# ABREVIATION USED DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: PROCESS OF ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPACT OF USE

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**Abstract**

The Covid-19 pandemic has led to several abbreviations' emergence. Some abbreviations come from English and also from Indonesian. This phenomenon has a social and psychological impact on society. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the abbreviations used during the Covid-19 pandemic based on morphological studies. This study describes the used abbreviations, the forming process, and the impact on the Indonesian people's life. The data collected in this study used the listening method with tapping techniques, followed by the observation without interview and the note-taking approach. Then, it conducted the data analysis with a data flow model analysis and a referential equivalent method. Moreover, these methods used determination elements as a primary approach and differential comparative as a secondary approach. Later, this study performed the data presenting with the informal methods by giving data analysis in sentences. The results showed several abbreviations: IMR, PPE, BLT, CCT, 3K, 3M, 3T, J3K, 3T+3M–3K, banpres, Covid-19, daring, isoman, and so on. This forming process occurred through abbreviations, acronyms, and a combination of abbreviations and acronyms. Hence, the formation of abbreviations related to Covid-19 impacts people's lives, both socially and psychologically.

## INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, since the Covid-19 pandemic, language productivity had increased. It could be observed that the form of language productivity in the emergence of abbreviations related to Covid-19. Covid-19 was a term that has become popular since 2020, mainly since WHO officially used the name on February 11, 2020, for a disease called the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV). The form of covid is an acronym for coronavirus disease, and 19 is a fragment of 2019.

Kridalaksana (1992) explained that the abbreviations and fragmentation is part of shortening process, while Notosusanto (1979) and JS Badudu (1983) indicated that the two forms were abbreviations and acronyms. Whole abbreviations, fragmentations, and acronyms are part of the phenomenon of language in the form of abbreviations. Abbreviations are shortening process in the form of letters or a combination of letters, whether pronounced letter by letter or not (Kridalaksana, 1982:154).

In Indonesian Language (Bahasa Indonesia) writing rules, connecting two elements, such as the word covid and the number 19, a hyphen (-) is used. This rule is stated in the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (*Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia*/PUEBI) to use hyphens to string letters and numbers (*Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia Yang Disempurnakan*, 2016:48). Based on this rule, it obtained the form of Covid-19. Meanwhile, the writing of this acronym uses capital letters because Covid-19 is the name of a disease.

The form of Covid-19 is one of the abbreviations that people produced and used productively during the pandemic. The state of Covid-19 is a term related to the health sector. Meanwhile, in other domains, such as the economic sector, there were abbreviations related

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to Covid-19, namely J3K, raised by a company engaged in transportation services, namely Gojek. J3K stands for *Jaga Kesehatan*, *Jaga Kebersihan*, *Jaga Keamanan* `Keep Healthy, Keep Cleanest, Keep Safety`. Abbreviations result from a shortening process in the form of letters or a combination of letters, either spelled letter by letter or not spelled letter by letter (Kridalaksana, 2007:162).

In addition to Covid-19 and J3K, the Republic of Indonesia has also announced some abbreviations to regulate community life activities during the pandemic, such as *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar* `Large-Scale Social Restrictions` (PSBB) and *Pemberlakukan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat* `Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities` (PPKM). It also uses English abbreviations to regulate people's activities to conducts the task at their house, namely work from home (WFH).

Several abbreviations and acronyms that emerged during the Covid-19 pandemic show that the productivity of the Indonesian people's language is very high. In fact, not only during the Covid-19 pandemic, writing abbreviations and acronyms has indeed become a phenomenon that is very widespread and highly used by the public.

Merliana et al. (2020) researched the abbreviation in the *Ponggol Setan* column in Radar Tegal newspaper, the December 2019 edition. The research found 54 data which consists of 31 abbreviations, 16 acronyms, and 7 letter symbols. In addition, Azmi et al. (2018) also researched abbreviations in newspapers, especially in the weekly edition of Padang Ekpres newspaper in January 2018. The research conducted found five types of abbreviations, namely (1) 54 abbreviations, (2) 57 acronyms, (3) 4 fragments, (4) 2 contraction, and (5) 8 letter symbols. Noviatri & Reniwati (2015) also researched abbreviations in newspapers. This study found 1562 abbreviations and 896 acronyms.

Not only in newspapers, but it was  also found abbreviations productivity in social media. Cenderamata & Sofyan (2018) conducted a study on acronyms in daily conversation on social media. From the data collected on many social media, such as Line, WhatsApp, and Instagram, this study found that 104 abbreviations process were consisting of acronyms (13 data), abbreviations (29 information), and fragments (16 data). Meanwhile, Verlin et al. (2018) also conducted abbreviation research on social media, especially Instagram. The research conducted found that the form of abbreviation was conventional abbreviation and non-conventional abbreviation. Most academic divides non-conventional into two states, namely pun words and arbitrary. Pun words also consist of two terms, namely the term health and education level. Furthermore, the arbitrary abbreviation consists of four words: the naming of the day, the fruit, the Indonesian artist, and the country.

From the number of  abbreviations found, a new formation process did not follow the regulated abbreviation formation process. Azmi et al. (2018) found as many as 28 data on the formation of acronyms and contractions in the perpetuation of various letters and syllables that are difficult to formulate. Verlin et al. (2018) also found non-conventional abbreviations consisting of two forms: pun words and arbitrary. Meanwhile, Noviatri & Reniwati, (2015) found a process of forming abbreviations that violated the Indonesian phonotactic rules, namely 3 new procedures for abbreviations and 19 unique methods for acronyms.

The creativity in using language in abbreviations tends to lead to the emergence of a new formation process. This phenomenon also had an impact on the process of forming abbreviations related to Covid-19. Some abbreviations emerged simultaneously during the Covid-19 pandemic. The emergence of this abbreviation was also not supported by thorough socialization by the government. Several abbreviations were created creatively by the public on social media, such as Twitter. Thus, the abbreviations were also not fully known by the public.

The impact of incomprehension to the pandemic terms causes people not to implement health protocols adequately. Therefore, in this study, Indonesian language

abbreviations related to Covid-19 are described, in the form of: (1) Data on the abbreviations used during the Covid-19 pandemic, (2) the abbreviations forming process during the Covid-19 pandemic. 3.) The impact of using abbreviations during the Covid-19 pandemic on the lives of Indonesian people.

**METHOD**

This research was descriptive study. The research was conducted in three stages, namely (1) the data collection stage, (2) the data analysis stage, and (3) the presentation stage of the data analysis results. In the data collection stage, the data regarding abbreviations related to Covid-19 was tapped and the important parts in the data was recorded which called as the tapping technique. This technique was the primary research method in this study. According to Sudaryanto (1993: 133), tapping is a data collection technique conducted by tapping. In addition to use basic techniques, the study continued providing advanced techniques, namely the heeding and interaction technique. This technique was carried out by heeding to abbreviations related to Covid-19 in the mass media, billboards, banners, and posters. Furthermore, recording was carried out in a note-taking technique: entering essential matters on the data card.

This study aims to describe Indonesian language abbreviations related to Covid-19. Therefore, the steps taken to analyze the data use the steps described by Huberman and Miles (in Denzi, Norman & Lincoln, Yvonna, 2011:429). The data analysis model used is the flow model of analysis in the form of (1) data selection, (2) data exposure, and (3) concluding.

First, the collected data is classified into abbreviations, fragmentation, acronyms, and a combination of abbreviations and acronyms. In this step, the matching method proposed by Sudaryanto (1993) is used. The equivalent method is a method in which the determining tool is located outside the language. This is the independent part of the language in question (Sudaryanto, 1993:13). The equivalent method used is the referential equivalent method, which looks for a reference or referent from each form of abbreviation. This study used the assorting of determinating elements as a primary and differential comparative as a secondary approach. This technique determines the difference between one form of fagmentation and another form of an abbreviation.

Second, the forming process from the classified data is explained. Third, the questionnaires were distributed to determine the effectiveness of abbreviations related to Covid-19 and the impact of using English abbreviations or those in Indonesian. The questionnaire was distributed openly to the public through social media (WhatsApp). Fourth, the conclusions are drawn from the analysis of the abbreviation form, the formation process, and the impact of using the abbreviation.

At the stage of presenting the results of data analysis, this study suggested Indonesian language abbreviations related to Covid-19 in an informal presentation method. This method is the presentation of the results of data analysis in the form of sentence descriptions. This stage is following the presentation method proposed by Sudaryanto, (1993:114).

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Indonesian people are very productive in producing abbreviations used during the Covid-19 pandemic. This productivity shows that Indonesian people are very creative in language. However, it must trace language creativity related to these abbreviations linguistically because there is a process of forming abbreviations that do not follow the existing formation process, especially in word formation (morphology).

The process of forming abbreviations that are not following the process of word formation in Indonesian can have an impact on two things, namely, increasing the process of word formation in Indonesian or damaging the process of forming words in Indonesian. This

phenomenon can cause problems in the development of the Indonesian language because the language reflects the culture of the community.

In this discussion section includes: (1) data on the abbreviation used during the Covid-19 pandemic, (2) the process of forming abbreviations during the Covid-19 pandemic and (3) the impact of the use of acronyms during the Covid-19 pandemic on the Indonesian peoples' daily life.

**Abbreviations Used During the Covid-19 Pandemic**

From the data collected, there are several abbreviations used during the Covid-19 pandemic. These abbreviations are as follows in Table 1.

**Tabel 1. Abbreviations Used During the Covid-19 Pandemic**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AKB | APD | BLT | CCT |
| CHSE | ODP | OTG | KDR |
| PCR | PDP | PJJ | PPKM |
| PSBB | PSBL | WFH | WFO |
| 3K | 3M | 3T | J3K |
| 3T+3M–3K | banpres | Covid-19 | daring |
| isoman | luring | prokes | 5M |
| gerakan 3M and 3T | | gerakan 5M Covid | |
| prokes 3M | protap kesehatan | protokol 3M | SARS-CoV-2 |
| PSBB Transisi | PSBB Ketat | PPKM Mikro | PPKM Darurat |
| PPKM Level 4 | PSBB Proporsional | PSBMK | PSBB Pra-AKB |

From these abbreviations, there were abbreviations in Indonesian, and there were also abbreviations in English. The cause of the emergence of English abbreviations was because the virus that causes the Covid-19 pandemic comes from abroad. Not only the virus that entered Indonesia, but also abbreviations that use English terms into Indonesian. However, the absorption was carried out entirely and was not adapted to the Indonesian language because it did not find the exact equivalent. In addition, the virus that spreads rapidly and globally had caused the term used globally to spread throughout Indonesia.

English-language abbreviations also tend to be used by the public compared to Indonesian-language abbreviations. This phenomenon was evident from the massive use of English abbreviations in society. In contrast to the Indonesian language abbreviation, people adopted it on a limited basis. Nevertheless, the creation of Indonesian language abbreviations is one way to limit the use of English abbreviations.

**Abbreviation Formation Process Used during the Covid-19 Pandemic**

From several abbreviations related to Covid-19, this study could explain the forming of abbreviations in the Indonesian language proposed by Kridalaksana (2007). The three processes were (1) abbreviations, (2) acronyms, (3) a combination of abbreviations and acronyms, and (4) a combination of words that made from abbreviations and basic words. An explanation of the three processes follows.

*Abbreviation*

Abbreviations related to Covid-19 consist of AKB, APD, BLT, CCT, CHSE, ODP, OTG, KDR, PCR, PDP, PJJ, PPKM, PSBB, PSBL, WFH, WFO, 3K, 3M, 3T, 5M, J3K, and 3T+3M–3K. It forms the abbreviation through the following process.

1. Preservation of the First Letter of Each Component

   It obtained the following abbreviations by preserving the first letter of each component. The first letter of the preposition, such as *dari* 'from,' was also an abbreviation representing the component. The following are several abbreviations obtained through the process of maintaining the first letter of each element.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AKB | *Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru* | `New Habit Adaptation` |
| APD | *Alat Pelindung Diri* | `Personal Protective Equipment` |
| BLT | *Bantuan Langsung Tunai* | `Direct Cash Aid` |
| CCT | Conditional Cash Transfer | |
| CHSE | Cleanliness, Health, Safety, and Environment | |
| ODP | *Orang Dalam Pemantauan* | ` People Under Monitoring` |
| OTG | *Orang Tanpa Gejala* | `People Without Symptoms` |
| KDR | *Kerja Dari Rumah* | `Work From Home` |
| PCR | Polymerase Chain Reaction | |
| PDP | *Pasien Dalam Pemantauan* | `Patients Under Monitoring` |
| PJJ | *Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh* | `Distance Learning` |
| PPKM | *Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat* | |
| | `Implementation of Restrictions On Community Activities` | |
| PSBB | *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar* | `Large-Scale Social Restrictions` |
| PSBL | *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Lokal* | `Local-Scale Social Restrictions` |
| PSBMK | *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Mikro dan Komunitas* | |
| | `Micro-Scale Social and Communities Restrictions` | |
| WFH | Work From Home | |
| WFO | Worf From Office | |

2. First Letter Preservation with Repeating Numbers

   Abbreviations related to Covid-19 formed based on preserving the first letter with repeated numbers have various forms. In this forming process, it did not apply the conservation of the first letter to all components.

   First, it performed conservation on the first letter of the initial component. Examples of this process are in the following abbreviations.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3K | *Kaji informasi, Kelola emosi, dan Kembangkan sumber daya* `Review information, Manage emotions, and Develop resources` |
| 3M | *Memakai masker, Menjaga jarak, dan Mencuci tangan pakai sabun* `Wear a mask, keep your distance, and wash your hands with soap` |
| 3T | Tracing, Testing, Treatment |
| 5M | *Memakai masker, Mencuci tangan pakai sabun dan air mengalir, Menjaga jarak, Menjauhi kerumunan, dan Membatasi mobilisasi dan interaksi* `Wear a mask, Wash hands with soap and flowing water, Maintain distance, Stay away from crowds, also Limit mobilization and interaction` |
| 5M | Man (human resources), money (funding), material (facilities and infrastructure), method, and machine (mesin) |
| 3T+3M–3K | (*Tingkatkan* `Increase`) Tracing, Testing, Treatment (*Lakukan* `Implementing`) *Memakai masker* `Wear a mask`, *Menjaga jarak* `Keep your distance`, *dan Mencuci tangan pakai sabun* `wash your hands with soap` |

(*Hindari* `Avoid`) *Kontak erat* `Close contact`, *Kerumunan* `Crowds`, *dan Kamar/ruang tertutup* `and Confined room/spaces`

Second, iterative repetition was only performed on the first letter of the second component, while the first component was not applied. An example is available in the following abbreviations.

J3K          *Jaga Kesehatan, Jaga kebersihan, dan Jaga keamanan*
`Take care your health, Keep your cleanliness, and Keep safe`

In the 3M and 3K forms, it aimed to perpetuate forming a harmonious pronunciation. Conservation was not performed on each component because the initial letters do not have the same letters in the following part. Meanwhile, in the J3K form, conservation is not carried out on the first component because the same form, namely guard, fills the position.

### Acronyms

Acronyms related to Covid-19 consisted of banpres, Covid-19, daring, gerakan 3M and gerakan 3T, gerakan 5M Covid, isoman, luring, prokes, prokes 3M, protap kesehatan, protocol 3M protocols, and SARS-CoV-2. It formed the acronym through the following process.

1.) The process occurs with preserving the first term in the first component and the second component and preserving the first letter in the third component.

banpres          *bantuan presiden*          `presidential aid`
prokes           *protokol kesehatan*       `health protocols`

2.) The process occurs with preserving the first term in the first and second components, preserving the first letter in the third component, and merging with fragments of numbers.

Covid-19          Corona Virus Disease-2019

3.) The process occurs by preserving the first term in the first component and the second term in the second component.

daring           *dalam jaringan*          `online`
luring           *luar jaringan*           `offline`
protap           *prosedur tetap*          `fixed procedure`

4.) The process occurs with the conservation of the first term and the second term in the first component and the first term in the second component.

isoman           *isolasi mandiri*          `self-isolation`

### Combined Abbreviations and Acronyms

In addition to abbreviations and acronyms, abbreviations related to Covid-19 were abbreviations formed from a combination of abbreviations and acronyms. The abbreviations are as follows.

1.) The process carried out preserving the first term in the first component and the second component and preserving the first letter in the third component accompanied by a combination of preservation on the first letter of the initial element.

prokes 3M   *protokol kesehatan Memakai masker, Menjaga jarak, dan Mencuci tangan pakai sabun*
`health protocols of wear a mask, keep your distance, and wash your hands with soap`

2.) The process occurs with preserving the first syllable in the first and second syllables in the second component, then combining the essential words.

protap kesehatan   *prosedur tetap kesehatan*
`fixed procedure for health`

3.) The process occurs by combining essential words with management on the initial component's first letter.

protokol 3M   *protokol Memakai masker, Menjaga jarak, dan Mencuci tangan*
*pakai sabun*
`protocols of wear a mask, keep your distance, and wash your hands with soap`

gerakan 3M dan 3T   *gerakan Memakai masker, Menjaga jarak, dan Mencuci tangan pakai sabun, serta Tracing, Testing, Treatment*
`the movement of wear a mask, keep your distance, and wash your hands with soap, also Tracing, Testing, Treatment `

gerakan 5M Covid   *gerakan Memakai masker, Mencuci tangan, Menjaga jarak, Menjauhi kerumunan, Mengurangi mobilitas*
`the movement of Wearing a mask, Washing hands, Keep your distance, Stay away from crowds, Reduce mobility`

4.) The process occurs with preserving the first letter in the first, second, third, and fourth components, preserving the first syllable in the fifth component, preserving the first letter in the sixth component, and combining with numbers.

SARS-CoV-2   Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-Corona Virus-2

*Combined Abbreviations and Basic Words*

In addition to abbreviations and acronyms, in the abbreviations related to Covid-19, we found a combination of words formed from abbreviations and basic words. The merging of abbreviations and basic words is carried out for specific purposes, significantly restricting people's movements during the Covid-19 pandemic. The following example is a combined form of abbreviations and basic words that appeared during Covid-19 and explained the emergence of these terms.

1.) PSBB Transisi
PSBB Transisi stands for *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar Transisi* `Transitional Large-Scale Social Restrictions`. The Governor of DKI Jakarta issued this

term to limit school, religious, office, and transportation activities. It implemented this PSBB Transisi from June 2020 to September 2020, and only the essential sectors were fully operational.

2.) PSBB Ketat

PSBB Ketat stands for *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar Ketat* or `Strictly Large-Scale Social Restrictions`. It first carried out The PSBB Ketat from September 14 to October 5, 2020, then continued on January 11-25, 2021, based on Governor Decree Number 19 of 2021 and Governor Regulation Number 3 of 2021. In Governor's Decree No. 3/2021, there are 10 points of restrictions that are stricter than the PSBB Transisi, namely: (1) Offices do 75% Work From Home (WFH), (2) the school conducts teaching and learning activities remotely, (3) the essential sector runs 100 percent by regulating operating hours and capacity, (4) construction activities operate 100%, (5) dine-in restaurant activities only have a 25% occupancy rate, maximum only until 19.00 WIB, (6) the delivery service runs according to the restaurant's operating hours, (7) shopping centers are open only until 19.00 WIB, (8) places of worship may only have a 50% occupancy rate, (9) health service facilities operate 100%, (10) public areas and other places that can cause crowds of people must not have activities, (11) mass transit public transportation, conventional and online taxis, and rental vehicles may only take 50% of the passenger capacity. PPKM Ketat was also known as PPKM I.

3.) PSBB Proporsional

PSBB Proporsional stands for *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar Proporsional* `Proportional Large-Scale Social Restrictions`. The area that uses this term was West Java. It used the word PSBB Proporsional because West Java was the yellow zone category of Covid-19 cases. PSBB Proporsional was also known as PPKM II.

4.) PSBB Pra-AKB

PSBB Pra-AKB stands for *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar Pra- Adaptasi Kehidupan Baru* (AKB) `Large-Scale Social Restrictions Pre-Adaptation to New Life`. The government used this term in Bogor Regency. The local government used this term to prepare to relax policies by reopening sectors prohibited from operating during the pandemic, such as passengers transport, opening a wedding business, and opening tourism spots.

5.) PSBB Mikro

PPKM Mikro is an abbreviation of *Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat Skala Mikro* `Enforcement of Restrictions on Micro-Scale Community Activities`. The government implemented this PPKM Mikro with a micro-based PPKM approach that regulates up to the level of neighborhood units (*Rukun Tetangga*/RT) or community units (*Rukun Warga*/RW) that have the potential to cause Covid-19 transmission. Micro PPKM was also known as PPKM III.

6.) PSBB Darurat

PPKM Darurat is an abbreviation of *Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat Secara Darurat* `Emergency Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities`. PPKM Darurat was carried out in the Java-Bali region because the government included all areas in the red zone category of Covid-19 cases.

7.) PPKM Level 4

PPKM Level 4 stands for *Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat* Level 4 `Implementation of Level 4 Community Activity Restrictions`. This PKM Level 4 was the government's effort to regulate the extension of PPKM Darurat.

**The Impact of the Use of Abbreviations during the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Lives of Indonesian People**

The formation of abbreviations related to Covid-19 impacts people's daily lives, both socially and psychologically. From several questionnaires distributed to the public, this study investigated the effectiveness of acronyms associated with Covid-19 and the impact of using abbreviations in English and Indonesian.

From the community's response, this study could see that the abbreviation indeed had a social impact (*dampak sosial).* In Bahasa Indonesia, *dampak social* (social impact) is a phrase that consists of the *dampak* (impact) and *sosial* (social). In the Great Indonesian Dictionary (2021), *dampak* is a strong influence that has consequences (both negative and positive), while *sosial* is something relates to society. Thus, *dampak sosial* or social impact is the influence felt by the community, both positively and negatively.

The social impact sensed by the community from the use of the abbreviation can be seen from several things. First, people had difficulty understanding the meaning of abbreviations that arose during the Covid-19 pandemic. This phenomenon was due to many abbreviations that have sprung up, abbreviations, acronyms, or combinations between abbreviations and words. These abbreviations also appeared about 2-3 weeks after the pandemic was reported. This phenomenon caused people to be confused about using too many terms. This emergence had resulted in people tending to ignore the rules regarding the limitation of the transmission of Covid-19.

Second, from several abbreviations that had emerged since the pandemic, people understand the meaning of English abbreviations compared to Indonesian abbreviations. This study found these abbreviations in the forms of Covid-19, WFH, WFO, SARS-CoV-2, and PCR. People used this abbreviation repeatedly in the mass media, both print, online, and television. The intensity of use often caused people to be familiar with this form of abbreviation.

From several data presented, the public did not know those Indonesian abbreviations which come from English, such as the abbreviation for work from home (WFH) to *Kerja Dari Rumah* (KDR). Because people tend to understand and were accustomed to using this abbreviation of WFH, the abbreviation was used more often than the abbreviation of KDR.

The result also found another example that indicated the abbreviations formed by the government to encourage the tourism sector, especially those related to cooperation between Indonesia and foreign countries. The government formulated an acronym in English in CHSE, an extension of Cleanliness, Health, Safety, and Environment.

In several places related to the tourism sector, such as stations, terminals, and airports, people were familiar with the abbreviation CHSE. Likewise, with the popularity of social media that carry tourism promotion, people are accustomed to using the word CHSE. Thus, the quickly accepted abbreviation by the public during a pandemic was not an abbreviation in Indonesian but an abbreviation in English.

In addition to the social impact, the community also felt the psychological effect of using the abbreviation. In the Great Indonesian Dictionary (2021), *psikologi* (psychology) is something related to psychology or psychological. In Bahasa Indonesia, *dampak psikologi* means the psychological impact. This impact sensed by the community from the use of the abbreviation can be seen from several indications. First, it often used several abbreviations by the community, which supports the implementation of health protocols. The people adhere to and carries out the health protocols formed in the acronym, such as 3M (*Memakai masker, Menjaga jarak, dan Mencuci tangan pakai sabun* `Wearing masks, Maintaining distance, and Washing hands with soap`).

From the people who heard the abbreviation 3M, there was a psychological influence that people began to be aware and routinely wear masks and wash their hands with soap. In

fact, in any situation, including in neighborhood and family gatherings, they always apply health protocols by keeping a distance from each other.

Although, on the one hand, people had started to comply with health protocols because they understand the term 3M. On the other hand, people did not understand the rules regarding activity restrictions during the Covid-19 pandemic. In the early days of the emergence of social distancing, physical distancing, PSBB, and PPKM, people continued to carry out routine activities as conditions before the pandemic.

However, many terms that appear to limit community activities include PSBB Transisi, PSBB Ketat, PSBB pra-AKB, PSBB Proporsional, PPKM Mikro, and PPKM Level 4 accompanied by strict legal sanctions, also has an impact on public psychology. Initially, the community continued to carry out activities in sectors that the government already prohibited, such as opening restaurants, cafes, or food stalls, but not following the established rules and the number of workers who did not meet the requirements for WFH and WFO.

The community's disobedience resulted in the government giving legal sanctions to violators. Several people who commit violations receive sanctions, ranging from reprimands, fines to imprisonment. This legal value rule then had a strong influence on the community, such as starting to be afraid, being careful, and obeying every law submitted by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

At first, it caused the community's disobedience by misunderstanding several terms that the government had set. Moreover, several terms PSBB and PPKM appeared soon. The duration of one term with other can be in the range of 2-3 weeks. This period was undoubtedly an obstacle in socializing with the smallest environmental communities, such as RT/RW.

In addition, the unstable economic conditions of the community during the Covid-19 pandemic also caused people not to pay much attention to the emerging terms, so that the society could not implement the rules regarding these terms correctly. During the pandemic, the community experienced an economic crisis, so they moved outside the home and violated existing rules.

The public's indifference regarding the terms set by the government along with the sanctions given indicate that: (1) the use of terms derived from English, (2) the appearance of too many or frequently changing terms, and (3) minimal socialization of terms can cause people to violate existing rules. Thus, one of the things that the government must do is choose a term that can represent the condition of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia and then consistently use that term.

The use of one term repeatedly can affect people's psychology. The use of terms repeatedly will affect the community manners was explained from the point of view in the behavior model of language. This theory was proposed by Chaer (2003: 245), suggesting a relationship between psychology and language. If it appears with continuous repetition, a verbal behavior will become a habit and affect the psychology of a group of people. Because of this constant habit, people can master the term well. Sundari (2018: 56) also states that the best learning is a long series of habituated responses. These responses can be adapted daily and intensive repetitions. Therefore, the formation of abbreviations related to Covid-19 has a psychological impact on people's lives because of the repeated use of the term. People will be more obedient to the rules set because they are aware of the term's meaning. These acts will also achieve the government's goal to limit the people's movement to overcome the transmission of Covid-19.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion conducted, it can be concluded the following. First, the abbreviations used during the Covid-19 pandemic consist of: (1)

Abbreviations in the form of AKB, APD, BLT, CCT, CHSE, ODP, OTG, KDR, PCR, PDP, PJJ, PPKM, PSBB, PSBL, PBSMK, WFH, WFO, 3K, 3M, 3T, 5M, J3K, and 3T+3M−3K; (2) Acronyms in the form of banpres, Covid-19, daring, isoman, luring, prokes; and (3) A combination of abbreviations and acronyms in the form of gerakan 3M dan 3T, gerakan 5M Covid, prokes 3M, protap kesehatan, protokol 3M, and SARS-CoV-2, and (4) PSBB Transisi, PSBB Ketat, PSBB Pra-AKB, PSBB Proporsional, PPKM Mikro, PPKM Darurat, and PPKM Level 4.

　　　Second, forming abbreviations occurs by preserving the first letter of each component and protecting the first letter with repeated numbers. It develops the process of acronyms creating through the first syllable preservation in the first and the second component, also the first letter preservation in the third component; the first term perpetuation in the first and the second component, and the first letter conservation in the third component, as well as merging with fragments of numbers; perpetuation of the first term in the first and the second term in the second component; and the perpetuation of the first term and the second term in the first component and the first term in the second component. Meanwhile, it carries out the process of forming the abbreviations and acronyms combination through: (1) the first syllable preservation in the first and the second component, (2) the first letter conservation in the third component, which a combination of preservation accompanies the process, is carried out on the first letter of the initial element, (3) the first syllable perpetuation in the first and the second syllable in the second component, which the combination of the basic words accompanied the process, (4) the basic word combination with the preservation carried out on the first letter of the initial element, (5) the first letter conservation in the first, second, third, and fourth components, and (6) the preservation of the first syllable in the fifth component, the first letter preservation in the sixth component, and combinations with numbers. Meanwhile, it formed the process of combining abbreviations and essential words with a choice of certain critical words to overcome the transmission of Covid-19.

　　　Third, the formation of abbreviations related to Covid-19 impacts people's daily lives, both socially and psychologically. On the social impact, the community can comply with the rules regarding health protocols, such as wearing masks, washing hands, and keeping a distance. In contrast, on the psychological impact, the community cannot control themselves in limiting activities. This phenomenon happens because of restrictions on activities related to the community's economy. The community must meet the needs of life, while the government limits the movement of the community in meeting the needs of life. As a result, it must relate the efforts made by the government to restrict the direction of the people to legal sanctions.

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