The impact of linguistic expressions on psychology and behavior of university students during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Saudi Arabia

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ABSTRACT

The utilization of language obliges its connected mental and social ramifications, which are dug in a particular social point of view. This reality has been upheld tentatively in many examinations where language effectively drives the equal social models of character, values, self-idea, and passionate articulations. As of now, the pervasiveness of the "novel Covid sickness 2019 (Coronavirus)" has developed to make serious dangers to each circle of ordinary life everywhere. To defend themselves from alarming or horrendous things, speakers regularly attempt to utilize articulations that are pleasant or OK. The review means to uncover the effect of semantic articulations took on in reports and guidelines of the Globalism Wellbeing Association, Services of Wellbeing, Media and Schooling on college understudies mentally and typically under the Coronavirus pandemic in the Realm of Saudi Arabia. 221 properly finished surveys were recovered, and respondents were employees of colleges, college understudies. There was no relationship ($r = 0.285$; p-esteem $= 0.00$) between the pertinence, exactness and comprehension of terms and articulations involved among understudies and educators at Saudi colleges in the Covid pandemic and the mental and conduct impacts of these phonetic articulations on college understudies.

Keywords:	Linguistic expressions, language, psychology, Saudi Arabia, behavior, covid-19, university students.

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1. Introduction

Language encompasses social life and represents the fundamental medium for the communication of cultural knowledge, as well as the principal medium though which the contents of peoples' minds is accessed. It is enshrined in majority of events that recline at the very center of "social psychology", including social perception, attitude change, social interaction, individual personality, attribution, and stereotyping inter-group preconception, etc. Language is in addition, classically the means through which subjects' responses are extracted for social psychologists, as well as the in which they reply: in social psychological studies, language habitually functions both in stimulus and response. The same way linguistic expression encompasses social behavior, the rudiments of social behavior/ also make up an essential component of the way language is utilized. Etymologists consider language as "a theoretical construction that exists freely of explicit occurrences of use (much as the analytics is a logico-numerical design that is autonomous of its application to substantial issues), yet any open trade is arranged in a social setting that obliges the semantic structures members use". The manner in which these partakers describe the social conditions, their experiences of the information others have, believe system and thought pattern, as well as the position they take concerning their personalities and other peoples' personalities will influence the content and form of their acts of speaking.

The pervasiveness of the "novel Covid sickness 2019 (Coronavirus)" has created to make genuine threats to each circle of normal life from one side of the planet to the other. According to [1] "individuals convey to keep up with great social connections and fortify fortitude with others in basic circumstances by picking particular sorts of words and phonetic gadgets. They try to put themselves out there in day by day discussions through utilizing either circuitous or direct language". To guard themselves from frightening or disturbing things, speakers oftentimes endeavor to use verbalizations that are satisfying or palatable. Additionally, they might allude to terrible language as "a weapon against others or certain points or to keep away from outrage and disappointment" [2]. Moreover, opined that "speakers as a rule utilize metaphorical articulations to show their respectfulness and backhandedness towards delicate issues, and they in some cases resort to dysphemistic articulations to annoy restrictions or audience members" [3]. As per [4], "the language client's choice for a code word regularly radiates from context oriented factors, for example, the social connection among speaker and recipient or the degree of custom prompted by the setting" [5]. suggested that euphemism is a strategy for avoidance aiming to improve a specific circumstance.

Users of language attempt to use their adequate knowledge of the preferred words or phonetic expressions while speaking with others about Coronavirus to communicate justifiable messages express understandable messages. Most Arabic nations for instance, have fundamental reasons outside applying specific linguistic expressions in lieu of other expressions. They also have comparatively conservative culture where people are influenced by religious beliefs or socio-cultural norms. They tend to use acceptable, kind, and polite expressions, like "die" rather than "pass on", "the late" rather than "the dead", when only conveying data about restrictions [6].

1.1. Aim of Study

the review plans to uncover the effect of phonetic articulations embraced in reports and directions of the World Wellbeing Association, Services of Wellbeing, Media and Schooling on college understudies mentally and typically under the Coronavirus pandemic in the Realm of Saudi Arabia.

2. Literature review

2.1. Impact of language on psychology and behavior

The usage of language obliges its associated mental and direct ideas, which are delved in a specific social perspective. Thusly, "language and culture are inseparable". "Language is intellectually connected with social practices, contents, and standards" [7]. In other words, language influences conduct and thought by recommending socially amicable intellectual mood community versus independence for example. This reality has been maintained probably in numerous examinations where language successfully drives the equivalent social models of character, values, self-thought, and energetic verbalizations [8];[9]. So, when individuals drop by assorted dialects, they program different social designs connected with the utilization of every language. "Preparing any of the dialects may trigger the equal culture-explicit intellectual example and thus influence the resulting brain science and conduct. Social insight studies have satisfactorily recorded that culture influences discernment" [10][11].

2.2. Coronavirus

Covid Sickness 2019 (Coronavirus) is brought about by cut off intense respiratory disorder Covid 2 (SARS). It was first detailed in Wuhan city in China in December 2019 (WHO 2020). The sickness immediately spread to different pieces of China just as different mainlands of the globalism. "The World Wellbeing Association (WHO)", on eleventh walk, 2020, pronounced the illness a pandemic, having fulfill epidemiological measures >100,000 affirmed cases in north of 100 nations [12].

The world Wellbeing Association recorded the signs of Coronavirus to incorporate "hack, fever, windedness, respiratory issues and hardships in breathing (who 2020). Lethal results might incorporate lower respiratory plot sickness like pneumonia and bronchitis, or intense respiratory illness condition (ARDS) and extreme intense respiratory disorder (SARS) in serious cases. The inconveniences are more articulated in patients with hidden ailments like cardiopulmonary infection, invulnerable compromised people, babies and the old" (Place For Infectious prevention Anticipation, 2020). It is an irresistible illness that is contagious through respiratory drop delivered when an affected patient sniffles or hacks. Despite the fact that progress from asymptomatic patients, Coronavirus is believed to be more contagious from patients with indications. There is presently no treatment or antibody for covd-19, endeavors to control the illness includes side effect abrogation strong treatment [13]. Measures suggested forestalling the illness incorporate "washing of hands with cleanser, covering the mouth

when hacking, avoiding others and checking and self-disengagement for fourteen days for individuals who speculate they are contaminated" (Community For Infectious prevention Counteraction, 2019)) "The standard instrument of determination is by switch transcriptionpolymerase chain response (rRT-PCR) from a throat swab or nasopharyngeal swab. The contamination can likewise be analyzed from a blend of manifestations, hazard factors and a chest CT check showing highlights of pneumonia"[14].

2.3. Coronavirus in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Ensuing to the declaration of Coronavirus as a pandemic by the WHO, nations all around the globalism with the Realm of Saudi Arabia comprehensive have been depending on plans for reaction to act because of the pandemic just as control the infection. Ensuing upon the affirmation of the file instance of Coronavirus in Saudi Arabia on second of Walk 2020, the public authority of Saudi Arabia has been checking the circumstance carefully just as making country-explicit techniques that are relating to the rules of the WHO in dealing with the episode (Bedouin News, 2020). Such measures incorporate the deferment of all outbound and inbound air voyages, impermanent closure of colleges and schools and closing down of all shops and shopping centers except for drug stores and supermarkets. "Umrah visas have been suspended, as have petitions at mosques, remembering the two Heavenly Mosques for Mekkah and Almadina. On 24 Walk 2020, the public authority forced a cross country check in time to limit individuals developments for the vast majority of the day hours". Notwithstanding the remarkable cross country endeavors in handling the pandemic, the disappointment or achievement of these actions is, generally, reliant upon the conduct of the general population. Especially, adherence of people in general to careful steps recorded by the public authority is of head significance to thwart the spread of the infection. "Adherence is probably going to be impacted by the public's information and perspectives toward Coronavirus. Proof shows that public information is significant in handling pandemics" [15][16]. That "by evaluating public mindfulness and information about the Covid, more profound bits of knowledge into existing public insight and practices can be acquired, consequently assisting with recognizing credits that impact general society in embracing solid practices and responsive conduct"[17].

2.4. Analysis of linguistic expressions during other worldwide pandemics

In the globalism where numerous nations have experienced wrecking wellbeing pressure, similar to SARS, H1N, MERS and Ebola, coming about to practically overall emergencies, the flare-up of irresistible infections isn't new. A few researchers have explored the way the viewpoints etymological can be underlying the time of pandemics, where the use of appropriate decision of language delivers a difficult situation for conversational-accomplices. Counted "the critical job on the utilization of similitudes in electronic assets about H1N1 and pig influenza pandemic"[18]. Her review demonstrated that figurative articulations like "Pig influenza is war" and "Pig influenza is a miscreant", empowered medical services beneficiaries to be totally aware of wellbeing hazards. Moreover, [19] assessed "the aim of allegories in promoted logical talk dedicated to the Ebola infection". The discoveries uncovered that "war illustrations, for example, Ebola is a fight, Ebola is an assault, and Ebola is an executioner, were profoundly applied to empower clinical experts to trade exact Ebola data with non-specialists in justifiable and agreeable terms"[20].Studied a progression of "figurative" models on "2003 SARS" in papers in the Assembled Realm. They set up that "social and social variables assumed an indispensable part in the development of SARS representations". Their review showed that theoretical analogies like "SARS is an executioner" were habitually used to communicate the idea of SARS, its human and financial impacts, and reactions of individual [21]. Ttudied "the job of social insight and philosophy of speakers in utilizing MERS allegories". Thus, he inspected "the manner in which MERS was outlined allegorically in papers title texts in Korea". The discoveries uncovered that "MERS figurative articulations utilized in Korean papers were not an excessive amount of not quite the same as those of other late serious infection episodes". In like way, "philosophical portrayals and social translations implanted in MERS allegories in Korean news reports [22]. They dissected a rundown of theoretical allegories, for example, MERS is war, MERS is wave, MERS is something living, and MERS is a thing". Their discoveries uncovered that individuals' thoughts impacted the inclination of MERS similitudes. Expressed that "representation is a typical semantic methodology utilized by language clients to mellow or keep away from horrendous points, like infection". By and large, Language clients try to convey reasonable messages using immediate or roundabout language, similar to dysphemism and code word. Arabic speakers like Jordan for example, as of now utilize allegorical euphemisms [23], for example, "Coronavirus is war"; a fragile method for discussing the disagreeableness and affectability of Coronavirus. "the news portrayal of 2003 SARS episode in Flemish TVs dependent on Basic Talk Examination (CDA))"[24][25]. The review showed that "global news inclusion of infections spread keeps up with socio-social contrasts among

networks". "the conceptualization of the Ebola representations in American papers utilizing Basic Talk Examination (CDA)"[26][27]. The investigation discovered that "American papers had a transcendent dependence on the calculated illustration Ebola as war albeit other two allegories of Ebola as a vivify/individual and Ebola as a characteristic fiasco were then again taken on" [27].

3. Research methodology

To make simple the assortment of information for this review, a self-created organized survey was controlled to people who are college understudies and individuals from staff of colleges in the domain of Saudi Arabia. 221 reasonably completed reviews were recuperated and respondents were workers of schools, college understudies (undergrad and postgraduate understudies). These were all females from the ages of 18 years or more.

The assessment of the surveys included inquiries concerning socio-segment qualities; the significance, precision and perception of terms and enunciations required among understudies and educators at Saudi universities in the Coronavirus (Covid) pandemic and; the psychological and social effects of these phonetic explanations on school understudies.

The information gathered was broke down genuinely through Quantifiable Pack for Human science (SPSS) version 20. Illustrative bits of knowledge were used to report the frequencies and rates for positive variables. Missing data were blocked on a reason examination by-assessment and considerable rates were represented. The data of this survey was furthermore presented to assessment by association with choose the association between the "significance, precision and comprehension of terms and articulations involved among understudies and educators at Saudi colleges in the Covid (Coronavirus) pandemic" and; "the mental and conduct impacts of these semantic articulations on college understudies".

Test for dependability (unwavering quality examination) was done to learn the dependability of the exploration instrument utilized. A Cronbach's Alpha measurements of 0.855 was gotten subsequently meaning worthiness of the examination instrument.

4. Result and discussion

The data collected through were statistically analyzed and represented in tables and charts. The socio-demographic profile of the respondents is presented in the table above. As can be seen in the table, most of the respondents (31.7%) are young people between the ages of 18 – 25 years while very few of the respondents (6.3%) are old people above 54 years. Other age groups as seen in the table are 26 - 32 years (15.4%), 33 - 42 years (24.9%), 43 - 54 years (21.7%). This age pattern is due largely to the fact that most of the respondents are students.

Table 1. Socio-demographical Profile of the Respondents

	AGE	
Category	Frequency	Percentage
18 - 25 yrs	70	31.7
26 - 32 yrs	34	15.4
33 - 42 yrs	55	24.9
43 - 54 yrs	48	21.7
above 54 yrs	14	6.3
Total	221	100.0
	NATIONALITY	
Category	Frequency	Percentage
Saudi	199	90.0
Non-Saudi	22	10.0
Total	221	100.0
	JOB TITLE	
Category	Frequency	Percentage
Educational Staff Member	57	25.8
University Student	92	41.6
M.Sc./PhD Students	30	13.6
Member of Admin	42	19.0

Total	**221**	**100.0**

	REGION	
Category	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
The Northern Area	33	14.9
Central Region	188	85.1
Total	221	100.0
	Academic Degree of faculty member	
Category	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Assistant Professor	18	8.1
Professor	34	15.4
Lecturer	31	14.0
Associate Professor	12	5.4
Demonstrator/Teaching Assistant	21	9.5
Total	116	52.5
Missing System	*105*	*47.5*
	SPECIALIZATION	
Category	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
College of Humanities	117	52.9
College of Science	67	30.3
Community Medicine	37	16.7
Total	**221**	**100.0**

The table likewise shows that the majority of the respondents (90%) are citizens of Saudi Arabians, while only few (10%) are non-citizen residents.

On the employment (job) status, the table shows that most of the respondents (41.6%) are university students, 13.6% are M.Sc./PhD Students, while educational staff members and members of admin are 25.8% and 19.0% respectively.

Most of the respondents 85.1% are from the Central Region of Saudi Arabia while 14.9% are from the Northern Region.

On the Academic Degree of faculty members, the table shows that the vast majority of the respondents 15.4% were professors, followed by lecturers (14.0%), demonstrators/teaching assistants (9.5%) then assistant professors (8.1%) while only 5.4% of the respondents were Associate Professors.

Most of the respondents (52.9%) were from College of Humanities, followed by College of Science (30.3%) then Community Medicine (16.7%).

- **First Part (FP):** The significance, precision and comprehension of terms and articulations involved among understudies and educators at Saudi colleges in the Covid crisis.

Table 1a. Relating to Terms and Expressions Used during the COVID-19 Pandemic

CATEGORY	SD	D	N	A	SA
1- Creating new terms and expressions is important in light of the emergence of the disease.	5 (2.3%)	25 (11.3%)	56 (25.3%)	112 (50.7%)	23 (10.4%)
2- The terms and terminology are accurate, perform the desired meanings easily, and have a clear relationship with their respective concepts	0 (0.0%)	8 (3.6%)	36 (15.8%)	136 (61.5%)	42 (19.0%)

CATEGORY	SD	D	N	A	SA
3- The translated expressions were clear, understandable and easy.	3 (14.0%)	17 (7.7%)	51 (23.1%)	119 (53.8%)	31 (14.0%)
4- The medical, pharmacological and preventive terms were appropriate and fulfill their purpose	2 (9.0%)	19 (18.6%)	43 (19.5%)	123 (55.7%)	34 (15.4%)
5 - Words that imply severity of danger, the high number of deaths, the number of injured, and the closure of some cities was an urgent necessity.	5 (2.3%)	5 (2.3%)	28 (12.7%)	114 (51.6%)	69 (31.2%)
6- Using the terminology of tools (including: facemask, glove, a face shield, a surgical mask, hand washing, sterilization etc) was useful and understandable.	1 (0.5%)	3 (1.4%)	9 (4.1%)	112 (50.7%)	96 (43.4%)
7- Using the terms of the disease itself and its synonyms and requirements (pandemic, epidemic, contagious disease, Covid 19, deadly virus, spreading – disease, peak) was necessary and important.	4 (4.8%)	12 (5.4%)	27 (12.2%)	114 (51.6%)	64 (29.0%)
8- Using terms related to disease transmission, its symptoms and methods of spread was understandable and clear.	3 (1.4%)	17 (7.7%)	40 (18.1%)	113 (51.1%)	48 (21.7%)
9- Using terms for the examination such as detection, diagnosis, suspected case, confirmed case, or a proven infection, contagious etc. was comprehendible	1 (0.5%)	18 (8.1%)	29 (13.1%)	114 (51.6%)	59 (26.7%)
10- The use of treatment terms such as chloroquine, BCG vaccine etc. was clear and necessary.	6 (2.7%)	44 (19.9%)	42 (19.0%)	102 (46.2%)	27 (12.2%)

SD = Strongly Disagree, D = Disagree, N = Neutral, A = Agree, SA = Strongly Agree

From the table 1a above, most (61.1%) of the respondents were in agreement (50.7% agree; 10.4% strongly agree) that creating new terms and expressions is important in light of the emergence of the disease while 13.6% (11.3% disagree; 2.3% strongly disagree) of them thought otherwise.

80.5% (61.5% agreed and 19.0% strongly agreed) of the respondents were in conformity that the terms and terminology are accurate, perform the desired meanings easily, and have a clear relationship with their respective concepts whereas 3.6% of the respondents disagreed to it.

According to 67.8% (53.8% agreed, 14.0% strongly agreed) of the respondents, the translated expressions were clear, understandable and easy but 21.7% of the respondents were in disagreement (14% strongly disagreed, 7.7% disagreed) that the translated expressions were clear, understandable and easy.

Most (81.1%) of the respondents were in agreement that the medical, pharmacological and preventive terms were appropriate and fulfill their purpose whereas 29.6% of them were in disagreement.

Majority of the respondents (82.8%) were in agreement that words that imply severity of danger, the high number of deaths, the number of infected, and the closure of some cities was an urgent necessity whereas 4.6% of the respondents thought otherwise.

A great proportion of the respondents, 94.1% were in agreement that using the terminology of tools was useful and understandable though only a minute number of the respondents, 1.9% objected to this. 80.6% of the respondents were in agreement that using the terms of the disease itself and its synonyms and requirements was necessary and important while 10.2% of them disagreed that the use of terms of the disease (COVID-19) was necessary. Also, most of the respondents (72.8%) of the agreed that using terms related to disease transmission, its symptoms and methods of spread ("aerosol", transmission by droplet, "acute respiratory syndrome, artificial respiration, asphyxia, asymptomatic, autoimmunity, phage immunity etc) was understandable and clear whereas 9.1% of the respondents were in disagreement.

Though 78.3% of the respondents were in agreement that using terms for the examination (such as: health examination, detection, diagnosis, a confirmed case, or a proven infection, contagious, prevalent, transmitted,

contain, corona virus test, corona virus swab, nasal swab, oral swab) was comprehendible, 8.6% of the respondents were in disagreement. More than half of the respondents (58.4%) were in agreement that, the use of treatment terms (such as vaccine, BCG, serum, antagonist, chloroquine, cluster, isolation treatment, direct treatment, home isolation, hotel, hospital inmate, home, hydrochloroquine, intubation, mRNA-1273 vaccine) was clear and necessary but 22.6% of them were in disagreement.

The result in this section is congruent who established that most Arab nations tend to use acceptable, kind, and polite expressions, like "[6].

Table 1b. Understanding of Terms Relating to the COVID-19 Pandemic

CATEGORY	SD	D	N	A	SA
11- Using terms related to prohibition and isolation was necessary and clear.	5 (2.3%)	28 (12.7%)	49 (22.2%)	99 (44.8%)	40 (18.1%)
12. Using home quarantine terms such as clinical trial, direct contact, community transmission or prevalence, comorbidity or coinfection, group care, contact tracing was clear and necssary	2 (0.9%)	19 (8.6%)	41 (18.6%)	120 (54.3%)	39 (17.6%)
13- Using terms specific to doctors and nurses was clear and necessary	5 (2.3%)	17 (7.7%)	47 (21.3%)	112 (50.7%)	40 (18.1%)
14- use of animal-specific terms (such as mammal, monkeys, shrimp, bat, wet market, animals, fish) it was clear and necessary	12 (5.4%)	34 (15.4%)	69 (31.2%)	86 (38.9%)	20 (9.0%)
15 - using terms and names specific to the origin of the virus such as: (Wuhan, China, America, Cold War, factories, manufacturing, flan, chaos, leak, notification, political asylum, medical asylum, viral attack, viral war) was clear and necessary	7 (3.2%)	23 (10.4%)	42 (19.0%)	125 (56.6%)	24 (10.9%)
16- The use of nutritional terms (including: ginger, turmeric, saffron, lemon, orange, honey, green tea, garlic onions, nutritional supplements, sage herb, black seed etc.) was clear and necessary.	0 (0.0%)	7 (3.2%)	23 (10.4%)	129 (58.4%)	62 (28.1%)

SD = Strongly Disagree, D = Disagree, N = Neutral, A = Agree, SA = Strongly Agree

From the table 1b above, most (62.9%) of the respondents were in agreement (44.8% agreed and 18.1% strongly agreed) that using terms related to prohibition and isolation, (such as examination at the border, border closure, ghost town, city of death, authorized supervision, endemic, outbreak center, flattening the curve, gas measurement) was necessary and clear to students whereas 14.0% of the respondents were in disagreement (12.7% agreed and 2.3% strongly agreed).

81.9% of the respondents were in agreement that "using home quarantine terms (such as: clinical trial, direct contact, community transmission or prevalence, comorbidity or coinfection, group care, contact tracing, World Health Organization (WHO) statistics, Ministry of Health,　Ministry report, self-isolation, shelter in place, asymptomatic, public health surveillance, infectious or degenerative disease, respiratory assistance -mandatory quarantine, house arrest, artificial respiration, kidney failure, elderly people, seizure, slurred speech etc) was clear and necessary" however 9.5% thought otherwise.

Using terms specific to doctors and nurses (government jobs, basic worker, confrontation class - first grade medical, frontline staff, care system capacity, personal protective equipment (PPE), non-administrative, customary law - local law) was clear and necessary as agreed by most (68.8%) of the respondents whereas 10.0% of the respondents were in disagreement with it.

47.9% of the respondents were in agreement that the use of animal-specific terms (such as mammal, monkeys, shrimp, bat, wet market, animals, fish) it was clear and necessary while those in disagreements were about 20.8%.

67.5% of the respondents concurred (56.6% agreed; 10.9% strongly agreed) that using terms and names specific to the origin of the virus such as: (Wuhan, China, America, Cold War, factories, manufacturing, flan, chaos, lab

leak, notification, political asylum, medical asylum, viral attack, viral war) was clear and necessary whereas, 13.6% of the respondents disagreed (10.4% disagreed; 3.2% strongly disagreed).

86.5% of the respondents were in agreement that the use of nutritional terms (including: ginger, turmeric, saffron, lemon, orange, honey, green tea, garlic onions, nutritional supplements, sage herb, black seed etc.) was clear and necessary while 3.2% of the respondents disagreed.
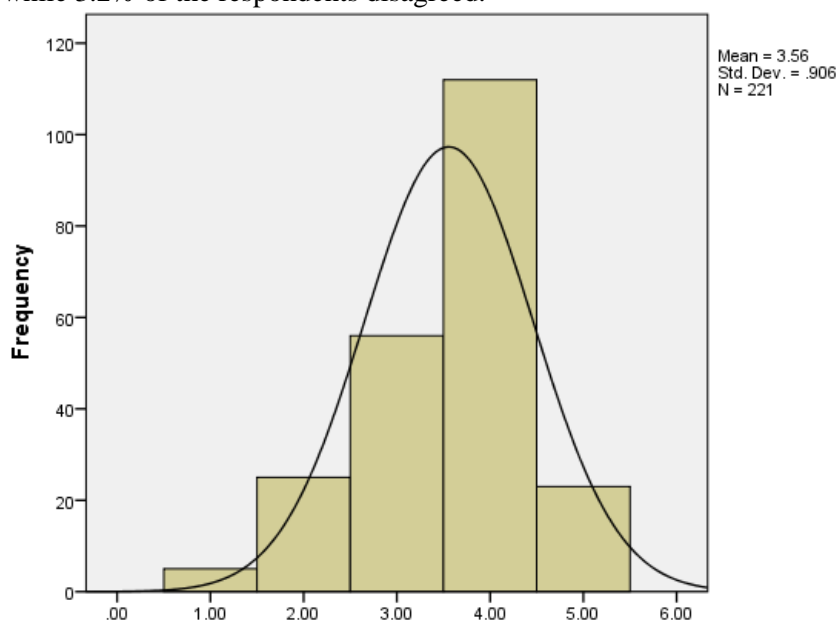

Figure 1. Creation of New Term is Essential in the Light of the Emergence of Disease
KEY:1.00 = Strongly Disagree, 2.00 = Disagree, 3.00 = Neutral, 4.00 = Agree, 5.00 = Strongly Agree

As seen in figure 1, most of the respondents were in agreement (61.1%) that Creating new terms and expressions is important in light of the emergence of the disease. This is in line with the report of the Oxford English Dictionary who in their publication.

- **Second Part:** The mental and conduct impacts of these phonetic articulations on college understudies.

Table 2a. Psychology and behavior of students as a result of the pandemic

CATEGORY	SD	D	N	A	SA
1- The terminology of the global epidemic and the dangerous pandemic caused student psychological pain and anxiety.	4 (1.8%)	35 (15.8%)	39 (17.6%)	100 (45.2%)	43 (19.5%)
2- The terminology of death such as unlimited death etc caused psychological pain and anxiety among students	5 (2.3%)	17 (7.7%)	34 (15.4%)	96 (43.4%)	69 (31.2%)
3- The terms related to the virus (such as global epidemic, death, fridges pile up) caused psychological pain and anxiety for me and those around me.	4 (1.8%)	24 (10.9%)	32 (14.5%)	102 (46.2%)	59 (26.7%)
4- The monitored numbers of those recovering strengthened my psychological state and improved my personal and general behavior.	0 (0.0%)	10 (4.5%)	13 (5.9%)	116 (52.5%)	82 (37.1%)
5- The monitored numbers of dead and injured causes fear and anxiety.	4 (1.8%)	14 (6.3%)	19 (8.6%)	120 (54.3%)	64 (29.0%)
6-Terms and names of some animals and birds such as bats and monkeys increased my hatred and fear of them after that.	13 (5.9%)	55 (24.9%)	42 (19.0%)	74 (33.5%)	37 (16.7%)

SD = Strongly Disagree, D = Disagree, N = Neutral, A = Agree, SA = Strongly Agree

From the table 2a, it is seen that most (64.7%) of the respondents were in agreement (45.2% agreed; 19.5% strongly agreed) that the terminology of the global epidemic and the dangerous pandemic caused student psychological pain and anxiety, whereas 10.4% of the respondents were in disagreement (7.7% disagreed; 2.7% strongly disagreed).

74.6% of the respondents were in concord (43.4% agreed; 31.2% strongly agreed) that death terms (such as endless number of deaths, cremation, hospital filling with dead bodies, rotting corpses, mass graves, death trucks, overcrowded morgues) caused psychological pain and anxiety among students, whereas 17.6% of the respondents did not concord (15.8% disagreed; 1.8% strongly disagreed) to it.

72.9% of the respondents were in agreement that the terms related to the virus (such as global epidemic, death, fridges pile up) caused psychological pain and anxiety for students and those around them, while 12.7% of the respondents disagreed.

The majority (89.6%) of the respondents agreed that monitored numbers of those recovering strengthened my psychological state and improved their personal and general behavior whereas only a handful (4.5%) of them disagreed. It was obvious that the monitored numbers of dead and injured causes fear and anxiety as 83.3% were in agreement while 8.1% of them were in disagreement.

That 50.2% agreed terms and names of some animals and birds such as bats and monkeys increased my hatred and fear of them after the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, however, 30.8% of the respondents disagree that terms and names of some animals and birds associated with pandemic made the students fear them any more.

The results in this section agrees with previous studies, including studies [8] [9].

Table 2b. Psychology and Behaviour Resulting from Prevention and Control of the Coronavirus

CATEGORY	SD	D	N	A	SA
7- Treatment, vaccine, drug, and serum terms enhanced students' psychological well-being and improved their personal and general behavior.	7 (3.2%)	45 (20.4%)	68 (30.8%)	69 (31.2%)	32 (14.5%)
8- The term quarantine, seizure, divergence and isolation enhance student's psychological state and improve their personal and general behavior	12 (5.4%)	55 (24.9%)	41 (18.6%)	77 (34.8%)	36 (16.3%)
9- terms pertaining to prevention, sterilization, disinfection, mask, face-shield, gloves, and home, clothes, food, vegetables and air sterilization caused anxiety and stress	13 (5.9%)	33 (14.9%)	42 (19.0%)	71 (32.1%)	62 (28.1%)
10- Deportation, border closure, distancing, travel ban, building and hotel-based isolation terms painted a grim picture of the struggle and caused me anxiety and stress.	10 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	39 (17.6%)	108 (48.9%)	64 (29.0%)

SD = Strongly Disagree, D = Disagree, N = Neutral, A = Agree, SA = Strongly Agree

Majority (45.7%) of the respondents were in agreement that treatment, vaccine, drug, and serum terms enhanced students' psychological well-being and improved their personal and general behavior while 23.6% of the respondents disagreed with this opinion, yet the remaining 30.8% of the respondents were uncertain/neutral.

The greater part of the respondents, 51.1% concurred that the term quarantine, seizure, divergence and isolation enhance the psychological state and improve the personal and general behavior of students; however, 30.3% of the respondents disagreed.

According to 60.2% of the respondents, terms pertaining to prevention, sterilization, disinfection, mask, face-shield, gloves, and home, clothes, food, vegetables and air sterilization caused anxiety and stress whereas 20.8% thought otherwise.

The majority (77.9%) of the respondents agreed that deportation, border closure, distancing, travel ban, building and hotel-based isolation terms painted a grim picture of the struggle and caused me anxiety and stress. whereas only a few (4.5%) of them disagreed.

The result in this section is in harmony with related studies like [28].

Table 2c. Isolation and tagging places as unsafe due to the coronavirus pandemic

CATEGORY	SD	D	N	A	SA
11- Prevention, precaution and instruction terms for Corona were and are still important and in effect. They also enhanced my psychological well-being and improved my personal and general behavior.	14 (6.3%)	65 (29.4%)	53 (24.0%)	70 (31.7%)	19 (8.6%)
12- Hospitals became and are still a scary and unsafe place which caused anxiety, stress, and feeling of the specter of Corona and death among students	20 (9.0%)	52 (23.5%)	60 (27.1%)	58 (26.2)	31 (14.0%)
13- restrooms, markets, restaurants, parks, wedding halls, meeting places, etc. became an unsafe and scary place and thus resulting in anxiety, stress, and feeling of the specter of Coronavirus and death.	21 (9.5%)	67 (30.3%)	39 (17.6%)	62 (28.1%)	32 (14.5%)
14- Schools, universities, libraries, and educational institutions and their forums became and are still a scary and unsafe place, and caused student anxiety, stress, and feeling of the specter of Corona and death.	30 (13.6%)	80 (36.2%)	33 (14.9%)	50 (22.6%)	28 (12.7%)
15- bad psychological status and become terrified of simple diseases such as seasonal	2 (0.9%)	17 (7.7%)	49 (22.2%)	109 (49.3%)	44 (19.9%)
16- I became interested in healthy meals and foods that strengthen the immune system .	1 (0.5%)	14 (6.3%)	70 (31.7%)	100 (45.2%)	36 (16.3%)
17- The virus terms were one of the reasons that led me to prefer isolation, tend to be alone, feel depressed and avoid gathering with family, relatives and friends	39 (17.6%)	80 (36.2%)	42 (19.0%)	34 (15.4%)	26 (11.8%)

SD = Strongly Disagree, D = Disagree, N = Neutral, A = Agree, SA = Strongly Agree

Table 2c shows how the coronavirus pandemic render certain commonly visited public facilities/places unsafe to visit. As seen in the table 2c, 40.3% of the respondents were in agreement (31.7% agreed; 8.6% strongly agreed) that prevention, precaution and instruction terms help to enhance the psychological well-being and behavior of students whereas, 35.7% of the respondents were in disagreement (29.4% disagreed; 6.3% strongly disagreed).

Majority (40.2%) of the respondents were in agreement that as a result of the pandemic,   Hospitals became and are still a scary and unsafe place which caused anxiety, stress, and feeling of the specter of Corona and death among students; 32.5% of the respondents disagreed with this opinion, while the remaining 27.1% of the respondents were neutral.

42.6% of the respondents were in agreement that restrooms, markets, restaurants, parks, wedding halls, meeting places, etc. became an unsafe and scary place and thus resulting in anxiety, stress, and feeling of the specter of Coronavirus and death while 39.8% of the respondents disagreed.

Most (49.8%) of the respondents did not consider schools, universities, libraries, and educational institutions and their forums as unsafe place due to the coronavirus pandemic as while 35.3% of the respondents thought otherwise.

According to 69.2% of the respondents (49.3% agreed, 19.9% strongly agreed) students have bad psychological status and become terrified of simple diseases such as seasonal flu whereas 8.6% of the respondents were in disagreement (7.7% disagree; 0.9% strongly disagree).

Most of the respondents, 61.5% were in agreement that they (especially students) became interested in healthy meals and foods that strengthen the immune system; 6.8% of the respondents disagreed; while the remaining 31.7% of the respondents were uncertain/neutral.

Though 27.2% of the respondents agreed that the virus terms were one of the reasons that led them to prefer isolation, tend to be alone, feel depressed and avoid gathering with family, relatives and friends, most of the respondents (53.8%) disagreed to it.
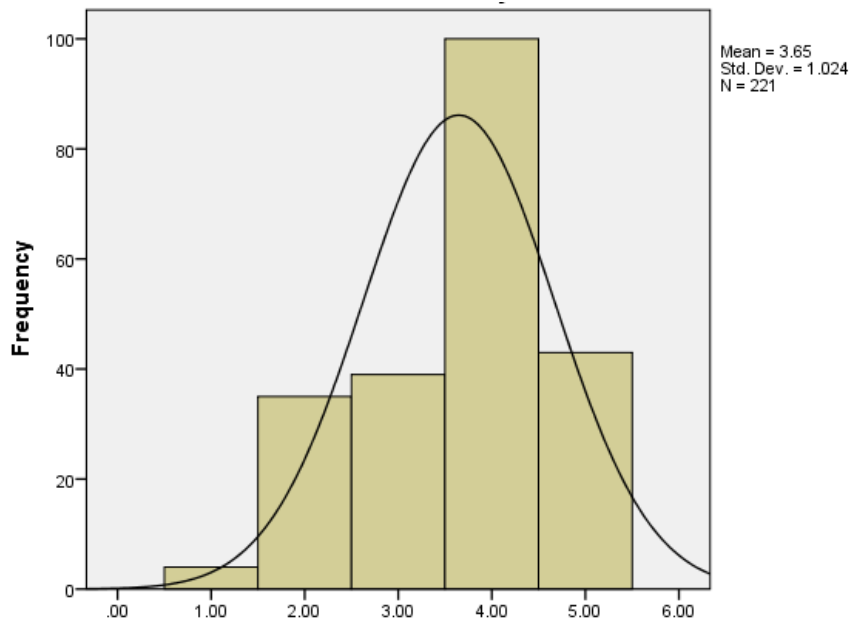
Figure 2. Global Outbreak and Serious Pandemic Terminology Cause Psychological Pain and Anxiety
KEY: 1.00 = Strongly Disagree, 2.00 = Disagree, 3.00 = Neutral, 4.00 = Agree, 5.00 = Strongly Agree

From figure 2, it is observed that a great proportion (64.7%) of the respondents were in agreement that global outbreak and serious pandemic terminology cause psychological pain and anxiety; 17.6% disagreed with this; whereas the remaining 17.6% of the population on neutral on their stance.
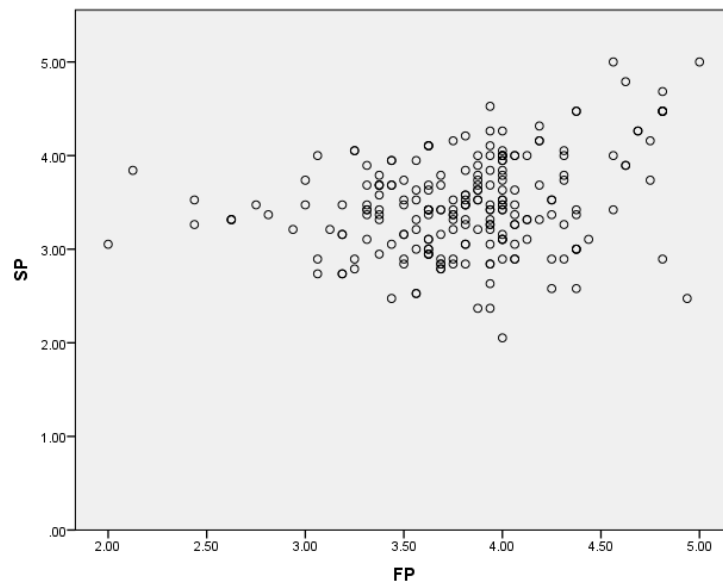

Figure 3. Scatter plot of FP and SP factors (r = 0.285; p-value = 0.00)

First Part (FP): The pertinence, exactness and comprehension of terms and articulations involved among understudies and educators at Saudi colleges in the Covid emergency. Second Part (SP): The mental and conduct impacts of these etymological articulations on college understudies.

Figure 3 is a disperse plot of the thought about factors (FP and SP). As seen, the information in figure Pearson connection, r = 0.285 and p-esteem = 0.00 (p < 0.05) showing that there is no relationship between's the factors FP and SP. Along these lines, there is no connection between the factors FP and SP.

Thus the linguistic articulations involved among understudies and educators at Saudi colleges in the Covid crisis do not have psychological and behavioral effects on university students.

5. Conclusion

The linguistic expressions and terminologies utilized among understudies and teachers at Saudi colleges during the outbreak of the Covid pandemic were relevant, comprehendible and clear. This would go a long way enlightening students and members of their family on effective ways to prevent the covid-19 infection maintaining personal hygiene through regular hand washing and other necessary measures as outlined by the WHO. This would in a general sense positively influence the Kingdom at large. It was not surprising that the linguistic expressions of the coronavirus pandemic had psychological and behavioral effects on university students though most of the respondents reported that the virus terms were not among the reasons that led them prefer self-isolation, feel depressed and avoid gathering with family, relatives and friends.

Notwithstanding, the relevance of the linguistic expressions and terminologies utilized among understudies and educators at Saudi colleges during the episode of the Covid (Coronavirus) pandemic and the mental and conduct impacts of these phonetic articulations on college understudies, there was no connection between's the significance, precision and comprehension of terms and articulations involved among understudies and teachers at Saudi colleges in the Covid pandemic and the mental and social impacts of these etymological articulations on college understudies.

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