Research Article

Word-Formation Process on COVID-19 Related Terms as Japanese Language Variation

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Abstract

This research aims to identify the types of vocabulary in Japanese, to explore the word-formation process, and to analyse the function of COVID-19 related terms that conveyed by various content creators on YouTube channels, from Japan and Indonesia. The seven YouTube channel accounts are Aki no Sora (Indonesia), po.n.go_id or Pocket Nihongo (Indonesia), Sakura Pinku (Indonesia), Wagomu (Indonesia), Omoshiroi Nihongo (Japan), Japanese Ammo with Misa (Japan), and Coto Academy (Japan) that used as data source. Data were collected using the observation method and analysed by the distribution method. The results showed that the COVID-19 related terms are dominated by *kango* as the type of vocabulary that is most widely used in matching the COVID-19 related term. Among all word-formation process, the COVID-19 terms in Japanese identified as borrowing, compounding, and multiple processes. However, the multiple word-formation processes are dominated on COVID-19 related terms in Japanese. It related to the domination of *kango* used. From that, there are multiple function that included in COVID-19 terms in Japanese, namely disease information, preventive action, symptom, and announcement. Therefore, this research can be contributed to data analysis, which used morphological analysis in Japanese terms.

Keywords: COVID-19 related terms; Japanese language variation; word-formation process

1. Introduction

Since the COVID-19 pandemic hit the world, various preventive measures have been implemented to reduce the increasingly high transmission. Along with various research and actions to deal with COVID-19 that have been carried out, various new terms have emerged. The terms related to the phenomenon of the emergence of COVID-19 are until now understood and used by the wider community, not only used by scientists. The new terms were issued by the World Health Organization (WHO) which were then matched in various languages around the world. The matching of these terms is heavily influenced by foreign languages, especially English, such as lockdown, social distancing, work from home (WFH), and so on. These terms also affect the Japanese vocabulary in its equivalent. Various COVID-19 related terms in English have been absorbed into Japanese, but some have been adapted to the original Japanese vocabulary that uses *kanji*.

The emergence of the linguistic phenomenon of COVID-19 related new terms in can be studied in sociolinguistics. One of the objects of study in sociolinguistics is the language variation. Language variation when viewed from the media used to produce language can be

divided into two, namely the variation of spoken language and the variation of written language. If the variation of spoken language is related to the variation of languages issued by the speech apparatus, then the variation of written language is the variation of languages produced by writing in the form of letters or characters. Likewise, the variation of written Japanese language has three forms or types of vocabulary, namely 1) *wago* is a type of vocabulary derived from Japanese itself and written in *hiragana* letters; 2) *kango* is a type of vocabulary originating from China which is written in *kanji*; and 3) *gairago* is a type of absorption vocabulary from foreign language vocabulary written in *katakana* letters. These three types of Japanese vocabulary have formed various COVID-19 related new terms.

Several previous studies related to this research have been carried out since the COVID-19 pandemic hit globally, including research conducted by Abdulloh, et.al. (2020), Alfarisy (2020), Sarif S. & Suganda (2020), Takao (2020), Fitria (2021), Foster & Welsh (2021), O'Neill (2021), and Lim (2021). Alfarisy (2020) discussed government policies in dealing with various foreign terms that enter Indonesia to find out their application by the public in the digital world. Almost similar with Alfarisy (2020)'s research, Takao (2020) explored the meanings and concepts of COVID-19 related new words in Indonesian and Japanese, and examined how these new words are born and spread. However, both research have not studied the use of the COVID-19 related terms in detail. It only explained and described the meaning of COVID-19 related terms. Different from both research, Abdulloh, et.al. (2020) explored the process of borrowing word from English to Indonesian. Although Abdulloh, et.al. (2020)'s research is more focused than the two previous studies, the results of Abdulloh's research also have not been studied in detail. It does not describe the

borrowing process, but only provided data that most words are absorbed more from foreign languages. Similar with Abdulloh, et.al. (2020)'s research, Fitria (2021) tended to explore the type and examples of the word-formation process of the terms of COVID-19 pandemic.

Furthermore, different from Abdulloh, et.al. (2020)'s research, Fitria (2021)'s research has been studied in detail. It explained and described the word-formation process, not only from borrowing word process, but also compounding, blending, clipping, acronym, and other multiple word-formation process. Similar with Abdulloh, et.al. (2020) and Fitria (2021)'s research, O'Neill (2021) and Lim (2021) discussed well-established loanwords related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The different of both research are O'Neill (2021) used tweeted replies to determine comprehension rates and attitudes with respondent survey, while Lim (2021) extracted the loanwords by using morphological analysis, then analysed loanword's changing tendency in comparison to the equivalent native Japanese words. Similar with Lim (2021)'s research, Sarif S. & Suganda (2020) described the English language phonological, morphological, and syntactic interference to the Japanese language. His research has studied the use of the COVID-19 related terms in detail from the structure of interference perspective. When Lim (2021)'s research used morphological analysis on Japanese's loanword, Sarif S. & Suganda (2020) explored more complex with phonological, morphological, and syntactic analysis on English's interferences. Lastly, Foster & Welsh (2021)'s research was even more complexity, because it used mix method to identify the range and frequency of words borrowed from English as quantitative content analysis, and used of code-switching in undertake qualitative analysis,

to explore the various socio-linguistic dimensions of those borrowed terms.

Different from eight previous research, this research used morphological analysis which similar with Sarif S. & Suganda (2020) and Lim (2021). However, different from both research, this research focused on word-formation process which include borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, acronym, and other multiple word-formation process which similar with Fitria (2021). Therefore, this research is a development research of Lim (2021) and Fitria (2021)'s research. However, this research conducted Japanese language only, where it has never been conducted before. The choice of Japanese language because it has three type of vocabulary, namely *kango, wago,* and *gairaigo*. From these types of vocabulary, it will be described word-formation process, which terms that include one of borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, or acronym. Problem formulation, as stated in this research is 1) What are type of COVID-19 related vocabulary in Japanese? 2) How the COVID-19 terms in Japanese are formed through word-formation process? and 3) What is the function of COVID-19 related terms in Japanese? Based on problem formulation, this research aims to identify the types of vocabulary in Japanese, to explore the word-formation process, and to analyse the function of COVID-19 related terms that conveyed by various content creators on YouTube channels from Japan and Indonesia.

2. Methods

The qualitative research method was used. As Moleong (2017) has stated that qualitative method is used to describe data naturally according to the facts that appear as they are related to phenomena or issues about situations and realities faced in a society. This statement is related to this research which COVID-19 pandemic issue that happened globally has made various conditions appear, not only in the fields of medicine and health, but it also appear in the field of language, especially COVID-19 related new terms in Japanese.

Data provision is taken from the online sources of YouTube channel. YouTube is an American online video sharing and social media platform owned by Google. It was launched in February 2005 by Steve Chen, Chad Hurley, and Jawed Karim. It is the second most visited website, with more than one billion monthly users (Semrush, 2021), who collectively watch more than one billion hours of videos each day (Goodrow, 2017). As of May 2019, videos were being uploaded at a rate of more than 500 hours of content per minute (Loke Hale, 2019). YouTube become so popular because the sheer number of videos many people can find (GCF Global, 2021). YouTube can be used by various groups of people, including young people or teens. YouTube is a free to use service and a can be a great space for teens to discover things they like. For many young people, YouTube is used to watch music videos, comedy shows, how to guides, recipes, hacks and more. Teens also use the video-sharing service to follow their favourite vloggers (video blogger), subscribe to other YouTubers and celebrities they are interested in. That's why the data provision for this research were taken from seven YouTube channel accounts from Indonesia and Japan, namely Aki no Sora (Indonesia), po.n.go_id or Pocket Nihongo (Indonesia), Sakura Pinku (Indonesia), Wagomu (Indonesia), Omoshiroi Nihongo (Japan), Japanese Ammo with Misa (Japan), and Coto Academy (Japan).

This stage of data collection is done by referring to the observation method and the distribution method (Lenci, 2008). The observation method is done by reading and understanding the discourse, then followed by a note-taking technique to the COVID-19 related terms from the sources as the research subject (Sudaryanto, 1998). The

distribution method is used to sort the data based on the criteria in the structure which refer to research question focused on types of vocabulary, word-formation process, and function of COVID-19 related terms in Japanese. After collected the data, there are 124 data of COVID-19 related terms in total from seven YouTube channel accounts that already mentioned. The detail of 124 data will be show in Figure 1. Not all of 124 data will be explain and discuss in Result and Discussion part, but only the highest number of COVID-19 related terms that used by seven YouTube channel accounts, which it also will be show in Table 1. Furthermore, the data is grouped based on the type of vocabulary found in Japanese, namely *wago, kango,* and *gairaigo*, identified the word-formation process, and reveal the function of COVID-19 related terms. At the data analysis stage, the analytical method used in this research are morphological analysis

The data analysed came from a corpus related to the type of Japanese vocabulary, namely *wago, kango,* and *gairaigo*, word-formation process, and function of COVID-19 related terms in Japanese.

3. Result and Discussion

The search results for YouTube channel accounts that introduce COVID-19 related terms, can be seen in the number of COVID-19 related terms introduced from the seven YouTube channel accounts that have been found as shown in Figure 1. Figure 1 showed that from the seven YouTube channel accounts, Wagomu (Indonesia) and Japanese Ammo with Misa (Japan) accounts introduce more COVID-19 related terms than the other five YouTube channel accounts.
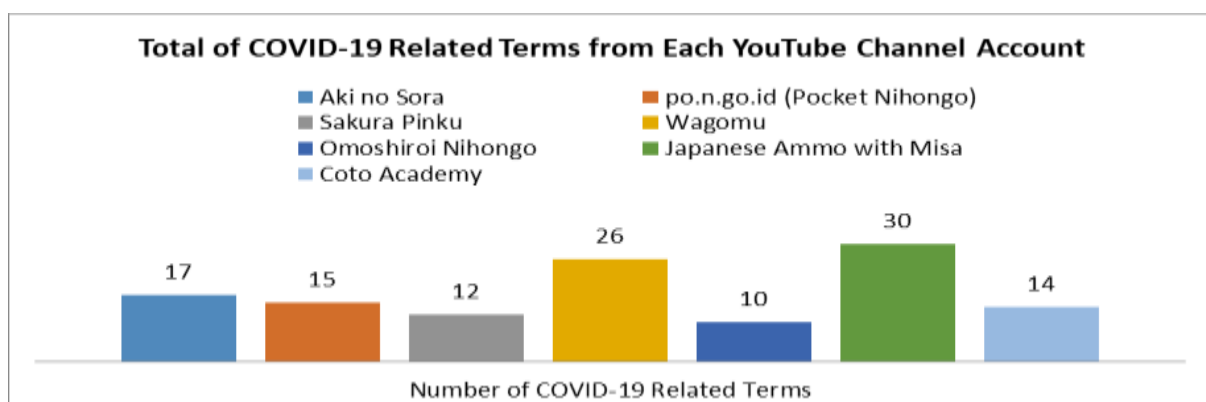

Figure 1 Total of COVID-19 Related Terms from Each YouTube Channel Account

It can be understood that Misa who fills the Japanese Ammo with Misa's YouTube channel is a native Japanese, so it can be considered that Misa has known and understood the development of the COVID-19 pandemic condition in her country as shown in Figure 2. Meanwhile, Wagomu is Japanese class where base in Bandung, Indonesia. It provides effective & fun method, professional mentor, focus on learning, and use illustration & mindmapping to explain COVID-19

related terms in Indonesian language for Indonesian learner who learn Japanese language as shown in Figure 3 (Wagomu, 2021).

However, from 124 collected data, this study explores the terms that are widely chosen and alluded to by the seven YouTube channels to introduce COVID-19 related terms. It found that there are 20 data that has highest number used from the seven YouTube channels as shown in Table 1.

Figure 2 Misa explained one of COVID-19 terms in Japanese and English

Figure 3 One of Wagomu's mentor explained one of COVID-19 terms in Bahasa Indonesia

Table 1 The Highest Number of COVID-19 Related Terms from Each YouTube Channel Account

No	COVID-19 Related Terms	YouTube Channel Account							Total
		Aki no Sora	po.n.go_id (Pocket nihongo)	Sakura Pinku	Wagomu	Omoshiroi Nihongo	Japanese Ammo with Misa	Coto Academy	
1	*Korona uirusu*					√	√		**2**
2	*Shingata korona uirusu*	√	√		√		√		**4**
3	*Kansensha*		√		√				**2**
4	*Kansenshou*	√				√			**2**
5	*Shingata korona uirusu kansenshou*				√		√		**2**
6	*Shingata korona uirusu kansen boushi*				√		√		**2**
7	*Zaitaku kinmu*	√				√			**2**
8	*Shoudoku*	√		√					**2**
9	*Te wo arau*	√				√			**2**
10	*Tearai*			√			√	√	**3**
11	*Masuku*	√		√				√	**3**
12	*Shoujou*				√		√		**2**
13	*Hanamizu*		√		√				**2**
14	*Seki*				√		√		**2**
15	*Hatsunetsu*		√		√		√		**3**
16	*Nodo no itami*		√				√		**2**
17	*Ken'eki*	√		√					**2**
18	*Fuyou fukyuu*					√		√	**2**
19	*Kinkyuu jitai*	√				√			**2**
20	*Kinkyuu jitai sengen*					√		√	**2**
	Total	**8**	**5**	**4**	**8**	**5**	**11**	**4**	**45**

Table 1 showed that there are twenty terms as the highest number COVID-19 related terms in Japanese that are alluded by the seven YouTube channel accounts. The twenty terms are the result of sorting out the number of COVID-19 related terms contained in Figure 1. It can be seen from Table 1 that three YouTube channel accounts mention the most popular COVID-19 related terms, namely Japanese Ammo with Misa (Japan) has the eleven most popular vocabularies, and Aki no Sora (Indonesia) and Wagomu (Indonesia) have the eight most popular vocabularies each.

Table 2 Types of Japanese Vocabulary on COVID-19 Related Terms

No	COVID-19 Related Terms		Types of Japanese Vocabulary		
	Kanji/Kana	*Romaji*	*Gairaigo*	*Kango*	*Wago*
1	コロナウイルス	*Korona uirusu*	√		
2	新型コロナウイルス	*Shingata korona uirusu*	√	√	
3	感染者	*Kansensha*		√	
4	感染症	*Kansenshou*		√	
5	新型コロナウイルス感染症	*Shingata korona uirusu kansenshou*	√	√	
6	新型コロナウイルス感染防止	*Shingata korona uirusu kansen boushi*	√	√	
7	在宅勤務	*Zaitaku kinmu*		√	
8	消毒	*Shoudoku*		√	
9	手を洗う	*Te wo arau*			√
10	手洗い	*Tearai*			√
11	マスク	*Masuku*	√		
12	症状	*Shoujou*		√	
13	鼻水	*Hanamizu*			√
14	咳	*Seki*			√
15	発熱	*Hatsunetsu*		√	
16	喉の痛み	*Nodo no itami*			√
17	検疫	*Ken'eki*		√	
18	不要不急	*Fuyou fukyuu*		√	
19	緊急事態	*Kinkyuu jitai*		√	
20	緊急事態宣言	*Kinkyuu jitai sengen*		√	
	Total		**5**	**13**	**5**

In addition, from twenty terms, the first term that is mentioned the most is *shingata corona uirusu* (coronavirus) which has been mentioned four times each by four YouTube channel accounts, namely Aki no Sora (Indonesia), po.n.go_id (Pocket Nihongo) (Indonesia), Wagamu (Indonesia), and Japanese Ammo with Misa (Japan). Next, the terms that are mentioned the second most are *tearai* (handwash), *masuku* (mask), and *hatsunetsu* (fever), each of which has been mentioned three times. The rests are terms that are alluded to the third most, each of which has been mentioned twice. The words of *tearai* (handwash), *masuku* (mask), and *hatsunetsu* (fever), are also widely mentioned as COVID-19 related terms in Japanese. Furthermore, from the twenty terms, the type of vocabulary in Japanese can be seen as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 showed that the COVID-19 related terms are dominated by *kango* as the type of vocabulary that is most widely used in matching the COVID-19 related term than the type of vocabulary *gairaigo* and *wago* which are used more minimally. It can be understood that Japanese characters emerged starting with adopting *kanji* letters from China, then *hiragana*

characters were created which became the original characteristics of Japanese writing,

and finally, *katakana* was born as a form of script used to absorb foreign languages.

Table 3 Word Formation Process of Compounding on COVID-19 Related Terms

No	COVID-19 Related Terms		Word Formation Process	
	Kanji/Kana	*Romaji*		
1	消毒	*Shoudoku*	*Shou*	*Doku*
2	手を洗う	*Te wo arau*	*Te wo*	*Arau*
3	手洗い	*Tearai*	*Te*	*Arai*
4	症状	*Shoujou*	*Shou*	*Jou*
5	鼻水	*Hanamizu*	*Hana*	*Mizu*
6	発熱	*Hatsunetsu*	*Hatsu*	*Netsu*
7	喉の痛み	*Nodo no itami*	*Nodo no*	*Itami*
8	検疫	*Ken'eki*	*Ken*	*Eki*

Based on the findings of terms, some word-formation processes in the terms identified are borrowing, compounding, and multiple processes. Borrowing is the usual term for the process by which a language (or variety) takes from another language or variety new linguistic material (Durkin, 2011). While Hickey (2013) states that borrowing is the transfer of linguistic materials. From Table 2, the terms that include as borrowing are *korona uirusu* (corona virus) and *masuku* (mask). Both terms are not formed through the word formation process. This is because they are originally English borrowed words in Japanese words. These borrowed words have experienced changes in writing, Japanese used both terms based on how English pronounciation said it. So, "corona" became *korona*, "virus" became *uirusu*, and "mask" became *masuku*. Therefore, these method is transferring a word from one language to be used in another, which called lexical borrowing method, and the borrowed word is called a borrowing term, or a loan term (Nordquist, 2019).

Compounding is the combination of two distinct words to produce a single form (Yule, 2006). Compounding is also known as a composition; it is from the Latin language for "putting together." Compounds often can be written as a single word, hyphenated terms, and separated terms. From Table 2, the terms that include as compounding can be seen

in Table 3. Table 3 showed that all terms is including as compounding, because they have two distinct morphemes in *kanji* became one word in single form. However, the word formation process came from different types of Japanese vocabulary. Half of terms in Table 3 namely *shoudoku, shoujou, hatsunetsu,* and *ken'eki* is including as *kango*, but the other half of terms namely *te wo arau, te arai, hanamizu,* and *nodo no itami* is including as *wago*.

The word *shoudoku, shoujou, hatsunetsu,* and *ken'eki* is known to be a word consist of two morphemes as shown in Table 3. The two are the bound morpheme. Although the meaning can be known from each morpheme from *kanji*, but when the two morphemes combine to single form as one word, it became one meaningful word. The word *shoudoku* consist of morpheme *shou* means "extinguish" and morpheme *doku* means "poison", so the word *shoudoku* means "disinfectant". The word *shoujou* consist of morpheme *shou* means "disease" and morpheme *jou* means "condition", so the word *shoujou* means "symptom". The word *hatsunetsu* consist of morpheme *hatsu* means "beginning" and morpheme *netsu* means "heat", so the word *hatsunetsu* means "fever". The word *ken'eki* consist of morpheme *ken* means "inspection" and morpheme *eki* mean

"epidemic", so the word *ken'eki* means "quarantine".

Furthermore, the word *te arai* and *hanamizu* is also known to be a word consist of two morphemes, and the two are free morphemes. Otherwise, the word *te wo arau* and *nodo no itami* consist of three morphemes with free morpheme, but only morpheme *no* and morpheme *wo* are known as bound morpheme. It because morpheme *no* and morpheme *wo* are domiciled as particle in Japanese. This word-formation happens when playing free morpheme, it is always stated as a word, merging with the derivative maker and forming a new words. The word *hanamizu* consist of morpheme *hana* means "nose" and morpheme *mizu* means "water", so the word *shoudoku* means "snot". The word *nodo no itami* consist of morpheme *nodo* means "throat", morpheme *no* as particle that combine two noun, and morpheme *itami* means "pain", so the word *nodo no itami* means "throat pain". The word *te arai* consist of morpheme *te* means "hand" and morpheme *arai* means "wash", so the word *te arai* means "hand-wash". The word *te wo arau* consist of morpheme *te* means "hand", morpheme wo as particle that combine noun and verb, and morpheme *arau* mean "washing", so the word *te wo arau* means "washing hand". The word *te arai* and *te wo arau* have similar meaning, but have different structure. The different are morpheme *arai* is a noun, so the word *te arai* is a noun also. Otherwise, because of morpheme *arau* is a verb, it needs a bound morpheme which are particle *wo* to attach morpheme *te* as a noun.

Table 4 Word Formation Process of Multiple Processes on COVID-19 Related Terms

No	COVID-19 Related Terms		Word Formation Process
	Kanji/Kana	*Romaji*	
1	新型コロナウイルス	*Shingata korona uirusu*	Shin + gata + korona + uirusu
2	感染者	*Kansensha*	Kan + sen + sha
3	感染症	*Kansenshou*	Kan + sen + shou
4	新型コロナウイルス感染症	*Shingata korona uirusu kansenshou*	Shin + gata + korona + uirusu + kan + sen + shou
5	新型コロナウイルス感染防止	*Shingata korona uirusu kansen boushi*	Shin + gata + korona + uirusu + kan + sen + bou + shi
6	在宅勤務	*Zaitaku kinmu*	Zai + taku + kin + mu
7	不要不急	*Fuyou fukyuu*	Fu + you + fu + kyuu
8	緊急事態	*Kinkyuu jitai*	Kin + kyuu + ji + tai
9	緊急事態宣言	*Kinkyuu jitai sengen*	Kin + kyuu + ji + tai + sen + gen

Multiple processes occurs when the formation of a new word involves some types of word-formation processes. From Table 2, the terms that have multiple processes can be seen in Table 4. Table 4 showed that all terms have multiple processes to form one single word. Data (2), (3), (4), and (5) use the same word, *kansen* means "infection". The word *kansen* can be added with other morphemes, such as morpheme *sha* in the word *kansensha* means "infected person", morpheme *shou* in the word *kansenshou* means "infection diseases", and morpheme *bou* and *shi* in the word *kansen boushi* means "infection prevention". Similar with the word *kansen boushi* with four morphemes, the word *zaitaku kinmu* in data (6) means "work from home", the word *fuyou fukyuu* in data (7) means "unnecessary non-urgent", and the word *kinkyuu jitai* in data (8) means "emergency" also have four morphemes to form one single word. In Japanese, the word can form more than four morphemes, such as

the word *kinkyuu jitai sengen* in data (9) means "state of emergency".

Generally, the word in Japanese formed using *kanji* or *hiragana*. When adopted some word from foreign language, it was using *katakana*, such as the word *korona uirusu* in data (1), (4), and (5). In fact, it can added with other word to accompany the word *korona uirusu*, such as the word *shingata* means "new strain"

in data (1), (4), and (5), the word *kansenshou* in data (4), and the word *kansen boushi* in data (5). This addition is intended to provide various functions as a word. The function means that the word can be function as action, information, or announcement, which can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5 Function of COVID-19 Related Terms Used by Seven YouTube Content Creator

No	COVID-19 Related Terms		Function
	Kanji/Kana	*Romaji*	
1	コロナウイルス	*Korona uirusu*	Disease Information
2	新型コロナウイルス	*Shingata korona uirusu*	Disease Information
3	感染者	*Kansensha*	Disease Information
4	感染症	*Kansenshou*	Disease Information
5	新型コロナウイルス感染症	*Shingata korona uirusu kansenshou*	Disease Information
6	新型コロナウイルス感染防止	*Shingata korona uirusu kansen boushi*	Disease Information
7	在宅勤務	*Zaitaku kinmu*	Preventive Action
8	消毒	*Shoudoku*	Disease Information
9	手を洗う	*Te wo arau*	Preventive Action
10	手洗い	*Tearai*	Preventive Action
11	マスク	*Masuku*	Preventive Action
12	症状	*Shoujou*	Disease Information
13	鼻水	*Hanamizu*	Symptom
14	咳	*Seki*	Symptom
15	発熱	*Hatsunetsu*	Symptom
16	喉の痛み	*Nodo no itami*	Symptom
17	検疫	*Ken'eki*	Preventive Action
18	不要不急	*Fuyou fukyuu*	Announcement
19	緊急事態	*Kinkyuu jitai*	Announcement
20	緊急事態宣言	*Kinkyuu jitai sengen*	Announcement

Table 5 showed that among twenty COVID-19 related terms, the function of disease information included in eight terms which related to coronavirus disease information. As shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5, the phrase of *shingata corona uirusu* (coronavirus) is more popular or is widely alluded as a COVID-19 related term in Japanese, which is understandable because COVID-19 is the name of the infection caused by a new strain of the highly contagious coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) which was first identified in end of 2019 (WebMD, 2020).
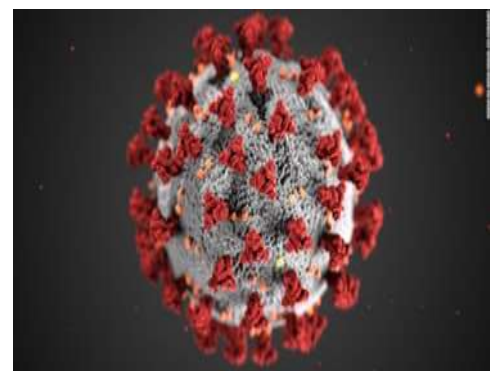

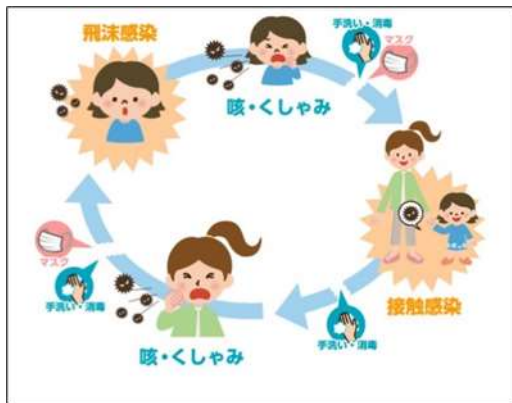**Figure 4 *Shingata korona uirusu* (Coronavirus or SARS-CoV-2) Image**

Figure 5 *Shingata corona uirusu kansenshou* **(new strain coronavirus or COVID-19 symptoms) Image**

Figure 6 One of *tearai* **(Handwash) step's poster**

Figure 7 People who wear *masuku* **(mask) image**

Next, the function of preventive action included in five terms which related to how to prevent contracting the coronavirus disease. As shown in Figure 6 and Figure 7, it can be understood because

tearai (handwash) and *masuku* (mask) are the two terms that are most often used as preventive measures against the spread of the coronavirus, not only for Japan but also for other countries in the world affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Then, the function of symptom included in four terms which related to the symptoms felt when infected by coronavirus disease.

Figure 8 *Hatsunetsu* **(fever) condition's image**

Likewise, as shown in Figure 8, the word of *hatsunetsu* (fever) is the term that most often appears as the most visible symptom for people affected by the coronavirus in Japan.

Figure 9 *Kinkyuu jitai sengen* **(COVID-19's state of emergency) image**

Lastly, the function of announcement included in three terms which related to the information that announced by government authority.

Figure 10 *Kansen boushi* **(COVID-19 prevention) image**

As shown in Figure 9, the terms of *kinkyuu jitai sengen* (fever) is government has given an announcement that Japan is in a state of emergency COVID-19 because of the many victims who fell due to being infected with COVID-19. Therefore, the Japan government has developed various prevention strategies so that the public is protected and not infected with the corona virus as shown in Figure 10.

4. Conclusion

From the results and discussions that have been described, it can be concluded that the COVID-19 related terms are dominated by *kango* as the type of vocabulary that is most widely used in matching the COVID-19 related terms. Among all word-formation process, the COVID-19 terms in Japanese identified as borrowing, compounding, and multiple processes. However, the multiple word-formation processes are dominated on COVID-19 terms in Japanese. It related to the domination of *kango* used. From that, there are multiple function that included in COVID-19 terms in Japanese, namely disease information, preventive action,

symptom, and announcement. Therefore, this research can be contributed to data analysis, which used morphological analysis in Japanese terms.

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