

## **Localization of Terms Associated with the Covid-19 Pandemic from English to Arabic: A Study of Linguistic Means and Machine Translation Techniques**

**Khatra Amar**

Translation Dep. Saif Bin Zayed Academy for Police Science and Security

**Rashad Faleh Alhasan**

Translation Dep. Saif Bin Zayed Academy for Police Science and Security

**Hussein Abushaaban**

School of Languages, Civilisation and Philosophy, Universiti Utara Malaysia.

---

doi: <https://doi.org/10.37745/ejells.2013/vol11n5115>

Published June 24 2023

---

**Citation:** Amar K., Alhasan R.F., and Abushaaban H. (2023) Localization of terms associated with the Covid-19 pandemic from English to Arabic: a study of linguistic means and machine translation techniques, *European Journal of English Language and Literature Studies*, Vol.11, No.5, pp.1-15,

---

**ABSTRACT:** *The emergency conditions experienced by the world during the COVID-19 pandemic have led to radical changes in both the lexicographic and semantic levels of the Arabic language. As with other languages around the world, Arabic had to keep up with the rapid development and massive flow of information and to be able to localize the terminology associated with the pandemic in the English language as the dominant global language, especially in the scientific field. The period of the COVID-19 virus outbreak and its accompanying effects and developments witnessed the production of a huge number of newly coined terms in the English language, which posed a major challenge for Arabic translators and required them to search for linguistic means to localize these new terms, ranging from derivation and borrowing to translation and the use of machine translation techniques based on artificial intelligence programs."*

**KEYWORDS:** localization, neologies, COVID-19, linguistic means, technical means.

---

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **The Importance of the Paper**

The importance of this research lies in its focus on a topic that is highly relevant to linguists, translators, and experts in computational linguistics. The topic concerns the terms that emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic and the widespread use and circulation of these terms in the English language, and the role of linguistic tools and machine translation programs in localizing these terms by translating them from English to Arabic. As these terms were not limited to the health aspect only but rather covered all aspects and facets of life that were

affected by the repercussions of the pandemic, it has become a greater challenge for linguists and translators to keep up with the huge amount of terms that have entered people's lives over the past three years and are still being renewed until now. Some of these terms have not found their way into Arabic translation, while others are still waiting to enter English dictionaries to begin their journey to translation.

Moreover, the matter does not end with the linguistic and morphological field, as the development of machine translation and its many advantages of saving effort, time, and money have made it necessary to provide artificial intelligence technologies with the new lexical and terminological material so that they can keep up with the developments in the linguistic field and take advantage of both linguistic and technical means to the fullest extent possible. Although the possibility of many of these terms disappearing from circulation remains possible, their survival as a linguistic legacy symbolizes a very important period.

Due to the comprehensiveness of the terms addressed in the research, many categories of society will benefit from it, such as translators, language, medical, and social science experts, as well as readers in general.

### **The Importance of Localizing Terminology**

According to Venuti (2012), there are two translation strategies based on the translator's goal of either preserving the cultural characteristics of the source language or adapting them to the target language. These strategies are domestication and foreignization. Domestication refers to "the process of adaptation that the translator carries out to naturalize the foreign work and make it sound native in the target language" (Ghader, tr. Tajweed, 2012, p. 176). The localization, or Arabization, of sciences and their translation into the national language is extremely important in building the national identity of nations. COVID-19 has changed the behavior of individuals and societies and has gone beyond language vocabulary and terminology. Just as it presented a challenge for doctors, healthcare workers, and social services, it did not exempt translators who worked on the front lines alongside the healthcare teams to convey everything new to all segments of society. The pandemic imposed changes on the linguistic lexicon by introducing new vocabulary into circulation and changing other terms. Therefore, it became imperative for translators to keep up with these linguistic, lexicographical, and terminological developments to create terminology according to their languages and cultures and to be able to translate important information related to the pandemic. (Mona, 2020). The importance of localizing terms related to the COVID-19 pandemic lies in the fact that the pandemic has entered the lives of individuals and society and has affected all aspects of life. Therefore, the necessity dictates the transfer of these terms to a comprehensible language that is compatible with the Arabic language's methods and the society's culture so that people can confront the pandemic, know ways to prevent it, and deal with it.

### **The effects of the pandemic and its relation to translation**

The sudden outbreak and rapid global spread of the Covid-19 pandemic led to new lexical, linguistic, social, and economic changes that have become an integral part of the lives of individuals and societies. One of its results was the emergence of different terms related to the pandemic, starting from the different designations for the virus that causes it (new corona, emerging corona, coronary fever, coronavirus, and Covid 19) to the newly created or derived terms and words with variable meaning. In light of the huge amount of terms, language specialists, and translators in particular, began to transfer these terms between languages and clarify the semantic difference between verbal approximations to avoid ambiguity and ambiguity. One of the ambiguities is defining the difference between an epidemic and a pandemic (Al-Awadi, 2020), which inevitably facilitates drafting laws related to the epidemiological situation, understanding them, and dealing with them, in addition to understanding awareness brochures to protect the individual and society. The emergence of mixed or coined terms related to Covid 19 has also increased significantly, which has led to a general trend toward the use of many linguistic novelties. Therefore, it was necessary to analyze the nature of the new English words and terminology that appeared during the Covid-19 pandemic and study the types and linguistic methods adopted by translators in transferring these new words into the Arabic language.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had significant effects on all aspects of life, including language and translation. The pandemic has led to the emergence of new vocabulary and terminology related to the virus and its impact, which has posed a challenge for translators to keep up with and translate accurately.

The pandemic has also highlighted the importance of translation in disseminating vital information to various communities and audiences. Translators have played a crucial role in ensuring that accurate and timely information is available in multiple languages to reach a wider audience. Moreover, the pandemic has increased the demand for remote translation services, as physical meetings and travel have been restricted. This has necessitated the use of technology and digital tools to facilitate remote collaboration between translators and clients.

In addition, the pandemic has highlighted the need for cultural sensitivity and awareness in translation. Translators need to be mindful of cultural differences and nuances when translating pandemic-related information to ensure that it is appropriate and understandable in the target language and culture.

The field of translation is considered a constantly evolving and dynamic field, due to the continuous development of research and scientific studies, which requires the introduction of new terminology to keep up with the rapid scientific progress. During the COVID-19 pandemic, translators played an essential role in communicating information about the virus, its danger, and how to protect oneself from it to the Arabic-speaking audience in a language

that is understood by all segments of society, enabling them to understand the details of the pandemic and how to deal with it, as well as raising awareness, which contributes to complying with the necessary measures to prevent infection with the virus. Therefore, reliable and AI-supported localization and translation are essential to ensure that healthcare workers can provide their vital services accurately and easily.

The biggest challenge faced by translators during the pandemic is dealing with different languages and cultures, in the Miami crisis that knows no boundaries. Therefore, translation has played a leading role in conveying important information related to the pandemic, its development, spread, and consequences, in difficult circumstances and on an urgent basis, reaching every corner of the world and entering every home in record time.

### **Translation Status during the COVID-19 pandemic**

The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly impacted individuals, societies, and languages. This has resulted in the need for translation to play a crucial role in conveying information related to the pandemic. According to Venuti (2012), there are two translation strategies: domestication and foreignization. Domestication is the process of adapting the foreign work to the target language and making it natural in that language. Localizing scientific terms and translating them into the national language is essential for building national identity

The pandemic has forced translators to keep up with linguistic and terminological developments and to domesticate terms according to their languages and cultures. This is necessary to translate important pandemic-related information into a comprehensible language that aligns with the Arabic language and culture, enabling people to face and prevent the spread of the virus. The pandemic has also led to the introduction of new vocabulary and changes in existing terminology, which has further emphasized the importance of localization in translation. Thus, translators have played a vital role in conveying accurate and comprehensible information related to the pandemic to various segments of society. What is the benefit of translation if it is not a means of communication between peoples and nations? It is a fact that translation is not just a physical bridge that connects bodies, but also a moral and cultural bridge that connects minds and hearts, especially in difficult times such as wars and crises. Therefore, translation remains the best mediator to help people meet and get to know each other in times of peace, war, and global crises. Translators and translations are therefore in the middle of the road, mediating between peoples and cultures. Translation is not just a matter of replacing words with other words, but a way to help people converge regardless of their linguistic and cultural differences.

In this regard, many individual, collective, and institutional initiatives have been launched to collect the linguistic terms that have spread with the pandemic in different languages of the world. They have compiled dictionaries, glossaries, studies, and articles on COVID-19 terminology. In this arena, the Arabic Coordination Bureau for Arabization, which is affiliated with the Arab League Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization, initiated the

preparation of a glossary of COVID-19 terms in Arabic, English, and French in 2020. A group of researchers also prepared a book containing studies and articles on the linguistic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, titled "Translation in the Time of COVID-19." Similar initiatives have emerged in other languages in Europe and Australia for the same purpose. The Trilingual Experts of the Trimedica and Kose Naouts institutions collaborated to create a glossary of COVID-19 terms in English and Spanish in the same year (Sultan, 2020).

These glossaries, dictionaries, studies, and articles have contributed to supporting translation and facilitating the transfer of information related to the pandemic between languages. It also helps in directing research towards electronic resources and dictionaries that can be easily updated, which can be added as inputs to artificial intelligence programs and facilitate automatic translation. As a result of the spread of the pandemic, the terms were also diverse according to the diversity of that impact. We find health, social, economic, legal, expressions... etc.

### **The terms "corona" or "Covid 19".**

Despite the various names given to the virus that caused the pandemic, as mentioned earlier, the terms "corona" or "Covid 19" have dominated usage due to their commonality and circulation. They have become commonly used by experts to refer to the virus that the world has experienced over the past three years and still suffers from, albeit partially, and tries to overcome its strong effects and repercussions. Covid 19 is a contagious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. The term "Covid 19" is derived from three words: "corona," "virus," and "disease," while the number 19 refers to the year in which the virus that causes the disease was discovered. This virus is characterized by its rapid spread among members of society, and it disables the functioning of the lungs and damages the respiratory system of the infected person.

When this term is translated into Arabic, some people resort to the method of transliteration, which is the literal translation of the words "coronavirus," to name it "فيروس كورونا أ" or "كورونا فيروس." The Arabic language distinguishes between "epidemic," which is a disease that resides in a specific area, and "pandemic," which is a disease that spreads in many parts of the world. The virus began to spread in the Chinese city of Wuhan, and the Chinese authorities published a book about the virus that summarized the beginning of the virus's spread, methods of prevention and control, and how to deal with it based on the instructions issued by the Chinese National Health Commission and the State Office of Chinese Medicine. The book has been translated into many languages, including Arabic. (Al Ali, 2020, 98).

### **Linguistic Means**

One of the most important features of the language, especially in our current age, is its ability to incorporate daily terms from all other languages and various fields of knowledge. This constitutes a source that develops, enriches, and enables the language to keep pace with the rapid scientific progress. The COVID-19 pandemic has created exceptional circumstances that

forced the Arabic language, like other languages, to develop lexical and semantic to achieve its communicative function. Many newly coined phrases have emerged, which pose a challenge to translators who have resorted to linguistic means to transfer these terms from English to Arabic. This study does not aim to cover all the means of term formulation, but rather to analyze and describe the means used in translating the terms that appeared during the COVID-19 pandemic, including coinage, borrowing, and translation as the three main components that encompass all other means (Khasara, 2008, and Matloub, 2006). It is not a secret that translators in the Arab world have a leading position among terminologists in terms of creating and using terms, especially in emergency emergencies crises, and pandemics. Their role as conveyors of language and a bridge of communication between people and languages makes them at the forefront alongside medical teams in the face of the pandemic. Due to the rapid pace at which the pandemic spread and developed in various parts of the world, the ways of formulating the translated term differed between the familiar, the strange, and sometimes weird. (Al-Awadi, 2020).

These terms can be divided into three categories:

A- General Terms: These are terms that were known and used before the outbreak of the pandemic but have become more common and widely used in everyday language due to the COVID-19 crisis. Some examples of these terms are:

Term in Arabic	Term in English	Transliteration
إغلاق الحدود	Border closure	'iighlaq alhudud
مبيد للجراثيم	Germicide mubid liljarathim	Germicide mubid liljarathim
نظافة اليدين	Hand hygiene:	nadhafat alyadayn
تعقيم	Sterilization:	taa'qim

B- Revived terms: These are the medical terms that were in circulation only among specialists.

Term in Arabic	Term in English	Transliteration
إغلاق الحدود	Quarantine	hajr sihiyun
عزل صحي	Self-isolation	Azl sihiyun
جائحة	Pandemic	jaeehah
وسائل الحماية الشخصية	PPE	wasaeel alhimayah alshakhsiyah

C- Neologies: These are terms that did not exist before, but rather their emergence was linked to the outbreak of the pandemic and were used to express its terms and what is related to it. They represent the largest number of new terms related to Covid 19, and most of them are healthy and social. Many of them were formulated through coinage and compounding such as:

Term in Arabic	Term in English	Transliteration
حمقى كوفيد 19	Covidiot	kufid 19 hamqa
مواليد كوفيد19	Coronnials	mawalid kufid19

Infodemic: المعلومات المضللة (التي انتشرت خلال الجائحة)  
 (المعلومات المضللة التي انتشرت خلال الجائحة)

These terms can be divided into three categories:

1. General terms: These are terms that were in use before the pandemic, but their usage was limited. The COVID-19 crisis made them more common and popular in everyday language, such as:
  - Social distancing
  - Quarantine
  - Lockdown
  - Pandemic
  - Outbreak
  - Contagion
2. Medical terms: These are terms that are specific to the medical field and have been widely used during the pandemic, such as:
  - Ventilator
  - Intubation
  - Antibodies
  - Vaccine
  - PCR test
  - Contact tracing

3. New terms: These are terms that have emerged as a result of the pandemic, such as:

- Infodemic
- Zoom fatigue
- Quarantine haircut
- Maskne (mask acne)
- Covexit (exit strategy from COVID-19)
- Coronacation (forced vacation due to COVID-19)

If we take a look at new terms like "infodemic" and examine their linguistic formulation in COVID-19 literature, we find that it is translated as "الوباء المعلوماتي" (al-waba' al-ma'loomati) in Arabic. This translation is a literal one based on breaking down the English term into its main components: "information" and "COVID". However, it does not convey the intended meaning, which is the spread of information that mixes truth with falsehood, resulting in chaos and confusion. The term "infodemic" can be alarming and induce fear, which is not desirable during times of disasters and crises. Moreover, it does not accurately reflect the true meaning, which is that in addition to the physical pandemic, there is an "information pandemic" that threatens our lives. Moreover, the term "فوضى المعلومات" "fawda al ma'lumat" can be used in any other context, because it is the context that explains. Thus, we have benefited from the term in different fields without linking it to a specific event.

### Examples of translating new terms used during the Covid-19 pandemic:

Table (1): Some words created during the Covid-19 pandemic, for which no translation has been approved yet:

Social Terms				Machine Translation	
Term in Arabic	Term in English	Explanation	Remarks	Google translate	Context-Reverso.net
طلاق كوفيد 19 Talaq kufid 19	codivorce	حالات الطلاق الناجمة عن المشاكل الزوجية خلال كوفيد 19	اقترح: طلاق كوفيد 19 I suggest: talaq kufid 19	قوة مشتركة Quwah mushtarakah	لا توجد ترجمة No translation
حفلة كوفيد 19 الافتراضية Hafat kufid 19 aliftiradiyah	covideo party	حفلة تلفزيونية افتراضية أو حفلة مشاهدة فيلم أثناء الوباء	اقترح: حفلات كوفيد 19 الافتراضية I suggest: hafalat kufid 19 al iftiradiyah	حزب hizb covideo	لا توجد ترجمة No translation
أحمق كوفيد 19	covidiot	الشخص غير المبالي		لا توجد ترجمة	لا توجد ترجمة

Ahmaq kufid 19		بالإجراءات الصحية خلال الجائحة		No translation	No translation
إجراءات الخروج من الجائحة Ijraat alkhuruj min aljaeehah	covexit	عملية التخفيف التدريجي وإزالة القيود المفروضة على الحياة العامة التي فرضتها الحكومات استجابة لأزمة فيروس كوفيد 19	اقترح: إجراءات الخروج من الجائحة I suggest: Ijraat alkhuruj min aljaeehah	كوفيكسيت covexit	لا توجد ترجمة No translation
مواليد كوفيد 19 Mawalid kufid 19	coronnials	الأطفال الذين ولدوا إبان فترة كوفيد 19	اقترح: مواليد كوفيد 19	تاج taj	لا توجد ترجمة No translation
التحية أو السلام ، او المصافحة بالمرفق Atahiyah aw assalam aw almusafahah	elbow bump	تبادل التحية بملامسة المرفقين بدل المصافحة باليدين	اقترح: السلام بالمرفق I suggest: Assalam bilmirfaq	نتوء الكوع Nutu' alkow'	مطبات الكوع Matabbat alaw'
أصدقاء الحجر الذاتي الافتراضيين Asdiqaa alhajr adhati aliftiradiyyin	quaranteams	مجموعة من الأصدقاء يتواصل الفرد معهم افتراضيا أثناء الحجر الذاتي	اقترح: أصدقاء الحجر الذاتي الافتراضيين I suggest: Asdiqaa alhajr adhati aliftiradiyyin	المحاجر	لا توجد ترجمة No translation
مراهقو كوفيد 19 Murahiqu kufid 19	quaranteen	المراهق الذي شهد فترة الحجر الصحي إبان جائحة كوفيد 19	مراهقو كوفيد 19	الحجر الصحي Alhajr as-sihi	لا توجد ترجمة No translation

It should be noted that the translations of the aforementioned terms in the notes section of the table are just suggestions from the researcher and have not been officially adopted yet.

As an example of disregarding linguistic accuracy and considering the requirements of localization, the term "elbow bump" was translated in an article in an Arabic newspaper as "colliding with elbows," which is far from the Arabic culture from both linguistic and semantic perspectives. The elbow is different from the forearm. The former refers to the end of the ulna

bone that supports the thumb, while the latter, which is meant by the word "elbow" in English, refers to the joint that separates the upper and lower parts of the arm. Additionally, the word "colliding" contradicts the concept of peace and greeting. Therefore, I suggest that the handshake be metaphorically called "elbow shake." Because a handshake is associated with peace with hands, which tends to reassure and create closeness. Furthermore, a handshake carries the concepts of forgiveness, tolerance, and affection. It is also on the Arabic syntactic pattern of "almufa'alah" that denotes participation. Alternatively, the term assalam bilmusafahah "greeting through elbow" can be used to keep the meaning within the framework of peace, love, and affection instead of "collision" as mentioned in the mentioned article, or hitting the elbow with the elbow, which is translated by some.

Table (2) some of the phrases used in the pandemic control procedures:

Table of phrases used in control procedures (human and machine translation)				
Term in Arabic	Term in English	Google Translate	reverso context	Remarks
الإغلاق الشامل	nation-wide lockdown	تأمين على مستوى الدولة Ta'min ala mustawa adawlah	الإغلاق الشامل Al idhlaq ashamil	
الحجر الصحي Al hajr as-sihi	quarantine	الحجر الزراعي Al hajr az-zirae	الحجر الصحي Al hajr as-sihi	
الحجر الذاتي hajr adhati	self – quarantine		الحجر الذاتي Al hajr adhati	

### Localization and Cultural Considerations.

Localization, or what some refer to as "Arabization" in the Arab context, is the process of adapting products or content to fit the language or cultural standards of a specific community. Some of the accompanying terms of the COVID-19 pandemic carried cultural connotations that required reconsideration to suit the taste and culture of the Arab recipient, as in the example of "elbow bumps" which replaced the handshake. The reason for not considering cultural aspects in localizing these terms may be what Jafal (2020) referred to as the urgent circumstances imposed by the pandemic, which led to the formulation of those terms hastily and appearing inappropriate for the taste that suits Arab culture. Some of these terms, to name a few, include "social distancing," which refers to maintaining a safe distance to slow the spread of the disease. Referring to the COVID-19 glossary issued by the Arab Organization for Education, Culture, and Science, the term means "physical distancing," which requires distancing between people by at least six feet to prevent the spread of infection among them through respiratory droplets that may contain the COVID-19 virus, as well as preventing

gatherings. Here it becomes clear that the term means distancing and avoiding gatherings in one place to limit infection and the spread of the virus. However, the Arabic translation in some COVID-19 bulletins is "social distancing," while the COVID-19 glossary lists "personal distancing" and "physical distancing" as equivalents to the term.

If we consider that the purpose of the term social distancing includes semantic, cultural, and social aspects in the target language, we find that its literal translation carries a negative connotation in Arab culture. It suggests cutting social ties, while the intended meaning is limited spatial distancing between members of the community to stop the spread of the deadly disease, not a complete disconnection between them as might be understood from the words of the term. Therefore, the COVID-19 glossary has correctly used alternatives to the term "social distancing," which distance themselves from the negative connotation it carries, and they are "physical distancing" and "personal distancing."

The same applies to the term "herd immunity", which is a medical term that carries a figurative meaning referring to collective resistance to the spread of infectious diseases, based on the resistance of a high percentage of individuals in the population. (COVID-19 Glossary, 2020, p.1)

The translation of the term herd immunity, which refers to a group of animals of the same species living together, regardless of its metaphorical meaning that may not be apparent to the ordinary recipient, carries a negative connotation and derogatory meaning in Arab culture. The intended meaning of this term in the medical field is to acquire collective immunity against the disease in a large proportion of society, and thus stop the disease by strengthening the self-immunity against the COVID-19 virus that affects a human group, not a herd of animals. Therefore, one of the equivalents that appeared in the COVID-19 terminology glossary (collective immunity) is considered more suitable for Arab culture. While the other tends towards the literal and negative translation that clashes with the recipient's culture.

In the same context, we find that different translations have been used to localize the term "lockdown," which refers to an administrative measure taken by authorities to control the spread of disease. If we look at the linguistic equivalents used to express it during the pandemic, we notice that they varied between "ban" "closure" and "curfew" and all of them carry connotations of prohibition and coercion, even if they are correct. However, we find that the competent authorities in the United Arab Emirates conveyed this concept in a way that reassures and promotes cooperation and participation between the state and society, and at the same time conveys the intended meaning. They used "The National Sterilization Campaign." The campaign implies participation, which makes individuals feel that by staying at home, they are contributing to their duty towards the nation by helping the concerned authorities in combating the pandemic. As for the phrase "sterilization," it refers to the ongoing efforts to sanitize and sterilize places where members of the community gather, which instills a sense of reassurance during times of crisis instead of spreading fear, panic, and feelings of coercion.

Table (3): A sample of the most frequently used terms during the Covid-19 pandemic:

Term in Arabic	Term in English	Google translate	Reverso context.com
شخص حامل للفيروس دون أعراض Shakhs hamil lilfeyrus dun a'rad	asymptomatic	بدون أعراض ظاهرة Bidun a'rad dhahirah	بدون أعراض Bidun a'rad
فيروس كورونا	Coronavirus	فيروس كورونا	فيروس كورونا
كوفيد-19 Kufid 19	COVID-19	كوفيد-19 Kufid 19	كوفيد-19 Kufid 19
وباء Webaa'	Epidemic	وباء Webaa'	وباء Webaa'
جائحة jaehah	Pandemic	جائحة jaehah	جائحة jaehah
حجر صحي Hajr sihi	Quarantine	حجر زراعي Hajr zirae	حجر صحي Hajr sihi
حظر، إغلاق Hadhr - idhlaq	Lockdown	الإغلاق الكامل Al idhlaq al kamil	إغلاق idhlaq
رفع الحظر Raf' al hadhr	Lockdown lifting	رفع الإغلاق Raf' alidhlaq	رفع الإغلاق Raf' alidhlaq

We notice that despite the suitability of human and machine translations with the nature of the target language and the requirements of medical translation in terms of simplicity and clarity, some machine translations have deviated significantly from the meaning, and some have not included it at all. This reflects a deficiency in providing these programs with the necessary inputs to produce accurate and correct translations.

Table (4) Examples of some terms in which the borrowing method was used COVID-1 9 Terminology Glossary(2020)

Term in Arabic	Term in English	Entry Number
لقاحُ بي سي جي Lukah bi ci ji	BCG vaccine	11
كلوروكين klorokin	Chloroquine	17
هيدروكلوروكين hidrokorokin	Hydroxychloroquine	77
لقاح mRNA-1273	mRNA-1273 vaccine	105
ريمديسيفير remedisivir	Remdesivir	143

These terms, like COVID-19 and coronavirus, have retained their foreign forms, and this linguistic style is called borrowing. It involves introducing or borrowing words from a particular language and using them in a new language (Yahya, 2018). This style is necessary for the interaction between human societies to help languages keep up with civilization and survive borrowing, like other commonly used terms, especially those related to medicines. It is known that medicines always retain their original names because they are trademarks belonging to companies that market them.

### Recommendations

Based on this study and its results, the researcher recommends the following:

- Conducting studies on the impact of disasters and crises on language and translation at both the research and practical levels.
- Incorporating machine translation into translation teaching curricula at universities to benefit from the advances in machine translation.
- Governments and private institutions should collaborate to launch serious initiatives to localize new content by translating it into Arabic and providing artificial intelligence programs with outputs that enable translators to use them in the field of translation.
- Intensifying efforts to take advantage of modern technology and artificial intelligence techniques to build local capacities in AI and other technologies to localize terminology in all knowledge fields to serve society and help translators perform their work with skill, professionalism, and distinction.

### CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 pandemic will have lasting effects, as it has left a prominent mark on all aspects of life worldwide. Thus, the world after COVID-19 will not be the same as before, in all fields including terminology and translation (with newly coined linguistic structures,

a trend towards remote translation, and a greater inclination towards the use of computer mechanisms and artificial intelligence techniques).

Undoubtedly, the language field in general, and translation in particular, have been affected, like other fields, by the conditions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. A considerable proportion of language and translation research is expected to focus on using different language tools to localize new content and to pay attention to artificial intelligence techniques and their applications in the field of machine translation.

Although the health battle that accompanied the COVID-19 pandemic has faded or is nearing its end, the linguistic battle is far from over. Many words that have been received by English dictionaries have yet to be translated into Arabic, and some have been translated in a way that requires revision, while others are still waiting to enter the dictionaries, starting a battle to deal with them and localize them in Arabic.

On the linguistic and dictionary level, on the one hand, and the technical level, on the other hand, providing artificial intelligence programs with raw materials regarding these terms is still far from complete, as studies have shown. Therefore, there must be technical efforts from linguists, translators, and experts in modern technologies to provide those programs with comprehensive inputs that include newly coined terms in the Arabic language, so that we can benefit from the advantages of machine translation, which has become essential to keep up with the development in today's world, characterized by speed and change.

### References:

Boulakdar, Mariam (2020). Translation in the Time of Corona: Covid 19 (Collective work). Impact of Coronavirus Health Crisis on Translation Services in the Context of Globalization. Democratic Arab Center for Strategic, Political, and Economic Studies. Berlin. Germany.

Ruba, Yahya (2020). Translation in the Time of Corona: Covid 19 (Collective work). The Role of Translation in Times of World Crises: Covid 19 as a Contemporary Challenge. Democratic Arab Center for Strategic, Political, and Economic Studies. Berlin. Germany.

Dictionary of Covid -19 Terms .(2020) .organisation Arabe pour l'education ,la culture , et les sciences,Rabat – Royaume du Maroc.

The Unified Medical Dictionary: English-Arabic (2006). Muhammad Haitham al-Khayat. Librairie du Liban Publishers, Beirut. Lebanon.

Online references

Webster (n.d.). Retrieved January 19, 2023, from Merriam web: [www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/new-words-in-the-dictionary-April-2020](http://www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/new-words-in-the-dictionary-April-2020)

WHO: (2019) Retrieved January 18, 2023  
[www.who.int/ar/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/naming-the-coronavirus-disease-\(covid-2019\)-and-the-virus-that-causes-it](http://www.who.int/ar/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/naming-the-coronavirus-disease-(covid-2019)-and-the-virus-that-causes-it).

Cambridge. (n.d.). Retrieved January 15, 2023, from dictionary blog Cambridge:  
[dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/05/11/new-words-11-may-2020](http://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/05/11/new-words-11-may-2020)  
[www.who.int/ar/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/naming-the-coronavirus-disease-\(covid-2019\)-and-the-virus-that-causes-it](http://www.who.int/ar/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/naming-the-coronavirus-disease-(covid-2019)-and-the-virus-that-causes-it)

urbandictionary. (n.d.). Retrieved January 15, 2023, from urban dictionary:  
[www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=coronnials](http://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=coronnials).

youm7. (s.d.). Retrieved January 21, 2023, sur youm7:  
[www.youm7.com/story/2020/4/6//4708009](http://www.youm7.com/story/2020/4/6//4708009).

<https://agatotranslate.com>

[1http://www>aljabriabed>net](http://www>aljabriabed>net)

<https://www.skynewsarabia.com/varieties>

[/ https://mumbaimirror.indiatimes.com](https://mumbaimirror.indiatimes.com)