



SETSWANA COVID-19 GLOSSARY



WASH HANDS KEEP A DISTANCE WEAR YOUR MASK OPEN WINDOWS

SETSWANA COVID-19 GLOSSARY



ENGLISH			SETSWANA	
TERM	PLAIN ENGLISH	DEFINITION	PLAIN SETSWANA	DEFINITION
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.	Go ilwa ke mmele	Ge mmele o ila dilo, ditshupo di ka ba diso mo letlalong, tlhatsa, go gema boima le go tshoga.
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.	Bothata bo bothagang ka morago ga o entiwa	Bothata bo bothagang ka morago ga o entiwa.
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.	Mashole a mmele	Mashole a mmele a lwantsa bolwetse mo mmeleleng.
Asymptomatic infection	Asymptomatic	An infection without symptoms; no signs of illness.	Mogare o se nang ditshupo	Mogare o se nang ditshupo.
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.	Dibakateria	Dibakateria.
Booster dose	Booster dose	An additional dose of a vaccine needed periodically to 'boost' the immune system.	Kokeletso ya moento ka morago ga nako go tiisa masole a mmele	Kokeletso ya moento ka morago ga nako go tiisa masole a mmele.
Breaking news	Breaking news	New and important information.	Dikgang tse di kwa sethoeng	Dikgang tse di kwa sethoeng.
Chest pain	Chest pain	When you feel pain in your chest or heart area.	Mafatla a a bothoko	Mafatla a a bothoko.
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 tsa boitsanape ba bongaka	Diteko tsa boitsanape ba bongaka mo ba leka molelmo kapa moento ore o a dira le go fodisa bolwetse.
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'.	Bolwetse bo bo fetelang go batho ba bangwe	Go na le malwetse/ mogare a a fetelang go batho ba bangwe mola go na le malwetse/mogare o sa feteleng go batho.

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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.	Malwetse a motho a beng nao pele a tshwara ke bolwetse bo bongwe	Malwetse a motho a beng nao pele a tshwara ke bolwetse bo bongwe.
Congregate settings	Gatherings	When many people come together at the same place and at the same time. E.g.: parties, marches, schools, prisons, churches etc.	Dikokoano/ dikopano	Ge batho ba kopane lefelong le tee ka nako e tee joale ka mekete.
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.	Dikgang tsa maaka	Dikgang tsa maaka.
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 tsenwa ke mogare	Go tsenwa ke mogare kapa o bolwetse go tswana le ge motho a gema marothodinyana a motho a tswereng ke mogare wa COVID-19.
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.	Ga molemo o sa tswanelwa go diriswa ke motho ka gore ole kotse ka baka la malwetse abeng nao	Ga molemo o sa tswanelwa go diriswa ke motho ka gore ole kotse ka baka la malwetse abeng nao.
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 was given to them. The group that did not receive the active medicine are called the 'control group'.	Fa go diriwa di teko magare a setlhopa se fiwang moento le se se sa fewang moento	Fa go diriwa di teko magare a setlhopa se fiwang moento le se se sa fewang moento.
Coping	Coping	Being able to get through a difficult experience.	Go kgona	Go kgona go lebana le seemo se boimaa.
Data	Information	Facts, evidence and statistics	Dikgang tsa nnete tse nang le bo paki	Dikgang tsa nnete tse nang le bo paki.
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 fokotsa batho ka mokgwa wa o bolaya	Go fokotsa batho ka mokgwa wa o bolaya.

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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.	Bolwetse jwa go tshwenyega thata mo maikutlong	Bolwetse jwa go tshwenyega thata mo maikutlong.
Diabetic	Diabetic	A person with high or low insulin levels.	Bolwetse ba tshukiri	Bolwetse ba tshukiri.
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 lemoga mogare ka go bona ditshupo tsa bolwetse	Go lemoga mogare ka go bona ditshupo tsa bolwetse.
Dna	DNA	The small chemical that determines how a cell will look and what it will do.	Dikhemikale tsa go bontsha gore disele di tla nna jwang mmeleng wa motho	Dikhemikale tsa go bontsha gore disele di tla nna jwang mmeleng wa motho.
Dose	Dose	The amount of a medicine that you are allowed to take at one time	Selekanyo sa go dirisa molemo	Selekanyo sa go dirisa molemo.
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.	Fa mogare o fetoga go nna thata ore moento o dire	Fa mogare o fetoga go nna thata ore moento o dire.
Dry cough	Dry Cough	A cough that feels like it is coming more from irritation in your throat.	Go gothola go se na sehuba	Go gothola go se na sehuba.
Effective	Works	We say a vaccine “works” when it helps the body fight against a virus or bacteria.	Go dira	Moento o dira fa o kgona go thusa mmele go lwa le mogare.
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.	Tsela e moento o dirang ka yone	Ge moento o dira o ba o kgaona o thibelwa malwetse le megare.
Evidence	Proven facts	Facts or information which tell you whether an idea or belief is true.	Dikgang tse nang le bopaki	Dikgang tse nang le bopaki.
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 ka bo ra-science ge ba batla go tthaloganya moento	Diteko ka bo ra-science ge ba batla go tthaloganya moento.
Exposed/exposure	Exposed	When you have been in contact with a person that has a virus like COVID-19.	Fa o ile wa ba gaoswe le motho a beng le mogare wa COVID-19	Fa o ile wa ba gaoswe le motho a beng le mogare wa 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 fokotsa go phatlalatswa ga mogare wa COVID-19 gore baho ba se lwale ka bontshi	Go fokotsa go phatlalatswa ga mogare wa COVID-19 gore baho ba se lwale ka bontshi.

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Headache	Headache	Pain in your head.	Go opiwa ke tlhogo	Go opiwa ke tlhogo.
High fever	High fever	When your temperature is above 37 degrees, usually leads to sweating.	Letshoroma	Mmele o tshisa ka godimo ga masome a mararo le bosupa a didikirii.
Hotline	Hotline	A phone services that provides specific information.	Mogala o o lelediwang go thusa batho	Mogala o o lelediwang go thusa batho.
Hypertension	Hypertension	High blood pressure.	Kgatelelo e ekwa godimo ya madi	Kgatelelo e ekwa godimo ya madi.
Hypotension	Hypotension	Low blood pressure.	Kgatelelo e ekwa tlase ya madi	Kgatelelo e ekwa tlase ya madi.
Immune response	Immune response	The way you body fights against bacteria, viruses, and substances that appear foreign and harmful.	Go lwa ga masole a mmele	Tsela e masole a mmele a lwantsha mogare/bolwetse.
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.	Masole a mmele	Masole a mmele.
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 entiwa go thibela malwetse	Go entiwa go thibela malwetse.
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.	Fa masole a mmele a na le tsebo ya mogare a kgona o lwantsha bolwetse	Fa masole a mmele a na le tsebo ya mogare a kgona o lwantsha bolwetse.
Immuno-compromised	Immuno-compromised	Having a weak ability for your body to fight a disease because of pre-existing diseases.	Ge mmele wa motho osa kgone go lwantsha mogare ka baka la malwetse a beng nao	Ge mmele wa motho osa kgone go lwantsha mogare ka baka la malwetse a beng nao.
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.	Pele o ka bona ditshupo tsa bolwetse, mogare o ba o phatlalala go dia bolwetse	Pele o ka bona ditshupo tsa bolwetse, mogare o ba o phatlalala go dia bolwetse.
Infectious	Infectious	Contagious/catchy – capable of making an infection.	Bolwetse bo bo fetelang go batho ba bangwe	Bolwetse bo bo fetelang go batho ba bangwe.
Inoculation	Inoculation	Another word for vaccination or immunisation – the process where you become immune to an infectious disease.	Go entiwa go thibela malwetse	Go entiwa go thibela malwetse.

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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.	Tsela e meloma e fapanego e dirisana mmeleng wa mothi, gonwe e oketsa mogale/maatla a bolwetse. Bolela le naka ya gago ka melemo e o e dirisang	Tsela e meloma e fapanego e dirisana mmeleng wa mothi, gonwe e oketsa mogale/maatla a bolwetse. Bolela le naka ya gago ka melemo e o e dirisang.
Jab	Jab	A word that describes getting a vaccine dose.	Go entiwa/ go tlhabiwa	Go entiwa/ go tlhabiwa.
Laboratory		A place equipped for experimental study in a science or for testing and analysis a research.		Lefelo le dirisiwang go dira diteko ke bo ra-science.
Lockdown	Lockdown	A government regulation to limits people's movements and makes certain health behaviours compulsory.	Thibelo ya mesepele	Thibelo ya mesepele ka mmuso.
Mandatory	Compulsory	Required by a law or rule: obligatory/ compulsory.	Go laelwa/ go patelediwa go ya ka molao	Go laelwa/ Go patelediwa go ya ka 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.	Sennye thata	Selo se sennye seo motho a ka se kgone o se bona ka matlho go batlega microscope.
Mimic	Copy	To copy / look-like / imitate something.	Kopolola	Kopolola
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.	Dikhemikale tse nnye tse tsebisang di sele tsa mmele ka mogare o seng o thasela mmele, fela o le teng. Dikhemikala tseo di diriswa go moento	Dikhemikale tse nnye tse tsebisang di sele tsa mmele ka mogare o seng o thasela mmele, fela o le teng. Dikhemikala tseo di diriswa go moento.
Mucus	Mucus	A slime found in the body.	Mamina	Mamina
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.	Ditlhamane	Ditlhamane
Non-pharmaceutical interventions	Health behaviours	Things that every person can do to prevent a disease that does not involve taking medicine.	Tsela e motho a ka e dirisa go thibela bolwetse asa nke molemo	Tsela e motho a ka e dirisa go thibela bolwetse asa nke molemo.
Nurse	Nurse	A health worker that is the first and most regular person to give you care at a medical facility.	Mooki	mooki
Nursing	Nursing	A job where people care for the medical needs of people in clinics and hospitals.	Go oka/ go alafa	Lefelo la o alafa batho e kaba dikilini kapa dipetele.
Open spaces	Open spaces	Places that are outdoors and have a lot of fresh air	Mafelo a a bulegileng	Mafelo a a bulegileng.

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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.	Ge bolwetse/ mogare o phatlhaletse anga/ kgaolong ka bontshi ebile bo tswere bontshi ba batho	Ge bolwetse/mogare o phatlhaletse anga/kgaolong ka bontshi ebile bo tswere bontshi ba batho.
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 go tsaya dipontsho/ disampole/dintlha/ sekai mo nko le molomo go lekola gore motho ona le mogare wa COVID-19	Diteko tsa go tsaya dipontsho/ disampole/dintlha/sekai mo nko le molomo go lekola gore motho ona le mogare wa COVID-19.
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 tse diriwang ke bomannkge ba ba ikemetseng ka nnosi ntle le mmuso	Diteko tse diriwang ke bomannkge ba ba ikemetseng ka nnosi ntle le mmuso.
Placebo	Placebo	Substance or treatment that has no effect on human beings.	Go okobatsa	Molemo o senang maatla go alafa motho.
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.	Ge bontshi ba morafe/sechaba ba enitwe ba fetang masome a supa a diperesente	Ge bontshi ba morafe/sechaba ba enitwe ba fetang masome a supa a diperesente.
PPE	PPE	Personal protective equipment (PPE), is equipment worn to minimize exposure to hazards that cause injuries and illnesses. Masks are part of PPE.	Di diriswa tse go motho a tsireletsang ka tsone	Di diriswa tse go motho a tsireletsang ka tsone
Public health	Public Health	Public health is the process of protecting and improving the health of people and their communities.	Pholo tsa botlhe	Pholo tsa botlhe ke tsela ya go tsireletsa le go kaonafatsa pholo tsa sechaba.
Public spaces	Public spaces	Any public place where people who are not from home can gather.	Mafelo a batho botlhe	Mafelo a batho botlhe.
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.	Ge motho a beng le mogare kapa a nagana o tswere ke mogare a nnela kgakala le batho go thibela go phatlalatsa mogare	Ge motho a beng le mogare kapa a nagana o tswere ke mogare a nnela kgakala le batho go thibela go phatlalatsa mogare.
Register	Register	The process using your phone or computer to give your details so that you can get the vaccine.	Go ikwadisa	Go ikwadisa.
Replicate		When a virus is spreading in your body, it is making more copies of the virus.	Fa mogare o anama le mmele	Fa mogare o anama le mmele.

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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.	Tsela ya o lebelela gore moento o bolokotseile pele o amogelwa ke mmuso	Tsela ya o lebelela gore moento o bolokotseile pele o amogelwa ke mmuso.
Saline	Salt water	A solution of salt in water.	Potokwe ya metse le letswai	Potokwe ya metse le letswai.
Sanitise	Sanitise	To clean you hands with an alcohol based substance.	Go sanetaeza/ go tlosa leswe	Go sanetaeza/ go tlosa leswe.
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.	Mogare wa corona, o tihaselang mmele wa dira gore motho a palelwe ke go gema, o anama ka marothinyana mo moyeng kapa go tshwara motho /lefele le an le marothodi a mogare	Mogare wa corona, o tihaselang mmele wa dira gore motho a palelwe ke go gema, o anama ka marothinyana mo moyeng kapa go tshwara motho /lefele le an le marothodi a mogare.
Screening	Screening	Screening is questions asked to determine a person's risk of infection for a particular disease.	Diputso tsa go batlisisa gore motho ona le mogare	Diputso tsa go batlisisa gore motho ona le mogare.
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.	Ge motho a gorogana le batho go thibela o ba tsela ka mogare	Ge motho a gorogana le batho go thibela o ba tsela ka mogare.
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 ema kgakala le batho ka go tlogela sebaka sa metare o tee le sephatlo go ya godimo	Go ema kgakala le batho ka go tlogela sebaka sa metare o tee le sephatlo go ya godimo.
Soreness	Soreness	Pain in your muscles and joints.	Botlhoko	Botlhoko mo mesefa.
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.	Mogare wa COVID-19 o supa ona le motswe o nnye. Motswe o o na le di poroteine tse boshula tse thusang mogare wa COVID-19 go tsena mo mmeleng wa motho	Mogare wa COVID-19 o supa ona le motswe o nnye. Motswe o o na le di poroteine tse boshula tse thusang mogare wa COVID-19 go tsena mo mmeleng wa motho.
Susceptible	Vulnerable	When a person can get sick quickly or because of pre-existing diseases could get very sick.	Ge motho a tswarwa ke bolwetse ka pela ka lebaka la malwetse a beng nao	Ge motho a tswarwa ke bolwetse ka pela ka lebaka la malwetse a beng nao.

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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.	Ditshupo tsa bolwetse	Ditshupo tsa bolwetse. Ditshupo tsa mogare wa COVID-19 ke letshoroma, go lapa, go opiwa ke tlhogo, go gothola go se na sehuba, go lapa, go latlhegela ke monkgo, go thibana dinko le diso tsa mometso.
Technology	Technology	New tools or processes.	Maranyane/ thekenoloji	Maranyane/ thekenoloji.
Tight chest	Tight chest	When a person's chest hurts and they feel like breathing is difficult.	Mafatlha a a thibaneng	Mafatlha a a thibaneng.
Tiredness	Tiredness	Feeling tire more than usual	Go lapa	Go lapa
Transmission	Transmission	Is the passing/spreading of a disease from an infected individual or group to a previously uninfected individual or group.	Go anamisa bolwetse	Go anamisa bolwetse.
Transmit	Pass on	Cause (something) to pass on from one person or place to another. E.g.: COVID-19.	Go fetisetsa	Go fetisetsa
Trial	Test	A test or experiment, usually conducted under specific condition.	Diteko	Diteko
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	Molemo o tlhabiwang mmele go thibela le go lwantsa mogare.
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.	Ge motho a tsaya nakogo tlhabiwa moento ka gore a tsaba/boifa	Ge motho a tsaya nakogo tlhabiwa moento ka gore a tsaba/boifa
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	Boswafi/ megota	Boswafi/ megota
Ventilation	Ventilation	The provision of fresh air to a room, building or building. A space with good airflow is well ventilated.	Lefelo la go tsenya phefo kapa phefo e e tlhagisang mowa o o phepha	lefelo la go tsenya phefo kapa phefo e e tlhagisang mowa o o phepha
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.	Mofuta wa mogare o senang maatla o diriswa go moento gore mmele o kgone go tlhaganya le go lwantsa mogare/ bolwetse ge o thasela mmele	Mofuta wa mogare o senang maatla o diriswa go moento gore mmele o kgone go tlhaganya le go lwantsa mogare/ bolwetse ge o thasela mmele.

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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.	Mogare	Mogare
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 mogare	Ge mogare o fetoga go ya ka moo tswarang mmele.
Vulnerable	Vulnerable	A person in need of special care, support, or protection because of age, disability, or risk of abuse or neglect.	Go tlhaselwa bonolo	Go tlhaselwa bonolo.
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.	Makhubu	Makhubu a direga ge palo ya batho ba ba tswerego ke mogare e oketsega/ ele 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 workshopped 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.

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