

COVID-19 PANDEMIC TERMINOLOGY IN FRENCH LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The current research aims to describe 1) the types of COVID-19 pandemic terms in French, 2) the lexical categories of COVID-19 terms in French, and 3) the meaning of the COVID-19 terms in French. The objects used by this study are words that are the terms of COVID-19 in French. The data in this study are all phrases or sentences consisting of the COVID-19 terms in French. Sources of data include: website of the French ministry of health, WHO France, and various health-related articles in French. Data collection has been carried out using the observation method with the basic tapping techniques, followed by the non-participatory observation technique. Moreover, the data analysis method used is the referential equivalent method with the dividing-key-factors technique and the distribution method with the segmenting immediate constituent's technique continued with the substitution technique, insertion technique, expansion technique and read-marker technique. The validity and reliability of the data used are semantic validity assisted by expert judgment. The results of this study indicate that the COVID-19 terms in French have three lexical categories, namely nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Each lexical category includes several types, namely nouns consisting of two types: human nouns and non-human nouns, verbs with 3 types, namely action verbs, process verbs, and state verbs, meanwhile, four types of adjectives have been found, namely action, state, color, and drug adjectives. The meaning of COVID-19 Pandemic terms in French can be classified into two main categories, namely: lexical meaning and contextual meaning.

Keywords: Term, terminology, COVID-19, French language

1. Introduction

Since the occurrence of the Covid-19 pandemic, the development of language and technology has progressed very rapidly, so that new terms are urgently needed in all areas of life, this will also result in the development of terminology in all fields. Language is one of the crucial tools applied in developing science and technology. Any field or science certainly needs language, both as a tool to communicate the development of science and technology, and a means to name terms in certain sectors of science and technology. Without language, the world feels silent. Therefore, with the new science and technology, new vocabularies will emerge for sure, and these are not immediately understood by all

speakers of the target language. This will make some messages from science and technology cannot be understood properly and quickly. Therefore, it will more time is required to be understood by everyone. One example, the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is a type of disease caused by a virus, has not only changed our daily social habits and our culture but also created new vocabularies that everyone must understand. The Covid-19 pandemic has occurred in almost all countries in the world caused all sectors of human life to change. Alternations forced everyone to follow them and adjust to the new normal life. For instance, school/college activities must be done online. This situation forced everyone to suddenly know and learn how

to implement and overgo online learning and to understand and master technology, including mastering vocabularies related to online learning.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also given rise to a lot of new vocabularies or terms, especially those related to the disease itself, as well as other sectors. Of course, these vocabularies must also be understood well, because they involve the health of everyone. Until now, there have been tens or even hundreds of new or old vocabularies with new meanings related to the Covid-19 Pandemic. These new vocabularies are not only in the Indonesian language but also in other languages, which are spoken by people living in countries hit by the Covid-19 Pandemic. Vocabularies or terms related to certain fields are known as terms, the science that studies them is called terminology. Therefore, terminology contains the meaning of 1) terminology (grammar / about words), and 2) knowledge of the boundaries of terms or definitions of terms (<https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/terminologi/7/02/2021> time: 11.54.)

The COVID-19 pandemic has also hit France, automatically, there are also a lot of vocabulary or terms related to the disease. The competent authority quickly determines and establishes the terms in the disease officially and continuously. For Indonesian speakers who are learning French, these new terms and their meanings are not widely known in Indonesia. This is the reason why this research needs to be done so that French learners can immediately understand it as a linguistic study, more specifically as a study in the field of semantics.

Linguistically, there are several problems regarding the terminology of the Covid-19 pandemic that can be revealed in this study, including: others: the types of terms used in the Covid-19 pandemic, for example, the terms used to express: disease, people who are sick, people who treat illness, objects used to treat/treat, how to avoid disease, ways to deal with if you have a disease, how to deal with it if you fail to treat it, and so on. So, these types can be

classified perhaps in more detail, or even conversely can be summarized even less.

Another problem that arises is what is the meaning of the terms in each of the above types: semantically, is the vocabulary a new term with a new meaning, or an old term that has existed but has a new meaning. Syntactically and morphologically, these terms can also be classified according to lexical categories, as well as their use in sentences. For example, these terms can be categorized as lexical nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and so on. In addition, morphological problems can still be developed again, for example regarding the method of formation, affixation, composition, or others. Thus, the research will be more comprehensive. Seeing so many problems that can be explored, this research on the terminology of the Covid-19 Pandemic in French is limited to problems related to 1) the types of the term COVID-19 Pandemic in French, 2) the lexical categories of these terms, and 3) the meaning evoked by these terms.

2. Theoretical Review

A. Terminology

Terminology studies terms that can be defined as linguistic expressions that designate items of knowledge within special subject fields. This opinion can be explained that terminology studies terms that can be defined as linguistic expressions that describe items of knowledge in specific subject areas (L'homme: 2020: 6). Furthermore, L'homme also limits the terminology: terminology is polysemous and can also be used to designate the set of terms of a given domain. For instance, environmental terminology refers to all the terms found in that field of knowledge. Terminology is polysemy and can also be used to designate a set of terms from a particular domain. For example, environmental terminology refers to all terms found in that field of knowledge”.

Another opinion was conveyed by CST (2014:16), :

Le terme « terminologie » désigne en première lieu le vocabulaire des langues de spécialité (vocabulaire

spécialisé) ; il désigne également la science qui étudie, d'une part, les notions et leurs dénominations dans le cadre des vocabulaires spécialisés (étude théorique) et, d'autre part, les méthodes propres au travail terminology.

The term "terminology" primarily refers to the language vocabulary of the specialization (specialized vocabulary); it also designates the science that studies, on the one hand, concepts and their names within the framework of a special vocabulary (theoretical study) and, on the other hand, specific methods for terminology work.

The definition of terminology, in the Larousse online French dictionary, has two meanings, namely:

- 1) *ensemble des termes, rigoureusement définis, qui sont spécifiques d'une science, d'une technique, d'un domaine particulier de l'activité humaine,*
- 2) *discipline qui a pour objet l'étude théorique des dénominations des objets utilisés ou des par tel ou tel domaine du savoir, le fonctionnement dans la langue des unités terminologiques, ainsi que les problèmes de traduction, de classement et de documentation qui se posent à leur sujet"*

(<https://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/terminologie/77407>)

Based on this understanding, it can be concluded that terminology is 1) a set of terms that are strictly defined and which are devoted to the field of science, engineering, and certain other fields of human activity. Another definition also states that terminology is a scientific discipline whose object is the thematic study of the names of objects or concepts used in various fields of science, their function in the language of terminological units, problems of translation, classification, and documentation that arise in the theme. This opinion is almost the same as that in Le Petit Robert's (2000) dictionary, *terminologie est particulier utilisé dans un domaine de la connaissance ou un domaine professionnel, ensemble structuré de*

termes. It is stated that terminology is a special vocabulary used in a particular field of knowledge or professional field, which forms a special set of terms.

Three important things become the basic needs for the use of terminology, namely: (1) the need to describe, namely the human need to describe certain terms needed for the preparation of a discourse whose social aspects are not the same or different from other fields, (2) the need to convey, which is related to the socialization and dissemination of science by using terms, because with coherent terms communication between experts, or communication of knowledge dissemination among the public will grow and develop well, and (3) the need for norms, namely the importance of these terms to know and understand the norms that exist in every science (Rey: 2000)

Terminology Determination Procedures and Methods

To ensure that the terminology or the terms used are coherently both linguistically and notionally, Rey (2000) describes in detail the procedure for determining terminology. There are six procedures that must be followed, namely: (a) determining the field to be defined and described in one or several languages, (b) compiling terminography, (c) analyzing term areas, (d) analyzing the corpus of linguistic aspects, (e)) define units and perform sorting, and (f) select units. In addition, based on linguistic and notional information in the preparation of terminology, there are three levels that must be considered, namely: (1) the linguistic level, namely the level that includes morphosyntax (lma form, phonetic variation, morphological analysis (compound words, abbreviations, syntagms/ phrases, and word-class functions), and the use of terms (pragmatic and sociolinguistic levels): area of use, balance of quantitative scales, context, etc., (2) level of understanding and meaning, namely the use of terms in one language, which includes: field determination (thematic fields), analysis of meaning through definitions, information about the

class of the object in question, analysis of characteristics, associations with other terms, and (3) documentation level, including documentation of source context (semasiology dictionary) and usage illustrations (onomasiological dictionary), preparation and execution date of processing, and processing of entries in a set (Rey: 2000).

B. Covid-19 pandemic

According to the online KBBI (<https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/Pandemi>), A pandemic is an epidemic that spreads simultaneously everywhere, covering a wide geographic area. A pandemic of a disease will be declared when a new disease for which people have no immunity to that disease spreads around the world and unexpectedly. The pandemic was decided after there was a wave of person-to-person infections across the community. The French Ministry of Solidarity and Health (Ministère des Solidarités et de la Santé) defines the coronavirus as follows.

Les coronavirus sont une famille de virus susceptibles d'être l'origine d'un large éventail de maladies. Chez l'Homme, ils provoquent des infections respiratoires, allant d'un rhume banal une infection pulmonaire sévère, responsable de détresse respiratoire aiguë. (<https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/soins-et-maladies/maladies/maladies-infectieuses/coronavirus/tout-savoir-sur-la-covid-19/>)

Coronavirus is a family of viruses that can cause various diseases. In humans, the disease can cause respiratory tract infections, nausea from mild flu to severe lung infections, and cause acute respiratory distress.

Covid-19 which stands for Corona Virus Disease 2019 is a disease caused by a new type of coronavirus, namely Sars-CoV-2, which was first reported in Wuhan, China on December 31, 2019. This disease has various symptoms of acute respiratory distress. such as fever above 38o C, cough and shortness of breath. It can also be

accompanied by other symptoms such as weakness, muscle aches and diarrhea. In severe COVID-19 patients, this disease can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death (<http://www.padk.kemkes.go.id/article/read/2020/04/23/21/avoid-elderly-from-covid-19.html>, 6 February 2021 at 14.13).

Because it attacks more and more people, this disease was finally designated as a pandemic by WHO on Wednesday, March 11, 2020. This is based on the number of cases of COVID-19 outside its home country, China, which reached 13 times, while the number of affected countries COVID-19 cases have tripled, said Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director General of the WHO (World Health Organization) (Quoted from CNBC Indonesia on its website: <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20200312075307-4-144247/who-declare-outbreak-covid-19-so-pandemic-what-means>).

When the WHO announced the designation of Covid-19 as a global pandemic, it was recorded that there are 118 cases of the disease which are widespread in more than 110 countries around the world.

C. Category Words in French

The categories of words in French are classified into two major groups, namely: 1) mot variables, which include; nouns, adjectives, articles, pronouns, and verbs, and 2) unvaried or unchanging words, which include: adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections (Dubois via Rahayu, 2018: 99-106). Meanwhile, almost the same grouping was carried out by Monneret, Philippe and Fabrice Poli, 2020: 28-35), namely: 1) lexical word categories, which include nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, and 2) grammatical word categories, which include determinant, pronoun, conjunction, and preposition.

D. Meaning

The term meaning contains three concepts, namely: (1) explaining the meaning of words naturally, (2) describing

sentences naturally, and (3) explaining meaning in the communication process (Kempson through Pateda, 2010:79). The purpose of dividing the three concepts about the term 'meaning' is that discussing meaning must be seen from the point of view of words, sentences, and what the speaker needs in communicating. Furthermore, it was found that there were a lot of limitations of the meaning, one of which was the limitation of meaning conveyed by Wijana (2015: 24-25), meaning is the relationship between words and something they designate. Furthermore, Wijana explained that the relationship between words and the concepts described is called association, while the relationship between concepts and the objects they designate is called reference. As for the relationship of the word to the objects it points to is called meaning.

E. . Types of Meaning

From various opinions about the types of meaning, Pateda (2010: 96-132) summarizes the types of meaning into 29 types of meaning, namely: affective meaning, denotative meaning, descriptive meaning, extension meaning, emotive meaning, grammatical meaning, ideational meaning, intentional meaning, , special meaning, figurative meaning, cognitive meaning, collocation meaning, connotative meaning, conceptual meaning, construction meaning, contextual meaning, lexical meaning, locutionary meaning, broad meaning, pictorial meaning, propositional meaning, referential meaning, narrow meaning, stylistic meaning, meaning textual, thematic meaning, and general meaning.

In this study, not all meanings will be discussed, only lexical and contextual meanings are the focus in the analysis of the Covid-19 pandemic terms. Lexical meaning is the meaning that exists in the word itself, regardless of the context of its use or meaning that is independently following the concept attached to the word (Pateda, 2010: 74; Amilia, 2017: 63). arises as a result of the relationship between speech and the context or situation when the word is

spoken (Pateda, 2010: 116; Amilia, 2017: 67-68)

Research methodology

This research is qualitative research that uses a descriptive method, namely research procedures that use data in the form of written and spoken words (Moleong, 2000). The purpose of the descriptive method in this qualitative research is to describe by recording, analyzing, and interpreting the results of the analysis based on information about the conditions found (Mardali, 2009:26-27). The object of this research is words that are special terms in the French Covid-19 pandemic. The data in this study are all words, phrases, or sentences containing the terms of the Covid-19 pandemic in the data source. While the data sources of this research are: articles about the Covid-19 pandemic found on the official websites of the French government, the French Ministry of Health and Youth, as well as several articles on social media.

Data collection was carried out using the observation method, which is a method carried out by listening or reading, namely listening or reading to the use of language (Sudaryanto, 2015: 203). While the technique used is the tapping technique as a basic technique, and the follow-up technique is the non-participatory observation technique, note-taking technique, and ending with data classification. and contextual meaning. The instrument used is a human instrument, namely the researcher himself with all his abilities and knowledge in the field of terminology, and also about the terms of the COVID-19 pandemic in French.

After the data is collected and classified, the next step is to analyze the data. The data were analyzed using the distribution method and the identity method. For the first purpose, namely, to describe the types of Covid-19 pandemic terms, the data analysis method used is the referential equivalent method, which is a method whose determining tool is outside the language, in the form of a referent or something being referred to (Sudaryanto, 2015:15). Meanwhile, the second objective

of this research is to describe the lexical categories of the terms of the Covid-19 pandemic. To analyze it, the distribution method is used, which is an analytical method in which the identification tool is in the language itself (Sudaryanto, 2015: 18), with the segmenting immediate constituents technique, and continued with the read-marker technique and various other techniques, according to the character of the data found.

Furthermore, the third goal, which is to describe the meaning of each term of the Covid-19 pandemic. The method used to achieve the objectives of this research is the matching method with the referent or something being referred to (referential identity method). Goals one, two, and three are interrelated and cannot be separated from one another, so the analysis model that will be carried out is an integrated analysis, that is, all three objectives are analyzed at the same time. The validity of the data was tested using the semantic validity test and the reliability test. Semantic validity is measuring the level of sensitivity of a technique to symbolic meanings that are relevant to a particular context (Zuhdi and Wiwik Afifah, 2019:59-62). In this study, the researcher reads the data repeatedly, so that the meaning is always the same or stable from the first reading to the last reading. Furthermore, the data that is already valid according to the researcher needs to be tested again using stability reliability, and expert judgment, namely conducting discussions with experts (colleagues) to obtain the stability of the meaning of the data.

Research Findings and Discussion

From the data found and then analyzing the data, it was found that the COVID-19 terminology in French has various types, categories and meanings. The lexical categories found are noun, verb, and adjective categories. The noun category can be classified into two, namely: human nouns which are further broken down into nouns that describe health workers, non-health workers, and patients; while non-human nouns can be further broken down into

nouns for drugs/medical devices, action-process nouns, and state nouns. The verb category can be further broken down into action verbs, process verbs, and state verbs. Meanwhile, the adjective categories can be broken down into action adjectives, state adjectives, drug adjectives, and color adjectives. The meanings found in COVID-19 terms can also be classified into two, namely lexical meaning and contextual meaning. The lexical meaning referred to here is that the COVID-19 terms have their own meanings without being bound by any context, while the contextual meaning occurs if the COVID-19 terms are in a clear environment or context. The discussion will be delivered integrally between lexical categories, types, and meanings because these three things cannot be separated from one another.

a. Nouns Categories

1) Human noun

Human nouns are words in the noun category and have a core meaning component (sem core) + human. The term COVID-19 in this group consists of terms that describe humans and mean health workers, non-health workers and patients. The following is an example of a term that is categorized as a human-type noun.

(1) *Mais dans la conjoncture actuelle, sont aussi pointés du doigt des complotistes du covid19 comme tous les hauts gradés de la "pharmacratie" et les vaccinalistes*

'But in the current situation, the covid-19 conspirators are like all high-ranking 'pharmacies' and 'vaccine experts' (D168)

The *les vaccinalistes* unit in example (1) is the term COVID-19 in the human noun category. The noun category is marked by the presence of a marker in the form of the article défini *les*, which shows the masculine and feminine types with a plural number. Included in the human noun, because the noun *les vaccinalistes* has an element of core meaning (sem core) + human. This can be seen from the meaning

of *vaccinaliste est une personne en faveur des vaccins.*

(https://www.btb.termiumplus.gc.ca/tpv2a/alpha/alpha-fra.html?lang=fra&i=1&srchtxt=vaccinaliste&codom2nd_wet=1#resultrecs)

The meaning contained in the *les vaccinalistes* unit is included in the lexical meaning, the word has its own meaning without depending on the context, the meaning of the word is in accordance with the meaning stated in the dictionary.

2) Non-human noun

Non-human nouns are words categorized as nouns and minus this meaning element (sem core) –human. The terms COVID-19 for this group are terms that describe objects which include diseases, medicines for COVID-19, medical devices used in handling COVID-19, nouns that describe the action process, nouns that describe the situation.

(2) *tant donné que les vaccins anti-COVID-19 n'ont été mis au point qu'au cours des derniers mois, il est trop tôt pour déterminer la durée de la protection qu'ils confèrent.*

'As the anti-COVID-19 vaccine has only been developed in recent months, it is too early to determine how long it will provide protection'

The lingual units *les vaccins anti-COVID-19* in example (2) are the term COVID-19 which is categorized as a noun. This category is indicated by the marker *les* which indicates that the unit is a plural masculine noun. These terms are included in the category of non-human nouns that state drugs/types of drugs, namely the names of vaccines. Vaccines are not drugs, but in this study they are included in the drug group. Vaccines are biological "weapons" used to help the human immune system fight disease. Vaccines are made from disease-causing microbes that have been weakened or killed or agents that contain toxins or certain proteins (<https://hellosehat.com/parenting/kesehat>

an-anak/immunisasi/vaccin-is-cara-work/).

Vaccines are included in the non-human noun group because these terms do not have an element of meaning human, *Ce qui immunise contre un mal, un danger* (<https://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/vaccin/80859>). *Ce qui* contains the meaning of something that... (shows not human). The meanings contained in these terms are lexical meanings, because these terms have the same meaning as those in the dictionary.

3) Action-Process Noun

Action-process nouns are words that are categorized as nouns and describe an action and/or a process. The following are examples of COVID-19 terms that are included in the action-process noun type

(3) *L'agueusie est très souvent associée dans le cadre d'une infection Covid 19 l'anosmie (totale ou partielle) qui signifie une perte de l'odorat*

"In the context of Covid 19 infection, ageusia is very often associated with anosmia (total or partial) which means loss of smell"

The *L'agueusie* unit in example (3) is a COVID-19 term that is categorized as a noun, this is indicated by the presence of a marker in the form of an article défini *l'* which indicates a feminine type and has a single number. This term is included in the action-process noun, because it has an element of core +process meaning, namely *perte totalal ou partielle du goût* "the process of losing the sense of taste little by little, the longer it becomes total or quite a part. This term is a new word that contains a lexical meaning, which has meaning autonomously, independently, without depending on other elements.

4) State Noun

A state noun is a word that is categorized as a noun and describes a condition or condition of someone or

something. Consider the following examples.

- (4) *Le télétravail doit tre systématisé partout où il est possible, raison de quatre jours minimum par semaine.*

“Remote work should be systematized wherever possible, with a minimum of four days per week.)

The lingual unit *Le télétravail* in example (4) is the term COVID-19 which is categorized as a noun, this can be seen in the marker in the form of an article défini le which indicates the type of masculine and is singular in number. This term is included in the noun category of circumstances, because the term has an element of the core meaning of the state (+state), namely tant donné qu'on ne doit pas sortir de chez soi par précaution, la majorité des gens ne pouvaient donc pas se rendre sur leur lieu de travail habituel, les obligeant effectuer les tâches depuis chez eux, d'où le télétravail qui signifie travail à distance "Because they are not allowed to leave their homes as a precaution, the majority of people are unable to go to their usual workplaces, forcing them to work tasks from home, so Le télétravail is also called remote work". The meaning contained in the term is included in the lexical meaning, because the meaning that is raised is following the meaning that exists in the word itself.

b. Verbs Categories

Verbs are categories of words that describe an action or action, state, and process. Consider the following examples.

1) Action Verbs:

Action verbs are categories of verbs that describe an action,

- (5) *La distanciation physique (respecter au moins un mètre entre les personnes, saluer sans se serrer les mains ni s'embrasser), les mesures d'hygiène (se laver régulièrement les mains, tousser dans son coude), la limitation des rassemblements (réunion), le port d'un masque et l'aération régulière des lieux*

fermés restent des mesures essentielles, de même que l'isolement en cas de symptômes et la réalisation d'un test dans les plus brefs délais.

“Physical distance (respect at least one meter between people, greet without shaking hands or kissing), hygiene measures (regular washing of hands, coughing in elbows), limiting gatherings (meetings), wearing masks and regularly ventilated closed places remain be an important step. , as well as isolate if symptoms occur and get tested as soon as possible.)

The lingual units *respecter au moins un mtre entre les personnes, saluer sans se serrer les mains ni s'embrasser), les mesures d'hygiène (se laver régulièrement les mains, tousser dans son coude* in example (5) are COVID-terms 19 which are categorized as verbs, namely infinitive verbs, which are marked with a marker in the form of the suffix -er. These terms are classified as action verbs because these verbs have a core meaning +do something, while the meaning contained in these verbs is included in the meaning Since the COVID-19 pandemic, these verbs have taken on a new meaning, namely as rules that must be obeyed by everyone without exception when meeting other people: *respecter* "set the distance", *saluer ... se serrers'embrasser* "greet without greeting and kisses each other"; *se laver* "wash hands"; *tousser* ... "cough..."

2) State Verbs

A state verb is a verb category word that describes the state of someone or something. The following is an example of this verb.

- (6) *Mes chers concitoyens, plus que jamais, nous devons tout faire pour respecter ces règles et celles qui nous permettent, au jour le jour, de lutter contre cette pandémie : respect des gestes barrières, port du masque, se tester et s' isole au moindre doute.*

“Dear fellow citizens, more than ever, we must do everything to respect these rules and the rules that allow us, day after day, to fight this pandemic: respect barrier

movements, wear masks, test and isolate ourselves. ourselves with little doubt. (D158)

The lingual unit *s'isoler* "self-isolating" in example (6) is a COVID-19 term in the verb category. This can be seen in the marker in the form of the suffix *-er*, which is an infinitive verb ending for group one verbs. The term is included in the group of state verbs, because the term has an element of core meaning that states the state + state. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the verb has a contextual meaning, because in the context of this pandemic, the word *s'isoler* states the situation, people are not allowed to go out because it is to prevent contracting the COVID-19 disease. The word *s'isoler* states a state of self-isolation not to meet or meet other people to prevent the transmission of COVID-19

2) Process Verbs

Process verb is a word categorized as a verb that describes the process of an event taking place. Consider the following example.

(7) *Lorsqu'un virus se réplique, il utilise la machinerie d'une cellule hôte pour produire des copies de lui-même.*

"When a virus replicates, it uses the host cell's machinery to make copies of itself"

The verb *se réplique* "replicates" in example (7) is a COVID-19 term. The verb category in the term is indicated by the suffix *-er* which is the suffix of group one French verb. These terms are included in the category of process verbs because these verbs have an element of core meaning + process. *se réplique* contains the process of reproduction. The meaning that appears in the two terms is a contextual meaning. Since the Covid-19 pandemic, these words are more widely used to mark the process of changing the virus.

c. Adjective

Adjectives are word categories that give quality, color or description to nouns. Semantically, adjectives can be divided into three, namely as follows.

1) State Adjectives

(8) *Les personnes symptomatiques peuvent tre testées condition d'avoir moins de 65 ans, ne pas presenter de facteurs de risques de formes graves, ainsi que présentant des symptômes depuis moins de 4 jours.*

"People who show symptoms can be tested as long as they are under 65 years of age, have no serious risk factors, and have had symptoms for less than 4 days.

The unit of lingual *symptomatiques* in example (8) is the term COVID-19 which is categorized as an adjective. This can be proven by replacing the term with another word that is in the same category and has almost the same meaning, consider the following example.

(8a) *Les personnes symptomatiques diagnostics*

peuvent être testées condition d'avoir moins de 65 ans, ne pas presenter de facteurs de risques de formes graves, ainsi que présentant des symptômes depuis moins de 4 jours

Lingual unit *symptomatiques* can be replaced with other words with the same category as diagnostic adjectives in (8a) to produce sentences that are grammatically and semantically acceptable. This proves that *symptomatiques* is a COVID-19 term that is categorized as an adjective that gives quality or information to the noun *les personnes*.

The term has a type of conditional adjective, which is to give information to the noun that is nearby. The adjective *symptomatiques* describes the condition of the noun *les personnes* "people", namely the

condition of people who have symptoms (COVID-19). The meaning that appears in the term is contextual, i.e. the meaning is determined by the context in which the word exists. The word *symptomatiques* means that the symptoms referred to in this context are symptoms of someone who has been exposed to COVID-19. While the word *attributes* also contains contextual meaning.

2) Color Adjectives

Color adjectives are COVID-19 terms that are categorized as lexical adjectives and describe a color. Consider the following examples.

- (9) *Elles-mêmes liées "la charge inflammatoire du virus", se manifestant par "des petites lésions rouges parfois douloureuses, comme des engelures, sur les doigts ou même par des dyshidroses, une forme d'eczéma, sur les doigts, précise le Dr Kierzek.* (<https://www.doctissimo.fr/sante/epidemie/coronavirus-chinois/symptomes-coronavirus-que-faire>)

"This is related to the "viral inflammatory burden", which is manifested by "small, sometimes painful red lesions, such as frostbite, on the fingers or even dyshidrosis, a form of eczema, on the extremities, says Dr. Kierzek.

The lingual unit *rouges* in example (9) is a COVID-19 term which is included in the adjective category, because the word describes the color of the noun *des petites lésions*, the color adjective is placed after the noun. The meaning caused by the term COVID-19 with the color adjective is contextual, the *rouges* adjective "red" in example (9) implies infection, namely a red lesion (skin tissue) which means an infection caused by a virus,

3) Medicinal Adjectives

Medicine or drugs Adjectives are COVID-19 terms that are categorized as

adjectives and describe the treatment or prevention of COVID-19. The following is an example of a drug adjective.

- (10) *C'est le concept promis par le "tourisme vaccinal", un système qui semble se répandre de plus en plus alors que les campagnes de vaccination ont débuté il y a plusieurs mois dans de nombreux pays du monde.*

"This is the concept promised by "vaccine tourism", a system that seems to be spreading even more as the vaccination campaign started a few months ago in many countries around the world"

The lingual unit *vaccinal* "vaccine" is the term COVID-19 which is categorized as an adjective, namely a word that provides information to the noun *le tourisme* "tourism". The meaning of *vaccinal* in example (10) depends on the context, so it is included in the contextual meaning, namely tourism or travel that includes a stopover at a vaccination center. So, tourists can vaccinate in the area being visited.

4) Action adjectives

- (11) *Le gouvernement français indique donc que la transmission du coronavirus peut se faire par "contact indirect, via des objets ou surfaces contaminées par une personne porteuse".*

"The French government therefore indicated that transmission of the coronavirus can be carried out by "indirect contact, through objects or surfaces contaminated by the carrier"

The adjective *porteuse* in example (11) is a COVID-19 term that is categorized as an adjective, because the word gives information to the noun on the left, *porteuse* gives information to the noun *une personne*, which contains the meaning of carrying or carrying at once as an element of the core meaning +doing action/action. However,

this word *porteuse* has a contextual meaning in example (11), namely people who are exposed to COVID-19.

Conclusion

Based on the results found in this study, it can be concluded that:

1. Based on the type, the noun category has 2 types, namely human nouns and non-human nouns, the verb category has three types, namely action verbs, process verbs, and state verbs, while adjectives have 4 types of action adjectives, state adjectives, and color adjectives, and drug adjective
2. Based on its meaning, the term COVID-19 in French has 2 meanings, namely lexical meaning and contextual meaning
3. From the overall results, the most commonly found terms are non-human noun categories that have lexical meaning
4. The term COVID-19 in French only has 3 lexical categories, namely: Nouns, Verbs, and Adjectives, which consist of new terms (words), and old words with new meanings.
5. The term COVID-19 is in the form of a single word and a compound word.
6. There are no COVID-19 terms that use English words. This shows that France wants to be independent, and has its own COVID-19 terms without having to adopt English terms.

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