

urban dictionary → online
(دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی) (دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی)

Subject

Date

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italic

bold

« زبان تخصصی »

* تفاوت واژه‌های زیر در معنی: countryside, suburb, urban, urb, town, city

urb. (در این مورد تفاوتی ندارد و هر دو یک معنی هستند)

webster, longman, outworld

* در معنی و مفهوم تفاوتی ندارد (هر دو یک معنی هستند)

place, space, country, county, capital

* تفاوت را به صورت انگلیسی

urbanism, urbanisation, urbanification, urbanity, urbanify, urban planning
urban design, life style
x oxford

* countryside:

oxford: the land and scenery of rural area

longman: land that is outside cities and towns [- the country]

webster: a particular rural district, a county neighborhood

* suburb:

suburbia = Suburbia

oxford: an outlying district of a city, especially a resident one

[Sub: near to + urb: city]

longman: an area where people live which is away from the center of a city

webster: an outlying of a city or town, a smaller place immediately adjacent to a city 2. Hence, the confines, the outer part, the environment

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*urban: ^{urban}

aford, adjective => in, relating to, or characteristic of a town or city
(Derivatives) => urbanism

longman: 1. relating to town or city [≠ rural] 2. relating to music

webster: 1. of or belonging to a city or town; as an urban population

poor black people = urban

*town: ^{town}

towny

oxford: 1. a build up area with a name defined boundaries and local government that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city

2. a central part of a neighbourhood with its business or shopping area

3. densely populated area especially as contrasted with the country of suburbs
(noun)

longman: 1. place, a large area with houses, shops, etc., where people live and work (smaller than a city and larger than a village)

2. main centre, the shopping centre of a town

3. people, whole people who live in a particular town

4. where you live, the town or city where you live?

5. village 6. not country the town, life in town and cities in general

webster: 1. Formerly, an inclosure which surrounded the mere homestead or dwelling of the lord of the manor, the whole of the land which constituted the domain, a collection of houses inclosed by fences or walls

2. any number of collection of houses to which belongs a regular market and which is not a city or see of a bishop

3. any collection of houses larger than a village and not incorporated as a city, also loosely any large closely populated place whether incorporated or not in distinction from the contry or from rural communities

4. metropolis or its inhabitants as in winter the gentleman lives in town

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* city:

oxford: 1. a large town 2. the city short for city of London

longman: 1. a large important town 2. (British) a large town that has been given an official title by king or queen (American) a town of any size that has definite borders and powers that were officially given by the state government 3. the city (American) the government of a city

webster: 1. large town 2. the collective body of citizens or inhabitants of a city 3. a corporate town, in US a town or collective body of inhabitants, incorporated and governed by a mayor and aldermen or a city council consisting of a board of aldermen and a common council; in Great Britain a town corporate which is or has been the seat of a bishop or the capital of a bishop's see.

* place:

oxford: 1. particular position, point or area in space, a location 2. portion of space designated or available for or being used by someone 3. a position in a sequence or series, typically one ordered on the basis of merit 4. a square or short street

verb: 1. put in particular position 2. find a home or employment for

longman: noun 1. area, space, building or etc 2. home

3. space to sit or put sth 4. point in book or speech 5. opportunity to do sth 6. role, position

verb: 1. position 2. situation 3. in a job/home: formal to find a suitable job or home for sb 4. arrange sth 5. How good or important

webster: 1. any portion of space regarded as measured off or distinct from all other space, or appropriated to some definite object or as ground site spot, ... 2. a broad way in a city, an open space, an area, a court or short part of a street open only at one end 3. a position which is

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occupied and held 4. rank, degree 6. vacated or relinquished space
6. a definit position or passage of a document 7. ordinal relation
8. effect, reception

* Space:

oxford: 1. a continuous area or expanse which is free, available or unoccupied
2. dimension of height, depth, and width within which all things exist and move
3. an interval of time 4. a freedom to live think and develop in a way that
suit one verb 1. position (two or more items) at a distance from another

longman: (n) 1. empty area 2. area for particular purpose 3. an empty
place between two things 4. empty land or area that has not been built on
5. freedom (v) x

webster: 1. place, having more or less extension; room
2. an interval between two or more objects

* Country:

oxford: 1. a nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory
2. districts and small settlements outside large urban areas or the capital
3. an area or region with regarded to its physical features

longman: (n) 1. an area of land that is controlled by its own government
'king or etc 2. (uncountable) an area of land that is suitable for particular
activity (adjective) 1. belonging to or connected with countryside [≠ urban]

webster:

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* **county**: County ^{Count} ^{Country} ^{Count} ^{Country} ^{Count} ^{Country}
City, town, County

county: (noun) a territorial division of some countries, forming the chief unit of local administration

county: an area of a state or country that has its own government to deal with local matters

county: 1. an earldom; the domain of a count or earl

2. a circuit or particular portion of a state or kingdom separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice and public affairs - called also shire

(noun) 1. the largest administrative district within a state

2. a region created by territorial division for the purpose of local government

* **capital**:

capital: 1. the city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region

capital:

capital: 1. chief, in a political sense, as being the seat of the general government of a state or nation (n): chief city or town in a country

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* urbanisme \equiv urban planning

oxford: town planing or city planing

* life style:

oxford the way in which a person or group live

longman the way a person or group live including the place they live in the things they own the kind of job they do and...

webster a manner of living that reflects the person values and attitudes

* urbanity: عُروبة

oxford: 1. courteousness and refinement of manner 2. urban life

longman

webster: 1. the quality or state of being urban; civility or courtesy of manner
2. politeness 2. polite wit; facetiousness

* urbanisation عُروبة urbaniz = عُروبة

webster: 1. the condition of being urbanized = made urban in nature

2. the social process whereby cities grow and societies become more urban

Ur عُروبة

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now in twenty first century we know very much about cities and with endeavor of scholars, our knowledge will be more than this. after all now there is information about how to study cities.

Almost all the universities around the world teach different disciplines in different departments. Some of these disciplines are interdisciplinary means they include different aspects. the urban studies department is one of this interdisciplinary department and city planning, architecture, geography, sociology, economics, political and other disciplines in related to urban studies are teaching there. each professor trained in each discipline interested in cities teach urban courses from the point of view of their disciplines.

Also there is two methods for studying cities quantitative and qualitative. Both of them help understanding cities and the best kind of urban researches include both of them.

The quantitative methods involve analyzing data using statistical methods but qualitative researches need no number or statistics and just need observation.

Because of the spatial dimension in urban phenomena people who study cities use GIS that allow users to map data.

To study and understand cities some academic associations publish journals or organize conferences like UAA in north America and EURA in Europe. course work with cities as the unit of analysis slowly penetrated other social science disciplines.

In these days we are facing twelve core concerns in the study of cities such as evolution of cities, urban culture, urban society, urban politics and governance, urban economics, urban public finance and regional science, urban and metropolitan space and city systems,

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megacities and global city systems, technology and city, urban planning, urban design, landscape, architecture and architecture, Race/ethnic and gender relations in cities, urban problems and policy, urban:

Historians have the most role in contribution to understanding the evolution of cities. Some of them with excavating earliest cities understand the theories of arising these cities. there is eleven-category typology of American urban history that help historical urban studies such as urban political history, suburbanization, city and region and so on

Cities always be the center of both bad and good cultures. The first person who pioneered the study of urban culture to analysing them was Lewis Mumford.

One of the concern within the urban society is how rural migrants adapt to city settings and also the poverty problems are central to urban studies.

Some of the economists have brought marxist and other critical theory to help understanding urban politics

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