

## “Plandemic” and “Hunger Virus”: A Morpho-pragmatic Study of Coronavirus Related Neologisms

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### Abstract

This study analyses some neologisms that were created by some Nigerian users of English language as a result of the global coronavirus pandemic. The theoretical framework considered for this study is van Dijk’s Context Models and Lieb’s Process Model of Words Formation. A corpus of one hundred and ninety-five neologisms were selected from social media, electronic media, print media, and participants’ observation, particularly between February and December, 2020. The study identifies six discursive contexts: context of preventive protocols, context of identifying the condition, context of treatment, context of enforcement of restriction order, context of supportive measure, and context of corruption. The findings further reveal that the discursive contexts are indexed by acronyms, simple words, compound words, blended words, clipped words, unusual collocations, and phrasal/clausal creations. The creations were meant to describe the consequential circumstances in the health emergency in the Nigerian sociolinguistic milieu. The linguistic implications include the fact that the resources of English as Second Language (ESL) in Nigeria are rich enough to attend to the communication exigencies of the non-native speakers. The study concludes that the neologisms were devised by the interlocutors for the purposes of public enlightenment, expression of hope and collaboration, and to solicit general compliance with the preventive and treatment protocols in order to flatten the COVID-19 curve.

**Keywords:** Neologisms, Coronavirus, context, morphological process, Nigeria

### Introduction

The ravaging Coronavirus pandemic has exerted pressure not only on the health sector, but also on socio-economic and linguistic life of people across the globe, including Nigeria. For example, the pandemic has had a devastating toll on medical facilities and personnel, hence, claiming the lives of many people. Socio-economically, the pandemic has imposed restrictions on social interactions among people and nations, which has led to economic down turn. From the linguistic dimension, the pandemic has induced need-based neologisms in Nigeria, and other parts of the world. This is particularly because the health emergency required appropriate linguistic creations to communicate the pandemic and the complexities associated with it. These neologisms account for meaning situation during the pandemic. The overall goal of the Coronavirus related neologisms is to enhance the “exchange of

information, experiences, knowledge, emotions, ideas and thoughts” (Ellah, 2017, p.102) about the disease. This explains why Uwen, Basse and Nta (2020, p. 399) assert that the “situation has created the pressure for the stimulation of a changing linguistic behaviour that enhances English”. Neologism is operationalised here as new words and expressions with new meanings or existing ones with meaning shifts and extensions. Such creations are necessitated by sociolinguistic needs of the people, especially the need to discuss new phenomenon and concepts in defined sociolinguistic environments. In this context, “explicational strategies help in the appropriate interpretation of the discourse” (Ellah & Uwen, 2020, p. 115).

The thrust of this study is therefore, to examine the discursive contexts of COVID-19 related discourse, and neologisms as need-based linguistic creations in Nigeria since their use with

the spatial and temporal context of the pandemic appear to have (global and) national intelligibility.

### **Situating this research**

Coronavirus (COVID-19) is one of the deadliest pandemics ravaging the world today. Since its discovery in Wuhan Province of China in December, 2019; and its global transmission rate and unprecedented fatalities across over 200 countries (World Health Organization (WHO)), the disease seems to have defied collective scientific collaborations to yield positive result in terms of the discovery and production of reliable and effective vaccine. This situation remains very worrisome. The unpleasant circumstance ignited suggestions that led to the declaration of the pandemic as a global health emergency by WHO, as the world combats it amid daily rising death toll. In Nigeria, for instance, deaths arising from the infection with its attendant multi-sectoral crisis and collateral damage informed the declaration of the pandemic as a common enemy. This situation has further exacerbated fear and anxiety in individuals, health authorities and the governments ([www.who.int](http://www.who.int); [www.warldemetre.info](http://www.warldemetre.info); [www.ecdc.europa.eu](http://www.ecdc.europa.eu); [www.covid19.ncdc.gov.ng](http://www.covid19.ncdc.gov.ng)). Though, the infection figure appears to be decreasingly fluctuating globally, much irreparable damage has already been done.

Basically, COVID-19 has similar trend of transmission from country to country and city to city while the rate and number of cases, deaths and recoveries differ from nation to nation. Although studies have revealed that COVID-19 can be detected in persons with symptoms of fever, cough, sneezing, shortness of breath among others, there is the tendency of asymptomatic transmission and spreads rapidly in large populations irrespective of age, class, colour, gender and level of development (Poudel & Sylva, 2020; Luu, 2020). There is no effective cure of COVID-19 known in the public domain as at the time of this study in 2020. What is in place is the hygiene advisory propagated by the WHO with some local workable response strategies developed by some authorities of different countries: regular hand washing, social and physical distancing, use of hand sanitizers, staying at home and aggressive enlightenment, among

other preventive measures as being safe habits to avoid contracting the virus (Osayomi, 2020; [www.who.int](http://www.who.int); [www.covid19.ncdc.gov.ng](http://www.covid19.ncdc.gov.ng)).

In the midst of this bleak situation is the expansion of linguistic resources arising from the creation of new words and expressions that enable people not only to express themselves, “but to perform different actions in different interactive or communicative contexts” (Ellah & Nta, 2020, p. 148). This study therefore, engages such newly created words and expressions in the Nigerian sociolinguistic milieu.

### **Literature review**

The Coronavirus outbreak has stimulated many researches globally. These studies are however, predominantly scientific and medical in nature with concerted efforts and collaborations to provide clues and therapeutic vaccines to stem the scourge. Some of these studies have attempted to trace the history, and describe the nature of the virus. For example, Fung and Liu (2019) state that Coronaviruses are a group of enveloped viruses with nonsegmented, single-strand and positive-sense RNA genomes which infect vertebrates including human beings causing respiratory diseases. The physiological implication is that the disease affects the normal breathing of human beings, which ultimately leads to death. Also, Poudel and Sylvia (2020), opine that the symptoms of the disease include fever, long infection and breathing difficulty which could result to death if not properly managed.

Tracing its origin, Nadeem (2020) reveals that COVID-19 was initially observed in the Wuhan Province of China in late 2019 from where it spread around the world causing very tough time in the fight to curb its ravaging effects. In another study, Luu (2020) points out that the WHO labelled the virus COVID-19 on February 11, 2020 and declared it as public health emergency of international concern upon the confirmation of the novelty of the virus, the progressive global spread and the nonexistence of therapeutic and preventive vaccine. The first official record and national index case of COVID-19 in Nigeria was, according to Kalu (2020), on February 27, 2020, upon the arrival of an infected Italian in Lagos amid a dilapidated health care system and ill-preparedness to contain the virus. Corroborating

Kalu's claim, Ozili (2020) adds that the structural weakness in Nigeria's infrastructure amid the pandemic will trigger off unavoidable economic crisis. However, other scholars make positive predictions that, with the activation of emergency operation centres for the coordination and an intensified level of preparedness, gathering from experiences in the combat against polio and ebola epidemics, Nigeria would likely overcome Coronavirus (Unah, 2020; Ebenso & Otu, 2020).

From a linguistic perspective, Obe (2020) opines that Coronavirus metonymically stands for a complex set of circumstances that have stirred the use of language resources to describe them. Also, Luu (2020) explains that the outbreak and spread of Coronavirus has affected the semantics of words, stressing that the more such words are repeated in contexts, they become normalised and accepted in the description of related events. In another study, Stewart (2020) rather blames the media for fear-inducing reporting that create panic among the populace. The complex situation, the created words in repeated contexts and the media, in addition to other discourse activities, have necessarily generated need-based linguistic creations in COVID-19 related discourse activated by the pandemic. On this, Uwen and Ushie (forthcoming), emphasise that the creators and consumers of the linguistic creations have common "socio-cognitive attachment and ability to align with the discursive strategy utilized to decrypt the multiplicity of shared sociocultural inferences and contextual affordances which bear the force of meaning signals." The shared experience in the unpleasant situation necessitated the creations with assigned meanings to communicate the scourge.

On the creation of words for certain situations, Uwen and Ekpe (2018) in their study on language and national development citing the security organisations in Nigeria as a case study, affirm that interactants make use of unique expressions in peculiar circumstances. Uwen (2019), in another study on the morphological features in the language of Nigerian paramilitary, opines that such creations are institutional and often follow conventional words formation processes. Particularly, Nigerians are found to often coin and use English with contextual

meanings limited to the interlocutors within the sociolinguistic environment. It is the situated environment that "determines the referential and contextual meaning" (Uwen, 2020, p. 135). On this note, is necessary, therefore, to carry out an analysis of new words such as "plandemic", "hunger virus" and other neologisms in order to describe their contextual usage the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic discourse in the global and Nigerian experience.

### **Theoretical framework**

The global and Nigerian sociolinguistic environments have relevant influence on the neologisms and meanings which define the context of the 2020 COVID-19 discourse. This implies that a theoretic framework that is consonance with the word formation process and contextualisation will be most appropriate to account for the neologisms and their contextual interpretations. This study, therefore, adopts van Dijk's (2008, 2009) context models and Lieb's (2013) theory of process model of words formation. The theories are anchored on the conception that extralinguistic factors and context shape meanings of words generated through morphological processes. van Dijk's context models propose that language users adapt their discourse patterns and utterances meanings to the prevailing social conditions occurring in the immediate linguistic environment. The models emphasise the notion of appropriateness and exercise of strategic control function on the manner of use in terms of appropriate production of conversations during speech events. The activation and reactivation of the models is often deployed in conversational activities involving participants sharing same or similar socio-cultural experience within a definite linguistic environment. Such "communicative activities aimed at transmitting shared experience" (Uwen & Ukam, 2019, p. 125). Lieb's theory of process model of words formation on the other hand, accentuates the rudimentary processes of word formation, and interprets the procedures involved in a unified way. The theory specifies the distinction between what is morphological and syntactic in the formation of words, the interlink and paradigms with insightful details as it applies in English. The theories are relevant to this study because they account for the morphological

processes for words creation and the contextual appropriation of the lexical items and expressions with meanings attachment that are mutually intelligible to interlocutors with a common experience.

### **Methodology**

The data for this study were elicited from primary and secondary sources. Specifically, one hundred and ninety-five neologisms relating to COVID-19 discourse were purposively selected from social media platforms, reading of newspapers and listening to radio and watching television (enabled by the stay-at-home order of the Federal Government), as well as irregular and limited participation on social interaction (arising from the social distancing protocol). The data were collected between February and December, 2020. This period is significant because it witnessed the highest level of the pandemic-induced infection and mortalities, which led to lockdown and international travel ban. The data were then subjected to a morpho-pragmatic analysis.

### **Analysis and findings**

The analysis of this study is structured to illustrate the contextual categorisation of the selected data. A detailed analysis of the identified contexts is then conducted citing the morphological classification of the neologisms that index the different contexts. Some of the neologisms are new creations with new meanings, while others bear meaning extensions that describe the prevailing health situation. In doing this, six discursive contexts were found to dominate the discourse of COVID-19: context of preventive protocols, context of identifying the condition, context of treatment, context of enforcement of restriction order, context of supportive measure, and context of corruption. These contexts are characterised by acronyms, simple words, compound words, blended words, and clipped words. The analysis also reveals the use of uncommon collocations, and phrasal/clausal creations. The words classes that the expressions belong are represented by N (noun), Adj (adjective), V (verb) and Adv (adverb). The contexts and the neologisms that characterise the Coronavirus discourse are presented below.

#### **Context of preventive protocols**

Preventive Protocols (PP) is related to the advice or measures provided on how one could be protected from contracting COVID-19 thereby, preventing the spread of the disease. Some of these measures include hand washing, social distancing, use of nose mask, among others. This context is characterised by compound words (e.g. self-isolation), blending (e.g. hanitizer, infodemic), acronyms (e.g. PPE). Some coined collocations are also created to meet the communication needs of Nigerians within the context of preventive protocols. Let us consider the following interaction between Speaker A and B:

Excerpt 1:

Speaker A: How can one prevent oneself in crowds from contracting this coronavirus?

Speaker B: If one must go out, then one must maintain *social distancing* and other *coronavirus advisory*.

From Excerpt 1 above in which Speaker A seeks advice on the preventive measures against the disease, Speaker B creatively deploys collocations between *social* and *distancing* (safe physical distance between individuals) on one hand, and *coronavirus* and *advisory* (professional advice relating to COVID-19) on the other hand to discursively index some preventive measures against the disease. Speaker B deliberately did not list all the coronavirus advisories such as hand washing, covering of one's mouth with handkerchief while coughing, among others, because of their shared knowledge of the coronavirus advisory.

In another instance, the interactants deploy newly created expressions in the Nigerian sociolinguistic space to expansively index the context of prevention:

Excerpt 2:

Speaker C: The Cross River State Government has commenced the enforcement of *no mask, no movement*. That is to say from today, you cannot move around without wearing the nose mask.

Speaker D: I think that could help as a preventive measure and also to curb the spread. Just that some Nigerians are still believing that *coronavirus is a big man disease*.

Speaker E: *Corona no dey fear face o*, whether you are rich or poor. In fact, *the rich are afraid to*

*go outside, and the poor are afraid to stay at home.*

**Speaker F:** For sure! *Hunger virus is spreading faster than coronavirus.* It is deadlier and more dangerous. That is why a lot of us *prefer food to electricity.*

From Excerpt 2 above, the use of *no mask, no movement* shows the preventive measure that has been put in place by the Cross River State Government in order to control the spread of the

**Table I: Neologisms relating to preventive protocols**

Word	Word class	Morphological process	Contextual meaning
Self-isolation	N	Compounding	Self-confinement by anyone who has been exposed to the virus especially overseas.
Hanitizer	N	Blending (from hand and sanitizer)	An alcohol-based liquid composition recommended to be used to disinfect the palms and other high contact surfaces.
Infodemic	N	Blending (from information and pandemic)	Relevant information on coronavirus pandemic.
Social distancing	Adj + N	Collocation	Maintaining a safe distance of about two metres between one and the other; particularly persons from different households.
Coronavirus greetings	N + N	Collocation	Exchange of pleasantries other than direct body contacts.
Coronavirus advisory	N+N	Compounding	Professional advice on preventive protocol.
PPE		Acronym	Personal Protective Equipment
Isolation/quarantine	N	Simple/lone word	The confinement of infected persons or persons suspected to have had contact with infected person(s), particularly by health authorities to look out for the symptoms, medical attention and/or control the spread of coronavirus.

disease. Also, as a preventive measure, *the rich are afraid to go outside* for fear of contracting the disease, while the poor on the contrary *are afraid to stay at home* so as not to be killed by *hunger virus* (hunger) which according to Speaker F is believed to be deadlier than Coronavirus itself.

The neologisms relating to the context of preventive protocols are summarised in Table I below:

## 5.2. Context of identifying the condition

This context describes the COVID-19 state of an individual. It covers the description of the disease and its symptoms. This context is characterised mainly by acronyms (e.g. SARS-CoV),

collocations (e.g. Index case) among others which are used identify the symptoms and condition of the disease. The neologisms relating to the context of identifying the condition are summarised in Table II below:

**Table II: Neologisms relating to identifying the condition**

<b>Word</b>	<b>Word class</b>	<b>Morphological process</b>	<b>Contextual meaning</b>
Coronavirus/COVID-19	N	Blend/acronym	A disease initially observed in the Wuhan Province of China spreading across the globe with increasing death toll.
SARS-CoV	N	Acronym	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus
MERS-CoV	N	Acronym	Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus.
Index case	Adj + N	Collocation	The earliest confirmed case (person) with coronavirus (in Nigeria).
Tracking	V	Affixation	A technological follow-up mechanism to get hold of contacts with infected persons.
Coronic look	Adj + N	Collocation	Looking feverish and restless.
Coronic cough	Adj + N	Collocation	Coughing and sneezing simultaneously and consistently.
Escapee	N		A person who forcefully escapes from an isolation (treatment) centre.
Incubation period	N +N	Collocation	The length of time between coronavirus infection and obvious clinical symptoms.
Active cases	Adj + N	Collocation	Patients yet to respond positively to treatment.
Confirmed cases	V + N	Collocation	Number of persons who tested positive for coronavirus.
Imported cases	V + N	Collocation	Infected persons travelling into Nigeria from other countries.
Community transmission	N + N	Collocation	Cases arising from unsafe contacts with unsuspecting infected persons in the community and places with large populations.
Covidiot	N	Blending (from COVID-19 + idiot)	A stupid person who stubbornly ignores preventive protocols and needlessly spread coronavirus to unsuspecting persons.
Corobaba	N	Blending (from Coronavirus + baba)	A codemixed term that describes an elderly person who survives the infection.
Coro, corona	N	Clipping	A disease initially observed in the Wuhan Province of China spreading across the globe with increasing death toll.

HUNVID-19	N	Acronym	Hunger virus disease (coined by Nigerians) whose symptoms are similar to COVID-19.
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### Context of treatment

This context accounts for the care of infected patients. Disease treatment deals with the management and care of patients for their cure of their medical conditions. Disease management “consists of a group of coherent interventions designed to prevent or manage one or more chronic conditions using a systematic, multidisciplinary approach and potentially employing multiple treatment modalities” (Schrijvers, 2009). The data reveals that the discourse of treatment and management of COVID-19 was dominated by compound words (e.g. self-isolation, lockdown), and acronyms (e.g. NRS, PTF). Most of the acronyms in this context were deployed to describe regulatory bodies and committees set up by the federal and states governments. New forms of collocations were also created in the context of treatment and

management of the disease. They are exemplified in Excerpt 3 below:

Excerpt 3:

My dear, life is no longer safe especially in the *risk States*. With the very few *molecular laboratories*, I mean the *testing centres* and ill-equipped *isolation centres*, *selective attention* and the spate of *community transmission*, the only remedy is to remain at home.

Excerpt 3 above shows the lamentation of a citizen who is apparently not satisfied with the treatment and management of the disease. This situation led to the utilisation of collocations such as *molecular laboratories*, *testing centres*, *isolation centres*, *selective attention* to point to the context of treatment and management of coronavirus. The neologisms relating to the context of treatment of COVID-19 are summarised in Table III below:

**Table III: Neologisms relating to treatment**

Word	Word class	Morphological process	Contextual meaning
PTF	N	Acronym	Presidential Task Force on COVID-19
NRS	N	Acronym	National Response Strategy
CRT	N	Acronym	COVID-19 Response Team
CIC	N	Acronym	COVID-19 Information Centre
CACS	N	Acronym	Community Active Case(s) Search
RRMC	N	Acronym	Response Resource Mobilization Committee (in Ekiti State)
SSCC	N	Acronym	State Standing Committee on COVID-19 (in Kaduna State)
CSC	N	Acronym	COVID-19 Squadron Committee (in Kogi State)
CCC	N	Acronym	Coronavirus Containment Committee (in Kano State)
PHEOCC	N	Acronym	Public Health Emergency Operations Centre for COVID-19 (in Borno State)
Emergency evacuation	N + N	Collocation	Airlifting of citizens of other countries from Nigeria to their home countries.
Improvised	Adj + N	Collocation	Non-medical nose mask that is made of

mask			fabric or other materials.
Rapid assessment	Adj + N	Collocation	Regular assessment of the capacity of the treatment centres by authorised medical teams.

### Context of enforcement of restriction order

This context deals with the implementation of the restriction order put in place by relevant authorities in order to prevent the spread of the disease. Restriction order in this context pertains to the limitation or control of people's movements and associations. Such restrictions include inter-states and international travel bans, ban on public gathering of more than

fifty people, ban of eateries, night clubs, among others. This situation led to the creation of predominantly compound words such as new words and phrases such as *lockdown*, *shutdown*, among others which were deployed to restrict the movement of people, and limit socio-economic activities in the country. The neologisms relating to the context of enforcement of restriction order are summarised in Table IV below:

**Table IV: Neologisms relating to enforcement of restriction order**

Word	Word class	Morphological process	Contextual meaning
Lockdown	N	Compounding	The official closure of activities in all sectors and restriction of aerial, vehicular and human movements.
Shutdown	N	Compounding	Stoppage of all human contacts related activities
Stay-at-home	N	Compounding	Restriction of movements by one or more members of a household to their residence.
Corona holiday	Adj + N	Collocation	Sudden long holiday declared by the government as a result of the coronavirus pandemic.
Partial lockdown	Adj + N	Collocation	Selective closure of some sectors and restriction of movement for a selected population depending on the services they render.
Total lockdown	Adj + N	Collocation	Complete closure of all sectors and restriction of movement except for essential workers.

### Context of supportive measures

Supportive measures deal with the emotional and material assistance given to people. The outbreak of coronavirus led to the creation of new words and expressions in the discourse of COVID-19 related help rendered to people. This

assistance came in form of medical advice, donation of medical equipment and facilities, financial assistance, and donation of food items. This context is dominated by collocations as summarised in Table V below:

**Table V: Neologisms relating to supportive measures**

Word/expressions	Word class	Morphological process	Contextual meaning
COVID-19 allowance	N + N	Collocation	Special allowance paid to health workers.
Coronavirus palliatives	N + N	Collocation	Funds and materials donated by the government, corporate bodies and individuals to vulnerable Nigerians.

Covid-19 donations	N + N	Collocation	All donations in cash and kind meant to fight the pandemic.
Stimulus package	Adj+ N	Collocation	Palliatives intended to stimulate citizens' wellbeing and business activities

### Context of corruption

Ellah (2019, p. 114) describes corruption as “any dishonest and fraudulent behaviour by those in power”. He further asserts that “corruption has become endemic among most Nigerian leaders”. Some neologisms are contextually created to index the corrupt tendencies of some government officials who dishonestly and fraudulently appropriated the money and other relief materials that were donated by individuals, organisations, and western countries, to themselves. This can be instantiated with the compound word *COVID-419*. In Nigerian English, *419* means a fraudster. So, the neologism *COVID-419* is used in this context to describe the corrupt government officials who allegedly misappropriated the monies and other relief materials that were meant for COVID-19 patients and other vulnerable citizens.

In another instance, the use of the collocation, *selective attention* is created to highlight the

corrupt tendencies of government officials, especially the medical personnel who pay less or no medical attention to the less privileged patients, while the privileged patients are given full medical attention. Let us consider the following interaction where the context of corruption is highlighted:

#### Excerpt 5:

**Speaker G:** What about that the *COVID-19 relief fund*? The government said it is *war against COVID-19*. So, let's watch how they fight the war.

**Speaker H:** Which fund, bros? Watch out, *the COVID-19 fund will be looted* or even *relooted*!

**Speaker G:** No! They said it is in *special TSA account o*. Akuko. We dey God hand shaa.

In Excerpt 5 above, Speaker H deploys the lexical item *relooted* to pragmatically communicate the corrupt tendencies of most Nigerians who habitually embezzle public funds. The neologisms relating to the context of corruption are summarised in Table VI below:

**Table VI: Neologisms relating to corruption**

Word	Word class	Morphological process	Contextual meaning
COVID-419	N	Compounding	Suspected fraudulent financial activities by COVID-19 officials.
Selective attention	Adj + N	Collocation	The abandonment of the less privileged patients to attend to those of influential backgrounds.
Plandemic	N	Coinage	Falsification of COVID-19 infections and death toll figures by government officials in order to create panic and attract donations.

### Conclusion

In this study, we have shown that six discursive contexts are realisable in the discourse of coronavirus, namely context of preventive protocols, context of identifying the condition, context of treatment, context of enforcement of restriction order, context of supportive measure, and context of corruption. It is also demonstrated

in the study that these contexts are characterised by neologisms which are drawn from acronyms, compound words, blended words, and clipped words, uncommon collocations, and phrasal/clausal creations. The linguistic considerations are prominently items from standard English, Nigerian Pidgin, coinages and borrowing.

The constructions as analysed were collated through investigations into the daily linguistic choices collectively used by the enumerated segments of discourse participants. They included government officials, health authorities and organizations, coalition groups, print, electronic and social media interactants. However, the spread of the respondents is not enough to claim that the study has exhaustively collated the creations used to describe Coronavirus as well as the complex circumstances and linguistic pressure it generated. The similar pattern of its spread and the sociolinguistic peculiarities of the over 200 countries affected by the pandemic had possibly informed the deployment of language resources that are contextually comprehensible in the global space while others are mutually intelligible within nations including Nigeria as illustrated in the research. For instance, while constructions like coronavirus, asymptomatic, index case, common enemy, social distancing,

SARS-CoV and high contact surfaces have global mutual intelligibility, coro, escapee, hunger virus, HUNVID-20, SSCC, PTF, selective attention and COVID-419 are creations with restricted contextual meanings to Nigerian interactants during the period of the pandemic.

The Coronavirus, in addition to being an organism, as the study has established, is used to represent, describe and discuss a sequence of complex circumstances through the appropriation of needs-based constructions. Nigerians used the linguistic resources as demonstrated in the study to aggressively enlighten the public, promote acceptance and compliance with preventive, containment, treatment, recovery and post-infection measures for lives to return to normalcy which is the collective goal for which the constructions were deployed to particularly achieve.

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