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Chapter 1 : Twitter Dictionary and Lingo Defined - Webopedia

Translating Religious Texts. Uploaded by barakotta9. Abbreviations Translation Proper of the Original 7 Abbreviated Signs Abbreviating the.

Modification of Mortgage " NEW To record a Modification of a Mortgage, the signature of at least one borrower and of at least one lender must be acknowledged. Notary Stamp or Seal " NEW Failure of a notary public to affix his official seal or stamp to the document being acknowledged shall not affect the recordability of the document provided the notary has signed the acknowledgement clause and has printed his name and the expiration date of his commission beneath his signature. One or More Grantors " At least one grantor signature on a deed or other written instrument must be properly acknowledged for the document to be recorded. However, both signatures on a declaration of homestead filed by a married couple must be acknowledged for the document to be recorded. Out of State Acknowledgement " An acknowledgment made outside of the Commonwealth but within any state, territory, district or dependency of the United States, shall be made before: To be recorded in Massachusetts, such an acknowledgement does not require the seal of the officer taking the acknowledgement. Out of Country Acknowledgement " An acknowledgment made outside of the United States or any dependency thereof shall be made before: To obtain an apostille: Apostilles are also available at Berkshire Superior Court. Contact the court for details. MGL chapter , section 5B " An affidavit made by a person claiming to have personal knowledge of the facts therein stated and containing a certificate by an attorney at law that the facts stated in the affidavit are relevant to the title to certain land and will be of benefit and assistance in clarifying the chain of title, shall be filed for record and shall be recorded in the registry of deeds where the land or any part thereof lies. To be accepted for recording, a 5B affidavit: Must be signed by the affiant under the pains and penalties of perjury; 2. Must be certified by an attorney licensed to practice law in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; 3. Must contain the typed or printed name, address, phone number and Board of Bar Overseers BBO number of the attorney making the certification; and 4. Must NOT contain as Exhibits documents that are otherwise generally recordable on their own. Changes to Index Record of Changes " NEW Any change or correction to an index or record made by the registry of deeds shall be documented in a manner that records the nature and date of the change or correction and that is available for public inspection at the registry during normal business hours. Explanation Included " NEW Any document that is intended to confirm or correct a previously recorded document SHALL include the book and page number of the earlier document and a brief explanation of the purpose of the confirmatory document. Re-Recording a Document " NEW but see A document that has already been recorded may not be recorded again unless it has first been re-executed and re-acknowledged. Land Court does not generally allow confirmatory documents or re-registered documents without a Court order or approval. A conservation restriction requires the signatures of four parties: Certified Copies " , modified The registry of deeds will accept for recording 1 a copy of a document recorded at another registry of deeds that has been certified by that registry of deeds; and 2 a copy of a document from a court or other government agency that has been certified by the issuing court or government agency. Electronically Transmitted Government Documents " NEW Electronic documents from a government agency that are transmitted to a third party in electronic form and then printed by the third party and presented for recording are acceptable provided that the governmental entity that created the document intends the printed version of the electronic image to constitute an original document. Marginal References on Certified Copies " NEW The person presenting a certified copy of a document for recording may annotate such certified copy in its bottom margin with one or more book and page numbers to which marginal references are requested to be made by the registry. Original Documents " The registry of deeds will only accept for recording original documents or copies certified in accordance with these standards. Consideration on Deeds " NEW Every deed presented for record shall contain a recital of the amount of the full consideration thereof in dollars or the nature of the other consideration therefor, if not

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delivered for a specific monetary sum. The full consideration shall mean the total price for the conveyance without deduction for any liens or encumbrances assumed by the grantee or remaining thereon. All such endorsements and recitals shall be recorded as part of the deed. No register of deeds shall accept a deed for recording unless it is in compliance with the requirements of this section. Grantee Address " NEW A deed shall not be accepted for recording unless it contains the mailing address of the grantee. This is the address to which the city or town tax collector will send tax bills. Deed of Distribution Recording " NEW A deed of distribution may be recorded at the registry of deeds for the district in which the real estate is located. There is no consideration involved in a deed of distribution, so there is no deeds excise tax.

Chapter 2 : Rules for Capitalizing Proper Nouns

There are 4 types of abbreviations I know for "versus": v v. vs vs. I generally use the last one in the list, but I want to stick to one and use only that one. Which one is more proper (or more).

However, he did not die. His good deeds, his love and respect in the hearts of those who knew him have always reflected his love and care on us. Wherever I go, study or work he looks down at me and sends me his love and care through those who knew or heard of him. To my great mother, who undertook efficiently the responsibility of raising a large family of nine little children all by herself after the sudden Departure of my father, whose prayers and encouragement have kept me going ahead throughout my life especially in times of distress who inspired me to study hard and get the highest grades just to please her; with love respect and gratitude which no words can fully express, I dedicate this work. To my sisters, the light of my eyes, the voice of my mouth, the power of my arm, the comfort of my woes, I dedicate this work. And finally, to my dear elder brother, Sohaib, who guarded our home with the deepest sense of responsibility, with respect and love I dedicate this book. Kadhim Haidar al-Jawadi, who was assassinated by terrorists. His paternal guidance, continuous support and meticulous insights had been invaluable to this work. I am deeply indebted to him for everything that he did so that the present work can see the light. My deepest gratitude and appreciation also go to Dr. His valuable advice, encouragement, help and patience have always been indispensable. Special words of thanks and appreciation are due to Dr. She guided me at times when I was badly in need of help. Gratitude with respect and love also go to Dr. Muna Al-Alawn, for her continuous moral support and encouragement. She gave me access to the libraries and references available to her. A particular debt of thanks goes to all my dear friends and excolleagues, especially Mrs. Jameela Al-Attar extended at critical times friendly help that I shall never forget. To her I owe a word of deep gratitude and express heartfelt love. I am deeply appreciative and sincerely grateful to Miss. Adel Abu Jubba and Mr. Harriman, whose assistance was invaluable for the questionnaire. Special thanks in this respect go to Mrs. Huda Yang whose enthusiastic support and kindness were immense and extremely generous. Also, I would like to thank Mrs. Ash-Shaikh Rasheed for her cooperation in doing the statistical work. Finally, I sincerely acknowledge with love and gratitude the inspirational help of my mother, my dear elder brother, Sohaib, my younger brothers, my sisters and especially Sundus and Hanan for their enormous support and continuous encouragement. Special thanks are also due to Mr. Muhammad Al-Bayyati for his support and patience in guiding me through my search for references. These texts are peculiar in that in addition to their having a sacred as well as legal nature, they address the minds together with the hearts of their audience. They evoke aesthetic feelings and have vocative functions. This book tries to tackle this issue by analysing the register of IRTs, highlighting the characteristics of the sub-field of jurisprudence, examining the semantic notions and problems connected with this field and introducing the strategies of translation from the angle of IRTs. This study focuses on a very important issue in the translation of IRTs, viz. It shows how different translators have applied them in the hope of communicating the message to the largest possible number of receptors. The investigation of an adequately representative collection of specimens has revealed how the lack of guidelines to follow in translating IRTs leads translators to base their judgments on personal intuition and thus produce different translations for identical signs. The second area inspected is style. After introducing the concept of style and indicating the two resources focused upon here, viz. It also affirms the strong affinity to literary register by showing how idiomatic and connotative the language of IRTs is. The third point examined is the importance of the audience as a factor in deciding on the strategies to be adopted. Intelligibility and acceptability have been brought into focus in this work. A questionnaire was conducted in Taiwan to find out the points of view of non-Arabic speaking audience concerning the translation of an Islamic juridical text. Significant results in this connection emphasized the point in question, viz. The Concept of Register 1. Field of Discourse 1. Mode of Discourse 1. Tenor of Discourse 1. The Concept of Jurisprudence Fiqh 1. Strategies of Translation 1. Deletion 17 19 20 20

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22 22 24 28 31 33 34 35 36 36 37 37 39 39 40 40 41 43 Chapter Two: Translation Problems Involving Cultural Signs 2. Proper Names 45 47 54 6 2. Beautiful Names of Allah 2. Names of Prophets and Messengers 2. Names of Ordinary Individuals 2. Names of Groups of People 2. Translating According to Context 2. Letting the Text Define the Term 2. Explanation in a Footnote 2. Using Established Translations 2. Translation According to a Definition in the Text 2. Using Established Target Language Expressions 2. Translation Problems Involving Stylistic Resources 3. Rendition of Style 3. Consonance, Assonance and Rhyme 3. Analysis and Rendition of Connotation 3. Consequences of Overlooking Connotation 3. Translation Proper of the Original 7 54 56 57 59 61 61 62 64 65 66 67 67 68 70 70 71 73 75 77 78 79 81 83 83 84 85 87 91 93 98 Abbreviated Signs 3. Transliteration Chapter Four: The Strategy of Addition 4. The Strategy of Deletion 4. Abbreviation of a Transliterated Word 4. The Strategy of Transliteration 4. Translating a Term According to a Definition in the Text 4. Results Chapter Five: Criticism, Assessments and Conclusions 5. Criticism and Assessments 5. Conclusions

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Chapter 3 : Period -- The Punctuation Guide

Abbreviations are all around us, from common titles like Dr. and Prof. to the abbreviations you see on street signs. Specifically, abbreviations are shorter spellings of words and expressions we use every day.

It is probable that a special room was set aside at Fort Vancouver for the practice of medicine and the dispensing of medicines from the early days of the establishment. But not until do available records provide any view of its location and appearance. Early on the morning of May 4, , two new "medical gentlemen"--Dr. William Fraser Tolmie and Dr. Meredith Gairdner--sent out by the London directors arrived at the Columbia depot. Even before sitting down to breakfast they were taken by Chief Factor McLoughlin, himself a doctor, to visit the "pretty numerous" sick employees and natives, most of whom were afflicted with the prevailing malarial fever. Part of the remainder of the forenoon was spent in bringing "some degree of order" to "Apothecaries Hall," which apparently by that time was already a named room or apartment reserved for use of the depot physician. Hall," Tolmie noted in his diary that same day, "is to be our temporary domicile. However, that building does appear to have been a residence and schoolhouse and not the Indian shop. Another statement made by Tolmie seems of particular significance. He and Gairdner soon decided that they would make the apothecary shop their permanent living quarters, "as we should not then in all likelihood have intruders, when arrivals of brigades occur. Tolmie and Gairdner thus appear to have originated a pattern of residence that seems to have been followed by at least some of their successors. The records provide no further information about the location of the apothecary shop until July , when Emmons drew his ground plan of the fort. Clearly by the apothecary shop and the Indian trade store were in the same structure. This arrangement is not at all surprising in view of the heavy burden that rested on the shoulders of the man who was in charge of both of them--the post surgeon. The triple role of the doctor as physician, Indian trader, and supervisor of rations has already been explained. But there were certain other aspects of his duties that require mention before the full extent of his responsibilities can be understood. Seriously ill patients were housed in two hospitals: But by the s the "Medical Department" at Fort Vancouver was expected to cover its expenses through the treatment for fee of settlers and travelers able to pay. Although general Company policy frowned upon post surgeons leaving their stations to attend "outsiders," Dr. Barclay in said that his practice "extended over all the settlements in behalf of the Company. This chore involved not only ordering the needed items from London but also the actual packaging of them in the small lots required at the subsidiary establishments. But the Fort Vancouver depot also stocked a large quantity of medicines for general sale. No evidence has yet been found that would indicate beyond question whether such remedies were stored and dispensed at the regular depot sale shop or at the apothecary shop. The fact that one indent for medicines had included six ounces of strychnine, of which all except about one fourth of an ounce were for sale, makes one hope that the latter was the case. The doctor seems also to have been in charge of the depot library; at least he had the responsibility for ordering new books and periodicals for it from London. All in all, Dr. However, direct evidence that the period Indian shop also contained the Dispensary is slight and by no means conclusive. Crawford, an American settler who visited Fort Vancouver in and examined it "critically," later recalled that "on the East side of this Interior [courtyard] is the Apothacury [sic] hall or doctors shop where Medicine is served out to whites and natives. Barclay was situated at the east end of the stockade. It has been seen that in the two depot surgeons decided to live in the apothecary shop. There seems to be no positive proof that their successors did the same. Tolmie and Gairdner may have made their homes in the Indian shop building. Meek enumerated the population of Clark County, Oregon Territory, for the Seventh Census on October 30, , the eighth house he visited, clearly within the Fort Vancouver stockade was inhabited by "A. Lee Lewis [sic]," clerk, and "Alferd [sic] Benson," surgeon. Benson was the surgeon who replaced Dr. Barclay at the depot. In such case, it is conceivable that the Dispensary was also in that building, which lay only a few yards north of the Indian shop. There are also physical remains that point toward possible residential use of a part of the

Indian shop. In National Park Service archeologists completely excavated the site of this structure. Although they found the area much disturbed by post activities, they believe that a concentration of brick and faunal remains in the southeastern portion of the shop building may have resulted from the use of this area as living quarters. Also, a large privy pit behind the structure contained much floral and faunal material, further evidence of domestic occupation. Also, patients in the Dispensary would have produced table scraps. As the situation stands now, there seems to be no more reason for believing that the doctor lived in the Indian shop building than that he did not. But in the opinion of this writer, it is quite possible that he did so. During the period that is of primary concern for the reconstruction project, the surgeon at the Fort Vancouver depot was Dr. Forbes Barclay, who has been described as "a Scotsman of excellent training and unique experience. His father was a prominent physician who lectured on anatomy at Edinburgh and had authored a book on the movements of muscles. Young Barclay studied medicine in Edinburgh and, beginning in , spent several summers as a surgeon with exploring expeditions to the Arctic. Archibald Barclay, said to have been an uncle of Dr. That fall he sailed in the Columbia for Fort Vancouver, where he arrived in the spring of Tolmie, Barclay at once went to work in the Indian Trade Shop and in the medical department. He then moved to Oregon City, became an American citizen, and was prominent in professional and political affairs until his death in Born at Fraser Lake, New Caledonia, on October 5, , Marie, as she was known to her largely French-speaking family, was a girl of character and beauty. This event stirred up a storm among the Whitmans and Spaldings chiefly, it seems, because Marie was a Catholic, though the facts that she had Indian blood, could speak little English, and could boast of only a scant formal education evidently were also taken into consideration. Chief Trader Pambrun died as the result of a fall from a horse during May of that year, and soon thereafter Catherine Pambrun moved with her children to Fort Vancouver, where she did "fine needlework" to support and educate her brood. Her acquaintanceship with Dr. He died of diphtheria on December 31, Four other children were born to the pair after they moved to Oregon City in It is known that prior to October Catherine Pambrun and her children moved from Fort Vancouver to live with her daughter and her son-in-law, Dr. Forbes, in Oregon City. On the different versions of the Vavasour map of the site presently known as Building No. On the two original drawings, the scale indicates that this structure measured eighty by thirty feet. The traced version printed in the Oregon Historical Quarterly gives the dimensions as eighty by thirty-two feet. The inventory of Fort Vancouver structures taken in listed the building as "Indian trade shop," eighty by thirty feet. None of the east and west wall footings could be found, but eight all but one of the north wall footings were in place as were six south wall footings, though they were somewhat out of line. The long axes of most of the footings appear to parallel the lines of the walls. Caywood, who supervised the excavations, interpreted his findings to indicate that the Indian shop measured eighty by thirty-two feet. Hoffman has reported the preliminary findings as follows: Despite modern destruction of evidence, we have defined lines of wooden footings at the north and west walls; evidence at the south and east walls is ephemeral. Foundation plan of the building appears to [be] 79 ft. Artifacts found within the building position clearly indicate its function as the Indian Trade Store. In a later memorandum, Mr. Hoffman stated his belief that the building measured eighty by thirty-five feet. It has been seen that Building No. Unfortunately these views are not in complete agreement when it comes to such details as the number and placement of doors and windows. But there is unanimity concerning the main profile of the building. All picture the Indian trading store as a long, low structure with a gable roof. The eave line apparently was lower than the tops of the pickets, although the evidence on this point is conflicting. If it is assumed that the Indian shop of was the same structure as the so-called "Missionary Store" of the Emmons plan, a certain amount of additional information becomes available, because the Eld drawing Plate IV , vol. I , both depicting Fort Vancouver in , show the roof and west gable very clearly. In those pictures the eave line definitely is below the top of the nearby stockade. The import of this pictorial evidence is clear. The Indian shop could only have been a one-story structure, almost certainly with a low garret or loft above. The lack of satisfactory pictorial evidence is no bar at all to a flat declaration that the Indian trade store was constructed in the usual post-on-sill or Canadian style. The

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footing pattern alone would prove the point even if there had not been witnesses who testified that the Granary, the Powder Magazine, and the later Kitchen were the only structures not built of squared logs or slabs. Because the walls were low, these grooved uprights probably were not more than about twelve feet high. Whether the sills they rested upon were raised off the ground evidently has not been revealed by the archeological findings. The spaces between the uprights were undoubtedly filled with horizontal squared filler logs to a height of about six to seven or even eight feet, at which point particularly large horizontal timbers were fixed in place by being notched or pegged into the uprights. These timbers served as lintels for the doors and windows and sometimes also as supports for the ground floor ceiling beams which were also the garret floor joists. The height of the lintels above the floor depended on the method of setting the ceiling beams. Sometimes these rested on top of the lintels, often being morticed entirely through the next timber above so that the ends of the tenons were visible from the outside. At other times the ceiling beams were morticed into or through the tops of the lintels or into the tops of the next timbers above the lintels. This type of construction resulted in a very solid building in which diagonal bracing was seldom required. Occasionally tie beams were run between the intersecting plates at the corners of the walls see Plate LXXX , vol. I , but diagonal knee braces between plates and uprights or between girts and uprights were almost never employed. Their use in reconstructions to meet present-day building code requirements defeats the entire purpose of historic preservation--to re-create a past scene with absolute fidelity, at least to the extent available knowledge permits. There is no information available as to whether the timbers for sills, walls, and plates were sawed or axe-hewn. Probably the Indian shop had timbers of the same type.

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Chapter 4 : Fort Vancouver NHS: Historic Structures Report (Chapter 2)

This list contains the most common abbreviations used in the OED. Click on a letter to see the abbreviations beginning with that letter. Click on a letter to see the abbreviations beginning with that letter.

United Kingdom[edit] Many British publications follow some of these guidelines in abbreviation: For the sake of convenience, many British publications, including the BBC and The Guardian , have completely done away with the use of full stops or periods in all abbreviations. Ms or Mr though these would usually have not had full stops—see above Capt, Prof, etc. A notable exception is The Economist which writes "Mr F. Scientific units see Measurement below. Acronyms are often referred to with only the first letter of the abbreviation capitalized. An initialism is similar to acronym but is not pronounced as a word. This is contrary to the SI standard; see below. Miscellaneous and general rules[edit] A doubled letter appears in abbreviations of some Welsh names, as in Welsh the double "l" is a separate sound: George" for British prime minister David Lloyd George. Some titles, such as "Reverend" and "Honourable", are spelt out when preceded by "the", rather than as "Rev. This is true for most British publications, and some in the United States. A repeatedly used abbreviation should be spelt out for identification on its first occurrence in a written or spoken passage. Measurement shorthand—symbol or abbreviation[edit] Road sign in China—"km" is a symbol, not an abbreviation, as it is not a contraction of a Chinese word Writers often use shorthand to denote units of measure. The shorthand "in" applies to English only—in Afrikaans for example, the shorthand "dm" is used for the equivalent Afrikaans word "duim". A symbol on the other hand, defined as "Mark or character taken as the conventional sign of some object or idea or process" [20] applies the appropriate shorthand by substitution rather than by contraction. It is a logogram rather than an abbreviation. In the International System of Units SI manual [21] the word "symbol" is used consistently to define the shorthand used to represent the various SI units of measure. The manual also defines the way in which units should be written , the principal rules being: No periods should be inserted between letters—for example "m. No periods should follow the symbol unless the syntax of the sentence demands otherwise for example a full stop at the end of a sentence. The singular and plural versions of the symbol are identical—not all languages use the letter "s" to denote a plural. It is a variant of the acronym. Syllabic abbreviations are usually written using lower case , sometimes starting with a capital letter , and are always pronounced as words rather than letter by letter. Syllabic abbreviations should be distinguished from portmanteaus , which combine two words without necessarily taking whole syllables from each. Usage[edit] Syllabic abbreviations are not widely used in English. Languages other than English[edit] On the other hand, syllabic abbreviations prevailed both in Germany under the Nazis and in the Soviet Union for naming the plethora of new bureaucratic organisations. For example, Gestapo stands for Geheime Staats-Polizei, or "secret state police". Similarly, Leninist organisations such as the Comintern Communist International and Komsomol Kommunisticheskii Soyuz Molodyozhi, or "Communist youth union" used Russian language syllabic abbreviations. In the modern Russian language words like Minoborony from Ministerstvo oborony — Ministry of Defence and Minobrnauki from Ministerstvo obrazovaniya i nauki — Ministry of Education and Science are still commonly used. Syllabic abbreviations were also typical for the German language used in the German Democratic Republic , e. Other uses are in company or product names such as Aldi , from the name of the founder, Theo Albrecht, and the German word Diskont discount or Haribo , from the name of the founder and the headquarters of the company, Hans Riegl Bonn. East Asian languages whose writing systems use Chinese characters form abbreviations similarly by using key Chinese characters from a term or phrase. The syllabic abbreviation is frequently used for universities: The English phrase " Gung ho " originated as a Chinese abbreviation. Neologism Partially syllabic abbreviations are preferred by the US Navy, as it increases readability amidst the large number of initialisms that would otherwise have to fit into the same acronyms.

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Chapter 5 : Legal Abbreviations | Law School Training

proper nouns are pretty straightforward. First, though, it's important to understand the difference between common nouns and proper nouns.. Common nouns are the general names of people, places, and things.

Twitter is a free microblogging , or social messaging tool that lets you stay connected to people through tweets, a Twitter-specific post that can contain up to 140 characters, images, or videos. Twitter is used largely for reporting real-time events, like sports, and sharing what you are doing at the moment. Your tweets can be posted through Twitter , SMS text messaging, instant messaging , RSS , email or through other social applications and connected websites. Understanding Twitter Abbreviations and Slang As with any new social medium, there is an entire vocabulary of abbreviations and slang words that users of the Twitter service "Twitterers" adopt. Some of the new Twitter lingo describes the collection of people who use the service, while other abbreviations are used to describe specific functions and features of the service itself like the Twitter abbreviation RT. Also, there are a number of terms which are basically Twitter shorthand: Slang term used to describe a Twitterer who is adventurous. Slang term used to describe an attraction between two users. Slang term used to describe someone who is addicted to Twitter. Twitter shorthand for "because. Twitter shorthand for "be. Twitter shorthand for "before. Slang term that refers to using a Blackberry device to send a tweet on Twitter. Slang term used to describe a "hot tweet. Short for "bye for now. A shortened form of "background" often used on Twitter. Slang term that refers to the use of Twitter to circulate news and information. An acronym used on Twitter that stands for "best regards. Slang term to describe fake, false or over embellished Tweets. This Twitter phrase refers to a situation in which a non-celebrity mistakenly believes he or she is a celebrity. Users with celebrity syndrome will not follow a significant number of Twitter users. Twitter shorthand for "check. Twitter shorthand for "could. Twitter shorthand for "click. Slang term used to describe a second person who tweets on a single Twitter account. Similar to a "crank phone call," it is a misleading tweet. Often seen on Twitter, it means "create. Sometimes simply known as "CT," this slang term refers to a retweet that is a shortened version of the original. Often used on Twitter, this is a shortened version of "the. Twitter slang that means a tweet that contains useful knowledge that is easy to take in and remember. It is a "daily vitamin" for Twitterers. A shortened version of "details" often found on Twitter. Slang term used to describe a tweet you made, then deleted. Short for direct message, it is the function of the Twitter service that enables you to send a private message direct message to a person you are following. Refers to a tweet sent by an individual while he or she is at a restaurant drive-thru. This is a fast tweet posted by an individual while he or she is in between tasks. The act of posting on Twitter while intoxicated. Slang term used to describe a tweet that has been sent by a user who is drunk. The act of eavesdropping on other Twitter conversations. Slang term used to describe a user who talks about himself on Twitter. It is a combination of the words "egotistical and Twitter. Shorthand versions of "e-mail" routinely used on Twitter. An acronym for "e-mail address" used on Twitter. Also known as emergetweet it refers to a tweet sent out during an emergency when is unavailable. An acronym used on Twitter that means "face to face. On the Twitter site, the Fail Whale is an image of a whale held up by birds and nets. This image shows that Twitter has been overloaded or that a failure occurred within the service. On Twitter, blogs, and other social media sites, a follower is someone who subscribes to receives your updates. On the Twitter Web site "following" someone means you will see their messages in your own personal timeline. Twitter lets you see all the people you follow and also who is following you. FollowFriday FF, or followfriday: On Twitter, FollowFriday is a recommendation. When you tweet a FF message, you are recommending that your followers also check out the people you mention in your post. When you send a FollowFriday message, you include followfriday in your update so it can be searched for using that hash tag. A slang term used to describe a situation in which a twitterer adds many friends within a short time period. A hash tag or hashtag is a way of organizing your updates for Twitter search engines. Users prefix a message with a community-driven hash tag to enable others to discover relevant posts. One

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commonly used hash tag on Twitter is followfriday where users network by providing the names of their favorite people to follow on Twitter. This is a term used to refer to the combined intelligence of all Twitter users. Short for "in case you missed it", the abbreviation may appear in a tweet that is a repost from the same person, just in case their followers missed it the first time it was tweeted. Slang terms used to describe a situation in which someone is infatuated with another Twitter user. Twitter shorthand for "kewl kewl" cool cool. A type of blog that lets users publish short text updates. Bloggers can usually use a number of services for the updates including instant messaging, e-mail, or Twitter. The posts are called micro posts, while the act of using these services to update your blog is called microblogging. Using Twitter and other forms of microblogging to raise money for nonprofits and charity donations. Slang term used to describe a tweet that you later regret having sent. Means "modified retweet RT. Twitter shorthand for "more to follow. A slang term used to describe a new tweeter. Twitter shorthand for "note to self. This chat abbreviation is used on Twitter, often in place of RT retweet when the user does not want to provide the username of the follower they are quoting. Short for please retweet. This is a notation added to the end of a Tweet. PRT shows the user is asking others to retweet their post. Abbreviated as RT, retweet is used on Twitter to show you are tweeting something that was posted by another user. The format is RT username where username is the Twitter name of the person you are retweeting. Slang phrase used to describe a photo that is taken of oneself where the right or left arm is extended with the camera held backwards. Abbreviated as SNS, a social networking site is the phrase used to describe any website that enables users to create public profiles within that Web site and form relationships with other users of the same website. Social networking sites can be used to describe community-based websites, online discussions forums, chat rooms and other social spaces online. Twitter shorthand for "thanks for the follow. Short for "Tweet me back. Refers to a twitterer who talks trash in his or her posts. Slang terms often used on Twitter to refer to a young woman. A slang term used to describe a fabulous tweet. Slang term used to mean "Twitter traffic. Slang term used to describe someone who is walking while they tweet, using a mobile device. Slang term used to describe selling or promoting an eBay item on Twitter. It is used to refer to or describe Twitter users. Describes a Twitter update. A tweet is basically whatever you type into the Web box to answer that question, using characters or less. People tweet personal messages, random thoughts, post links, or anything else that fits in the character requirements. The term used to describe someone who has a problematic addiction to Twitter. Refers to a person who send tweets on the Twitter service same as Twitterer. Slang term used to refer to Twitter users who "tweet excessively. Slang term used to describe tutoring or lecturing on or about Twitter. Some industry speakers use the term to describe a live event where a lecture on a Twitter topic is given e. Here the host speaker will use a special designated hash tag so others can follow the lecture on Twitter. Slang term used to describe the situation in which a user introduces one follower to another.

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Chapter 6 : Abbreviation - Wikipedia

truncation is indicated by special signs of abbreviation, or by small letters written above the line at the end of the word, or by writing the end of the word itself but in ab-

What is an abbreviation? Abbreviations are all around us, from common titles like Dr. Specifically, abbreviations are shorter spellings of words and expressions we use every day. What is an acronym? An acronym is a stand-in for a string of words, usually an organization name, slogan, or something else equally wordy. Using abbreviations Abbreviations are usually formed using the most recognizable letters from the word or expression. This makes them easier to remember, and easy for others to read. Technically, these are initialisms, which is a type of abbreviation. You just have to know what the term means, and how to spell itâ€”everything else will usually fall into place. Snape would be pronounced Professor Snape not Prof Snape. There are some exceptions that are pronounced differently. For instance, AM, PM, i. This happens when the abbreviation becomes more popular than the original termâ€”usually because the original is too long or outdated. For example, AM stands for Ante Meridiem. Do you have to use a period at the end when writing it out? Sometimes adding a period is expected and can make the abbreviation easier to read. Take the example below. On the other hand, some abbreviations never use a period; for example, state postal abbreviations like NY, CA, and TX. The same goes for measurement abbreviations like ft, in, and cm. Common abbreviations There are abbreviations for so many different things, it would be impossible to list them all here. You may have noticed that the abbreviations for ounce oz and pound lb are a little different from the rest. This is because the abbreviations are based on older forms of each wordâ€”ounce comes from the Italian word onza, and pound from the Roman word libra. In other words, they abbreviate something in a contemporary way, using initials, slang, and other shorthand. Is it OK to use abbreviations? Look closely at the heading above, and you may find your answer. Believe it or not, OK is an abbreviation too, and we use it on the site all the time. A good rule for abbreviations is to put the reader first. Will the abbreviation make the sentence easier to read, or will it confuse the reader for example, if the abbreviation is too obscure? If an abbreviation still sounds like a good idea, next consider the context. Using acronyms As you read earlier, acronyms are used in place of a phrase or string of words. They can represent all kinds of things, from organizations to mnemonics to sandwiches. Acronyms are read differently from abbreviations. Take the word BLT. This is what makes acronyms uniqueâ€”you can read them as they appear, even though they stand for something else. The pronunciation of acronyms can vary, however. When and how to use acronyms Sometimes you may need to explain the acronym when using it in writing. Style guides suggest that you write the acronym first, followed by the full name or phrase in parentheses. You can also write them in the opposite orderâ€”whatever makes more sense. A lot of contemporary acronyms might need to be explained for different reasons this also applies to the chat abbreviations that we discussed earlier. As always, this type of slang can be OK in certain contexts, but it might leave some readers feeling confused. As you now know, abbreviations and acronyms can save time and space, and they can make your writing easier to read. Below is a sample that contains the full form of several different words, phrases, and expressions. Do you know which acronyms and abbreviations could be used as substitutes? It can be used to refer to someone who is a junior in name for example, Martin Luther King, Jr. Senior is a related abbreviationâ€”as in Martin Luther King, Sr. This is one of those special cases where the acronym is now more common than the original phrase. Did you get this one right? OJ is more of a slang term than an official abbreviation or acronym. Good guess if you got this one right. This is common for certain types of abbreviations especially those related to time and measurement. However, in your own writing, feel free to add a period if it makes the abbreviation easier to read. Good job if you got this one correct!

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Legal abbreviations are to be used as a short-hand technique to replace legal terms and law terms. While legal abbreviations will save you time and money, make sure to use the original term within all professional documents.

Solomon, the son of David, King of Israel, hath said that the beginning of our Key is to fear God, to adore him, to honour him with contrition of heart, to invoke him¹ in all matters which we wish to undertake, and to operate with very great devotion, for thus God will lead us in the right way. When, therefore, thou shalt wish to acquire the knowledge of magical arts and sciences, it is necessary to have prepared the order of hours and of days, and of the position of the Moon, without the operation of which thou canst effect nothing; but if thou observest them with diligence thou mayest easily and thoroughly arrive at the effect and end which thou desirest to attain. When¹ thou wishest to make any experiment or operation, thou must first prepare, beforehand, all the requisites which thou wilt find described in the following chapters: This first paragraph is omitted in Sloane MSS. The order of the planets is as follows: It must, therefore, be understood that the planets have their dominion over the day which approacheth nearest unto the name which is given and attributed unto them -- viz. The concluding part of this sentence is from L K, H, and SI end the sentence with "et ainsi des autres" and similarly for the others. Thus on Saturday Saturn rules the first hour, Jupiter the second, Mars the third, the Sun the fourth, Venus the fifth, Mercury the sixth, the Moon the seventh, and Saturn returns in the rule over the eighth, and the others in their turn,³ the planets always keeping the same relative order. The rest of this sentence is in L only. Similarly on these days and hours thou canst operate to bring either good or bad fortune to buildings; to have familiar spirits attend thee in sleep; to cause good or ill success in business, possessions, goods, seeds, fruits, and similar things, in order to acquire learning; to bring destruction and to give death, and to sow hatred and discord. The days and hours of Jupiter are proper for obtaining honours, acquiring riches; contracting friendships, preserving health; and arriving at all that thou canst desire. In the days and hours of Mars thou canst make experiments regarding war; to arrive at military honour; to acquire courage; to overthrow enemies; and further to cause ruin, slaughter, cruelty, discord; to wound and to give death. The days and hours of the Sun are very good for perfecting experiments regarding temporal wealth, hope, gain, fortune, divination, the favour of princes, to dissolve hostile feeling, and to make friends. The days and hours of Venus are good for forming friendships; for kindness and love; for joyous and pleasant undertakings, and for traveling. The days and hours of Mercury are good to operate for eloquence and intelligence; promptitude in business; science and divination; wonders; apparitions; and answers regarding the future. Thou canst also operate under this Planet for thefts; writings; deceit; and merchandise. The days and hours of the Moon are good for embassies; voyages; envoys; messages; navigation; reconciliation; love; and the acquisition of merchandise by water. Much of these foregoing instructions is omitted in the Add. The hours of Saturn, of Mars, and of the Moon are alike good for communicating and speaking with spirits; as those of Mercury are for recovering thefts by the means of spirits. The hours of Mars serve for summoning souls from Hades,⁵ especially of those slain in battle. The hours of the Sun, of Jupiter, and of Venus, are adapted for preparing any operations whatsoever of love, of kindness, and of invisibility, as is hereafter more fully shown, to which must be added other things of a similar nature which are contained in our work. Aub²⁴ and Ad read "Horae autem Saturni sunt appropriatae ad evocandas animas ab Infernis, eorum tantummodo, scilicet qui nauali morte defuncti sunt" But the hours of Saturn are suitable for evoking souls from Hell, that is to say, only those who died a naval death. Conjunction means being in the same degree of the Zodiac; opposition is being degrees, and quartile 90 degrees apart from each other. The hours of Venus are furthermore useful for lots, poisons, all things of the nature of Venus, for preparing powders provocative of madness; and the like things. L inserts the tables of the hours of the day and night at this point. H omits the rest of this sentence. For love, grace, and invisibility, the Moon should be in a fiery sign, viz.: For hatred,¹¹ discord, and destruction, the Moon should be in a watery sign, viz.: L has this paragraph and the preceding one

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jumbled. But if these things seem unto thee difficult to accomplish, it will suffice thee merely to notice the Moon after her combustion, or conjunction with the Sun, especially just when she¹² quits his beams and appeareth visible. For then it is good to make all experiments for the construction and operation of any matter. That is why the time from the New unto the Full Moon is proper for performing any of the experiments of which we have spoken above. But in her decrease or wane it is good for war, disturbance, and discord. Likewise the period when she is almost deprived of light, is proper for experiments of invisibility, and of death. Furthermore, if thou wishest to converse with spirits it should be especially on the day of Mercury and in his hour, and let the Moon be in an airy sign,¹³ as well as the Sun. But if thou shouldst wish to work by night, perfect thy work on the succeeding night; if by day, seeing that the day beginneth with the rising of the Sun perfect thy work on the succeeding day. But the hour of inception is the hour of Mercury. The following paragraphs to the end of this chapter are only found in the Latin version, Add. If thou wishest to succeed, it is necessary to make the following experiments and arts in the appropriate days and hours, with the requisite solemnities and ceremonies contained and laid down in the following chapters. Experiments, then, are of two kinds; the first is to make trial of what, as I have said, can be easily performed without a circle, and in this case it is not necessary to observe anything but what thou wilt find in the proper chapters. The second can in no way be brought to perfection without the circle; and in order to accomplish this perfectly it is necessary to take note of all the preparations which the master of the art and his disciples must undertake before constructing¹ the circle. S, K, and H all read "vienne au Cercle" come to the circle. The prayer being finished, let the master quit the water, and put upon his flesh raiment of white linen clean and unsoiled; and then let him go with his disciples unto a secret place and command them to strip themselves naked; and they having taken off their clothes, let him take exorcised water and pour it upon their heads so that it flows down to their feet and bathes them completely; and while pouring this water upon them let the master say: Which² being done, the disciples must clothe themselves, putting upon their flesh, like their master, raiment of white linen clean and unsoiled; and the three last days the master and his disciples should fast, observing the solemnities and prayers marked in Book II. This paragraph is omitted in Lansdowne MSS. On the last day let the master go with his disciples unto a secret fountain of running water, or unto a flowing stream, and there let each of them. And when they are clean and pure, let each put upon him garments of white linen, pure, and clean, using the prayers and ceremonies described in Book II. After which let the master alone say the confession. The which being finished, the master in sign of penitence will kiss³ the disciples on the forehead, and each of them will kiss the other. Afterwards let the master extend his hands over the disciples, and in sign of absolution absolve and bless them; which being done he will distribute to each of his disciple the instruments necessary for magical art, which he is to carry into the circle. The things necessary being thus disposed, the master will go with his disciples unto the assigned place, where they have proposed to construct the circle for the magical arts and experiments; repeating on the way the prayers and orations which thou wilt find in Book II. Note Book 2 also says that the master carries the staff OR the wand. It also says chapter 9 that the disciple who carries the pen, ink, and paper should stand toward the East. Now the master of the art, every time that he shall have occasion for some particular purpose to speak with the spirits, must endeavor to form certain circles which shall differ somewhat, and shall have some particular reference to the particular experiment under consideration. Now, in order to succeed in forming such a circle concerning magical art, for the greater assurance and efficacy thou shalt construct it in the following manner: Take thou the knife or quill knife,⁵ consecrated after the manner and order which we shall deliver unto thee in the Second Book. With this knife or quill knife⁶ thou shalt describe, beyond the inner circle which thou shalt have already formed, a second circle, encompassing the other at the distance of one foot therefrom and having the same centre. Magic circle from manuscript Ad. Mathers reads "knife, the sickle, or the sword of magical art. It is an uncommon term meaning quill knife; Mathers follows the French manuscripts in mistranslating this as "sickle. This section does not occur in Aub. The letter Tau represents the cross, and in Add. Mathers gives the names in Hebrew characters; these are also given in Ad. The words in the middle, "Orien. Note also the misspelling "Tetagramaton" for

"Tetragrammaton. The circles for the censers pots "olla" in Latin and Italian are drawn with double circles as in Mathers. They also show the entrance and path to the circle "strada per entrare nel circolo" similar to Harl. The four cardinal directions are also noted -- "setentrione, mezzogiorno, oriente, occident" North, South, East, West. The magic circle in the Magical Treatise of Solomon also shows pentagrams. It also shows an entrance to the circle, with the magic knife blocking it. See Book 2 chapter x where the magus is directed to place the knife upright in the ground at his feet. The Sephiroth are the ten Qabalistical emanations of the Deity. The sovereign equivalents are the divine names referred thereto. See my Kabbalah Unveiled. Mathers follows the French manuscripts, which seem to confuse the paragraph. Drawing looks like Eiin? Elyon, and between North and East Eloha. The extreme angles of the outer square shall be made the centres of four circles, the measure or diameter of which shall be one foot. All these are to be drawn with the knife or consecrated instrument¹⁴ of art. And within these four circles thou must write these four names of God the most holy one, in this order: The circles in SI. The following paragraphs up to "Let the master now arise and place upon his head a crown" are not found in Aub. While constructing the circle, the master should recite the following Psalms: This only appears in SI. The which being finished, and the fumigations being performed, as is described in the chapter on fumigations in the Second Book, the master should reassemble his disciples, encourage them, reassure them, fortify them, and conduct them into the parts of the circle of art, where he must place them in the four quarters of the Earth, encourage them, and exhort them to fear nothing, and to keep in the places assigned to them. Also, the disciple who is placed towards the East should have a pen, ink, paper, silk, and white cotton, all clean and suitable for the work. Furthermore, each of the companions should have a new sword drawn in his hand besides the consecrated magical sword of art, and he should keep his hand resting upon the hilt thereof, and he should on no pretext quit the place assigned to him, nor move therefrom. After this the master should quit the circle, light the fuel in the earthen pots, and place upon them the censers, in the four quarters of the Earth; and he should have in his hand the consecrated taper of wax, and he should light it and place it in a hidden and secret place prepared for it. Let him after this re-enter and close the circle. The master should afresh exhort his disciples, and explain to them all that they have to do and to observe; the which commands they should promise and vow to execute. Let the master then repeat this prayer: When we enter herein with all humility, let God the Almighty One enter into this circle, by the entrance of an eternal happiness, of a divine prosperity, of a perfect joy, of an abundant charity, and of an eternal salutation. Let all the demons fly from this place, especially those who are opposed unto this work, and let the angels of peace assist and protect this circle, from which let discord and strife fly and depart. Magnify and extend upon us, O Lord, thy most holy name, and bless our conversation and our assembly. Sanctify, O Lord our God, our humble entry herein, thou the blessed and holy one of the eternal ages! After this, let the master say upon his knees, as follows: PRAYER O Lord God, all powerful and all merciful, thou who desirest not the death of a sinner, but rather that he may turn from his wickedness and live; give and grant unto us thy grace, by blessing and consecrating this earth and this circle, which is here marked out with the most powerful and holy names of God. The which names are to be placed in the front, behind, and on either side of the head.

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Chapter 8 : Abbreviations After a Doctor's Name

blog.quintoapp.com holds hundreds of thousands of entries organized by a large variety of categories from computing and the Web to governmental, medicine and business and it is maintained and expanded by a large community of passionate editors.

Types of Proper Nouns To help you build an understanding of the different types of proper nouns that need to be capitalized, the following are some overall proper noun categories: Michael Jones, Lassie Geographical Locations: Monday, January, Christmas Note: We do not capitalize the names of seasons: Mars, Jupiter, Saturn Note: The president of China will be in Washington D. Do not capitalize general course names. I am studying chemistry. Proper Noun Capitalization Test Want to test your capitalization knowledge? Have a look at the sentences below. Can you spot the mistakes? Li speaks three languages, chinese, english, and Japanese. In june we spent a lot of time at the metropolitan museum and at central park. We had a very hot Summer. I cannot wait until September. They took their daughter to see dr. June, Metropolitan Museum, Central Park ; 3. Economic History of Europe ; 4. Most of what we capitalize are proper nouns; however, it is always good to stay on top of the other capitalization rules so that your grammar can help make your writing more readable. YourDictionary definition and usage example.

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Chapter 9 : Indexing Standards | Plymouth County Registry

An abbreviation (from Latin brevis, meaning short) is a shortened form of a word or blog.quintoapp.com consists of a group of letters taken from the word or phrase. For example, the word abbreviation can itself be represented by the abbreviation abbr., abbrv., or abbrev.

Usage[edit] Although originally a title reserved for royalty, select nobles, and church hierarchs, it is now often used as a mark of esteem for a person of personal, social or official distinction, such as a community leader of long standing, a person of significant wealth, or a noble , but may also be used ironically. Syntactically , it is used in much the same way although for a broader group of persons as "Sir" and "Dame" are used in English when speaking of or to a person who has been knighted , e. Unlike "The Honourable" in English, Don may be used when speaking directly to a person, and unlike "Mister" it must be used with a given name. But a form like "Don de la Vega" is not correct and would never be used by Spanish speakers. In North America, Don has also been made popular by films depicting the Mafia , such as The Godfather series, where the crime boss would claim for himself the signs of respect that were traditionally granted in Italy to nobility. This usage of the honorific in these films e. Don Corleone, Don Barzini, etc. The proper Italian usage is similar to the Castilian Spanish usage mentioned in the previous paragraph. Spain and its colonies[edit] Historically, don was used to address members of the nobility, e. In Spanish-speaking Latin America, this honorific is usually used with people of older age. Following the abdication, Juan Carlos and his wife are titled, according to the Royal Household website, S. King Juan Carlos and S. VII, ley xvi The honorific was also used among Ladino -speaking Sephardi Jews , as part of the Spanish culture which they took with them after the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in The honorific title Don is widely used in the Americas. The title Don is considered highly honorific, more so than, for example, academic titles such as "Doctor" or than political titles such as "Governor. Portugal and its colonies[edit] The usage of Dom was a prerogative of princes of royal blood and also of other individuals to whom it had been granted by the sovereign. Strictly speaking, only females born of a nobleman bearing the title Dom would be addressed as Dona, but the style was not heritable through daughters. The few exceptions depended solely on the conditions upon which the title itself had been granted. A well-known exception is the descent of Dom Vasco da Gama. There were many cases, both in Portugal and Brazil, in which the title of Dom or Dona was conceded to, and even bought by, people who were not from royalty. In any case, when the title was officially recognized by the proper authority, it became part of the name. Today, in Portugal and Brazil, Dom is ordinarily employed only for higher members of the clergy, and for superiors of religious orders , such as the Order of Saint Benedict , wherein it is also associated with the status of Dom Frater. Dom is similarly used within the Benedictine Order throughout France and the English speaking world. In France, it is also used within the male branch of the Carthusian Order. In the Portuguese language, the feminine form, Dona or, more politely, Senhora Dona , has become common when referring to a woman who does not hold an academic title. Italy[edit] Officially, Don was the honorific for a prince or a duca and any legitimate, male-line descendant thereof who was a member of the nobility as distinct from a reigning prince or duke, who was generally entitled to some form of the higher style of Altezza. This was how the style was used in the Almanach de Gotha for extant families in its third section. The feminine, "Donna", was borne by their wives and daughters. The last official Italian nobility law abrogated stated that the style belonged to members of the following groups: The honorific was often accorded to the untitled gentry e. It was, over time, adopted by organized criminal societies in Southern Italy including Naples, Sicily, and Calabria to refer to members who held considerable sway within their hierarchies. Today in Italy, the title is usually only given to Roman Catholic diocesan priests never to prelates, who bear higher honorifics such as monsignore, eminenza, and so on. Outside of the priesthood or old nobility, usage is still common in the south, mostly as an honorific form to address the elderly, but it is rarely, if ever, used in central or northern Italy. In southern Italy, mafia bosses are addressed as "Don Firstname" by

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other criminals and sometimes their victims as well, while the press usually refers to them as "Firstname Lastname", without the honorific. Priests are the only ones to be referred as Don Last name by the Italian press, although when talking directly to them they are usually addressed as Don First name , which is also the most common form used by parishioners when referring to their priest. University don At Oxford and other universities, such as Winchester College , [14] a member of the academic staff is sometimes referred to as a don. In practice it is most commonly used to refer to fellows of the colleges. Other uses[edit] The Don is the official mascot of the athletic teams of the University of San Francisco.