

**Chapter 1 : Online Dictionary for Kids with Pictures - Kid Picture Dictionary**

*This book tells the origin of town names all over the US and Canada. Many (but not all) of the towns in the two countries. The origins of many names are obvious - from the European homeland, for founders, Indian names.*

General Dictionaries Criteria for classification: The Oxford English Dictionary defines a dictionary as a "book dealing with the individual words of a language or certain specified class of them so as to set forth their orthography, pronunciation, signification and use, their synonyms, derivation and history, or at least some of these facts, for convenience of reference the words are arranged in some stated order, now in most languages, alphabetical, and in larger dictionaries the information given is illustrated by quotations from literature". One of the components of the above definition "arranged in some stated order.. Thus we have dictionaries of national biography, dictionary of folklore, caritra kosa, abhidhaanakosa, dictionary of place names, etc. The classification of dictionaries is a very important aspect of lexicography "bearing a direct practical significance" Shcherba in Srivastava, to the preparation of dictionaries. The entire work of dictionary making from the planning stage to the preparation of press copy, at its different stages, viz. Dictionaries can be classified into different types on the basis of several criteria, varying from the nature of the lexical entry to the prospective user of the dictionary. Below are presented some main criteria for the classification of dictionaries. Does it also cover regional and social dialects, jargons and slangs and archaisms? Is it meant for the general language or only for the language of literature, there too, the language of some author, here again the language of some of his works? All these criteria can be applied, sometimes alone and sometimes with others, for the classification of dictionaries. For example when we talk of the Sanskrit Dictionary Poona we find that although its aim is to present history of the words, it treats two languages and is arranged in alphabetical order. An etymological dictionary presents the development of forms of the word, it has a very highly specialized audience. The Malayalam Lexicon and Tamil Lexicon combine in them several classificatory criteria. Although a typological classification is essential and has been attempted by many writers, it is impossible to delimit the types into a strict water-tight frame work. When we analyse any entry from any dictionary we usually find that many characteristics of different types of dictionaries have been included in it. As we shall see later, there is a large amount of overlapping in different types of dictionaries. But although there is no clear cut division between the scope and the coverage of the dictionaries, there are dictionaries with definite focus on some major aspect of the language. We are presenting below the description of different types of dictionaries classified on the above criteria. Encyclopaedic and linguistic Dictionaries: The lexical or linguistic information pertains to linguistic characteristics of the lexical unit viz. The dictionaries, giving information of the former type, are called linguistic or general dictionaries and those giving information of the latter type, the encyclopaedic dictionaries. But before these are described it would be useful to make a distinction between an encyclopaedia and an encyclopaedic dictionary. Information presented in them is under few general topics. Their aim is to present information, as noted earlier, on all aspects of human knowledge. The items presented are more of denotational character including names of plants, animals, diseases. They also give historical events, geographical features, biographical sketches of important personalities. Many items found in linguistic or general dictionaries do not find place in them. Such items are function words, verbal forms, and variety of other words e. The information provided is more detailed and relates to the history and the description of the item. The encyclopaedic dictionary is a combination of an encyclopaedia and a linguistic dictionary. It also includes items that are generally characteristic of an encyclopaedia in addition to the items of a linguistic dictionary. In the amount of the information and the manner of its presentation, again, it combines the features of both. As a matter of fact, there can be no division like a linguistic dictionary and non-linguistic dictionary equating the latter with encyclopaedic dictionary. As already stated any dictionary combines the features of both. Even the abridged and concise dictionaries present encyclopaedic information in so far as they include proper names and explanation of culture items although it has been contended if proper names realia could be included in the purely linguistic dictionaries because it may make the dictionary encyclopaedic. So, many dictionaries give them not in the main body of the dictionary but in appendices. An ordinary dictionary

includes them only when they attain the status of the common words. The linguistic dictionary deals with only the lexical stock i. The linguistic dictionary usually attains the status of the encyclopaedic dictionary in different ways, given below: Hindi baghnakh, baghnakhaa n. Ladder Dictionary c when we give different meanings of a polysemous word and mark them with labels, we give a hint that the meaning belongs to a particular branch of human knowledge like botany, astronomy, medicine etc.,. The same thing happens to the quotations in illustrative examples with citations. Again, when we just refer to some work for further details about any type of cultural information, we give indirectly encyclopaedic information. From the point of view of time the dictionaries can be either diachronic dynamic or synchronic static , the former dealing with words across time and the latter at a particular point of time. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to draw a line between diachronic and synchronic dictionaries. When a dictionary gives the derivative source of a word in form of the origin tag, usually appended to the head word in the lemma, there is an attempt to give, however superficial it may be, the etymology of the word and in this way the dictionary presents elements of diachronic nature. Larger dictionaries of many Indian language, meant for the understanding of the literature of the language, include some words from texts of the earlier period. In these cases the lexicographer has to arrange the different usages of the different senses of a lexical unit in some chronological order and thus the descriptive dictionary attains a historical colour. Again, when describing the lexical units of the language, the lexicographer finds some words of rare use or gradually going out of use he makes use of some labels, e. In doing so he takes his dictionary to the domain of the diachronic one. Historical and Etymological Dictionaries: The diachronic or historical dictionary has a special class in it which can be called etymological. Although its focus is also to present the history of a lexical unit, its form and purpose are totally different from historical dictionary and it has a limited readership. Its word list is different from the general dictionaries, even from the historical dictionary and in this regard it comes under special type of dictionaries, described later. The main function of both the historical dictionary and the etymological dictionary is to present the history of a lexical item. The difference lies in their approach. The historical dictionary records the development of a lexical item in terms of both the form and the meaning of the particular lexical unit, whereas the etymological dictionary presents the origin of words by tracing the present day words to their oldest forms. The historical dictionary is concerned with a systematic study of changes affecting a lexical unit during its life i. In order to present these changes in the structure and meaning of a word the lexicographer traces it back to its earliest available occurrence in the literature of the languages and records its development in subsequent stages of the language. In order to do this the lexicographer makes use of all the available works of the language. All the occurrences of the lexical units in different contexts in all works are found out. These contexts are analysed and compared with each other. By doing this, the lexicographer finds out the different senses of a lexical unit and finer nuances of its meanings. Then these meanings and submeanings are arranged in chronological order. As for the forms, the changes in their shape is also recorded chronologically. But this is by no means a simple task. The number of words in a language is very large and changes in case of all the words are difficult to record in all their minor details. Moreover, the semantic changes of individual lexical items are arbitrary and cannot be generalized. As a result the lexicographer has to analyse a large amount of data to find out the semantic changes of a lexical unit. No dictionary, whatever be its resources, can afford to give all this. The lexicographer has to choose some workable way for his dictionary. In order to do this, works are at first listed. Then a selection of works as to which of them would form the corpus of the dictionary is done. For selecting works for the dictionary, two considerations govern the decision of the lexicographer: First, certain broad classifications can be made of the entire period. This classification is based on some criterion like some landmark in the history of the development of the language e. Works from all the periods are selected for the dictionary. The lexicographer has to see that all the periods in the history of a language are given due and even attention. No period should be left without proper representation, otherwise it would be impossible to find a coherent semantic development of a lexical item. It has been contended whether a dictionary like OED, which deals with all the periods of the history of the language, can be a true historical dictionary. It is suggested that it would provide more scientific and accurate account of the history of the words of a language if a particular period is taken up and a detailed analysis of all the works of that period is done, rather than taking total history

and divide it into some periods and then making generalizations. For this Period Dictionaries dealing with some particular period may be prepared. A dictionary dealing with the entire period of the history of the language may not do justice in presenting full picture of the semantic history of the lexical stock of language. For this representative works of all the branches of human knowledge available in the language should be analysed. Variation of region, style and subject matter should be carefully marked and entered in the dictionary. The Sanskrit Dictionary Poona has used books as its source material. Malayalam Lexicon has utilized works in addition to manuscripts etc. Kannada Dictionary Bangalore analysed books and all available inscriptional material. The etymological dictionary, as stated earlier, traces the present word to its oldest form and gives the parent form. The interest of an etymological dictionary is primarily in the pre-history of the language. For arriving at the parent form the lexicographer takes recourse to historical comparative method, wherein on the basis of recurring correspondences of form and meaning of words in different cognate languages, the protoword form or etymon is reconstructed. In some cases even when the dictionary does not give reconstructed protoforms it may be considered etymological. In these cases a particular point in the development of a language is fixed as a terminal point and the etymologies are traced back to that point. For Indo-Aryan languages this point may be Sanskrit hypothetical or reconstructed forms are given. Sometimes, though it is not scientific, the nearer attested forms are given as the source word. Some dictionaries give only the cognate forms etc. The etymological dictionaries have been classified in several categories on the basis of the range of coverage, the number of languages covered etc. The dictionary with one language as focus deals with the lexical items of one language.

### Chapter 2 : [calendrierdelascience.com](http://calendrierdelascience.com) | Meanings and Definitions of Words at [calendrierdelascience.com](http://calendrierdelascience.com)

*Illustrated Dictionary of Place Names [K.B. Harder] on [calendrierdelascience.com](http://calendrierdelascience.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Book is used and has been withdrawn from service from a Library.*

### Chapter 3 : Gazetteer - Wikipedia

*A Hudson group book. Search the history of over billion web pages on the Internet.*

### Chapter 4 : Landforms Glossary - [calendrierdelascience.com](http://calendrierdelascience.com)

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

### Chapter 5 : Top shelves for Illustrated Dictionary of Place Names, United States and Canada

*All books returnable for any reason within ten days of receipt. Shipping on all heavy or oversize books will be quoted upon inquiry. We do not ship surface overseas. You can be confident that when you make a purchase through [calendrierdelascience.com](http://calendrierdelascience.com), the item is sold by an ABAA member in full compliance with our.*

### Chapter 6 : Visual Dictionary Online

*Illustrated Dictionary of Place Names, United States and Canada > Top Shelves Top shelves for Illustrated Dictionary of Place Names, United States and Canada (showing of 18) american.*

### Chapter 7 : Placename | Define Placename at [calendrierdelascience.com](http://calendrierdelascience.com)

*Save dictionary of alaska place names to get e-mail alerts and updates on your eBay Feed. + Illustrated Dictionary of*

*Place Names See more like this.*

### Chapter 8 : Shushan Definition and Meaning - Bible Dictionary

*forms (especially place-names, e.g. (Greek) Babylon for Akkadian BĀbili), or in a form in which they occur in the Authorised Version of the Old Testament (especially the names of Assyrian kings, e.g. Sennacherib for Akkadian.*

### Chapter 9 : Place-name | Definition of Place-name by Merriam-Webster

*"Another volume for every local historian's bookshelf" - Local Historian This revised edition of the Dictionary of British Place-Names includes over 17, engaging and informative entries, tracing the development of the featured place-names from earliest times to the present day.*