending Found in Internet-Based Media,” is another similar study related to this study. Similar to the studies mentioned before, this
study also uses morphological approach in achieving its objective, which is to figure out the word formation in internet-based media. However, this study has a focus on acronyms, clipping, compound, and blending processes only. The author analyzed the collected new words and new meanings found in internet-based media and described the word formation and the new meanings. The analysis shows that the author found several types of acronyms, clipping, compound, and blending process formation in internet-based media. In acronyms, the author found acronyms containing only initials, acronyms containing a mixture of initial and non-initial letters, and acronyms with a combination of spelling out individual letters and a word. In compound, there are nominal, adjectival, verbal, and neoclassical compound. In clipping, there are back-clipping, fore-clipping, and initial and final part. Finally, in blending, there are phonemic overlap, clipping, and phonemic overlap and clipping.

The other study is a journal article by Rizki, A., & Jufrizal (2016), entitled “The Analysis of Word Formation Process Used by Autistic Child.” The object of the study is the words uttered by autistic children while making conversation with their teacher. The study aims to figure out the word formation of words produced by autistic children. In analyzing the data, the authors used morphological approach. The authors concluded that there are word formation processes used in the utterances of the autistic child. They are derivation, back formation, reduplication, borrowing, clipping, blending, compounding, initials, and acronym. The authors also concluded that their teacher's word formation influences the word
formation used by the autistic children. The dominant word formation processes are derivation, reduplication, and clipping.

However, this research has differences compared to the five studies mentioned. The data of this research are Coronavirus related terms taken from an article entitled “Mythbusters.” On the other hand, the studies mentioned analyzed various types of data and various types of objects as the object of the study. Kusuma (2017) and Fatmawaty, R., & Anggraini, P. A. (2019) used words in the novel as the data. Jati (2015) used utterances in television series called The Inbetweeners as the data. Moehkardi (2017) used Internet media as the source of data and analyzed words related to the internet and technology. Rizki, A., & Jufrizal (2016) used the utterances of autistic children as the object of the study.

Besides the data and its source, this study also proposes a different idea. To understand the Coronavirus terms in “Mythbusters” article, the researcher uses semantic theory, specifically the semantic domain, for more in-depth analysis. The additional semantic domain theory facilitates the researcher in analyzing the categories of Coronavirus related terms. In other words, this thesis aims to develop the word formation analysis with the addition of semantic theory. This addition is expected to broaden the word formation analysis and show how several terms are related.

B. Review of Related Theories

This section provides a review of the theories which are used by the researcher. In order to solve the formulated problem, the researcher decides to use theories related to morphological approach, such as morphology, words, and word
formation, as the basic theories. The researcher also uses the additional theories of
semantic domain and componential analysis to help the researcher solve the
problem.

1. **Morphology**

   Culpeper *et al.* (2018) define morphology as the component of grammar
devoted to studying the internal structure of words. Culpeper *et al.* (2018) add that
morphology is concerned with speakers' knowledge of the structure of existing,
well-established words and the rules used to form or interpret new words (p. 63).
Moreover, Brinton and Brinton (2010) state that morphology is the study of the
structure or form of words in a particular language and their classification (p. 11).
It can be concluded that morphology can be used in understanding the definition
of a specific word.

   Brinton and Brinton (2010) state that morpheme is the smallest
meaningful unit in a language (p. 82). There are two types of morpheme, namely,
free morpheme and bound morpheme. Akmadjian *et al.* (2017) define free
morpheme as a morpheme that can stand alone as an independent word in a phrase,
such as the word book. Akmadjian *et al.* (2017) add that a bound morpheme is a
morpheme that cannot stand alone but must be attached to another morpheme (p.
20). The examples of bound morpheme are suffixes and prefixes such as {-s}, {-ize},
{re-}, {anti-}, and {-er}. Furthermore, Brinton and Brinton (2010) classify
morphemes into two types. They are lexical morphemes, which express lexical
meaning, and grammatical morphemes, which express relations within sentence (p.
Lexical morphemes consist of content word and derivational affix, while grammatical morphemes consist of function word and inflectional affix.

Combination of two or more morphemes produces a word. The definition of a word is ‘a minimum free form’ (Bloomfield, as cited in Culpeper et al., 2018, p. 65). There are two categories of words, namely, simple and complex. A simple word consists of a minimal unit, book for instance, consisting of only a minimal unit. On the other hand, the word books is a complex word since it consists of two parts: the free morpheme book and the bound morpheme, suffix {-s}. Moreover, Akmadjian et al. (2017) state that a word is associated with different kinds of information (p. 14). They are phonological information, lexical structure information, syntactic information, semantic information, and pragmatic information.

2. **Word Formation Processes**

According to Bauer (2004), word formation process is a process whereby new words are coined to denote new, or newly salient concepts. Also, he states that word formation is a process whereby lexeme is permitted to appear in a new word class so that the same meaning can be transferred to a new function in a sentence (para. 1). There are various types of word formation processes in the English language. Brinton and Brinton (2010) mention several types of word formation, such as derivation, compound, blends, abbreviation, acronym, and borrowing (pp. 94-110).
a. Derivation

According to Brinton and Brinton (2010), the addition of a word-forming affix is called derivation. Brinton and Brinton (2010) state that the addition of a derivational affix to a root produces a new word with one or more changes (p. 95). The changes are phonological change (clear → clarity, relate → relation), orthographic change (pity → pitiful, deny → denial), semantic change (emerge → emergency, post → postage), and change in word class (eat (V) → eatable (A), impress (V), → impression (N)). Moreover, Culpeper et al. (2018) mention that the role of derivation is to create new lexical items. It can be concluded that derivation process is one of word formation processes that changes the lexical item of a word.

The derivational affixes consist of various types of prefixes and suffixes. The table below presents the types of prefixes, according to Brinton and Brinton (2010). There are seven types of prefixes based on semantic classes. They are time, number, place, degree, privation, negation, and size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic Class</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>{pre-}</td>
<td>preheat, prearrange, presuppose</td>
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<tr>
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<td>{after-}</td>
<td>aftershock, afterthought, afterglow</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Besides derivational prefixes, there is also derivational suffixes. Based on Brinton and Brinton (2010) there are four types of derivational suffixes in English, namely, nominalizer, verbalizer, adjectivalizer, and adverbializer. Any suffix which produces a noun is called a nominalizer, the largest set of class-changing suffixes. Several example of nominalizer are {-ment}, {-er}, {-(c)ation}, {-al}, {-ance}, {-ence}, {-dom}, {-ness}, and {-ity}. A suffix which produce a verb is called a verbalizer. Several example of verbalizer are {-ify}, {-ize}, {-ate}, and {-en}. Another type of suffix is adjectivalizer, a suffix which produces an adjective. Several example of adjectivalizer are {-y}, {-ous}, {-ful}, {-ive}, {-able}, {-ful},
{-ent}, and {-ant}. The other type of suffix, adverbializer, is a suffix which produces an adverb. Several example of adverbializer are {-ward}, {-ly}, {way(s)}.

b. **Compound**

Based on Akmadjian *et al.* (2017), in English, new words can be formed from already existing words by a process known as compounding, in which individual words are “joined together” to form a compound word (p. 35). Moreover, Brinton and Brinton (2010), also state that a compound is the combination of two or more free roots (p. 103). Both theories conclude that compound is a combination of two words. According to Brinton and Brinton, compound is categorized into three types. They are compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives. These compounds are formed through several combinations of syntactic patterns. The table below shows the example of syntactic patterns in compound words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Compound</th>
<th>Syntactic Pattern</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compound Nouns</td>
<td>N + N → N</td>
<td>airplane, lipstick, peppercorn, figurehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V + N → N</td>
<td>cut-throat, pickpocket, crybaby, drawbridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A + N → N</td>
<td>madman, blackbird, fast-food, software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound Verbs</td>
<td>N + V → V</td>
<td>babysit, skydive, housekeep, proofread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A + V → V</td>
<td>double-book, whitewash, fine-tune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V + V → V</td>
<td>sleep-walk, tap-dance, force-feed, blow-dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound Adjectives</td>
<td>N + A → A</td>
<td>headstrong, colorblind, lifelong, duty-free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A + A → A</td>
<td>bittersweet, red-hot, blue-green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. **Blends**

A word can also be formed from existing ones by blending process. Brinton and Brinton (2010) state that a blend involves two processes of word formation, compounding and clipping (p. 107). Brinton and Brinton (2010) add that two free words are combined and blended, usually by clipping off the end of the first word and the beginning of the second word (p. 107). Moreover, Culpeper *et al.* (2018) mention that commonly, the initial chunk of the first word is combined with the final part of the second word (p. 89). In other words, blend is a combination of two clipped words. For example, there are brunch (from breakfast and lunch), camcorder (from camera and recorder), edutainment (from education and entertainment), bit (from binary and digit), motel (from motor and hotel), filmography (from film and biography), and smog (from smoke and fog).

d. **Abbreviation**

Culpeper *et al.* (2018) state that in abbreviation, a group of words representing a concept or the name of an organization is reduced to their initial letters, which are then treated as a word (p. 91). Culpeper *et al.* (2018) add that in the case of an abbreviation, the reduced form does not result in well-formed syllables and so cannot be pronounced as a word. In addition, Akmadjian *et al.* (2017) also mention that the characteristic of abbreviation is that each of abbreviation letters is individually pronounced (p. 28). In other words, abbreviation is used to shorten phrases or organization names into initials. Several examples of abbreviations are WWW (World Wide Web), ATM (Automatic Teller Machine),
EU (European Union), IT (Information Technology), and IMHO (in my humble opinion).

e. **Acronyms**

   Based on Culpeper *et al.* (2018), in acronyms, contraction delivers initial letters that constitute well-formed syllables, and the string forms a perfectly normal word. To rephrase the statement, acronyms and abbreviations are similar, but they have a difference in the way of spelling. In contrast to abbreviation, in acronyms, the word formed is pronounced as a new word. Moreover, Brinton and Brinton (2010) state that acronyms are not formed in an entirely systemic way; a word or words may be skipped, or the first two letters of a word may be chosen, always in order to produce a word that conforms to English phonotactics. It implies that acronyms and abbreviations are similar word formation processes. Several examples of acronyms are NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), laser (light amplification by the stimulated emission of radiation), radar (radio detection and ranging), and AIDS (Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome).

f. **Borrowing**

   According to Culpeper *et al.* (2018), rather than trying to express newly available concepts with the help of existing words, speakers of a language may choose to adopt or borrow existing words from the other language and integrate them as loanwords into their own (p. 317). In addition, Akmadjian *et al.* (2017) also mention that another way to expand English vocabulary is to borrow words from other languages. It can be concluded that this word formation process is a process of borrowing words from other languages. Several examples of borrowing
are kindergarten (German), aloha (Hawaiian), croissant (French), and sushi (Japanese).

3. **Semantics**

Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2013) state that semantics is the study of linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences (p. 176). There are several subfields in semantics, such as semantic domain. According to Moe, R. (2011), semantic domain is just another way of saying 'area of meaning', but the notion that a meaning occupies an area is obviously figurative (p. 219). Moe, R. (2011) adds that words are directly related to semantic domain by some lexical relation. The lexical relation of words can be found by understanding each semantic feature of the words. Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2013) define semantic features as the conceptual elements by which a person understands the meanings of words and sentences (p. 592). For example, male is a semantic feature of the nouns boy and cock. Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2013) add that decomposing the meanings of words into semantic features can clarify how certain words relate to other words (p. 159). Therefore, in understanding the semantic domain of words, semantic features is used so that the relation between words can be understood.

4. **Componential Analysis**

Kroeger (2018) argues that to develop a formal representation of meaning components, componential analysis, as an approach that treats word meanings as bundles of distinctive semantic features, is needed (p. 124). Moreover, Culpeper *et al.* (2018) mention that componential analysis seeks to describe as much of the lexicon as possible and with a limited number of semantic features (p. 195). It
implies that componential analysis involves semantic features and aims to understand the relation of words. The sign (+) and (-) are employed after each semantic feature to categorize the words. For example, man, woman, boy, and girl have different combinations of semantic features. Man has [+adult, +male], Woman has [+adult, -male], boy has [-adult, +male], and girl has [-adult, -male]. The semantic features are taken based on the definition of each word. Based on the example, man is related to woman and boy, woman is related to man and girl, and so forth. From the semantic features, the relation of each words can be understood well; thus, the semantic domain can be determined.

C. Theoretical Framework

There are two problems formulated in this study, which aim to examine the word formation of Coronavirus related terms found in “Mythbusters” article and their lexical categorization. In order to answer the first problem formulation, the researcher uses the word formation theory of Culpeper et al. (2018) that is supported by theory from Brinton and Brinton (2010) and Akmadjian et al. (2017). The theories are essential to figure out how the terms are formed. The second problem is solved by the theories of semantic domain and componential analysis. In order to find the meaning, the researcher use Merriam-Webster online dictionary. The meaning of each word is useful in finding the semantic domain. The theory of semantic domain of Moe, R. (2011), which is supported by Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2013), facilitates the researcher in categorizing the words lexically. The semantic features in each word are analyzed with the support of componential analysis. The researcher uses the componential analysis theory of
Kroeger (2018). The researcher categorizes the words based on their semantic domain by using componential analysis.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of three parts. The first part, the object of the study, is the explanation of the object used in this analysis. The second part, approach of the study, is the explanation of the approach used in this study. The final part, method of the study, is the explanation of how the researcher collected the data and analyzed it by developing theories. Method of the study is split into two parts. It consists of data collection and data analysis.

A. Object of the study

The researcher used the terms in articles in “Mythbusters” and “Questions and answers” section of WHO website as the object of the study. The “Mythbusters” section has 30 articles discussing Coronavirus facts, for example, “FACT: Taking a hot bath does not prevent COVID-19” and “FACT: There are no medicines that can prevent or treat COVID-19”. There are 2385 total words in the articles. The researcher also took the data from “Coronavirus disease”, which has 16 articles, in “Questions and answers” section. The “Coronavirus disease” was published on April 15th, 2020. The data were taken from https://www.WHO.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-Coronavirus-2019/question-and-answers-hub/q-a-detail/Coronavirus-disease-covid-19 and also from the mythbusters section https://www.WHO.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-Coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public/myth-busters on August 13th, 2020.
The source of the data is the articles that had been collected from “Mythbuster” and “Questions and answers” section in WHO website. World Health Organization or WHO is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health. Since WHO is a global organization and focuses on health, the researcher considered that the data source is reliable and valid. In addition to the reliability and validity, the “Mythbusters” and “Questions and answers” section provided various Coronavirus related terms since the section is a specialized section that discusses Coronavirus.

B. Approach of the study

In this research, the researcher used two approaches which are morphology and semantics. The study has two purposes, which are to figure out what word formation processes appear in “Mythbusters” and “Questions and answers” and to figure out the semantic domain of the Coronavirus related terms. Akmadjian et al. (2017) define morphology as the subfield of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words and the relationships among words (p. 14). The internal structure and the relationship among words in this research are used to identify the morphological processes of the data, which are Coronavirus related terms. Therefore, the researcher used morphology to reveal the word formation of the terms. The second approach used by the researcher is the semantics approach. The researcher uses semantics approach since the researcher identifies the semantic domain of Coronavirus related terms in “Mythbusters” and “Questions and answers” articles. Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2013) state that semantics is the study of linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences (p. 176).
There are several semantic domains, such as prevention procedure against Coronavirus and types of virus. Since Coronavirus is a new phenomenon, the semantic domains of the terms in virus or disease topic need to be understood.

C. Method of the study

This part describes how the researcher uses the method in this research to collect and analyze the data. This part consists of data collection and data analysis.

1. Data Collection

The data in this study were collected through purposeful sampling method. Based on Creswell (2018), “the concept of purposeful sampling is used in qualitative research. This means that the inquirer selects individuals and sites for study because they can purposefully inform an understanding of the research problem and central phenomenon in the study” (p. 224). The researcher used purposive sampling, since the researcher focused on a particular terms, which are Coronavirus related terms. The terms are related to Coronavirus since they were taken from the particular sections of WHO website that discuss Coronavirus. Moreover, the meaning of the terms are used to find the semantic features of the terms that are related to Coronavirus.

In collecting the data, the initial step took by the researcher was searching the articles on Coronavirus sections. The researcher then observed the terms in the Coronavirus articles. The result was the researcher found the terms in the Coronavirus articles. The terms are related to the Coronavirus since the terms are in the articles of the section that discuss Coronavirus disease. After observing the
terms, the researcher examined the morphemes of the words. The identification of the morphemes has a result of the free and bound morphemes of the terms.

2. Data Analysis

In order to solve the first problem, there are four steps taken. First, the researcher listed the collected Coronavirus terms. Second, the researcher then identified the types of word formation process and how the terms are formed using the theory from Brinton and Brinton (2010) and Culpeper et al. (2018). The researcher identified the word formation of the terms in several steps. The researcher identified the terms based on its morphemes. The researcher identified the terms which has the combination of free morpheme and bound morpheme and the combination of two free morphemes. Based on the morphemes of each term, the researcher then determined the word formation process of the terms. On the third step, the researcher inserted the terms in a table. The table was used to make the analysis of how the terms are formed more systematic and understandable. The example of tables used for the analysis are in the following.

Table 3. Word Formation Process in WHO Website

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Coronavirus Related Terms</th>
<th>Types of Word Formation</th>
<th>Word Formation Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>Derivation</td>
<td>Infect (V) + {-ion} → Infection (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After classifying the data into table, finally, the researcher discussed each of types of word formation process and how the terms are formed beginning from the most dominant word formation process found in the articles.
In order to solve the second problem, the researcher also classifies the terms found in a table. First, the researcher listed the terms. Second, in order to figure out the domain of the terms, the researcher searched the meaning of the terms in the Merriam-Webster online dictionary. The online dictionary was used since the dictionary provides the meaning of the latest terms. Third, the researcher identifies the semantic features of the terms based on their meanings. The researcher used the componential analysis in identifying the semantic feature. The researcher then determined the domain of the terms using the semantic feature. The example of the tables used is in the following.

**Table 4. Semantic Domain of Coronavirus Related Terms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Coronavirus Related Terms</th>
<th>Dictionary Meaning</th>
<th>Semantic Feature</th>
<th>Domain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>Any of various virus diseases of domestic animals marked especially by fever, respiratory symptoms, and inflammation of mucous membranes.</td>
<td>[+ virus]</td>
<td>Types of Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the example, the semantic features of the term *influenza* is [+ virus]. The semantic features were determined based on the definition found in Merriam-Webster online dictionary. Finally, using the semantic features, the researcher determined the domain of the term related to Coronavirus.
CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter is divided into two parts to answer the problems formulated. The first part discusses how the Coronavirus related terms are found in WHO website. The second part of this chapter discusses the semantic domain of Coronavirus related terms.

A. How Coronavirus Related Terms are Formed in WHO Website

In this part, the researcher discusses the types of word formation processes of Coronavirus related terms. The researcher found six word formation processes that were used in WHO website. The researcher found 32 terms that were formed through derivation process, 12 terms that were formed through compound 4 terms that were formed through acronym, 4 terms that was formed by abbreviation, 2 terms that were formed through borrowing, and 2 terms that was formed by blending.

1. Derivation

Based on Brinton and Brinton (2010), derivation words are formed by the addition of derivational affixes to the root of the words (p. 95). There are several types of derivational affixes. In WHO website, the researcher found two types of prefixes based on semantic classes, which are size and negation. The researcher also found two types of suffixes namely, nominalizer and adjectivalizer.

The table below shows the Coronavirus related terms that are formed through derivation process. There are 32 terms found which consist of 3 terms
formed by prefix and 29 terms formed by suffix. The researcher found that there are 1 term formed by prefix showing size and 3 terms formed by prefix showing negation. The researcher also found 19 terms formed by nominalizer and 9 terms formed by adjectivalizer.

Table 5. Derivation Process in WHO Website

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Coronavirus Related Terms</th>
<th>Types of Word Formation</th>
<th>Word Formation Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Microorganism</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>{micro-} + Organism (N) (\rightarrow) Microorganism (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Antibiotics</td>
<td>Negation</td>
<td>{anti-} + Biotic (N) (\rightarrow) Antibiotics (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Antimicrobial</td>
<td>Negation</td>
<td>{anti-} + Microbial (Adj) (\rightarrow) Antimicrobial (Adj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Antigen</td>
<td>Negation</td>
<td>{anti-} + Gen (N) (\rightarrow) Antigen (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Infect (V) + {-ion} (\rightarrow) Infection (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Medication</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Medicate (V) + {-ion} (\rightarrow) Medication (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Intoxication</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Intoxicate (V) + {-ion} (\rightarrow) Intoxication (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Protect (V) + {-ion} (\rightarrow) Protection (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Vaccinate (V) + {-ion} (\rightarrow) Vaccination (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Prevent (V) + {-ion} (\rightarrow) Prevention (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Coinfection</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Coinfect (V) + {-ion} (\rightarrow) Coinfection (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Congestion</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Congest (V) + {-ion} (\rightarrow) Congestion (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Reinfecion</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Reinfect (V) + {-ion} (\rightarrow) Reinfecion (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Isolate (V) + {-ion} (\rightarrow) Isolation (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Disinfection</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Disinfect (V) + {-ion} (\rightarrow) Disinfection (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Irritation</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Irritate (V) + {-ion} (\rightarrow) Irritation (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Confusion</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Confuse (V) + {-ion} (\rightarrow) Confusion (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Illness</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Ill (Adj) + {-ness} (\rightarrow) Illness (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Tiredness</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Tired (Adj) + {-ness} (\rightarrow) Tiredness (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Dizzy (Adj) + {-ness} (\rightarrow) Dizziness (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Coronavirus Related Terms</td>
<td>Types of Word Formation</td>
<td>Word Formation Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Respiratory</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Respire (V) + {-atory} → Respiratory (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Treat (V) + {-ment} → Treatment (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Ventilator</td>
<td>Nominalizer</td>
<td>Ventilate (V) + {-or} → Ventilator (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Bacterial</td>
<td>Adjectivalizer</td>
<td>Bacteria (N) + {-al} → Bacterial (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>Adjectivalizer</td>
<td>Medic (N) + {-al} → Medical (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Pneumococcal</td>
<td>Adjectivalizer</td>
<td>Pneumococcus (N) + {-al} → Pneumococcal (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Clinical</td>
<td>Adjectivalizer</td>
<td>Clinic (N) + {-al} → Clinical (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Dangerous</td>
<td>Adjectivalizer</td>
<td>Danger (N) + {-ous} → Dangerous (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Poisonous</td>
<td>Adjectivalizer</td>
<td>Poison (N) + {-ous} → Poisonous (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Infectious</td>
<td>Adjectivalizer</td>
<td>Infect (V) + {-ous} → Infectious (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Harmful</td>
<td>Adjectivalizer</td>
<td>Harm (V) + {-ful} → Harmful (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Disinfectant</td>
<td>Adjectivalizer</td>
<td>Disinfect (V) + {-ant} → Disinfectant (A)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Prefix

The prefixes found in WHO website are the prefixes that express size and negation. Each of the prefixes belongs to a specific semantic class of prefix. For example, prefix {micro-} expresses the size of a thing. The discussion of each type of prefixes is in the following.

i. Size

Below is the sentence that contains Coronavirus related term formed by prefix showing size. The prefix showing size is prefix {micro-}.

(1) “Sweat can make the mask become wet more quickly which makes it difficult to breathe and promotes the growth of microorganisms.”

The example of term that was formed through the addition of prefix {micro-} is microorganism. The root of the term is organism. The form of the term
is \{micro-\} + \textit{organism} (N) \rightarrow \textit{microorganism} (N). The addition of prefix \{-micro\} did not change the part of speech of the root. It only gives the expression of size. Based on Merriam-Webster online dictionary the term’s size is microscopic or ultramicroscopic.

ii. Negation

Below is the sentence that contains Coronavirus related term formed by prefix showing negation. The prefix showing negation is prefix \{anti-\}.

(2) “Garlic is a healthy food that may have some \textit{antimicrobial} properties.”

The example of term that was formed through the addition of prefix \{anti-\} is \textit{antimicrobial}. The form of the term is \{anti-\} + \textit{microbial} (Adj) \rightarrow \textit{antimicrobial} (Adj). The prefix only expresses the negation of the root, thus, part of speech of the root did not changed.

b. Suffix

There are two types of derivational suffix that the researcher found. They are nominalizer and adjectivalizer. The suffixes found in \textit{WHO} website are \{-ion\}, \{-ful\}, \{-ness\}, \{-ment\}, \{-atory\}, \{-or\}, \{-y\}, \{-al\}, and \{-ous\}. The discussion of each type of suffixes are in the following.

i. Nominalizer

Nominalizer is any suffix that produces a noun. The nominalizer found in \textit{WHO} website are \{-ion\}, \{-ness\}, \{-ment\}, \{-atory\}, and \{-or\}. The examples of each type of nominalizer are \textit{infection}, \textit{illness}, \textit{treatment}, \textit{respiratory}, and \textit{ventilator}. The discussion of the examples are in the following.
1) {-ion}

There are several Coronavirus related terms formed by nominalizer {-ion}. The discussion of the example is in the following.

(3) “Some people WHO become ill with COVID-19 can also develop a bacterial infection as a complication.”

Infection has the morphological process as in infect (V) + {-ion} \(\rightarrow\) infection. The root of the term is infect, which is a verb. The addition of suffix {-ion} change the part of speech of the root into a noun.

2) {-ness}

The researcher found 3 Coronavirus related terms formed by nominalizer {-ness}. Below is the discussion of the example.

(4) “The misuse of hydroxychloroquine can cause serious side effects and illness and even lead to death.”

The example of term that was formed through the addition of suffix {-ness} is illness. The morphological process of illness is ill (Adj) + {-ness} \(\rightarrow\) illness (N). The addition of suffix {-ness} changes the part of speech of the root from adjective into noun.

3) {-ment}

Below is the sentence that contains Coronavirus related term formed by nominalizer {-ment}.

(5) “COVID-19 is caused by a virus, and therefore antibiotics should not be used for prevention or treatment.”

Treatment is the example of term that was formed through the addition of suffix {-ment}. The morphological process of treatment is treat (V) + {-ment} \(\rightarrow\)
treatment (N). The addition of suffix {-ment} changes the part of speech of the root from verb into noun.

4) {-atory}

Below is the sentence that contains Coronavirus related term formed by suffix {-atory}.

(6) “COVID-19 is spread through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs, sneezes or speaks.”

The example of term that was formed through the addition of suffix {-atory} is respiratory. The morphological process of respiratory is respi re (V) + {-atory} → respiratory (N). The part of speech of the root changed from verb into noun.

5) {-or}

Below is the sentence that contains Coronavirus related term formed by nominalizer {-or}.

(7) “Dexamethasone is a corticosteroid that can help reduce the length of time on a ventilator and save lives of patients with severe and critical illness.”

Ventilator is the example of term that was formed through the addition of suffix {-or}. The morphological process of ventilator is ventil ate (V) + {-or} → ventilator (N). The addition of suffix {-or} changes the part of speech of the root from verb into noun.

ii. Adjectivalizer

Another type of suffix found is adjectivalizer. Adjectivalizer is suffix that changes the part of speech of the root into an adjective. The adjectivalizer found in WHO website are {-al}, {-ful}, {-ous}, {-ant}, and {-y}. The examples of each
type of adjectivalizer are *bacterial*, *harmful*, *poisonous*, *disinfectant*, and *healthy*.

The discussion of the examples are in the following.

1) {-al}

There are Coronavirus related terms formed by adjectivalizer {-al}. The discussion of the example is in the following.

(8) “Some people WHO become ill with COVID-19 can also develop a **bacterial** infection as a complication.”

The example of term that was formed through the addition of suffix {-al} is *bacterial*. The morphological process of *bacterial* is *bacteria* (N) + {-al} → *bacterial* (Adj). The addition of suffix {-al} changes the part of the root from noun to adjective.

2) {-ful}

Below is the sentence that contains Coronavirus related term formed by adjectivalizer {-ful}.

(9) “The **harmful** use of alcohol increases your risk of health problems.”

*Harmful* is the example of term that was formed through the addition of suffix {-ful}. The morphological process of *harmful* is *harm* (N) + {-ful} → *harmful* (Adj). The addition of suffix {-ful} changes the part of speech of the root from noun into adjective.

3) {-ous}

There are 3 Coronavirus related terms formed by adjectivalizer {-ous}.

The discussion of the example is in the following.

(10) “These substances can be **poisonous** if ingested and cause irritation and damage to your skin and eyes.”
Poisonous has the morphological process as in *poison* (N) + {-ous} → *poisonous* (Adj). The root of the term is *poison*, which is a noun. The addition of suffix {-ous} changes the part of speech of the root into adjective.

4) {-ant}

Below is the sentence that contains Coronavirus related term formed by adjectivalizer {-ant}.

(11) “Spraying and introducing bleach or another *disinfectant* into your body WILL NOT protect you against COVID-19 and can be dangerous.”

Disinfectant has the morphological process as in *disinfect* (V) + {-ant} → *disinfectant* (Adj). The root of the term is *disinfect*, which is a verb. The addition of suffix {-ant} changes the part of speech of the root into adjective.

2. Compound

Brinton and Brinton (2010) state that compound is the combination of two or more free roots that forms a new word (p. 103). In WHO website, the researcher found three types of compound words. The compound words found are compound noun, compound adjective, and compound verb.

a. Compound noun

Compound noun is the combination of two or more free roots that forms a noun word. The researcher found 8 Coronavirus related terms formed by compound noun process. The table below shows the compound noun terms found by the researcher.
Table 6. Compound Noun in WHO Website

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Coronavirus Related Terms</th>
<th>Word Formation Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Coronavirus</td>
<td>Corona (N) + virus (N) → Coronavirus (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>health (N) + care (N) → healthcare (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Houseflies</td>
<td>house (N) + flies (N) → houseflies (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Outbreak</td>
<td>out (preposition) + break (V) → outbreak (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Contact-Tracing</td>
<td>contact (N) + tracing (N) → contact-tracing (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Hand-washing</td>
<td>hand (N) + washing (N) → hand-washing (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Hand-sanitizer</td>
<td>hand (N) + sanitizer (N) → hand-sanitizer (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Lockdown</td>
<td>lock (V) + down (preposition) → lockdown (N)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The examples of the compound noun found are Coronavirus, healthcare, and outbreak. Below are the discussions of the examples.

Below are the sentences that contain terms formed through compound noun process. The first example of the terms is *Coronavirus*.

(12) “*Coronavirus* disease (COVID-19) advice for the public.”
(13) “Large scale physical distancing measures and movement restrictions, often referred to as ‘lockdown’, can slow COVID-19 transmission by limiting contact between people.”
(14) “However, there is no evidence from the current *outbreak* that eating garlic has protected people from the new *Coronavirus*."

The compound word *Coronavirus* is a combination of 2 free roots. The first root is corona and the other root is virus. The morphological process of *Coronavirus* is *Corona* (N) + *virus* (N) → *Coronavirus* (N). Another example, *lockdown*, is formed by the combination of two free roots, which are *lock* (V) and *down* (preposition). Finally, the other example, *Outbreak*, consists of two roots,
out and break. This compound word is formed by the syntactic pattern of preposition + verb $\rightarrow$ noun. It can be concluded that the syntactic patterns found in compound noun are syntactic pattern $N + N \rightarrow N$, $V +$ preposition $\rightarrow N$, and preposition $+ V \rightarrow N$. Based on Brinton and Brinton (2010), the preposition + Verb pattern is considered as converted prefixed or converted compound verb (p. 103).

b. Compound Adjective

According to Brinton and Brinton (2010), the combination of two or more free roots that forms an adjective word is compound adjective (p. 103). The researcher found two compound adjective, which is *Autoimmune* and *airborne*. The discussion of the examples are in the following.

Below are the sentences that contain term formed through compound adjective process.

(15) “The use of hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine is accepted as generally safe for patients with malaria and *autoimmune* diseases, but its use where not indicated and without medical supervision can cause serious side effects and should be avoided.”

The form of *autoimmune* is *auto* (Adj) + *immune* (Adj) $\rightarrow$ *autoimmune* (Adj). Two lexical categories are combined in this compound adjective. The first lexeme is *auto* which is an adjective and the other is *immune* which is also an adjective.

(16) “This evidence demonstrates viral transmission by droplets and contact with contaminated surfaces of equipment; it does not support routine *airborne* transmission.”

The syntactic pattern of the term above is *air* (N) + *borne* (V) $\rightarrow$ *airborne* (Adj). The term consists of two free roots, which are *air* and *borne*. The root *air* is a noun, while the root *borne* is a verb.
c. **Compound Verb**

Brinton and Brinton (2010) mention that the combination of two or more free roots that forms a verb is compound verb (p. 103). The researcher found a compound verb, *stay-at-home*, in *WHO* website.

Below is the sentence that contains Coronavirus related term formed by compound verb.

(16) “*WHO* recognizes that at certain points, some countries have had no choice but to issue *stay-at-home* orders and other measures, to buy time.”

The form of *stay-at-home* is *stay* (V) + *at* (preposition) + *home* (N) → *stay-at-home* (V). Three lexical categories are combined in this compound verb. The first lexeme is *stay*, which is a verb, *at* which is a preposition, and the other is *home*, which is a noun. The combination of the roots formed the word *stay-at-home*, which is a verb.

3. **Abbreviation**

Abbreviation, according to Culpeper *et al.* (2018), is a process that reduce a particular words to their initial letters, and the reduced form does not result in well-formed syllables and so cannot be pronounced as a word (p. 91). The researcher found that there are four terms formed by abbreviation, namely, *WHO*, *ARDS*, *PCR*, and *RDT*. An example is *WHO*. The discussion of the example is in the following.

(17) “*WHO* is helping to accelerate research and development efforts with a range or partners.”

The other example of terms formed by abbreviation process is *WHO*. It is formed by the abbreviation of *World Health Organization*. In addition, Merriam-
Webster online dictionary defines WHO as the abbreviation of World Health organization.

4. **Acronym**

Similar to abbreviation, Culpeper et al. (2018) mention that acronym is also a process that reduce some or every initial letters (p. 91). The difference is in the way of pronouncing, where in acronym, the produced word can be pronounced. The researcher found four terms formed by acronym, namely, SARS-CoV, SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, and MERS-CoV. The examples are COVID-19 and MERS-CoV. The discussion of the examples is in the following.

(18) “Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) advice for the public.”

*COVID-19* is formed through acronym process. The word is formed from the reduction of *Coronavirus disease 2019* which become *COVID-19*.

(19) “Data from laboratory studies on SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV have shown that stability in the environment depends on several factors including relative temperature, humidity, and surface type.”

Other example formed through acronym process is *MERS-CoV*. It is formed from the reduction of *Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus* which become *MERS-CoV*.

5. **Blend**

Brinton and Brinton (2010) state that a word formed by blend process is formed through a combination of two clipped words (p. 107). In WHO website, the researcher found two terms that are formed by blend process namely, *hydroxychloroquine* and *thromboembolism*. The discussion of the terms are in the following.
(20) “Studies show hydroxychloroquine does not have clinical benefits in treating COVID-19.”

*Hydroxychloroquine* is formed by the combination of two words. The first word is *hydroxy*, which is clipped from *hydroxyl*. The other word is *chloroquine*. Merriam-Webster online dictionary defines the term as a drug derived from quinolone that is taken orally in the form of its sulfate C18H26ClN3O·H2SO4 to treat malaria, rheumatoid arthritis, and lupus erythematosus.

(21) “Complications leading to death may include respiratory failure, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), sepsis and septic shock, thromboembolism, and/or multiorgan failure, including injury of the heart, liver or kidneys.”

*Thromboembolism* is also formed by the combination of two words. The first word is *thromb*, which means blood clot. The other word is *embolism*, which means the sudden obstruction of a blood vessel by an embolus. Merriam-Webster online dictionary defines the term as the blocking of a blood vessel by a particle that has broken away from a blood clot at its site of formation.

6. Borrowing

Culpeper *et al.* (2018) mention that borrowing words are taken from other languages. In WHO website, the researcher found two terms, which are influenza and malaria. The discussion of the terms is in the following.

(22) “Vaccines against pneumonia, such as pneumococcal vaccine and *Haemophilus influenza* type B (Hib) vaccine, do not provide protection against the new Coronavirus.”

*Influenza* is originally an Italian word. In Italian, the word *influenza* means influence. Based on Merriam-Webster dictionary, *influenza* means any of various
virus diseases of domestic animals marked especially by fever, respiratory symptoms, and inflammation of mucous membranes.

(23) “Call your healthcare provider if you need assistance or seek immediate medical care if you have fever and live in an area with malaria or dengue.”

*Malaria* is also derived from Italian *Mala aria*. *Mala aria* means bad air. While the derived word, according to Merriam-Webster online dictionary, means a human disease that is caused by sporozoan parasites (genus Plasmodium) in the red blood cells.

### B. Types of the Semantic Domains of Coronavirus Related Terms in WHO Website

In this part, the researcher discusses the domains of the Coronavirus related terms. The researcher found 6 domains of Coronavirus related terms. The researcher found 21 terms in danger of Coronavirus domain, 15 terms in prevention procedure against Coronavirus domain, 9 terms in types of virus domain, 8 terms in medication related to Coronavirus, 1 term in Coronavirus transmission domain, and 1 term in organization related to Coronavirus domain.

The researcher applied componential analysis in order to find the domains of the Coronavirus related terms. The componential analysis approach was used since it involves semantic features and aims to find the relation of words. The semantic features were determined based on their meaning.

#### 1. Danger of Coronavirus

There are 21 terms found in WHO website that are considered in danger of Coronavirus domain found by the researcher. As in table 7, the terms are concluded in danger of Coronavirus domain based on the meaning of the terms
which carries its semantic feature. The researcher found several semantic features in this domain, namely, [+damage], [-health], [+disease], [+infection], and [+danger]. The discussion of the features is in the following.

a. [+damage]

The first feature that forms danger of Coronavirus domain is [+damage]. Based on the table 7, [+damage] is found in several terms such as, autoimmune, harmful, dangerous, and poisonous. The terms have [+damage] as their semantic feature since the definition of the terms shows that the terms give damage towards particular objects. For instance, based on Merriam-Webster dictionary, autoimmune means of, relating to, or caused by autoantibodies or T cells that attack molecules, cells, or tissues of the organism producing them. The discussion of the example is in the following.

(1) “The use of hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine is accepted as generally safe for patients with malaria and autoimmune diseases, but its use where not indicated and without medical supervision can cause serious side effects and should be avoided.”

Based on the meaning of the terms and the context given above, the term autoimmune is considered in danger of Coronavirus domain. The meaning of the terms carries the semantic feature [+damage]. Moreover, the context shows that the terms are showing the danger of Coronavirus since it is a disease that needs special treatment.

b. [-health]

Another feature that forms danger of Coronavirus domain is [-health]. The semantic feature [-health] is found in intoxication, illness, irritation, ARDS, thromboembolism, tiredness, dizziness, and confusion. The terms have [-health] as
their semantic feature since the terms involve the absence of health in their definition. The discussion of the example is in the following.

(2) “Complications leading to death may include respiratory failure, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), sepsis and septic shock, thromboembolism, and/or multiorgan failure, including injury of the heart, liver or kidneys.”

The example above shows that the term ARDS is considered in danger of Coronavirus domain. The semantic feature [-health] is carried in the meaning of the terms since the definition of the term based on Merriam-Webster is acute respiratory distress syndrome. Moreover, the context shows that the term is showing the danger of Coronavirus since the term is one of the complications leading to death.

c. [+disease]

The semantic feature [+disease] is another feature that forms danger of Coronavirus domain. From the table 7, the semantic feature [+disease] is found in several terms such as, malaria, houseflies, and outbreak. The terms have [+disease] as their semantic feature since the terms are defined as a disease. Malaria for instance, is defined as a human disease that is caused by sporozoan parasites in the red blood cells. The discussion of the example is in the following.

(3) “Call your healthcare provider if you need assistance or seek immediate medical care if you have fever and live in an area with malaria or dengue.”

Based on the meaning of the terms and the context given above, the term malaria is considered in danger of Coronavirus domain. The meaning of the term carries the semantic feature [+disease]. Moreover, the context shows that the term is a dangerous disease that needs immediate medical care.
d. [+infection]

Another feature that forms danger of Coronavirus domain is [+infection]. The semantic feature [+infection] is found in coinfection, infectious, reinfection, infection, congestion and airborne. The terms have [+infection] as their semantic feature since their meaning is related to the process of infection. The discussion of the example is in the following.

(4) “COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the Coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, which is a respiratory pathogen.”

The term infectious carries the semantic feature of [+infection] based on its meaning, which according to Merriam-Webster dictionary is producing or capable of producing infection. Additionally, the context given above also shows that infectious is considered in danger of Coronavirus domain, since infectious in the context gives the information of the infection caused by Coronavirus.

e. [+danger]

The other feature that forms danger of Coronavirus domain is [+danger], which is found in the term dangerous. The term has [+danger] as its semantic feature since their meaning is related to danger. The discussion of the term is in the following.

(5) Spraying and introducing bleach or another disinfectant into your body WILL NOT protect you against COVID-19 and can be dangerous.

The term dangerous carries the semantic feature of [+danger] based on its meaning, which according to Merriam-Webster dictionary is involving possible injury, pain, harm, or loss: characterized by danger. Additionally, the context given
above also shows that *dangerous* is considered in danger of Coronavirus domain, since the context gives the information of the danger.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Coronavirus Related Terms</th>
<th>Dictionary Meaning</th>
<th>Semantic Feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Autoimmune</td>
<td>Of, relating to, or caused by autoantibodies or T cells that attack molecules, cells, or tissues of the organism producing them.</td>
<td>[+damage]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Intoxication</td>
<td>The condition of having physical or mental control markedly diminished by the effects of alcohol or drugs.</td>
<td>[-health]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Harmful</td>
<td>Of a kind likely to be damaging.</td>
<td>[+damage]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>A human disease that is caused by sporozoan parasites the red blood cells, is transmitted by the bite of anopheline mosquitoes</td>
<td>[+disease]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Illness</td>
<td>An unhealthy condition of body or mind.</td>
<td>[-health]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Houseflies</td>
<td>A cosmopolitan dipteran fly (Musca domestica) that is often about human habitations and may act as a mechanical vector of diseases (such as typhoid fever).</td>
<td>[+disease]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Dangerous</td>
<td>Involving possible injury, pain, harm, or loss: characterized by danger.</td>
<td>[+danger]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Poisonous</td>
<td>Producing a toxic substance that causes injury or death when absorbed or ingested.</td>
<td>[+damage]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Irritation</td>
<td>A condition of irritability, soreness, roughness, or inflammation of a bodily part.</td>
<td>[-health]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Coronavirus Related Terms</td>
<td>Dictionary Meaning</td>
<td>Semantic Feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Outbreak</td>
<td>A sudden rise in the incidence of a disease.</td>
<td>[+disease]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Coinfection</td>
<td>Concurrent infection of a cell or organism with two organisms</td>
<td>[+infection]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Infectious</td>
<td>producing or capable of producing infection</td>
<td>[+infection]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>ARDS</td>
<td>acute respiratory distress syndrome; adult respiratory distress syndrome</td>
<td>[-health]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Thromboembolism</td>
<td>the blocking of a blood vessel by a particle that has broken away from a blood clot at its site of formation</td>
<td>[-health]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Reinfection</td>
<td>infection following recovery from or superimposed on infection of the same type</td>
<td>[+infection]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Airborne</td>
<td>done or being in the air: being off the ground: such as: carried through the air</td>
<td>[+infection]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>The state produced by the establishment of one or more pathogenic agents (such as a bacteria, protozoans, or viruses) in or on the body of a suitable host.</td>
<td>[+infection]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Congestion</td>
<td>the problem of being unable to breathe through your nose because it is blocked, usually during an infection</td>
<td>[+infection]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Prevention Procedure against Coronavirus

The researcher found that there are 15 terms found in WHO website that are considered in prevention procedure against Coronavirus domain. The terms are concluded in prevention procedure against Coronavirus domain based on the meaning of the terms which carries its semantic feature. The researcher found several semantic features in this domain, namely, [-bacteria], [+action], [+patient], [+medical], and [-crowd]. The discussion of the features is in the following.

a. [-bacteria]

The first feature that forms prevention procedure against Coronavirus domain is [-bacteria]. Based on the table 8, [-bacteria] is found in several terms such as disinfectant, disinfection, and hand-sanitizer. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, the meaning of disinfection is the process of using a disinfectant to destroy, inactivate, or significantly reduce the concentration of pathogenic agents (such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi). The term hand-sanitizer
means a substance or product that is used to reduce or eliminate pathogenic agents (such as bacteria) on surfaces. The terms have [-bacteria] as their semantic feature since the definition of the terms shows that the terms destroying or removing bacteria. The discussion of the examples is in the following.

(6) “Measures to prevent transmission of COVID-19 that apply to all workplaces and all people at the workplace include frequent hand-washing or disinfection with alcohol-based hand-sanitizer.”

Based on the meaning of the terms and the context given above, the terms disinfection and hand-sanitizer are considered in prevention procedure against Coronavirus domain. The meaning of the terms carries the semantic feature [-bacteria]. Moreover, the context shows that the terms are preventing the transmission of the Coronavirus by destroying bacteria.

b. [+action]

Another feature that forms prevention procedure against Coronavirus domain is [+action]. The semantic feature [+action] is found in vaccination, prevention, contact-tracing, treatment, and hand-washing. The terms have [+action] as their semantic feature since the terms involves action in their definition. The discussion of the examples is in the following.

(7) “Measures to prevent transmission of COVID-19 that apply to all workplaces and all people at the workplace include frequent hand-washing or disinfection with alcohol based hand sanitizer.”

(7) “Cooperate with contact-tracing procedures to stop the spread of the virus.”

The examples above show that the terms contact-tracing and hand-washing are considered in prevention procedure against Coronavirus domain. The semantic feature [+action] is carried in the meaning of the terms. The term contact-tracing based on Merriam-Webster dictionary means the practice of identifying
and monitoring individuals WHO may have had contact with an infectious person as a means of controlling the spread of a communicable disease. The term hand-washing means the act or activity of washing one's hands according to Merriam-Webster dictionary. Moreover, the context shows that the terms are preventing the transmission of the Coronavirus. The first example shows that the term is in prevention procedure against Coronavirus domain since the action prevents Coronavirus transmission. The other example shows that the action stops the spread of the virus. Therefore, the terms are considered in prevention procedure against Coronavirus domain.

c. [+test]

Another feature that forms prevention against Coronavirus domain is [+test]. The semantic feature [+test] is found in PCR and RDT. The terms have [+test] as their semantic feature since their meaning is related to medical test. The discussion of the example is in the following.

(8) “Rapid tests (sometimes known as a rapid diagnostic test – RDT) detect viral proteins (known as antigens).”

The term RDT carries the semantic feature of [+test] since its meaning based on Merriam-Webster is rapid diagnostic test. Additionally, the context also shows that RDT is considered in prevention procedure against Coronavirus domain, since RDT prevents the Coronavirus spreading by detecting the virus.

d. [-crowd]

The other feature that forms prevention procedure against Coronavirus domain is [-crowd]. The semantic feature [-crowd] is found in isolation, self-isolate, lockdown, and stay-at-home. The terms have [-crowd] as their semantic
feature since their meaning shows the absence of crowd. The discussion of the example is in the following.

(9) “Large scale physical distancing measures and movement restrictions, often referred to as ‘lockdown’, can slow COVID-19 transmission by limiting contact between people.”

The term **lockdown** carries the semantic feature of [-crowd] based on its meaning based on Merriam-Webster dictionary, which is an emergency measure or condition in which people are temporarily prevented from entering or leaving a restricted area during a threat of danger. Additionally, the context given above also shows that **lockdown** is considered in prevention procedure against Coronavirus domain, since **lockdown** prevent the Coronavirus by slowing down the spreading of the virus.

**Table 8. Semantic Domain of Coronavirus Related Terms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Coronavirus Related Terms</th>
<th>Dictionary Meaning</th>
<th>Semantic Feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Disinfectant</td>
<td>A chemical that destroys vegetative forms of harmful microorganisms (such as bacteria and fungi) especially on inanimate objects but that may be less effective in destroying spores.</td>
<td>[-bacteria]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>The act of vaccinating.</td>
<td>[+action]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>The act of preventing or hindering.</td>
<td>[+action]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>The act or manner or an instance of treating someone or something.</td>
<td>[+action]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>PCR</td>
<td>polymerase chain reaction, a technique used to make numerous copies of a specific segment of DNA quickly and accurately.</td>
<td>[+test]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>RDT</td>
<td>rapid diagnostic test, a medical diagnostic test that is quick and easy to perform.</td>
<td>[+test]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>the action of isolating : the condition of being isolated</td>
<td>[-crowd]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Contact-Tracing</td>
<td>the practice of identifying and monitoring individuals <em>WHO</em> may have had contact</td>
<td>[+action]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Coronavirus Related Terms</td>
<td>Dictionary Meaning</td>
<td>Semantic Feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Hand-washing</td>
<td>the act or activity of washing one's hands</td>
<td>[+action]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Disinfection</td>
<td>the process of using a disinfectant to destroy, inactivate, or significantly reduce the concentration of pathogenic agents (such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi)</td>
<td>[-bacteria]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Hand-sanitizer</td>
<td>a substance or product that is used to reduce or eliminate pathogenic agents (such as bacteria) on surfaces</td>
<td>[-bacteria]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Self-isolate</td>
<td>to isolate or separate oneself or itself from others</td>
<td>[-crowd]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Lockdown</td>
<td>an emergency measure or condition in which people are temporarily prevented from entering or leaving a restricted area or building (such as a school) during a threat of danger.</td>
<td>[-crowd]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Stay-at-home</td>
<td>remaining at home especially to tend to children and domestic duties while a spouse is at work</td>
<td>[-crowd]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Types of Virus

There are 9 terms found in WHO website that are considered in types of virus domain found by the researcher. They are concluded in types of virus domain based on the meaning of the terms which carries its semantic feature. The researcher found several semantic features in this domain, which are [+virus], [+organism], and [-organism]. The discussion of the features are in the following.

a. [+virus]

The first feature that forms types of virus domain is [+virus]. Based on the table 9, [+virus] is found in several terms such as, Coronavirus, COVID-19, influenza, SARS-CoV-2, SARS-CoV, and MERS-CoV. The terms have [+virus] as
their semantic feature since the definition of the terms shows that the terms belong to the viruses family. SARS-CoV-2 for instance, is defined as the Coronavirus (Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 of the genus Betacoronavirus) that is the causative agent of COVID-19 by Merriam-Webster dictionary. The discussion of the example is in the following.

(10) “COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, which is a respiratory pathogen.”

Based on the meaning of the terms and the context given above, the terms SARS-COV-2 considered in types of virus domain. The meaning of the terms carries the semantic feature [+virus]. Moreover, the context shows that the term is included in viruses family.

b. [+organism]

Another feature that forms types of virus domain is [+organism]. The semantic feature [+organism] is found in microorganism, bacterial, and pneumococcal. The terms have [+organism] as their semantic feature since the terms involve organism in their definition. The discussion of the example is in the following.

(11) “Some people WHO become ill with COVID-19 can also develop a bacterial infection as a complication.”

The example above shows that the term bacterial is considered in types of virus domain. Bacterial is defined by Merriam-Webster dictionary as any of a domain (Bacteria) of chiefly round, spiral, or rod-shaped single-celled prokaryotic microorganisms. The semantic feature [+organism] is carried in
the meaning of the terms. Moreover, the context shows that the term is showing
the types of virus.

**Table 9. Semantic Domain of Coronavirus Related Terms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Coronavirus Related Terms</th>
<th>Dictionary Meaning</th>
<th>Semantic Feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Coronavirus</td>
<td>Any of a family (Coronaviridae) of large single-stranded RNA viruses that have a lipid envelope studded with club-shaped spike proteins, infect birds and many mammals including humans, and include the causative agents of MERS, SARS, and COVID-19.</td>
<td>[+virus]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Any of a family (Coronaviridae) of large single-stranded RNA viruses that have a lipid envelope studded with club-shaped spike proteins, infect birds and many mammals, including humans, and include the causative agents of MERS, SARS, and COVID-19.</td>
<td>[+virus]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Microorganism</td>
<td>An organism (such as a bacterium or protozoan) of microscopic or ultramicroscopic size.</td>
<td>[+organism]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bacterial</td>
<td>Any of a domain (Bacteria) of chiefly round, spiral, or rod-shaped single-celled prokaryotic microorganisms that typically live in soil, water, organic matter, or the bodies of plants and animals, that make their own food especially from sunlight or are saprophytic or parasitic, are often motile by means of flagella, reproduce especially by binary fission, and include many important pathogens.</td>
<td>[+organism]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>Any of various virus diseases of domestic animals marked especially by fever, respiratory symptoms, and inflammation of mucous membranes.</td>
<td>[+virus]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>SARS-CoV-2</td>
<td>The Coronavirus (Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 of the genus Betacoronavirus) that is the causative agent of COVID-19</td>
<td>[+virus]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>SARS-CoV</td>
<td>the Coronavirus (Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related Coronavirus of the genus Betacoronavirus) that is the causative agent of SARS</td>
<td>[+virus]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Treatment Related to Coronavirus

The researcher found that there are 8 terms found in WHO website that are considered in treatment related to Coronavirus domain. The terms are concluded in medication related to Coronavirus domain based on the meaning of the terms which carries its semantic feature. The researcher found two semantic features in this domain, namely, [+treatment] and [+medicine]. The discussion of the features is in the following:

a. [+treatment]

The semantic feature [+treatment] is the first feature that forms treatment related to Coronavirus domain. From the table 10, the semantic feature [+treatment] is found in several terms such as, antibiotics, medication, ventilator and healthcare. The terms have [+treatment] as their semantic feature since the meaning of the terms refers to treatment for patient. For instance, the term antibiotics based on Merriam-Webster dictionary means an antibacterial substance (such as penicillin, cephalosporin, and ciprofloxacin) that is used to treat or prevent infections by killing or inhibiting the growth of bacteria in or on the body. The definition shows that the term is used as a treatment.
(12) “In this case, **antibiotics** may be recommended by a health care provider.”

Based on the meaning of the terms and the context given above, the terms **antibiotics** is considered in treatment related to Coronavirus domain. The meaning of the term carries the semantic feature [+treatment]. Moreover, the context shows that the term can be used for a treatment for illness related to Coronavirus.

b. [+medicine]

Another feature that forms treatment related to Coronavirus domain is [+medicine]. The semantic feature [+medicine] is found in **hydroxychloroquine** and **medical**. The example of the term is **hydroxychloroquine** which is based on Merriam-Webster is a drug derived from quinolone that is taken orally in the form of its sulfate C18H26ClN3O·H2SO4 to treat malaria, rheumatoid arthritis, and lupus erythematosus. The terms have [+medicine] as their semantic feature since their meaning related to medicine. The discussion of the example is in the following.

(13) “Studies show **hydroxychloroquine** does not have clinical benefits in treating COVID-19.”

The term **hydroxychloroquine** carries the semantic feature of [+medicine] based on its meaning. Additionally, the context given above also shows that **hydroxychloroquine** is considered in treatment related Coronavirus domain, since WHO website plans to display that **hydroxychloroquine** cannot be used as medication for Coronavirus.

c. [-organism]

The other feature that forms treatment related to Coronavirus domain is [-organism]. The semantic feature [-organism] is found in **antigen** and **antimicrobial**.
The terms have [-organism] as their semantic feature since the terms shows the absence of organism in their definition. The discussion of the example is in the following.

(14) “Garlic is a healthy food that may have some antimicrobial properties.

The example above shows that the term antimicrobial is considered in treatment related to Coronavirus domain. The semantic feature [-organism] is carried in the meaning of the terms, which is defined by Merriam-Webster as destroying or inhibiting the growth of microorganisms and especially pathogenic microorganisms. Moreover, the context shows that the term is showing the term is related to the treatment of Coronavirus through food.

Table 10. Semantic Domain of Coronavirus Related Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Coronavirus Related Terms</th>
<th>Dictionary Meaning</th>
<th>Semantic Feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hydroxychloroquine</td>
<td>A drug derived from quinolone that is taken orally in the form of its sulfate C18H26ClN3O·H2SO4 to treat malaria, rheumatoid arthritis, and lupus erythematosus.</td>
<td>[+medicine]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>Of, relating to, or concerned with physicians or the practice of medicine.</td>
<td>[+medicine]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Antibiotics</td>
<td>An antibacterial substance (such as penicillin, cephalosporin, and ciprofloxacin) that is used to treat or prevent infections by killing or inhibiting the growth of bacteria in or on the body, that is administered orally, topically, or by injection, and that is isolated from cultures of certain microorganisms (such as fungi) or is of semi-synthetic or synthetic origin.</td>
<td>[+treatment]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Medication</td>
<td>The act to treat (someone or something) with or as if with medicine</td>
<td>[+treatment]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>Efforts made to maintain or restore physical, mental, or emotional well-being especially by trained and</td>
<td>[+treatment]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Coronavirus Related Terms</td>
<td>Dictionary Meaning</td>
<td>Semantic Feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>licensed professionals — usually hyphenated when used attributively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Antigens</td>
<td>any substance (such as an immunogen or a hapten) foreign to the body that evokes an immune response either alone or after forming a complex with a larger molecule (such as a protein) and that is capable of binding with a product (such as an antibody or T cell) of the immune response</td>
<td>[-organism]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Antimicrobial</td>
<td>Destroying or inhibiting the growth of microorganisms and especially pathogenic microorganisms.</td>
<td>[-organism]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Ventilator</td>
<td>a mechanized device that enables the delivery or movement of air and oxygen into the lungs of a patient whose breathing has ceased, is failing, or is inadequate</td>
<td>[+treatment]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Coronavirus Transmission**

The researcher found a term in *WHO* website that is considered in Coronavirus transmission domain. The term *respiratory* is concluded in Coronavirus transmission domain based on its meaning, which carries its semantic feature. The researcher found a semantic feature in this domain, which is [+breathing] since the meaning of the term based on Merriam-Webster dictionary is of or relating to breathing. The discussion of the feature is in the following.

(15) “COVID-19 is spread through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs, sneezes or speaks.”

Based on the meaning of the terms and the context given, the terms *respiratory* is considered in Coronavirus transmission domain. The meaning of the
term carries the semantic feature [+breathing]. Moreover, the context shows that how the term involves in Coronavirus transmission.

6. Organization Related to Coronavirus

The researcher found a term in WHO website that are considered in organization related to Coronavirus domain. The term is concluded in organization related to Coronavirus domain based on the meaning of the term which carries its semantic feature. The researcher found a semantic feature in this domain, which is [+organization]. The discussion of the feature is in the following.

The semantic feature [+organization] is the feature that forms organization related to Coronavirus domain. The semantic feature [+organization] is found in the term WHO. The discussion of the example is in the following.

(16) “WHO is helping to accelerate research and development efforts with a range or partners.”

According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, WHO means world health organization. Based on the meaning of the terms and the context given, the term WHO is considered in organization related to Coronavirus domain. The meaning of the term carries the semantic feature [+organization]. Moreover, the context shows that the term is an organization which is involved in handling the Coronavirus.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the analysis result discussed in the previous chapter. The outcome of the analysis shows that the objectives of the studies were achieved. The first one is about how the Coronavirus related terms are formed in WHO website. The other is about the domains of Coronavirus related terms found in WHO website.

From the previous chapter, the researcher found six word formation processes that were used in WHO website. Those are derivation process, compound, acronym, abbreviation, borrowing, and blending. The researcher found derivation process is the most dominant word formation process since it formed 32 terms. The derivation process is suitable for the development of the language since this word formation process formed a new word with affix addition only.

The researcher found six domains of Coronavirus related terms. The domains are danger of Coronavirus, prevention procedure against Coronavirus, types of virus, treatment related to Coronavirus, Coronavirus transmission, and organization related to Coronavirus. The danger of Coronavirus domain is the most dominant domain with 21 terms found. This domain consists of several semantic features such as [+damage], [-health], [+disease], [+infection], and [+danger]. Based on the findings, the researcher concludes that the articles in WHO website has an objective to remind the danger of Coronavirus towards the reader.

Another domain, prevention procedure against Coronavirus domain, consists of [-bacteria], [+action], [+patient], [+medical], and [-crowd] as its
semantic features. Types of virus domain consists of several semantic feature such as [+virus], [+organism], and [-organism]. Treatment related to Coronavirus consists of [+treatment] and [+medicine] as its semantic features. Coronavirus transmission consists of semantic feature [+breathing]. The other domain, organization related to Coronavirus, consists with only a semantic feature, which is [+organization].

After conducting this research, the researcher recommends other researcher to bring out other kinds of health terms as the object of the research. Since this research is only limited to discussing Coronavirus related terms. In addition, future researchers can analyze the word formation and semantic domain of health terms in other websites, depends on what phenomenon is happening at the moment.
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*WHO* Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard. (n.d.). Retrieved September 09th, 2020, from https://covid19.WHO.int/?gclid=Cj0KCQjw-uH6BRDQARIsA13I-UduE3EP8wS_pFn4Migf-BsU60d0c8RQKOIC1zT7JXcU4Vr0IfWKxsbaAqUKEALw_wcB
## APPENDICES

### Appendix A. Coronavirus Related Terms’ Sentences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Coronavirus</td>
<td><em>Coronavirus</em> disease (COVID-19) advice for the public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Hydroxychloroquine</td>
<td>Studies show <em>hydroxychloroquine</em> does not have clinical benefits in treating COVID-19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Autoimmune</td>
<td>The use of hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine is accepted as generally safe for patients with malaria and <em>autoimmune</em> diseases, but its use where not indicated and without medical supervision can cause serious side effects and should be avoided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>The use of hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine is accepted as generally safe for patients with malaria and autoimmune diseases, but its use where not indicated and without <em>medical</em> supervision can cause serious side effects and should be avoided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Microorganism</td>
<td>Sweat can make the mask become wet more quickly which makes it difficult to breathe and promotes the growth of <em>microorganisms</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>Some people WHO become ill with COVID-19 can also develop a bacterial <em>infection</em> as a complication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Bacterial</td>
<td>Some people WHO become ill with COVID-19 can also develop a bacterial <em>infection</em> as a complication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Antibiotics</td>
<td>In this case, <em>antibiotics</em> may be recommended by a health care provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Medication</td>
<td>There is currently no licensed <em>medication</em> to cure COVID-19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Intoxication</td>
<td>The prolonged use of medical masks can be uncomfortable. However, it does not lead to CO2 <em>intoxication</em> nor oxygen deficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Tiredness</td>
<td>The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are dry cough, <em>tiredness</em> and fever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Harmful</td>
<td>The <em>harmful</em> use of alcohol increases your risk of health problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>Call your <em>healthcare</em> provider if you need assistance or seek immediate medical care if you have fever and live in an area with malaria or dengue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>Call your healthcare provider if you need assistance or seek immediate medical care if you have fever and live in an area with <strong>malaria</strong> or dengue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Illness</td>
<td>The misuse of hydroxychloroquine can cause serious side effects and <strong>illness</strong> and even lead to death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Houseflies</td>
<td>COVID-19 is NOT transmitted through <strong>houseflies</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Disinfectant</td>
<td>Spraying and introducing bleach or another <strong>disinfectant</strong> into your body WILL NOT protect you against COVID-19 and can be dangerous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Dangerous</td>
<td>Spraying and introducing bleach or another disinfectant into your body WILL NOT protect you against COVID-19 and can be <strong>dangerous</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Poisonous</td>
<td>These substances can be <strong>poisonous</strong> if ingested and cause irritation and damage to your skin and eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Irritation</td>
<td>These substances can be poisonous if ingested and cause <strong>irritation</strong> and damage to your skin and eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Respiratory</td>
<td>COVID-19 is spread through <strong>respiratory</strong> droplets when an infected person coughs, sneezes or speaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Alcohol-Based</td>
<td>The most effective way to protect yourself against the new coronavirus is by frequently cleaning your hands with <strong>alcohol-based</strong> hand rub or washing them with soap and water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Pneumococcal</td>
<td>Vaccines against pneumonia, such as <strong>pneumococcal</strong> vaccine and Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) vaccine, do not provide protection against the new coronavirus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>Vaccines against pneumonia, such as pneumococcal vaccine and Haemophilus <strong>influenza</strong> type B (Hib) vaccine, do not provide protection against the new coronavirus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Vaccines against pneumonia, such as pneumococcal vaccine and Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) vaccine, do not provide <strong>protection</strong> against the new coronavirus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Although these vaccines are not effective against COVID-19, <strong>vaccination</strong> against respiratory illnesses is highly recommended to protect your health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Healthy</td>
<td>Garlic is a <strong>healthy</strong> food that may have some antimicrobial properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Antimicrobial</td>
<td>Garlic is a healthy food that may have some <strong>antimicrobial</strong> properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Outbreak</td>
<td>However, there is no evidence from the current outbreak that eating garlic has protected people from the new coronavirus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>COVID-19 is caused by a virus, and therefore antibiotics should not be used for prevention or treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>COVID-19 is caused by a virus, and therefore antibiotics should not be used for prevention or treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Coinfection</td>
<td>However, if you are hospitalized for COVID-19, you may receive antibiotics because bacterial coinfection is possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Clinical</td>
<td>Some specific treatments are under investigation, and will be tested through clinical trials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>WHO is helping to accelerate research and development efforts with a range or partners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>SARS-CoV-2</td>
<td>COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, which is a respiratory pathogen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Infectious</td>
<td>COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, which is a respiratory pathogen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Congestion</td>
<td>Other symptoms that are less common and may affect some patients include: Loss of taste or smell, Nasal congestion, …,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>…, Nausea or vomiting, Diarrhea, Chills or dizziness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Confusion</td>
<td>Symptoms of severe COVID-19 disease include: Shortness of breath, Loss of appetite, Confusion, …,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>ARDS</td>
<td>Complications leading to death may include respiratory failure, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), sepsis and septic shock, thromboembolism, and/or multiorgan failure, including injury of the heart, liver or kidneys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Thromboembolism</td>
<td>Complications leading to death may include respiratory failure, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), sepsis and septic shock, thromboembolism, and/or multiorgan failure, including injury of the heart, liver or kidneys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>PCR</td>
<td>Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is the most commonly used molecular test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>RDT</td>
<td>Rapid tests (sometimes known as a rapid diagnostic test – RDT) detect viral proteins (known as antigens).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Antigens</td>
<td>Rapid tests (sometimes known as a rapid diagnostic test – RDT) detect viral proteins (known as antigens).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Reinfection.</td>
<td>They also cannot alone confirm immunity or duration of protection from <strong>reinfection</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td><strong>Isolation</strong> means separating people <strong>WHO</strong> are ill with symptoms of COVID-19 and/or have tested positive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Contact-tracing</td>
<td>Cooperate with <strong>contact-tracing</strong> procedures to stop the spread of the virus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Ventilator</td>
<td>Dexamethasone is a corticosteroid that can help reduce the length of time on a <strong>ventilator</strong> and save lives of patients with severe and critical illness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Airborne</td>
<td>This evidence demonstrates viral transmission by droplets and contact with contaminated surfaces of equipment; it does not support routine <strong>airborne</strong> transmission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>SARS-CoV</td>
<td>Data from laboratory studies on <strong>SARS-CoV</strong> and <strong>MERS-CoV</strong> have shown that stability in the environment depends on several factors including relative temperature, humidity, and surface type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>MERS-CoV</td>
<td>Data from laboratory studies on <strong>SARS-CoV</strong> and <strong>MERS-CoV</strong> have shown that stability in the environment depends on several factors including relative temperature, humidity, and surface type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Hand-washing</td>
<td>Measures to prevent transmission of COVID-19 that apply to all workplaces and all people at the workplace include frequent <strong>hand-washing</strong> or disinfection with alcohol based hand sanitizer, ….</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Disinfection</td>
<td>Measures to prevent transmission of COVID-19 that apply to all workplaces and all people at the workplace include frequent hand-washing or <strong>disinfection</strong> with alcohol based hand sanitizer, ….</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Hand-sanitizer</td>
<td>Measures to prevent transmission of COVID-19 that apply to all workplaces and all people at the workplace include frequent hand-washing or disinfection with alcohol based <strong>hand-sanitizer</strong>, ….</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Self-isolate</td>
<td>The management of people with COVID-19 or their contacts is also critical e.g. requiring workers <strong>WHO</strong> are unwell or <strong>WHO</strong> develop symptoms to stay at home, <strong>self-isolate</strong> and contact a medical professional or the local COVID-19 information line for advice on testing and referral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Lockdown</td>
<td>Large scale physical distancing measures and movement restrictions, often referred to as <code>lockdown</code>, can slow COVID-19 transmission by limiting contact between people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Stay-at-home</td>
<td><strong>WHO</strong> recognizes that at certain points, some countries have had no choice but to issue <strong>stay-at-home</strong> orders and other measures, to buy time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI