

# COVID-19 is natural or artificial generation

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A news which is translated by Y.-W. Chen (2020) states that "Yan Li-Meng provided evidence that the COVID-19 is artificial and easy to make." This report's initial claim is that the COVID-19 was artificially recombinant and released from a Chinese laboratory. And we found two premises support this initial claim. First, COVID-19's biological characteristics were inconsistent with a naturally zoonotic virus Y.-W. Chen (2020). Because Yan et al. (2020) supplied evidence that states the template of COVID-19 should be a laboratory product synthesized by two bat coronaviruses ZC45 and ZXC2. Additionally, Zeng (2020) also supplies evidence by stating the laboratory can synthesize ZC45 and ZXC2 and is capable created COVID-19 this kind of coronaviruses. Second, it claims that COVID-19 is was released from China. Carl Zimmer (2021) supports this premise by supplying evidence that states the index case is a seafood vendor at the South China Seafood Market and all-cause in the early stages have a relationship with the market which means South China Seafood Market spread COVID-19. Moreover, Zeng (2020) supplied evidence by indicating ZC45 and ZXC21 coronaviruses, which could be the backbone of Covid-19, were found by the Chinese Military Research Institute and showed in NIH hence database. It can be concluded from this information that the COVID-19 is created from the laboratory artificially. Which is supported by two premises: (1) The virus was reformed from bat's coronavirus and (2) COVID-19 was released from China.

There is another report that belief COVID-19 is not leaking from laboratories, but some animals (Y.-W. Chen, 2021). The counterclaim of this article is COVID-19 is natural generation. One premise of the counterclaim is that COVID-19 variated from animal virus, which was started by Michael Worobey, Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology (Lin, 2020; Zhou et al., 2020). To support this premise, Y.-W. Chen (2021) supplied evidence stated by Professor Worobey that most of the early COVID-19 confirmed cases happened in the Hua-Nan market, specifically cases that were related to stalls selling raccoon dogs. Moreover, Lin (2020) supplied evidence by describing a study published in the authoritative journal Nature that the COVID-19 virus naturally occurs in bats as there is 96% similarity between bat virus, RaTG13, and COVID-19 virus. Another premise that supports the counterclaim is Y.-W. Chen (2021) stated that origin of the virus from a lab was ridiculous. Professor Worobey said that if the virus came from the laboratory, the early cases of infecting COVID-19 should be around the lab rather than in faraway markets. Additionally, a publication from WHO claims that the release of the virus due to laboratory accidents is an "extremely unlikely way" (BBC, 2021; WHO, 2021). It can be concluded from this information that the coronavirus could not have leaked from a laboratory because COVID-19 shared many similarities with nature animal viruses and only a low probability that COVID-19 leaking from China's laboratory.

We posit that the information presented in the initial claim appears to be creditable because it was provided by an authoritative news agency, Y.-W. Chen (2020), was based on the research by Dr. Li-Meng Yan et al. (2020), an international and professional virologist. Taiwan's vice-president C.-j. Chen (2019) praised CNA, a historical and authoritative agency, and all the evidence provided stemmed from a paper by Yan. Yan, who has published over 2000 articles, is an international and professional virologist and she stated that the COVID-19 virus is manufactured and sourced from a

China laboratory (Net, 2021). The purpose of the report in the initial claim does not appear to have any malicious intent, but it did threaten to China's reputation (Zeng, 2020). The information of the counterclaim by Y.-W. Chen (2021) appears to be insufficiently persuasive to prove that the COVID virus mutated from an animal virus. CAN (Y.-W. Chen, 2021), an historical and authoritative agency, provide evidence to support this counterclaim, but this evidence does not appear to be as clear as the evidence supplying the initial claim. WHO published information that WHO (2021) status there is a low probability of viruses leaking from laboratories. The information presented in this piece has no purpose as it merely presents long-term survey research.

In conclusion, it is our opinion that the initial claim is flip-information because it does not have any malicious intent and just describes the result of Yan's paper. The main purpose of the initial claim is to present the virologist's research and the journalist has no intention to harm anyone. Yan's paper as described in the initial claim was only to explain the origin of COVID-19 and did not appear to have any intention of slandering anyone. There is a lot of research about the epidemic that stated COVID-19 could be released from the laboratory which supports the initial claim. According to a convention submitted by the Australian government, the Chinese government admitted there is a high risk of human-made viruses leaking from the laboratories (Wei, 2021). During NCKU's public speech, Professor Lai Ming-Zhao disclosed that scientists had added parts of the sequence to the COVID-19 virus (Xiu, 2021).

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