

COVID 19 TEMINOLOGIES IN ETSAKO

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CERTIFICATION

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to Almighty God my creator, my strong pillar, my source of inspiration, wisdom, knowledge and understanding. He has been the source of my strength. I also dedicate this work to my family who has always been encouraging me and for their relentless support and compassion towards me.

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ABSTRACT

Wittgenstein (1921) has once argued that the meaning of any term or expression cannot be interpreted or gotten outside its context, context is one thing that cannot be debunked when explaining the meaning of expression. This work is titled the semantic analysis of covid-19 terminologies in Etsako language, the Etsako language is an Ediod language located in Edo state. The data for this study id collected through the use of oral interview while exploring the use of the qualitative research design, the conceptual theory of meaning was adopted as the theoretical frame of the study. Related works of literature which forms the basis for which this study can be from were reviewed after which the presentation of data, data are presented by grouping them. After a successful analysis done by bringing out the contextual usage of the terms, it be confirmed that meaning cannot exist outside the context of usage, the context of usage has a great influence in determining, if the context changes meaning changes.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

This study examines the analysis of terms associated with COVID-19 in Etsako language (an Edoid language) which belong to the Niger-Congo group of African language family and under the sub group kwa. There is a very close relation between language and society which cannot be separated. Language use varies in society, there are languages used in market settings, political settings etc. this work focuses on the language use in health setting, and those associated directly to COVID-19 also known as corona virus. Labov (2007) demonstrates that language variation is pervasive and highly structured, revealing regular patterns of co-occurrence between language societal forms, Labov who is considered the father of sociolinguistics and the founder of the variationist school of thought, explained that sociolinguistics variation is not just normal with languages but also necessary for the linguistics growth all languages, the term sociolinguistics cut across language use in social context by different language users.

WHO (2019) the term COVID-19 (corona virus) is a highly contagious diseases caused by the SARS-COV-2 virus, which can be transmitted through air, common signs include; fever, sore throat, cough, difficulty to breath etc. There are

several terminologies associated to the COVID-19 virus, the management of those affected with it and terms used for preventive measure. It is with better use of language that such disease could be controlled, hence the motivation of this work is to study the terminologies associated to COVID-19 in Etsako language, for a better analysis of the sociolinguistics implication of these terms, the speech act analysis will be used in the analysis of a reasonable number of data which will be collected.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Different works have been done by different scholars in Etsako language, some works have been done on the structural (phonology, morphology and syntax) part of the language, but works have not be done on the analysis of terms associated to COVID-19 in the language of the study, hence this study is a attempt to study the terms associated to COVID-19 in Etsako language.

1.3 Aim and Objectives

The aim of this study is to analyze the terms associated with COVID-19 in Etsako language, while the objectives of the study include;

- To examine the function of different terms associated with COVID-19 in Etsako language.

- To examine the linguistic importance of terms associated with COVID-19 in Etsako language.
- To examine the role the terms associated with COVID-19 in Etsako language play in the Etsako language community.
- To examine the effectiveness of contextual theory of meaning in the analysis of terms associated with COVID-19 in Etsako language.

1.4 Research Questions

- What are the functions of different terms associated with COVID-19 in Etsako language?
- What is (are) the linguistic importance of terms associated with COVID-19 in Etsako language?
- What is (are) the role the terms associated with COVID-19 in Etsako language play in the Etsako language community?
- How is the contextual theory of meaning effective in the analysis of terms associated with COVID-19 in Etsako language?

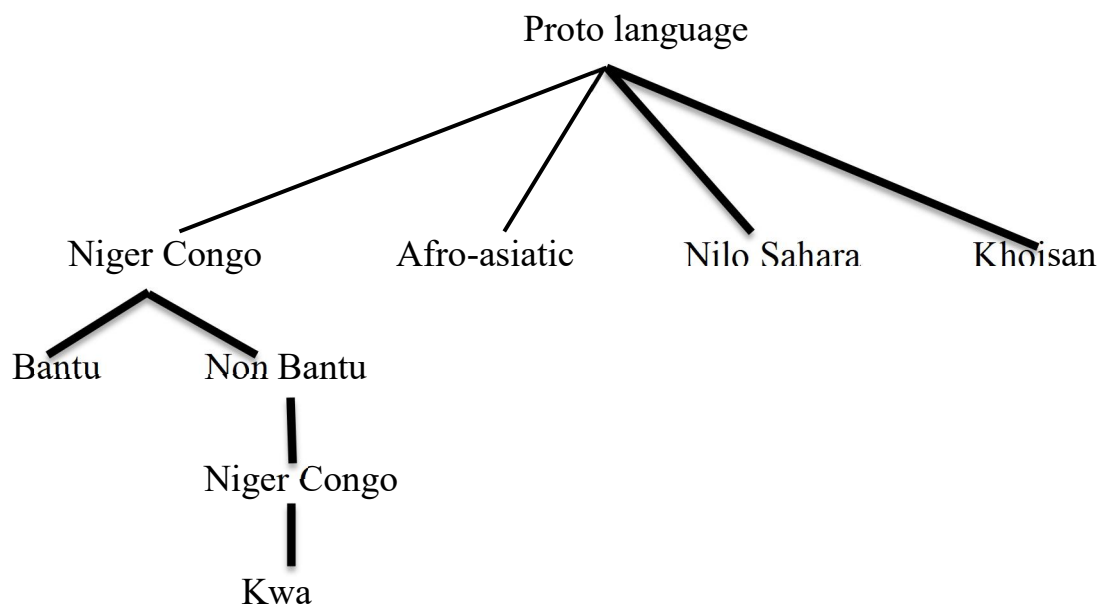
1.5 Purpose/significance of the study

The purpose of this study is to investigate terms associated with COVID-19 in Etsako language for a better understanding of how these terms are used, this study will be of great significance for other researchers who will like to work on this same topic. This work will also serve a means of documenting the linguistic values

of the Etsako language, which will go a long way increasing the vitality of the language and help in avoiding any form of language extinction, and this study can also serve as a study material for those who wish to study the terms in Etsako language which are related to COVID-19.

1.6 Language of the Study

Etsako is an edoid language located in Edo state, the Etsako people speak the Etsako language which have similar structure to other Edoid languages in the southern part of Nigeria. According to Greenberg (1963) classification of African languages which was reviewed by John Bendor Samuel (1989), the Etsako language falls under the Niger Congo family of languages, under the sub-group kwa. This language exhibits structures such as, head last structure, open syllabic system and is tone base.



Greenberg (1963) classification of African languages

1.7 Methodology

The methodology entails the method used in the data collection, with the participant(s) and the method of data analysis employed at the course of the study.

1.7.1 Method of data collection

The method of data collection used for this study is the qualitative method of data collection, this method involves the use of oral interview in the collection of the primary and basic data for the study, the researcher collects a reasonable number of data from informants who are native speakers in Etsako language by interviewing them. Other data which the researcher used for the study are secondary data which are collected from online citations, articles and books.

1.7.2 Method of data analysis

The method of data analysis used for this study is qualitative and quantitative method of analysis, the qualitative method of data analysis involves the using Contextual analysis theory in the analysis of the data collected. The contextual usage of each terminology will be deduced The qualitative methodology involved in the data analysis include the giving of the numerical values associate to

the data collected, this include the number of words gathered from the data collection.

1.8 Theoretical framework

After consideration on the area of semantics the researcher chooses a theory which best suit the analysis of the present study

The theory chosen by the researcher for the analysis of the data collected is the contextual theory of meaning

1.8.1 Contextual theory

The contextual theory of meaning also known as “the use” theory of meaning was proposed by a German analyst L. Wittgenstein proposed the Use or Contextual Theory of Meaning. He is of the idea that it is wrong to regard meaning as entities. He rather postulated that the meaning of any linguistic expression, be it word or sentence is determined by the context in which it is used. Another aspect of the contextual theory is the one which deals with the meaning of words and sentences not as isolated entities but as associated to situations of occurrence and use. One such theory is the Field Theory propounded by Trier. It explains the vocabulary or lexicon of a language as a system of interrelated networks or semantic field. (Pushpinder Syal and D. V. Jindal 2010), hence words that are interrelated may belong to the same semantic field e.g. chair, stool, table, belong to the same field –

that of furniture. Semantic field is defined by Finegan, E. (2012:542) 6 th edition, as a set of words with an identifiable semantic affinity. Other contextual theories deal with the context of use of words and sentences by the speaker of a language. On this issue Firth (1957) says, “Language is only meaningful in the context of situation. It is on this idea that linguists tried to establish the link between syntax and meaning-in-context situation (Halliday’s (1978) functional approach). Thus the king died’ is grammatical but can only fulfill its semantic function if and only if there is a king. Same goes for the cup is on the table, it is only possible if and only if there is a cup and a table

This was propounded among others to promote the concept of context after other theories like, the reference theory, universal theories etc, failed to acknowledge the importance of context in determining the meaning of words and utterances. Bach (2012: 155) explained that meaning determine their context as a function of their use. Bach divided his contextual approach into two, narrow contextual approach (which is limited to scope) and broad contextual theory which has to do with the hearer’s intuition from the context.

1.8.2 Relevance/justification for the theory

The relevance of contextual theory of meaning, helps in explaining how linguistic expressions ends up evoking the usage of various terminologies, covid-19 terms portraying knowledge of a particular word and as a result these speech act in turn

helps in understanding an expression used in line with the medical field. The word's meaning of terms collected cannot exist without its mental concept or the existing knowledge which makes it possible for a word to be used appropriately and this is vital in understanding the various usages.

In justification of this theory, to understanding the concept of covid-19 terms one must take into consideration the context of usage part of the interpretation of these terms collected for the present study. Expressions cannot be interpreted independently without the understanding of the context of usage theory.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains review of works of different scholars which are related to the topic of this study, it also contains what these different researchers did in their works and the procedure of doing the works. The similarity of their work with this study and the differences with this study, forms the basis on which this work is found. This section is divided into three parts, the first part is the conceptual review of literature, the second part is previous studies and the last part is about the concern of the present study.

2.2 CONCEPTUAL REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Conceptual review has to do with the review of relevant concepts associated with the study or topic of focus, this helps the readers to know the ideal explanation of what the concept associated with the topic is all about in plain terms. The concept reviewed in this study is the concept of the “sociolinguistics” and “Covid-19” **Sociolinguistics**

Language is central to social interaction in every society, regardless of location and time. Language and social interaction have a reciprocal relationship.

Language shape social interaction and social interaction shapes language. William Labov(2007) demonstrates that sociolinguistics variation is pervasive and highly structured, revealing regular patterns of co-occurrence between language forms, Labov is considered the father of sociolinguistics and the founder of the variationist school of thought, to him sociolinguistics variation is not just normal with languages but also necessary for the linguistics growth all languages, the term sociolinguistics cut across language use in social context by different language users. According to Halliday (1989: 44) sociolinguistics refers to the specific lexical and grammatical choices as made by speakers depending on the situational context, the participant of the conversation and the function of the language discourse. Crystal (1987) opines that the sociolinguistics discipline which study language variation and use, is in relation to cultural patterns and belief of man. Richard (2019) explained that “sociolinguistics takes language samples from sets of random population subjects and looks at variables that include such things as pronunciation word choices and colloquialism, the data is then measured against socio-economic indices such as education, income/wealth occupation, ethnic heritage, age, and family dynamics to better understand the relationship between language and society”. Sociolinguistic performs a whole lot of different function which are very important, some include:

- It explains the relationship between language and culture

- Sociolinguistics explains clearly what variation in language is and explains the different variations that exist in language some of which it pointed out to be social variation and regional variation.
- It studies the relationship between language and society
- It studies language in relation to the society
- It studies and tells us how language is used in society and the contextual usage of utterance

2.2.1 Covid-19

Covid-19 also called coronavirus diseases as a virus caused by a novel severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SAR-CoV-2). This occurred first early December 2019 in the Wuhan city of China. On 30th January 2020 world health organization declared the outbreak as a public health emergency of international concern. By February 2020 over a thousand deaths has been recorded from the case of corona virus worldwide, perceived risks of acquiring the disease led many governments of the world to put in check the various preventive measures. During this period there are a whole lot of terms which were associated with the condition, they include: Epidemic, COVID-19, Contactless, contact tracing, Confirmed positive case, Lockdown, quarantine, social distancing, self-isolation, vaccine, nose mask, sanitizer etc.

2.3 Previous Studies

Not much work has been done on the terms associated with covid-19 in Etsako language, Edoid languages and other languages of the world, hence the previous studies for this word id going to be on the terms associated with covid-19 in English language alone, since this study started recently dated from 2019.

Alexandra (2020) opines some terms that are related to Covid-19 they include glossaries of words. They are as follow with their various explanations;

- **COVID-19:** **COVID-19** stands for novel coronavirus disease 2019, which refers to the year of its initial detection. COVID-19 is the illness related to the current pandemic; the illness is caused by the virus SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2).
- **Self-isolation:** the act of separating oneself from others.
- **Self-quarantine:** the act of refraining from any contact with other individuals for a period of time—in the case of COVID-19, two weeks—to observe whether any symptoms of the disease will arise after potential exposure.
- **Acute respiratory stress syndrome (ARDS):** a condition in which fluid builds up in the air sacs of the lungs. The fluid prohibits the lungs from

getting enough air, leading to a deprivation of oxygen in the bloodstream.

The condition is often fatal.

- **Asymptomatic:** presenting no symptoms of disease. In the case of COVID-19, this means absence of fever, dry cough, sore throat, shortness of breath and body aches, among other less common symptoms. Notably, it is recommended that individuals do not get tested unless they exhibit symptoms because of the risk of false negatives. In other words, most tests will not be accurate unless symptoms are present.
- **Case fatality rate:** the ratio of deaths from COVID-19 to the total number of individuals diagnosed with the disease.
- **Clinical trial:** research experiments on human participants designed to answer questions about new treatments; in the case of COVID-19 and coronaviruses, the safety and efficacy of a potential vaccine.
- **Community spread:** the spread of a contagious disease in a geographic area in which there is no knowledge of how someone contracted the disease. In other words, no known contact can be traced to other infected individuals.
- **Confirmed positive case:** in contrast to a presumptive positive case, this is confirmation from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of a positive COVID-19 test in an individual.

- **Contact tracing:** identifying and monitoring people who may have come into contact with an infectious person. In the case of COVID-19, monitoring usually involves self-quarantine as an effort to control the spread of disease.
- **Contactless:** without contact; for example, “contactless delivery” would include leaving purchased items at the entryway of a home rather than handing it directly to a person.
- **Containment area:** a geographical zone with limited access in or out in an effort to contain an outbreak.
- **Coronavirus:** a family of viruses that include SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) and MERS (Middle East respiratory syndrome) as well as other respiratory illnesses. A coronavirus, also known as a CoV, is typically spread between animals and humans—an event known as zoonotic transfer—and they are named for the term “corona”—Latin for crown—which refers to the shape of the virus when observed microscopically.
- **Epidemic:** a widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community or geographic area.
- **Epidemic curve:** a graph or chart depicting the progression of an outbreak in a particular population.

- **Epidemiology:** a branch of medicine which deals largely with public health, including the incidence, distribution, analysis and control of diseases.
- **Essential business:** although this definition varies between cities and states based on individual restrictions, essential businesses are those that serve a critical purpose, such as grocery stores, pharmacies, waste collection, health care providers, gas stations, banks, transportation and agriculture services. This contrasts to non-essential businesses, which serve more recreational purposes.
- **Flattening the curve:** an attempt to create a more gradual uptick of cases, rather than a steep rise, in an effort to avoid overburdening the health care system all once. Notably, “flattening the curve” does not necessarily decrease the projected number of cases, but spreads them out over a period of time.
- **Forehead thermometer:** a device that measures body temperature through hovering near or contact with the forehead rather than traditional insertion.
- **Herd immunity:** also known as community immunity, this is the reduction in risk of infection within a population, often because of previous exposure or vaccination.

- **Hydroxychloroquine:** an oral drug used to treat malaria, rheumatoid arthritis and lupus. Its effectiveness in treating patients with COVID-19 disease is still in question.
- **Immune surveillance:** the process of monitoring the immune system's activities, which may include the detection and destruction of foreign substances, cells or tissues.
- **Immunosuppressed:** an individual who experiences reduced efficacy of the immune system as a result of health conditions not related to COVID-19 disease. People who are immunosuppressed are at greater risk for hospitalization and severe sickness from the SARS-CoV-2 virus.
- **Incubation period:** the time between when an individual is first exposed to the virus and the appearance of symptoms. A person's level of contagion before symptoms arise is not known, although most experts believe people are most contagious after they begin exhibiting symptoms.
- **Index case:** the first documented case of an infectious disease.
- **Index patient:** the first person infected with a disease in an epidemic. Interchangeable with the term "patient zero.
- **Intensivist:** a physician who specializes in treating patients who are in intensive care or in intensive care units.

- **Lockdown:** an emergency measure in which individuals are restricted from certain areas in an attempt to control exposure or transmission of disease. In a lockdown during an epidemic, individuals are encouraged to stay home.
- **National emergency:** a state of emergency resulting from the global threat of the pandemic. On March 13, 2020, President Trump issued a national emergency concerning the COVID-19 outbreak, which allowed for loosened restrictions on tele-health as well as certain requirements for hospitals and health care providers to allow them to respond to the crisis
- **Novel coronavirus:** a new strain of coronavirus, or nCoV, that has never been detected in humans.
- **Pandemic:** a worldwide spread of an infectious disease, with larger reach than an epidemic. Until COVID-19, the last pandemic was the H1N1 influenza outbreak in 2009.
- **Patient zero:** the first individual infected with a disease during an epidemic.
- **Person-to-person transmission:** when a virus is spread between people, including physical contact or coughing and sneezing. This is in contrast to when a virus is spread via animals or through contaminated objects or surfaces.
- **Physical distancing:** the practice of maintaining greater space between oneself and others and/or avoiding direct contact with other people.

- **PPE:** personal protective equipment, or PPE, is specialized clothing and equipment used as a safeguard against health hazards including exposure to infectious diseases through physical contact or airborne particles. PPE is designed to protect parts of the body typically exposed in normal attire, including the nose, mouth, eyes, hands and feet. Notably, N95 respirators are considered ideal for health care workers who may be exposed to SARS-CoV-2.
- **Pre-symptomatic:** an infected individual who is not yet displaying symptoms of an illness or disease.
- **Presumptive positive case:** an individual who has tested positive for COVID-19 by a local public health lab, but whose results are awaiting confirmation from the CDC.
- **PUI:** person under investigation, or a PUI, is an individual who is suspected of potentially having COVID-19.
- **Remdesivir:** an investigational antiviral drug that is administered intravenously and inhibits viral replication. It is a promising drug for the treatment of COVID-19 disease and was first developed to treat Ebola.
- **Respirator:** a device designed to protect individuals from inhaling something hazardous in the air, in this case, particulate that may be contaminated with the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

- **SARS-CoV2:** the virus fully defined as “severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2” causes the disease COVID-19.
- **Screening:** the act of verifying symptoms and potential exposure before testing for the virus.
- **Shelter-in-place:** typically issued by local government, a shelter-in-place asks residents to remain at home and only leave to perform duties deemed essential in an effort to slow transmission of and exposure to the virus.
- **Social distancing:** the act of remaining physically apart in an effort to stem transmission of COVID-19. Social distancing can include a move to remote work, the cancellation of events and remaining at least six feet away from other individuals
- **Spanish flu:** also known as the 1918 influenza pandemic, this was the most severe pandemic in recent history according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), with an estimated 500 million infections and 50 million deaths worldwide. It was caused by an H1N1 virus with genes of an avian origin.
- **Super-spreader:** a highly contagious individual who can spread an infectious disease to a large number of uninfected people through a network of contacts.

- **Symptomatic:** showing symptoms of COVID-19, which can include a fever, dry cough, shortness of breath and body aches. Health officials believe the risk of transmitting the virus is highest when an individual is symptomatic.
- **Vaccine:** a biological preparation of organisms that provides immunity to a particular infectious disease. Currently, there is no vaccine for COVID-19.
- **Ventilator:** a machine designed to move air in and out of the lungs for a patient who is physically unable to breathe or who is not breathing well. Because COVID-19 can cause severe lower respiratory infection, ventilators are a critical machine for patients with severe disease.
- **WFH:** an abbreviation of “working from home” or “work from home.”

Kathy (2020) in her article titled “Our New Covid-19 Vocabulary- what does it all mean?” postulated that making sure one has key information about this is very important, and would educate and enlighten one on ways to avoid damages, this explains the importance of language in the society. Kathy gave vocabularies of Covid-19 and explained their meaning, they are as follows;

Spread of disease

When a disease—and the virus that causes it—begins to spread, epidemiologists (who are considered the basic scientists of public health) take notice, looking for the frequency, patterns, and causes associated with it. Below are definitions of a

few of those epidemiological terms that you may hear or see reported in the news, especially as they relate to COVID-19.

Endemic

The baseline, or expected, level of the disease in the community—meaning it always exists, like the common cold and flu, which are usually at low, predictable rates.

Epidemic

This refers to a sudden increase in the number of cases of a disease, above what is typically expected in a particular area. COVID-19 is thought to have reached epidemic proportions in China in mid-January. “There is not really a date because there is no background [endemic] activity of this novel coronavirus in humans,” says Dr. Meyer.

Outbreak

This shares the same definition as epidemic, with one exception—an outbreak usually refers to a more limited geographic area. COVID-19 started as an outbreak in Wuhan, the capital city of the Hubei province in China at the end of December 2019, when the Chinese government confirmed that it was treating dozens of cases of pneumonia of unknown cause.

Pandemic

An epidemic that has spread over several countries or continents, impacting many people. Pandemics typically happen when a new virus spreads easily among people who—because the virus is new to them—have little or no pre-existing immunity to it. COVID-19, which was declared a pandemic by the WHO in early March, is the first pandemic known to be caused by the emergence of a new coronavirus.

The CDC recognizes six stages to a pandemic—it starts with an investigation phase, followed by recognition, initiation, and acceleration phases, which is when it peaks. Then, comes a deceleration phase, when the rate of infection decreases. Finally, there is a preparation phase, where the pandemic has abated, and public health officials monitor virus activity and prepare for possible additional waves of infection. Different countries—and various sections of the same country—can be in different phases of the pandemic at the same time. The U.S. is currently in the acceleration phase.

Cluster

A collection of cases occurring in the same place at the same time. In the U.S. in February and March, early clusters of COVID-19 developed in California, New York, and Washington state.

Community spread

Circulation of a disease among people in a certain area with no clear explanation of how they were infected—they did not travel to an affected area and had no close link to another confirmed case. This is sometimes referred to as community transmission. In late February, a woman in California became the first patient confirmed in the U.S. who could not confirm how she got COVID-19

Transmission

Although scientists are still learning about COVID-19 as more data becomes available, the virus is thought to be spread mainly from person-to-person contact, as well as when a person touches a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touches the mouth, nose, or possibly eyes. What follows are some key words used in news outlets to discuss transmission of COVID-19

Incubation period

The time between when a person is infected by a virus and when he or she notices symptoms of the disease. Estimates of the incubation period for COVID-19 range from 2-14 days, but doctors and researchers may adjust that as more data becomes available.

Droplet transmission

A form of direct transmission, this is a spray containing large, short-range aerosols (tiny particles suspended in air) produced by sneezing, coughing, or talking.

Droplet transmission occurs—in general and for COVID-19—when a person is in close contact with someone who has respiratory symptoms. “Although now there is the understanding that we may all spray droplets when we talk or breathe,” says Dr. Meyer. “You don’t necessarily have to cough or sneeze, it’s just that the coughing and sneezing propel the droplets further.”

Asymptomatic

When a patient is a carrier of an illness but does not show symptoms. People are thought to be most contagious for COVID-19 when they are most symptomatic, according to the CDC, although researchers are still investigating how its spread might be possible at other times, including during the incubation period (called “pre-symptomatic transmission”) and even after symptoms have resolved.

Super-spreader

One person who, for unknown reasons, can infect an unusually large number of people. Infectious disease specialists say it is common for super-spreaders to play a large role in the transmission of viruses. In what's known as the 80/20 rule, 20% of infected patients may drive 80% of transmissions.

Preventing COVID-19

As COVID-19 spreads across the country and the globe, there has been an increasing urgency—from individuals, scientists, doctors, and lawmakers at local, state, and national levels—for people to follow “best practice” prevention guidelines in an effort to stop or, at least, delay the spread of the disease. Below are commonly used terms to describe this effort.

Flattening the curve

Slowing the spread of the virus. If you map the number of COVID-19 cases over time, the expectation is that it will peak at some point—on a graph this peak would mirror a surge in hospital patients. “Flattening the curve,” which involves strategies to decrease transmission of the disease, would result in fewer patients during that peak period. This, in turn, would mean hospitals would be better able to manage the demands of patients who are sick with COVID-19 and other illnesses.

Hand hygiene

A key strategy for slowing the spread for COVID-19. Washing hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds is one of the most important steps to take to protect against COVID-19 and many other diseases.

Social distancing

Putting physical distance between yourself and other people. This means avoiding groups of people (parties, crowds on sidewalks, lines in a store) and maintaining distance (approximately 6 feet) from others when possible. This is a key strategy for avoiding COVID-19 infection and to flatten the curve.

Self-isolation

Basically, a voluntary agreement, this means you are to remain at home and not go to work or school. You'll be expected to limit your movements outside (you can go for a walk and go shopping, though) and monitor your health for 14 days after returning from travel to a place known to have high numbers of COVID-19 infections.

Self-monitoring

This simply means checking yourself for COVID-19 symptoms, including fever, cough, or difficulty breathing. If you notice symptoms, you should self-isolate and seek advice by telephone from a health care provider or local health department to determine whether you need a medical evaluation.

Isolation

On a larger scale, isolation involves keeping people with confirmed cases of a contagious disease separated from people who are not sick. If you have a confirmed case of COVID-19, for example, you may be put into isolation for public health purposes—it may be voluntary or compelled by federal, state, or local public health orders

Quarantine

Unlike isolation, quarantine involves separating and restricting the movements of people who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick. The government may impose a quarantine on someone who was exposed to COVID-19 to avoid spread of the disease to others if they get sick.

Drive-thru testing

Medical staff will take a “swab test” (usually done through the nose) to collect cells to test for COVID-19. These designated testing stations reduce the likelihood of further spreading the illness by allowing you to remain in your car, having the test taken through your open window. (The sample is then sent to a laboratory.)

You will need an order from your primary care doctor before you can be tested for COVID-19, and tests are only available to people with symptoms.

Anti-viral medicines

A class of drugs used to treat viral infections—not bacterial ones (which are treated with antibiotics). So far there are no FDA-approved drugs to treat COVID-19, but scientists are studying drugs approved for other diseases. There are also several investigational, or experimental, drugs being studied in several hundred clinical trials currently underway in countries around the world. For example, remdesivir is an investigational intravenous drug with broad antiviral activity that researchers have called “promising.” It is being tested in multiple sites in the U.S., including at Yale New Haven Hospital.

Typically, and in a pre-COVID-19 world, health care workers use new PPE for each patient interaction, depending on the patient’s condition, which is why with the expected surge of COVID-19 patients, the supply of PPE in hospitals around the country is expected to run low—or out. These shortages may leave doctors, nurses, and other caregivers ill-equipped to protect themselves while caring for COVID-19 patients.

Ventilator

This is a machine to help patients breathe when their lungs are damaged, and they can’t get enough oxygen on their own. A ventilator takes over the work of breathing for a patient to allow the damaged lungs to heal; it is not itself a

treatment. As there are no FDA-approved treatments yet for COVID-19, seriously ill patients are given supportive care, including supplementary oxygen and mechanical ventilatory support.

Vaccine

A vaccine triggers the immune system to help it build immunity to a disease. The immune system already has the capacity to react to diseases by producing substances called antibodies that remain in the body to fight them in the future. With a vaccine, you don't have to get the disease to develop immunity—the vaccine triggers the same process by providing the body with a tiny amount of a germ that has been weakened or killed, but small enough that it won't make you sick. Vaccines are introduced to the body via injection, mouth, or a nasal spray.

2.4 Concern of the Present study

Scholars have made different approaches to the study of Covid-19 terminologies in other languages, some of which has been reviewed in the previous study, not much work have been done on this particular topic, due to its recent nature. This present study is concern with the speech act analysis of Covid-19 terminologies in Etsako language, in achieving this, this study will collect its data using oral interview, by interviewing native speakers of Etsako language on what

each terminologies of covid-19 is called in Etsako. The analysis of the work will be carried out using J.L Austin's Speech act theory, using the locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act, and checking linguistic implication and interpretation of each term associated with covid-19 collected for the study.

CHAPTER THREE

DATA PRESENTATION

3.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the representation of the data collected for this study, the data collected are terminologies associated with covid-19 in Etsako language. The data are placed into three groups which are terminologies associated with signs/symptoms, precaution/description and equipment/Vaccines.

3.1 SIGNS/SYMPTOMS

These terminologies are used to depict signs and symptoms exhibited by patients of covid-19

S/N	English words	Etsako words
1.	Fever greater than 38°	Uwa é gbá
2.	Sore throat	a mé né ché
3.	Running nose	Lohiu
4.	Shortness of breath	O yésótór
5.	Nausea	É pá né fúoyá
6.	Diarrhea	eke nonooya
7.	Chest pain	Akumu du no ta
8.	Red eyes	É pánóléwé
9.	Loss of taste	e ma le o te me lo
10.	Loss of Smell	Ìsé mè yá
11.	Head ache	U so no va ne
12.	Fever	Úgwá é gbá
13.	Sore throat	Úrwénótú
14.	Running nose	Íphíll

15.	Cough	Ócófór
16.	Shortness of breath	Òyésótór (doesn't breathe down)
17.	Vomiting	Úkpámí
18.	Nausea	É pá né súoyá (feeling the vomit)
19.	Diarrhea	Á gúnótá (running stomach)
20.	Tiredness	Dólé
21.	Chest pain	Údúnótó (pain in the chest)
22.	Red eyes	Álúnólóyé
23.	Loss of taste	É má é zwálé (you cannot eat)
24.	Loss of Smell	Ísíwámí (I no dey hear smell)
25.	Head ache	Ú sònótór (feeling down)

3.2 Precaution/description

These terminology are used to express precautions and describe the situations around covid-19 situation

S/N	Etsako words	English words
26.	Akegbeugwu mi	Protection against disease
27.	Adugwanegbe	Give sickness to each other
28.	Ògwanókwa	Big sickness
29.	Úgwámúyé	Sickness
30.	Úkwámínólóéwó	Sickness that enters town
31.	Emakoewu no wor	How many people are dying from it
32.	Émàré má	Something used for measurement
33.	Ákégbé	Protection
34.	Òréghénáredóonúguámé	The time they carried a sickness
35.	Ó nótótó né	The one wey strong pass

36.	Á váláhó	Seperation
37.	Úgwámhééhóéhó	Sickness affecting different towns
38.	Noche no khanagbe	Separate yourself
39.	É mánákunórékégbé	What you wear to protect your body
40.	á réságbéródégwé	To reposition the sleeping
41.	É mà révwèiswé làgúnó	Protection of the mouth and nose while breathing
42.	Nárétínókwánórégbé	Separate from each other
43.	è mà révwèiswélágùnó	Protection of the mouth and nose while breathing(face mask)
44.	E ma re ke abo	What you use to rub your head
45.		
46.	Á váláhó	Isolation
47.	Náchénókhúnègbè	Social distancing

3.3 Equipment/vaccine

These terminologies are used to name equipment vaccines and immunities associated to covid-19

S/N	English words	Etsako words
48.	Antibodies	Ákégbé
49.	Community spread	Ádúgwánégbé
50.	Containment	Àkégbé
51.	COVID 19	Úgwánókwá
52.	Covid Pneumonia	Ú gwamúyé
53.	Epidemic	Ukwamino lo ewo
54.	Fatality rate	No Emakoewu no wor

55.	Flattening the curve	Émárémá
56.	Herd immunity	Ákégbé
57.	Incubation	Ereghenárédóónúguámí
58.	Intubation	Ó nótó né
59.	Pandemic	Uwámhéebhóebhó
60.	Personnel protective equipment	É mánákúnórékégbé
61.	Proning	Á réságbéródégwé
62.	Respirator	É márévwéiswélágúnó
63.	Self quarantine	Nárétínókwá né régbé
64.	Face mask	É mare vwéiswélágúnó
65.	Sanitizer	É márékéábó
66.	Vaccine	Á gbédé á kégbé
67.	A gbe de a kegbe	Injections for protection of the body

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter entails the analysis of the data collected for this study, the data collected for this study are analyzed using the contextual theory of meaning, putting cognizance the context of usage for the terms.

4.1 SIGNS/SYMPTOMS

These terminologies are used to depict signs and symptoms exhibited by patients of covid-19

1.	Fever greater than 38°	Uwa é gbá
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The context of usage

For those that have fever, in the day time, these fever becomes normal, but getting to midnight the fever becomes high and the individual is referred to have an “Uwa é gbá” which has an in-depth meaning a very high fever. This fever in some cases might not be associated with covid-19

2.	Sore throat	a mé né ché
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Context of usage

One of symptoms showing that one has the probability of suffering from covid-19 is the sore throat; this has to do with a strange feeling in the throat which is very uncomfortable. The term is used in the context in which one suffers from sore

throat. In this same context it can be possible that such person is not suffering from covid-19

3.	Running nose	Lohiu
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Context of usage

One of the symptoms to show that one has the covid-19 virus is catarrh and cough, in this scenario one begins to have running nose. In this context “Lohiu” is used to describe the person

4.	Chest pain	Akumu du no ta
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Context of usage

This also is one of the sign that confirms that one has this virus, in this situation the chest of the affected person aches so bad restricting such person from breathing properly, in this context the term “Akumu du no ta” is used to describe such situation

5.	Nausea	É pá né fúoyá
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Context of usage

This is a strange and uncomfortable feeling in the gut, this feeling can in most time lead to vomiting, in this context “É pá né fúoyá” is used to describe the situation

4.2 Precaution/description

These terminology are used to express precautions and describe the situations around covid-19 situation

6.	Akegbeugwu mi	Protection against disease
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Context of usage

The need to protect oneself during the pandemic is paramount, in this regard people used a lot of method to protect themselves, and some washed their hands severally, others used nose mask while avoiding contact, others stayed away totally, in these context the term “Akegbeugwu mi” is used to describe the situation.

7.	A dugwanegbe	Give sickness to each other
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Context of usage

No doubt that the covid-19 virus is a communicable disease, it can be transferred from one person to the other, and it continues till it has done more good than harm, in this context “A dugwanegbe” is used to describe the how the sickness is spread

8.	Ògwanókwa	Big sickness
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Context of usage

The idea that the covid-19 virus became a pandemic which feared the whole world as a very big issue, in this context it was referred to as Ògwanókwa which means a very big sickness, given the harm it has caused, the term was right in its context of usage.

9.	É mánákunórékégbé	What you wear to protect your body
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Context of usage

The need to protect the body during the spread of the pandemic was really needed, people used different things in convering their bodies. This term É mánákunórékégbé was used to refer to what was used in the protection of the body in such context.

10.	Emakoewu no wor	How many people are dying from it
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Context of usage

When the covid-19 virus was rampant there were lots of lives lost, in such context this term "Emakoewu no wor" is used to describe the number of people who die from the virus

11.	Antibodies	Ákégbé
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Context of usage

This term is used in the context of a situation in which a person's immune system is resistant to the attack of the virus. And in such context when a person is responsible for such protection is called antibodies

12.	Community spread	Ádúgwánégbé
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Context of usage

This term is used in the context to describe a group of people who might have contacted the virus, degree of spread and the harm in which the spread caused is put into cognizance in this context

13.	Sanitizer	É márékéábó
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Context of usage

During the emergence of covid-19 this was one of the most used terms, the context in which it is used is to draw attention to the people that they needed to put some liquids on their palms to help them fight the virus, in this same context a lot of people went on producing theirs.

14.	Respirator	É máréwéíswélagúnó
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Context of usage

When people contact corona virus, the virus go straight to affect their lung, this particular term is used to in a context to describe an equipment used in assisting these patient in breathing.

15.	Herd immunity	Ákégbé
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Context of usage

This is used in the context of description, when a sect of people are infected with the covid-19 virus, these are a group or single people who survives the attack of the virus, so his term is used in such context to refer to them

16.	Face mask	É mare vwéiswélágúnó
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Context of usage

This was the most used term during the covid-19 period, it was used to cover the nose to possible breathing in of the virus, this context saw people using the face mask as tickets to their organizations and industries, the term “no face mask no entry was popular the” in this context this term “É mare vwéiswélágúnó” was used

17.	Self quarantine	Nárétínókwá né régbé
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Context of usage

The covid-19 saw people distancing themselves from others, when one is asked by a medical practitioner to stay away from other people and watch him/herself the term “Nárétínókwá né régbé” is used to describe such process in such context

18.	Òréghénárédóonúguámé	The time they carried a sickness
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Context of usage

The symptoms that comes with covid-19 are so much that one get confused, during this period people see everything as a sickness, in this context the term “Òréghénáredóonúguámé” is used to describe the situation

4.4 Summary of findings

The analysis carry out provided the following facts, some terminologies associated with covid-19 have very broad structure, which mean that they mean more than how they appears , some of the terminologies are used by the community members while majority of them are used by medical practitioners. The social environment associated with most of the usage is that of a hospital. The etsako people consider covid-19 to be a very deadly disease so they tagged it to be called “big sickness. The context of every terms and expression promotes the meaning, the meaning of a term cannot be gotten outside its contextual usage, and the contextual theory of meaning brings out each of the context in which each of these terms can be used. Meaning cannot exist outside the context of usage, the context of usage has a great influence in determining, if the context changes meaning changes.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.0 Summary

This study is titled a sociolinguistic analysis of covid-19 terms in Etsako language. The method of data collection used for the study is the use of oral interview. Information was extracted from the field directly. The data was analyzed using the contextual theory of meaning, also known as the use theory of meaning, which sees that data pass through the analysis of based on their contextual usage; the social context of usage each term is deduced following the facts surrounding their actual usage. After an effectively done analysis the speech act theory proves to be effective in the analysis of covid-19related term in Etsako kanguage.

5.1 Conclusion

The study provides a successful analysis for the data collected, this was possible with the theory proves to be proficient in the analysis of covid-19 terms in Etsako. This analysis brings the researcher to the following conclusion

1. Covid-19 terminologies exist in Etsako language
2. Some terminologies associated with covid-19 have very broad structure, which mean that they mean more than how they appears
3. The meaning of covid-19 terms and other expressions cannot be complete with putting into consideration their context of usage, the change of context means the meaning changes
4. some of the terminologies are used by the community members while majority of them are used by medical practitioners
5. The social environment associated with most of the usage is that of a hospital.
6. The etsako people consider covid-19 to be a very deadly disease so they tagged it to be called “big sickness.

7. The context of usage theory proves effective for the analysis of covid-19 terminologies in Etsako language.

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APPENDIX

SAMPLES OF COVID-19 TEST COLLECTED WITHIN THE DURATION OF JANUARY 2022 TILL DATE IN
CENTRAL HOSPITAL AUCHI

	DATE	NAME OF PATIENT	SEX	AGE	LGA	FACULTY	SYMPTOM	VERIFICATION CODE	RESULTS	N	P	F	NAME OF LAB TECH	TYRE OF RDT SD, ABBORT, ETC
1	03/01/22	KHANOB A VALENTINA	F	17	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	177748255	N	*			EKHATOR	ABBORT
2	04/01/22	ABU RABI	F	5	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1576142689	N	*			EKHATOR	ABBORT
3	05/01/22	ZTAMAH PROMISE	M	22	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	15761447669	N	*			EKHATOR	ABBORT
4	05/01/22	OGBADO SAMUEL	M	50	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1715614128	N		*		EKHATOR	ABBORT
5	05/01/22	OSEGHALE ANTHONY	M	48	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1962575540	N	*			EKHATOR	ABBORT
6	06/01/22	GOWUNI N JONAH	M	25	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL		N	*			EKHATOR	ABBORT
7	06/01/22	FESTUS PATRICIA	F	8	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1922249395	N			*	EKHATOR	ABBORT
8	06/01/22	IBRAHIM DANJUMA	M	27	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1956266236	N			*	EKHATOR	ABBORT
9	13/01/22	ERIKHUNHI ELVIS	M	43	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1863648268	N			*	EKHATOR	ABBORT
10	18/01/22	RAMATU JUBRID	F	39	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1710122208	N	*			EKHATOR	SD BIOSENSOR
11	20/01/22	AJAETU ANIMI	F	84	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1542724705	N	*			EKHATOR	SD
12	21/01/22	ALAWE OLUBEUN	M	38	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	2035795780	N	*			EKHATOR	SD
13	22/01/22	ALICE FLORENCE	F	38	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1894871419	N	*			EKHATOR	SD
14	22/01/22	JOSHUA FLOURISH	F	02	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1652447282	N	*			EKHATOR	SD

15	22/01/22	JOSHUA NOSA	M	05	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1667318096	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
16	24/01/22	YUSUF ZAKAU	M	44	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1522389794	N			*	EKHAT OR	SD
17	02/02/22	MOMODU HARUBA	M	68	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1467341687	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
18	04/02/22	ILANADAU	M	51	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1508020082	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
19	04/02/22	PAOLO PISTOLEBI	M	71	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1728620082	N			*	EKHAT OR	SD
20	04/02/22	ANABOR BRIGHT	M	18	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1855832523	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
21	09/02/22	ALFRED STEPHEN	M	27	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	2077078242	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
22	16/02/22	UNIGWE EBEREC HUKWU	M	36	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1606052478	N			*	EKHAT OR	SD
23	17/02/22	EMAGUE MERCY	F		ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL		N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
24	18/02/22	ESTHER KAYODE	F	54	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1874062962	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
25	21/02/22	AKHOU MABER ROSE	F	40	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1371987852	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
26	01/03/22	DIMOWO DANIEL	M	19	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1871987852	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
27	10/03/22	OSENI LATECT	M	21	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1837239788	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
28	11/03/22	UNUIGBE KELVIN	M	20	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1739082144	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
29	05/04/22	UKPOGHOR PETER	M	49	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL		N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
30	26/04/22	ANDREW EKURE	M	46	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1740507397	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
31	26/04/22	JEROME FRANSCISCA	M	24	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1736699205	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
32	01/05/22	EMEKA OGBONNA	M	34	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	1873271690	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
33	18/07	NWANK	M	24	ETSA	CHA	HEAD	197307808	N	*			EKHAT	SD

	/22	WO EUCAR IA			KO WEST		ACHE, COUGH, FEVR CHEST PAIN	9					OR	
34	20/07 /22	AISHAT U BESHIRU	F	65	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	210467531 3	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
35	13/09 /22	AKINLU COY AYAMIP ASI	M	26	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL		N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
36	22/09 /22	JOSEPH MARTH A	F	25	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	HEAD ACHE, FEVER WEAKN ESS	176178726 3	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD
37	29/09 /22	DADA JULIUS	M	36	ETSA KO WEST	CHA	NIL	189297250 0	N	*			EKHAT OR	SD