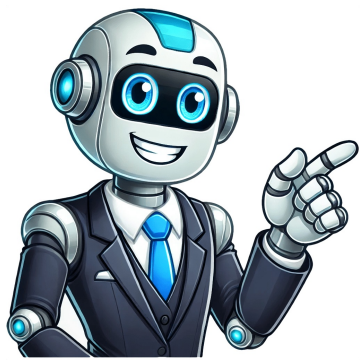


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Hello everyone, Can someone explain to me why we say Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon but The General Secretary of the Labour Party? What accounts for the word order of these two? Thanks in advance. Generally speaking (or speaking generally) it's the whim of the organization that establishes the name of the job or the title. If you look up both terms in Wikipedia, you will see a substantial discussion. Yours truly (or truly yours) Speaking generally, these are conflicting word orders of both mothers (or fathers) of the English language, the Romance and the Germanic branch of languages. Generally speaking, in Germanic it would General Secretary (and in German this is indeed the case, even for the UN Secretary General), while with Romanic languages Secretary General usually would be preferred. However in this case, it seems that, generally, Secretary General is preferred rather than General Secretary for most of the prestigious organisations: probably because in English most of the times there is more 'status' attributet to words going back to Romanic roots. (Check out the terms for food for that - as long as it's running around on two or four feet the Germanic term is applied, but as soon as it is served it changes its name to the Romanic root.) I haven't read the Wiki discussions. But the connotations, for me, are: Secretary General: international organisation; important personage General Secretary: national organisation especially Trade Union; down-to-earth. General Secretary: national organisation especially Trade Union; down-to-earth. Note that Nikita Khrushchev and Mikhail Gorbachev held the post of general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (I'm not sure what that illustrates as anything other than somebody whose title was 'general secretary.') Thank you all for your help. And Loob, you could have written the article on Wiki , because it sums up this way: Secretary General = international organisations General Secretary = national organisations, unions, associations, churches... Not only international organizations. As it is the case with notary public. Moon Palace, don't leap to conclusions or try to create "rules" for English usages where there are none. The titles of officials of groups—whether they are international organizations, political parties, labor unions, social clubs, or anything else—are up to the groups. There are no rules. If you once studied spanish, perhaps you will understand the difference. In the context of this language normally one should put the adjective behind the noun, so the group represents the original meaning. When one puts the adjective before the noun, sometimes it could get the new meaning unlike the original explanation of the word. Hi all, When describing a title, what's the difference between deputy and vice? For example, Vice General manager and Deputy General manager, what's the difference between them? Thanks in advance. Runnery I'm not positive, but I think its the same thing and its a matter of preference. However, if a title is, say, the Vice President, you cannot also call it the Deputy President. Once the title is made it stays. "vice" tends to mean "next in command," and applies to a relatively small number of individuals, such as vice-presidents of a corporation, but "deputy" can apply to a large number of people. For example, the "sheriff" is the chief law-enforcement officer in an American country and can have hundreds or perhaps more than a thousand deputies (deputy sheriffs). But as TATW said, it's very, very loose. In BE's case, Deputy and Vice placed before a title often mean the same thing. I think the shade of distinction is that a "vice" so-and-so is a position that was set up by the same authority as the head position, while a "deputy" so-and-so is created by the head position as an assistant. I think the shade of distinction is that a "vice" so-and-so is a position that was set up by the same authority as the head position, while a "deputy" so-and-so is created by the head position as an assistant. Note that one of the legislative houses of several countries, including Mexico, Romania and the Czech Republic are called "chamber of deputies," albeit in translation. Note that one of the legislative houses of several countries, including Mexico, Romania and the Czech Republic are called "chamber of deputies," albeit in translation. There are multiple meaning of the word "deputy," as there are for the word "vice." Note that one of the legislative houses of several countries, including Mexico, Romania and the Czech Republic are called "chamber of deputies," albeit in translation. Yeah, but that's not a precise translation. It's only called that in translation because (in Spanish at least) the word is "diputados". Well, yes, The Chamber of Deputies is more or less the correspondent of The House of Commons (UK). But over here "deputat" means MP (and, although a bit dated, "delegate"), never 'assistant'. In many organisations in the UK, Vice- is purely honorific (many vice-presidents do next to nothing, and many organisations have several), while Deputy means you step in for the other man should he be absent. There are, however, exceptions. The most obvious one I can think of is in the university world, where the Vice-Chancellor is the chief executive of the university but the Chancellor is almost totally honorific. A Vice is a next in command with the same responsibilities while a deputy is an assistant with lower responsibilities. A Vice will always be higher level as a deputy. There can only be one Vice... There can be many deputies. In many organisations in the UK, Vice- is purely honorific (many vice-presidents do next to nothing, and many organisations have several), while Deputy means you step in for the other man should he be absent. There are, however, exceptions. The most obvious one I can think of is in the university world, where the Vice-Chancellor is the chief executive of the university but the Chancellor is almost totally honorific. Ah, but then we used to have Deputy Vice-Chancellors too here, who would be given particular portfolios from the Vice-Chancellor's Office. But I agree that in many cases, there's no difference. I've encountered terms like Deputy Deans, Associate Deans, Assistant Deans. Our university has Vice-Deans. (Several Vice-Deans, so maybe we use it differently from petralian [post above].) 百度知道>提示信息 知道宝贝找不到问题了> 4.31). 4.31. Los títulos, cargos y nombres de dignidad, como rey, papa, duque, presidente, ministro, etc., que normalmente se escriben con minúscula (→ 6.9), pueden aparecer en determinados casos escritos con mayúscula. Así, es frecuente, aunque no obligatorio, que estas palabras se escriban con mayúscula cuando se emplean referidas a una persona concreta, sin mención expresa de su nombre propio: El Rey inaugurará la nueva biblioteca; El Papa visitará la India en su próximo viaje. Por otra parte, por razones de respeto, los títulos de los miembros de la familia reinante en España suelen escribirse con mayúscula, aunque vayan seguidos del nombre propio de la persona que los posee, al igual que los tratamientos de don y doña a ellos referidos: el Rey Don Juan Carlos, el Príncipe Felipe, la Infanta Doña Cristina. También es costumbre particular de las leyes, decretos y documentos oficiales, por razones de solemnidad, escribir con mayúsculas las palabras de este tipo: el Rey de España, el Jefe del Estado, el Presidente del Gobierno, el Secretario de Estado de Comercio. Por último, es muy frecuente que los cargos de cierta categoría se escriban con mayúscula en el encabezamiento de las cartas dirigidas a las personas que los ocupan.