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Encyclopedia definition in english dictionary

It's depressing. But that's understandable because we seem to be living in toxic times. But why did the Oxford English Dictionary choose toxic as the word of the year 2018? According to an OED blog post: The Oxford Word of the Year is a word or phrase judged to reflect the ethos, mood or preoccupations of a passing year and have lasting potential as a notion of cultural significance. In 2018, toxic added many strings to its poisoned bow by becoming an intoxicating descriptor for the most talked about topics this year. The sheer extent of its application, as found in our study, made it toxic to highlight the choice for the title Of Word of the Year. Our data shows that, coupled with a 45% increase in the number of times it has been observed on oxforddictionaries.com, over the last year the word toxic has been used in a range of contexts, both in both literal and metaphorical terms. But while toxic can be a bit of a downer for word of the year, at least the runners-up didn't take the crown. Some of these runners-up included: Gaslighting Incel Techlash Overtourism And something literally called Big Dick Energy Maybe we should all stick to emojis from now on. The publisher of the complete Oxford English Dictionary says the OED could be the next printed paper to give up paper and go fully digital. Oxford University Press recently announced it may not have enough market demand to release a hardcover version of the third edition of the OED multivolume, according to an Associated Press report. Oxford University Press would instead focus on selling subscriptions on the OED's online version. However, it should be noted that no official date has been set for the publication of the third edition of the OED. Scientists have been working on the text since 1989, and since June 2010 it has been working on the text. This means that the OED editorial team completes about 0.83 letters of the alphabet each year. At that rate, who knows if we'll even use the websites when the third edition is over. The OED is considered a competent authority in English and has been available in print since 1884. The second edition of the complete OED was published in 1989. OED contains more than 21,000 pages detailing word pronunciation, history, usage and spelling. The set sells for about \$1,300 on Amazon and weighs in at 137.72 pounds. While this may sound impressive, the full text of the second edition of the OED takes up only 540 megabytes of digital storage. This means you'll only need three-quarters of the storage capacity of a typical blank CD to store all current OEDs 291, 500 entries. Given the compromise in overweight, it's no wonder that users are eschewing printed versions for OED's online offerings. Web Version (launched in 2000) receives 2 million views per month, while the complete OED has been complete since its release in 1989. Access to OED online costs \$295 per year or \$29.95 per month for an individual, and as an added bonus, OED online doesn't require any hard lifting. In December, the OED website will see its first major overhaul since the launch of the online lexicon in 2000. The Oxford University Press writes that despite the fate of the complete OED, the publisher will continue to publish smaller versions of dictionaries such as condensed and pocket editions. Connect with Ian on Twitter (@ianpaul). Keep in touch: When you buy something after clicking links in our articles, we can earn a small commission. Read our affiliate link policy for more details. The printed dictionary is usually found in a single volume containing tens of thousands of words and short definitions, while the printed set of encyclopedias contains multiple volumes and detailed explanations of words and concepts. Vocabulary is more commonly used to verify the meaning of words. The encyclopedia is used to understand the word more deeply. Encyclopedias contain more general knowledge than vocabulary. The dictionary is very specific in terms of pronunciation, origin and use of words, while the encyclopedia explains to readers why the word is important. A person reading a page from an encyclopedia can see a total of one or two entries on that page, while a person reading a page in a dictionary can see dozens of entries. The dictionary contains thousands of words, while the encyclopedia includes fewer total entries, and the focus is on explaining words. An example of this is found with the word plaite in the dictionary gives a few sentences that explain what a plaite is. Searching for the same word in the encyclopedia results in several passages that provide details, such as where animals live, how they reproduce, and what they eat. Libellule789/Pixabay Bilingual Dictionaries are great, but english language learners' dictionaries are better. These dictionaries are designed with English language learners in mind and as such provide additional tools for learning pronunciations, types of verbs, basic grammatical structure and more. These dictionaries are also designed with a standard test curriculum in mind, so students are guided by TOEFL, IELTS or any of the Cambridge Suite exams (PET, KET, FCE, CAE and Proficiency). Longman is the best vocabulary for students learning English to study, live and work in North America. This dictionary provides a lot of practical reference materials, special detailed views on issues such as idioms, verb phrases, and more. The American Heritage Dictionary for English language learners is specifically designed to suit the needs of ESL students. A up-to-date list of words, customized from The American Heritage Dictionary databases, copious sample sentences and phrases, and simple alphabetical pronunciation create an excellent learning tool. Standard in British English, Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is an ideal tool for English language learners who want to take any of Cambridge's advanced exams (FCE, CAE and Proficiency). This dictionary includes a CD-ROM for learning with useful resources and exercises. For lower-level learners, Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary of English provides key resources for learning English specifically suitable for British English lessons. Oxford's Advanced Student Dictionary is adapted for advanced British English learners. Unlike most North American resources, Oxford does a great job of providing comparisons between standard North American and British English. This dictionary is great for those who want to study English as a global language. One of the least appreciated tools for learning English is the use of collocation dictionaries. Collocation can be defined as words that go together. In other words, certain words tend to go with other words. If you think about how you use your own language for a moment, you will quickly recognize that you tend to speak in phrases or word groups that go together in your mind. We speak pieces of language. For example: I'm tired of waiting for buses this afternoon. The English speaker doesn't think about ten separate words, but in phrases I'm sick of waiting for buses this afternoon. That's why sometimes you can say something right in English, but it just doesn't sound good. For example: I'm tired of standing for the bus this afternoon. To someone who's filming a situation standing for a bus, it makes sense, but standing goes along with the fine. So while the sentence makes sense, it's not really true. As students improve their English, they tend to learn more phrases and idiomatic language. It is also important to learn collocations. In fact, I'd say it's the most insuparable tool of most students. The thesaurus is very useful for finding synonyms and antonyms, but dictionary collocations can help you learn the right phrases in context. I recommend the Oxford Collocations Dictionary for English language learners, but there are other collocation resources, such as concordance databases. Try these exercises to help you use the collocation dictionary to improve your vocabulary. Choose a profession you're interested in. Go to the Professional Outlook page and read the details of your profession. Consider common terms used. Then look for these terms in the collocation dictionary to expand your vocabulary by learning the right collocations. Example of aircraft and avionics Keywords from an occupation perspective: equipment, maintenance, From the collocation dictionary: Adjectives of equipment: newest, modern, state-of-the-art, high-tech, etc. Types of equipment: medical equipment, radar equipment, telecommunication equipment, etc. Verb + Equipment: provide equipment, supply equipment, install equipment, etc. Phrases: appropriate equipment, real equipment From the collocation dictionary: Maintenance adjectives: annual, daily, regular, long-term, preventive, etc. Types of maintenance: building maintenance, software maintenance, health maintenance, etc. Verb + Maintenance: maintenance, maintenance performance, etc. Maintenance + Names: maintenance personnel, maintenance costs, maintenance schedule, etc. Choose an important term that you could use on a daily basis at work, school, or at home. See the word above in the collocation dictionary. Then imagine a related situation and write a paragraph or more using important collocations to describe it. The passage will repeat the key word too often, but this is an exercise. By repeatedly using a keyword, you will create a link in your mind to a wide range of collocations with the target word. Example of a key term: Business situation: Negotiating an example of a contract Paragraph We are working on a business deal with an investment firm that does business with profitable companies around the world. We started the business two years ago, but we were very successful because of our business strategy. CEO's business sharp is outstanding, so we're looking forward to running a business with them. The company's business headquarters are located in Dallas, Texas. They've been in business for over fifty years, so we expect their business experience to be the best in the world. Make a list of important collocations. Commit to use at least three collocations each day in your conversations. Try it, it's harder than you think, but it really helps to remember new words. Words.