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**ENCYKLOPEDIÉ JAKO STUDNICE ZNALOSTÍ
LIDSTVA**

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**ENCYCLOPAEDIA - COMPENDIUM OF ALL
HUMAN KNOWLEDGE**

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Pilsen 2017

Prohlašuji, že jsem práci vypracovala samostatně s použitím uvedené literatury a zdrojů informací.

V Plzni, dne 30.6.2017

.....
Martina Řepíková

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ABSTRACT

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In the first part of my work I'd like to concentrate on the history of encyclopaedias dating back to the Middle Ages. I will show that the greatest development of encyclopaedias occurs during the Renaissance and Enlightenment period- the first English encyclopaedia issued by an English writer. It is regarded as the pioneering work of French authors (Diderot, d'Alambert) while working on the famous Encyclopaedia or Rational Dictionary of Sciences, Arts and Crafts. I'll introduce a voluminous work, saying at the beginning of the dictionary "Age of religion and philosophy gave way to a century of science". This work significantly affected the impact of the Church on this matter. I'll remind the disagreement of Catholic clerics towards encyclopaedias which culminated by Papal Ban of publishing such works.

I'll pay attention to Comenius, Chambers, Denis Diderot, Great Soviet Encyclopaedia, Larousse or Otto's Encyclopaedia. In this part of my work I would like to concentrate on great Encyclopaedia Britannica, the largest printed encyclopaedia in the world. I would like also to enumerate the most interesting and bizarre works in the world (focused on Great Britain).

In the third part I will focus on the current situation in this area and consider the pros and cons of the current electronic version of the encyclopaedias like speed of incorporating and the way of spreading the latest information, level of competence of the authors. In a modern hurried time lexicography is slowly becoming a "endangered species" amongst other linguistic disciplines. Hunger for serious sources of formation has ceased since the easy access to the internet became a matter of course for most of the civilised population. Printed form of dictionaries is losing the ability to provide the public with up-to-date information.

In the last part of my work I will make a research analysis of using encyclopaedias nowadays and I will analyse selected entries from the semantic as well as the stylistic point of view.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	7
2. HISTORY OF ENCYCLOPAEDIAS	8
2.1 Saint Isidor	9
2.2 John Amos Comenius	10
2.3 Enlightenment, Renaissance- Chambres, Diderot	12
2.4 Historical background in Great Britain	13
2.5 Encyclopaedia Britannica	13
2.6 Rieger´s Encyclopaedia, Otto's Encyclopaedia	15
2.7 Other major works	17
2.8 Development at the end of the 20th century	19
2.9 Production in Czech Republic after 1945	20
2.10 Electronic Age	22
2.10.1 Quality vs. Quantity	23
2.10.2 Copyright infringement	23
2.10.3 Wikipedia as a contemporary form	24
3. DIVISIONS OF ENCYCLOPEADIAS AND DICTIONARIES	26
3.1 Curiosities	27
3.1.1 Curiosities within Europe	27
3.1.2 Curiosities- rest of the world	28
4. ANALYSIS	
4.1 Analysis of entries	29
3.1.3 Semantic point of view	30
3.1.4 Stylistic point of view	31
4.2 Research results, analysis, graphs	32
5. CONCLUSION	35
6. RESUMÉ	36
7. REFERENCES	37

1. INTRODUCTION

Paideia, (Greek: “education,” or “learning”), was a system of education and training in classical Greek and Hellenistic (Greco-Roman) cultures that included such subjects as gymnastics, grammar, rhetoric, music, mathematics, geography, natural history, and philosophy. In the early Christian era the Greek *paideia*, called *humanitas* in Latin, served as a model for Christian institutions of higher learning, such as the Christian school of Alexandria in Egypt, which offered theology as the culminating science of their curricula. The term was combined with *enkyklios* (“complete system,” or “circle”) to identify a large compendium of general education, hence “encyclopaedia.”

Of the various types of reference works—who’s who, dictionaries, atlases, gazetteers, directories, and so forth—the encyclopaedia is the only one that can be termed as self-contained. Each of the others conveys some information concerning every item it deals with; only the encyclopaedia attempts to provide coverage over the whole range of knowledge, and only the encyclopaedia attempts to offer a comprehensive summary of what is known of each topic considered. To this end it employs many features that can help in its task, including pictures, maps, diagrams, charts, and statistical tables. It also frequently incorporates other types of reference works.

2. HISTORY

The first encyclopaedias which have survived have been completed by Speusippus , who has written series of writings on natural history, mathematics and philosophy. Aristotle's lectures at the Lyceum had also a great influence amongst people, and together with Plato they have been the originators of the encyclopaedia by means of providing a decent cultural background. The Greeks wanted to record the spoken word. The Romans, on the other hand, were looking for epitomizing existing knowledge in a readable form. The most important and influential Roman contribution was work written by Pliny the Elder, called *Historia Naturalis*. a kind of anthology of information; and it served as a major source for other encyclopaedias for the next 1500 years. Even today It is an important record of Roman sculptures and paintings even today.

St. Isidore (I'll mention his work later on) considered the liberal arts and secular learning as the basis of a Christian education. His *Etymologiae* paid much attention to practical matters and even included an etymological dictionary.

- St. Jerome *Chronicon, De viris illustribus*
- Suda, alphabetical order for its contents
- The greatest achievement of the 12th century - *Imago mundi* of Honorius Inclusus., produced his "mirror of the world" for Christian, wider range of authorities than any of his predecessors. Innumerable copies, unauthorized plagiarisms, incessant criticism, incompetent additions for 200 years.
- The outstanding achievement of the Middle Ages -*Speculum majus* of Vincent of Beauvais. no encyclopaedia rivalled it in size until the middle of the 18th century. Very well balanced, almost equal space being allotted to the three sections.

The "*Naturale*" dealt with God and man, the creation, and natural history-drew not only on Latin writings but also on Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew sources,)

- making impact on the thinking of the West.

The "*Doctrinale*" - practical matters , the scholastic heritage of the age.

The “*Historiale*” - summary of the first two sections and a history of the world from the creation to the times of St. Louis.

The “*Morale*,” - based principally on St. Thomas Aquinas, added after Vincent’s death. The influence of the *Speculum majus* - immediate and lasting.

2.1 Saint Isidor of Seville

Saint Isidor of Seville (570 – 636) was an encyclopedic scholar, bishop of Seville, the last author of Latin patristics, and one of the most influential authors of the early Middle Ages. Pope Benedict XIII. Declared him in 1722 as a teacher of the Church. His encyclopaedic work is called *Etymologiae* (Etymology), because it is often dedicated to explaining the origins of individual terms. An alternative name was *Origines* (Origins). Sorting of entries was predominantly thematic, not in alphabetical order.

His lifelong work has, in an exceptional way, had a huge influence on the culture of Western Europe. Throughout the Middle Ages, and especially until the beginning of the 13th century, it represents the most comprehensive introduction to almost all disciplines in ancient culture and irreplaceable knowledge about ancient realities.

The *Etymologiae* is divided into 20 books with following content:

I. Grammar

II. Rhetoric and dialectics

III. Mathematics, Music, Astronomy

IV. Medicine

V. Law, Chronology

VI. Interpretation of individual biblical books, church calendar and Christian liturgy

VII. Explanation of God's names, names of angels and biblical characters, and the Church's hierarchy

VIII. Christian Church, heresies, pagan philosophers and poets, interpretation of the names of Greek and Roman gods

IX. Languages of the world, names of nations, state institutions, family bonds, marriage, and family

X. Alphabetical explanatory dictionary of some 600 lesser-known Latin expressions with their etymology

XI. Man: the human body, the period of human life.

XII. Zoology

XIII. Meteorology

XIV. Geography

XV. Architecture

XVI, Mineralogy (precious stones, metals, rocks)

XVII. Agriculture

XVIII. Military and games

XIX. Ship and home construction, fabrication of fabrics, apparel and jewelry

XX. Food and beverages, home appliances and economic tools

The Oikúmené Publishing House in Prague published all of Isidor's work in 12 volumes from 1998 to 2010, as a Latin-Czech text with notes.

Isidore was the son of Severianus and Theodora. His sister called Florentina was a nun, and it is believed that she ruled over forty convents and one thousand religious. Isidore received his elementary education in the Cathedral school of Seville. In a remarkably short time he mastered Latin, Greek, and Hebrew and he immediately constituted himself protector of the monks.. Isidore succeeded to the See of Seville after

the death of his brother Leander. A new civilization was arising out of the blending racial elements that made up population in Spain

The Eighth Council of Toledo recorded its admiration in following august words:

"The extraordinary doctor, the latest ornament of the Catholic Church, the most learned man of the latter ages, always to be named with reverence, Isidore".

As The "De natura rerum"- a manual of elementary physics, was written and dedicated to King Sisebut, who requested it. It deals with astronomy, geography, and miscellanea. It is one of Isidore's best known books and enjoyed a wide popularity during the Middle Ages. "De ordine creaturarum" It deals with various spiritual and physical questions, for example the Trinity, the sin and its consequences, eternity, the ocean and the heavens.

2.2 John Amos Comenius

Jan Ámos Komenský (born March 28, 1592, Nivnice, Moravia, died Nov. 14, 1670, Amsterdam,). He was a Czech educational reformer and religious leader, remembered mainly for his innovations in methods of teaching, especially languages.

He put forward principles from which he derived a number of maxims, some of them full of common sense and others rather platitudinous. His chief attention was directed to his system of pansophy. He wrote:” *Pansophy propoundeth to itself so to expand and lay open to the eyes of all the wholeness of things that everything might be pleasurable in itself and necessary for the expanding of the appetite.*”

He was also a Czech patriot at a time when the Czechs had been nearly crushed. He wrote: *“I love my country and its language, and my greatest wish is that it should be cultivated.”*

2.3 Enlightenment, Renaissance

2.4 Historical background in Great Britain

2.5 Encyclopaedia Britannica

Encyclopædia Britannica is the oldest and the longest continually published English-language general print encyclopaedia. It was first issued in 1768 and retired in 2012 in favour of its electronic versions.

2.6 Rieger's Encyclopaedia, Otto's Encyclopaedia (1888-1909)

For over a century it was the largest Czech encyclopedia. In 2010 it was overwhelmed by the Czech version of Encyclopedia Wikipedia.in the number of passwords. Otto's Encyclopaedia is still a good source of information, especially in the field of history. In its time it was one of the best educational encyclopedias in the world together with Encyclopaedia Britannica.

In the early eighties of the 19th century, the Czech librarian and publisher Jan Otto began to plan a new Czech encyclopedia. It was probably inspired by the first Czech encyclopedia of F. L. Rieger (Rieger's Educational Dictionary, 14 books 1860-74). The aim of the project was to present a high level of Czech society and to support the Czech national revival. The main editor and author of texts from psychology, sociology, philosophy and logic was Tomas Garicque Masaryk. He managed to assemble a team of distinguished technicians, theologians and other representatives of Czech scientific field. Under the brand of Otto's Dictionary, 27 volumes and one supplementary volume were published in 1888-1909. According to various estimates, volumes contain 140,000 to 186,000 passwords on 27,789 pages with 4,888 illustrations and 479 special attachments.

Immediately after the first edition, Otto began work on the second, revised edition. This work continued after Otto's death in 1916, but was never completed due to the rapidly rising costs. In 1926 Otto Publishing House published a pocket edition It contains 1,813 pages in pocket format with 14 maps and 3,200 images within the text.

Ott's publishing house returned to this project in 1930's and called it the Otto's Dictionary Of The New Age. These are the supplements to the original Otto's Encyclopaedia, which should reflect a new scientific knowledge and historical developments since the first edition has been published. Most of the entries were new and only a small amount of entries from the original edition was revised. In 1934, Otto's Publishing House got into great financial difficulties, and the Publishing House Novina took over.

2.7 Other major works

To the major influences on the compilation of encyclopaedias—Bacon, Diderot, Britannica, and Brockhaus—must be added that of the Pierre Larousse, a French writer. His original approach has given the series of encyclopaedias a unique reputation. Emphasis throughout has been on readability; style has never been sacrificed to conciseness, and the editors of *Larousse* have paid big attention to the changing public taste among French readers focusing on the presentation of informations.

Webster's informative *American Dictionary of the English Language* (1828) had an encyclopaedic character, but he avoided the long entries. Webster concentrated more

on the American taste and soon became a bestseller. *Brockhaus* soon faced opposition, his encyclopaedia was stronger on humanities than on scientific and technical subjects. Joseph Meyer's *Der Grosse Conversations-Lexikon* (1840–52) was the first of a highly successful series that competed vigorously with *Brockhaus* for over a 100 years.

The British market for encyclopaedias in 19th-century seemed inexhaustible, but many publishers lost money by putting out works that failed in capturing the public's attention. *Chambers's Encyclopaedia* (1860–68) was an exception. Robert Chambers and his brother William compiled an original work that took the *Konversationslexikon* form and thus found a new readers' market that lasted to the present days.

2.8 Development at the end of the 20th century

2.9 Production in Czech Republic after 1945

The validity of the general encyclopaedia was threatened the most by the totalitarian regime, as it always arises in the spirit of the world-view and political orientation of its creators, publishers and the pressure of the ideology. It depends on the will, the efforts and the dedication of the authors and the editors how to deal with this situation in the objective factual processing of entries. The regime in Czechoslovakia after February 1948 did not pay attention to the objective encyclopaedic work, taboos numerous themes and personalities and letting the encyclopaedias become an instrument of its politics and ideology. Although the forms of cultural policy gradually changed, pragmatic approaches were adopted, transitional liberalization took place in the second half of the 1960s. However, all post-war general encyclopaedic works were created at the Encyclopedic Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences under the supervision of the guards of the official Marxist-Leninist doctrine at the CSAV and the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Comparing it with the encyclopaedias of the former socialist states, we find that they are all very similar. In scope (the largest is of course the Great Russian Encyclopedia), as well as in the content and in the level of technical and graphic processing. The Encyclopaedic Institute collaborated with a number of socialist institutions producing general encyclopaedias. Comparison with "Western" encyclopedias of that time is somewhat more difficult. Content, factual (except ideological) and lexicography are definitely comparable. They are incomparable in graphic design, illustrations, maps, and scale, as the level of "socialist" and "western" printing techniques and the printing industry is incomparable. The "Western" Encyclopedia has been using computer technology for many years, while the first Encyclopaedic Institute (60 employees, 25 of which were editors) has only appeared in February 1990.

The weaknesses of the Small Czechoslovak Encyclopedia (MČSE), especially related to social, economic and political changes in Czechoslovakia and the world, and the interest in the general Czech encyclopedia evoked the need for new publications for lay as well as for the professional public.

2.10 Electronic Age

2.10.1.1 Quality vs. quantity

2.10.2.1 Copyright infringement

- The United States and the Berne Convention
- Protection of Copyright in the Digital Age

2.10.2.2 Wikipedia as a contemporary form

3.DIVISIONS OF ENCYCLOPAEDIAS AND DICTIONARIES

3.1 Curiosities

3.1.1 Curiosities within Europe

3.1.2 Curiosities- the rest of the world

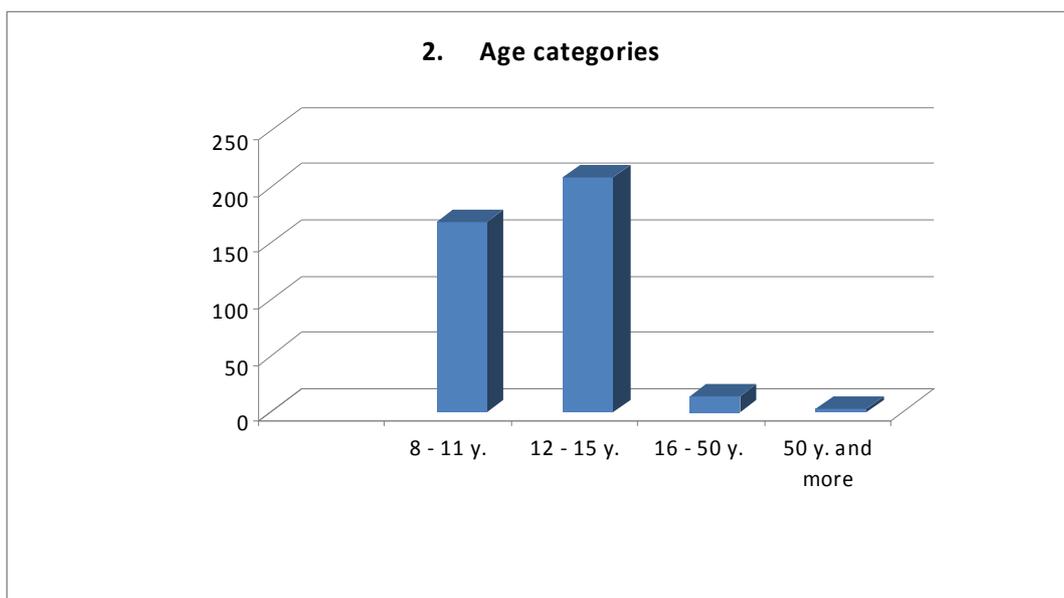
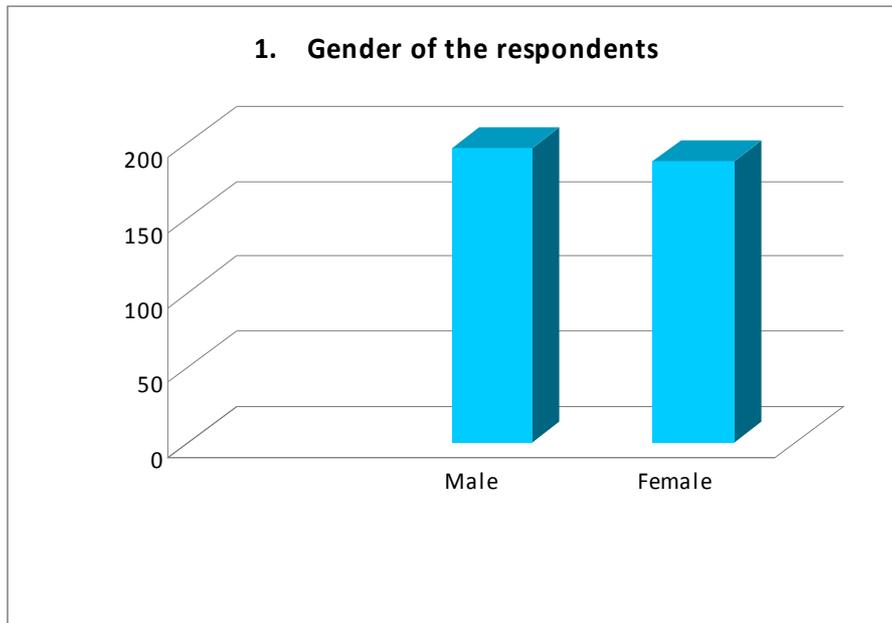
4. ANALYSIS

4.1 Analysis of Entries

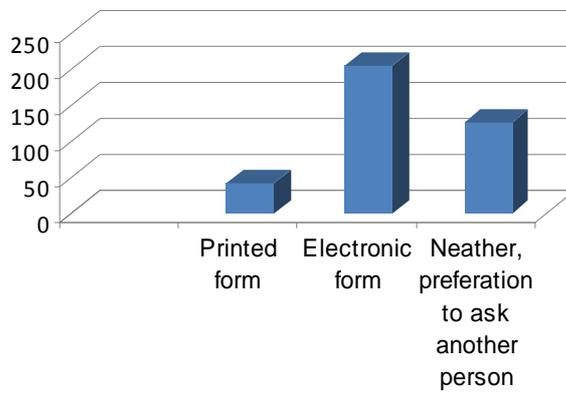
4.1.1 Semantic point of view

4.1.2 Stylistic point of view

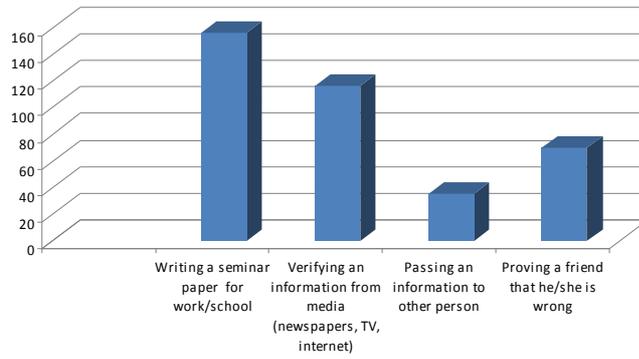
4.2 Research results, Analysis, Graphs



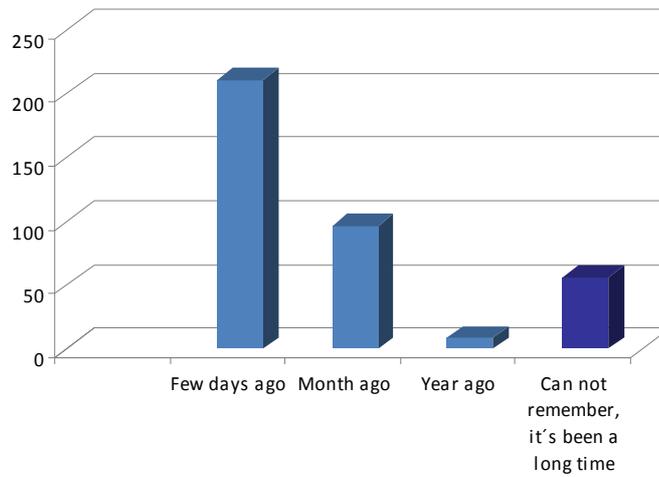
3. Preferences - form of enc./ dictionary



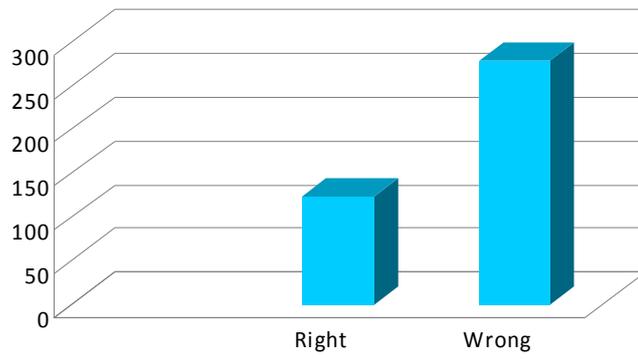
4. Purpose of serching information



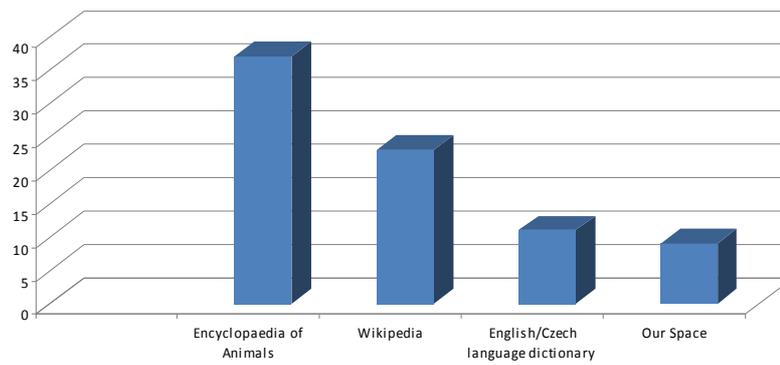
5. Last time of searching information



6. Knowledge of the difference between encyclopaedia and dictionary



7. Favourite encyclopaedia



5. CONCLUSION

6. RESUMÉ

V první části mé práce se soustředím na historii encyklopedií od počátků jejich vzniku do konce 20.století.. Prokáži, že největší vývoj encyklopedií nastal v době renesance a osvícenství – tehdy byla vydána i první anglická encyklopedie. Je považována za průkopnickou práci francouzských vzdělavců Diderota a d'Alamberta , autorů slavných děl Encyclopaedia a Racionální slovník věd, umění a řemesel. Představím toto rozsáhlé dílo, v jehož úvodu stojí: *"Věk náboženství a filozofie ustupuje století vědy"*.. Připomenu nesouhlas katolických duchovních, který vyvrcholil papežským zákazem publikovat podobná díla. Pozornost též věnuji Janu Ámosu Komenskému, Chambres encyklopedii, , Velké sovětská encyklopedii, enc. Larousse a v neposlední řadě též Ottovu slovníku naučnému . V této části své práce se podrobněji věnuji mistrovskému dílu v této oblasti, encyklopedii Britannica, největší tištěné encyklopedii na světě. Zmíním se též o nejzajímavějších či bizarních encyklopediích, více se zaměřím na Velkou Británii.

V další části této práce pohovořím o současné situaci v oblasti lexikografie a zvážím klady a zápory elektronických verzí většiny encyklopedií, jako je rychlost a způsob šíření nejnovějších informací, úroveň profesní kompetence autorů. Od přelomu tohoto století se lexikografie pomalu stává "ohroženým druhem" mezi ostatními jazykovými disciplínami. Hlad po seriózních zdrojích informací ustává v době, kdy se snadný přístup k internetu stal samozřejmostí pro většinu civilizované populace. Tištěná forma encyklopedií ztrácí schopnost poskytovat veřejnosti aktuální informace.

V poslední části mé práce provedu analýzu výzkumu oblíbenosti a používání encyklopedií v dnešní době a též analyzuji vybraná hesla ze sémantického a stylistického hlediska.

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