



PEDI COVID-19 GLOSSARY



WASH HANDS KEEP A DISTANCE WEAR YOUR MASK OPEN WINDOWS

PEDI COVID-19 GLOSSARY



ENGLISH			PEDI	
TERM	PLAIN ENGLISH	DEFINITION	PLAIN	DEFINITION
Adverse events	Adverse events	Any health problem that happens after a shot or other vaccine. An adverse event might be truly caused by a vaccine, or it might be pure coincidence.	Ditlamorago tša go se kgahliše	Ditlamorago tšeo di sa kgahlišego tšeo di ka tšwelelago morago ga hlaba moento. Se se tla thuša go bona ge e ba ke moento goba teo tšweletšego di sa letelwa.
Anaphylaxis / anaphylactic shock	Allergic reaction	A very extreme allergic reaction that can cause a shock to the body, and symptoms can include skin rash, nausea, vomiting, difficulty breathing and shock.	Dika tšeo mmele o di tšweletšago	Ke dika tšeo mmele o di tšweletšago ge o makatšwa ke maemo a itšeeo, go tšwa dišo, go hlatša, go se kgone go hema, letšhologo bjalo bjalo.
Antibodies	Antibodies	Antibodies are proteins that our bodies make to fight a specific illness that attacks our bodies. They are specialised soldiers that the body uses to fight every illness differently. When a new virus like COVID-19 comes attacks us it take the body a few days to create the soldier antibodies that can attack it.	Mašole a mmele	Ke diproteine tšeo mmele o di tšweletšago go lwantšha malwetši. Ke mašole a mmele ao a lwantšhago malwetši ka mekgwa ya go fapanego. Ge twatši e mpsha bjalo ka COVID-19 e re tlhasela, mmele o tšea matšatši a mmalwa go hlama mašole ao a ka e tlhaselago.
Asymptomatic infection	Asymptomatic	An infection without symptoms; no signs of illness.	Go se laetše dika	Ke phetetšo yeo e sa laetšego dika, go ba le twatši goba bolwetši gomme o sa bontšhe dika tša bona.
Bacteria	Bacteria	Bacteria, also called germs too small to see with the naked eye. Some bacteria are good for you, while others can make you sick.	Twatši	Ditwatši ke tše di nyenyane go ka bonwa ka mahlo. Ditwatši tše dingwe di loketše mmele wa gago, mola tše dingwe di dira gore o lwale.
Booster dose	Booster dose	An additional dose of a vaccine needed periodically to 'boost' the immune system.	Kelo ya go mahlafatša	Tlaleletšo ya tekanyo yeo e fiwago nako le nako go thuša go matlafatša lenaneo la masole a mmele.
Breaking news	Breaking news	New and important information.	Ditaba tša moragorago	Ditaba goba tshedimošo ye mpsha mabapi le se itšego.
Chest pain	Chest pain	When you feel pain in your chest or heart area.	Dihlabi kgareng	Go ba le dihlabi kgareng le kgauswi le pelo.
Clinical trial	Clinical trial	A clinical trial tests the effectiveness and safety of medications, vaccines or medical devices by monitoring their effects on large groups of people. Clinical trials have many steps, and only the last few involve testing medicines on human beings. Clinical trial results are checked by independent experts.	Diteko tša kliniki	Diteko tša kliniki di dirwa go sehlopha se segolo sa batho go dira diteko tša go lekola go šoma gabotse, polokego ya dihlabi, meento le ditlabakelo goba di dirišwa tša maphelo. Diteko tša kliniki di na le dikgato tše ntši, gomme ke tše mmalwa tša mafelelo tšeo dihlabi tša kalafo di dirwago diteko bathong. Dipoelo tša diteko tša kliniki di lekolwa ke ditsebi tša go ikema.
Communicable	Communicable	a disease that spreads from one person or animal to another. Some bacteria and viruses can cause communicable diseases. Other diseases – that do not spread from person to person, like diabetes or hypertension – are called 'non-communicable'.	Bolwetši bja go fetela	Bolwetši bjo bo ka phatlalago magareng ga batho goba diphofofo. Ditwatši le dikokwana di ka hlola malwetši a go fetela. Malwetši a go swana le bolwetši bja swikiri, goba madi a magolo a bitšwa malwetši a gose fetele.

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Comorbidity	Pre-existing disease	Pre-existing diseases are conditions that a person has before getting another disease. In the context of COVID-19 it refers to existing chronic diseases – like cardiovascular diseases, diabetes or hypertension, to name a few – that could put people at a higher risk of developing complications if they are infected with the Corona virus.	Bolweti šbjoo o bego o nale bona	Ke malwetši ao obego o na le ona pele o ka hwetša bjo bongwe. Ge re lebeletše COVID-19 re bolela ka malwetši a mašoro bjalo ka a pelo, swekere le madi a magolo.
Congregate settings	Gatherings	When many people come together at the same place and at the same time. Eg: parties, marches, schools, prisons, churches etc.	Mekgobokano goba dikopano	Ge batho ba ba lefelong le tee ka nako e tee bjalo ka meletlo, megwanto, dikolong, kgolegong, kerekeng bjalo bjalo.
Conspiracy theory	Fake news story	Fake news stories are created to combined some facts and incorrect information to create a story that will convince people that what is told to them by people in authority like governments, healthcare workers and scientists is not true and will hurt them.	Ditaba tša bofora goba maaka	Ditaba tša bofora di dirwa ka go amantšha dintlha tša bohlokwa le tshedimošo yeo esego ya nnete go leka go hwetša batho gore seo mmušo, bašomedi ba maphelo le basaense ba ba botšago ga se nnete ebile e tla ba ama gampe.
Contract	Become infected	To catch or develop a disease – you can become infected COVID-19, for example, by breathing in the droplets of someone who is infected with the virus.	Go fetela ke bolwetši/go swaetšwa	Go fetela ke bolwetši bjoo itšego. O ka fetela ke COVID-19 ka go hema marothodi a motho yo anago goba a fetetšego ke kokwane.
Contra-indications	Medicines clash	When a medicine, or medical process should not be used because it may be harmful to that person because of pre-existing conditions or other medicine they are using.	Go thulana ga dihlare/meriana	Ge dihlare goba legato la kalafi le sa swanela go šomiša ka lebaka la go ba kotsi mothong ka lebaka la bolwetši bjo motho a bilego le bona pele ga bjoo bo mo goba dihlare tšeo a di šomišago.
Control group	Control group	In any medical experiment or trial, scientists compare what happens when you give an active medicine like a vaccine to one group to what would happen to a group if no active medicine or vaccine was given to them. The group that did not receive the active medicine are called the 'control group'.	Sehlopha sa taolo	Go diteko tša lalafi go bapetšwa seo se direga ge dihlopha tše pedi se sengwe se fiwa kalafi gomme se sengwe se sa fiwe. Sehlopha seo se sa fiwego kalafi se bitšwa sehlopha sa taolo.
Coping	Coping	Being able to get through a difficult experience.	Go kgona	Go kgona go lebana le maemo a boima.
Data	Information	Facts, evidence and statistics.	Tshedimošo	Tshedimošo e ka ba dintlha, bohlatse goba dipalopalo.
Depopulation	Depopulation	A process of intentionally trying to kills entire populations and communities to have less people in the world. There is a lot of fake news that tries to convince people that COVID-19 or vaccines are meant to kill people.	Go fokotša batho	Lenaneo la go fokotša batho goba setšhaba gore lefase le be le batho ba banyenyane.

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Depression	Depression	A mental health problem where a person feels very sad, tired, unable to cope and have no energy for long periods of time.	Kgatelelo/ kgateletšego	Maemo ao motho a ikwago a ngenegile, a lapile, a nyamilwe lebaka le letelele.
Diabetic	Diabetic	A person with high or low insulin levels.	Go ba le swekere	Motho yo a nago le swekere ya fase goba godimo.
Diagnosis / diagnose	Diagnosis/ diagnose	To recognise a disease by its signs and symptoms is to diagnose a disease. If you test positive for COVID-19, you have a positive diagnosis for the virus.	Go utolla goba go lemoga bolwetši bjoo itšego	Go tseba bolwetši ka dika ke go bo utolla goba go bo lemoga. Ge diteko di laetša gore o nale COVID-19 ke go lemoga gore o nale kokwana.
DNA	DNA	The small chemical that determines how a cell will look and what it will do.	DNA	
Dose	Dose	The amount of a medicine that you are allowed to take at one time.	Kelo	Tekanyo ya sehlare yeo o ka e tšeago ka nako ye itšego.
Drug resistance	Vaccine resistant	When a virus changes it becomes hard for the vaccines or medicines that are created to fight it to find it in our bodies. The vaccine will not work if the virus has changed too much.	Go gana moento	
Dry cough	Dry cough	A cough that feels like it is coming more from irritation in your throat.	Sehuba sa go oma	Sehuba seo se kwešago mogolo wa gago bohloko.
Effective	Works	We say a vaccine “works” when it helps the body fight against a virus or bacteria.	Go šoma	Re re moento oa soma ge o kgona go thuša mmele go lwantšha twatši.
Efficacy	Efficacy	This tells us how well a vaccine works. The “efficacy” of a vaccine is its ability to prevent illness and create immunity against a virus or bacteria.	Go šoma gabotse	Se se re botša ka fao moento o šomago gabotse ka gona. Go soma gabotse ga moento ke ge o kgona go thibela bolwetši le tšhireletšego kgahlanong le twatši.
Evidence	Proven facts	Facts or information which tell you whether an idea or belief is true.	Dintlha tšeo di netefadišwego	Dintlha goba tshedimošo yeo e go botšago ge kgotlo goba tumelo e le ya nnete.
Experiment	Experiment	An operation or procedure carried out by scientists under controlled conditions in order to discover or investigate something unknown; to test or establish a hypothesis.	Diteko	Magato ao a tšeago ke basaense ka tlase ka maemo ao a laolwago go dira diteko goba dinyakišišo.
Exposed/exposure	Exposed	When you have been in contact with a person that has a virus like COVID-19.	Go ba kotsing	Ge o bile le kamano le motho yoo a nago le twatši ya COVID-19.
Flattening the curve	Flattening the curve	Slowing down the spread of COVID-19 so that there are not too many people sick at the same time and hospitals are not too busy to help everyone.	Go fokotša lebelo goba ka fao blowetši bo kitimago ka gona	Go fokotša lebelo la phatlalalo ya phetelo ya COVID-19 gore o se le le nomoro ya batho ba bantši bao ba lwalalago.
Headache	Headache	Pain in your head.	Go opa ke hlogo	Ke go opa ke hlogo.
High fever	High fever	When your temperature is above 37 degrees usually leads to sweating	Phišo ya godimo	Ge kelo ya phišo ya mmele wa gago o feta dikgrata tše masometharo-šupa

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Hotline	Hotline	A phone services that provides specific information	Mogala wa tshedimošo	Mogala woo hlomilwego go fa tshedimošo mabapi le se se itšego fela. Go fa mohlala mogala wo hlometšwego go fa tshedimošo mabapi le COVID-19
Hypertension	Hypertension	High blood pressure.	Madi a magolo	Kgatelelo ya godimo ya madi/madi a magolo.
Hypotension	Hypotension	Low blood pressure.	Madi a fase/mannyane	Kgatelelo ya fase ya madi/madi a tlase.
Immune response	Immune response	The way you body fights against bacteria, viruses, and substances that appear foreign and harmful.	Go lwantšha malwetši	Tsela yeo mmele o lwantšhago ditwatši le dilo tša ka ntle tša kots.
Immune system	Immune system	All the parts of your body that fights against virus and germ. The immune system keeps a record of every germ/ bacteria/virus it has ever defeated so it can recognise and destroy it quickly if it enters the body again. We say the immune system has a memory.	Lenaneo la mašole a mmele	Ditho ka moka tšeo lwantšhago ditwatši. Lenaneo la masole a mmele le bea rekhoto/rekoto ya ditwatši kamoka tšeo e fentšego gore e di gopole le go di lwantšha ge tsena mmeleng gape. Ke fao re rego lenaneo la mašole a mmele le na le kgopolo.
Immunisation	Immunisation	Is the process where a person's body is given a vaccine that helps it fight a new virus like COVID-19.	Go entela/hlabela	Ke tsela yeo mmele o fiwago moento go thuša go lwantšha COVID-19.
Immunity	Immunity	When your immune system has a memory of a virus and sends the correct antibodies to fight the virus. This memory can be created by a vaccine.	Tšhireletšego	Ge lenaneo la mašole a mmele le na le kgopolo ya twatši gomme le kgona go romela mašole go e lwantšha. Kgopolo ye e ka hlolwa ka moento.
Immuno-compromised	Immuno-compromised	Having a weak ability for your body to fight a disease because of pre-existing diseases.	Mašole a mmele ao a fokolago	Go hloka maatla ago lwantšha malwetši ka lebaka la malwetši ao o šetšego na le ona.
Incubate	Incubate	Before you get symptoms of a particular illness, the bacteria or virus that causes disease is spreading slowly in your body to make you feel sick.	Go uta/go bea	Pele o ka ba le dika tša bolwetši bjo itšego. Twatši e phatlalala le mmele gore o ikwe o lwala.
Infectious	Infectious	Contagious/catchy – capable of making an infection.	Fetela	Go kgona go fetela.
Inoculation	Inoculation	Another word for vaccination or immunisation – the process where you become immune to an infectious disease.	Moento	Lentšu le lengwe la go entela. Tsela yeo batho ba šireletšegilego kgahlanong le malwetši.
Interaction	How medicines mix	Some medicines have effects on each other, or may make it difficult or easier for other medicines to work. This can cause side effects or can make a medicine work better. Always tell a doctor what medicine you are using when they need to give you more medicine.	Ka fao dihlare dikopanago	Dihlare tše dingwe di a huetšana. Di ka kgontšana goba go paledišana go šoma. Se se ka ba le ditlamorago goba tša dira gore di šome bokaone. Ka mehla botša ngaka dihlare tšeo o di šomišago ge ba nyaka go o fa tše dingwe.
Jab	Jab	A word that describes getting a vaccine dose.	Go hlabelwa/go hwetša tšhwaana	Go hwetša tekanyo ya moento.
Laboratory		A place equipped for experimental study in a science or for testing and analysis a research.		Lefelo leo le tlabaketšwego go dira diteko.

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Lockdown	Lockdown	A government regulation to limit people's movements and makes certain health behaviours compulsory.	Kiletšo	Magato a mmušo go iletsa mesepelo ya batho ka dinako le mafelo a itšego le go gapeletša maitshwara a itšego.
Mandatory	Compulsory	Required by a law or rule: obligatory/ compulsory.	Kgapeletšo/ kgapeletšego	Seo se nyakago ke molao.
Microscopic	Very small	Something so small that you cannot see it with the naked eye – something you can only see through a microscope. Bacteria and viruses are microscopic, for example.	Ye nyenyane	Selo se nnyane seo o se se bonego ka mahlo.
Mimic	Copy	To copy / look-like / imitate something.	Go kopiša	Go kopiša/swana/ekiša.
MRNA	MRNA	Messenger-RNA are small chemicals that send messages to your cells to tell them about how a new virus that has not attacked the body yet will look. It is used in vaccines to create immune system memory.	MRNA	Di khemikhale tšeo di romelago melaetša mabapi le twatši yeo e se šwego ya tšhasela mmele. E šomišwa go meento go hlola mogopolo wa lenaneo la mašole a mmele.
Mucus	Mucus	A slim found in the body.	Mamena/mamila	Seela seo se hwetšago mmeleng.
Myths	Myths	A widely held but false belief or idea. There are many myths – otherwise known as fake news or fictions – about COVID-19 and vaccines.	Maaka/ditaba tšeo esego tša nnete	Kgopolo goba tumelo ya maaka yeo e dumelwago. Go na le maaka a mantši ao tsebegago bjalo ka ditaba tša maaka goba bofora.
Non-pharmaceutical interventions	Health behaviors	Things that every person can do to prevent a disease that does not involve taking medicine .	Maitshwara a maphelo	Dilo tšeo mang le mang a ka di dirago go thibela bolwetši ntle ga go nwa dihlare.
Nurse	Nurse	A health worker that is the first and most regular person to give you care at a medical facility.	Mooki	Motho yoo a šomago go alafa batho kliniking goba bookelong.
Nursing	Nursing	A job where people care for the medical needs of people in clinics and hospitals.	Booki	Mošomo wa go alafa batho dikliniking goba maokelong.
Open spaces	Open spaces	Places that are outdoors and have a lot of fresh air.	Mafelo ao a bulegilego	Mafelo ao moya o kgonago go tsena le go tšwa go sa tswalelega.
Pandemic	Pandemic	A pandemic is an when a disease spreads across a large region, for instance multiple continents or worldwide, affecting a large number of people.	Leuba	Leuba ke bolwetši bo phatlalala seleteng se segolo goba dinageng goba lefase ka kakaretšo gomme e ama batho ka bontšhi.
PCR test	COVID test	A test that uses a sample from the back of your nose and mouth to know if there is COVID-19 virus in your body. The test can be done in a clinic, hospital, laboratory or even in your car.	Diteko tsa COVID	Diteko tšeo di šomišago tekolo go tšwa ka dinkong goba molomong go bona ge o na le COVID-19 mo mmeleng. Diteko di ka dirwa kliniking, bookelong, dilaborotori goba ka koloing.
Peer review	Independently tested	The process where scientists who were not involved with the trial – or who are independent experts – check test results for a scientific study is called peer review. This is a way of making sure that the results of an experiment/ trial/study are accurate.	Diteko tšeo di ikemetšego	Ke tsela yeo basaense bao ba bego ese karolo ya diteko goba ditsebi tšeo di ikemetšego ba lekola dipelo tša dinyakišišo seo se bitšwago tekolo ya sethaka. Ke tsela ya go netefatša gore dipelo ke tša nnete.
Placebo	Placebo	Substance or treatment that has no effect on human beings.	Plasebo	Selo goba kalafi yeo e se nago seabe bathong.

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Population immunity	Population immunity	Also known as herd immunity', population immunity is when at least 70% of a community have antibodies that help them fight a new virus like COVID-19. This can happen through many people being infected with the virus or through many people getting a vaccine.	Tšhireletšego ya batho ka bontšhi go malwetši	Ke ge dipersente tše masomešupa di šireletšegile kgahlanong go lwantšha malwetši go swana le COVID-19. Se se diragala ge batho ba hweditše moento.
PPE	PPE	Personal protective equipment (PPE), is equipment worn to minimize exposure to hazards that cause injuries and illnesses. Masks are part of PPE.	Ditlabele tša go itšhireletša	Ditlabele tša go itšhireletša (PPE) ke tšeo di parwago go fokotša go ba kotsing ya go ka gobala goba go lwala. Dišira-sefahlego ke karolo ya tšona.
Public health	Public health	Public health is the process of protecting and improving the health of people and their communities.	Maphelo a bosetšhaba/ maphelo a bohle	Maphelo a bohle ke tsela ya go šireletša le go kaonafatša maphelo a batho le setšhaba.
Public spaces	Public spaces	Any public place where people who are not from home can gather.	Mafelo a bohle	Mafelo a bohle fao mang le mang a ka yago gona.
Quarantine	Quarantine	When a person who is or could be infected with a virus needs to stop being with other people so that they do not spread the virus.	Go itswalela/go dula o le tee	Ge motho yo a fetetšwego goba a ka ba fetetšwe ke kokwana a swanetše go emiša go ba le batho gore kokwana e seke ya phatlalala.
Register	Register	The process using your phone or computer to give your details so that you can get the vaccine.	Go ingwadiša	Tsela yeo ka yona o ka šomišago mogala goba sebaledi go ingwadišetša moento.
Replicate	Replicate	When a virus is spreading in your body, it is making more copies of the virus.	Go ikoketša	Ge kokwane e phatlalala mmeleng ea ikoketša.
Review	Review	The process of checking if a vaccine is safe before it gets approved by government. Evidence from more than one phase of a clinical trial can be reviewed at the same time while the experiment continues.	Go lekola	Tsela ya go lekola ge eba moento o bolokegile pele o ka phasišwa ke mmušo. Bohlatse go tšwa magatong a go feta le tee di ka lekola ka nako e tee mola diteko di tšwela pele.
Saline	Salt water	A solution of salt in water.	Meetse a letswai	Meetse ao tšhetšwego letswai.
Sanitise	Sanitise	To clean you hands with an alcohol based substance.	Go sanithaesa	Go hlapa/hlwekiša diatla ka seela seo se nago le kelo ya bjala ka gare.
SARS CoV-2	COVID-19	COVID-19, also known as the Corona Virus or SARS-CoV-2, is a mild to severe illness attacks parts of the body that help people breath. It spreads through droplets in the air or from touching people or thing that have the droplets that have the virus in it.	COVID-19	COVID-19,yeo e tsebegago bjalo ka Twatši ya khorona goba SARS-CoV-2,ke bolwetsi bjo bo hlaselago ditho tšeo di thušago batho go hema. E phatlalala ka marothodi mo moyeng goba ka go kgoma batho goba dilo tšeo di nago marathodi a go ba le twatši.
Screening	Screening	Screening is questions asked to determine a person's risk of infection for a particular disease.	Go lekola	Go lekola ke tsela yeo go botšišwego dipotšišo go bona ge eba o bile kotsing ya fetela ke bolwetši bjo itšego.
Self-isolation	Self-isolation	Is a way to keep yourself from possibly infecting others if you think you might be infected. It involves limiting contact with public places, relatives, friends, colleagues, and public transport.	Go itswalela/go dula o le tee	Ke tsela ya go ipaea kgojana go efoga go fetetša batho ba ba bangwe. E akaretša go se kopane le batho mafelong a bohle,meloko,bagwera,bašomimmogo le dinamelwa tša bohle.

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Social distancing	Social distancing	The practice of maintaining a greater than usual physical distance (such as 1.5 meters or more) from other people.	Go ipea kgojana le motho wa kgauswi goba lekatana	Tsela ya go ba kgojana le motho wa kgauswi tekano ya methara le seripagare.
Soreness	Soreness	Pain in your muscles and joints.	Go ngangega	Go ba le mahlaba mo mešifeng le malokologong.
Spike protein	Spike protein	The COVID-19 virus looks like it was many small stick on it. These sticks have bad protein that help COVID-19 to enter the body and attach to parts of the body that have good protein that it starts to attack.	Proteine ya mebetlwa	Twatši ya COVID-19 e lebelega bjalo ka dithata tše nnyane. Dithata tše di na le proteine yeo e thušago COVID-19 go tsena mmeleng gomme ya kgomarela ditho tša mmele tšeo di nago le proteine ya thoma go tlasela mmele.
Susceptible	Vulnerable	When a person can get sick quickly or because of pre-existing diseases could get very sick.	Go ba kotsing	Ge motho a ka lwala ka pela ka lebaka lebaka la malwetši a mangwe.
Symptoms	Symptoms	Physical or mental signs of an illness. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, dry cough, and tiredness. Other symptoms that are less common and may affect some patients include loss of taste or smell, aches and pains, headache, sore throat, nasal congestion, red eyes, diarrhoea, or a skin rash.	Dika	Dika mmeleng goba kgopolong tša go bontšha bolwetši. Dika tsa go tlwaelega tsa COVID-19 ke mororomelo, sehuba sa go oma le go lapa. Dika tše tšeo di tlwaelegago di akaretša go hloka takatso goba go dupelela, ditlhabi, mogolo wa bohloko, go thibana, go tšhologa le dišo tša letlalo.
Technology	Technology	New tools or processes.	Teknolotši	Mekgwa goba ditlabele tše di swa.
Tight chest	Tight chest	When a person's chest hurts and they feel like breathing is difficult.	Kgara yeo e ngangegilego	Ge kgara e ngangegile ebile o kwa o kare o hema ga boima.
Tiredness	Tiredness	Feeling tire more than usual.	Go lapa	Go kwa go lapile wo o sego wa mehleng.
Transmission	Transmission	Is the passing/spreading of a disease from an infected individual or group to a previously uninfected individual or group.	Go phatlalatša	Go phatlalala go tloga mothong goba sehlopheng seo se fetetšwego go ya mothothong goba sehlopheng seo se sa fetelwago.
Transmit	Pass on	Cause (something) to pass on from one person or place to another. Eg: COVID-19.	Go fetišetša	Go fetela go tloga motho yo go ya go yola. Mohlala: COVID-19.
Trial	Test	A test or experiment, usually conducted under specific condition.	Diteko	Diteko tšeo di dirwago ka tlase a maemo a itšego.
Vaccine	Vaccine	A medicine that is injected into the body to help the body learn how to fight a new virus. It helps the immune system build memory so if the virus enters the body, the body is ready to fight.	Moento	Moento wo o šomišwago go hlabela batho gore o thuše mmele go lwantšha kokwana e mpsha. O thuša tshepedišo ya mmele ya go lwantšha malwetši go gopola kokwana yeo le go e lwantšha.
Vaccine hesitancy	Vaccine hesitancy	When people delay taking the vaccine because they do not know if it works or are afraid of the side-effects .	Go lakalela moento	Maemo ao batho ba gogago maoto go tšea goba go hlabela moento ka go se tsebe gore oa šoma goba go tšhaba ditlamorago.

PEDI COVID-19 GLOSSARY



ENGLISH			PEDI	
TERM	PLAIN ENGLISH	DEFINITION	PLAIN	DEFINITION
Variant	Variant	A form or version of something that differs in some respect from other forms of the same thing; a new or mutated version of a virus. A variant of COVID-19 that has been identified in South Africa is called 501Y.V2.	Kokwane yengwe/ ye mpsha	Ke tsela e mpsha yeo kokwana e tšwelelago ka gona. Kokwana ya COVID-19 yeo e hwetšwago ka Afrika Borwa e bitšwa 501Y.V2.
Ventilation	Ventilation	The provision of fresh air to a room, building or building. A space with good airflow is well ventilated.	Go hwetša moya	Lefelo leo moya o kgonago go tsena.
Viral vector vaccine	Viral vector vaccine	A weak and changed form of a virus is used in a vaccine to go into our bodies tell the body how the real virus looks and what it does. This helps the body fight when the virus attack the body.	Viral vector vaccine	Twatši yeo e fokologo yeo fetogilego e šomišwa moentong go laetša mmele ka fao twatši e lebelegago le ka fao e šomago. Se se thuša mmele go lwa ge twatši e tlasela mmele.
Virus	Virus	A virus is an infectious organism of small size and simple composition that can multiply only in living cells of animals, humans, plants, or bacteria.	Kokwane/twatši	Kokwana ke selo senyane seo hlalago bolwetši. Se kgona go ikoketša.
Virus mutations	Virus changes	Changes to the structure of a virus which can changes to how it affects the body. All viruses change over time, either because of changes to the environment or because when the virus is spreading there may be mistakes or changes how it copies itself.	Go fetoga ga twatši	Go fetoga ga popego ya twatši yeo fetolago ka fao e ka amago mmele. Ditwatši ka moka difetoga le nako ka lebaka la tikologo ka gobane ke twatši e phatlalala go ka direga dipošo le diphetogo ge ntše e oketšega.
Vulnerable	Vulnerable	A person in need of special care, support, or protection because of age, disability, or risk of abuse or neglect.	Go ba kotsing	Motho yoo a nyakago hlokomelo le thekgo ye itšego ka lebaka la maemo a gagwe. E ka ka lebaka la mengwaga, go se itekanele, go šomišwa bošaedi goba go se hlokomelwe.
Wave	Wave	A wave happens when the number of people infected by COVID-19 increases very fast and the number of people in hospitals of dying is very high.	Lephoto	Se se direga ge nomoro ya batho bao ba fetelwago ke COVID-19 e oketšega ka lebelo le bao ba lego bookelong le go hlokošana e le godimo.

METHODOLOGY: The COVID-19 Glossary is a tool designed to simplify and translate the medical and scientific language used during the pandemic. Simple language allows people to communicate complex ideas more effectively and in local languages that people identify with.

The COVID-19 Glossary was developed in a 4 step process:

STEP 1 LIST: A list of commonly used terms to communicate about COVID-19 was created and workshoped with people with various backgrounds and expertise.

STEP 2 DEFINE: Research was done to define each concept.

STEP 3 SIMPLIFY: Workshops with communicators were conducted to determine a simpler word for each commonly used term. Health experts were also consulted to confirm that simplified terms still conveyed terms accurately

STEP 4 TRANSLATE: The glossary of terms and definitions was translated into all 11 official languages by an individual. Each translation was discussed and validated in a language specific workshop.

[Covidcomms.org.za/glossary](https://covidcomms.org.za/glossary)