



The Implications of Coronavirus Outbreak on the Vocabularies and Language Styles of Arabic-speaking Indonesians

Rita Febrianta

IAIN Bukittinggi

ritaputri@gmail.com

Daud Mohammed Daud

Sudan University of Science and Technology

elmozura@gmail.com

Zikrawahyuni Maiza

IAIN Bukittinggi

zikra.wahyuni@iainbukittinggi.ac.id

ENGLISH ABSTRACT

This study examines the implications of the Corona pandemic on the vocabulary and style of non-native Arabic speakers in Indonesia. The aim of this study is to identify new vocabulary and phrases acquired by Indonesian teachers and students. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The results showed that there are several new vocabularies, new phrases, and some specific terms used in teacher and students' writing.

Keywords: Corona Pandemic, Non-native speakers, Arabic Vocabularies, Arabic Styles

INDONESIAN ABSTRACT

Studi ini mengkaji implikasi pandemi Corona terhadap kosakata dan gaya bahasa bukan penutur asli Bahasa Arab di Indonesia. Tujuan studi ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi kosakata dan frasa baru yang diperoleh oleh guru dan siswa. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat beberapa kosakata, frasa baru, dan beberapa istilah spesifik yang digunakan dalam tulisan guru dan siswa.

Kata Kunci: Pandemi Corona, Bukan Penutur Asli, Kosakata Bahasa Arab, Stilistika Arab

Introduction

The Coronavirus outbreak has brought several changes in various sectors all over the worlds. It has also affected all aspects of human activities globally ranging from education, research, sports, entertainment, transportation, worship, social gathering/interactions, economy, businesses, and politics (Onyema, Eucheria, Obafemi, Sen, Atonye, Sharma & Alsayed, 2020). The Linguistic communication was also directly affected by this in terms and phrases that entered the dictionaries of different languages. Some researchers discussed it, especially in the aspects of terminology and translation.

The continuous spread of the coronavirus pandemic has also led to significant social and psychological consequences, which are reflected in the emergence of new vocabulary (Katermina, 2020). This study comes to know that effect on the Arabic language as a second or foreign language for Indonesians -teachers and learners- and knowing what Corona has brought about in their spoken and written speech at the level of vocabulary and expression styles. The study tried to monitor the reflections of Corona in the discourse of teachers and learners from two angles: a sociolinguistic angle and terminological lexical by enumerating the vocabulary, analyzing and classify it according to its semantic fields and contextual areas, to reveal the features of its renewal, show the extent of its conformity with the Arabic linguistic custom, and monitoring its structural deviations and structural displacements and determining the colour of the lexical enrichment medium under which the word comes (derivation, Arabization, translation ...). Then revealing the deliberative dimensions of the expressions and their shades, the researchers relied on the descriptive approach and survey induction and direct and indirect interview via digital media with teachers and learners in collecting data.

The sample of this study are several conversations of Arabic language teachers in East Java Indonesia through the WhatsApp group as well as the students of the Arabic Language Department at the Bukittinggi Islamic State Institute in Indonesia who are asked to write about Coronavirus Outbreak. The researchers, at the same time, raised the idea of the subject. After sending their submissions, the researchers asked them to specify the new words related to the corona pandemic. The study consisted of: an introduction in the general theoretical framework, the first axis: the status of the Arabic language in Indonesia, and the second axis: samples from the writings and a glossary with a list of vocabulary, phrases, and methods grouped for Corona Pandemic. Followed by an analysis

of the vocabularies, methods and their classification, and finally, the presentation of the results and some recommendations.

Many studies dealt with the impact of the Corona pandemic on languages in general, and some in Arabic in particular. It is our subject from those studies:

The language related to Corona, linguistic innovations and lexical richness in crises, by Dr. Salah Othman, at the beginning of his study, dealt with thought and its impact on language, then reviewed: "The mechanism of linguistic development in general, and the features of this development in times of specific crises, which affect people from time to time, whether they are Societal, political, economic or scientific crises, with a focus on the most prominent innovations and lexical additions in the countries of the English-speaking world during the Corona pandemic "(<http://www.acrseg.org/4164>) Then came to these side headings in his study How does language develop? Crises and language development, the Corona pandemic and the linguistic movement, naming the disease between neutrality and racism, Corona and linguistic innovation, the lexical richness during the Corona crisis, and under the last heading, he listed a glossary in which fifty words and a term for the pandemic, then concluded by saying, "Finally," Thorn "indicates that a language Corona can help people understand the dimensions of the current worsening crisis, but it may also increase levels of tension and confusion regarding the understanding of the technical, economic and political language frequently reported in the media and the conversations of specialists. Hence the urgent need to turn to experts, including linguists, whose roles have been deliberately marginalized for a long time. In other words, we have to come to terms with unfamiliar scientific terminology, at least guided by the Chinese experience during the Corona pandemic, where a whole new speciality has been launched to address language services as part of the emergency response to disasters, which has been called "emergency linguistics." This specialization's main objective is to emphasize the participation of linguists in combating the Corona pandemic to avoid miscommunication and understanding and control disputes resulting from language use during public emergencies. "[Http://www.acrseg.org/4164](http://www.acrseg.org/4164)).

Dictionary of Covid-19 English-French-Arabic (Glossary of Covid-19 terms English-French-Arabic) published by the Arab Organization for Education, Culture, and Science, Arabization Coordination Office, Rabat (2020), located in eighty pages. It contained more than two hundred terms in alphabetical order. Where the introduction of

the word was presented in the three languages, and the term was defined in Arabic, it came in the opening in Arabic: "Within the framework of the efforts made by the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science, and its specialized apparatus, the Arabization Coordination Office in Rabat, to develop modern scientific dictionaries that touch the Arabic equivalent of scientific terms in various disciplines, proceeded The dictionaries section of the centre monitors the most prominent scientific terms related to the Coronavirus from scientific articles, specialized sites, and medical journals to prepare this dictionary according to the methodology adopted for developing dictionaries "(Arab Organization, 2020: 6).

Other articles dealt with the issue of language and our Corona, including: (Language in the Time of Coronavirus) by Dr. Sabri Al-Rabihat, where he stated: "People are using new or underused vocabulary and terms with an uncharacteristic intensity. The names, terms, and new derivations refer to the name of the new enemy" COVID-19," Which has become known in all languages; in different countries and cultures, people have come to understand what is meant by "the protein cell" and the means of its infiltration into the respiratory system and its stability in the larynx before it reaches the lungs and begins to multiply inside the alveoli carrying oxygen and works to destroy it "<https://alghad.com>).

Inevitably, there are other studies, but what the researchers reviewed meets the essential purpose, which is that there are new words and terms and others are developing that have entered the Arabic language dictionary, which is what the study seeks to know in the discourse of learners of the Arabic language and its Indonesian learners.

Methods

The researchers relied on the descriptive and survey induction method in conducting the study, and on a direct and indirect interview via digital media with teachers in collecting the material. The study sample consisted of 23 Arabic language teachers in the WhatsApp group on the island of East Java in Indonesia, and 65 students of the Arabic Language Department in State Islamic Institute of Bukittinggi, who responded to the request to write, where the researchers put forward the idea of the topic of writing about Corona, and after some sample sent their submissions, the researchers asked them to identify the new words. The researchers restricted them and analyzed them in a table.

The Arabic Language in Indonesia

The Republic of Indonesia is located in an archipelago in the southeast of Asia's continent between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Indonesia is bordered by Malaysia, East Timor, and New Guinea, and its area: 1,904,569 square kilometers, its capital, Jakarta, and its official language is Bahasa Indonesia. Mahayana (2009) added that Bahasa Indonesia is a language that was developed from Malay language. Some Indonesia people also speak English, Dutch and hundreds of local dialects. The Indonesia political system is Republican, which gained independence from the Dutch occupation on 17 August 1945, and its currency is Indonesian rupiah, and its population of 253,609,643 people (per July 2014 estimates) 0.95% (2014 estimate) and ethnic distribution: 40% Javanese, 15.5% Sandan, 3.7% Malay, 3.6% Batak, 3% Madurans, as well as many ethnicities.

The majority of the population professes Islam: 87.2%, Christians 9.9%, 1.7%, and 0.9% Hindus. There are other religions, such as Buddhism and Confucianism, the most important products are oil, natural gas, textiles, cars, electrical equipment, rice, peanuts, rubber, cocoa, and palm oil. (See <https://www.aljazeera.net/encyclopedia/countries>.)

Arabic language begun to spread in Indonesia since the introduction of Islam in the seventh century AD with Arab and Muslim merchants' arrival. "The entry of the Arabic language into Indonesia dates back to the time when the Islamic religion entered Indonesian in the first century AH, meaning the seventh century AD" (Effendi, 2015, 11). The Arabic language was the primary language in commercial and cultural communication for the Indonesian people with its various tribes, and "contributed an enormous number of its vocabulary to enrich the Indonesian language" (Effendi, 2015, 12, and Majid 1988) Rather, more than that, during that period. Even before the First World War, the Indians wrote the Malay language, which was prevalent in all parts of the archipelago, with the Arabic script until the Dutch colonialists came, who replaced it with the Latin alphabet, and introduced the Dutch language as a compulsory subject in schools in the late ninth century AD as they tried, systematically and systematically, reduce the effects of the Arabic language and its culture in Indonesia. (See: Effendi, 2015, 12, and Al-Ashari 1988).

The Arabic language has other clear effects in the life of the Indonesian people, represented in the "plastic arts and the art of Arabic calligraphy that adorn mosques, tombs and buildings of Islamic institutions, and in recent decades new forms of decorative

calligraphy have appeared, as well as the effects of judgment, proverbs, and prophetic praises all that have gained acceptance and have become part of the language of communicative conversation." The daily deliberation, especially in the pastoral community, some of whom are good at reading poetry based on the weight of Khalili performances, as well as Arabic songs are widespread among Indonesian Muslims, as they are fond of singing in various languages and cultures "(Effendi, 2015, 13, adapted) "It is also important to look at the Indonesian state's policy in languages. In the document (The National Language Policy of 1999), we find that the Arabic language is placed in one line with languages: English, German, Japanese, French, Chinese, and others as a foreign language. However, Arabic is the only foreign language that has been added. It has another position: the language of the Islamic religion and the language of Islamic culture. Thus, this document has become a primary reference for teaching the Arabic language "(Effendi, 2015, 24).

Objectives of Teaching and Learning Arabic in Indonesia

In Indonesia, the country with the world's largest Muslim population, Arabic is one of the most essentially used foreign languages (Albantani & Madkur, 2019). Therefore, Arabic become one of the core subject that is taught in some educational institutions, especially the Islamic institution. The objective of teaching and learning Arabic language in Indonesia are as written below ("Effendi, 2008, And God's Calculus 1990, and Sunanto, 2012): 1) The religious, educational goal: to read and teach the Qur'an and to indoctrinate daily affairs, in addition to understand the sacred sciences. 2) To understand the heritage books: by reading books of grammar, morphology, rhetoric, and classical literature, and then translating them to society. 3) The goal of the educational factor is to learn and teach Arabic is a foreign language without linking it to any other purpose to raise expressive competence and to acquire and acquire the four skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing, and learning and teaching Arabic may come according to the curriculum established by the government of Indonesia. 4) Personal factor here is to learn and teach the Arabic language for particular purposes such as tourism and looking for job in the Arab countries, or the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

These are the most important reasons and factors that encourage Indonesians to teach and learn Arabic in public and private institution, with total number of 23,164

primary schools, 11,756 middle schools, and 4,439 secondary schools (Effendi, 2015,20). As for university education, it can be divided into four types (Effendi, 2009, 402), they are: Teaching the Arabic language in the Department of Arabic Language and Literature (Arts) and teaching it in the Faculties of Education to in-service teachers, and teaching it in the Islamic Sciences Colleges is required by the university. And they are teaching it in other foreign language departments, such as the Department of Indonesian Literature, Economics, and Foreign Relations. Effendi points out that the first department specialized in Arabic literature in Indonesia is the Department of Arabic Literature at the University of Indonesia Jakarta, established in July 1960 CE, followed by the Department of Arabic Literature at Sunan Kalijaga Islamic State University, Yogyakarta in October 1961 (Effendi, 2015, 21).

In 1999, as initiated by Ahmad Fuad Effendi, an association for Arabic language teachers in Indonesia was established under the name of IMLA which stands for *Ittihad Mudarrisi al-Lughah al-Arabiyyah* (Muradi, 2016). The union has held dozens of local, regional and international seminars and conferences and signed scientific memoranda of understanding, academic and cultural agreements with many similar institutions in the world (Effendi, 2015, 23)

Indonesia consists of many islands and regions. The region with the largest population of East Java, with 46092205 people (2020), and the lowest is North Kalimantan, with a population of only 716400. The most famous tourist area is Bali and the Corona crisis, which has 45 practical ways to diverge from the Corona pandemic for tourists from multiple countries outside Indonesia. And also, an economic region in Indonesia in the year 2019 is North Maluku. The largest area in Papua 31903605 km² and the smallest size is Indonesia's capital, which is Jakarta.

Language and Its Development

Language grows and multiplies by any means, including status, derivation, synthesis, pasting, translation, and borrowing. Marie Bay states, "The creation of new words takes place in several different ways, namely: derivation, synthesis, deficiency, shortening, status, functional change and borrowing (Bay, 1998: 157 And what follows) "Standard Arabic in the modern era was full of many examples of semantic development ... As for the growth in terms of scientific terms, it exceeded thousands in every science and art until every science had its dictionary that included colours of linguistic evolution,

such as Arabization, derivation, sculpture, and moral generation (Kaddour, 2003: 315). This development is one of its characteristics: "It proceeds slowly, and it occurs on its own, and it is algebraic phenomena" (Wafi, 2002: 315). Various reasons lead to a change in the meaning of expressions, the development of their connotations, and the change of their purposes, including the emergence of need, invention, social development, emotional feelings, linguistic deviation, metaphorical transmission, innovation, and frequent use (see Omar, 1998: 237 and beyond). These reasons are divided into two parts, a division within the language itself. The human person has no involvement in it, and a section outside the language, which is the one in which the human may interfere and control it in some way, and the growth and change of language may start due to and conclude due to such as: What the world is witnessing today, due to the Corona pandemic (Covid 19) Which generated hundreds of words, terms and phrases in various natural languages, especially global ones, which are learned by non-people outside their home country, and the Arabic language is one of those languages, some of its words have evolved and others have changed and a third has grown through one of the previous means, and since the world is full of its space with a barrage of communication frequencies And communication and direct broadcasting, which breaks down the temporal dimension and converges the spatial dimension, and the news becomes rapidly circulating as the speed of lightning spread, "which is a new stage characterized by the complete penetration of the privacy of peoples, leaping over traditional authorities, and removing barriers to trade, information and thought" (Al-Dhabib, 2006: 83). For this reason, the researchers saw that some members of the Indonesian Arabic-speaking community, educated or educated, should stand by to record the repercussions of the Corona pandemic.

For the study procedures, the researchers assigned their students and fellow teachers to write brief articles about the Coronavirus outbreak and then determine the new terms that they do not know or do not use. Abandoned is one of the linguistic aggregates that lie in the body of dictionaries and library files. What is essential to research in this division is the first section—common vocabulary with its three types.

What is meant by it? A common vocabulary is known as words are frequently used, known to have meaning and significance in several fields, contexts, and daily conventions, and among the characteristics of common vocabulary are: (Mecca List Dt: 13): repetition, which is intended to be frequent use and spread, meaning that the word is not frequently

repeated in a particular text It decreases in the rest of the language texts, and the importance is intended to indicate that the word may lack the control of repetition and spread, but it is nonetheless important for learning, the linguistic level at which it is advanced, and the ease of understanding.

When a nation invades a natural phenomenon or an environmental disaster or a crisis of economic or political crises, this may affects the nation's language as well, so its vocabulary moves from its locations and changes others. Hence, it moves from lack of use to frequent use, for example. It may return to its previous position after the end of the crisis, and perhaps it acquired A new meaning and transformed into a field other than its first field. The richness of the verbal language increases, the concept of which says, "is that the language has enough words to express what its owners have of ideas and things" (al-Tayyib, 2005: 12). Therefore, the movement of words must be monitored at the time of the crisis. And recording it to be a witness of that period, and this is what the researchers try to do and record it among the Arabic-speaking Indonesian in their social communication and their oral and written communication, in their forums, lectures, and intellectual and scientific dialogues.

The Implications of the Coronavirus Outbreak on the Vocabularies and Language Styles of Arabic-speaking Indonesians

Table 1. The most critical observed words and phrases from the submissions are:

الكلمات المفردة	التراكيب	التراكيب	التراكيب
Single words	Structures	Structures	Structures
يهاجم	تعزيز مناعة الجسم	مكافحة كوفيد ١٩ .	المسافة الاجتماعية
Assault/strike	Immune booster	Covid19 Control	Social distancing
المقصف	بمجال العزل.	حجر صحي	مقلقة للجمهور
Cafeteria	Isolated area	Health stone	Global problem
خطير	مخالطة شخص مصاب	حديث العالم	هلع العثور
Critical	Contact with an infected person	World's topic	Panic
يقلقون	عدم التجمع	حماية الصحة	وباء عالمي
They worry	Not gathering together	Health protection	Global epidemic

المخاوف	خوفا الإصابة بالفيروس	عدوى الرئة.	ليشبتوا في بيوتهم.
Fears	Fear of contracting the virus	Lung infection	To stay at home
قناعا	الدراسة عبر الإنترنت	حفظ المسافات	ضغط الدم
Mask	Online study	Main a distance	Blood pressure
كمامة	رعاية أجسادهم	فيروس كورونا	فيروس كوفيد-19.
Mask	Take care of their bodies	Coronavirus	Covid19 virus
السعال	ستعطل عملية	ضرب بلدي	قطاع السياحة
Cough	Process crashes	Strike my country	Tourism sector
العطس	السعال الجاف	ضعفًا عقليًا	صعوبة في التنفس
Sneeze	Dry cough	Mentally weak	Difficulty breathing
الضحايا	رشحات البلغم	ضيق التنفس	صنع لقاح
Victims	Ventilator	Narrow breathing	Vaccine production
الحزين	تعطيل ادراسة	التباعد الاجتماعي	التدابير الوقائية
Sad	Hinder the learning	Social distancing	Face shield
اشتكى	التعميم بين مجتمع	الجهاز التنفسي	إجراءات احترازية
Register	Popular in society	Respiratory system	Precautionary procedure
الأعراض	تناول اللحوم النيئة	جهود الوقاية	إجراءات الوقاية
Syndrome	Eating undercooked meat	Prevention efforts	Prevention procedure
تباطؤ	التنشئة الإجتماعية	إغلاق المدارس	استخدام القناع
Dragging	Socializing	Schools close	Using mask
يطراً	الحالات الإيجابية	الأقنعة الجراحية	إشعار اخر
Intervene	Positive condition	Surgical mask	Other caution
ووحان	بوسيلة اللمس.	الأقنعة الفيروسية	انتشار الفيروس
Wuhan	Through direct touch	Mask virus	The spread of the virus
انتشرت	تجعلها منهكة	أكثر عرضة	الانكماش الاقتصادي
Spread	Make tired	More likely	Economic disruption
أصبحت	تجذب التجمعات الكبيرة	الالتهاب الرئوي	بسبب الإهمال العديدة
Hit	Avoid the crowd	Pulmonary inflammation	Due to numerous neglect
الوقاية	حفظ الصحة	فيروس كورونا	فيروس القرن
Prevention	Keep healthy	Coronavirus	Coronavirus

مظاهر سطحية	جنوب شرق اسيا	التهاب الحلق	معقم
Superficial manifestations	Southeast Asia	Hot throat	Disinfected
	نشاط اقتصادي مشوش	عدم التجمع	كمامة
	Disorted economic activity	No gathering	Mask
	الوباء المتنفشي عالميا	التباعد الاجتماعي	الخوف خائفون
	Global epidemic	Social distancing	Fears

General notes on the list:

Although the study's nature and its methodology are to reveal new vocabulary and structures, without far from statistics, and to use its tools, still, the researchers estimated to provide some general statistical information, perhaps useful in subsequent studies, as the total of the vocabulary and structures identified by the sample amounted to eighty-six words and phrases And a sentence: Twenty-two of them are single words in which there are seven verbs, the rest are nouns and derivatives, and the compositions are sixty-four combinations, the details of which are: the arrangement of the additional phrase is repeated thirty times, and the word of the adjective and the described repeated twenty times, and the adverbial name appeared six times, while the sentence was mentioned eight times.

All the verbs that I have mentioned are more verbs. Not among them are abstract. The increase changes the form of the verb and adds in its meaning, as the general rule says: an increase matches every increase in the pronunciation in the definition. The growth is related to the morphological formulas and derivative weights. The derivation is one of the properties of the Arabic language. It is far from the language Indonesian Sticking and thus absent from the sample's individuals' linguistic thinking.

There are words that the sample members stated that they are not known to them because they are included in the composition of a centre for the phrase (described/added) or dedicated to the words (adjective / added to it). The researchers attribute this to the lack of focus on the context in which the name is mentioned, and the most likely reason is the methods that learned it. Arabic language, far from word contexts and their derivations, which is one of the deficiencies of the Arabic teaching curriculum for non-native speakers.

Some words are repeated in different forms such as (fear, fear, fear, worry and worry, cough, dry cough ...). There are some words that the sample members know in other synonyms, such as vaccine: medicine, epidemic: disease, canteen: the restaurant will occur: appear. The words and structures mentioned represent different semantic fields, including abstracts and many other senses, from the branches: professions and jobs (medical, Health, psychological, social, educational, and economic). This overlap exposes the sample to different linguistic experiences. There are words that the researchers expected that the sample did not mention, such as pandemic, infection.

Analyze some words and phrases

Preventive measures: a noun phrase made up of described (standards) and an adjective (preventative), a new phrase for students. masterminded) came by the Arabs, "and masterminded it and ponder: consider its consequences, and Astdberh: saw in consequence what has not seen in the chest; and knew it studying them any steamboat, and the measure of it: to consider what shall devolve to punish him, and reflection: reflection in it (Ibn Manzur, 2003), which is an uncommon verb among Indonesians due to its absence from the content of educational curricula in their country.

﴿أَفَلَا يَتَذَكَّرُونَ الْقُرْآنَ﴾ (النساء ٨٢) ﴿أَفَلَا يَتَذَكَّرُونَ الْقُرْآنَ أَمْ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبٍ أَقْفَالُهَا﴾ (محمد ٢٤)

Most of them do not know its meaning, as for the word (preventive) it is the verb (prevention) of prevention and the most popular phrase among Arabic teachers in Indonesia is (prevention is better than cure). Preventive, all of which are verbal collocations (coins).

Use the mask / use the mask: a noun phrase composed of an additive (use) and an additive (mask/muzzle) translated verbal syndromes, the mask on the weight of (effective), and the muzzle on the weight of the (effective) and they are from The names of the invented machine and they have more than one field beside the health field. There is an industry field to protect the nose, eyes, and lungs from the effects of pollution.

Complain complained about a past verb that is related to Corona disease and what the patients suffer, meaning: "He showed his resentment and distress at him and complained about the pain in which he was in pain: he pained, groaned, lamented, he used his voice, and they did not feel pain in their discourse." It sounds that are difficult to

pronounce for some Indonesians who are not well trained in it, and the verb has other unhealthy fields such as legal and social.

Another Notice: A noun phrase from verbal collocations, made up of a description (notice) and another attribute of the phrase's indirect relationship to the health field. And communication and a notice of the weight of an action and its root is the verb (poetry), which is a verb used and known to Indonesian students. He felt cold, and I feel the heat. The phrase is denoted, and Indonesians are teachers and learners who have problems with conformity in using the tool (the).

Symptoms: We say the symptoms of the disease, the symptoms of the disease began to appear on it: What appears on the patient from the emergent phenomena, such as the sign of the disease is a common sign of the disease, and the most common sign of the disease is (the disease) and the most common sign of the disease. And the opinion without a vision, and in the science of logic, he did something else in their native languages.

Hitting my country: a sentence consisting of a past verb (beating) and a subject pronoun that refers back to the virus and an object with a phrase composed of an additive and an additive to it (my country) and struck here in the sense of attack and invasion, which is a verb known to students in its common meaning: roads and flogging, and the learner used it metaphorically. As a result of the translation effect, the meaning of the sentence was transformed from the direct meaning of its vocabulary to a synthetic connotation, and the sentence thus became a metaphorical idiomatic expression, and the significance of metaphoric structures and their contexts, which constitutes understanding among Indonesian Arabic language learners because it transcends the first and direct meaning and displaces it, and the second meaning needs a high linguistic culture to collect it, The sentence has an indirect relationship with the health field and is of little use because it represents an elegant literary language.

Quarantine: (quarantine) is a procedure to which people who have been exposed to an infectious disease are subject, and this is if they contracted the disease or not, by isolation in a designated place and providing him with health care and appropriate service. The installation is a descriptive phrase consisting of the adjective (healthy) and the described quarantine, and stone is an old term In Islamic jurisprudence.

Blood pressure: a noun phrase that creates an additional sentence. Pressed on the weight of a verb, which is (added) and the word blood (added to it) with emphasis, and blood's origin is my blood. Still, the lam was removed, and the meme made the letter of its syntax, which is a term that expresses the force of blood flow on the walls of the blood vessels that take oxygen, food, and water to the human body. The learner used this term in the phrase related to the Covid 19 epidemic, and it was not popular then because the word is common in biological and medical specialities; that is, it is of little use by Indonesian Arabic learners as it appeared in their writings, although the word is related to the health field.

Sneezing: a noun defined by the weight of the verb, and it means the human body's response to disturbing the sense of smell, either from within or from outside. And it explodes in the air suddenly, not administratively, through the nose or the mouth, and if it spreads in the air, it will transmit the virus to others. Not every sneezer is infected with Covid 19. This word is widespread among learners of Arabic and its Indonesian teachers. It is also mentioned in the noble hadith, but it is difficult for some to relate it to the medical context in which it is mentioned.

Social distancing: (social distancing) a noun phrase made up of the description (spacing) and the (social) attribute, which is a new phrase for students and is used in the health field. And the strong brotherhood among them indicates their Indonesian known in the world. The social characteristic of it is the position of these people entirely. They respect each other. And the learner wrote this word with a misspelling by cutting off her gossip (the socialite). This condition indicates that the word is not common to her, and the correct one is without hamza cut according to orthography.

A global epidemic: a noun phrase made up of the descriptor (epidemic) and another attribute of the phrase directly related to the health field, and the epidemic and the virus spread among humans in a large area, not on one continent but continents, just as the epidemic and pandemics spread in the sixties and at this age. This term is strange for learners and teachers of Arabic in Indonesia, as it is not mentioned in the Arabic language teaching curricula.

Among the idiomatic expressions mentioned in the writings of the learners, the economic downturn is defined as "a decrease in the level of prices of goods and services"

(<https://www.marefa.org>) and its indirect relationship to the health field. However, the world economy is known to teachers and some students in Indonesia.

Features of innovation in writing the sample: By this title, we mean: new words and expressions - in terms of their derivation, formulation, and use - contained in the writings of the sample, against the known linguistic convention, then judging them as permissible or conservative and trying to explain that, and among the most prominent of what came from that was in the formulas of morphological weights. Non-standard weight, including the collection of some names other than the usual analogy, such as a person gathered two eyes, a fever, collected: a fever, and for example a fog...) and a weight (washing) came as a source of action (washing) and a crack for a headache, shaking hands in the position of a handshake.

In feminization and remembrance, a member of the sample dealt with the word (B) as feminine. The sample used the verb (drinking) to swallow pills, (anti-corruption) for disinfectant, and (by touch) to touch. The sample dealt with the transitive verb to affect the transgressor for a single object, so they wrote: The employee is forbidden to go to work.

Among the features of renewal is the inclusion of some verbs with the meanings of other verbs such as: (This virus has spread to some people using touch). It has spread meaning (moved). Qatar came out of the people who had been infected with this virus) (rot) meaning infected, and the verb came (spread quickly) in the sense of spread, the phrase "dissolve Qatar" needs explanation from the writer, and the writer used the verb (rot) as a synonym for the passive verb (infected).

Looking at these new uses, we return their causes to: Wrong analogy: The source (washing) came on an activation weight, which is weight specific to the quadruple verbs that increase the validity of the other, such as Zoom in and praise. Al-Ashmouni says: "So measure (activate) with emphasis if it is true to the lam (activation)" (Al-Ashmouni 1993: 2/587) And it says in the explanation of al-Mufassal: "As for (act), its source comes on activation towards breaking it by breaking it." (Ibn Yaish, 2001: 4/54) and the reason for the wrong analogy here is that the writer made the action more (washed) not (washed) it would be It has a validity point of view, and the measurement of (broken) came on the weight of an object such as: wounded, feverish, and contaminated, all of which are accusative nouns that bear the indication of the occurrence of an ill action, so I put the

object of illness (headache), As well as shaking hands for interaction indicating participation. Feminization (the epidemic), in analogy with its end, which was sealed with the elongated alif, which is one of the basic feminine signs in the Arabic language after the T, because "the t is more, and it shows a sign of the alif, and because it is not confused with others, unlike the Alef, it is confused with others, so it needs to be distinguished" (Al-Ashmouni 1993: 4/179) So, the problem does not concern the speaking in a language other than Arabic today, for it is an old problem, as it is clear from the text, and the author has a question in its measurement, bearing in mind that there are names of a note that is stamped with a thousand feminine elongated, Such as: construction and cover, beside the feminine names: Samaa Shaima Najla is red ... It goes without saying that the feminine noun is known as "appreciation by conscience, referring to the name and the like, as a response in diminution as (yadia) (diminishing a hand) to what is in it sense, And referring to him as (that) and its meaning and existence in his deed, its fall from his number, and the feminization of his experience, his adjective, or his condition "(Al-Ashmouni 1993: 4/180).

Dependence on translation: the structural and semantic characteristics of the Arabic language differ from the characteristics of Indonesian languages a lot, and many teachers and students resort to literal translation when they lack the appropriate term to express an idea, so the term (anti-corruption) in the Indonesian language is (Antiseptik). The origin of the term is borrowed from the English language (Antiseptic) and its meaning (antiseptic). The writer translated the term directly from the Indonesian language, with a descriptive phrase not used in the Arabic language.

Affection with the mother tongue: This appears in the context, and the problems that most of the participants have fallen into, which are the arrangement of sentence elements, a chaos of presentation, unjustified delay, inaccuracy in the use of the letters of meanings, especially prepositions and the rest of the connections, and identical definition and disguises, and remembrance and feminization: Examples of this are: (Even additional measures in case of emergency, the government takes preventive measures such as not gathering to disrupt the study, even Indonesia applies the system closure until further notice) until the standards in addition to the state of emergency, the government took preventive measures such as not gathering and disrupting the study and applied the closure system until further notice. It is noted that most of the linguistic excesses in the

writing of the sample are not acceptable with a standard view. However, it does not miss the meaning, which will allow it to be modestly accepted by descriptive linguists. It is also noticed the predominance of the medical health field vocabulary over the social in this vocabulary and expressions, as a result of the nature of the subject of writing, and this indicates the lack of exposure of the sample members to the vocabulary of life Health and its terminology during their language formation stages.

Conclusion

From the explanation above about the impact of coronavirus outbreak on the emergence of new Arabic vocabulary, the conclusion can be highlighted as follows: 1) The new vocabulary and phrases covered the semantic fields of abstracts and the field of separate senses. Among its sections: Sciences and Professions in Medicine and Health, Economics, Sociology, and Management. 2) There are new terms besides the sub-terms common to more than one field of knowledge with which the sample has become acquainted and entered its linguistic dictionary. 3) Most of the new terms in the sample's writings are specific to the field of diseases, epidemics, and prevention, and these words did not appear in the sample's daily communicative discourse (the absence of a deliberative dimension). 4) The most common means of lexical enrichment used in vocabulary and structures is translation and syntax besides localization. Compound phrases (verbal collocations/numismatics) are more frequent than single words, and there is an indication of structures and metaphors. 5) Students and teachers participated in assigning some new words and phrases. 6) There are words familiar to the lexicon of the sample. Still, their syntactic linguistic context is far from their knowledge due to their lack of exposure to the different word contexts in the stages of their linguistic preparation. 7) The use of most of the phrases and words came following the Arabic linguistic custom and did not deviate from it. Only a few and most of the features of renewal observed were in the arrangement of sentence elements and non-standard derivative weights in names and sources. 8) There are words that the researchers expected that was not mentioned in the sample, such as pandemic and infection.

The researchers recommend: 1) Conducting such a study in other countries and comparing its results and using them in the Arabic teaching curriculum. 2) Create a specialized dictionary on life and Health for non-Arabic speakers.

References

القرآن الكريم

- ابن منظور، أبو الفضل جمال الدين محمد بن مكرم (٢٠٠٣) لسان العرب، دار صادر، بيروت.
- ابن يعيش، يعيش بن علي (٢٠٠١) شرح المفصل للزحشري، قدّم له ووضع حواشيه وفهارسه، إميل بديع يعقوب، دار الكتب العلمية بيروت، ط الأولى.
- الأشموني، علي نور الدين بن محمد بن عيسى (١٩٩٣) شرح الأشموني لألفية ابن مالك، تحقيق: عبد الحميد السيد محمد، المكتبة الأزهرية للتراث، القاهرة.
- أفندي، أحمد فؤاد (٢٠١٥) آفاق تاريخية للغة العربية في إندونيسيا، سلسلة العربية في العالم (٢) مركز الملك عبد الله بن عبد العزيز الدولي لخدمة اللغة العربية، الرياض، ط الأولى.
- أنيس، إبراهيم وآخرون (د ت) المعجم الوسيط.
- باي، ماريو (١٩٩٨) أسس علم اللغة، ترجمة، د. أحمد مختار عمر، عالم الكتب، القاهرة، ط الثامنة.
- جامعة أم القرى (د ت) قائمة مكة للمفردات الشائعة، معهد اللغة العربية، وحدة البحوث والمناهج، سلسلة دراسات في المناهج (١) مطابع الصفا مكة المكرمة، ط الأولى.
- الضبيب، أحمد بن محمد (٢٠٠٦م) اللغة العربية في عصر العولمة، مكتبة العبيكان، الرياض، ط الثانية.
- الطيب، عيد محمد (٢٠٠٥) الثروة اللفظية وسبل تنميتها، مكتبة الرشد ناشرون الرياض، ط الأولى.
- عمر، أحمد مختار (١٩٩٨) علم الدلالة، عالم الكتب، القاهرة ط الخامسة.
- قدّور، أحمد محمد (٢٠٠٣) كدخل إلى فقه اللغة العربية، دار الفكر المعاصر، دمشق، ط الثالثة.
- وافي، علي عبد الواحد (٢٠٠٢) علم اللغة، نُهضة مصر للطباعة والنشر، القاهرة، ط الثامنة.
- المنظمة العربية للتربية والثقافة والعلوم (٢٠٢٠) معجم مصطلحات كوفيد-١٩ إنجليزي-فرنسي - عربي) من إصدارات مكتب تنسيق التعريب الرباط، ط الأولى.

Katarmina. 2020. Reflection on the social and psychological consequences of the coronavirus pandemic in the new vocabulary of the non-professional English language medical discourse. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, Vol. 486.

Mahayana, Maman S. 2009. Perkembangan bahasa Indonesia-Melayu di Indonesia dalam konteks sistem pendidikan. *Jurnal Pemikiran Alternatif Kependidikan*, Vol 14 (3).

Muradi, Ahmad. 2016. Pengembangan kompetensi guru bahasa Arab melalui IMLA sebagai organisasi profesi. *Journal of Arabic Studies*, Vol. 1 (2).

Onyema, E.M., Eucheria, N.C., Obafemi, F.A., Sen, S., Atonye, F.G., Sharma, A., and Alsayed, A.O. 2020. Impact of Coronavirus pandemic on education. *Journal of Education and Practice*, Vol. 11 (13).

O'Sullivan, Arthur; Sheffrin, Steven M. 2003. *Economics: Principles in Action*. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall. p. 343. ISBN 0-13-063085-3.

Sri Hajati, Sri Winarsi dkk, 2020. *Buku Ajar Politik Hukum dan Pertanahan*. Surabaya: Air Langga University Press.

Websites:

<http://www.acrseg.org/4164>

<https://alghad.com>

<https://www.aljazeera.net/encyclopedia/countries>

<https://www.marefa.org>

<https://www.marefa.org>