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INFORMATION

Information is [an](#) abstract concept that refers to something which has the power to inform. At the most fundamental level, it pertains to the interpretation (perhaps formally) of that which may [be](#) sensed, or their abstractions. Any natural process that is not completely random and any observable pattern in any medium can [be](#) said to convey some amount of information. Whereas digital signals and other data use discrete signs to convey information, other phenomena and artifacts [such](#) as analogue signals, poems, pictures, [music](#) or other sounds, and currents convey information in a more continuous form.[1] Information is not knowledge itself, but the meaning that may [be](#) derived from a representation through interpretation.

The concept of information is relevant or connected to various concepts, including constraint, communication, control, data, form, education, knowledge, meaning, understanding, mental stimuli, pattern, perception, proposition, representation, and entropy.

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There isn't one single universally accepted term for anything that gives information. However, here are some options depending on the context:

- Source: This is a general term for something that provides information. It can refer to a [person](#), a document, [an object](#), or even [an](#) event.
- Data source: This term is more specific and refers to something that provides raw data, which can then [be](#) used to extract information.
- Information source: This term is similar to source but emphasizes the information aspect.
- Informative: This is [an adjective](#) that describes something that provides information.
- Indicator: This term refers to something that suggests or reveals information about something else.
- The best term to use will depend on the specific situation. Here are some examples:
 - If you are talking about a [person](#) who tells you something, you might call them a source or [an](#) informative [person](#).
 - If you are talking about a document that contains data, you might call it a data source or [an](#) informative document.
 - If you are talking about a piece of evidence that suggests something is true, you might call it [an](#) indicator.



GENERAL INDICATORS







- [name](#)
- [signal](#)
- [language](#)
- [reference](#)
- [relation](#)
- [expression](#)
- [voice](#)
- [code](#)
- [subject](#)
- [virtual](#)
- [vision](#)
- [value](#)

GENERAL

- [body](#)
- [form](#)
- [script](#)
- [sign](#)
- [character](#)
- [object](#)
- [structure](#)
- [tool](#)
- [substance](#)
- [matter](#)
- [quantity](#)
- [element](#)
- [group](#)
- [set](#)
- [synthetic](#)
- [particle](#)

SENTENCES

ENGLISH			MANTRAKSHAR	ETYMOLOGY
argument	argumentum	diafonía		arguō (“I prove or demonstrate”, “I assert or allege”) + -mentum (“instrument”, “medium”, “result of”)
article	articulus	árthro		Latin articulus (“a joint, limb, member, part, division) Sanskrit ऋत (ṛtá, “order; right, etc.”)
assignment	assignment	ANATHESI ERGASIAS		
credential	credential	pistopoiitikó		crēdō (“loan, confide in, trust, believe”). , credentia

ENGLISH			MANTRAKSHAR	ETYMOLOGY
data	data	dedoména		Latin data, nominative plural of datum ("that is given"), neuter past participle of dō ("I give").
doctrine	doctrina	dógma		Latin doctrina ("teaching, instruction, learning, knowledge"), from doctor ("a teacher"), from docere ("to teach")
hypothesis	hypothesi	ypóthesi		from ὑπό (hupó, "below") + τίθημι (títhēmi, "I put, place ").
inference	consequentia	sympérasma		Latin inferō, from Latin in- ("in, at, on; into") + Latin ferō ("bear, carry; suffer")
information	informationes	pliroforías		From in- + fōrmō ("I form, make").
mention	mentionem	anaféro		From mēns (" mind ") + -iō.
news	nuntium	Néa		acronym of North, East, West, South
paragraph	paragrapho	parágrafos		Ancient Greek παράγραφος (parágraphos), from παρά (pará, "beside") and γράφω (gráphō, "I write").
premise	praemissa	proüpóthesi		Latin praemittere ("to send or put before"), from prae- ("before") + mittere ("to send").
proposition	propositio	prótasi		From prō- + pōnō ("put, place "). (position)
protocol	protocol	protókollo		from πρῶτος (prôtos, "first") + κόλλα (kólla, "glue").
statement	dicitur	dílosi		from stare ("to stand"). Doublet of estate and status.
theorem	theorema	theórima		from θέα (théa, "a view") + ὁράω (horáō, "I see, look").

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