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EBOLA-ASSOCIATED TERMS IN HAUSA, IGBO AND YORUBA

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Abstract

The West African Ebola outbreak of 2014 was declared a public health emergency of international concern under the International Health Regulations by the World Health Organisation (WHO) Director-General. In spite of the devastating nature of Ebola, many Nigerians do not have access to information on the disease in the language they understand best. This study therefore translates Ebola-associated terms into Nigeria's three major languages (i.e. Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba) with a view to making information on Ebola accessible to the grassroots population. It also embarked on a survey of 9 purposively selected states where the major languages are predominantly spoken as L1 in order to determine the level of stakeholders' familiarity with Ebola as well as their opinions on the need for Ebola-associated lexicon in Nigerian indigenous languages.

Keywords: Ebola-associated terms, terminology translation, lexical modernisation, Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba.

1.0 Introduction

Ebola virus disease (EVD) first appeared in 1976 in two simultaneous outbreaks in Nzara, South Sudan, and in Yambuku, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). In DRC, it occurred in a village near the Ebola River, from which the disease derives its name. However, the largest and most complex Ebola outbreak since the Ebola virus was discovered occurred in West Africa from March 2014. Several cases and deaths were recorded. According to World Health Organisation (WHO) reports (2014), 3,515 persons died of Ebola in Liberia, 2,977 in Sierra Leone, 1,797 in Guinea and 8 in Nigeria. It started in Guinea and spread to Sierra Leone, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal and Mali. The West African outbreak was declared a public health emergency of international concern under the International Health Regulations (2005) by the WHO Director-General.

The virus family Filoviridae includes three genera: Cuevavirus, Marburgvirus, and Ebolavirus. Five species have been identified; namely, Zaire, Bundibugyo, Sudan, Reston and Tai Forest. Bundibugyo ebolavirus, Zaire ebolavirus, and Sudan ebolavirus have been associated with large outbreaks in Africa. The virus that caused the 2014 West African outbreak belongs to the Zaire species (WHO 2016).

Fruit bats of the Pteropodidae family are natural Ebola virus hosts. Ebola is introduced into the human population through close contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected animals such as chimpanzees, gorillas, fruit bats, monkeys, forest antelope and porcupines found ill or dead in the rainforest. It spreads through human-to-human transmission via direct contact with similar fluids listed above.

The Ebola virus came into Nigeria in July 2014 through a Liberian, Patrick Sawyer, who flew into the country on 20 July, 2014 and died five days later in a hospital in Lagos. Since then, Ebola has become a major public health issue in the country.

The most effective means of controlling Ebola outbreaks and reducing human transmission, according to WHO (2016), are community engagement and raising awareness of risk factors. However, these measures can only be effectively sustained if relayed in the language that people understand best. The availability of appropriate

terminology in the language of the grassroots' population is crucial to the treatment and management of this disease. It is for this reason that we translate the lexicon of Ebola into Nigeria's three major languages – Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba – with the hope that this study will prompt more Ebola terminology translations in other West African languages.

1.1 The need for Ebola terminology development in Nigerian languages

Emphasising the need for continuous terminology planning, UNESCO (2005: v) notes that "a language that lags behind in its terminology for a given domain risks losing the ability to communicate in that subject over time". According to Madzimbamuto (2012: 132), "from a medical perspective, patients prefer information in their own language, but in Africa the development of such technical language has been neglected". In Nigeria, as in many African countries, information on Ebola takes place in English or any other European language. Yet, many people do not have access to this information because of low literacy rates in English. Making matters worse is the fact that health practitioners lack the terminology in indigenous languages to pass on information on Ebola and other epidemics essentially because "technical knowledge develops through formal education in English rather than the home African language" (Madzimbamuto 2012: 132). Kruger (2008) also lamented the difficulties many language communities have had to go through as they struggled to communicate health information to their health givers and to overcome terminology considered vulgar and embarrassing.

The realisation that behavioural change is only possible when people are familiar with the appropriate terminology of infectious diseases in their own language has propelled some previous studies to focus on the lexicon of HIV and AIDS in some African languages. They include Ogechi (2005) with respect to Kenya, Moto (2004) with respect to Malawi, Reddy (2004) with respect to Zimbabwe, Horn (2004) with respect to South Africa, and Igboanusi, Odoje & Ibrahim(2017fc.) with respect to Nigeria. Works on the lexicon of Ebola in African languages are non-existent. In Nigeria, not much linguistic attention has been paid to Ebola. Available studies (e.g. Abia, Essien & Abia 2015) and newspaper write-ups have adopted epidemiological approach to the study of Ebola by concentrating on its spread patterns. The present study translates Ebola terminology into Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba in order to facilitate communication and make discourse on the epidemic accessible to the grassroots. It is also our hope that health practitioners, NGOs and all those who are associated with Ebola control will be able to use the appropriate terminology in these languages while relating with the general public.

2. Data collection and sampling

Data for this study were collected from a nationwide survey and language-specific workshops. The survey provided data for the evaluation of respondents' familiarity with Ebola and the opinions of stakeholders about having Ebola-associated lexicon in Nigeria's major languages. The language-specific workshop provided data for the Ebola-associated terms.

2.1 The survey data

In order to determine the extent of familiarity with Ebola in Nigeria as well as the respondents' views about creating terms for Ebola-associated discourse in Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba, we undertook a survey covering 9 purposively selected states in the country. 1,800 copies of questionnaire were filled in by 50 civil servants, 50 students in tertiary level institutions, 25 people living with HIV/AIDS, 25 market men/women, 25 artisans and 25 medical personnel in each of the following 9 states: Kano, Katsina and Sokoto (for Hausa); Anambra, Enugu and Imo states (for Igbo); and Ekiti, Ogun and Oyo states (for Yoruba). Although the major languages are spoken as L1 in more than 9 states in Nigeria, the selected ones are representative of other states where the major languages are spoken as L1.

Two research assistants assisted in administering and collating 200 copies of the questionnaire in each state surveyed. While the states were purposively selected to reflect areas in which the three major languages are dominantly spoken as L1, respondents were randomly selected. In each state, we deliberately administered more than 200 copies of the questionnaire to account for mortality and for those who did not complete the questionnaire properly. We meticulously sorted out the questionnaire and rejected those which were either not completely filled in or wrongly completed; thereby selecting only 200 properly selected ones per state. We insisted on the same number of respondents for each state for ease of analysis and comparisons.

The questionnaire was piloted twice, first with a group of postgraduate students in the University of Ibadan and second with the participating research assistants. Modifications were made essentially in the wording of the questions following suggestions. All the parties involved (both the research students and respondents) were clearly informed about the purpose of the survey and told that participation was voluntary. Below is the discussion of the survey data.

Table 1: Have you heard of a disease known as Ebola?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 No Response	17	2.2	2.2	2.2
	1 Yes	1740	95.4	95.4	97.6
	2 No	43	2.4	2.4	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0	

The disease "Ebola" seems very well known in Nigeria probably as a result of the level of fear created by the endemic when it was witnessed in the country. In addition to fear, a widespread publicity was mounted nationwide to control the epidemic. Consequently, as much as 95.4% of respondents claimed familiarity with the disease.

Table 2: Creating terms for Ebola discourses in Nigerian languages will be helpful in managing the endemics?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 No Response	120	6.7	6.7	6.7
	1 Yes	1577	87.6	87.6	94.3
	2 No	103	5.7	5.7	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0	

Given the high level of familiarity with Ebola, we sought to know what respondents felt about creating Ebola discourses in Nigerian indigenous languages. 87.6% of respondents thought that creating terms for Ebola discourses in the three major languages will be helpful in managing the endemic. To further evaluate the views of respondents on the availability of Ebola-associated terms in indigenous languages, more specific questions were asked (see table 3).

Table 3: Level of usefulness of Ebola-associated terms in the local languages

		SA	A	SD	D
1	A better understanding of Ebola in my language will reduce the fear of this disease.	1072 (59.6%)	583 (32.4%)	65 (3.6%)	69 (3.8%)
2	An understanding of Ebola in Nigerian languages can lead to local solutions for this endemic	710 (39.4)	771 (42.8%)	118 (6.6%)	172 (9.6%)
3	At the moment, there are many Ebola terms that are not available in Nigerian languages which make it difficult to use such languages in discussions with health practitioners.	671 (37.3%)	760 (42.2%)	148 (8.2%)	180 (10.0%)
4	It is difficult to understand Ebola terms in English.	358 (19.9%)	574 (31.9%)	392 (21.8%)	425 (23.6%)
5	It will be more appropriate to have equivalents of Ebola terms in Nigerian languages	765 (42.5%	766 (42.6%)	109 (6.1%)	112 (6.2%)
6	I prefer to be instructed in my language on how to use my medication and preventive measures.	838 (46.6%)	703 39.1%	95 (5.3%)	131 7.3%
7	Using local languages will allow more inclusion in the campaign to improve personal hygiene which helps to prevent the spread of Ebola	1023 (56.8%)	624 (34.7%)	48 (2.7%)	66 (3.7%)

(Strongly Agree=SA; Agree=A; Strongly Disagree=SD; Disagree=D

There is no doubt that a better understanding of Ebola in the speaker's own native language will reduce the fear associated with the disease. 92% of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed (SA) while only 7.4% either disagreed or strongly disagreed (SD) (Item 1). It is also widely believed that a good understanding of Ebola in Nigerian local languages can lead to the invention of local solutions for the epidemic (Item 2). This statement was attested to by 82.2% of the respondents. To further confirm the urgent

need for a metalanguage for medical discourse in Nigerian languages, 79.5% of respondents either agreed or SA with the assertion that there were many Ebola terms that are not available in Nigerian languages which deter the use of such languages in discussions with health practitioners (Item 3).

There does not seem to be a clear consensus on the statement that it is difficult to understand Ebola terms in English (Item 4). While a fair majority (51.8%) either agreed or SA with the assertion 45.4% either disagreed or SD. Our educated respondents seemed to believe that they are able to understand Ebola-associated terms in English. In spite of the lack of consensus on the difficulty of understanding Ebola-associated terms in English, there is a clear consensus regarding the assertion that it would be more appropriate to have equivalents of Ebola terms in Nigerian languages (Item 5). An impressive 85.1% either agreed or SA to the statement. Responses to the proclamation preferring to be instructed in one's native language on the use of medication and preventive measures attracted similar reactions (Item 6). 85.7% of respondents agreed or SA with it. This reaction is not surprising given the level of risk in the misuse of medication. It was therefore felt that instruction in the respondent's native language will eliminate any possibility of misinterpretation of dosage.

During the outbreak of Ebola in Nigeria in 2014, the effort to control the spread of the epidemic focused more on how to improve personal hygiene. The crucial role of personal hygiene in controlling the spread of Ebola is responsible for the overwhelming endorsement of 91.5% of respondents that using local languages will allow more inclusion in the campaign to improve personal hygiene which helps to prevent the spread of Ebola (Item 7).

2.2 Developing the terms

This study is part of an on-going project on "A metalanguage for HIV, AIDS and Ebola discourses in Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba". In developing the terms, we relied on publications (e.g. UNESCO 2016, newspaper articles) on Ebola in Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of Congo and Guinea. We also generated an impressive number of data from our data collection exercise to different hospitals, Ebola management centres, NGOs, and media houses in ten states of Nigeria; namely, Kano, Katsina, Sokoto, Oyo, Ogun, Ekiti, Lagos, Imo, Anambra and Enugu. In the places visited, we requested for terms used for Ebola enlightenment and information dissemination.

In translating the Ebola terms generated from online sources, existing documents, journal publications, newspapers, and oral narratives, we sought suitable translation equivalents in Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba. Metalanguage workshops were held at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka from April 18 to 21, 2016 (to consider and agree on the translated Ebola terminology in Igbo); at the University of Ibadan from April 25 to 28, 2016 (to consider and agree on the translated Ebola terminology in Yoruba; and at Usmanu DanFodiyo University, Sokoto from July 11 to 14, 2016 (to consider and agree on the translated Ebola terminology in Hausa).

In translating the terms from the source language (SL), we adopted well known processes of terminology formation such as borrowing (adopting a term from the SL with its form Hausaised, Igboised and Yorubaised); loan translation (the term is translated using words from the target language while keeping the form and meaning of the word in the SL); semantic extension (modifying or extending the meaning of a word to accommodate a new meaning or use), acronyms, and calquing. We must, however, warn here that the terms translated are by no means exhaustive of Ebola terms in general.

2.2.1 Terms associated with Ebola testing/screening

The following terms illustrate different tests and approaches used to detect Ebola or confirm its status.

Table 4: Ebola testing/screening

Source	Hausa	Igbo	Yorùbá
Ebola detector machine	**Na'urar gano cutar Ibola**	**Igwe nchọpụta Ebola**	**Ẹ̀rọ Aṣàwárí Èbólà**
Ebola Early detection	**Gano ɓulluwar cutar Ibola da wuri**	**Nchọpụta Ebola n'oge**	**Àtètè-mọ ààrùn Èbólà**
Ebola emergency teams	**Tawagar ba da taimakon gaggawa na Ibola**	**Otu gbàtagbàta Ebola**	**Ikọ̀ pàjáwìrì Èbólà**
Ebola screening	**Tantance cutar Ibola**	**Nnyocha maka Ebola**	**Ayẹ̀wò Èbólà**
Ebola test	**Gwajin cutar Ibola**	**Nlele maka Ebola**	**Àyẹ̀wò ìfidí-Èbólà-múlẹ̀**
Weak pulse	**Raunin bugun zuciya**	**Ǹkụ́mọ́bàrà esighị ike**	**Lílù ọkàn aláìlókun**
Ebola test centre	**Cibiyar gwajin cutar Ibola**	**Ebe nlele Ebola**	**Ibi Àyẹ̀wò Èbólà**
ELISA	**ELISA**	**ELISA**	**ELISA**
ELISA TEST	**Gwajin ELISA**	**Nlele ELISA**	**Àyẹ̀wò ELISA**

2.2.2 Terms associated with prevention of Ebola

The terms listed in table 5 exemplify different measures or approaches used in preventing the spread of Ebola.

Table 5: Prevention-associated terms

Source	Hausa	Igbo	Yorùbá
Ebola sensitive protection	**Kayan kariya daga cutar Ibola**	**Ngwa nchekwa ndị ọrụ Ebola**	**Àwọn ohun adáàbòbo onítọ̀ọ́jú Èbólà**
Ebola intervention	**Kawo ɗauki kan cutar Ibola**	**Mbọ mgbochi Ebola**	**Dídásí Èbólà**
Ebola sensitive social protection	**Kayan kariya ga jama'a kan cutar Ibola**	**Ngwa nchekwa maka mmekọrịta mmadụ na ibe ya nye Ebola**	**Ìdáàbòbò onítọ̀ọ́jú Èbólà láwùjọ**
Ebola prevention	**Riga-kafin cutar Ibola**	**Mgbochi Ebola**	**Dídẹ́kun Èbólà**
Ebola protection	**Kariya daga cutar Ibola**	**Nchekwa maka Ebola**	**Ààbò lọ́wọ́ Èbólà**
Ebola protection action cards	**Katin bayanai kan cutar Ibola**	**Ngwaọrụ ndị ọrụ Ebola**	**Káàdì ààpò lọ́wọ́ Èbólà**
Ebola control	**Takaita yaɗuwar cutar Ibola**	**Mbèlata Ebola**	**Ìkápá Èbólà**
African bitter kola tree	**Itacen namijin-goro**	**Osisi akịilu/akụilu**	**Igi Orógbó**
Bitter kola	**Namijin-goro**	**Akịilu/akụilu**	**Orógbó**
Apron	**Rigar Afuron**	**Akwà nchekwa**	**Àwọ̀lé**
Glove	**Safar kariya**	**Mkpùchi aka**	**Ìbọ̀wọ́**
Gowns	**Rigar likita**	**Ùwe nwụ́dà**	**Gáùn**
Hand gloves	**Safar hannu**	**Mkpuchi aka**	**Ìbọ̀wọ́**
Health education	**Ilimin kiwon lafiya**	**Nkuzi ahụike**	**Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa Ìlera**
Personal health	**Tsaftar mutum**	**Ahụike onwe**	**Ìlera ẹni**

Public health	**Lafiyar al'uma**	**Ahụike ọha**	**Ìlera gbogbogbo**
Hygiene	**Tsafta**	**Adḭmọ́cha**	**Ìmọ́tótó**
Sanitation	**Tsabtace muhalli**	**Adḭmọ́cha**	**Ìmọ́tótó**
Sanitary condition	**Yanayin tsabtar muhalli**	**Ọnọdụ àdḭmọ́cha**	**Ipò ìmọ̀tótó**
Sensitization	**Wayar da kai**	**Njalite ọ̀hà nà ezè**	**Ìlanilọ́yẹ**
Campaign	**Yekuwa**	**Mgbasa ozi**	**Ìpolongo**
Washing of hands	**Wanke hannuwa**	**Àkwọ́maka**	**ọwọ́ fífọ̀**
Medical visor	**Madubin tiyata**	**Mkpuchi ihu**	**Àwo ife abẹ**
Personal safety	**Kula da kai**	**Nchekwa onwe**	**Ìdáàbòbo ara ẹni**

2.2.3 Terms associated with the management of Ebola

The following terms are used in managing and treating patients during Ebola crisis.

Table 6: The management of Ebola

Source	Hausa	Igbo	Yorùbá
Ebola datasets	**Bayanai kan cutar Ibola**	**Ndekọ̀ oke Ebola**	**Aka dátà Èbólà**
Ebola quarantine centre	**Cibiyar keɓance masu cutar Ibola**	**Ebe chetụ mata Ebola**	**Ibùdó Ìyàsọ́tọ̀ elébòólà**
Ebola job aids	**Sanin cutar Ibola a sauƙaƙe**	**Ngwa ọ̀zụ̀zụ̀ ndị ọrụ Ebola**	**Ìṣèránwọ́ fún Èbólà**
Ebola management	**Kula da cutar Ibola**	**Nhàzi Ebola**	**Ìsàkóso Èbólà**
Ebola Response Plan	**Matakan kawar da cutar Ibola**	**Ǹrisihụ́ Ebola**	**Ìlànà dídásí Èbólà**
Ebola task	**Kwamitin karta-kwana kan**	**Ndị òtù**	**Akànṣe òṣìṣẹ́**

forces	**Ibola**	**gbanụ̀gbanụ̀ Ebola**	**Èbólà**
Ebola drugs	**Magungunan cutar Ibola**	**Ọgwụ̀ Ebola**	**Òògùn Èbólà**
Ebola medication	**Maganin Ibola**	**Ọgwụ Ebola**	**Òògùn Èbólà**
Ebola therapy	**Magance cutar Ibola**	**ọ̀gwụ́gwọ́ Ebola**	**Ìtọ́jú elébòólà**
Health workers	**Ma'aikatan lafiya**	**Ndị ọrụ ahụike**	**Òsìṣẹ́ ìlera**
Medical Laboratory	**Ɗakin gwaji na asibiti**	**ụ́lọ́ nchọpụta ọ́rịa**	**ilé ìmọ̀n-jìnlè ajẹmọ́ ìsègùn**
Precautionary quarantine	**Ɗaukar matakin keɓewa**	**Mkpàchàranya chere mata**	**Ìsàsọ́tọ́ Afurasí**
Volunteers	**'Yan sa-kai**	**Ndị mwepụ̀ta ònwe**	**Afara-ẹni-jìn**
Voluntary health workers	**Ma'aikatan lafiya na sa-kai**	**Ndị ọrụ ahụike mwepụ̀ta ònwe**	**Òsìṣẹ́ ìlera ara-jìn**

2.2.4 Terms associated with Ebola enlightenment

The terms listed below are used in educating and enlightening the public about Ebola disease.

Table 7: Ebola enlightenment

Source	Hausa	Igbo	Yorùbá
Ebola incident	**Ɓullar cutar Ibola**	**Ihe ndapụ̀ta Ebola**	**Ìṣẹ̀lẹ̀ Èbólà**
Ebola infection	**Kamuwa da cutar Ibola**	**Nnweta Ebola**	**Ìkóràn Èbólà**
Ebola information	**Bayanai kan Ibola**	**Ozi gbasara Ebola**	**Ìfitónilétí Èbólà**
Ebola message	**Saƙo kan cutar Ibola**	**Ozi Ebola**	**Àkòrí nípa Èbólà**
Ebola posters (Community)	**Bayanai kan cutar cutar Ibola**	**Akwụkwọ mgbasa ozi Ebola (n'òbòdò)**	**Ìwé àlẹ̀yíká agbèègbè nípa Ẹbola**
Ebola prevalence	**Watsuwar cutar Ibola**	**Ọnụọgụ ndị nwere Ebola**	**Òǹkà apapọ̀ alébòólà**

Ebola enlightenment	**Wayar da kai kan cutar Ibola**	**Mgbasaozi maka Ebola**	**Òlàlǫ́yẹ̀ Èbólà**
Ebola awareness	**Sanin cewa akwai cutar Ibola**	**Mmata maka Ebola**	**Ìtanijí àárùn èbólà**
Ebola facts	**Sahihan bayanan cutar Ibola**	**Akụ́kọ́ nke bụ eziokwu maka Ebola**	**Kókó ọ̀rọ̀ Èbólà**
Affected community	**Al'umar da ke fama da rashin lafiya**	**Ogbè mmetụtara**	**Àwùjọ afaragbá**
Ebola contaminated house	**Gidan da cutar Ibola ta ɓulla**	**Ụlọ Ebola metụtara**	**Ilé elébòólà**
Ebola contaminated zone	**Yankin da cutar Ibola ta ɓulla**	**Ogbè Ebola metụtara**	**Agbègbè elébòólà**

2.2.5 Terms associated with Ebola-related conditions

The following terms are associated with the conditions of an Ebola patient or Ebola community.

Table 8: Ebola-associated conditions

Source	Hausa	Igbo	Yorùbá
Ebola epidemic	**Annobar cutar Ibola**	**Mfesà Ebola**	**Àjàkálẹ̀ àárùn epidemic**
Ebola survivors	**Warkarkku daga cutar Ibola**	**Òsìnà Ebola gbakee**	**Ajábọ́ lọ́wọ́ Èbólà**
Ebola transmission	**Yaɗa cutar Ibola**	**Mbufe Ebola**	**Ìkóràn Èbólà**
Ebola treatment	**Magance cutar Ibola**	**ọgwụ́gwọ́ Ebola**	**Ìtọ́jú Èbólà**
Ebola vaccination	**Riga-kafin cutar Ibola**	**Agbamọgwụ mgbochi Ebola**	**Abẹ́rẹ́ Ajẹ́sára Ebólà**
Ebola vaccine	**Allurar riga-kafin cutar**	**Ọgwụ mgbochi Ebola**	**Òògùn àjẹ́sára Èbólà**

	Ibola		
Antigen	**Mataimakan garkuwan jiki**	**Òmebe ǹche ahụ**	**Àjèjìadáralóró**
Endemic	**Annoba**	**Ndịnà ogbè**	**Àìsàn atànkágbèbè**
Epidemic	**Annobar cuta**	**Mfesà ọrịa**	**Àjàkálẹ̀**
Epidemic prone disease	**Ɓullar Annoba**	**Ọrịa nwere ike ifesa**	**Àìsàn afàjàkálẹ̀ àárùn**
Epidemic threshold	**Tsananin annoba**	**Mmata ogo mfesa**	**Ìloro àjàkálẹ̀ àárùn**
Epidemiologic surveillance	**Binciken kan yanayin aukuwar annoba**	**Nkwụ̀chà**	**Ìtọpinpin ajàkálẹ̀ àárùn**
Ebola clients	**Masu ɗauke da cutar Ibola**	**Ndị ọrịa Ebola**	**Alárùn èbólà**
EVD Epidemic	**Annobar Ibola**	**Mfesasi Ebola**	**Àjàkálẹ̀ àárùn èbólà**
EVD outbreak	**Ɓullar cutar Ibola**	**Ndapụta Ebola**	**Ìbẹ́sílẹ̀ àárùn èbólà**
EVD Patients	**Majinyata na cutar Ibola**	**Ndị ọrịa Ebola**	**Aláárùn kòkòrò Èbólà**
Ebola negative	**Ba cutar Ibola**	**Enweghị Ebola**	**Aláìlébólà**
Ebola patient	**Mai ɗauke da cutar Ibola**	**Onye nwere Ebola**	**Elébòólà**
Ebola positive	**Da cutar Ibola**	**Nwere Ebola**	**Alébólà**
Ebola victims	**Waɗanda cutar Ibola ta shafa**	**Ndị Ebola nwetere**	**Alárùn Èbólà / Alébólà**
Ebola disease	**Cutar Ibola**	**Ọrịa Ebola**	**Àárùn Èbólà**
Ebola fever	**Zazzaɓin Ibola**	**Ahụọkụ Ebola**	**Iba Èbólà**
Ebola virus	**ƙwayar cutar Ibola**	**Nje Ebola**	**Kòkòrò Èbólà**
Ebola Virus Disease EVD	**ƙwayar cutar Ibola (EVD)**	**Ọrịa nje Ebola**	**Àárùn kòkòrò Èbólà**
Ebola virus disease patients	**Masu fama da cutar Ibola**	**Ndị nwere nje ọrịa Ebola**	**Alárùn kòkòrò Èbólà**

Bleeding	**Zubar jinni**	**Ọgbụgba ọbara**	**Ìsẹ̀jẹ̀**
Contact tracers	**Masu bin-sawun kamuwa da cuta**	**Ndị nchọta**	**Àwọn awá ìfarakanra**
Contact tracing	**Nuna alamomin kamuwa da cuta**	**Nchọta nzute**	**Ìwá ìfarakanea**
Grief	**Juyayi**	**Ùju**	**Ìbànújẹ́**
Airborne disease	**Cuta bi-iska**	**Ọrịa nsì n'ikuku**	**Àárùn abáfẹ́fẹ́rìn**
Body fluid	**Ruwan jiki**	**Mmiri ǹsì n'ahụ**	**Oje ara**
Ebola virus disease	**ƙwayar cutar Ibola**	**Nje ọrịa Ebola**	**Àárùn kòkòrò èbólà**
Death	**Mutuwa**	**Ọ́nwụ́**	**Ikú**

2.2.6 Terms associated with the spread of Ebola

The terms in table 9 are associated with the spread of Ebola disease

Table 9: The spread of Ebola

Source	Hausa	Igbo	Yorùbá
Traditional burial practices	**Jana'izar gargajiya**	**Mmèmme èlìmozu**	**Ìsìnkú onílànà ibílẹ̀**
Traditional burial rituals	**Al'adun jana'izar gargajiya**	**Ngụ́gọ́ Èlìmozu**	**Ìlànà ìsìnkú ibílẹ̀**
Traditionalists	**'Yan gargajiya**	**Ndị òmenàlà**	**Asègbèfásà**
Ebola Rivers	**Kogunan Ibola**	**Iyi Ebola**	**Odò èbólà**
Antelope	**Barewa**	**Ele**	**Ẹ́fọ̀n**
Bat	**Jemage**	**Ụsụ**	**Àdán**
Gorillas	**Gwaggon biri**	**Ọzọdịmgba**	**Ìnàkí**
Game/bush	**Naman daji**	**Anụ́ anụ́ ọ́hị́a**	**Èran ìgbẹ́**

meat			
Epidemiology	**Fannin lafiya mai nazarin aukuwar annoba**	**Ọmụmụ mfesà ọrịa**	**ẹka nípa àjàkálẹ̀ ààrùn**
Handshake	**Musayar hannu**	**Ǹkwemaka**	**Bíbọwọ́**
Household contact	**Binciken cuta tsakanin iyali**	**Mmetụta ndị ezinaụ́lọ̀**	**Ìwáàfarakàndélé**
Pattern of spread	**Hanyar yaɗuwa**	**Usoro mfesasị**	**Bátàníìtànkálẹ̀**
Infectious disease	**Cutar da ake ɗauka**	**Ọrịa òfùfe**	**Ààrùn ríràn**
Infected person	**Wanda ya kamu da cuta**	**Onye nwere ǹje**	**ẹni akóràn**
Transmission channel	**Hanyoyin watsuwa**	**Ọ́wà mbufè/mbunye**	**ọ̀nà ìtànkálẹ̀**
Pandemic	**Nau'in Annoba**	**Gbàsara mfesazu**	**Àjàkálèaàrùn káríayé**
Pandemics	**Annoba**	**Mfesazu**	**Àwọn àjàkálẹ̀ ààrùn káríayé**
Infected fluid	**Gurɓataccen ruwan jiki**	**Mmiri àhụ́ bu nje**	**Oje ìkóràn**
Widespread	**Game-gari**	**Njupụ̀ta**	**Ìtànkálẹ̀**

2.2.7 Terms associated with Signs and symptoms of Ebola

The following terms are associated with the signs and symptoms of Ebola disease.

Table 10: Signs and symptoms of Ebola

Source	Hausa	Igbo	Yorùbá
Sudden fever	**Zazzaɓi na ba-zata**	**Ahụọkụ mberede**	**Ibà òjijì**
Intense weakness	**Kasala mai tsanani**	**Oke umengwụ**	**ìrẹ̀ra líle**
Sore throat	**Ciwon maƙogwaro**	**Ọnya akpo**	**ọ̀nà ọ̀fun dídùn**

Rash	**Gudawa**	**Akpata**	**Ara sísú**
Impaired kidney function	**Kurji**	**Nsogbu ọrụ àkụ̀rụ̀**	**ìṣe ségesège kídìnrín**
Impaired liver function	**Koda mai rauni**	**Nsogbu ọrụ imejù**	**ìṣe ségesège ẹ̀dọ̀**
Internal bleeding	**Hanta mai rauni**	**Mgbamọ̀bàrà ime ahụ**	**Ìṣẹ̀jẹ̀ sínú**
External bleeding	**Zubar jini ta ciki**	**Mgbamọ̀bàrà elu ahụ**	**Ìṣẹ̀jẹ̀ síta**
Stomach pain	**Zubar jini ta waje**	**Afọ otịta**	**Ìkùn dídùn/inú rírun**
Red eyes	**Ciwon ciki**	**Anya ọbara ọbara**	**Ojú pípan**
High temperature	**Jan ido**	**Oke ahụọkụ**	**Ara gbígbóná**
Weakness of the body	**Yanayin zafi mai tsanani**	**Ahụ ume ngwụ**	**Àìlera ara**
Vomiting blood	**Mutuwar jiki**	**Àgbọ́mọ́bàrà**	**Bíbi/pípọ ẹ́jẹ̀**
Severe headache	**Aman jinni**	**Ọ́kịrịmgbawaisi**	**ẹ̀fọ́rí líle**
Muscle pain	**Ciwon-kai mai tsanani**	**Mgbu anụ́ àhụ́**	**Ìrora isan ara**
Fatigue	**Ciwon jiyoji**	**Àgwụmike**	**Àárẹ̀**
Diarrhoea	**Gajiya**	**Òtòrò**	**Ìgbẹ́ gbuuru**
Vomiting	**Gudawa**	**Àgbọ́magbọ́**	**Bíbì**
Gushing of blood	**Amai/Haraswa**	**Mgbamọ̀bàrà**	**Títú ẹ̀jẹ̀ jáde**
Laboratory	**Zubar jinni**	**Ụlọ ọ́rụ́ nchọ́cha**	**ilémọ̀n-jìnlè**

3. Conclusion

It is obvious that most Nigerians are familiar with the name "Ebola" because of the extensive publicity given to it and the fear which the disease generated during its outbreak in 2014. It is therefore not surprising that these Nigerians will be favourably disposed towards any solution that will be beneficial in the management and prevention of Ebola, including the translation of Ebola-associated terms into Nigerian languages. Behaviour change is crucial in the avoidance and control of Ebola, and this can better be achieved when the vast majority of the people are familiar with the appropriate terminology in their indigenous languages.

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