
JARGON ON PANDEMIC ERA FOUND IN WEBSITES

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ABSTRACT

Pandemic has created a lot of new jargons that are rarely existed before. Jargon is a special words that only used in certain field. While all of these jargons are in the form of word. As a result, this research discusses morphological analysis with an emphasis on derivational, inflectional, and word construction with the formulation of problems are: how is the morphological analysis of jargon on pandemic era found in websites and what are the meaning of each jargon on pandemic era. The aim of this research is to know the morphological analysis and the meaning of jargon on pandemic era. This research is using qualitative approach that kind of this study includes to library research. The data sources were obtained through documentation from websites like The Jakarta Post, The Washington Post, New York Times, CNN, and BBC. For the data analysis of this research used content analysis which refers to the news texts on websites. The results of this research indicate that there are 40 jargons on pandemic era that found in websites, such as 1 jargon is blending, 6 jargons are acronyms, 6 jargons are compounding, 2 jargons are derivational affixes, 5 jargons are inflectional affixes, and 20 jargons are multiple processes. Its may also be stated that while there are numerous morphological analyses of jargon throughout the pandemic era, the majority of them pertain to the multiple processes.

Keywords: morphological analysis, jargon, pandemic

INTRODUCTION

Pandemic is an epidemic that affects many people in various countries and spreads globally. It's informed in various media, including digital mass media especially in website. In pandemic era, like nowadays, there are a lot of new jargons in English form that appears during pandemic era, where previously all of the jargon never or seldom appear in front of public. Jargon is one of language diversities that exist in sociolinguistics. It is a special language that only used by people in specific field, and not all of people

understand with the words (Syafitri & Ikhsan, 2019). Because jargon usually used by some people in one of group or community, so for those who do not include to the group/community will difficult to understand it. For the example of jargon on pandemic era are: lockdown, new normal, herd immunity, etc. All of these jargons which existed are in the form of word.

Morphology is a the study of how words formed (Alim, 2020) in another words it is the branch of linguistics that learn about structure of words. In this research, the researchers are talking about morphological analysis that focus on affixes and word formation process. Affixes in bound morpheme here can be derivational and inflectional. It is suitable with Alexander's statement that derivational affixes is often changing the word class and inflectional affixes never change the word class (Tokar, 2012). Affixes are part of bound morphemes that consist of derivational and inflectional. Derivational affixes are kinds of affixes that create a new word classes and also new word while inflectional affixes is kind of affixes that change the form of word but not for the word classes (Kusumawardhani, 2020). Word formation process refers to the process of combining morpheme to form a new word and it consists of some types, such as: affixation, compounding, conversion, clipping, blending, backformation, suppletion, internal change and reduplication (Hamawan, 2011). The exploration of the affixes is urgent to conduct because it would assist learners of English in general in enriching their vocabulary items

In pandemic era, there are many people who does not realize about the existence of many new jargons in English form that are never or seldom appeared in front of public previous time. Students' vocabulary can be expanded as a result of this research. The purpose of this research is to pique your interest in conducting this research and to learn more about morphological analysis of derivational, inflectional affixes and word formation process of the jargon on pandemic era and also the meaning of it. This research is unique to be conducted, because looking to the practical benefit of this research that: it can increase students' vocabulary related with jargon in pandemic era and also their understanding about morphology, this research can be used to be an additional references for English teacher or lecture and add people's knowledge related with the jargon that often appear in this pandemic era.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Morphology is the part of linguistics that study about how the words are formed that the purpose is for representing the word structure and the word formation pattern (Hamawan, 2011). Morpheme is the minimal units of linguistic that consist of lexical or grammatical meaning which includes to the morphological structure of words. For example: buyer. It has two morpheme namely buy and -er. While buy includes to free morpheme and -er is including to affixes in bound morpheme (Booij, 2007). Affixes includes to the bound morpheme that are added into other morphemes, especially to the free morpheme. In general, it consist of prefix and suffix which is productive word formation process in English (Siboro & Bram, 2020). Based on the function, affixes is divided in to two types such as: derivational and inflectional affixes (Kusumawardhani, 2020).

Word formation process studies about how to form a new words and the principle that is involved in making it, word formation process also involves different process used to construct the new lexical items from the existing ones. Types of word formation process: a) Affixation; it is the morphological process that originated from a new word by adding an affix, especially bound morpheme (Hamawan, 2011), b) Compounding; involves morphological process which is forming new words not from two or more independent words, not from the affixes that exist in bound morpheme (Jannedy et al., 1996), c) Blending; Blending is the word formation process in which combining parts of lexemes that are not themselves morphemes to form a new lexemes (Lieber, 2009), d) Acronym; morphological process to create new words from taking the initial letters of other words (Hamawan, 2011), e) Conversion; it refers to the morphological process which assigns the words that have been existed before into a new syntactic category (O`Grady & Archibald, 2016), f) Coinage; the word formation process in making up entirely new words from a whole cloth (Lieber, 2015), g) Clipping; process in forming word which abbreviate a polysyllabic word by removing one or more syllable (O`Grady & Archibald, 2016), h) Back formation; means the word formation process in creating a new words that done by deleting a real or supposed affix from another word in the language (O`Grady & Archibald, 2016), i) Reduplication; morphological process of creating new words that done by doubling an entire free morpheme which is known as total reduplication or part of it which called as partial reduplication (Jannedy et al., 1996), j) Internal change morphological process that substitutes one non-morphemic segment for another. k) Suppletion; refers to the types of word formation process which is replacing morpheme with the other morpheme that completely different to show the grammatical contrast (O`Grady & Archibald, 2016), l) Multiple process; a process in creating a new words consist of some types of word formation process (Fitria, 2021).

Jargon is a special language that formed by the people for the certain functions who are involved with their regularity. The form of jargon is like mini dialect, but the difference that jargon is used for the activity which is made up by the people (Astutik, 2016). Meaning means what is showed or seen by word, sound or signal. The role of it is very important for language system (Djawa, 2018). In semantic field, meaning is divided into two kinds namely lexical and contextual meaning (Rohbiah, 2020).

METHOD

This study used qualitative approach, because it dealt with morphological analysis of jargon on pandemic era that found in websites and the data will be processed by descriptive way without counting process. It is suitable with the statement of Donald Ary that the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistic (Ary et al., 2018). For the kinds of this research includes to the library research because the data that used by in this research is obtained from websites. The data sources of this research were taken from news on websites of The Jakarta Post, New York Times, CNN, The Washington Post, and BBC. For collecting data, documentation technique is used. And content-analysis

technique used in analyzing data. Because the data is gotten from websites. For checking data validity of this research is using triangulation, especially data triangulation. While the data that would be checked the validity is about morphological analysis of jargon on pandemic era and the meaning of each jargon.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The researchers collecting data of this research by using documentation technique from five different websites, such as: The Jakarta Post, The New York Times, CNN, The Washington Post, and BBC. Here the data of jargon on pandemic era in each websites (Table 1 and 2).

Table1. Data of jargon

No	Jargon	Codes	Website
1	COVID-19, WHO, Face Mask, WFH, Panic Buying, Physical Distancing, Infodemic, PCR, Swab Tests, Rapid Tests, Suspects,	D1, D3, D5, D9, D10, D11, D16, D21, D22, D23, D39	The Jakarta Post
2	Corona Virus, Vaccination, Self-isolation, Lockdown, Unvaccinated, Clusters	D2, D4, D6, D8, D30, D31	The New York Times
3	New Normal, Incubation period, Community transmission, Herd immunity, PPE, Social distancing, Imported case, symptoms, screening	D7, D17, D18, D19, D20, D25, D27, D28, D29	CNN
4	Outbreak, Stay-at-home, Disinfectant, Hand sanitizer, Self-quarantine, Contact tracing, Flattened the curve,	D12, D13, D14, D15, D24, D26, D38	The Washington Post
5	Hand-washing, cases, mortality rate, red zone, Infection rate, CFR, Infectious	D32, D33, D34, D35, D36, D37, D40	BBC

Table 2. The data of morphological analysis

No	Morphological analysis	Jargon
1	Acronym	COVID-19, WHO, WFH, PPE, PCR, CFR,
2	Compounding	Corona virus, New normal, lockdown, outbreak, stay-at-home, self-quarantine
3	Derivational suffix	Vaccination and infectious
4	Inflectional suffix	Symptoms, Screening, Clusters, Cases, Suspects
5	Multiple process (compounding and inflectional suffix)	Face masks, Panic buying, Swab tests, rapid tests, Social distancing, Contact tracing,

6	Multiple process (compounding and derivational suffix)	Self-isolation, Hand sanitizer, Incubation period, Community transmission, Herd immunity,
7	Multiple process (compounding, derivational suffix and inflectional)	Physical distancing,
8	Multiple process (derivational prefix and derivational suffix)	Disinfectant
9	Blending	Infodemic
10	Multiple Process (inflectional suffix and Compounding)	Imported case, hand-washing, red zone, flattened the curve
11	Multiple Process (derivational prefix and inflectional suffix)	Unvaccinated,
12	Multiple Process (derivational suffix and compounding)	Mortality rate, infection rate,

After collecting data from the news in each websites, the researcher analyze it by using morphological analysis. Whether the jargon includes to derivational, inflectional affixes or it belongs to the type of word formation process and also the meaning of jargon related with pandemic era. Lieber (2015) said that blending is the word formation n process in which combining parts of lexemes that are not themselves morphemes to form a new lexemes. D16. Infodemic includes to the blending because It consists of two word that are blended together and forming the new words. The term of infodemic is the combination of the words **information** and **epidemic**. It's taken from the first word of information to be "info" and the last word of epidemic to be "demic". When they are combined is being infodemic. Infodemic means the term that refers to the spread of disinformation or sharing the wrong information related with coronavirus.

Hamawand (2011) state that acronym is morphological process to create new words from taking the initial letters of other words. D1, D3, D9, D20, D21, D37 include to the acronym. D1 is COVID-19 refers to the combination of Corona Virus Disease 2019. It includes to the types of word formation process, namely acronym which is taken from the first letter of each word as like **CO** is for corona, **VI** is for virus, **D** is for disease and **-19** is for 2019. The meaning of Covid-19 is the term that determined by world health organization to describe corona virus that appears in 2019.

D3 is WHO stands for the word World Health Organization, it belongs to the acronym. Because it consists of 3 words that shortened by taking the initial letters of each word and merge into one word. In this case, the letter **W** is from "World", the letter **H** is from t "Health" and the last letter **O** is from "Organization". WHO is one of the PBB organization that have function to

eradicate disease, especially infectious disease that spread widely in the world.

(D9) WFH includes to the acronym, because it is standing for the word Work From Home, it has three initial letters. Where the initial letters are taken from each part of word, such as: W for work, F for from, and H for home. WFH means a policy that initiated by the government to reduce the spread of Covid-19 by working activity like usual but from their own home with using technology.

(D20) PPE belongs to the acronym, it is standing for the word personal protective equipment. It consists of three words that shortened to be the one with taking the first initial letter of each words. P is for personal, P is for protective and **E** is for equipment. PPE means equipment that protect people against risk to the people's health or safety at work.

(D21) PCR stands for the word Polymerase Chain Reaction. PCR is called as acronym because it's taken from the first initial letters of each words. P is standing for polymerase, C stands for the word chain, and R is for reaction. PCR means laboratory examination that done to know the existence of virus in someone's body and it's the next step which can be taken after swab test.

(D37) CFR stands for the word Case Fatality Rate. It includes to the acronym, because it is taken for the first initial letter of each word. The letter **C** is from case, the letter **F** is from fatality and the letter **R** is from rate. CFR means the number of people who have definitely died because of infected by covid-19.

Boijj (2007) said that compounding is type of word formation process that are used in creating new words frequently and it consists of the combination of lexemes into the larger words. D2, D7, D8, D12, D13, D24 include to the compounding. (D2) Coronavirus is including to the type of word formation process, especially compounding. While it consist of two words, such as: **corona** and **virus**. The combination of both will form a new word related with pandemic era. The meaning of coronavirus is one of virus that can spread to human and animal and detected at the first time in Wuhan China.

(D7) New normal belongs to the compounding. It consists of two words, like **new + normal**. The word category of "new" is adjective (adj) and for the category of "normal" is also same the word new. The merging of both will create a new word related with pandemic. New normal means change the people's habit to continue the normal activity but staying implement the health protocols to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

(D8) Lockdown consist of two words namely **lock + down**. The word category of lock is verb (V) while the word down is noun (N). Lockdown includes to compounding, because the combination of lock and down form a new words that has different meaning with the previous. Lockdown means a government policy to the society to not leave their house without any essential reason, like check-up to hospital, buying food to supermarket, exercise, etc.

(D12) Outbreak includes to the compounding. It consists of two words like out + break. The category of "out" is adverb and for the word "break" is verb, but "outbreak" is noun. While they are combined will create new word

that has different category and also new meaning. Outbreak means higher-than expected number of disease events at given location and time.

(D13) Stay-at-home belongs to the compounding, it consists of three words such as: stay + at + home. They have different categories, the word category of “stay” is verb, “at” is a preposition and “home” is noun. When they are combined will create a new words related with jargon on pandemic era. Stay-at-home means movement for the people not to do activities outside the home if it is not needed and also avoid creating crowds.

(D24) Self-quarantine includes to the compounding that has two words namely **self and quarantine**. The word classes of self is Noun and quarantine is Verb. When they are combined together **self + quarantine**, it will be compounding noun which is separated with a hyphen (-) between both. Self-quarantine means as the limitation activity of people or separating people who are not sick but they may have been infected by covid-19.

Kusumawardhani (2020) state that derivational affixes is kind of affixes that creates a new word, new meaning and also new word classes or part of speech. Suffix is kind of affix that are added after a word or at the ending of word. D4 and D40 includes to the derivational suffix.

(D4) Vaccination includes to the derivational suffix, because it has two morphemes namely **vaccinate + ion**. Vaccinate belongs to the free morpheme and for the word category is Verb (V). While -ion is as bound morpheme especially suffix. When the word vaccinate is added with suffix -ion, it will changes the meaning word category and the meaning of “vaccinate”. The category of vaccination is Noun (N). The meaning of vaccination is giving a vaccine (antigen) for people to build the immune system and prevent the spread of Covid-19.

(D40) Infectious has two morphemes, they are: **infect and -ious**. The first morpheme of the word “infect” as free morpheme, because it can stand alone as word. The second morpheme is suffix “-ous” that added in the last word of infect to be infectious. After the addition of that suffix, the word category and the meaning of infect are changed. It means that the category of infect is Verb, but infectious is Adjective. Not only that, the meaning also change. Infectious means the term that used to mention that Covid-19 as a disease that can spread to another people in almost all countries in this word, while the spread of this virus happens very fast.

Kusumawardhani (2020) said that inflectional affixes is kind of affixes that change the form of word but not for the meaning of word and the word classes. Suffix is kind of affix that are added after a word or at the ending of word. D28, D29, D31, D33, D39 include to the Inflectional suffix

(D28) Symptoms consists of two morpheme, namely: symptom + s. the word symptom includes to the free morpheme. Because symptom is Noun that can stand alone as a word. Suffix “s” in the last of symptom doesn’t change the word classes and the meaning of the original word symptom. It means as a sign which is felt by someone that she/he is unwell or not in a good condition

(D29) Screening has two morpheme namely screen and -ing. The word screen acts as free morpheme, for the word category is Noun. Suffix -ing is known as bound morpheme that attacked in the ending of word screen. The addition of -ing after the word screen doesn’t change the word classes and

meaning of screen. Screening means as the first action which is done by the health workers like doctor or nurse in the hospital to determine the next action.

(D31) Clusters have two morphemes, namely: cluster and -s. "cluster" is free morpheme, because it can stand alone as Noun. Suffix "-s" includes to the bound morpheme. The addition of suffix "-s" in ending of cluster doesn't change the meaning and the word category of cluster. Where cluster is Noun and clusters is also noun. The meaning of cluster is a group that be shaped to identify where does the virus is come and where the area that have a highest risk in spreading the covid-19.

(D33) Cases is consisting of two morpheme, namely: case + s. "Case" is including to the free morpheme, because it can stand alone as a complement without adding any other affixes. But "-s" here has a function as bound morpheme that added into the word case which being cases doesn't change the meaning of the original word of case. Cases means the number of people who have a relation with Covid-19, it's like for them who are suspected or confirmed positive this virus

(D39) Suspects consist of two morphemes, such as: **suspect + s**. The word "suspect" includes to the free morpheme that can stand alone as itself as Noun. But the addition of suffix "-s" in the ending of word suspect are not changing the word classes and the meaning. Suspects is the jargon that addressed to people who are infected by Covid-19 and they are strongly suspected of doing direct contact with positive patients.

Fitria (2021) state that multiple process is a process in creating new words consist of some types of word formation n process. D5, D6, D10, D11, D14, D15, D17, D18, D19, D22, D23, D25, D26, D27, D30, D32, D34, D35, D36, D38 include to the multiple process.

(D5) Face masks includes to the multiple process, namely compounding and inflectional suffix. It's called as compounding, because it consist of two words namely, **face + masks**. The word face is the category of (N) while the word category of masks here is (N), So Face Mask is including to compound noun. Then, face masks also belong to the inflectional suffix, it has three morpheme like: **Face + Mask + S**. The letter "s" at the end of the word is called as inflectional suffix, because it doesn't change the word category of "mask". The meaning of face masks is one of tools that can be used in covering part of the face such as nose and mouth as protection to prevent the spread of Covid-19

(D6) Self-isolation is multiple process of compounding and derivational suffix. It is compounding, because of consisting of two words, like self + isolation. When the word self and isolation are combined, it will makes a new word and new meaning related with pandemic. Self-isolation also belongs to derivational suffix because it consists of three morpheme, such as: Self + Isolate + ion. "Self and isolate" are free morpheme because they can stand alone, but "-ion" is a suffix in bound morpheme. When suffix -ion is added in to the word isolate, it will change the category from V (isolate) to be N (isolation). Self-isolation means separating the people who are sick with covid-19 symptoms to the others people by staying at home and not going out

(D10) Panic buying includes to the multiple process of compounding and inflectional suffix. It belongs to compounding. Because it consists of two words like **panic + buying**. "Panic" is noun and "buying" is verb. When they are combined will create a new meaning like in pandemic era. Then, panic buying also belongs to the inflectional suffix. It has three morphemes namely **panic + buy + ing**. But the addition of suffix -ing at the end of the word doesn't change the word category and the meaning of the word "buy" itself. Buy (V) and buying also (V), it has same category without any changes. Panic buying means a phenomenon that causes people to stockpiles supplies of groceries especially face mask and hand sanitizer.

(D11) Physical distancing is multiple process that has three morphological analysis, such as: compounding, derivational suffix, and inflectional suffix. It's called as compounding because when physical + distancing are combined together, it will make a new words related with jargon on pandemic era. Physical distancing also called as derivational and inflectional suffix, because the addition of suffix -al at the end of word changes the category of word "physic". While physic (N) and physical (Adj). The last word of "distancing" belongs to the inflectional suffix, because the suffix -ing is added to the word distance, it will not change the word category of the word and also the meaning. Physical distancing means maintain the distance between one person and the others people if they are in the same place to avoid the spread of Covid-19.

(D14) Disinfectant is multiple process of derivational prefix and derivational suffix. It consists of three morphemes, such as: dis + infect + ant. It is called as derivational prefix, when the prefix "dis-" is added into the word "infect" will change the meaning. The word disinfectant also refers to the derivational suffix, because there is addition "-ant" at the end of the word "infect" can change the form of word and the meaning too. Disinfectant means chemicals used to kill microorganisms including coronavirus on inanimate objects, like: market, doorknob, etc

(D15) Hand sanitizer includes to the multiple process, namely compounding and derivational suffix. It's compounding because when hand + sanitizer are combined, it will create a new words and meaning related with jargon on pandemic era. Beside that, hand sanitizer also belongs to the derivational suffix because the addition of suffix "-er" at the last word of "sanitize" will change the word category. If sanitize is (V), but sanitizer is(N). So word category has changed. Hand sanitizer means liquid that has a function as cleanser which is used by people to clean the virus from their hand and reducing the risk of transmitting the coronavirus.

(D17) Incubation period has two morphological analysis, such as: compounding and derivational suffix. When incubation + period are combined, it will formed a new words and meaning. So that's why is called as compounding. Incubation period also belongs to the derivational suffix. Beside that, the addition of suffix -ion in the last word of incubate is changing the word category from V (incubate) to be N (incubation).

(D18) Community transmission has two morphological analysis, such as: compounding and derivational suffix. It includes to the compounding, because the combination of the word "community" and "transmission" will

create a new words and meanings although without changing the category of word. Then, community transmission also belongs to the derivational suffix. Because the addition of suffix “-ity” at the last word of “commune” is not only creating new words but also the meanings. Beside that, the addition of suffix “-ion” in the end of “transmit” word that also change the word category from V (transmit) into N (transmission), that’s why is also called as derivational suffix. community transmission means a condition in which a disease spreads in such a way that the source of transmission is unknown within in community.

(D19) Herd immunity has two morphological analysis as follows: compounding and derivational suffix. It belongs to the compounding, because the combination of “herd” and “immunity” are creating new words and meanings related with jargon on pandemic era. Then, herd immunity includes to the derivational suffix, because the suffix -ity in the end of word immune will change the category of immune from adjective (immune) to be noun (immunity). Herd immunity means the majority of people in population are protected against disease, either because they have already had it or they have been vaccinated against it.

(D22) Swab tests is multiple process of inflectional suffix and compounding. The addition of suffix “-s” in the last word of “test” doesn’t change the word category and the meaning of test itself. So that’s why is called as inflectional suffix. Beside that, combining swab + tests will create a new words and new meaning related with pandemic to be swab tests. The combination of both is called as compounding Noun. The meaning of swab tests era is one of test for taking sample with using cotton wool that inserted into the throat or nose bridge

(D23) Rapid tests includes to the multiple process, namely inflectional suffix and compounding. It is called as inflectional suffix, because there is nothing changes in the word category and the meaning of test after the addition of suffix “-s” in the ending of word “test”. Then, rapid test is also known as compounding because when they are combined it will be a new word that have a new meaning related with jargon covid-19 which is usually used nowadays. The meaning of rapid test is the first test that be used to know someone’s antibody is reactive or not to the virus with taking the blood from the end of finger or the blood vessels in the human elbow.

(D25) Social distancing has two morphological analysis, like compounding and inflectional suffix. It belongs to the compounding, because when self + distancing are combining will form a new meaning which relate with pandemic. Beside that, social distancing also belongs to the inflectional suffix, because the addition of suffix “-ing” in the ending of word “distance” don’t change the word classes and the meaning of distance itself. Distance is Noun and distancing is also Noun. Social distancing means keep a distance by limiting the healthy people to visit crowded place and avoiding the direct contact with the others.

(D26) Contact tracing is multiple process that has two morphological analysis, such as: compounding, and inflectional suffix. The combination between contact and tracing can create a new meaning that have relation with this pandemic era, so that’s why is called as compounding. Then, contact

tracing is also known as inflectional suffix because the addition of suffix “-ing” in the ending of trace doesn’t change the word category and meaning of the word trace. Contact tracing means the process of identifying someone that ever doing direct contact with the people that are infected covid-19 to prevent the next spread

(D27) Imported case includes to the multiple process, namely inflectional suffix and compounding. The addition of suffix “-ed” in the word “import” are not changing the meaning and word classes of import itself. So that’s why is called as inflectional suffix. For the next, imported case belongs to the compounding, because when “imported” and “case” are merged, it will create a new meaning that usually used by people in pandemic era like nowadays. The meaning of imported case is jargon that be used for people who are infected by covid-19 originating from abroad

(D30) Unvaccinated has two morphological analysis as follows: derivational prefix and inflectional suffix. It belongs to the derivational prefix, because the addition of prefix “un-” in the beginning of word vaccinate is changing the meaning of vaccinate itself and the meaning will be opposite between both. Beside that, when suffix “-ed” is added to the word vaccinate, it will not change the meaning and word classes of the original word of vaccinate. It can be a reason that suffix -ed is called as inflectional suffix. Unvaccinated means people who don’t do a vaccination because of some reasons such as: afraid, having congenital disease like hypertension, allergies, heart disease, etc.

(D32) Hand-washing is multiple process of inflectional suffix and compounding. The addition of suffix “-ing” in the ending of wash “washing” is called as inflectional suffix. Because the suffix -ing are not changing the word classes and the meaning of wash. The word classes of wash is (V) and washing is also (V). Then, hand-washing also includes to the compounding, because the combination words “hand” and “washing” will form a new words that have a relation with pandemic. In the other sides, there is also hyphen (-) that connecting each other. The meaning of hand-washing is a method of washing two hands by using soap and water flow to prevent the spread of covid-19.

(D34) Mortality rate is multiple process that has two morphological analysis, such as: derivational suffix and compounding. It belongs to the compounding, because the addition of suffix “-ity” in the last word of mortal changes the word category and the meaning of mortal itself. Mortal is Adjective and mortality is Noun. For the next, mortality rate is called as compounding because the combination of mortality and can create a new words that have correlation with Covid-19. Mortality rate means how many people which have been died because of Covid-19 or in the other word that mortality rate is the number of people that already died because of this virus

(D35) red zones has two morphological analysis as follows: inflectional suffix and compounding. When suffix “s” is added in the ending of word “zone”, it doesn’t change the word classes and the meaning of zone itself. So that’s why zones is called as inflectional suffix. Beside that, when the word “red” and “zones” are combined it will creates a new word and meaning that often used in pandemic era like nowadays. Red zones means the certain areas that consist

of many people which is infected by covid-19, or in that certain area the number of people who are exposed to the covid-19 is large.

(D36) Infection rate includes to the multiple process of derivational suffix and compounding. It's known as derivational because the addition of suffix "-ion" in the ending of "infect" is changing the word category and the meaning of infect itself. The word category of infect is (V) and infection is (N). Then, infection rate also includes to the compounding. For the reason that, the combination of infection and rate are forming a new words and meaning related with pandemic. Infection rate means the number of people who get infected by covid-19 or in the other meaning is about how many people who are exposed by this virus

(D38) Flattened the curve consist of two morphological analysis, they are: inflectional suffix and compounding word. It's called as inflectional suffix because when suffix "-ed" is added in the last word of flatten does not change the word category and the meaning of flatten itself. For the next, flattened the curve is known as compounding, because when all of that words "flattened, the, and curve" are combined, it will create a new jargon on pandemic era with a new meaning. Flattened the curve means the curve that used for knowing the situation ad condition that occur because of covid-19, it's like the number of people who are infected by this virus or the prediction of each cases infected with covid-19 virus takes place.

The benefit of this research in the future is that this research can be an additional reference for morphology lessons, especially on morphological analysis on derivational inflectional affixes and word formation processes and this research can increase students' vocabulary or knowledge of people who have something to do with pandemic jargon.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the result and discussion in the previous section, the research concludes that there are various morphological analyses that found in the jargon on pandemic era in websites, they are 6 data of compounding, 6 data of acronym, 1 data of blending. Therefore the data of derivational; 5 data of inflectional and 20 data of multiple process. But the majority of it which appear is in the multiple process. The meanings of jargon on pandemic era are lexical meaning and contextual meaning. For the lexical meaning is taken from oxford dictionary while the contextual meaning are based on the situation that refers to pandemic books or journal.

The limitation of this research is that it only examines jargon on a few websites, not in a wider area that allows for larger data. The investigation of the affixes in this research is critical since it will aid English learners in general in expanding their vocabulary items. This study can be utilized as an extra resource for English teachers, lecturers, and researchers, and it can help educate people on the various jargon terms that have cropped up in the wake of the pandemic.

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