

The Derivational Processes of Coronavirus Related Terms in WHO Website "Mythbusters"

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Abstract

The present research discusses about the derivational process of Coronavirus in WHO website "Mythbusters". The reason of choosing the topic is because word formation processes occur in various area, including scientific areas. The impact of Coronavirus disease influenced the usage of spesific terms related with Coronavirus. People need to understand the Coronavirus related terms, so that they able to use and understand new terms to help them deliver different kinds of information. This research has the purpose of figuring out what types of derivational word formation of Coronavirus related terms are found in the WHO "Mythbusters." Thus, a morphological approach is used to facilitate the researcher on conducting the analysis. The researcher conducted a qualitative research using content analysis in analyzing the data. Based on the analysis of derivational processes in WHO website "Mythbusters" article, the researcher found 24 coronavirus related terms formed by derivational processes. There are 18 coronavirus related terms formed by derivation process, which consist of 10 nominalizer and 8 adjectivalizer found in the article. The derivational affixes occur in "Mythbusters" are {-ion}, {Anti-}, {-ness}, {-ment}, {-al}, {-ous}, {-ful}, and {-y}. There are 6 coronavirus related term formed by compound process. 5 terms are formed with compound noun process, while the other is formed by compound adjective.

***Key words:* Derivational, Coronavirus, WHO**

Introduction

Coronavirus disease infected many countries from all over the world. According to who.int, Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered Coronavirus (para. 1). It infected more than six million

people around the world. Based on who.int Situation Report, by August 16, 2020, there are 21,294,845 confirmed cases of Coronavirus and 761,779 deaths globally. It has different impacts on various fields. According to Jones L. Coronavirus has affected economic activity, hiring rate, and travel activity. The change happened not only in economic fields, but also in the linguistics field, especially in the development of dictionary words.

As time goes by, words change through some processes. The processes do not only change the words but also create new words. This change suits the statement of Wagner (2010), who says, "The human communities are steadily growing and developing, just as the tool we use to communicate: Language" (para. 2). The development of the words happened because of several process. The process is known as word formation process. There are various types of word formation processes. This word formation processes happened in several fields. Fleta (2011) concludes in their analysis that word formation processes also occur in scientific areas.

There are several terms related to Coronavirus used in many platforms. Various word formation processes created those Coronavirus related terms. People need to understand the study about language and word formation since people's words are growing as time goes by. When people learn about language and word formation, they will be able to use and understand new terms to help them deliver different kinds of information. There are several kinds of word formation, such as compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, and derivation. In this study, the researcher focuses only on the derivational word formation process. According to Culpeper et al. (2018), derivation creates a new lexical item with a different meaning (p. 70). Brinton and Brinton (2010) mention that the addition of a derivational affix to a root produces a new word with one or more changes (p. 95). In addition, Brinton and Brinton (2010) state that a compound is the combination of two or more free roots (p. 103). This combination of roots sometimes changes the lexical item of a word. Thus, derivation process and compound are considered as derivational word formation process.

This research has the purpose of figuring out what types of derivational word formation of Coronavirus related terms are found in the WHO "Mythbusters." Therefore, the researcher chooses the WHO website as the source of data since WHO websites are a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health (www.who.int). The researcher only took the data from the "Mythbusters" section on the WHO website. "Mythbusters" section contains several facts that can help the website's audience understand the proper advice related to Coronavirus. Since this section contains facts about the Coronavirus, the researcher is interested in using "Mythbusters" as the source of the data.

The word formation process phenomenon has inspired several similar studies. These various studies show that the word formation processes happen in several kinds of text, including literary text. Fatmawaty, R., & Anggraini, P. A. (2019), for instance, analyze the word formation processes in a novel entitled *Beats Apart* by Alanda Kariza And Kevin Aditya. Another study by Ratih, E., & Gusdian, R. I. (2018) uses the Oxford English Dictionary as the study source. These two studies are similar to this study since the studies discuss the same purpose of research. The difference between these two studies with this study is the object discussed in the study. The other study by Moehkardi (2017) uses Internet-based media as the source of the study. The study's focus on different from this study since Moehkardi (2017) study only focuses on acronyms, clipping, compound, and blending in analyzing the data. What differs from this study with the other mentioned is the objective of the study. The objective of this study is to figure out how the Coronavirus terms formed derivationally.

Research method

In order to define the word formation processes, the researcher conducted a qualitative research using content analysis in analyzing the data. Based on Krippendorff (2004), content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts to their use contexts. The research has the purpose of

figuring out word formation process, which is a morphological process. Thus, a morphological approach is used to facilitate the researcher on conducting the analysis.

The data are Coronavirus related terms taken from "Mythbusters" article on WHO website. To analyze the data, there are several steps that the researcher took. First, the researcher selected the words related to Coronavirus from the article. Then, the researcher searched the meaning based on the Merriam-Webster dictionary. Finally, the words were categorized based on the derivation word formation processes by Brinton (2010). Brinton (2010) define derivation as the addition of a word-forming affix. In conducting this research, the researcher used several theories of Brinton (2010).

Findings and Discussion

This part presents the result of the analysis. The analysis consist of two discussions. There are derivation process and compound process. The derivation process consists of nominalizer, verbalizer, adjectivalizer, and adverbializer. On the other hand, in compound process there are compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives.

Derivation Process

Based on Brinton (2010), there are four types of derivational affixes. They are nominalizer, verbalizer, adjectivalizer, and adverbializer. In this analysis, the researcher found that the Coronavirus related terms in "Mythbusters" involve nominalizer and adjectivalizer in the derivational word formation process.

Nominalizer

Nominalizer, according to Brinton (2010), is any suffix which produce a noun. Nominalizer changes verb or adjective into a noun. Brinton (2010) mentions that the suffixes that change verb into a noun are {-ment}, {-er}, {-ion}, {(c)ation}, {-al}, and {-ance} or {-ence} (2010. 97). Brinton (2010) adds that the suffixes that change adjective into a noun are {-dom}, {-ness}, and {-ity}. The derivational suffixes found in "Mythbusters" are suffix {-ness}, {-ment}, and {-ion}.

Besides the derivational suffixes, there are also prefixes that occur in the "Mythbusters" article. Based on Brinton there are several types of prefixes in the English language. The prefixes fall into several semantic classes such as time, number, place, degree, privation, negation, and size (2010, 96). In the "Mythbusters" article, the researcher found that the derivational prefix that occurs is the prefix {anti-}. Prefix {anti-}, based on Brinton (2010), belong to the negation semantic class (2010. 96).

The following table displays that there are 7 terms formed by suffix {-ion}, 1 term formed by prefix {Anti-}, 1 term formed by suffix {-ness}, and 1 term formed by suffix {-ment}. In other words, there are 3 types of suffixes and 1 type of prefix.

Table 1. Nominalizer

Coronavirus related terms	Root	Affix(es)
Antibiotics	Biotic	{Anti-}
Illness	Ill	{-ness}
Antimicrobial	Microbial	{Anti-}
Treatment	Treat	{-ment}
Infection	Infect	{-ion}
Medication	Medicate	{-ion}
Intoxication	Intoxicate	{-ion}
Irritation	Irritate	{-ion}
Radiation	Radiate	{-ion}
Vaccination	Vaccinate	{-ion}
Prevention	Prevent	{-ion}

Suffix {-ion} is the affix that dominates the nominalizer process. Seven terms are formed through the addition of suffix {-ion} at the end of each word. The terms are infection, medication, intoxication, irritation, radiation, vaccination, and prevention. The suffix {-ion} changes the part of speech of the root from verb into

noun. In the terms of lexical rules, derivational word found in this website are presented below:

Infection	Infect (verb) + {-ion}	→ Infection (noun)
Medication	Medicate (verb) + {-ion}	→ Infection (noun)
Intoxication	Intoxicate (verb) + {-ion}	→ Infection (noun)
Irritation	Irritate (verb) + {-ion}	→ Infection (noun)
Radiation	Radiate (verb) + {-ion}	→ Infection (noun)
Vaccination	Vaccinate (verb) + {-ion}	→ Infection (noun)
Prevention	Prevent (verb) + {-ion}	→ Infection (noun)

Infection

The word infection is formed from the root 'infect' which got the addition suffix {-ion}. The word infection means the state produced by the establishment of one or more pathogenic agents (such as a bacteria, protozoans, or viruses) in or on the body of a suitable host. There is a change in the word meaning since the root of the word, 'infect' means to contaminate with a disease-producing substance or agent.

Medication

The root of medication is the verb 'medicate', which means to treat (someone or something) with or as if with. The meaning of the word formed change into the act to treat (someone or something) with or as if with medicine. Even though the part of speech of the word and the definition change, the change in the definition is still related.

Intoxication

The verb 'intoxicate', which is the root of intoxication, means to excite or stupefy by alcohol or a drug especially to the point where physical and mental control is markedly diminished. There is a slight change in the definition, since the produced

word, intoxication, means the condition of having physical or mental control markedly diminished by the effects of alcohol or drugs.

Irritation

The suffix {-ion} change not only the part of speech, but also the meaning of the produced word. The part of speech and the definition change from a verb which means to provoke impatience, anger, or displeasure in, into a noun which means a condition of irritability, soreness, roughness, or inflammation of a bodily part.

Radiation

The word radiation is formed by the root radiate and addition of suffix {-ion}. The root 'radiate' is a verb which means to proceed in a direct line from or toward a center. Meanwhile, the produced word means the process of emitting radiant energy in the form of waves or particles.

Vaccination

The root of the word vaccination is the verb 'vaccinate', which means to administer a vaccine to usually by injection. The word vaccinate changes into vaccination by the addition of suffix {-ion}. The part of speech changes into noun and the meaning also changes into the act of vaccinating.

Prevention

The verb prevent, which means to keep from happening or existing, change into noun by the addition of suffix {-ion}. The definition change into the act of preventing or hindering.

The second affix is the prefix {anti-}. The term which is found is antibiotics. It is formed through the addition of the prefix {anti-} at the beginning of the word. The part of speech of the term is changed from adjective into noun. The prefix {anti-} also gives the negation to the term so that the term have a different meaning. The

other affixes found are suffix {-ness} and {-ment}. The researcher found only one term in each process. The term formed by suffix {-ness} is illness. The suffix {-ness} changes the part of speech of the term from adjective into noun. The other suffix has formed the term treatment. The suffix {-ment} changes the part of speech of the terms from verb into noun. In the terms of lexical rules, derivational word found in this website are presented below:

Antibiotics	{Anti-} + Biotics	(adjective)	→ Antibiotics (noun)
Illness	Ill (adjective) + {ness}		→ Illness (noun)
Treatment	Treat (verb) + {ment}		→ Treatment (noun)

Antibiotics

The word biotic is an adjective which means relating to, or caused by living organisms. The adjective is changed into noun which is followed by the change in the meaning. The formed word means an antibacterial substance (such as penicillin, cephalosporin, and ciprofloxacin) that is used to treat or prevent infections by killing or inhibiting the growth of bacteria in or on the body.

Illness

The word Illness is formed by the addition of suffix {-ness} in the root ill. The root ill is an adjective which means not in good health. The meaning changes into an unhealthy condition of body or mind. The process does not only change the meaning but also the part of speech. The part of speech of the word is changed from adjective into noun.

Treatment

The word treatment means the act or manner or an instance of treating someone or something. It is different from the root which means to regard and deal with in a specified manner. The part of speech of the word is also changed after the addition of suffix {-ment}. The part of speech of the root change from verb into noun.

Adjectivalizer

The table below shows that there are 4 terms formed by suffix {-al}, 2 terms formed by suffix {-ous}, 1 term formed by suffix {-ful}, and 1 term formed by suffix {-y}. In other words, there are 4 types of suffixes which change a specific part of speech of the words into adjective.

Table 2. Adjectivalizer

Coronavirus related terms	Root	Affix(es)
Harmful	Harm	{-ful}
Medical	Medic	{-al}
Bacterial	Bacteria	{-al}
Clinical	Clinic	{-al}
Pneumococcal	Pneumococcus	{-al}
Dangerous	Danger	{-ous}
Poisonous	Poison	{-ous}
Healthy	Healthy	{-y}

In Table 2, suffix {-al} dominates the derivational adjectivalizer process. The researcher found four terms formed by suffix {-al}. The terms are medical, bacterial, pneumococcal, and clinical. The suffix {-al} changes the part of speech of the terms from noun into adjective. In the terms of lexical rules, derivational word found in this website are presented below:

- Medical Medic (noun) + {-al} → Medical (adjective)
- Bacterial Bacteria (noun) + {-al} → Bacterial (adjective)
- Clinical Clinic (noun) + {-al} → Clinical (adjective)
- Pneumococcal Pneumococcus (noun) + {-al} → Pneumococcal (adjective)

Medical

The root of medication is the noun 'medic', which means one engaged in medical work or study. The meaning of the word formed change into of, relating to, or concerned with physicians or the practice of medicine. Even though the part of speech of the word and the definition change, the change in the definition is still related.

Bacterial

The word bacterial is formed by the root bacteria and addition of suffix {-al}. The root 'bacteria' is a noun which means any of a domain (Bacteria) (see DOMAIN sense 8) of chiefly round, spiral, or rod-shaped single-celled prokaryotic microorganisms that typically live in soil, water, organic matter. The produced word meaning is of, relating to, or caused by bacteria.

Clinical

The word Illness is formed by the addition of suffix {-al} in the root clinic. The root clinic is a noun which means a class of medical instruction in which patients are examined and discussed. The meaning changes into of, relating to, or conducted in or as if in a clinic: such as: involving direct observation of the patient. The process does not only change the meaning but also the part of speech. The part of speech of the word is changed from noun into adjective.

Pneumococcal

The word radiation is formed by the root radiate and addition of suffix {-ion}. The root 'pneumococcus' is a noun which means a bacterium (Streptococcus pneumoniae) that causes an acute pneumonia involving one or more lobes of the lung. The definition of the produced word, pneumococcal, is still similar but, the part of speech of the word changes into adjective.

Another suffix found is the suffix {-ous}. There are two terms formed by suffix {-ous}. The terms are dangerous and poisonous. The suffix {-ous} changes the part of speech of the terms from noun into adjectives. In the terms of lexical rules, derivational word found in this website are presented below:

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Dangerous Danger (noun) + {-ous} → Dangerous (adjective)

Poisonous Poison (noun) + {-ous} → Poisonous (adjective)

Dangerous

The word dangerous is formed by the root danger and addition of suffix {-ous}. The root 'danger' is a noun which means exposure or liability to injury, pain, harm, or loss. Meanwhile, the produced word means involving possible injury, pain, harm, or loss: characterized by danger.

Poisonous

The word poisonous is formed by the addition of suffix {-ous} in the root poison. The root poison is a noun which means a substance that through its chemical action usually kills, injures, or impairs an organism. The meaning changes into producing a toxic substance that causes injury or death when absorbed or ingested. The process does not only change the meaning but also the part of speech. The part of speech of the word is changed from noun into adjective.

The other two terms are formed through two different suffixes. The first one is the suffix {-ful}. The term formed by suffix {-ful} is harmful. The suffix {-ful} changes the part of speech from noun into adjective. The other suffix is {-y}. The term formed by suffix {-y} is healthy. The suffix changes the part of speech of the term from noun into adjective. In the terms of lexical rules, derivational word found in this website are presented below:

Harmful Harm (noun) + {-ful} → Harmful (adjective)

Healthy Helath (noun) + {-y} → Healthy (adjective)

Harmful

The word harmful is formed by the addition of suffix {-ful} in the root harm. The root harm is a noun which means physical or mental damage. The meaning changes into of a kind likely to be damaging.. The process does not only change the meaning but also the part of speech. The part of speech of the word is changed from noun into adjective.

Healthy

The root of medication is the noun 'health', which means to treat (someone or something) with or as if with. The meaning of the word formed change into beneficial to one's physical, mental, or emotional state: conducive to or associated with good health or reduced risk of disease. Even though the part of speech of the word and the definition change into adjective, the change in the definition is still related.

Compound

Brinton and Brinton (2010), define compound as the combination of two or more free roots (p. 103). Brinton and Brinton categorize compound into three types. They are compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives. There are several combinations of syntactic patterns which form those compounds. For example, compound nouns can be formed with the combination of noun + noun → noun, verb + noun → noun, adjective + noun → noun, and noun + verb → noun. For compound verbs, there are noun + verb → verb, adjective + verb → verb, and adjective + noun → verb. Finally, in compound adjective, for example, noun + adjective → adjective, noun + noun → adjective, and adjective + noun → adjective.

Compound Nouns

The researcher found five compound nouns in "Mythbusters" article. They are Coronavirus, microorganism, healthcare, houseflies, and outbreak. The syntactic pattern of the compound words are noun + noun, adjective + noun, and preposition + noun.

Coronavirus

Coronavirus consists of two roots, corona and virus. Corona means something suggesting a crown, while virus means the causative agent of an infectious disease. Both of these two free roots are noun. The meaning of the compound word is still related to virus, which is one of the roots. The syntactic pattern of the compound is noun + noun → noun.

Microorganism

Microorganism means an organism (such as a bacterium or protozoan) of microscopic or ultramicroscopic size. It is formed by two roots, micro and organism. Micro is an adjective which means very small. Organism means a complex structure of interdependent and subordinate elements whose relations and properties are largely determined by their function in the whole. The syntactic pattern of the compound is adjective + noun → noun.

Healthcare

This compound consists of two roots, health and care. Health means the condition of being sound in body, mind, or spirit, while care means responsibility for or attention to health, well-being, and safety. The compound are formed by the syntactic pattern of noun + noun → noun. The definition of healthcare is still related to the roots. The definition changes into efforts made to maintain or restore physical, mental, or emotional well-being especially by trained and licensed professionals –usually hyphenated when used attributively.

Houseflies

Houseflies is formed by two free roots, house and flies. House means a building that serves as living quarters for one or a few families while flies means a winged insect. The combination of the roots creates new meaning of the compound word. The compound word means a cosmopolitan dipteran fly (*Musca domestica*) that is often

about human habitations and may act as a mechanical vector of diseases (such as typhoid fever). The syntactic pattern of the compound word is noun + noun → noun.

Outbreak

Outbreak means a sudden rise in the incidence of a disease. It consists of two roots, out and break. Out is a preposition used as a function word to indicate an outward movement. Break means to cause (a bone) to separate into two or more pieces. This compound word is formed by the syntactic pattern of preposition + noun → noun.

Compound Adjectives

There are only a compound adjectives found in “Mythbusters” article. The compound found by the researcher is alcohol-based. Alcohol-based means containing alcohol, or involving alcoholic drinks. It consists of two free roots, alcohol and based. Alcohol is a noun which means ethanol especially when considered as the intoxicating agent in fermented and distilled liquors. Based is an adjective which means having a specified type of base or basis. The syntactic pattern of the compound word is noun + adjective → adjective.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of derivational processes in WHO website “Mythbusters” article, the researcher found 24 coronavirus related terms formed by derivational processes. There are two types of derivational processes occur in “Mythbusters” article. The processes are derivation (addition of affixes) and compound process. There are 18 coronavirus related terms formed by derivation process. The researcher found two types of derivation process, nominalizer and adjectivalizer. There are 10 nominalizer and 8 adjectivalizer found in the article. In nominalizer, there are 3 types of suffixes and 1 type of prefix which form the Coronavirus related terms. There are 7 terms formed by suffix {-ion}, 1 term formed by prefix {Anti-}, 1 term formed by suffix {-ness}, and 1 term formed by suffix {-ment}.

The affixes change the part of speech of the roots from verb and adjective into noun. In adjectivalizer, the researcher found 4 types of suffixes and 1 type of prefix. There are 4 terms formed by suffix {-al}, 2 terms formed by suffix {-ous}, 1 term formed by suffix {-ful}, and 1 term formed by suffix {-y}. The affixes change the part of speech of the roots from noun into adjective. Besides derivation process, the researcher also found compound process in the article. There are 6 coronavirus related term formed by compound process. 5 terms are formed with compound noun process, while the other is formed by compound adjective. The syntactic patterns in compound nouns are noun + noun, adjective + noun, and preposition + noun. On the other hand, the syntactic pattern of compound adjective is noun + adjective. The compound noun creates a noun, while compound adjective formed an adjective.

From the analysis, it can be concluded that derivation process dominates the word formation in “Mythbusters” article. The part of speech of the produced words which appears mostly is noun. The result of the analysis shows that there are 15 nouns and 9 adjective. This explains that the article uses more noun in referring the Coronavirus related terms. The usage of noun corresponds with the purpose of “Mythbusters” article, since the article aims to give valid information related to Coronavirus. Noun words appear more often since it refers to a thing, a quality, or an idea related to Coronavirus.

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Appendices

Terms	Sentence	Meaning	Types of Derivation
Medical	The use of hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine is accepted as generally safe for patients with malaria and autoimmune diseases, but its use where not indicated and without medical supervision can cause serious side effects and should be avoided.	Of, relating to, or concerned with physicians or the practice of medicine.	Adjectivalizer
Infection	Some people who become ill with COVID-19 can also develop a bacterial infection as a complication.	The state produced by the establishment of one or more pathogenic agents (such as a bacteria, protozoans, or viruses) in or on the body of a suitable host.	Nominalizer
Bacterial	Some people who become ill with COVID-19 can also develop a bacterial infection as a complication.	of, relating to, or caused by bacteria	Adjectivalizer
Antibiotics	In this case, antibiotics may be recommended by a health care provider.	an antibacterial substance (such as penicillin, cephalosporin, and ciprofloxacin) that is used to treat or prevent infections by killing or inhibiting the growth of bacteria in or on the body, that is administered orally, topically, or by injection, and that is isolated from cultures of certain microorganisms (such as fungi)	Nominalizer

		or is of semi-synthetic or synthetic origin.	
Medication	There is currently no licensed medication to cure COVID-19.	the act to treat (someone or something) with or as if with medicine	Nominalizer
Intoxication	The prolonged use of medical masks can be uncomfortable. However, it does not lead to CO2 intoxication nor oxygen deficiency.	the condition of having physical or mental control markedly diminished by the effects of alcohol or drugs.	Nominalizer
Harmful	The harmful use of alcohol increases your risk of health problems.	of a kind likely to be damaging.	Adjectivalizer
Illness	The misuse of hydroxychloroquine can cause serious side effects and illness and even lead to death.	an unhealthy condition of body or mind.	Nominalizer
Dangerous	Spraying and introducing bleach or another disinfectant into your body WILL NOT protect you against COVID-19 and can be dangerous .	involving possible injury, pain, harm, or loss : characterized by danger.	Adjectivalizer
Poisonous	These substances can be poisonous if ingested and cause irritation and damage to your skin and eyes.	producing a toxic substance that causes injury or death when absorbed or ingested.	Adjectivalizer
Irritation	These substances can be poisonous if ingested and cause irritation and damage to your skin and eyes.	a condition of irritability, soreness, roughness, or inflammation of a bodily part.	Nominalizer
Radiation	UV radiation can cause skin irritation and damage your eyes.	the process of emitting radiant energy in the form of waves or particles	Nominalizer
Pneumococcal	Vaccines against pneumonia, such as	a bacterium (Streptococcus pneumoniae) that causes an	Adjectivalizer

	pneumococcal vaccine and Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) vaccine, do not provide protection against the new Coronavirus.	acute pneumonia involving one or more lobes of the lung.	
Protection	Vaccines against pneumonia, such as pneumococcal vaccine and Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) vaccine, do not provide protection against the new Coronavirus.	the act of protecting : the state of being protected.	Nominalizer
Vaccination	Although these vaccines are not effective against COVID-19, vaccination against respiratory illnesses is highly recommended to protect your health.	the act of vaccinating.	Nominalizer
Healthy	Garlic is a healthy food that may have some antimicrobial properties.	beneficial to one's physical, mental, or emotional state : conducive to or associated with good health or reduced risk of disease.	Adjectivalizer
Antimicrobial	Garlic is a healthy food that may have some antimicrobial properties.	destroying or inhibiting the growth of microorganisms and especially pathogenic microorganisms.	Nominalizer
Prevention	COVID-19 is caused by a virus, and therefore antibiotics should not be used for prevention or treatment.	the act of preventing or hindering.	Nominalizer
Treatment	COVID-19 is caused by a virus, and therefore antibiotics should not be used for prevention or treatment .	the act or manner or an instance of treating someone or something.	Nominalizer

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Clinical	Some specific treatments are under investigation, and will be tested through clinical trials.	of, relating to, or conducted in or as if in a clinic: such as: involving direct observation of the patient.	Nominalizer
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