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Chapter 1 : List of Latin abbreviations - Wikipedia

The Guide includes the Hebrew alphabet, Hebrew vowels, numerical values, Jewish calendar, conversion tables, formula to convert a Jewish year to a Gregorian year, how to read headstones, symbols on headstones and their meanings, frequently used Hebrew words with abbreviations found on tombstones, Hebrew given boys' and girls' names, Hebrew.

The next football game will be the Knights vs. In English law the v has no full stop period and is never vs and is never pronounced versus but rather as and Example: Regina v Gadd a criminal case which is pronounced as The Crown and Gadd. Similarly the film Kramer vs. Kramer is in England at least to a lawyer: Kramer and Kramer although it would be written Kramer v Kramer. In Scots Law, the v is pronounced against. For example, Donoghue v Stevenson is pronounced Donoghue against Stevenson. Less common abbreviations and usages[edit] Words and abbreviations that have been in general use, but are currently used less often: Latin for "The year of the city " [3] a. Latin for "from the foundation of the City ": Used as a reference point in ancient Rome for establishing dates, before being supplanted by other systems. Also anno Urbis conditae a. The reason for adding 1 to is that the Romans counted dates "inclusively," i. Artium Baccalaureus , " Bachelor of Arts " B. Abbreviation for Citizens plural of citizen. Usually found in legal documents in Civil law countries. Doctor Litterarum or Lit. Educationae Doctor , "Doctor of Education" et seq. Used when referring the reader to a passage beginning in a certain place, and continuing, e. DEF fidei defensor , "defender of the faith. Latin for "in a letter [or other documented correspondence]"; often followed by a date. Legum Doctor , "Doctor of Laws" Ll. Legum Magister , "Master of Laws" M. Medicinae Doctor or D. Doctor Medicinae , " Doctor of Medicine " [8] N. A In Nomine Iesus Amen: Used in Latin descriptions of organisms, particularly plants, to indicate that a name is due to the author or authors. Used in vision correction prescriptions. Optometriae Doctor , "Doctor of Optometry". It is equivalent to the English phrase "to wit" and has virtually the same meaning as "videlicet" literally, "one may see" , which is usually abbreviated as "viz. Their meanings are similar, but there is a distinction which should be observed: For example in taxonomy " X Sanctus Dominus Christus: X Salvator Dominus Iesus Christus: Scientiae Juridicae Doctor or J. Scientiae Doctor or D. Doctor Scientiae , " Doctor of Science " sphalm. Areia sends many greetings to Apollonius [12] S.

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Chapter 2 : Define tombstone | Dictionary and Thesaurus

Glossary of Jewish Terminology Following is a partial list of Hebrew, Yiddish and other Jewish terms used on this web site. Unless otherwise specified, the terms are Hebrew.

Word, phrase, symbol or formula that describes or designates a particular concept. Term extraction also term harvesting Selecting terms in a text and placing them in a terminology database for analysis at a later time. Terminology Collection of terms Terminology analysis Process carried out prior to translation in order to analyze the vocabulary within a text and its meaning within the given context, often for the purpose of creating specialized dictionaries within specific fields. Terminology database Electronic repository of terms and associated data. Term extraction It can have as input a previous dictionary. Moreover, when extracting unknown terms, it can use parsing based on text statistics. These are used to estimate the amount of work involved in a translation job. This is very useful for planning and scheduling the work. Translation statistics usually count the words and estimate the amount of repetition in the text. Termbase A termbase is a database containing terminology and related information. Most termbases are multilingual and contain terminology data in a range of different languages. Termbase Definition and the Structure of Entries All termbase entries are structured in the following way: Entry level - contains system fields, and any descriptive fields that apply to the entry as a whole. Index level - contains index fields with terms as content, and any descriptive fields that apply to all terms in a given language. Term level - contains any descriptive fields that apply to a given term. The termbase definition for a given termbase specifies the number and type of fields that a termbase entry may contain and the entry structure that entries must conform to. The entry structure specifies: The number and type of fields that may exist at each level in the entry. The hierarchical structure of fields within each level, that is, whether fields are nested or not. Whether fields are mandatory or multiple at a given level of the entry. MultiTerm supports unlimited nesting of descriptive fields. Termbase fields The different types of field are as follows: Index fields - contain the terms for each entry. Each index corresponds to one of the termbase languages. Descriptive fields - contain descriptive information about the entry or language as a whole, or about the individual terms. Each descriptive field has a defined data type. Types of data include text, picklist, number, date, Boolean and multimedia file. Entry class field - specifies the entry class to which the entry belongs. System fields - created and maintained by the system, these fields are used to store tracking information for the entry as a whole or for individual fields. System fields in MultiTerm include the Entry number field and the set of four history fields. The Entry Number field is automatically assigned to each entry at entry level; for more information about history fields, see below. History fields - MultiTerm uses a set of four history fields: Created on, Created by, Modified on and Modified by. History fields are automatically assigned to each entry at entry level and to each index at index level. For all other fields in the termbase, history fields are optional and must be commissioned in the Termbase Wizard. Once assigned, history fields are created and maintained by the system. The purpose of the Term Link specification is to provide a rigorous notation for linking embedded terms in an XML document to their entries in an external termbase. Why Use Term Link? Term Link provides the best method for linking XML document to terminological resources. It enables users to: Ensure that localizers have access to terminology resources referenced in files. Provide users with access to terminological data stored remotely. History Term Link is not yet an official standard, and its contents and format may change prior to official adoption. Text memory comprises author memory and translation memory. This LISA standard, which was revised and republished as ISO , allows for the interchange of terminology data including detailed lexical information. ISO provides an inventory of well-defined "data categories" with standardized names that function as data element types or as predefined values. Terminology Terminology is the study of terms and their use. Terms are words and compound words that are used in specific contexts. Not to be confused with terms in colloquial usages, the shortened form of technical terms or terms of art which are defined within a discipline or speciality field. The discipline

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Terminology studies among other things how such terms of art come to be and their interrelationships within a culture. Terminology therefore denotes a more formal discipline which systematically studies the labelling or designating of concepts particular to one or more subject fields or domains of human activity, through research and analysis of terms in context, for the purpose of documenting and promoting correct usage. This study can be limited to one language or can cover more than one language at the same time multilingual terminology, bilingual terminology, and so forth or may focus on studies of terms across fields. Terminology is not connected to information retrieval in any way but focused on the meaning and conveyance of concepts. Terminology Management Quality translation relies on the correct use of specialized terms. It improves reader understanding and reduces the time and costs associated with translation. Special terminology management systems store terms and their translations, so that terms can be translated consistently. Full-featured systems go beyond simple term lookup, however, to contain information about terms, such as part of speech, alternate terms and synonyms, product line information, and usage notes. They are generally integrated with translation memory systems and word processors to improve translator productivity. Textual parsing It is very important to recognize punctuation in order to distinguish for example the end of sentence from abbreviation. Thus, mark-up is a kind of pre-editing. Other special text elements may be set off by mark-up. There are special elements which do not need to be translated, such as proper names and codes, while others may need to be converted to native format. Term extraction tools Tools for extracting text automatically from text to create a termbase. Term base eXchange XML standard for exchanging terminological data. Terminology management Use of computer software to manage translation resources, create terminology databases for translation projects, and improve productivity and consistency. Terminology management tool Computer application that facilitates terminology management. Terminology manager Software application that facilitates the process of translation by interacting with a terminology database. Terminology software Data processing tool that allows one to create, edit and consult text or electronic dictionaries Text expansion Process that often occurs during translation in which the total number of characters in the target text exceeds that of the source text. Text extraction Process in which the text from a source file is placed into a word processing file for use by a linguist Text style Characteristics of terminology, style and sentence formation within a given text. TMX Abbreviation for translation memory eXchange. Translation Memory eXchange TMX is a standard that enables the interchange of translation memories between translation suppliers. TMX has been adopted by the translation community as the best way of importing and exporting translation memories. The current version is 1. An updated version, 2. Transcreation Process by which new content is developed or adapted for a given target audience instead of merely translating existing material. It may include copywriting, image selection, font changes, and other transformations that tailor the message to the recipient. Transcription Process of converting oral utterances into written form. Translatability Degree to which a text can be rendered into another language. Translate-edit-proof Most common set of steps used for linguistic quality assurance in translation production processes. Translation Process of rendering written communication from one language into another, or the output that results from this process. Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. The word translation derives from the Latin *translatio* which itself comes from *trans-* and *fero*, together meaning to carry across or to bring across. Translation capacity Average number of characters, words, lines, or pages that a professional translator can translate within a given time frame, such as a day, week, or month. The purpose of a translation kit is to provide LSPs with expectations: Translation management The management of the translation workflow, often including the content assets also. Translation management system also TMS Program that manages translation and localization cycles, coordinates projects with source content management, and centralizes translation databases, glossaries, and additional information relevant to the translation process. Translation memory Translated text segments that are stored in a database. A translation memory is a system which scans a source text and tries to match strings a sentence or part thereof against a database of paired source and target language strings with the aim of reusing previously translated materials. Alternatively, a translation memory, or TM, is

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a database that stores so-called segments, which can be sentences or sentence-like units headings, titles or elements in a list , that have been previously translated. A translation-memory system stores the words, phrases and paragraphs that have already been translated and aid human translators. The translation memory stores the source text and its corresponding translation in language pairs called "translation units". Some software programs that use translation memories are known as translation memory managers TMM. Translation memories are typically used in conjunction with a dedicated computer assisted translation CAT tool, word processing program, terminology management systems, multilingual dictionary, or even raw machine translation output. A translation memory consists of text segments in a source language and their translations into one or more target languages. These segments can be blocks, paragraphs, sentences, or phrases. Individual words are handled by terminology bases and are not within the domain of TM. Translation memory eXchange also TMX Standard for converting translation memories from one format to another. Translation memory plus machine translation A workflow and technology process in which terms not found in translation memory are automatically sent to the machine translation software for translation, with the results fed back into the translation memory. Translation memory system Computer-aided translation tool that offers translation suggestions from translation memory.

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Chapter 3 : What is the abbreviation for answer

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.

The noble gases, viz. The next football game will be the Knights vs. In English law the v has no full stop period and is never vs and is never pronounced versus but rather as and Example: R egina v Gadd a criminal case which is pronounced as The Crown and Gadd. Similarly the film Kramer vs. Kramer is in England at least to a lawyer: Kramer and Kramer although it would be written Kramer v Kramer. In Scots Law, the v is pronounced against. For example, Donoghue v Stevenson is pronounced Donoghue against Stevenson. Less common abbreviations and usages Words and abbreviations that have been in general use, but are currently used less often: Latin - "For the greater glory of God". It is the motto of the Society of Jesus. Latin for "The year of the city "[3] a. Latin for "from the foundation of the City ": Used as a reference point in ancient Rome for establishing dates, before being supplanted by other systems. Also anno Urbis conditae a. The reason for adding 1 to is that the Romans counted dates "inclusively," i. Artium Baccalaureus , " Bachelor of Arts " B. Abbreviation for Citizens plural of citizen. Usually found in legal documents in Civil law countries. Doctor Litterarum or Lit. Educationae Doctor , "Doctor of Education" et seq. Used when referring the reader to a passage beginning in a certain place, and continuing, e. DEF fidei defensor , "defender of the faith. Latin for "in a letter [or other documented correspondence]"; often followed by a date. Legum Doctor , "Doctor of Laws" Ll. Legum Magister , "Master of Laws" loq. Medicinae Doctor or D. Doctor Medicinae , " Doctor of Medicine "[8] N. A In Nomine Iesus Amen: Used in Latin descriptions of organisms, particularly plants, to indicate that a name is due to the author or authors. Used in vision correction prescriptions. Optometriae Doctor , "Doctor of Optometry". It is equivalent to the English phrase "to wit" and has virtually the same meaning as "videlicet" literally, "one may see" , which is usually abbreviated as "viz. Their meanings are similar, but there is a distinction which should be observed: For example in taxonomy " X Sanctus Dominus Christus: X Salvator Dominus Iesus Christus: Scientiae Juridicae Doctor or J. Scientiae Doctor or D. Doctor Scientiae , " Doctor of Science " sphalm. Areia sends many greetings to Apollonius [12] S.

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Chapter 4 : Questions About The Bible

Used as a short prayer for a dead person, frequently found on tombstones. Some people believe that it stands for rest in peace. Some people believe that it stands for rest in peace. Example: R.I.P., good grandmother.

In the ancient world Greek was the most widely spoken language. Eventually, the Hebrew Bible was translated into Greek. According to legend preserved in the so-called Letter of Aristeas the translation of the Torah the five books of Moses was done in Alexandria, Egypt in 72 days by 72 learned Jews, six from each of the Twelve Tribes at the command of Ptolemy Philadelphus around B. This group became known as "The Seventy" and the translation became known as the Septuagint, from the Greek word for seventy. The Septuagint is important for a number of reasons. Obviously, if a translation is completed the original must already exist in its entirety. The fact that the Septuagint was translated by B. In fact, the latest Old Testament prophecies were made in the book of Malachi, about B. More importantly, the Septuagint helps us understand ambiguities in the Hebrew text. For instance, in the prophecy about the virgin birth, the English word that is closest in meaning to the original Hebrew *almah* is "maiden", not "virgin. Hence, the term maiden implied virginity. But the Hebrew word can also simply mean "young woman. However, in the Greek translation, the Jewish translators chose a Greek word that means virgin. This tells us how the prophecy was interpreted during the time of the Old Testament prophets. Important note about the Septuagint: The above section presents pretty much the "standard" description of the Septuagint that you will find in the vast majority of Christian resources. There is no such thing as "the" Septuagint!!! It is not certain that a "group of 72" translated anything. There is good reason to believe that that is a myth that was concocted to give the translation credibility. It is absolutely certain that the entire OT and Apocrypha were not translated at one time and place by a single group of translators! Because it is a translation, contrary to common belief the Septuagint is not widely studied from a critical perspective. Most information about the Septuagint from "biblical scholars" is simply a rehash of something they were told twenty years ago in seminary. The truth is that the various books were translated individually over a period of more than years. Often, only fragments survived. If a scribe did not have a portion of text, he would simply copy that section from some other translation. There was so much inter-copying that scholars cannot tell which version was the source of the copying and which version received the copied text. There are other problems with the Septuagint. Unlike the Hebrew-language scriptures, Greek texts were not copied by professional Jewish scribes. Almost half of the ancient Septuagint texts definitely were copied by Christians, which makes them suspect in the eyes of many. The reason for the suspicion is this: But the surviving copies of the Hebrew text were made much later than the text used for the original translations. Is the difference because the original translators were working from a more accurate version of the Hebrew? Or is the difference because Christian scribes changed the translations to be more consistent with Christian interpretations of the Old Testament books? From a non-religious perspective, the Septuagint is historically significant for a completely different reason--it was the very first large document ever translated from one language to another. The process of translation can be quite complex. A major question is always when to translate text literally, and when to use wording that does not track the original text as closely but conveys the idea better. All such technical questions were completely new to the translators of the Septuagint. Eventually it became necessary to do a translation into Greek, called the Septuagint. However, translation was only done in later times. Prior to the problem of Greek-speaking Jews not understanding Hebrew, similar problems arose in other areas, particularly Babylon. The common practice in Jewish religious services was to read from the scriptures in Hebrew and to verbally summarize what was read in the local language, Aramaic. Originally the priests were forbidden to write down the summaries, for fear that people might become confused and think the summaries were scripture. Eventually, however, a standard set of written summaries was developed. These are called targums. And eventually the summaries were replaced with actual translations. The targums are important because they help us understand ambiguous

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passages, understand how the Hebrew Bible was interpreted before Christian influences, and they provide confirmation that text is from ancient times rather than being a later addition. The Kaballah deals with the occult and is not considered divinely inspired or even reliable by Protestantism, Roman Catholicism, Orthodox Christianity or Messianic Judaism. At one time there were approximately eighty texts circulating that were called "gospels. In the First Century it was common practice to attach the name of a famous Christian to a work to give it more credibility. Also, concepts of authorship were different. Fred Smith works for Bill Jones for a number of years. Later, Fred writes a book using a lot of information he got from Bill. The pseudepigrapha are works which purport to be written by some well-known first-century Christian but which seem to not be divinely inspired and not written by that person. This is usually because the works contain alleged incidents or theology that contradict the generally accepted scriptures. A few such works purport to be from the pre-Christian era, e. It is the abbreviation for the Septuagint, described above. All the original autographs have been lost or destroyed. In other words, for each words of text there are a maximum of three errors. Furthermore, the variations consist of minor words, e. This is like worshiping the Bible itself instead of the God who inspired it, and it would be idolatry. Some cultures do worship the Bible. This is know as bibliolatry. This rule says that the best evidence of what a document says is the document itself, not a copy. That sounds reasonable, but inevitably arguments would arise that someone had doctored the original. God works with people in their normal circumstances. The writing materials available in the First Century normally decayed with age. The New Testament was originally written in Koine Greek. There are a few passages in Aramaic and Chaldean. Because languages continually evolve, and people speak many languages, the Holy Bible is being translated by many groups, with the goal of providing a copy to everyone in their own language. It is important to understand that there is no such thing as "Biblical Greek" or "Biblical Hebrew". However, archaeological discoveries over the past years have proven that the New Testament was written in the ordinary Greek of the day. When schools give courses in "Biblical Greek" or "Biblical Hebrew", they are distinguishing them from modern Greek or Hebrew. Like Latin today, it was only spoken in some religious ceremonies. Chapters, verses, punctuation, capitalization, section headings and footnotes all have been added for convenience. The chapter and verse numbers have been agreed upon, so they are standard. They were based on the Hebrew version of the Old Testament. The specific chapter and verse divisions and numbers in use today in Christian Bibles were developed by Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury Stephen Langton in the 13th century before the Protestant Reformation. Judaism later adopted the concept. For instance, the final verse of Genesis Chapter 1 is actually Genesis 2: Real beginning of Chapter 2: When Jewish religious leaders decided to adopt the Christian "chapter and verse" divisions, in a number of instances they corrected the artificial divisions. For instance, verse 2 of the Christian Psalm numbering is always verse 1 of the Jewish numbering and the "instruction" section does not have a number in Jewish Bibles. There is no standard set of punctuation, capitalization, section headings, or footnotes. In some cases, a single verse may contain two or more sentences. Alternatively, the first or last part of the verse may continue from or to another verse. The first sentence of a verse is considered to be [a], the second [b], etc. For instance, James 4: In other words, Genesis 1: Sometimes "Jehovah" is used, which is what you get when you combine the vowels for "Adonai" Lord with the consonants for "Yahweh. The English word "God" comes from germanic language roots. Technically, it is just a description of a type of beings, a class of beings, e. God, in His sovereign will, chose to entrust His Holy, perfect word to human, fallible scribes past and present and translators past and present. That means that some copies of the Bible have minor copying errors in them. This applies both to the original languages and to translations. Computers help modern scribes, but errors still creep in. Scribes manually copying manuscripts sometimes made this kind of mistake, too. The process of trying to reconstruct what the original said from a set of copies that all differ in some details is called "textual criticism. The "Majority Text" basically follows what the majority of currently existing manuscripts say. The "UBS" text gives greater weight to a relatively few manuscripts written on "older" media, even when they disagree with the majority.

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Chapter 5 : Headstone - Wikipedia

This is a list of common Latin blog.quintoapp.com all the abbreviations below have been adopted by Modern blog.quintoapp.comr, with some exceptions (for example, versus or modus operandi), most of the Latin referent words and phrases are perceived as foreign to English.

What is the Tetragrammaton? Regular readers of Watch Tower publications already understand the meaning of the word Tetragrammaton. However, it is worthwhile to give some background information for the benefit of those who are unfamiliar with the term. The Tetragrammaton is the divine name as it is written in Hebrew letters. Before going further, however, it will be of interest to look at the meaning of the word Tetragrammaton[1] itself. The Greek word tetra is used as a prefix designating the number four. We find this word at Luke 3: The tetrarch shared a kingdom area; he was one of four rulers. In contrast, a single ruler is called a monarch. The Greek word gramma means writings or letters. Throughout this book we will use Tetragrammaton. Formation of the letters The orthography letter formation of all written languages gradually develops over a period of time. That is especially true of Hebrew which has been written for thousands of years from ancient to modern times. The Tetragrammaton as first written in the Hebrew Scriptures is depicted in the box above. The first illustration on page 12 shows two occurrences found on a pottery shard from the second half of the seventh century B. The second illustration on page 13 shows two occurrences from the Moabite Stone inscribed about B. By carefully studying the examples given in that publication, slight differences in character[3] formation can be detected between the two specimens. In both cases, however, the Tetragrammaton of this period of time has the general appearance of the example above. We will generally use letter to refer to written Greek or English and character in reference to written Hebrew. The square-shaped style is often called "Aramaic," or "Assyrian. That is, both the Tetragrammaton in the first illustration and the Tetragrammaton from the second illustration to the left are transliterated into English as YHWH. The designation paleo-Hebrew is occasionally encountered in technical descriptions of written Hebrew. This term identifies the ancient style characters as represented by the Tetragrammaton in the first illustration. A complete table of Hebrew character formation from the ninth century B. E through modern Hebrew including the time of Christ is given on page of the Zondervan Pictorial Bible Dictionary. In the remainder of this book, we will follow the general practice of the Watch Tower Society in representing the Tetragrammaton of the early Hebrew Scripture writers with modern Hebrew characters. The reader should understand, however, that at any time prior to the Babylonian exile, the divine name would have been written as shown in the first illustration. The Tetragrammaton in its Hebrew background We encounter the divine name early in the Hebrew Scriptures. The divine name identifies Jehovah as the Purposer. Only the true God could rightly and authentically bear this name. See App[endix] 1A [in the Reference Bible]. Gesenius identifies the following English meanings: These uses of the verb hw: A related topic is the pronunciation of the divine name. To understand pronunciation, we must consider Hebrew vowel points. Sometime after C. We need to give an illustration of a written language without vowels. We can use the sentence, "Moses wrote the five books of the law. However, later Hebrew script added points to identify vowel pronunciation. The points are marks under or over the consonants which inform the reader of the connecting sound vowel. If we used our existing English vowels as points, the above sentence might look something like this: Vowel function is found only in pronounced language components. The Hebrew Scriptures were originally written without vowel points. After vowel points were added, the name of God was written hwâ€Ÿhy". The book Reasoning from the Scriptures, p. No human today can be certain how [the divine name] was originally pronounced in Hebrew. Biblical Hebrew was originally written with only consonants, no vowels. When the language was in everyday use, readers easily provided the proper vowels. Centuries later, Jewish scholars developed a system of points by which to indicate which vowels to use when reading ancient Hebrew, but they put the vowels for the substitute expressions [Adonay] around the four consonants representing the divine name. Thus the original

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pronunciation of the divine name was lost. The exact pronunciation of any Hebrew Scripture word is equally uncertain. As stated, the entire Hebrew Scriptures were devoid of vowel markings until centuries after the last books were written. Presumably, when vowel points were added, the pronunciation of proper names was subject to greater uncertainty than more common words. However, we cannot be certain of the vowel pronunciation because no corresponding written information was preserved. As a written word, the divine name without vowel points is the form we are concerned with in this study. Although the Masoretes left the four original consonants in the text, they added the vowels e in place of a for other reasons and a to remind the reader to pronounce adona y regardless of the consonants. The Masoretic Jews added the vowels found in the name Adonay which is properly translated in the English Hebrew Scriptures as Lord[6] to the consonants of the Tetragrammaton in order to obtain a circumlocution[7] for the divine name. The book Aid to Bible Understanding pp. The first of these provided the basis for the Latinized form "Jehova h. The reader should also be aware that there is uncertainty regarding the early pronunciation of the "W" consonant. Aid to Bible Understanding p. The section contains a particularly useful description of Hebrew vowels. For a comprehensive study of the divine name, refer to the heading "Jehovah" in Aid to Bible Understanding, beginning on page , or under the same heading in Insight on the Scriptures, Volume 2, beginning on page 5. The Tetragrammaton occurs 6,[9] times in the Hebrew text. As such, we are not emphasizing the place of the Tetragrammaton in the Hebrew Scriptures. The New World Translation is to be commended for its use of the divine name in the Hebrew Scriptures. The Tetragrammaton in the Septuagint LXX Because there is sometimes confusion between the Septuagint and the Christian Greek Scriptures when the Tetragrammaton is being discussed, a brief introduction to the Septuagint is in order. We are familiar with the history of the nation of Israel in the Hebrew Scriptures. During the periods of the judges and the theocracy under such leaders as Samuel, the nation of Israel was moving toward occupation and consolidation of the land. This consolidation as a united kingdom reached its climax in the days of King David and his son Solomon. Though good kings occasionally came to power, divine judgment eventually fell. The divided kingdoms of Judah and Israel were finally conquered, with each being led into captivity. Thus, colonies of Jews[10] were established in various areas of the Mediterranean world. Alexandria Egypt became an important center for expatriate Jews. Alexandria was also the leading center of learning and Greek culture from about B. See Insight on the Scriptures, Vol. In this book, however, we will use the term "Jew" in the generally accepted sense. The Jewish religious leaders were confronted with a problem which they had not encountered before the days of national captivity. Many Jews living in Greek-speaking cultures could no longer read and understand the Hebrew Scriptures. Thus, in approximately B. There are some interesting-though uncertain-traditions surrounding that translation project. The least credible tradition says that the translators were supernaturally empowered and completed the entire work in 70 days. A more probable tradition is that 72 Hebrew scholars did or at least began the work. Whatever the truth is, the translation became known as the Seventy. The name Septuagint is an Anglicized form of its early Latin name secundum septuaginta interpretes. However, regarding the Septuagint itself, we must make five statements which have a bearing on our study of the Tetragrammaton: We must recognize the importance of the Septuagint. The Septuagint occupied an important place in both Jewish and Christian thought. It was a monumental and far-reaching translation. There is much to be learned from the study of its history and development. Though outside the scope of this book, a study of the Tetragrammaton in the Septuagint is an interesting and worthwhile subject. We must differentiate between the Septuagint and the Hebrew Scriptures from which it was translated. The Hebrew Scriptures were written in Hebrew. Portions of Ezra and Esther also contain Aramaic. The term Septuagint should never be used as a synonym for early Hebrew Scripture manuscripts written in Hebrew. We must differentiate between the Septuagint and other ancient Greek translations of the Hebrew Scriptures. The Septuagint was not unique as a Greek translation of the Hebrew Scriptures. By the end of the third century C. Three widely used translations were done by Aquila, Theodotion and Symmachus.

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Chapter 6 : Define gravestone | Dictionary and Thesaurus

This will be a listing of the ACCEPTED - genealogical abbreviations and Acronyms - found from various sites - Rootsweb/blog.quintoapp.com, blog.quintoapp.com (which I think is now owned by blog.quintoapp.com) - if you find another list - send me the link and i will check, verify, combine and add any additional items.

We have long awaited the appearance of such a King James Bible that would easily inform the reader of meanings of words which, though excellent in , have changed slightly through the years. I am grateful for Dr. Tow for his urgent plea for Christian fervency in these "last days" and his comments on the crisis in modern thinking about the Bible. I want to thank Daniel Waite for his excellent help in putting it all together behind the scenes. We have worked as a team in this cause. To this end, we have included a Yearly Bible Reading Schedule. If this 85 verses per day schedule is followed, the reader will complete the Bible in one year. The end of each verse section is marked off with a diamond for easy reference. There are two portions of Scripture that come to mind concerning the understanding of the Words of God. The first portion is in Nehemiah. It will cause those who read the King James Bible to know "the sense" and "to understand the reading. A second portion of Scripture is found in Acts. It has been kept as the standard which has united English speaking people throughout the world. There have been only clarifying footnotes based upon sound English dictionaries and, where needed, the original Hebrew and Greek languages. This Bible is not only a teaching tool, but also a devotional blessing. The King James Bible has long been recognized as one of the greatest literary works in the English language. For over three centuries, it did more to influence the English-speaking people than any other single book. It influenced the way they acted, the way they thought, the way they wrote, and the way they spoke. Even in the Twentieth Century, English-speaking people around the world continue to be affected by the rhythm, cadence, beauty, and power of this venerable version. But how do we preserve--for the Twenty-first Century--the accuracy, beauty, and dependability of the classic King James Bible without sacrificing clarity of understanding in a day of rapidly diminishing literacy? One answer may be the Defined King James Bible. As its title suggests, the Defined King James Bible attempts to define archaic, obsolete, or uncommon English words that occur in the text of the King James Bible. Since these definitions appear in the footnotes at the bottom of each page, the text of the King James Bible KJB remains unchanged. Bold-faced type [like this] is used to highlight every word or phrase that is defined in the footnotes. If a dictionary classified a word definition as archaic Arc or obsolete Obs or rare Rare , I listed the appropriate abbreviation before that definition. As you will soon notice, most of the uncommon words defined do not have definitions labeled archaic, obsolete, or rare. But how did I determine which words to define? I began the Defined King James Bible project by collecting and then collating several lists of KJB words that others consider difficult today. Vance Archaic Words and the Authorized Version. I did not knowingly take my definitions from any of these sources, but I tried to include each unique word on these lists. Once I had collated these four lists, I began to locate, footnote, and define each word through a long series of complicated computerized searches and replacements. I used superscript numbers [1, 2, 9] for these primary footnotes. After I had finished locating, footnoting, and defining these words on my collated list, I "locked in" each page and printed a final proof-reading draft. I then read through this entire draft of the Defined King James Bible looking for additional words or phrases that might be confusing. I marked these words and then made as many of these changes as a page would permit. My main purpose in these footnotes primary or secondary was not to criticize the translators or the translation. It was instead to communicate as clearly as possible the meaning intended by the English words the translators chose to use. This was not always easy to do. Although my main purpose required the use of standard English dictionaries, occasionally I had to consult Greek and Hebrew Lexicons to determine which of the English definitions was best for the given word or context. Sometimes I could not decide on a suitable English definition for a given word and therefore gave an appropriate Hebrew Heb or Greek Gk meaning. In almost every case, the KJB translators selected the best or one of the best English

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words possible at that time to convey the meaning of the Hebrew or Greek that they were translating. Notice that in almost every case, the definitions or synonyms are longer usually considerably longer than the KJB word being defined. For those primary words on my original collated list, I gave several definitions that would suit most contexts. The reader will have to determine for himself which definition best fits a particular context. I tried not to inject my personal interpretation into these definitions. As a rule, I tried to be as concise as possible in defining a word. In the case of those secondary footnotes those with the letter added to the number [1b] , I often had to shorten the full definition or give only one synonym where more would have been warranted. Occasionally I had no room to footnote every example of a few frequently-footnoted or marginally-necessary secondary words. The reader will notice that I usually put a footnoted word in bold-faced type every time that it occurred. The definition occurs only once a page, however. For definitions, I consulted several English dictionaries, usually in this order: Almost all of the uncommon words in the King James Version were suitably defined in one or more of these modern dictionaries. For some definitions, however, I was driven to my micro-printed version of the historically-authoritative, multi-volumed Oxford English Dictionary. Virtually all of the definitions that I used were selected from one or more of these dictionaries. In many cases I had to shorten or modify the given definitions to fit available space. Those definitions preceded by i. The most commonly used KJB words that are classified as archaic include the second person pronouns such as thee, thou, ye and the various archaic verb forms such as know-eth, did-dest, had-st. A footnote at the beginning of each Bible book deals with this second person pronoun confusion: Y, y, y, y, and y always refer to more than one person. This appendix lists each archaic verb form with its modern counterpart. In addition, similar information about archaic verb usage appears at the end of each Bible book as space permits. It is my hope and prayer that the Lord will use my feeble efforts "to make a good [version] better" as the KJB translators wrote. In attempting to do so, however, mistakes may have inadvertently crept in. Please remember that God makes no mistakes: May the Lord use this imperfect "work" for His glory! The following overview was selected because it was the one which was in the Bible given to Dr. Waite in October, , when he was a year-old senior. It was a gift from his High School Custodian, Mr. Charles Allen, who led him to a saving knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ. When the young Christian girl who later became his wife saw him putting this Bible into his locker at Berea High School, Berea, Ohio, she asked him if he were "born again. Waite to formulate his Yearly Bible Reading Schedule of 85 verses per day found on pages viii and ix in this present work. We encourage everyone to read the Bible through each year in order to "grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord. The creation of the world--Disobedience of Adam and Eve and their expulsion from Eden--The murder of Abel and the birth of Seth--Genealogy of the antediluvian patriarchs--The deluge--The building of the Tower of Babel--The confusion of language--The line of descent from Shem to Abram. The temptation in the wilderness--Beginning of the Galilean ministry. The sermon on the mount. The commission to the Apostles--Further teachings and miracles. Parables of the kingdom. Murder of John the Baptist--Miracles and teaching. Intimations of approaching death--The transfiguration--The Judean ministry. Final teaching, and parables of judgment. The anointing--The last supper--The agony in the garden, the betrayal, trial, crucifixion and bodily resurrection. Its doctrines are holy, its precepts are binding, its histories are true, and its decisions are immutable. Read it to be wise, believe it to be safe, and practice it to be holy. It contains light to direct you, food to support you, and comfort to cheer you. Here paradise is restored, heaven opened, and hell disclosed. Read it slowly, frequently, and prayerfully. Let it fill the memory, rule the heart, and guide the feet. It is a mine of wealth, a paradise of glory, and a river of pleasure. It is given you in life, will be opened in the judgment, and remembered forever. It involves the highest responsibility, will reward the highest labor, and will condemn all who trifle with its sacred contents. God, in revealing His Word, neither intends nor permits the reader to be confused. He wants His children to understand. Second, to awaken Christians to the deception of corrupted Bible versions and Ecumenical translations. Third, to warn Christians of the universal falling away which has overtaken Christendom during these perilous last days. Fourth, to alert Christians to the imminence of the long-awaited Momentous Event, the "blessed hope, and the glorious

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appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ" Titus 2: Fifth, to make available to the reader a Bible with a ready reference to modern equivalents of archaic and difficult words conveniently located on each page. The Defined King James Bible is not a "money spinner. The Lord has not come simply because He is keeping to His schedule. Our Lord is neither forgetful nor late.

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Chapter 7 : Judaism Glossary of Jewish Terminology

United Monarchy is the name given to the Israelite kingdom of Israel and Judah,[6][7][8][9]during the reigns of Saul, David and Solomon, as depicted in the Hebrew Bible. This is traditionally dated between and BCE.

Donut-shaped bread that is boiled before it is baked. See Zionism and the Formation of the State of Israel. Son of a Star. Simeon ben Kosiba, the leader of the last and most successful Jewish rebellion against Rome in C. He died in battle when the rebellion was defeated. Rabbi Akiba believed he was the Mashiach Messiah. A boy who has achieved the age of 13 and is consequently obligated to observe the commandments. Also, a ceremony marking the fact that a boy has achieved this age. For a girl, the ceremony is called a Bat Mitzvah daughter of the commandment. A girl who has achieved the age of 12 and is consequently obligated to observe the commandments. Also, a ceremony marking the fact that a girl has achieved this age. For a boy, the ceremony is called a Bar Mitzvah son of the commandment. There are points of Jewish law that allow some shaving, so you may see Orthodox Jews without full beards or peyot. Chasidic Jews do not follow this leniency. This subject has not yet been addressed in a page. A day on the Jewish calendar begins at sunset. When a date is given for a Jewish holiday, the holiday actually begins at sundown on the preceding day. See When Holidays Begin. A rabbinical court made up of three rabbis who resolve business disputes under Jewish law and determine whether a prospective convert is ready for conversion. A school of thought during the Talmudic period, generally contrasted with the stricter, more legalistic views of Beit Shammai.

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Chapter 8 : Common terms used in translation | LOGOS

The word for light in Hebrew is Neir, which has a numerology of 8 days of Hanukah multiplied by gives us , plus 25 refers to the 25th of Kislev. Thus, is an illusion to the lights and date of Hanukah (Torah Temimah).

A headstone, tombstone or gravestone is a permanent marker, normally carved from stone , placed over or next to the site of a burial in a cemetery or elsewhere. Use The stele , as they are called in an archaeological context, is one of the oldest forms of funerary art. Originally, a tombstone was the stone lid of a stone coffin , or the coffin itself, and a gravestone was the stone slab that was laid over a grave. Now all three terms are also used for markers placed at the head of the grave. Originally graves in the s also contained footstones to demarcate the foot end of the grave. Note however that in many UK cemeteries the principal, and indeed only, marker is placed at the foot of the grave. Graves and any related memorials are a focus for mourning and remembrance. The names of relatives are often added to a gravestone over the years, so that one marker may chronicle the passing of an entire family spread over decades. Since gravestones and a plot in a cemetery or churchyard cost money, they are also a symbol of wealth or prominence in a community. Some gravestones were even commissioned and erected to their own memory by people who were still living, as a testament to their wealth and status. In a Christian context , the very wealthy often erected elaborate memorials within church es rather than having simply external gravestones. Crematoria frequently offer similar alternatives for families who do not have a grave to mark, but who want a focus for their mourning and for remembrance. Carved or cast commemorative plaque s inside the crematorium for example may serve this purpose. Materials Most types of building materials have been used at some time as markers. The more usual materials include: The earliest markers for graves were natural fieldstone , some unmarked and others decorated or incised using a metal awl. Granite is a hard stone and traditionally has required great skill to carve by hand. Modern methods of carving include using computer-controlled rotary bits and sandblasting over a rubber stencil. Leaving the letters, numbers and emblems exposed on the stone, the blaster can create virtually any kind of artwork or epitaph. Iron grave markers and decorations were popular during the Victorian era in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, often being produced by specialist foundries or the local blacksmith. Many cast iron headstones have lasted for generations while wrought ironwork often only survives in a rusted or eroded state. Both limestone and marble take carving well. Marble is a recrystallised form of limestone. Both marble and limestone slowly dissolve when exposed to the mild acid in rainwater which can make inscriptions unreadable over time. Marble replaced sandstone as a popular material from the early s. Sandstone is durable yet soft enough to carve easily. Some sandstone markers are so well preserved that individual chisel marks can be discerned in the carving, while others have delaminated and crumbled into dust. Delamination occurs when moisture gets between the layers that make up the sandstone. As it freezes and expands the layers flake off. In the s sandstone replaced fieldstones in Colonial America. Slate can have a pleasing texture but is slightly porous and prone to delamination. It takes lettering well, often highlighted with white paint or gilding. Actually sand cast zinc , but called white bronze for marketing purposes. Almost all, if not all, zinc grave markers were made by the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, CT, between and They are in cemeteries of the period all across the U. This was a popular material during the Georgian and Victorian era , and almost certainly before, in Great Britain and elsewhere. Some could be very ornate, although few survive beyond years due to natural decomposition. Trees or shrubs, particularly roses, may be planted, especially to mark the location of ashes. This may be accompanied by a small inscribed metal or wooden marker. A cemetery may follow national codes of practice or independently prescribe the size and use of certain materials, especially if in a conservation area. Some may limit the placing of a wooden memorial to 6 months after burial, after which a more permanent memorial should be placed. Others may require stones to be of a certain shape or position to facilitate grass-cutting by machines, or hand-held cutters. Cemeteries require regular inspection and maintenance, as stones may settle, topple and, on rare occasions, fall and injure people ;

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or graves may simply become overgrown and their markers lost or vandalised. Restoration is a specialised job for a monumental mason; even the removal of overgrowth needs care to avoid damaging the carving. For example, ivy should only be cut at the base roots and left to naturally die off, and never pulled off forcefully. Form and decoration Gravestones may be simple upright slabs with semi-circular, rounded, gabled, pointed-arched, pedimental, square or other shaped tops. Somewhat unusual were more elaborate allegorical figures, such as Old Father Time, or emblems of trade or status, or even some event from the life of the deceased particularly how they died. Later in the same century, large tomb chests or smaller coped chests were commonly used by the gentry as a means of commemorating a number of members of the same family. In the 19th century, headstone styles became very diverse, ranging from plain to highly decorated. They might be replaced by more elaborately carved markers, such as crosses or angels. Simple curb surrounds, sometimes filled with glass chippings, were popular during the mid-century. Some form of simple decoration is once more popular. Special emblems on tombstones indicate several familiar themes in many faiths.

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Chapter 9 : Acronym and initialism - New World Encyclopedia

Set of ten numerals (0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9) that comprise the most commonly used symbolic representation of numbers throughout the world. Artificial intelligence Branch of computer science devoted to creating intelligent machines that produced the first efforts toward machine translation.

Within the arch is a statue of Jesus Christ The stele plural stelae , as it is called in an archaeological context, is one of the oldest forms of funerary art. Originally, a tombstone was the stone lid of a stone coffin , or the coffin itself, and a gravestone was the stone slab that was laid over a grave. Now all three terms are also used for markers placed at the head of the grave. Some graves in the 18th century also contained footstones to demarcate the foot end of the grave. This sometimes developed into full kerb sets that marked the whole perimeter of the grave. Many cemeteries and churchyards have removed those extra stones to ease grass cutting by machine mower. Note that in some UK cemeteries the principal, and indeed only, marker is placed at the foot of the grave. Owing to soil movement and Downhill creep on gentle slopes, older headstones and footstones can often be found tilted at an angle. Over time, this movement can result in the stones being sited several metres away from their original location. Graves, and any related memorials are a focus for mourning and remembrance. The names of relatives are often added to a gravestone over the years, so that one marker may chronicle the passing of an entire family spread over decades. Since gravestones and a plot in a cemetery or churchyard cost money, they are also a symbol of wealth or prominence in a community. Some gravestones were even commissioned and erected to their own memory by people who were still living, as a testament to their wealth and status. In a Christian context , the very wealthy often erected elaborate memorials within churches rather than having simply external gravestones. Crematoria frequently offer similar alternatives to families who do not have a grave to mark, but who want a focus for their mourning and for remembrance. Carved or cast commemorative plaques inside the crematorium for example may serve this purpose. Materials[edit] A cemetery may follow national codes of practice or independently prescribe the size and use of certain materials, especially in a conservation area. Some may limit the placing of a wooden memorial to six months after burial, after which a more permanent memorial must be placed. Others may require stones of a certain shape or position to facilitate grass-cutting. Headstones of granite , marble and other kinds of stone are usually created, installed, and repaired by monumental masons. Cemeteries require regular inspection and maintenance, as stones may settle, topple and, on rare occasions, fall and injure people; [1] or graves may simply become overgrown and their markers lost or vandalised. Restoration is a specialized job for a monumental mason. Even overgrowth removal requires care to avoid damaging the carving. For example, ivy should only be cut at the base roots and left to naturally die off, never pulled off forcefully. Many materials have been used as markers. Stone[edit] Fieldstones. The earliest markers for graves were natural fieldstone , [citation needed] some unmarked and others decorated or incised using a metal awl. Granite is a hard stone and requires skill to carve by hand. Modern methods of carving include using computer-controlled rotary bits and sandblasting over a rubber stencil. Leaving the letters, numbers and emblems exposed on the stone, the blaster can create virtually any kind of artwork or epitaph. Both limestone and marble take carving well. Marble is a recrystallised form of limestone. The mild acid in rainwater can slowly dissolve marble and limestone over time, which can make inscriptions unreadable. Portland stone was a type of limestone commonly used in Englandâ€™ after weathering, fossiliferous deposits tend to appear on the surface. Marble became popular from the early 19th century, though its extra cost limited its appeal. Sandstone is durable, yet soft enough to carve easily. Some sandstone markers are so well preserved that individual chisel marks are discernible, while others have delaminated and crumbled to dust. Delamination occurs when moisture gets between the layers of the sandstone. As it freezes and expands the layers flake off. In the 17th century, sandstone replaced field stones in Colonial America. Yorkstone was a common sandstone material used in England. Slate can have a pleasing texture but is slightly porous and prone to delamination. It takes lettering

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well, often highlighted with white paint or gilding. The Majmuna Stone , a tombstone with an Arabic inscription dated on a reused Roman marble block. Now exhibited at the Gozo Museum of Archaeology. Jewish cemetery in Otwock Karczew-Anielin , Poland. Gravestone showing death date of , Wormshill. Wooden grave markers stored at Heidal Church, Norway Iron. Iron grave markers and decorations were popular during the Victorian era in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, often being produced by specialist foundries or the local blacksmith. Cast iron headstones have lasted for generations while wrought ironwork often only survives in a rusted or eroded state. Actually sand cast zinc , but called white bronze for marketing purposes. Almost all, if not all, zinc grave markers were made by the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, CT, between and They are in cemeteries of the period all across the U. This was a popular material during the Georgian and Victorian era , and almost certainly before, in Great Britain and elsewhere. Some could be very ornate, although few survive beyond 50â€” years due to natural decomposition. Trees or shrubs, particularly roses, may be planted, especially to mark the location of ashes. This may be accompanied by a small inscribed metal or wooden marker. Inscriptions[edit] Markers sometimes bear inscriptions. The information on the headstone generally includes the name of the deceased and their date of birth and death. Such information can be useful to genealogists and local historians. Larger cemeteries may require a discreet reference code as well to help accurately fix the location for maintenance. The placement of inscriptions is traditionally placed on the forward-facing side of the memorial but can also be seen in some cases on the reverse and around the edges of the stone itself. Some families request that an inscription be made on the portion of the memorial that will be underground. Blest be the man that spares these stones, And cursed be he that moves my bones. Or a warning about mortality , such as this Persian poetry carved on an ancient tombstone in the Tajiki capital of Dushanbe. We captured the whole world through our courage and strength, Yet could take nothing with us to our grave. Remember me as you pass by, As you are now, so once was I, As I am now, so you will be, Prepare for death and follow me. Since the invention of photography, a gravestone might include a framed photograph or cameo of the deceased; photographic images or artwork showing the loved one, or some other image relevant to their life, interests or achievements are sometimes now engraved onto smooth stone surfaces. Some headstones use lettering made of white metal fixed into the stone, which is easy to read but can be damaged by ivy or frost. Deep carvings on a hard-wearing stone may weather many centuries exposed in graveyards and still remain legible. Those fixed on the inside of churches , on the walls , or on the floor often as near the altar as possible may last much longer: For example, by studying cemeteries used by immigrant communities, [6] some languages were found to be carved "long after the language ceased to be spoken" in the communities. Form and decoration[edit] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August An equestrian motif on an 11th-century Swedish gravestone. Islamic cemetery in Sarajevo , with columnar headstones Gravestones may be simple upright slabs with semi-circular, rounded, gabled, pointed-arched, pedimental, square or other shaped tops. During the 18th century, they were often decorated with memento mori symbolic reminders of death such as skulls or winged skulls, winged cherub heads, heavenly crowns, urns or the picks and shovels of the grave digger. Somewhat unusual were more elaborate allegorical figures , such as Old Father Time , or emblems of trade or status , or even some event from the life of the deceased particularly how they died. Large tomb chests, false sarcophagi as the actual remains were in the earth below, or smaller coped chests were commonly used by the gentry as a means of commemorating a number of members of the same family. In the 19th century, headstone styles became very diverse, ranging from plain to highly decorated, and often using crosses on a base or other shapes differing from the traditional slab. They might be replaced by more elaborately carved markers, such as crosses or angels. Simple curb surrounds, sometimes filled with glass chippings, were popular during the midth century. Islamic headstones are traditionally more a rectangular upright shaft, often topped with a carved topknot symbolic of a turban ; but in Western countries more local styles are often used. Some form of simple decoration may be employed. Special emblems on tombstones indicate several familiar themes in many

faiths.