

**Chapter 1 : Home - Encyclopaedia Metallum: The Metal Archives**

*An encyclopedia or encyclopaedia is a reference work or compendium providing summaries of knowledge from either all branches or from a particular field or discipline. Encyclopedias are divided into articles or entries that are often arranged alphabetically by article name [2] and sometimes by thematic categories.*

Knowledge of the pre-Wycliffite English renditions stems from the many actual manuscripts that have survived and from secondary literature, such as book lists, wills, citations by later authors, and references in polemical works that have preserved the memory of many a translation effort. Origins and basic characteristics of English belong to the Indo-European family of languages and is therefore related to most other languages spoken in Europe and western Asia from Iceland to India. The parent tongue, called Proto-Indo-European, was spoken about 5,000 years ago by nomads believed to have roamed the southeast European plains. Germanic, one of the language groups descended from this ancestral speech, is usually divided by scholars into three regional groups: Though closely related to English, German remains far more conservative than English in its retention of a fairly elaborate system of inflections. Frisian, spoken by the inhabitants of the Dutch province of Friesland and the islands off the west coast of Schleswig, is the language most nearly related to Modern English. Icelandic, which has changed little over the last thousand years, is the living language most nearly resembling Old English in grammatical structure. Approximate locations of Indo-European languages in contemporary Eurasia. Modern English is analytic. During the course of thousands of years, English words have been slowly simplified from the inflected variable forms found in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Russian, and German, toward invariable forms, as in Chinese and Vietnamese. The German and Chinese words for the noun man are exemplary. German has five forms: Chinese has one form: English stands in between, with four forms: In English, only nouns, pronouns as in he, him, his, and verbs are inflected. English is the only European language to employ uninflected adjectives; e. As for verbs, if the Modern English word ride is compared with the corresponding words in Old English and Modern German, it will be found that English now has only 5 forms ride, rides, rode, riding, ridden, whereas Old English ridan had 13, and Modern German reiten has 13. In addition to the simplicity of inflections, English has two other basic characteristics: Flexibility of function has grown over the last five centuries as a consequence of the loss of inflections. Words formerly distinguished as nouns or verbs by differences in their forms are now often used as both nouns and verbs. One can speak, for example, of planning a table or tabling a plan, booking a place or placing a book, lifting a thumb or thumbing a lift. In the other Indo-European languages, apart from rare exceptions in Scandinavian languages, nouns and verbs are never identical because of the necessity of separate noun and verb endings. In English, forms for traditional pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs can also function as nouns; adjectives and adverbs as verbs; and nouns, pronouns, and adverbs as adjectives. One speaks in English of the Frankfurt Book Fair, but in German one must add the suffix -er to the place-name and put attributive and noun together as a compound, Frankfurter Buchmesse. In French one has no choice but to construct a phrase involving the use of two prepositions: Foire du Livre de Francfort. In English it is now possible to employ a plural noun as adjunct modifier, as in wages board and sports editor; or even a conjunctive group, as in prices and incomes policy and parks and gardens committee. Any word class may alter its function in this way: Openness of vocabulary implies both free admission of words from other languages and the ready creation of compounds and derivatives. English adopts without change or adapts with slight change any word really needed to name some new object or to denote some new process. Words from more than 200 languages have entered English in this way. Although a Germanic language in its sounds and grammar, the bulk of English vocabulary is in fact Romance or Classical in origin. English possesses a system of orthography that does not always accurately reflect the pronunciation of words; see below Orthography. Characteristics of Modern English Phonology British Received Pronunciation RP, traditionally defined as the standard speech used in London and southeastern England, is one of many forms or accents of standard speech throughout the English-speaking world. Other pronunciations, although not standard, are often heard in the public domain. It is considered the prestige accent in such institutions as the civil service and the BBC and,

as such, has fraught associations with wealth and privilege in Britain. Elizabethan English pronunciation Hear the original pronunciation of Elizabethan English as demonstrated and explained by British linguist David Crystal and his actor son, Ben Crystal. Inland Northern American vowels sometimes have semiconsonantal final glides *i*. Aside from the final glides, that American accent shows four divergences from British English: In several American accents, however, these glides do occur. The 24 consonant sounds comprise six stops plosives: Like Russian, English is a strongly stressed language. Four degrees of accentuation may be differentiated: French stress may be sustained in many borrowed words; e. Pitch, or musical tone, determined chiefly by the rate of vibration of the vocal cords, may be level, falling, rising, or falling&quot;rising. In counting one, two, three, four, one naturally gives level pitch to each of these cardinal numerals. But if people say I want two, not one, they naturally give two a falling tone and one a falling&quot;rising tone. In the question One? Word tone is called accent, and sentence tone is referred to as intonation. The end-of-sentence cadence is important for expressing differences in meaning. Several end-of-sentence intonations are possible, but three are especially common: Falling intonation is used in completed statements, direct commands, and sometimes in general questions unanswerable by yes or no e. Rising intonation is frequently used in open-ended statements made with some reservation, in polite requests, and in particular questions answerable by yes or no e. The third type of end-of-sentence intonation, first falling and then rising pitch, is used in sentences that imply concessions or contrasts e. Intonation is on the whole less singsong in American than in British English, and there is a narrower range of pitch. Everywhere English is spoken, regional accents display distinctive patterns of intonation. Inflection Modern English nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs are inflected. Adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections are invariable. Most English nouns have plural inflection in *-e s*, but that form shows variations in pronunciation in the words *cats* with a final *s* sound, *dogs* with a final *z* sound, and *horses* with a final *iz* sound, as also in the 3rd person singular present-tense forms of verbs: Seven nouns have mutated unlauded plurals: Three have plurals in *-en*: Some remain unchanged e. Five of the seven personal pronouns have distinctive forms for subject and object e. Adjectives have distinctive endings for comparison e. The forms of verbs are not complex. Only the substantive verb *to be* has eight forms: Strong verbs have five forms: Regular or weak verbs customarily have four: Some that end in *t* or *d* have three forms only: In addition to the above inflections, English employs two other main morphological structural processes&quot;affixation and composition&quot;and two subsidiary ones&quot;back-formation and blend. Affixation Affixes, word elements attached to words, may either precede, as prefixes do, *undo*; *way*, *subway*, or follow, as suffixes do, *doer*; *way*, *wayward*. They may be native *overdo*, *waywardness*, Greek *hyperbole*, *thesis*, or Latin *supersede*, *pediment*. Suffixes are bound more closely than prefixes to the stems or root elements of words. Consider, for instance, the wide variety of agent suffixes in the nouns *actor*, *artisan*, *dotard*, *engineer*, *financier*, *hireling*, *magistrate*, *merchant*, *scientist*, *secretary*, *songster*, *student*, and *worker*. Suffixes may come to be attached to stems quite fortuitously, but, once attached, they are likely to be permanent. At the same time, one suffix can perform many functions. The suffix *-er* denotes the doer of the action in the words *worker*, *driver*, and *hunter*; the instrument in *chopper*, *harvester*, and *roller*; and the dweller in *Icelander*, *Londoner*, and *Trobriander*. Usage may prove capricious. Whereas a *writer* is a person, a *typewriter* is a machine. For some time a *computer* was both, but now the word is no longer used of persons. Composition Composition, or compounding, is concerned with free forms. The primary compounds *cloverleaf*, *gentleman*, and less obviously, because of the spelling already show the collocation of two free forms. They differ from word groups or phrases in stress, juncture, or vowel quality or by a combination of these. Thus, *already* differs from *all ready* in stress and juncture, *cloverleaf* from *clover leaf* in stress, and *gentleman* from *gentle man* in vowel quality, stress, and juncture. In describing the structure of compound words it is necessary to take into account the relation of components to each other and the relation of the whole compound to its components. These relations diverge widely in, for example, the words *cloverleaf*, *icebreaker*, *breakwater*, *blackbird*, *peace-loving*, and *paperback*. In *cloverleaf* the first component noun is attributive and modifies the second, as also in the terms *aircraft*, *beehive*, *landmark*, *lifeline*, *network*, and *vineyard*. *Icebreaker*, however, is a compound made up of noun object plus agent noun, itself consisting of verb plus agent suffix, as also in the words *bridgebuilder*, *landowner*, *metalworker*, *minelayer*, and *timekeeper*. The next type consists of verb plus

object. The English pastime may be compared, for example, with the French *passe-temps*, the Spanish *pasatiempo*, and the Italian *passatempo*. As for the blackbird type, consisting of attributive adjective plus noun, it occurs frequently, as in the terms *bluebell*, *grandson*, *shorthand*, and *wildfire*. The next type, composed of object noun and a present participle, as in the terms *fact-finding*, *heart-rending* German *herzzerreissend*, *life-giving* German *lebenspendend*, *painstaking*, and *time-consuming*, occurs rarely. The last type is seen in *barefoot*, *bluebeard*, *hunchback*, *leatherneck*, *redbreast*, and *scatterbrain*. Back-formations, blends, and other types of word-formation Back-formations and blends are widespread. Back-formation is the reverse of affixation, being the analogical creation of a new word from an existing word falsely assumed to be its derivative. For example, the verb *to edit* has been formed from the noun *editor* on the reverse analogy of the noun *actor* from *to act*, and similarly the verbs *automate*, *bulldoze*, *commute*, *escalate*, *liaise*, *loaf*, *sightsee*, and *televise* are backformed from the nouns *automation*, *bulldozer*, *commuter*, *escalation*, *liaison*, *loafer*, *sightseer*, and *television*. From the single noun *procession* are backformed two verbs with different stresses and meanings: In the first group are the words *clash*, from *clack* and *crash*, and *geep*, offspring of *goat* and *sheep*. To the second group belong *dormobiles*, or *dormitory automobiles*, and *slurbs*, or *slum suburbs*.

**Chapter 2 : English Encyclopaedia - Wikipedia**

*Definition of encyclopedia in English: encyclopedia (also encyclopaedia) noun. A book or set of books giving information on many subjects or on many aspects of one.*

Because of this compounded word, fifteenth century readers and since have often, and incorrectly, thought that the Roman authors Quintilian and Pliny described an ancient genre. As several titles illustrate, there was not a settled notion about its spelling nor its status as a noun. In approximately 1469, Franciscus Puccius wrote a letter to Politianus thanking him for his *Miscellanea*, calling it an encyclopedia. For example, *Banglapedia* on matters relevant for Bangladesh. Historically, both encyclopedias and dictionaries have been researched and written by well-educated, well-informed content experts, but they are significantly different in structure. A dictionary is a linguistic work which primarily focuses on alphabetical listing of words and their definitions. Synonymous words and those related by the subject matter are to be found scattered around the dictionary, giving no obvious place for in-depth treatment. Thus, a dictionary typically provides limited information, analysis or background for the word defined. While it may offer a definition, it may leave the reader lacking in understanding the meaning, significance or limitations of a term, and how the term relates to a broader field of knowledge. An encyclopedia is, theoretically, not written in order to convince, although one of its goals is indeed to convince its reader of its own veracity. To address those needs, an encyclopedia article is typically not limited to simple definitions, and is not limited to defining an individual word, but provides a more extensive meaning for a subject or discipline. An encyclopedia article also often includes many maps and illustrations, as well as bibliography and statistics. Four major elements define an encyclopedia: General encyclopedias may contain guides on how to do a variety of things, as well as embedded dictionaries and gazetteers. Works of encyclopedic scope aim to convey the important accumulated knowledge for their subject domain, such as an encyclopedia of medicine, philosophy, or law. Works vary in the breadth of material and the depth of discussion, depending on the target audience. Some systematic method of organization is essential to making an encyclopedia usable for reference. There have historically been two main methods of organizing printed encyclopedias: The former method is today the more common, especially for general works. The fluidity of electronic media, however, allows new possibilities for multiple methods of organization of the same content. Further, electronic media offer new capabilities for search, indexing and cross reference. Projects such as Everything2, Encarta, h2g2, and Wikipedia are examples of new forms of the encyclopedia as information retrieval becomes simpler. The method of production for an encyclopedia historically has been supported in both for-profit and non-profit contexts. The Great Soviet Encyclopedia mentioned above was entirely state sponsored, while the Britannica was supported as a for-profit institution. By comparison, Wikipedia is supported by volunteers contributing in a non-profit environment under the organization of the Wikimedia Foundation. There are some broad differences between encyclopedias and dictionaries. Most noticeably, encyclopedia articles are longer, fuller and more thorough than entries in most general-purpose dictionaries. Generally speaking, dictionaries provide linguistic information about words themselves, while encyclopedias focus more on the thing for which those words stand. As such, dictionary entries are not fully translatable into other languages, but encyclopedia articles can be. Today they can also be distributed and displayed electronically. He compiled a work of 37 chapters covering natural history, architecture, medicine, geography, geology, and other aspects of the world around him. He stated in the preface that he had compiled 20, facts from works by over authors, and added many others from his own experience. The work was published around AD 77-79, although Pliny probably never finished editing the work before his death in the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79. The work has chapters in 20 volumes, and is valuable because of the quotes and fragments of texts by other authors that would have been lost had he not collected them. The most popular encyclopedia of the Carolingian Age was the *De universo* or *De rerum naturis* by Rabanus Maurus, written about 843; it was based on *Etymologiae*. The text was arranged alphabetically with some slight deviations from common vowel order and place in the Greek alphabet. The early Muslim compilations of knowledge in the Middle Ages included many comprehensive works. The enormous encyclopedic work in China of the Four

Great Books of Song , compiled by the 11th century AD during the early Song dynasty , was a massive literary undertaking for the time. The last encyclopedia of the four, the Prime Tortoise of the Record Bureau , amounted to 9. Some were women, like Hildegard of Bingen and Herrad of Landsberg. Both were written in the middle of the 13th century. This work followed the traditional scheme of liberal arts. However, Valla added the translation of ancient Greek works on mathematics firstly by Archimedes , newly discovered and translated. The Margarita Philosophica by Gregor Reisch , printed in , was a complete encyclopedia explaining the seven liberal arts. The first work titled in this way was the Encyclopedia orbisque doctrinarum, hoc est omnium artium, scientiarum, ipsius philosophiae index ac divisio written by Johannes Aventinus in Pseudodoxia Epidemica was a European best-seller, translated into French, Dutch, and German as well as Latin it went through no fewer than five editions, each revised and augmented, the last edition appearing in Financial, commercial, legal, and intellectual factors changed the size of encyclopedias. During the Renaissance , middle classes had more time to read and encyclopedias helped them to learn more. Publishers wanted to increase their output so some countries like Germany started selling books missing alphabetical sections, to publish faster. Also, publishers could not afford all the resources by themselves, so multiple publishers would come together with their resources to create better encyclopedias. When publishing at the same rate became financially impossible, they turned to subscriptions and serial publications. This was risky for publishers because they had to find people that would pay all upfront or make payments. When this worked, capital would rise and there would be a steady income for encyclopedias. Later, rivalry grew, causing copyright to occur due to weak underdeveloped laws. Encyclopedias made it to where middle-class citizens could basically have a small library in their own house. Europeans were becoming more curious about their society around them causing them to revolt against their government. Explaining not only the Terms of Art, but the Arts Themselves". During the 19th and early 20th century, many smaller or less developed languages[ which? While encyclopedias in larger languages, having large markets that could support a large editorial staff, churned out new volume works in a few years and new editions with brief intervals, such publication plans often spanned a decade or more in smaller languages. In the United States, the s and s saw the introduction of several large popular encyclopedias, often sold on installment plans. The best known of these were World Book and Funk and Wagnalls. This trend has continued. Encyclopedias of at least one volume in size now exist for most if not all academic disciplines , including such narrow topics such as bioethics. By the late 20th century, encyclopedias were being published on CD-ROMs for use with personal computers. Articles were supplemented with both video and audio files as well as numerous high-quality images. Unlike commercial online encyclopedias such as Britannica Online , which are written by experts, Wikipedia is collaboratively edited by volunteers. As of 11 November , there are 5,, articles in the English Wikipedia. There are different editions of Wikipedia. As of February , it had 18 billion page views and nearly million unique visitors each month. There are several much smaller, usually more specialized, encyclopedias on various themes, sometimes dedicated to a specific geographic region or time period.

**Chapter 3 : English language - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia**

*The English encyclopaedia: being a collection of treatises, and a dictionary of terms, illustrative of the arts and sciences Vol. VIII This article about an encyclopedia is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.*

Information technology has become better and more electronic encyclopedias such as Microsoft Encarta and Wikipedia have made people not want to buy encyclopedias in print anymore. Since the early s, the company has also promoted spin-off reference works. Actually, you can say that the 10th edition was only an extension to the 9th edition, and the 12th and 13th editions were extensions to the 11th edition. The 15th edition was reorganised in , and the updated, current version is the 15th edition. First era[ change change source ] In its first years 1stâ€”6th editions, â€” , the Britannica was controlled by the people who first wrote it, Colin Macfarquhar and Andrew Bell , and by their friends and relations, such as Thomas Bonar , George Gleig and Archibald Constable. It was written to replace the French Encyclopedie. Its logo , which is the floral emblem of Scotland , shows that the Britannica was a Scottish business. The encyclopedia being created is one of the most famous events that happened in the time when Scotland started inventing many things, or the Age of Enlightenment. When the first era was almost over, the Britannica had many people helping to write it, all having different types of skills. The encyclopedia managed to get so many people by inviting their friends to help. Although some of the people who helped write the Britannica helped because they were friends of the most important editors, many other people wanted to help the Britannica because it was becoming very successful. These people came from many other countries, and some of them were very famous for the things they wrote about. An index of all the articles was written to add to the 7th edition of the encyclopedia, and they continued to make an index until The 9th edition is considered to be the Britannica most meant for students ever written. Third era[ change change source ] U. The 11th edition is said by many people to be the best edition of the encyclopedia. Its owner, Horace Hooper , worked extremely hard to make the 11th edition perfect. In , he started to continuously revise the encyclopedia often still done so today , in which every article is checked at least two times every ten years. This was a big difference from before, when the articles were not changed until they wrote a new edition, about every 25 years, with some articles used again without revising them. In , William Benton managed the Britannica until his death in Benton also set up the Benton Foundation , which managed the Britannica until In , near the end of this era, the Britannica celebrated its year anniversary , and in published the last printed edition. However, this rule is not always followed, for example defense and not defence. If the articles have the same names, articles about persons go first, then by places, then by things. People with the same names are arranged first alphabetically by country and then by their time. Similarly, places that have the same names are arranged by alphabet by the country they are in. Printed[ change change source ] There are a few smaller versions of the Britannica encyclopedias. The company also publishes a few books on special topics, such as Shakespeare: The whole DVD also includes other bonus tools including maps, videos, sound clips, animations and web links. It also has study tools and a dictionary and thesaurus from Merriam-Webster. People need to pay to use the website. Articles can be read online for free, but only the first few sentences can be seen. Beginning in early , the Britannica let people read the articles for free if they are linked to another website, [24] since these links let the articles appear more often and easily in search engines. An idea to use a wiki -Britannica was announced on the June 3, A lot of people will be involved, with the Britannica staff editing important parts.

**Chapter 4 : Encyclopedia - Wikipedia**

*blog.quintoapp.com has more than trusted sources, including encyclopedias, dictionaries, and thesauruses with facts, definitions, biographies, synonyms, pronunciation keys, word origins, and abbreviations. socialized medicine publicly administered system of national health care. The term is used.*

There will be some downtime. The migration is complete. Please report any problem you encounter to me. These guidelines were used because while the physical release rule has long served us well as a measuring stick of eligible bands, simply extending the general criteria of this approach to digital work comes with a number of issues; issues mainly stemming from the potentially ephemeral nature of internet releases and the relative ease of putting together an album compromising the original intent behind the physical release rule. Out of the digital release guidelines, the most visible is almost definitely the length requirement. This requirement was intended as a rough point of orientation, as a more concrete representation of a "proper" and "serious" album that mods could consistently apply when faced with hundreds of new bands in the queue. As such it was also only one of a number of other attributes that seemed reasonable to expect from professional enough output. Over the years, however, the length requirement has taken on an undue amount of significance and has essentially become the primary benchmark for bands, in many cases undermining the "spirit" behind its conception. To make things worse, the "needed" length of a digital release has become a constant source of misunderstandings, inconsistent definitions and frustration, both amongst our userbase and staff-internally. Over the past few months we have discussed this problem amongst the staff and the bottomline is this: The length aspect is going to be greatly deemphasised when it comes to eligible digital-only bands. Ideally, as much as possible, if a band is acceptable with a physical release, it should be acceptable with a digital one as well. The relevant rules section should be updated soon with more details and pointers to reflect this change in policy. Note that rough demos and singles are still generally not sufficient and that one of the foremost requirements for a release remains that there is a full download option for the everyday music explorer, i. Thank you for your continued contributions. To reiterate, a digital album, in order to be listed in the discography section, must be or must have been available for full, public, official download at some point. Apparently this problem is particularly virulent for Bandzone streams. Again, please do not add streaming-only releases of any kind. Considering that with differing timezones there can be some ambiguity about the "already out" part of a release, in regards to bands eligible for submitting, we would like to make it explicit that for release dates, the site goes by "MA time" i. We would like to enforce a clear, uniform standard in the interest of fairness. In short, only submit a band if the qualifying release is out according to MA time. As always, thank you all for your contributions and comprehension. In honor of our lost friend, and frequent participant in the challenge, the community has decided to rename the challenge after Diamhea in his memory. This challenge is a time-honored tradition among our reviewers here. Every summer and every winter reviewers are encouraged to spend a week writing and submitting as many quality reviews as possible Please read this thread for the rules and to discuss the challenge! The challenge started at Everyone is welcome to participate - all you have to do is submit reviews as usual. Looking forward to your participation!

*Encyclopedia definition is - a work that contains information on all branches of knowledge or treats comprehensively a particular branch of knowledge usually in articles arranged alphabetically often by subject.*

Edition of The editors of the American and English encyclopedia of law, Edition, were: John Houston Merrill; v. David Shephard Garland; v. The publisher was Northport, Long Island, N. Edward Thompson Company, London. It is the purpose of this work to supply in convenient form the whole body of modern law. There are several excellent Law Dictionaries: There are countless text-books upon every branch of the law, but only large law libraries can supply them all. Even in libraries the very wealth of material is confusing. In so novel an undertaking the plan adopted should be entitled to explanation and consideration. Even the best text-books devote valuable space to what is of little practical use to the profession. His search is for the fountain leads of the law,-the cases themselves. However much he may respect, and on occasion carefully study, the arguments and opinions of the text-writer, the chief daily use of his library of Textbooks is as digests to the cases. It is therefore believed that among books which are the products of the ablest minds, and the results of years of study, a practical Law library of accepted principles of law, supported by the citation of many if not of all the cases on the various subjects, will have its place. The accomplishment of this purpose within a reasonable compass involved a modification of the style in which most text-books are written. The whole body of the law is divided into such titles as seem capable of separate treatment. In the choice of these, prominence has been given to subjects upon which no text-book has been written, or which have received only incidental and perhaps meagre treatment in standard works. Every title which is not practical, or which belongs to the obsolete or purely local law, is rejected. In the subdivision of branches of the law the effort has been to make the arrangement of the work really alphabetical. In the preparation of an article a careful and logical analysis is first insisted upon. This forms a summary of what follows -and makes reference to the sub-headings easier. Further subdivisions in the notes are marked by catchwords at the beginning of paragraphs. The text itself is made as concise as a full and clear statement of the law will allow, the aim being to use not one unnecessary word, and to have the text occupy but a small portion of each page. The bulk of the work consists of notes. They fill so large a proportion of the space as to make the amount of material in a volume very large. They differ from the ordinary text-book notes in being much more than simple collections of cases which must be examined to determine the correctness of the statements in the text. In the skill and accuracy with which this is done will lie much of the value of the work. The space gained by these peculiarities of style makes possible a very complete collection of cases upon each topic treated. Where the cases upon a given point are so numerous as to render a selection necessary, choice is made of such examples as will put the local practitioner in possession of the line of decisions of special value to him. The citations are made with great care, the aim being to collate as many of the cases as is possible, and particularly to secure all the leading and latest cases up to the date ,of publication. Conflicting decisions are noted and, if possible, the views held in the different States of the United States pointed out. Appended to every article of any length will be found a list of such text-books, law articles, notes to series of annotated reports, etc. A feature of the work which seems worthy of particular mention is the collection of adjudged words and phrases. Many of these will be found valuable as presenting an authoritative definition of the legal meaning of words and phrases. The novelty of the plan and, it is believed, its practicability will be conceded. The work must speak for itself. It is only fair, however, to those engaged upon the undertaking, that the Editor should add a word of explanation. While the work only professes to be a compilation, and all original ideas and personal opinions are rigidly excluded, there is room left for the display of much literary skill in the selection and arrangement of material, and for the exercise of great industry and intelligence in opening up paths through what have proved in many cases to be almost untraded fields. If the profession find in this work a value commensurate with the diligence and care bestowed upon it by a staff of writers most of whom have already met with a favorable reception, and some of whom have taken high rank as authorities upon particular branches, the credit is due to them. Preface to the 2nd. There were but two methods worthy of consideration in which, by any possibility, this end could be attained:

After mature deliberation, the latter method was resolved upon as being the more consistent with economy and convenience to the profession, and thoroughness and accuracy in the presentation of the law. It is a source of gratification to know that this course has the unqualified approval of eminent members of the bench and bar throughout the country. In the work of revision, the plan of the original will be pursued. Each treatise will be accompanied by a logical and orderly synopsis, which will subserve the twofold purpose of indicating the scope of the title and facilitating the examination of any particular branch of the subject treated. In connection with each treatise there will also be found a carefully prepared table of cross-references. The value and importance of this feature cannot be too highly estimated. By this means the reader is enabled to trace those parts of large and fruitful topics which, being worthy and susceptible of separate discussion, constitute independent titles; also to find other subjects more or less intimately related. It possesses the additional merit of lessening the likelihood of duplication of treatment. The text will contain in clear and accurate form the principles of law involved, which, in the notes, will be supported by an exhaustive citation of authorities, and exemplified and fortified by concrete instances and apt quotations drawn from the cases. At the same time, theories and lengthy discussions will be studiously avoided. In both text and notes black-letter headlines will be liberally used. The practical utility of this feature as a means of facilitating reference is patent. The citations will be grouped by states in their alphabetical order, each list being preceded by the name of the state. This will be of great assistance to the lawyer in his search for the decisions of his own courts in the preparation of briefs. Not only are the cases of this country, both state and Federal, and of England, exhaustively collected and thus arranged, but also the adjudications of the Canadian and other Provincial courts. It is believed that the scheme of verification in operation is the best yet devised. Every citation is copied on a card and twice compared with the original report by different corps of trained verifiers. This is a tedious and expensive process, but it is one which insures absolute accuracy in the references. The thoroughness which characterizes the revision in the matter of citations may best be shown by a comparison of the treatises of the new edition with the corresponding ones in the old. The comparison might be pursued still further with similar results. This is no reflection upon the first series, as every article therein far exceeded in citations any other treatise on the same subject. It shows, rather, that with ten years of experience new and improved methods of discovering authorities have been developed, and, also, that within that period a great body of case law has arisen. Particular attention is invited to the exhaustive collection of words and phrases. This matter has never received treatment, at the hands of legal writers, commensurate with its importance. Until quite recently, no attempt had been made to index the definitions in the reports or gather them in the digests. The publishers have engaged a large force to search the reports of this country, England, and Canada, page by page, for every word and phrase that has been judicially defined. With this wealth of material at command, it is confidently believed that the Encyclopedia will present the most exhaustive collection of judicial definitions existent. Since a complete revision of the work was determined upon, the whole range of the law has been examined with a view to a more scientific arrangement of the subjects, as well as the subdivision of others for the sake of a more comprehensive and clear presentation. The page of the new edition is much more spacious than that of the original, containing about forty per cent more matter. By this means it is practicable to present a fuller and more complete abstract of the law without increasing the number of volumes. In a word, no effort has been or will be spared to present in convenient and accessible form a complete text-book on each topic, and, at the same time, a digest of all the law. James Cockcroft, the founder of the Encyclopaedia, and the presiding genius of its evolution and development, will continue his active supervision of the work. The reception of the original by the profession generally, and the frequent and favorable citation of the same by the courts of this and other countries, are the most flattering testimonial possible to its true worth.

*The American and English Encyclopedia of Law. The "Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice, Under the Codes and Practice Acts, at Common law, in Equity and in Criminal Cases" was a Companion work of this Encyclopedia of Law.*

It was first published AD 77â€” Some are called "encyclopedic dictionaries". The largest encyclopedia in the English language is English Wikipedia , which has more than 5 million articles. The second largest is the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which is the largest one that is printed. Some languages have a larger printed encyclopedia and some have none. Either kind of encyclopedia can inform us on many different topics. Book series were used to summarize all knowledge have been published for thousands of years. The name "encyclopedia" is from the 16th century and meant "complete knowledge". After the printing press was invented, dictionaries with long definitions began to be called encyclopedias. For example, a dictionary of science, if it included essays , was thought of as an encyclopedia or knowledgeable book on the subject of science. Some encyclopedias then put essays on more than one subject in alphabetical order instead of grouping them together by subject. The word, encyclopedia, was put in the title of some encyclopedias. Companies such as Britannica were started for the purpose of publishing encyclopedias for sale to individuals, and for public use in libraries. Like dictionaries, these publishers hired hundreds of experts to write articles and read and choose articles. Some internet encyclopedias allowed their paying customers to submit articles. Other internet encyclopedias accepted writing from non-paying users of the encyclopedia. Contents Types of encyclopedias Edit There are different types of encyclopedias. Some are general and have pages on lots of topics. Some are about specific topics. For example, there are encyclopedias of medicine or philosophy. There are also encyclopedias that that cover many topics with one perspective or one cultural bias. They include the Great Soviet Encyclopedia and Conservapedia. There are two main ways of organizing printed encyclopedias: Most encyclopedias go from A to Z. Many dictionaries have similar information to encyclopedias. W; 2nd revised edition by Gower E. The Columbia Encyclopedia in one volume. Actes du Colloque de Caen, A. Lexicography at a Crossroads: Wikimedia Commons has media related to Encyclopedias.

**Chapter 7 : Dictionary, Encyclopedia and Thesaurus - The Free Dictionary**

*English language: English language, a West Germanic language of the Indo-European language family that is closely related to Frisian, German, and Dutch languages. It originated in England and is the dominant language of the U.S., the U.K., Canada, Australia, Ireland, and New Zealand.*

There are about million native speakers people who use English as their first language , [5] which is the largest after Mandarin and Spanish. About million more people use it as their second language. It is often used in work and travel, and there are at least a billion people who are learning it. This makes English the second most spoken language, and the most international language in the world. English has changed and developed over time. English grammar has also become very different from other Germanic languages, without becoming much like Romance languages. They made their home in the south and east of the island, pushing out the Celtic Britons who were there before them, or making them speak the English language instead of the old Celtic languages. Some people still speak Celtic languages today, in Wales Welsh and elsewhere. Irish Gaelic is spoken by very few people today. The Germanic dialects of these different tribes became what is now called Old English. The word "English" comes from the name of the Angles: Old English did not sound or look much like the English spoken today. If English speakers today were to hear or read a passage in Old English, they would understand just a few words. The closest language to English that is still used today is Frisian , spoken by about , people living in the Netherlands , Germany and Denmark. It is much like English, and many words are the same. The two languages were even closer before Old English changed to Middle English. Today, speakers of the two languages would not be able to understand each other. Dutch is spoken by over 20 million people, and is more distant from English. German is even bigger, and even more distant. All these languages belong to the same West Germanic family as English. For example, around AD, many Danish and Norse pirates , also called Vikings , came to the country, established Danelaw. So, English got many Norse loanwords. Their languages were Germanic languages , like Old English, but are a little different. They are called the North Germanic languages. When William the Conqueror took over England in AD, he brought his nobles , who spoke Norman , a language closely related to French. English changed a lot because it was mostly being spoken instead of written for about years, because all official documents were written in Norman French. English borrowed many words from Norman at that time, and also began to drop the old word endings. English of this time is called Middle English. Geoffrey Chaucer is a well known writer of Middle English. After more sound changes, Middle English became Modern English. Because scientists from different countries needed to talk to one another, they chose names for scientific things in the languages they all knew: Those words came to English also, for example, photography "photo-" means "light" "and "-graph " means "picture" or "writing", in Greek. English grammar has also changed, becoming simpler and less Germanic. The classic example is the loss of case in grammar. Grammatical case shows the role of a noun, adjective or pronoun in a sentence. In Latin and other Indo-European languages this is done by adding suffixes , but English usually does not. The style of English is that meaning is made clear more by context and syntax. The history of the British Empire has added to the spread of English. English is an important language in many places today. Because the United Kingdom the country where England is and the United States have historically been powerful in commerce and government , many people find it helpful to learn English to communicate in science, business, and diplomacy. English literature has many famous stories and plays. William Shakespeare was a famous English writer of poems and plays. His English is Early Modern English , and not quite like what people speak or write today. Early Modern English sounded different, partly because the language was beginning a "great vowel shift". Later, many short stories and novels also used English. The novel as we know it is first seen in 18th century English. Spelling differences Edit Written English uses a strange spelling. Different words can use the same letters and combinations for very different sounds. For example, "-ough" was once a guttural but has become different in "through" threw , "rough" ruff , "dough" doe or "cough" coff. This can make it a difficult language to learn. In the United States , some words are spelled differently from the way they are spelled in the United Kingdom and many other countries such as those of the

British Commonwealth where English is the main language. These different ways of spelling are sometimes called "American English" and "British English". Even the word "spelled" is different in British English, where it is "spelt". Also, besides the simple vocabulary, there are expressions and typical short phrases, many of which are of Germanic origin.

### Chapter 8 : Encyclopædia Britannica - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*Explore the fact-checked online encyclopedia from Encyclopaedia Britannica with hundreds of thousands of objective articles, biographies, videos, and images from experts.*

### Chapter 9 : Encyclopaedia | Definition of Encyclopaedia by Merriam-Webster

*It turns out that there was a mix-up with the migration, and we need to go down for maintenance again. Possibly tonight at the same time, but I'm having trouble confirming this with our host (hence the late warning, sorry about that).*