Abstract: This study describes English borrowing or loan words during COVID-19 pandemic frequently used by public and absorbed by Indonesian. Some words mostly from medical and healthcare terms, but many of them are from daily, practical, social life terms. People don’t realize that they use many unfamiliar words and phrases when they communicate in Indonesian. Those words are English borrowings. The aims of the study are; (1) to investigate some English borrowing words or phrases, (2) to describe the borrowing process from English into Indonesian. The Qualitative Descriptive Analysis Method used in analysing English borrowings. Obtains 95 English words taken then classified into the process of borrowings. 56 words from 95 words or 58.95% already available in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), 39 words or 41.05% is not listed in KBBI or signed with n.a or not available. In the borrowing process obtains 34 words or 35.7% as adoption, 45 words or 47.3% as adaptation, 14 words or 14.7% as translation, and the rest is 2 words or 2.1% as creation process. The result shows that English borrowings absorbed by Indonesian through both adoption and adaptation are quite significant, total both is 83%. It means that Indonesian is quite open language to foreign languages. This fact also shows that Indonesian is a dynamic, up to date, and modern language.

Key words: borrowing or loan words, adoption, adaptation, translation, and creation

INTRODUCTION
Since World Health Organisation (WHO) declared COVID-19 as global pandemic through out the countries around the world includes Indonesia, the use of medical terminology and other words or phrases of English frequently used and spoken by citizens nationally in our daily lives. Government through media and information steadily releases news, information, announcement, policy using some English borrowing words and phrases related with COVID-19 pandemic. The words and phrases like pandemic, lockdown, social distancing, work from home (WFH), test from home (TFH), webinar, and many others are frequently used. Those words and phrases are not available in Indonesian yet. Those borrowings are viral everywhere.

Previously public are not really familiar with those words and phrases, then they just use them in Indonesian, and they don’t realize that those words and phrases are borrowings from other language. Indonesian has many borrowing words from either regional or
foreign languages. Javanese, Minangkabau, Sundanese, Madurese, Balinese, and Acehnese are group of regional languages contributed much Indonesian, Jones, Russel. (2008). While foreign languages influence Indonesian are English, Arabic, Dutch, Japanese, and Chinese, (Badan Bahasa Kemdikud). The main reason for borrowing is to provide a word from the source language variety when there is no suitable existing word in the target language, Chandra Sekhar Rao, V. (2018) , in The Significance of the Words Borrowed Into English Language, or borrowings occur when there is no equivalent meaning in Indonesian.

The borrowing language has been existing for very long time since there was contact among nations through culture and language. Serial contributions of English borrowings in Indonesian have been made by Iwan Fauzi (2014) in “English Borrowings in Indonesian Newspaper. He investigated three foremost national newspapers for his article. He found 19,494 loan tokens of 3,538 loan types extracted from 3,671 text during his 3-month-investigation. In his paper Iwan investigates English borrowing words using very special computer software named GNU Aspell 0.50 Indonesian dictionary Package version 1.2-0. The software was run to elicit English borrowings, both established and non-established loans. “English Borrowing Words In Indonesian Daily Conversation” made by Ilinawati, Yokie P.D. (2018). This research investigates English borrowing words in Indonesian daily conversation. Ilinawati’s reserach was quite unique because she investigates borrowing words when the students speak Indonesian in their English Club. She also reveals the process of English borrowing from the forms, the meaning, and the reason of English borrowing words in Indonesian. She emphasizes the discussion of loan words or borrowing words into three classification, loan words, loan blend, loan shifts. The objects to be investigated are 20 students in English club activity.

Some other related works like , “A Study of English-Indonesian Borrowing Words in Daily Products” is made by Isna Kurnianingsih, Etik. (2010) in her thesis of bachelor degree of education in English Department. She mentioned some daily products borrowed from English such as the name of daily need products: soap and shampoo, cosmetics, and food. In Lexical Borrowing from the Arabic Language in an Islamic Course Conducted in English “Ikhlas Arshad, Nurul and Ahmad Shah,M.I. (2014) analyze the patterns and processes of borrowing that can occur in the retention of Islamic Arabic words. The research also reveals that the most common process of borrowing in the sample discourse is total importation, as loanwords make up the borrowed features. “The Loan Words in Indonesian” written by Devianty, Rina. (2016) also discusses some foreign language vocabularies in Indonesian. She also adds that foreign language loanword remains to be adjusted with the indonesian writing and pronunciation. “English Borrowing in Indonesian Entertainment Terminology” a thesis written by Alawi, Nabilah (2007). The important purpose of her research is to know the change of meaning that happened in the borrowing words from English into Indonesian in the entertainment terminolgy.

The previous investigations show that English borrowings in Indonesian used in varied domains such as English borrowings in newspaper, daily conversation of English club, daily products, and entertainment terminology. The similarity of those studies is on investigating English borrowing words on their results, and the difference each of them has varied discussion and analysis at the end. There is no previous invesigation of English borrowings in Indonesian focus on healthcare, medical terms, some social life terms at one time together. And the English borrowings investigated in this research massively and widely used in society during outbreak of certain pandemic. This study investigates some English borrowings in Indonesian during
COVID-19 pandemic from March to July 2020. It analyses the class word classification, borrowing process classification, and checking the availability of each borrowing in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) and Senarai Padanan Asing Indonesia (SPAI), one of online services provided by Indonesia Ministry of Education (Kemdikbud). Whereas other studies focus only on class word classification, borrowing process, certain borrowing classification, and no KBBI availability analysis. The finding words in this research signed with KBBI and n.a. KBBI means the English borrowings already available in Indonesian through adaptation, translation, and creation. While n.a. means not available yet in KBBI, these words fully adopted without any changes.

This study has many shortcomings due to the limitation of the writer in all aspects such as limitation of background knowledge, theoretical and practical knowledge, and linguistical analysis. In the next future, there should be more complete study and further research of English borrowings in phonological, morphological, and semantical perspectives.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
Borrowing Words or Loan Words,

In Indonesian, borrowing words or loan words are recognized as “kata serapan, kata pungutan or kata pinjam”. It means that a word that comes from foreign languages, and is already integrated into a language that is accepted by its speakers in common. A loanword (also loan word or loan-word) is a word adopted from one language (the donor language) and incorporated into another language without translation. This is in contrast to cognates, which are words in two or more languages that are similar because they share an etymological origin, and calques, which involve translation. Merriam webster dictionary defines a loan word as a word taken from another language and at least partly naturalized.

Loan word is also a technical term for the incorporation of an item from language into another (Mesthrie & Leap (2000) in Fauzi, Iwan (2014). In Loan word, Poplack et. al. (1998) specifically indicates that lexical borrowing involves the incorporation of individual second language (L2) words (or compounds functioning as single words) in to the first language (L1) discourse, the host or recipient language, phonologically and morphologically adapted to conform with patterns of that language, and occupying a sentence slot indicated by its syntaxt. Those all definitions conclude that borrowing is the synonym of loanword. It is an absorption word, phrase, or others from one language to another language through phonological, morphological changes. Borrowing is attempted to get the equivalent meaning of its original because of the scarcity of model.

Culture and Intimate Loan Words

Indonesian has many borrowing words from other languages. Imran prosiding in Elizabeth (2018) adds that through loan words from other languages, Indonesian has many synonyms that can be expressed in high presission. Indonesian loan word consists of a culture loan words and intimate loan words. Culture loan words came to Indonesian from Sanskrit, Arabic, Portuguese, and English. These languages came to Indonesia through education, science and technology, religion and commerce. While intimate loan word comes from Chinese and Dutch. They came to Indonesia through war, colonialism, and immigration, Devianty,Rina (2016). Fredrich W. Field in Tatu,Siti Rubiah,et.al (2017) derives loan words into three kinds as follows; firstly: loan word, it is fully absorption from other word or language such as: hamburger ----→ from hamburger. Secondly loan blend, it is only half absorption for example : klub --→ from club. And the last one loan shift, it is shifting absorption for example superman --→ from superman.

Model and Donor Language

The language change and development naturally happen in our lives. It is because of interaction or contact among the speakers, Siti Rohbiah, Tatu et al, (2017). It is not only a contact among the languages, but also among the culture and as a result they influence each other. The contact of language cause direct and direct effect of the language. A language that
receive influence from other language called Model, while a language that influences other language called Donor. Then the process of donor influence model called borrowings, Mackey, William, in Siti Rohbiah, Tatu et al (2017).

Adoption, Adaptation, Translation, and Creation

Indonesian vocabularies enriched by some absorption process, loan or borrowing words from many foreign languages such as English, German, Dutch, French, and Arabic. Those loan words came to Indonesian through four processes, they are: Adoption, Adaptation, Translation, and Creation, Fauzi, Iwan (2014).

- Adoption occurs when the language user takes form and meaning of the foreign language totally such as supermarket, plaza, mall, hamburger, fried chicken, pizza etc.
- Adaptation occurs when the user of language take only the meaning of the original language, while the spelling and the writing system adapted with Indonesian spelling such as pluralisasi from pluralization, kualitas from quality, kuantitas from quantity etc.
- Translation way occurs when the users take concept contains of foreign language words then the translation in Indonesian. The examples are tumpang tindih from overlap, percepatan from acceleration, proyek rintisan from pilot project, and uji coba from try out.
- Creation way occurs when the user of language only take the basic concept of its original language then try to look for the equivalent words in Indonesian. It looks like translation way, but the difference is try not to force the similarity on the translation. Two – word , three – word vocabulary of original language can be created into only one-word of Indonesian vocabulary or vice versa. The examples ; suku cadang from spare parts, berhasil guna from effective etc.

Why borrowing words ?

Some facts influence the absorption mentioned by Field, Fredrick W (1984) in Linguistic Borrowing in Bilingual Context, they are;
- Economical Principal. We choose the loanwords due to the economical consideration in delivering the concept.

There is no equivalent meaning or words in Indonesian. If there is an Indonesian word, it is long word as well it is not economical.
- The Scarcity Of Original Word or Model. There are some Indonesian words rarely used even for the active and productive speakers. Only linguists and experts are familiar with the original words.
- Equivalent Meaning Needs. Stylistic consideration empower speakers to look for synonyms and equivalent meaning of word, and it is just for esthetical variation.
- Prestige of Using Foreign Language. The more fluently speaker speaks foreign language, the more prestige they are in their social status especially the foreign language which has high civilization.
- The Poor Ability of the Speaker Language More elite social people have more foreign language vocabularies than Indonesian vocabularies.

Sometimes using English words is effective, efficient, economical, that’s why people prefer English to their own. The most dominant factors for youngster for prestige and life style consideration. They don’t realize where they are now. They live in Indonesia, they speak Indonesian among the community.

Moeliono in Abdul Chaer (2019) agrees with the same factors influence the absorption as mentioned above such as economical consideration, scarcity original form or word, equivalent word needs, prestige, poor in using Indonesian.

Change of Meaning (Semantical Change or Semantical Shift)

The changing meaning of words occur due to the additional and reductive meaning in the quantity or quality of words. There are six kinds of semantical changes as follows:
- Generalization (boardening or widening meaning)
- Specification (narrowing meaning)
- Amelioration (raising or elevation meaning)
- Peyoration (declining meaning)
- Synthesthesia (changing meaning)
- Association (similarity meaning)
Semantical change classified into three categories by Chaer, A; Widening, Narrowing, Total Change, Chaer, A. (2019).
- Widening meaning occurs if the meaning of the present word (model) or the new meaning is wider or broader than the previous meaning of the word. It means the meaning of the loan word undergoes additional, widening, and developing from the donor.
- Narrowing meaning occurs if the new meaning of model is more specific than the donor. It means the meaning of the loan word undergoes specification or narrowing meaning from the donor.
- Total change meaning occurs the new meaning of the model doesn’t have meaning of the model.

Semantical change is also other loanwords discussion. It discusses the change of word meaning. This study doesn’t focus on it, it focuses on lexical discussion.

METHOD

Qualitative Descriptive Analysis Method used by writer to investigate English loan words or borrowing words in Indonesian. Qualitative Descriptive analysis is a method of research by collecting, structuring, analysing, and interpreting the data, Nasir, Moh. (2019). There are two kinds of source of data, primary and secondary data. Primary data taken from online articles, online news, TV, You tube, posters, instagram, government announcement, government decree, government public policy, banners, and certain websites related with and focus on COVID-19 Pandemy, while online Journals, online dictionary, google translate, wikipedia, social media, websites, and books are taken as secondary data.

Procedure
Writer watches some related youtubes, watches and listens the news from TV, browse official website of World Health Organisation, official sites of government in charge with COVID-19 (Satgas COVID 19), notes some selected loan words from the primary data, reads the related books, Journals, and article, collects and selects primary data of English borrowing words or phrases related with COVID-19, then analyzes and interprets them.

English words then defined into the class word classification whether they are noun, verb, adjective, and etc., then writer consults the meaning in Indonesian using online Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) and some standard English dictionaries. At the end writer provides classification of the loan words into category of process of loan or borrowing words such as; adoption, adaptation, translation, and creation.

After listing all English words complete, then the data listed put into table to ease writer analyzing the loan words, see Table 1. Table 1 is taken from the long list preceded. By using the table it is more concise and practical. After completing words list into table 1, the writer procedes the table into significant summary that become focus or finding and discussion of the research Then data in table 1 summarized into table 2. Table 2 shows the complete discussion of the findings.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

FINDINGS
The data of English borrowing words listed in certain notes, then the words will be directly defined the meaning by using English Indonesian Dictionary. Then the writer uses KBBI to detect whether English loan words already have been as official and standard Indonesian vocabulary or not. When it is already available in KBBI then given the meaning of the new borrowing or loan words. The list of words then classified into class word or part of speech. The next analysing is based on the four process of Adoption, Adaptation, Translation and Creation. Some abbreviation made to shorten the data analyzed, such as: BI for Bahasa Indonesia, lw for loanword, na for not available yet Bahasa Indonesia, KBBI for Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia.

There are 95 English borrowings words obtained from the primary data such as article, news, poster, youtube, official social media, public discussion, daily conversation, and some official sites during COVID-19 pandemic. The loanwords mostly taken from you tube channel benpinter. Then the writer only puts some examples for the findings into some classification as follows:

I. Adoption Process
(with category available and not available in KBBI yet (na))

1. **viral** : adjective ; virus  
   BI (lw): **viral** ; berkenaan dengan virus, bersifat menyebar luas dan cepat seperti virus. (KBBI) >>>> adoption

2. **zoonosis**: noun; zoonosis penyakit pd binatang yg dapat ditularkan kepada manusia seperti penyakit pes yang merupakan penyakit tikus secara langsung atau melalui serangga  
   BI (lw): **zoonosis** ; Penyakit pada binatang yang dapat ditularkan kepada manusia seperti penyakit pes yang merupakan penyakit tikus) secara langsung atau melalui serangga . (KBBI) >>>> adoption

3. **droplets** : noun ; titis kecil, percikan ; butiran ludah-BI (lw): not available (na) >>>> adoption

4. **hand sanitizer** : noun ; pembersih tangan  
   BI (lw): na ; **hand sanitizer** >>>> adoption  
   synonym ; hand antiseptic ; handrub

5. **sanitizer**: noun ; pembersih  
   BI (lw): na ; **sanitizer** >>>> adoption

II. Adaptation, available in KBBI

1. **asymptomatic** : (adjective ) ; tanpa gejala  
   BI (lw 1) : **asimtomatik** ; tidak menyebabkan atau menunjukkan ada gejala penyakit  
   (KBBI) >>>> adoption

2. **contact**: (noun) ; kontak  
   BI (lw) : **kontak** ; hubungan satu dengan yang lain (KBBI) >>>> adaptation  
   avoid contact with : verb ; menghindari kontak dengan

3. **elimination**: noun : eliminasi , pembersihan, penyisihan  
   BI (lw) : **eliminasi** : pengeluaran (seperti racun dari tubuh); penghilangan, penyingkiran; pengasingan, penyisihan.  
   (KBBI) >>>> adoption

III. Translation,  
(with category available and not available in KBBI yet (na))

1. **scanner** : noun ; pemindai  
   BI (lw) : **pemindai** ; lat untuk memeriksa atau mengamati data yang direkam; alat untuk memindai sesuatu (misalnya tubuh manusia), perangkat keras untuk mengopi gambar dan teks dalam bentuk digital (KBBI) >>>> translation

2. **suspect corona** : noun ; tersangka korona : orang yang diduga terinfeksi COVID-19, baik dari gejala yang ditunjukkan maupun adanya riwayat kontak dekat dengan pasien positif corona.  
   BI (lw) : na ; **diduga korona** (KBBI) >>>> translation

3. **self-isolate** : verb ; mengasingkan diri , mengisolasi diri >>>> translation  
   BI (lw 22): na

IV. Creation, available in KBBI

1. **on line** : noun ; on line  
   BI (lw): **dalam jaringan (Daring)** : terhubung melalui jejaring komputer, internet, dan sebagainya (KBBI) >>>> creation.

2. **off line**: noun : off line  
   BI (lw) : **luar jaringan** : terputus dari jejaring komputer (KBBI) >>>> creation.

The following words below are already available in Bahasa Indonesia and had process of absorption from medical and healthcare terminology and officially used by government for COVID-19 terminology.

- **ODP** : Orang Dalam Pemantauan : people in monitoring  
- **PDP** : Pasien Dengan Pengawasan: patient with supervision  
- **OTG** : Orang Tanpa Gejala : people without symptom  
- **APD** : Alat Pelindung Diri : personal protective equipment or clothes  
- **PSBB** : Pembatasan Sosial Bersekalal Besar: large-scale social restrictions.

Besides the list above, we are also familiar with some pictures, posters, banners, sign, outdoor boards, outdoor billboard every where related with the health protocol during COVID-19 Pandemic. WHO officially publishes poster about healthcare education to the public. The writer will not investigates those all because they are not the core of this paper and there must be follow up research deal with pictures, symbols and borrowing languages during COVID-19 pandemic.

DISCUSSION
The following table is summary of English borrowing words listed above with some information to complete the discussion of the paper. It contains 6 columns, column 1. **English word** (donor) : English vocabulary taken from primary data mostly taken from youtube channel benpinter and other sources, column 2. **Class word of donors**, column 3. **Meaning** is taken directly from online English Indonesian Dictionary, column 4. **Indonesian words**, model (KBBI), English words that already absorbed into Indonesian, it is the English borrowing words, and already listed in online Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, with other sign n.a means not available yet in KBBI, column 5. **Process of Borrowing** written as adoption, adaptation, translation, and creation. Column 6. **Note** Words are not listed yet in KBBI or Indonesian.

**Table 1 : English Borrowing Words and Phrases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>English Word (Donor)</th>
<th>Class Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Indonesian word, Model (KBBI)</th>
<th>Process of borrowing</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>asymptomatic</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>tanpa gejala</td>
<td>asimtomatik</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>symptom</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>gejala</td>
<td>simtom</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>symptomatic</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>yang menunjukan gejala</td>
<td>simtomatik:</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>Kontak</td>
<td>kontak</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>droplets</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>titis kecil, percikan: butiran ludah</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
<td>droplets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>contact tracing</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>pelacakan kontak</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
<td>contact tracing pelacakan kontak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>tracing</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>pelacakan</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>translation</td>
<td>pelacakan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Diagnose</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>mendiagnosis</td>
<td>diagnosa</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>diagnoses</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>diagnosis</td>
<td>diagnosis</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>infection</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>Infeksi, penularan</td>
<td>Infeksi</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>infected</td>
<td>adjective or Verb past part</td>
<td>infeksi penularan</td>
<td>Infeksi</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>infect</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>menular, menginfeksi</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>translation</td>
<td>menular</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>infectious</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>yg menular</td>
<td>infeksius</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>hand sanitizer</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>pembersih tangan</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
<td>hand sanitizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>sanitizer</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>pembersih</td>
<td>n.a</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>sanitation</td>
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<td>kebersihan</td>
<td>sanitasi</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>17</td>
<td>virus</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>virus</td>
<td>virus</td>
<td>adoption</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>adjective</td>
<td>virus</td>
<td>viral</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Part of Speech</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>anti viral medicine</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>obat antivirus</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>translation</td>
<td>obat antivirus</td>
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<td>antiviral / antivirus</td>
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<td>antivirus</td>
<td>antivirus</td>
<td>adoption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>isolate</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>Mengisolasikan, mengasingkan</td>
<td>isolasi</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>self-isolate</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>mengasingkan diri</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>translation</td>
<td>isolasi mandiri</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>isolasi, pengasingan</td>
<td>isolasi</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>novel coronavirus</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>virus korona baru</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
<td>novel coronavirus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>coronavirus</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>virus korona</td>
<td>virus korona</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>SARS-CoV-2 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>sindrom pernafasan akut/berat</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
<td>SARS-CoV-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>CoV : coronavirus</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>virus korona</td>
<td>virus korona</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>carrier</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>pembawa</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
<td>Carrier</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>community spread</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>penularan secara dalam komunitas</td>
<td>penyakit langsung suatu</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
</tr>
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<td>31.</td>
<td>community</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>masyarakat</td>
<td>komunitas</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>community transmission</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>penularan secara dalam komunitas</td>
<td>penyakit langsung suatu</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
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<td>noun</td>
<td>penularan</td>
<td>transmisi :</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Zoonosis</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>penyakit pd binatang yg dapat ditularkan kepada manusia seperti penyakit pes yg merupakan penyakit tikus secara langsung atau melalui serangga</td>
<td>zoonosis</td>
<td>adoption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>detect</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>mendeteksi, menemukan</td>
<td>deteksi</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Detection</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>deteksi</td>
<td>deteksi</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>screening</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>uji tapis,</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
<td>screening</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
38. **disinfect**: verb
   membasmi kuman/ham, mendis infeksi
   *mendisinfeksi* adaptation

39. **Disinfectant**: noun or adjective
    obat pembasmi kuman, yg membasmi kuman/ mendis infeksi
    *disinfektan* adaptation

40. **eliminate**: verb
    menghilangkan, mengeliminasi
    *mengeliminasi* adaptation

41. **elimintaed**: adjective or verb past part.
    tereliminasi
    *tereliminasi* adaptation

42. **elimination**: noun
    eliminasi, pembersihan, penyisihan
    *eliminasi* adaptation

43. **maintain a distance**: verb, verb phrase
    menjaga jarak
    *n.a* translation
    *Jaga jarak*

44. **social distancing**: noun, noun phrase
    pembatasan jarak sosial
    *n.a* adoption
    *social distancing*

45. **social**: adjective
    sosial; kemasyarakatan
    *sosial* adaptation

46. **physical distancing**: noun, noun phrase
    pembatasan jarak fisik
    *n.a* adoption
    *physical distancing*

47. **physic**: noun
    fisik
    *fisik* adaptation

48. **physical**: adjective
    secara fisik, jasmaniah, badanah
    *fisik* adaptation

49. **stay home**: verb
    tinggal di rumah
    *n.a* translation
    *tinggal di rumah*

50. **Work From Home (WFH)**: verb, verb phrase
    bekerja dari rumah
    *n.a* adoption
    *Wfh*

51. **lock down**: noun, noun phrase
    karantina wilayah
    *n.a* adoption
    *lock down*

52. **quarantine**: noun
    karantina
    *karantina* adaptation

53. **self-quarantine**: noun, noun phrase
    karantina mandiri
    *karantina mandiri* translation

54. **Incubation**: noun
    inkubasi
    *inkubasi* adaptation
<p>| 55. | period | noun | titik, masa, waktu | periode | adaptation |
| 56. | incubation period | noun, noun phrase | masa inkubasi | periode inkubasi | adaptation |
| 57. | PCR Test | noun, noun phrase | tes reaksi berantai polimerase. | n.a. | adoption |
| 58. | test negative | verb, verb phrase | negative; tidak terinfeksi | tes negatif | adaptation |
| 59. | test positive | verb, verb phrase | positif terinfeksi | tes positif | adaptation |
| 60. | herd immunity | noun, noun phrase | imunitas kelompok | n.a | adoption |
| 61. | immunity | noun | kekebalan, imunitas | imunitas | adaptation |
| 62. | hygiene | noun | kebersihan | higienis | adaptation |
| 63. | epidemic | noun and adj: | wabah | epidemi | adaptation |
| 64. | pandemic | noun and adjective | wabah pandemik | pandemi | adaptation |
| 65. | outbreak | noun | pecahnya wabah perang bencana dsb atau kejadian luar biasa KLB | outbreak | adoption |
| 66. | Pathogen | noun | Patogen parasit yang mampu menimbulkan penyakit pada imangnya | patogen | adaptation |
| 67. | pneumonia | noun | pneumonia penyakit radang paru paru | pneumonia | adoption |
| 68. | antibiotics | noun | antibiotik | antibiotik | adaptation |
| 69. | vaccine | noun | vaksin | vaksin | adaptation |
| 70. | Mask | noun | masker | masker | adaptation |
| 71. | Contaminate | verb | mengontaminasi , mencemari | kontaminasi | adaptation |
| 72. | Thermal | adjective | termal ; panas | termal | adaptation |
| 73. | scanner | noun | pemindai | n.a | translation |
| 74. | thermal scanner | noun, Noun phrase | alat pemindai termal(panas) | n.a | translation |
| 75. | covidiot | noun | covidiot | n.a | adoption |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
<th>Word/Phrase</th>
<th>Adopted</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>nasal</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>sengau, yang berkenaan dengan hidung</td>
<td>nasal</td>
<td>adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>nasal congestion</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>hidung tersumbat</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>face shield</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>pelindung wajah</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>protokol</td>
<td>protokol</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>suspect corona</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>tersangka korona, orang yang diduga terinfeksi COVID-19</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>reactive corona</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>reaktif korona</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.</td>
<td>reactive</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>reaktif</td>
<td>reaktif</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.</td>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>Pusat Pengendalian dan Pencegahan Penyakit</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.</td>
<td>swab test</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>tes usap</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>specimen</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>spesimen contoh, sampel</td>
<td>Spesimen</td>
<td>adaptation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>rapid test</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>tes cepat</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>ventilator</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>ventilator, kipas angin</td>
<td>ventilator:</td>
<td>adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.</td>
<td>thermo gun</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>pistol termometer</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.</td>
<td>new normal</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>normal baru</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.</td>
<td>long distance learning</td>
<td>noun, noun phrase</td>
<td>Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.</td>
<td>on line</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>on line</td>
<td>daring, dalam jaringan</td>
<td>creation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.</td>
<td>off line</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>off line</td>
<td>luring; di luar jaringan</td>
<td>creation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.</td>
<td>webinar</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>webinar</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.</td>
<td>zoom meeting</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>pertemuan dengan aplikasi zoom</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>adoption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Obtained 95 English words from March 2020 to Juli 2020. Some words are already generally used in some terminolgy non COVID-19, most are medical and health care terminology. Recently we don’t realize that those words are borrowing or loan words from other languages.

The classification Donor and Model from Table 1 taken from previous research by Siti Rohbah, Tatu. Et.al. (2017). The donor means the borrowing words from the original language, English words. Whereas model means a word in a language that receive donor, Indonesian word. The four process of borrowings category like adoption, adaptation, translation, and creation also investigated by Fauzi, Iwan (2014) in his journal. He also adds his investigation of loanwords by giving classification of class word. Yokie P.D, Ilinawati. (2018) analyzes loanwords in the forms and meaning in her journal. The three journals mentioned inspire writer to anlyze the loanwords into category of donor, model, word class, and meaning. Then writer adds item of KBBI availability in the table that makes different from the previous research.

Data from Table1 then summarized into Table 2. The table as follows :

Table 2: Total number of borrowing words in concise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total English Words (Donor)</th>
<th>Total KBBI words (Model)</th>
<th>Total n.a Words in KBBI (Model)</th>
<th>Total Adoption Words</th>
<th>Total Adaptation Words</th>
<th>Total Translation Words</th>
<th>Total Creation Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>58.95 %</td>
<td>41.05%</td>
<td>35.89%</td>
<td>47.37 %</td>
<td>14.74 %</td>
<td>2.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Total Model</td>
<td>Total Borrowing Process</td>
<td>Total D+E+F+G = 100 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total B+C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Table 2, it can be analyzed that total donor is 95, then the donor classified into model words that already included or available in KBBI and not available in KBBI yet signed with n.a. Total model 56 words from 95 words or 58.95 % already available in KBBI, or it means 58.9% English words already officially absorbed into Indonesian. 39 English words from 95 or 41.05 % are not available yet in KBBI, or it means around 41.05% of English words still no absorption yet.

The second discssion of the research is borrowing process. From total donor 95 words, 34 words or 35.7% as adoption , 45 words or 47.3% as adaptation , 14 words or 14.7 % as translation, and the rest is 2 words or 2.1 % as creation process. Adaptation gets the first highest, 45 words or 47.3%, it means English borrowing words already absorbed by Indonesian then modified and adapted with Indonesian spelling and pronunciation. The examples of adaption are ; spesimen from specimen, reaktif from reactive, protokol from protocol, termal from thermal, vaksin from vaccine, pandemik from pandemic, epidemik from epidemic, etc. While the second highest is adoption 34 words or 35.7%. In adoption process, Indonesian absorbed English words totally without changes in spelling but sometimes the pronunciation influenced by
Indonesian. Examples of Adoption are; thermo gun, face shield, swab test, rapid test, new normal, webinar, etc. Total both adaptation and adoption are quite big, it is 83%. It shows that English borrowings significantly influence Indonesian. The next one is translation 14 words or 14,7%. Translation is used when there is no equivalent meaning of model words, for example: isolasi mandiri from self isolation, karantina mandiri from self quarantine, pemindai from scanner, jaga jarak from maintain distance, etc. The last one is creation 2 words or 2,1%, for example daring (dalam jaringan) from on line, luring (luar jaringan) from off line.

The result of class word classification as follows; noun and noun phrase: 66 words or 69,5%, noun/adjective: 3 words or 3,2%, adjective and adjective/Verb past part: 13 words or 13,5%, verb and verb phrase: 13 words or 13,5%. The dominant word class is noun and noun phrase it is 66 words or 69,5%.

The other examples of creation are already made by BPPB besides luring, daring are; gawai from gadget, unduh from download, unggah from upload, etc. Soon, in the near future there will be either translation or creation from English borrowings related with COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesian that is provided by BPPB. More creation process will be made by Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa (BPPB-Language Development Agency)

CONCLUSION
During COVID-19 pandemic, many unfamiliar words and phrases met every day in our life. Those words are English borrowings. They already inserted Indonesian and some of them already become Indonesian vocabularies through process of adoption, adaptation, translation and creation. The prominent fact from the research is adaptation process, it gives significant contribution in the borrowing process compared with others. Now, we can easily detect those borrowings whether they already become Indonesian or not by using on line KBBI and on line SPAI. Those services provided by Ministry of Education and Culture through Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa.

From the findings of English borrowings in Indonesian discussed above, it can be concluded that Indonesian easily receives foreign languages that can influence itself. This fact indicates that Indonesian or Bahasa Indonesia is open, up to date, modern, and dynamic language. Indonesian also tolerates to regional and foreign languages. The borrowing is not only from English but also from other foreign languages. That's why foreign borrowing language easily inserted and absorbed by Indonesian.

Last but not the least the writer proposes wise suggestion to Indonesian speakers to be wise on using either foreign or regional language. There is wise saying that says” UTAMAKAN BAHASA INDONESIA, PELIHARA BAHASA DAERAH, KUASAI BAHASA ASING (PRIORITIZE INDONESIAN, MAINTAIN REGIONAL LANGUAGE, MASTER FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

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