

Category and Syntactic Functions in the Collocation of the Words *Wabah* and *Pandemic*: A Corpus Linguistics Overview

Aditya Rachman¹, Rizaldy Hanifa², Ayu Gustia Ningsih³, Selfi Mahat Putri⁴, Ridha Hasnul Ulya⁵

¹ Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia; aditya.rachman@fbs.unp.ac.id

² Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia; rizaldyhanifa@fbs.unp.ac.id

³ Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia; ayugustia@fbs.unp.ac.id

⁴ Universitas Andalas, Indonesia; selfiamahatputri@hum.unand.ac.id

⁵ Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia; ridhasnululya@fbs.unp.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has transformed many aspects of life, including language. Words such as 'outbreak' and 'pandemic' frequently appear in COVID-19-related news, and both carry similar meanings in referring to the rapid spread of contagious diseases that affect a large number of people in extensive areas. Although these terms are often used interchangeably, it remains unclear how they are employed in various sentence contexts. This research aims to analyze the categories and syntactic functions of the collocation of the words 'outbreak' and 'pandemic' in the Nusantara Corpus using a corpus linguistics method. The study utilizes a combined quantitative and qualitative approach to examine the collocation of 'outbreak' and 'pandemic' in the Nusantara Linguistic Corpus. Data analysis is based on corpus linguistic theory and collocation theory. The research findings indicate that the collocation of 'outbreak' and 'pandemic' words is identified in the Nusantara corpus. The frequency of the word 'outbreak' reaches 195 occurrences, while 'pandemic' appears 1,229 times. Therefore, it can be concluded that the collocation of 'outbreak' and 'pandemic' words can be syntactically categorized as verbs, nouns, adjectives, and prepositions. Moreover, in terms of syntactic functions, the collocation of 'outbreak' and 'pandemic' is classified as subjects, objects, complements, and adverbials. This research can be implemented in the use of 'outbreak' and 'pandemic' collocations in sentence construction by considering categories and syntactic functions to avoid semantic errors based on the correct context.

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Corresponding Author:

Aditya Rachman

Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia; aditya.rachman@fbs.unp.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic that has occurred worldwide has changed the lifestyle of society and affected many aspects of life, including language. Words such as 'outbreak' and 'pandemic' are no longer unfamiliar and often appear in news related to COVID-19 (Devianty, 2020). Both words have similar meanings used to refer to the rapid spread of infectious diseases that affect a large number of people in a wide area (Kemdikbud, 2018). Although the words 'wabah' and 'pandemi' are often used

interchangeably in Indonesian, it is still unclear how these two words are used in various sentence contexts.

In this study, the collocations of the words "wabah" and "pandemi" will be examined based on sentences or language texts found in the Nusantara Linguistic Corpus (Kortara). These two words will be examined according to corpus linguistics research (Ermanto, Ardi, & Juita, 2023). In this case, corpus linguistics is a method that involves qualitative and quantitative empirical analysis of language patterns using corpora, which are a large collection of naturally occurring spoken or written texts that are available electronically (Setyaningsih, Larassati, & Suryaningtyas, 2021). According to Arum & Winarti, corpora are said to be "natural" because the texts collected are texts that are produced and used naturally and not artificial (as is) such as textbooks, textbooks, and more (Wahyuningtyas & Kesuma, 2021).

However, this study will be different from previous studies. Previous research on collocations using corpus linguistics has been conducted. Lirong (2022) examined the comparison of corpus-based collocations of the use of the words "menyebabkan" and "Mengakibatkan". This study looked at the differences and similarities of the two words in terms of collocation and prosodic semantics using the Indonesian Web Corpus. Yuliawati (2022) studied the collocations of words with the meaning of "woman" in the magazine Mangle. The focus of her research was on five Sundanese words with the meaning of woman, namely awéwé, istri, mojang, pamajikan, and wanoja, based on collocation and prosodic semantics. Nuraniwati, Lathifah, and Ashfa (2018) conducted a study on English collocations in student theses based on corpora. The research on collocations using corpus linguistics approaches mentioned previously (Lirong 2022, Yuliawati 2022, Nuraniwati et al. 2018) shares similarities with this study in terms of methodological approach, but differs in terms of research focus. In this regard, previous research provides examples of the application of corpus linguistics approaches to study collocations. This study will continue this trend by using the same approach to investigate collocations of words related to outbreaks and pandemics.

In this study, collocations will only be examined for the words "wabah" and "pandemi". In addition, the corpus used is different from previous studies because this study will use data from the Nusantara Corpus (Kortara). By comparing the collocations of the words "wabah" and "pandemi", it is hoped that this study can provide a deeper understanding to Indonesian language users in choosing the words "wabah" and "pandemi" according to the context of the sentence used. In addition, through this understanding, Indonesian language users have a better understanding of the selection of words with similar meanings to avoid errors in their use (Ramaniyar, 2017; Tenesia and Thamsin, 2019).

This study is important to conduct because there is still limited clear description of the use of the words "wabah" and "pandemi" in various sentence contexts. Therefore, through this study, a better understanding of how the words "wabah" and "pandemi" are used in various contexts of use in Indonesian will be provided. In addition, by comparing the use of these words in the Nusantara Corpus (Kortara), this study can provide valuable insights into linguistic variation in Indonesia and the factors that influence the use of language in the context of public health. The results of this study can also contribute to the development of more effective and inclusive language policies and communication strategies to provide optimal understanding in the field of health (Muktamar, Iswahyudi, Salong, Wote, Rahmatiyah, Riyadi, & Leuwol, 2023).

Historically, language research has been conducted using manual methods. Corpus linguistics takes a linguistic approach based on the thinking of J. R. Firth, who theoretically and practically opposed the dominant tradition of language research pioneered by Noam Chomsky in the 1950s and 1960s. Sinclair was the first linguist to combine Firth's thinking with corpus linguistics methodology. Corpus linguistics began to develop rapidly in the 1960s with the widespread use of computers (Yuliawati, 2018). There is disagreement among linguists about corpus linguistics. Some experts believe that corpus linguistics is a field that focuses on procedures or methods for researching

language, while others believe that corpus linguistics goes beyond that purely methodological role (Ermanto, Ardi, & Juita, 2022).

Corpus linguistics is the study of language (written and transcribed speech) on a large scale using computers to analyze it (Yuliawati, 2018). Hunston (2022) defines corpus linguistics as an approach to the study of language that involves collecting a large amount of naturally occurring language and using specialized software to process that language data to obtain information about its frequency, co-occurrence, and meaning. A corpus is a large collection of texts, both spoken and written, that is typically stored as a database in a computer. Thus, corpus linguistics can use the database to search for how certain words or phrases occur and what types of collocations are most common (Almos, 2023).

The study of collocations has received much attention in corpus linguistics (Yule, 2015). In linguistic studies, collocations are understood as pairs of words that typically occur together. In this sense, collocations are a phenomenon of certain words that tend to combine with certain other words in a context and another context (Ermanto, Ardi, & Juita, 2022). In this case, the term collocation marks the idea that the most important aspect of the meaning of a word is not within the word itself, but within the associations of that characteristic when combined with other words or structures (Yuliawati, 2022).

In this study, two words that are synonymous, namely the words "wabah" and "pandemi", will be investigated. Etymologically, the word "sinonim" comes from the ancient Greek language, namely onoma which means "name", and syn which means "with", so literally the word "sinonim" means "another name for the same thing" (Chaer, 2013). The definition of synonym according to Yule is two or more words with closely related meanings (Yule, 2015; Rachman, Indriyani, and Ningsih, 2023; Gani et al, 2022). These synonymous words, in some sentence contexts, can be replaced with each other, while in other contexts they cannot. In this case, the term "similarity of meaning" in the study of synonyms does not always mean total similarity. There are many examples when one word can be used in a sentence, but its synonym cannot.

In this case, the words "wabah" and "pandemi" are synonymous. In addition to their similar meanings, these two words, according to the theory of synonyms that has been previously discussed, have some differences depending on the context of the sentence used. In this regard, through this corpus-based collocation study, the similarities and differences of the words "wabah" and "pandemi" will be described in full to maintain consistency and clarity in communicating about public health issues, especially about these two terms. Outbreaks and pandemics are significant and relevant topics in the current global context. This research can provide new insights into how language is used to communicate information and meaning in the context of health crises. The words "outbreak" and "pandemic" have different meanings and connotations, although they are often used interchangeably. This research can help us to better understand the differences in meaning and usage of these words.

2. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative method (Cresswell, 2014). The researcher used the frequency of occurrence of the words "outbreak" and "pandemic" with the help of the Nusantara Corpus. The frequency data is nominal data, which is data that is summed. Then, the data was further interpreted using qualitative methods. Then, each sentence containing the words "wabah" and "pandemi" was downloaded in Microsoft Excel format. After that, the frequency of occurrence of the words "wabah" and "pandemi" was calculated in the data that had been collected.

After the data collection stage, the next stage is the data analysis stage. Before the data is analyzed, it is first identified and classified. Then, the data is analyzed using corpus linguistics theory and collocation theory. In the collocation analysis of the words "wabah" and "pandemi", the author collects all the words that appear to the right and left of the words "wabah" and "pandemi". In this study, the occurrence of words that collocate with the words "wabah" and "pandemi" is limited to a maximum of three words to the right and left of the target word. The collocation analysis of the words

"wabah" and "pandemi" in KORTARA is conducted to identify the most frequent and significant words that appear together with the words "wabah" and "pandemi". Next, the collocations of words that appear with the word "pandemic" were categorized based on their part of speech, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. Additionally, an analysis of these words was conducted based on their syntactic function in the sentence. Then, the results of the collocation analysis of the words "pandemi" and "wabah" will be compared based on the context of the sentence.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this section of the results and discussion, the frequency of occurrence of the words "wabah" and "pandemi" in the Nusantara Linguistic Corpus (KORTARA) will be described. The syntactic functions of the words "wabah" and "pandemi" will also be discussed. In addition, the collocations of the words "wabah" and "pandemi" in the Nusantara Linguistic Corpus (KORTARA) will be discussed.

3.1 Frequency and Collocation of the Words "Wabah" and "Pandemi"

In corpus linguistics, the term "frequency" refers to the number of times a word appears in a text or corpus (McEnery and Hardie, 2011). By using frequency analysis, researchers can identify words that frequently appear in a particular corpus, and then compare them with other words. In this case, the findings of this study will describe the frequency of occurrence of the words "wabah" and "pandemi". Data for both words were taken from the Nusantara Linguistic Corpus (KORTARA).

Table 1. Frequency and Collocation of the Words "Wabah" and "Pandemi"

The word	Frequency	Collocation
<i>Wabah</i>	195	<i>Mematikan, SARS, besar, mengatasi, diserang, muncul, menghentikan, selama, mencegah, sejak, lama, virus, di Tengah, Covid-19, Corona, Cacar, PMK (Penyakit Gigi dan Mulut)</i>
<i>Pandemi</i>	1.229	<i>Covid-19, global, selama, penanganan, terhadap, dampak, ancaman, sejak, menghadapi, di masa, kasus, situasi, kondisi, status, awal</i>

From the findings of the frequency of occurrence of the words "wabah" and "pandemi" in the table above, it can be seen that the word "pandemi" has a higher frequency of occurrence than the word "wabah" in the Nusantara Linguistic Corpus (KORTARA). From the data obtained, the word "pandemi" appears frequently from data sources taken from the latest news about COVID-19, while the word "wabah" comes from novels. This can be traced back to the fact that the word "pandemi" is a direct borrowing from the English word "pandemic" (Helmi, 2021). In line with the event of the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia for several years, the word "pandemi" has been widely used directly to refer to the spread of COVID-19. Then, the word "wabah" is still used to refer to the spread of COVID-19, but only from certain sources.

3.2 The Word "Wabah" in the Nusantara Linguistic Corpus (KORTARA)

Based on the findings of the study, data related to the collocations of the word "wabah" can be displayed. The word "wabah" in the Nusantara Linguistic Corpus (KORTARA) collocates with a number of words. The table below is a description of the collocations of the word "wabah" in the Nusantara Linguistic Corpus (KORTARA).

Table 2. The Word "Wabah" Collocates with Verb

Left Context	The word	Right Context
<i>Pihaknya telah melakukan pemantauan untuk mencegah</i> The authorities have been monitoring the outbreak to prevent it	<i>wabah</i>	<i>berkembang menjadi kondisi yang lebih parah.</i> from developing into a more severe condition.
<i>Perintah memakai masker baru mungkin sedang direncanakan dengan dalih menghentikan</i> A new mask mandate may be in the works under the guise of stopping	<i>wabah</i>	<i>cacar monyet.</i> the monkeypox
<i>Korea Utara telah menerapkan karantina wilayah untuk mengatasi</i> North Korea has implemented a nationwide lockdown to contain the outbreak.	<i>wabah</i>	<i>ini.</i>

In sentence (1), the word "mencegah" functions as the predicate, while the word "wabah" functions as the object. The words "mencegah" and "wabah" have a close semantic relationship, namely a causal relationship. The word "mencegah" indicates an action taken to prevent something undesirable from happening, namely the development of the epidemic into a more severe condition. In sentence (2), the word "menghentikan" functions as the predicate, while the word "wabah" functions as the object. The words "menghentikan" and "wabah" have a close semantic relationship, namely a causal relationship. The word "menghentikan" indicates an action taken to end something undesirable, namely the spread of the epidemic. From the data of the sentences that have been obtained above, it can be seen that the verb precedes the word 'wabah'. The verb functions as the predicate in the sentence. The word "wabah" in the Nusantara Linguistic Corpus (KORTARA) was found to collocate with a number of verbs, such as: "mengatasi" dan "menghentikan".

Table 3. The Word "Wabah" Collocates with Nouns

Left Context	The word	Right Context
<i>Jumlah korban virus corona sudah melebihi</i> The number of victims of the corona virus has already exceeded	<i>wabah</i>	<i>SARS pada 2003-2004 (774 orang tewas).</i> the SARS outbreak in 2003-2004 (774 deaths).
<i>Semua berharap</i> Everyone hopes	<i>wabah</i>	<i>Covid-19 segera sirna.</i> that the Covid-19 outbreak will disappear soon.
<i>Negara tetap harus bersiap guna menghadapi</i> Countries must still be prepared to face	<i>wabah</i>	<i>virus lainnya ke depan.</i> other virus outbreaks in the future.
<i>Epidemi adalah adalah</i> An epidemic is	<i>wabah</i>	<i>penyakit yang terjadi di wilayah geografis yang luas.</i> a widespread outbreak of a disease that occurs over a large geographic area.
<i>Seperti daerah yang ditinggalkan Penduduknya karena terjangkit</i> Like a deserted area whose inhabitants were infected with	<i>wabah</i>	<i>cacar.</i> a smallpox outbreak.

In sentence (1), the word "wabah" functions as a noun, while the word "SARS" functions as an attribute. The words "wabah" and "SARS" have a closely related semantic relationship, namely an identity relationship. The term "SARS" specifies the type of outbreak referred to in that sentence. Based on this analysis, the collocation "wabah SARS" can be interpreted as "an outbreak caused by the SARS virus." In sentence (2), the word "wabah" serves as a noun, while the word "Covid-19" functions

as an attribute. The words "wabah" and "Covid-19" exhibit a close semantic relationship, specifically an identity relationship. The term "Covid-19" specifies the type of outbreak mentioned in that sentence. According to the analysis, the collocation "wabah Covid-19" can be understood as "an outbreak caused by the Covid-19 virus." The collocation of the word "wabah" with the words virus, penyakit (disease), and cacar (smallpox) shares similarities with the collocation of the word "wabah" with the words SARS and Covid-19.

Table 4. The Word "Wabah" Collocates with Adjectives

Left Context	The word	Right Context
<i>Singapura telah membicarakan rencana semacam itu sebelum akhirnya digagalkan oleh</i> Singapore had discussed such a plan before it was ultimately	<i>wabah</i>	<i>baru yang muncul.</i> thwarted by a new outbreak that emerged.
<i>Covid-19 masih dapat memicu</i> Covid-19 can still trigger	<i>wabah</i>	<i>besar di seluruh dunia.</i> a major outbreak around the world.
<i>Tak sampai sepekan setelah itu, desa tersebut diserang</i> Not even a week later, the village was attacked	<i>wabah</i>	<i>aneh.</i> by a strange outbreak.

In the sentence, the word "baru" functions as an attribute. The words "wabah" and "baru" have a close semantic relationship, namely an identity relationship. The word "baru" indicates that the outbreak has never occurred before. Based on this analysis, the collocation "wabah baru" can be interpreted as "an outbreak that has never occurred before". In the sentence, the word "besar" functions as an attribute. The words "wabah" and "besar" have a close semantic relationship, namely an intensity relationship. The word "besar" indicates that the impact of the outbreak is extensive and serious. Based on this analysis, the collocation "wabah besar" can be interpreted as "an outbreak that has a wide and serious impact". In the sentence, the word "aneh" functions as an attribute. The words "wabah" and "aneh" have a close semantic relationship, namely an identity relationship. The word "aneh" indicates that the outbreak is unusual or unexplainable. Based on this analysis, the collocation "wabah aneh" can be interpreted as "an outbreak that is unusual or unexplainable".

Table 5. The Word "Wabah" Collocates with Function Words

Left Context	The word	Right Context
<i>Jumlah ini menjadi angka kematian terbanyak dalam satu hari, sejak</i> This number is the highest daily death toll since	<i>wabah</i>	<i>dimulai pada Desember 2019.</i> the outbreak began in December 2019.
<i>Korea Utara meningkatkan produksi pasokan medis di tengah</i> North Korea is increasing the production of medical supplies amid	<i>wabah</i>	<i>virus Corona yang tengah menghantam negara ini.</i> the outbreak of the Corona virus that is currently hitting the country.

In the sentence, the word "sejak" functions as a preposition. The words "sejak" and "wabah" have a close semantic relationship, namely a temporal relationship. The word "sejak" indicates that the highest number of deaths in a single day occurred after the outbreak began in December 2019. Based on this analysis, the collocation "sejak wabah" can be interpreted as "since the outbreak began". In the sentence, the phrase "di tengah" functions as a prepositional phrase. The words "di tengah" and "wabah" have a close semantic relationship, namely a temporal relationship. The phrase "di tengah" indicates that North Korea's increase in medical supply production occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic.

3.3 Collocations of the Word "Pandemi" in the Nusantara Linguistic Corpus (KORTARA)

Regarding the collocation of the word "pandemi" in the Nusantara Corpus Linguistics (KORTARA), based on research findings, data related to the collocation of the word "pandemi" can be displayed. Here are some data on the collocation of the word "pandemi" taken from the Nusantara Corpus Linguistics (KORTARA). More details can be seen from the table **below**.

Table 6. The Word "Pandemi" Collocates with Verbs

Left Context	The word	Right Context
<i>Pemerintah tidak punya target dalam menanggapi</i> The government has no target in addressing	<i>pandemi</i>	<i>Covid-19.</i> the COVID-19 outbreak.
<i>Pada intinya tetap fokusnya ke cara kita mencegah</i> The focus is ultimately on how we can prevent	<i>pandemi</i>	<i>ke depannya.</i> outbreaks in the future.
<i>Vaksin tersebut diharapkan dapat menjadi solusi untuk menghentikan</i> The vaccine is expected to be a solution to stop	<i>pandemi</i>	<i>COVID-19.</i> the COVID-19 outbreak.

In this sentence, the word "menanggapi" is a verb that functions as the predicate. The words "menanggapi" and "pandemi" have a close semantic relationship, which is a relationship of action. The word "menanggapi" indicates that the government must take action to control the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on this analysis, the collocation "menanggapi pandemi" can be interpreted as "taking action to control the pandemic". In this sentence, the word "mencegah" functions as the predicate. The words "mencegah" and "pandemi" have a close semantic relationship, which is a relationship of action. The word "mencegah" indicates that we must take action to stop the spread of the pandemic in the future. Based on this analysis, the collocation "mencegah pandemi" can be interpreted as "taking action to stop the spread of the pandemic".

In the sentence, the word "menghentikan" co-occurs with the word "pandemi". This collocation means "to end the spread of the pandemic". The word "menghentikan" is a verb that means "to end something". The word "pandemi" is a noun that means "a contagious disease that spreads rapidly and widely". In the sentence, the word "menghentikan" functions as a predicate. The words "menghentikan" and "pandemi" have a close semantic relationship, namely a relationship of action. The word "menghentikan" indicates that the vaccine is expected to be a solution to end the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on this analysis, the collocation "menghentikan pandemi" can be interpreted as "to end the spread of the pandemic".

Table 7. The Word "Pandemi" Collocates with Nouns

Left Context	The word	Right Context
<i>Masyarakat aman, nyaman, dan tenang saat mendonorkan darahnya di tengah</i> The public is safe, comfortable, and calm when donating blood during	<i>pandemi</i>	COVID-19. the COVID-19 outbreak.
<i>Sehubungan dengan kondisi</i> Due to the current COVID-19 outbreak,	<i>pandemi</i>	<i>Covid-19 saat ini, manusia diharuskan dapat beradaptasi dengan kebiasaan baru.</i> humans are required to adapt to new habits.
Situasi The COVID-19 outbreak situation	<i>pandemi</i>	<i>menjadi momentum bagi peningkatan aktivitas jual beli barang secara online.</i>

		has become a momentum for the increase in online shopping activities.
<i>Hingga kini</i>	<i>pandemi</i>	<i>virus</i> Corona belum juga berakhir.
Until now,		the COVID-19 outbreak has not yet ended.

In the sentence, the words "COVID-19" and "pandemi" have a close semantic relationship, namely an identity relationship. The word "COVID-19" indicates that the epidemic is caused by the coronavirus. Based on this analysis, the collocation "COVID-19 pandemi" can be interpreted as "the COVID-19 pandemic". This collocation is often used in the context of public health, for example in efforts to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. In the sentence, the word "kondisi" functions as the subject. The words "kondisi" and "pandemi" have a close semantic relationship, namely a situational relationship. The word "kondisi" indicates that the Covid-19 epidemic has caused a change in the situation in society. Based on this analysis, the collocation "kondisi wabah" can be interpreted as "the situation that occurs during the pandemic". The collocation of the word "pandemi" with the word "kondisi" and the word "COVID-19" has similarities with the collocation of the word "wabah" with the word "situasi" and the word "virus".

Table 8. The Word "Pandemi" Collocates with Adjectives

Left Context	The word	Right Context
<i>Sampai saat ini penyakit tersebut tidak berpotensi memunculkan</i>	<i>pandemi</i>	<i>baru.</i> a new pandemic.
Until now, the disease does not have the potential to cause		
<i>Perbedaan antara epidemi dan</i>	<i>pandemi</i>	<i>penting</i> dilakukan untuk mengarahkan respons baik kepada pemerintah.
The distinction between an epidemic and		a pandemic is important to make in order to direct the appropriate response from the government.

In the sentence, the word "baru" functions as an attribute. The words "baru" and "pandemi" have a close semantic relationship, namely a temporal relationship. The word "baru" indicates that the epidemic has just emerged and has not yet spread widely. Based on this analysis, the collocation "pandemi baru" can be interpreted as "a newly emerging pandemic". In the sentence, the word "penting" functions as a predicate. The words "penting" and "pandemi" have a close semantic relationship, namely a causal relationship. The word "penting" indicates that the difference between an epidemic and a pandemic has a significant impact on the government's response.

Table 9. The Word "Pandemi" Collocates with Function Words

Left Context	The word	Right Context
<i>Masyarakat aman, nyaman, dan tenang saat mendonorkan darahnya di tengah</i> The public feels safe, comfortable, and at ease when donating blood during	<i>Pandemi</i>	COVID-19. the COVID-19 pandemic.
<i>Presiden Jokowi menetapkan beberapa kebijakan baru di masa</i> President Jokowi has issued several new policies during	<i>Pandemic</i>	<i>COVID-19 seiring dengan menurunnya kasus COVID-19 di Indonesia.</i> the COVID-19 pandemic in line with the decline in COVID-19 cases in Indonesia.

In the sentence, the word "di tengah" functions as a temporal adverb. The words "di tengah" and "pandemi" have a close semantic relationship, namely a temporal relationship. The word "di tengah" indicates that the Covid-19 epidemic was ongoing when people donated blood. Based on this analysis, the collocation "di tengah wabah" can be interpreted as "during the pandemic". In the sentence, the word "di masa" functions as a temporal adverb. The words "di masa" and "pandemi" have a close semantic relationship, namely a temporal relationship. The word "di masa" indicates that the new policy was established when the Covid-19 pandemic was ongoing. Based on this analysis, the collocation "di masa wabah" can be interpreted as "during the period of the pandemic". This collocation is often used in the context of public health, for example in efforts to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

Discussion

The syntactic functions of the words "wabah" and "pandemi" will be discussed in this study to determine the grammatical function forms of these two words. This is to better understand the grammatical behavior of these two words in Indonesian sentences taken from the Nusantara Linguistic Corpus (KORTARA). The definition of subject as a syntactic function is the main element of a sentence that determines the clarity of meaning. This is in line with the opinion of Rahman (2017) who states that the subject is something that is reported, the actor of an action, or the subject of a problem. The words "wabah" and "pandemi" can fill the subject function in Indonesian sentences. For example, there is an active transitive sentence, which is a sentence that has a subject, predicate, and object. The subject of the sentence is a noun phrase consisting of two nouns and one adjective. The predicate of this sentence is "menyerang", which is a transitive verb that shows the action of the subject. In addition, there is an object of this sentence is "desa-desa di perbatasan", which is a noun phrase consisting of two nouns and one preposition. This sentence also has a temporal adverb, which is "sejak itu", which is an adverbial that explains when the event occurred (Helmi, Mahsun, & Burhanuddin, 2021).

The results of the study show that the phrase "pandemi Covid-19" is the subject of the sentence, which is a noun phrase consisting of the nouns "pandemi" and "Covid-19" that function as an attributive. The word "telah" is an auxiliary verb that indicates the perfective aspect, which is an event that has already occurred or been completed. The word "memicu" is the predicate of the sentence, a transitive verb that contains a causal meaning. Finally, the word "persoalan multidimensi" is the object of the sentence, a noun phrase consisting of the noun "persoalan" and the adjective "multidimensi" that functions as an attributive. In addition, sentences were found with the subject of the sentence being the phrase "Pandemi Covid-19", which is the topic or main subject of the sentence.

The predicate is the phrase "akan menimbulkan". This predicate explains the action taken by the subject on the object. The object of this sentence is "tekanan kognitif dan psikologis", which is the result or impact of the action taken by the subject (pandemi Covid-19).

Objects as a syntactic function are influenced by the type of predicate and are not always explicit like subjects and predicates. This is in line with the results of the study by Putri, R., & Purwo, A. (2021), who stated that a transitive predicate has an object. The words "wabah" and "pandemi" can fill the object function in Indonesian sentences, as shown by data from the Nusantara Linguistic Corpus (McEnery, & Hardie, 2011). For example, there is a sentence that begins with the subject "Negara," which is an entity or actor that is given responsibility in the sentence. This subject describes who or what must act. The predicate of the sentence is "harus bersiap guna menghadapi," which gives instructions or commands to the subject. This predicate indicates the action that must be taken by "Negara." The object of this predicate is "wabah virus lainnya," which is the purpose of the action that is being commanded (Helda, et al., 2018)

In the context of this sentence, "another virus outbreak" is the main focus of the preparation in question. In addition to the subject, predicate, and object, the sentence also includes the temporal adverb "in the future." This adverb provides additional information about when the preparation action should be taken, namely in the future. Overall, this sentence has a clear syntactic structure with a subject, predicate, object, and temporal adverb that play a role in conveying the message that the "State" has an obligation to prepare for "another virus outbreak" in the future. The object of the predicate is "the COVID-19 pandemic." This object is the thing or phenomenon that is the target of the action taken by "Indonesia," namely the fight against the pandemic. Then, the sentence also has a temporal adverb, namely "until this moment." This adverb provides additional information about how long the fight has been going on, namely until the time the sentence was spoken. This indicates that the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic is still ongoing to this day.

Complements are not part of the main elements of a sentence and are generally placed after predicates that are not transitive verbs (Ulya, 2016; Ulya, 2019; Ulya, 2022; Ulya et al, 2022; 2023). This is in line with the research of Hadian, Hadad, and Marlina (2018), who stated that a sentence adverb is a part of a sentence that provides additional information or explanation about the messages of the sentence. A sentence adverb is very important to avoid ambiguity or lack of clarity of information. A complement is a part of a sentence that plays a role in providing additional information, specifying the object specifically, and perfecting the structure of the sentence. For example, there is a sentence with a clear subject, namely "pandemic." This subject is a noun that refers to the phenomenon or event being discussed in the sentence. The predicate of the sentence is "is," which functions as a copulative predicate. In this case, this predicate is used to state the identity or definition of the subject "Pandemic" as something. The phrase "an outbreak of disease that occurs in a large population" is the complement. This phrase explains what is meant by "Pandemic" and plays the role of an attributive predicate that defines or provides more information about the subject (Fahrurnisa, Nasywa, Putri, Salsabila, & Utomo, 2023).

The research on the use of the words "wabah" and "pandemi" in this study can be enriched by analyzing related terms such as "penyakit menular" (contagious disease), "epidemi" (epidemic), and "endemi" (endemic) to gain a deeper understanding of the linguistic representation of various diseases in the Indonesian language. Additionally, replicating the research using a diverse range of text genres, including news, fiction, and non-fiction, will provide insights into the variation in the use of the words "wabah" and "pandemi" according to the context of those genres. Finally, replicating this research in other languages will help to uncover universal patterns in the use of language to convey information about diseases, allowing for cross-linguistic comparisons that can identify similarities and differences in disease discourse.

In terms of the field of syntax studies, this research has provided new insights into Indonesian syntax, particularly in terms of grammatical categories. The research findings confirm that grammatical categories are flexible and contextual concepts, meaning that their understanding can

vary depending on the situation of use. These findings are important because they help to broaden our understanding of the structure of the Indonesian language and how its grammatical elements operate in different communication contexts. Thus, this research makes a significant contribution to the development of Indonesian syntax theory.

4. CONCLUSION

This research on the usage of the words "wabah" and "pandemi" in the Indonesian language makes significant contributions in several aspects, both theoretically and practically. It expands our understanding of Indonesian syntax, particularly regarding the flexibility and contextuality of grammatical categories. The analysis of the syntactic function of the words "wabah" and "pandemi" reveals that these words can have different grammatical roles depending on the sentence context. This is crucial as it helps enrich Indonesian syntax theory by considering the interaction between word meaning and sentence structure. Moreover, the findings of this research can be applied to enhance the accuracy and clarity of Indonesian language usage, especially in contexts related to disease outbreaks and pandemics. By understanding the various syntactic functions of "wabah" and "pandemi," writers, editors, and translators can ensure that these words are used correctly and effectively in sentences. This can lead to more precise communication about public health issues.

This research not only sheds light on the usage of "wabah" and "pandemi" in Indonesian but also offers valuable insights into the dynamic nature of Indonesian syntax. The analysis of collocation and syntactic function contributes to both theoretical and practical aspects of language studies. By demonstrating the flexibility of grammatical categories, this research encourages further investigation into the intricate relationship between word meaning and sentence structure in Indonesian. The practical implications of this research can be implemented to enhance communication accuracy, particularly in the realm of public health discourse. This research paves the way for further inquiry into the language used to discuss various disease outbreaks and pandemics, ultimately contributing to a deeper understanding of disease discourse in Indonesia.

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