

# Review of: "African languages and COVID-19: Translations and interpretations of COVID-19 information in rural communities in Igbo land, Nigeria"

Alet Moll<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> University of South Africa

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

A very relevant article. Just a few recommendations:

## Editing required:

For example: in the abstract: The study makes an intervention ...

The paper begins ...

*Mmanwu* or *ekpo* (in some dialects of Igbo) literally means "masquerade," and a masquerade often wears mask to cover its face.

Duplication of a sentence: This meaning is extended to refer to some safety measures such as isolation or social distancing. *Zere uwa* literally means 'avoid people,' and it is originally an idiomatic expression that is often used when giving an advice to people to be circumspect in their dealing with other people. This meaning is extended to refer to safety measures such as isolation, social distancing or quarantine.

... the virus affects only the wealthy or that COVID-19 is associated with the wealthy.

## Methodology:

More information should be provided regarding the methodology. It is too vague.

The selection of participants requires more clarification, for example, what criteria were used to identify the participants.

## References:

Many sources were consulted, but they do not appear in the Reference list, for example:

(Zonga, 2020, (SOAS, 2021), (Sande, 2019), (*Vocabulary*, 2018), (Ohaikwe, 2015, p.34; Okeogu, 2015), (*Healthtips*, WHO, 2020, p.34), (Nwadu, 2019, p.34).

## In the Reference list

- Akpuda, A. 2020. *Language as a psychotherapeutic tool in the management of COVID-19 crisis* Full detail is required.
- Gebel, J. 2021. Misinformation in the media: Forms and manifestations. *Language development quarterly*, 3, pp9-21  
*Keep the format the same for all the Journal titles*