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LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF NEOLOGISM IN NEWS HEADLINES DURING COVID-19

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Paper Information	Abstract

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Social media is the most active source of information throughout the world. It plays a vital role in the flexible nature of language. In this revolutionary modern era, people tend to go for digital news headlines to keep in touch with the crisis of the world, which is the main pillar of social platforms. Due to the dynamic nature of language neologism becomes the most important phenomenon in updating new words i.e. dictionaries and sociolinguistic sources. The innovation of new words is not a static process. In the COVID-19 pandemic, social media has become the most privileged source of promoting new words of cautionary measures throughout the world. Every new word or lexemes comes into existence for certain reasons as; the COVID-19 disease emerging with new words, which affect the new lexemes in dictionaries. This research paper investigates the variation of new lexemes based on one, two, or three entities by using the process of word formation in news headlines. Digital dawn news headlines are used to get those lexemes related to the pandemic crisis from the duration of 2021-2022. The fluctuations of lexemes are formed by using morphological processes such as clipping, blending, compounding, etc. This research utilizes the qualitative and descriptive design of methods to analyse the morphological structure of lexemes efficiently.

Keywords Neologism, headlines, lexemes, fluctuations, morphological

Introduction

Neologism plays a crucial role in the addition of words and the designing of updated dictionaries. Neologism makes the bulk of words and introduces them to societal interactions. Social media performs its duty well for the spreading of new words to all corners of the world. (Rauf, Saqib, 2023), Neologism is responsible for the emergence of entirely new words and new words by using the existing words in the dictionaries. New words and their use in society are more enchanting as compared to the use of older words in society. Language is a social public fact, which keeps on changing with time and evolves into a new form across different social groups. (Hussain, Rubab et. al., 2023), the changeable nature of languages depends upon different factors, which include political, social, cultural, and moral factors. The sudden COVID-19 outbreak not only affects social, economic, psychological, educational, and mental health but also affects the language. This effect leads to the formation and coinage of new words from old words this is known as neologism and these words have become part of people's daily life usage (Amman, 2021). A neologism is defined as an existing word or phrase, which has been assigned a new meaning. Neologism is defined as "newly existing lexical units that receive or obtain a new sense". (Newmark, 1988) He talks about the different types of neologisms, which include abbreviations, collocations, transferred words, and acronyms. Wardhaugh (2002) Says that a new lexical unit can be formed either by using the already existing units or by taking the lexicon from the other language. Mass media is the most susceptible registrar of new words. The media and language are closely related to each other, we can analyze the formation of new trends and processes of changes in modern language. The language of the media is very effective and powerful. (Maryah Khalfan, 2020). The purpose of this essay is to present a fresh approach to the study of neologism creation. (Irum, Shamsi, 2023), The psychological prerequisites of the language user for creating neologisms are being employed, as opposed to approaching this subject from the viewpoint of "a word". This methodology presents us with some interesting findings, particularly about the user's internal reasons for creating and employing neologisms. While "functional" and/or "denotative" definitions of neologisms are discussed, special attention is given to the unique psychological requirements of those who create them. In summary, some neologisms are constructed based on the descriptive preferences and linguistic sense of the user rather than to describe novel items (Lin, 2013). This study looks at the linguistic analysis of COVID-19-related neologisms, a respiratory virus that raises implications for global public health. Neologism is a tool used by the research to examine how new words were created throughout the pandemic. The research makes use of Pavol Stekauer's (1998) onomasiology theory as well as Krishnamurthy's 2010 model. Between January 2020 and April 2020, secondary data was gathered from books, articles, websites, social media, Oxford Corpus, and other publications. Findings demonstrate that nouns, adjectives, verbs, acronyms, and abbreviations are all used in word construction on social media and in governmental briefings (Asif et al. 2021).

Problem Statement

During the pandemic period, there are many new words emerged in dictionaries as well as in everyday use. Neologism is very helpful in updating dictionaries with new emerging words. There are many lexemes, formed by existing dictionary entities or completely new entities in different sources. In this paper, we will focus on changes in lexemes that occur in news headlines. This paper will explain the emergence of new lexemes or existing lexemes with new ones using the Neologism model. It will also research the formation of those new lexemes of newspaper headlines about the covid-19 and related words by using a qualitative research method. To explore the

internal changes of language by using words and to check the frequent use of new words this research paper will be very informative.

Research Questions

1. How do the fluctuations of lexemes occur in news headlines during COVID-19 in 2021-2022?
2. How are the morphological processes involved in the formation of new lexemes in news headlines?

Research Objectives

1. To investigate those new lexemes used in headlines during the pandemic period 2021-2022.
2. To analyse the morphological formation of new lexemes used in news headlines about COVID-19.

Significance of Study

This study is important because it examines how dynamic the English language is, especially considering the COVID-19 worldwide crisis. Since English is the universal language, it is essential for building contacts all around the world. According to Ro (2020), neologisms have contributed to the evolution of English vocabulary, demonstrating its adaptability and significance in modern conversation. This study explores the vocabulary of COVID-19 by closely examining new terms that surface in Dawn newspaper headlines between 2021 and 2022. Utilizing qualitative techniques and the Neologism model, the research clarifies the formation and integration of these lexemes into social usage. The study clarifies the mechanisms by which lexemes form by classifying them according to their formation processes, such as compounding, affixation, and blending. Language changes in reaction to emergencies. Furthermore, distinguishing between single and multiple word-formation processes sheds light on how linguistic components work together to transmit complex meanings. The study advances linguistic theory and provides a better understanding of how language shapes society's reactions to extraordinary events by clarifying these mechanisms.

Literature Review

The term "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)" was created to describe the pandemic illness that is presently hitting nations all over the world. (Ahmed, Zamna, Hamna, 2023), This neologism was created by the World Health Organization (WHO), an international organization that is available in all its official languages, including Arabic. Nonetheless, the term "coronavirus," which is a nomenclature, is most frequently used in the media. This corpus-based case study attempts to provide fresh perspectives on the origins of these English neologisms and their Arabic counterparts, as well as the suitability of the term "coronavirus" when used metonymically in Arabic and English mass media (Haddad & Montero, 2020). According to Liu& Liu (2014), the advent of computer-mediated communication offers language learners and academics an innovative database. This study focuses on Internet neologisms, a byproduct of the new media era that influences netizens' speech in numerous ways. The gathered information is empirically analysed to determine the traits of netspeak neologisms and the creation patterns of these terms. It implies that compounding which is followed by blending, affixation, acronyms, conversion, and clipping is the most common word-formation process of netspeak neologisms. (Peng, Wang, Zheng, et. al. 2024), To enhance comprehension, each step is examined in detail, with examples provided and subcategories arranged according to blending. This research has demonstrated the variety of word-formation techniques used in English netspeak neologism and could provide insight into the inventiveness of language in the virtual world.

Neologism and its Importance

The technical and scientific revolution claims the formation of derivational words due to which the emergence of neologism term occurred in 1772. *"A neologism is a word; a term or a phrase that has been recently coined often to apply to new concepts, to synthesize*

pre-existing concepts or to make older terminology sounds more contemporary" (Usevics, 2012). Neologism is the construction or reconstruction of existing lexical units. Many types of neologism occur on different platforms and are used for different purposes such as scientific neologism, political neologism, economic neologism, stable, diffused, and unstable neologism, and many more. Most terms in political jargon were neologisms. The goal of the current study was to demonstrate the significance of neologisms in political discourse. Neologisms are seen as an integral component of spoken language. Thus, our primary objective is to demonstrate the rationale behind the coining of neologisms— words that have acquired new meanings as a result of social, political, economic, and cultural shifts in society. It highlights how culture is impacted by politics and how politicians use culture to coin political jargon. The study examines these neologisms to provide a deeper understanding of them. According to the study's findings, neologisms are employed by those in the political sphere to convey a subliminal message or to denote the opposite of what they mean (Hadi & AL, 2019). Up until now, the study of new words and the initial phases of their institutionalization and lexicalization has primarily concentrated on the structural and semantic modifications that occur along with the progressive dissemination of words throughout a speech community. The insights into the concurrent processes occurring in language users' minds are the main topic of this research. It takes up concepts on concept formation and hypostatization from word formation, lexical semantics, and philosophy of language and connects them to new research on the processing and storage of nonce-formations and recently coined complex words gathered by neurologists and psycholinguists. The increasing enshrinement of concepts in language users' memories is examined, together with the roles played by exposure frequency and semantic

transparency. Effects of hypostatization: the personal belief that even in the early stages of the development of new words, the existence of a word implies the existence of a class of items designated by the word. (Schmid, 2008).

Neologism and Social Media

Neologism is the conduction of new words from existing materials (Asif, 2020). During the wave of Covid-19, there are many new words, which emerge due to their frequent use in society. According to the research, a neologism is based on word formation, borrowing, and lexical deviation, which is the model of Krishnamurthy. There are many words, which lexicographers added to the dictionary due to changes in its global discourse. Due to its crown, shape structure corona word came into being from the Latin language. Language is a basic tool for the reflection of ideas, which leads to many inventions in the usage of words. Many words like pandemic, social distancing, self-isolation, etc. became mainstream used during Covid. The researcher used the morphological analysis of language in his research in terms of blending, affixation, coinage, etc. Researchers, Ivona Setka Cilic (2020) claim about neologism from January 2020 to March 2020. The frequency of the new word usage tremendously increased in March 2020. Every new disease in the world enhances the dictionary of the world with its new coinage and different global discourses like SARS, AIDS, coronavirus, etc. Neologism is a broad term that highlights the innovation of words and social media is the core source that enlightens the newly innovative words globally (Ivona Setka Cilic, 2020). Many social networking sites are performing a significant function for this purpose. Morphological processes such as clipping, blending, borrowing, etc. are involved in word-formation processes. In linguistics, the existing words have one dictionary entity used for the creation of new lexemes in the form of neologism by lexicographers. Historically there are many words, that lead to the process of word formation as RAM, Nurse (Ivona Setka Cilic,

2020). Internet-based communication research was held for analysis of neologism during the COVID-19 period. The researcher Dijk (1988) used a discourse analysis approach due to which language in both written and spoken forms, related to its social context to get a clearer and more systematic description of the content. With the current COVID-19 outbreak, we have experienced a significant change in our daily lives. Not only had the health services, industry, and economy all undergone significant changes but so had our communication patterns. The primary observation is the emergence of new terminology and expressions, which this study analyses and discusses. The primary goal is to recognize these advancements, using Krishnamurthy's (2010) Neologism framework. The dataset, which includes more than 3 million tweets gathered between January and May 2020, is subjected to both qualitative and quantitative analysis. The findings demonstrate that these modifications served as coping mechanisms for the significant changes that occurred to people's lifestyles around the world and that social media plays a big part in its dissemination (Ibrahim et al. 2020). Newspaper articles also became the main highlights of the research in that period. It consists of both the synchronicity and diachronic aspects. The term motivity is used here because it is the linguistic manifestation of emotionality. (Van, Etzrodt, 2023), Emotions play a very important role in the choice of linguistics and stylistic means and maintain the tone of communication. The expression mostly used by the media is characterized by an excessive explication of negative emotions in syntax and vocabulary. There are some words, which are emotive neutral before the coronavirus, but during the coronavirus, they perceive the powerful emotive charge. Vocabulary also influences greatly in this pandemic the emotions of people in negative, positive, and neutral terms. In terms of variety positive - emotional vocabulary prevails on the other hand in terms of frequency in contexts negative emotive vocabulary prevails. Neologism plays an important role in the filling of terminological gaps in a language (Schneider, 2018). The term "neologism" refers to a freshly coined word that fits the way a language is used at a specific moment. It can also refer to a relatively new or unique term, word, or phrase that is starting to become commonplace but hasn't yet entirely assimilated into the language. They seem to be heavily impacted by societal shifts, particularly those related to culture and technology, as well as, more lately, by the quick developments in internet-based communication. But because of their extensive usage, they appear to have gained acceptance fast on social media platforms like Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, and Twitter. (Gurchani, 2024), These days, social networking sites have a big impact on everyone since they facilitate better and faster communication, help build relationships, and encourage business endeavours. The analysis's findings indicate that neologism usage on social networking sites is exceedingly common (Čilić & Plauc, 2021). To fill the gap in the research regarding these linguistic words, the researcher investigates how English neologisms are used in Kenyan social media, particularly Twitter. The study focuses on how words are formed, what influences how they are produced and used, and how effective they are as communication tools. The theoretical framework utilized to explain how a hearer comprehends concepts that are encoded was lexical pragmatics. The study discovered that while social media neologisms vary from Standard English to varying degrees, this variation facilitates online user communication. These neologisms were created by omitting grammar and spelling rules, age, and gender, among other factors (Mworia, 2015). With an emphasis on the interaction between technology and word production processes, the study looks at how technology affects self-asserting narratives and social media discourses. It implies that linguistic output and creativity produce new words and

that these elements have an impact on neologisms that appear on social media. Three main areas of study are mental lexicon, filter, and word formation rules. It implies that linguistically, shared sociocultural information can change virtual spaces; certain neologisms arise through pseudo-word formation processes, while others follow Word Formation Rules (Nkhata & Jimaima, 2020). Many languages, including Indonesian, have been translated for social networking interfaces. Hardani et al. (2019) in their qualitative study used Toury's idea of translation norms (1995) and Newmark's neologism typology and translation methods (1988). The findings demonstrated two types of neologism that are commonly encountered in interfaces: 1) lexical objects with new meanings (words); and 2) transference, couplets, and translation, which are common techniques used by translators that end up becoming standards when translating neologism in social media interfaces. (Hardini et al. 2019).

Methodology

The data collection of this research paper is done manually from the news headlines of Dawn newspaper during the COVID-19 period 2021-2022. New words that are extracted only belong to the COVID-19. The data is based on categories of lexemes used in news headlines and how these lexemes are formed by using word-formation processes These lexemes are collected based on three categories One entity lexeme, two lexeme entities, and three lexeme entities which are formed by the coinage of totally new words or by using existing words in news headlines. News headlines are the most time-saving source to access information from all over the world. This research is done by using the Qualitative method by using the Neologism model, which deals only with the new words, and their use in society. All the new words that are researched from the news headlines based on lexeme are analysed by applying the word-formation process. The word Formation process deals with words and how they are formed by using some processes which include compounding, affixation, abbreviation, acronyms, blending, etc.

See Annexure A

Analysis

Every word has its structure comprised of different word-formation processes. The analysis of the lexemes and their formation shows two states:

Single Word Formation

The Single Word formation process is used for the formation of one lexemes entity. Only one word will be formed by using this process, which comprises one dictionary entity or one lexeme. The single process will be working in the formation of a single word at a time. These Processes involved:

Coinages

(Mathe, Motsaathebe, 2024), Coinage consists of a combination of completely new words that are updating the dictionaries due to their frequent use in society. These words are considered official when different dictionaries use those words such as Meriam Webster and Oxford dictionary etc. For Instance, In a pandemic crisis, there are a lot of new words added to dictionaries due to their frequent use such as; COVID-19 word was rarely used in medical fields before 2020 but after the virus spread all over the world everyone aware of this word due to its unlimited use during that period.

Compounding

Compounding is the process in which two or more free morphemes combine to make a new word. Compounding is the most eminent process in the formation of new words by using the existing ones. (Stevic, 2024), For Instance, in the given corpus of news headlines, we have lexemes which are made by using two words in the Covid-19 pandemic period as'; *Ceasefire* (cease + fire) 'used as shutdown comprises of two different words'; *lockdown* (lock + down) 'combination of two different words but giving one combined sense as the temporary shutdown of external affairs in the country.

Some other words also include compounding processes including *Outbreak* (out+ break) and *amid surge* (amid+ surge). *Virus probe* (virus+ probe), *Virus rest* (virus rest). *Delta variant* (delta+ variant), *contagion ebb* (contagious + ebb), *vaccine pass* (vaccine+ pass), *resume quarantine*(resume +quarantine), *mask rule* (mask+ rule), *Pfizer antiviral drug* (Pfizer+ anti+viral+ drug), *fresh lockdown* (fresh + lock+down), *micro smart lockdown* (micro+smart+lock+down). These are different lexemes that are based on one, two, or three entities, forming a single sense with the combination of two or more words.

Affixation

Infixes

Affixation is the process that is based on the formation of words by attaching suffixes, prefixes, or infixes with root words in the dictionaries. Affixation does not affect the meaning of words, but it plays a vital role in changing the grammatical category of words. There are many new words are formed during a pandemic by using this process such as *Masks* (mask-s), *pandemic* (pandemic), *Booster* (booster), *restrictions* (restrictions), and *quarantined* (quarantine-ed). By using affixation derivatives are formed which can only alter the grammatical relation of words. In news headlines, only one entity lexeme is based on this process.

Abbreviation

Abbreviation is the shortest form of words to prevent the difficult pronunciation of complex words. (Elsayed, 2023), These words can be names or phrases, which are also used, coined during the COVID-19 pandemic period in news headlines. For example, *NCOC* (National Command and Operation Center), and *SOPs* (Standard operating procedure).

Blending

Blending is the combination or amalgam of two or more words to create a new word. When two words blend to make a new word with a new meaning, it is termed blending. (Jaworska, Goodman, Gibas, 2024), During Covid-19, there are a lot of blended words used in news headlines such as curfew (cuvrir+few), exit (lock-down+exit), etc. Those words usually behave as one lexeme.

Acronym

Acronym is the process in which initial letters of words combine and are pronounced as a whole word. The most eminent acronym used in the pandemic period is *COVID-19* (coronavirus disease of 2019). This word is most frequently used in society or on social media platforms.

Multiple Words Formation

Multiple processes can also be involved in the word-formation process of different lexemes. One word can be formed by using two or more processes at the same time. Some of those multiple processes involved:

Compounding +affixation

When two or more words combine with the use of some suffixes, prefixes, and infixes then both processes will work at the same time and contribute to word formations. Based on given data some words are coined in news headlines by using these processes such as *Self-isolation*(self+isolate-ion), *fair distribution*(fair+distribute-ion), *closed loops* (close-ed+loop-s), *Lockdown growth*(lock-down + growth), *Moderna Booster*(moderna + boost-er), *Relax Curbs*(relax+curb-s), *Exponential rise* (exponent-ial+rise), *deadly pandemic* (deadly+pandem-ic), *Virus related Restriction* (virus+relate-ed+restrict-ion), *Micro smart Lockdown*(micro+smart+lock-down), *virus-related curbs*(virus+relate-ed+curb-s), *wave looms*(wave+loom-s), *shutting down services*(shut-ing+down+service-s), *Pandemic handling*(pandemic-ic+handle-ing)

Compounding+Blending

Many words blend into each other with a combination of two words and create a new word. In news headlines, there are a lot of two or three entities of lexeme used in the pandemic period such as *Vaccine procurement* (vaccine+pro+cure+treatment), *Freedom Convoy* (free+kingdom+conoy). These words

contain two lexemes and behave as one word by using compounding and blending processes.

Compounding +acrony

During pandemic situations, the word Covid-19 is in most trending all over the world. Every social media platform must use this word in every type of information regarding this disease. As Covid-19 is an acronym so every word having two or three lexemes combine with this word deals with two processes in a single time such as *covid-19 tally*(covid-19+tally), *covid alert*(covid+alert),*covid positive*(covid+positive),*covid-cull*(covid+cull),*Zero-covid*(zero+covid),*Covid infection*(covid+infection),*Covid test*(Covid +test), *Covid Vaccine*(covid+vaccine),*Covid death*(covid+death),*covid-pill*(covid+pill),*Amid covid*(amid+covid),*covid jab*(covid+jab),*Covid strategy*(covid+strategy),*Covid death toll*(Covid+ death+ toll),*Negative Covid test*(Negative₊ Covid+ test), ,*Covid hit nation*(Covid₊ hit +nation).These are words that are taken from all the news headlines during a pandemic.

Compounding+ Acronym + Affixation

There are more than two processes that can also be used to form a new word by using existing ones. When two or more words combine by using some acronyms and suffixes, prefixes, or infixes then certain types of words can be formed having two or three lexeme entities such as *Covid curbs*(Covid+curb-s), *covid-19 cases*(covid+case-s), *covid-19 measures*(Covid+measure-s), *Covid-recoveries*(covid+recover-ies), *covid-19 drugs*(covid+drug-s), *Covid-rages*(covid+rage-s),*covid-mandates*(covid+mandate-s),*covid-endemic*(covid+end+pandemic),*covid-antibody*(covid+anti+body), *covid falls*(covid+fall-s), *worsen covid*(worse-en+covid), *Covid lockdown cruel*(covid+lock-down+cruel), *Obstructing Covid Prevention* (obstruct-ing+covid+prevent-ion), *Covid vaccine Incentive* (covid+vaccine+incent-live), *Covid hit solomons*(covid+hit+solomon-s), *Mixed covid vaccine*(mix-ed+covid+vaccine).

Discussion

In the current study of lexemes from the above table and analyzing their internal structures, we come to know that those lexemes having one entity are more coined by using single word-formation processes such as compounding, affixation, acronyms, etc. (Tu, Li, 2024), Those lexemes have their own separate identity with a specific meaning and word in the dictionary. Whereas, if we analyse closely the two or three lexemes there are many words formed by using multiple word-formation processes by using existing root words. In this paper, we analyse the new words and their formation due to their more frequent use in society or on social media. Social media plays a very crucial role in promoting new words all over the world. Due to the frequent use of those new words, they become a part of the dictionaries. As in the COVID-19 period, there are many words related to the pandemic are coined and their internal structure is analysed by using methods. Only COVID-19 is the word, that is newly coined, but the rest of the words are pre-existing ones, which change their form or category of use in society. (Ro, 2020). The present study and compilation of words from news headlines suggest that linguistic change is universal and so that the words in a language change. The meaning and use of new words or new words by using existing ones change their behaviour with time. (Recuero, 2024), These words in that pandemic can also alter the habits of people and their way of living a life in society such as the words self-isolation, quarantine, sanitizing, etc. The above analysis shows that neologism is truly responsible for the development of words and their use in the language. The above analysis of the lexemes and their formation leads to almost six processes, which involve the single lexemes formation while multiple processes are involved in the coinage of two or three lexemes' entities. Neologism also depends on the time of words and their formation, which includes short or long-term use of those new words. Many

historical neologisms are still surviving due to their current use in society. (Ro, 2020). When the pandemic survives then the lexemes related to that pandemic will also stay with us. (Crystal, 2020), It has a great possibility that those words diminish when the pandemic crisis disappears. This research paper deals with the fluctuations of lexemes and their formation through word-formation processes.

Conclusion

This study reveals the word-formation processes which is used in neologism. The entities used during COVID-19 falls under the category of Neologism. The frequent use of these newly coined words during COVID-19 shows that these words have international importance and social media has been very effective in spreading those new words. The results of this research clearly show that new lexemes used in dictionaries also have stems that influence the meaning of new words. To analyse their internal changes this investigation uses word-formation rules, which reveal how these new lexemes coin together and make a new stem of lexemes. The collection of words in this research paper will be collected from the digital dawn news headlines within a pandemic duration of one year (2021-2022). There are many researchers conducted on this phenomenon of neologism, but the question is still unresolved how long does the effect of neologism related to COVID-19 remain in society?

Recommendations

Keeping an Eye on Linguistic Trends

Because language is dynamic, it's critical to always keep an eye on it, particularly during major occasions like the COVID-19 epidemic. Frequent examination of lexemes and the mechanisms involved in their development might reveal important information about how language changes over time.

Lexical Expansion in Dictionaries

An attempt should be made to add new words to dictionaries when they become widely used and embedded in society discourse. By doing this, dictionaries are kept up to date with modern language use and continue to be valuable tools for language learners and academics.

Comprehending Societal Impact

Additional investigation into how these lexemes affect society can shed light on the wider ramifications of language development.

Innovation / Research Gap

As languages and cultures evolved by the passage of time so there's always a need for future research to explore the factors that have a great impact on the evolution of lexemes. Such studies can help explore how a particular cultural background and linguistic diversity influence the creation and dissemination of new lexemes. The study is longitudinal so that it can provide in-depth knowledge about how the lexemes have evolved over an extended period, tracing their emergence, spread, and potential decline. The study has considered COVID-19, to explore the dynamic nature of language in the digital age through social media and news headlines. It aims to explore the role of influencers and other media personalities in spreading new lexemes. The study can also investigate how the emergence of new lexemes contributes to language teaching and learning and how they can shape human perceptions. Future researchers can do a multimodal analysis incorporating visual and audio data to provide a better understanding of the language evolution in the digital era.

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Appendix

Annexure A

One Lexeme Entity	Two Lexeme entities		Three lexeme Entities
Masks	Covid-19 cases	Covid-positive	Pfitzer antiviral drug
Pandemic	Covid curbs	Covid-mandates	Virus related restrictions
Ceasefire	Covid-19 tally	Virus-rest	Fresh lockdown
NCOC	Covid-19 outbreak	Covid cull	Covid lockdown cruel
Booster	Covid-shot	Self-isolation	Obstructing covid prevention
Curfew	Covid-19 measures	Covid-19 endemic	Micro smart lockdown
Isolation	Covid-recoveries	Zero covid	Covid vaccine incentive
Restrictions	Covid alert	Covid infection	Covid death toll
Lockdown	Covid wave	Covid test	Negative covid-test
Quarantine	Virus probe	Covid-vaccine	Pre-arrival covid-19
Covid-19	Fair distribution	Covid-death	Covid hit nation
	COVID 19 drug	Delta variant	Virus related curbs
	Pandemic handling	Freedom convoy	Dose of vaccine
	Vaccine procurement	Contagion ebb	Amid surge in COVID cases
	Violation of SOPs	Closed loops	Covid wave looms
	NOCOC guidelines	Covid-19 antibody	Covid hit Solomons
	Covid-rages	Vaccine pass	Covid vaccine trial
	Massive protest	Lockdown growth	Covid travel rules
	Covid pill	Moderna booster	Mixed covid vaccine
	Amid covid	Mask rule.	Covid hamster cull
	Lockdown growth	Covid-fraudsters	Covid positivity ratio
	Moderna booster	Covid strategy	Shutting down services
	Covid jab	Covid -19 falls	
	Covid surges	Worsen covid	
	Resume quarantine	Exponential rise	
	Relax curbs	Deadly pandemic	