ДОДАТОК А. Backend частина проєкту

1. views.py

```python
import requests
from django.http import JsonResponse


def word_definition(request):
    word = request.GET.get('word', '')
    url_definition = f'https://api.dictionaryapi.dev/api/v2/entries/en/{word}'
    url_synonyms = f'https://api.datamuse.com/words?rel_syn={word}'
    url_antonyms = f'https://api.datamuse.com/words?rel_ant={word}'


    response_definition = requests.get(url_definition)
    response_synonyms = requests.get(url_synonyms)
    response_antonyms = requests.get(url_antonyms)


    if response_definition.status_code == 200 and response_synonyms.status_code == 200 and response_antonyms.status_code == 200:
        data_definition = response_definition.json()[0]



        phonetics = []
        for phonetic in data_definition['phonetics']:
            text = phonetic.get('text', '')
            audio = phonetic.get('audio', '')
            phonetics.append({
                'text': text,
                'audio': audio,
            })



        meanings = []
        for meaning in data_definition['meanings']:
            part_of_speech = meaning['partOfSpeech']
            definitions = []
            for definition in meaning['definitions']:
                text = definition['definition']
                example = definition.get('example', '')
```

```python
        definitions.append({
            'text': text,
            'example': example,
        })
    meanings.append({
        'part_of_speech': part_of_speech,
        'definitions': definitions
    })



    data_synonyms = response_synonyms.json()
    data_antonyms = response_antonyms.json()

    synonyms = [item['word'] for item in data_synonyms]
    antonyms = [item['word'] for item in data_antonyms]

    return JsonResponse({'phonetics': phonetics,  'meanings': meanings, 'synonyms': synonyms, 'antonyms': antonyms })
else:
    return JsonResponse({'error': 'Word not found'})
```

2. urls.py

```python
from django.contrib import admin
from django.urls import include, path

urlpatterns = [
    path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
    path('api/', include("api.urls")),
]
```

ДОДАТОК Б. Frontend частина проєкту

1. App.js

```
import React from 'react';
import { Container } from "react-bootstrap";
import { BrowserRouter as Router, Routes, Route } from "react-router-dom";
import Header from "./components/Header";
import Footer from "./components/Footer";
import HomeScreen from './screens/HomeScreen';
import WordScreen from "./screens/WordScreen";
import ArticleScreen from './screens/ArticleScreen'
import SignInScreen from './screens/SignInScreen'
import SignUpScreen from './screens/SignUpScreen'
import DictionaryScreen from './screens/DictionaryScreen'
import UserScreen from './screens/UserScreen'

function App() {
 return (
   <Router>
    <Header />
    <main className="py-3">
     <Container>
      <Routes>
       <Route path='/' element={<HomeScreen />} />
       <Route path="/word" element={<WordScreen />} />
       <Route path="/article/:id" element={<ArticleScreen />} />
       <Route path="/signin" element={<SignInScreen />} />
       <Route path="/signup" element={<SignUpScreen />} />
       <Route path="/user" element={<UserScreen />} />
       <Route path="/dictionary" element={<DictionaryScreen />} />
      </Routes>
     </Container>
    </main>
    <Footer />
   </Router>

 );
}

export default App;
```

2. firebase.js

```
// Import the functions you need from the SDKs you need
import { initializeApp } from "firebase/app";
import { getAuth } from "firebase/auth";
import{ getFirestore } from "firebase/firestore"
// TODO: Add SDKs for Firebase products that you want to use
// https://firebase.google.com/docs/web/setup#available-libraries

// Your web app's Firebase configuration
const firebaseConfig = {
  apiKey: "AIzaSyCl-d0ihJz1FxzUs2yWq5UPrQISHEC-ChU",
  authDomain: "edudictionary-8cdf2.firebaseapp.com",
  projectId: "edudictionary-8cdf2",
  storageBucket: "edudictionary-8cdf2.appspot.com",
  messagingSenderId: "1027465848853",
  appId: "1:1027465848853:web:e8605fc6e51655ed3ac61c"
};

// Initialize Firebase
const app = initializeApp(firebaseConfig);

// Initialize Firebase Authentication and get a reference to the service
const auth = getAuth(app);
const db = getFirestore(app);
export {auth,db};
```

3. articles.js

```
const articles
 = [
  {
    '_id': '1',
    'name': 'How to speak English fluently – 10 key steps',
    'image': '/images/1.jpg',
    'description':
     <div>
        <p>In today's world, the better your English, the more you can partake in all things global: from internet culture that knows no borders to international business that crosses them.</p>
        <p>And while speaking English fluently can open new doors and expand your horizons, it's important to remember that fluency is not about perfection. It's about feeling at ease with the language and being able to express your truth with it.</p>
        <p>Here's how to start speaking English more fluently in ten steps.</p>
        <h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>1. Use idioms</h2>
```

<p>Using idioms is a hallmark of fluency and a sign that you understand and appreciate the more 'poetic' side of the language. English is rich in idioms and native speakers love to pepper their speech with these colorful expressions.</p>   <p></p>

<p>So what is an idiom? An idiom is a phrase that 'paints a picture' instead of relying on the literal meaning of the words it's made up of. For example, an English speaker might say: "break a leg!" to a friend before an exam. They don't literally hope their friend breaks a leg, it's simply another way of saying "good luck!".</p>   <p></p>

<p>Start off by mastering the top 20 idioms in English, then move on to a more extensive list or focus on idioms specific to nature, the human body, or food.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>2. Use the <i>right</i> idioms</h2>

<p>Once you've got the most popular English idioms down, remember that using the right ones — a British English one in the UK or an American English one in the US — is what will set you apart as a truly fluent speaker of English.</p>

<p>While many idioms are shared regardless of which dialect you speak, there are some important differences:</p>

<p>In American English, you say "to toot your own horn" (meaning to praise your own skills or abilities), while in British English you say: "to blow your own trumpet".</p>

<p>In American English, you say: "to tear into someone" (meaning to attack someone with words), while in British English you say: "have a go at someone".</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>3. Work on your words</h2>

<p>To level up your English, you need to focus on expanding your vocabulary. The richer and more varied your word choice, the more fluent you will sound. </p>

<p>Because English has the biggest vocabulary in the world (approximately 750,000 words and counting!), you have a lot of words to choose from. This is an exciting part of working towards fluency, but can also make it difficult: being fluent doesn't just mean knowing lots of words, but knowing exactly when to use them.</p>

<p>Start off by training yourself to use "very" and "really" less and using a more precise, sophisticated word to convey what you want instead. For example:</p>

<p>Instead of "very lucky", say "fortunate"</p>

<p>Instead of "very good", say "exceptional"</p>

<p>Instead of "very interesting", say "intriguing"</p>

<p>Check out more examples in this helpful video or this one.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>4. Learn in chunks</h2>

<p>Speaking our native language is easier because we rely on phrases instead of looking for new ways of putting together words each time we want to express something.</p>

<p>Neuroscientists have been able to show that developing short patterns helps the brain retrieve and use new words "in the heat of the moment".</p>

<p>Do this by putting new words you've learned into phrases that you memorize right away. It's not only more effective as a memorization strategy but will help you sound more fluent over time.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>5. Pick a dialect (or not)</h2>

<p>When trying to work towards fluency, it can help to pick a dialect (accent + specific vocabulary or grammar) to emulate. This is important if you interact with native speakers all the time or want to "fit in" in your adoptive country.</p>

<p>There are more than a hundred English dialects to choose from; from American and British English to Irish, South African, and Kiwi (New Zealand), among many others.</p>

<p>If you're keen on "sounding American", for example, you could pick a regional dialect — Texans, after all, sound very different from New Yorkers — but you could also choose to learn something more "neutral", like a more generic American one (this is often spoken by non-native fluent speakers of English who have gone to international school and been exposed to a variety of English accents over a long period of time.)</p>

<p>But remember: It's also perfectly fine to retain your foreign accent (it can be very charming!) and getting rid of it is not a measure of how fluent you are. </p>

<p>As long as your accent is slight, research shows that you'll be able to communicate as credibly as someone who sounds more "native".</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>6. Know the culture</h2>

<p>Fluent language skills go hand-in-hand with fluent cultural ones. Language is intricately linked to culture and fluency is marked by the ability to reference cultural things like slang, idioms, popular shows, music, movies, and literature in conversation.</p>

<p>If you're aiming to become fluent in British English, for example, make sure you spend as long as possible in Britain (see the last point) and immerse yourself in British culture, humor, TV shows, and literature.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>7. Master slang</h2>

<p>Being able to use slang is another hallmark of fluency.</p>

<p>Although a lot of English slang these days is global and goes out of fashion quicker than you can mutter "slang", some is specific to, say, Aussie English.</p>

<p>Start off by knowing your way around local slang — British, for example — and becoming familiar with the latest (global) English slang terms. You should also make sure you know the most common abbreviations and slang words used on Whatsapp and other informal (written) forms of English. Some of these are even used in spoken language these days.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>8. Binge some shows</h2>

<p>One of the best ways to become fluent is to spend hours on your couch (or in bed) watching stuff. Yes, you read that right: you now have an excuse to binge on your favorite shows on Netflix!</p>

<p>To become fluent in English you have to be exposed to how it is used by native speakers in a variety of contexts. Watching everything from reality shows to (contemporary) scripted shows and documentaries helps you absorb vocabulary, slang, expressions, and accents while chilling out.</p>

<p>Try turning the English subtitles on to connect what you hear with how the word is written or turn them off to focus solely on how things sound.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>9. Imitate others</h2>

<p>Speaking English fluently means working on your accent and pronunciation actively and consciously. One of the most effective ways to do this is to imitate how others speak.</p>

<p>Pick a celebrity or other native speakers you like and try to imitate how they speak, paying special attention to their rhythm and intonation.</p>

<p>One way of doing this is listening to audiobooks of your favorite actors reading their autobiographies (try Matthew McConaughey's "Greenlights", for example). You'll get to know them better and be exposed to how they speak for hours on end. You can also watch or listen to interviews they've done on Youtube or for a podcast. </p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>10. Immerse yourself</h2>

<p>True fluency can really only be achieved by putting the language to use each and every day in a range of settings, from a coffee date with a friend to a presentation at school.</p>

<p>Full immersion — working or studying in an English-speaking country — is a known pathway to fluency because it ensures you hear and use English from the moment you wake up to the moment you fall asleep (you may even start dreaming in English!). In essence, you'll be putting points 1-9 into use naturally and for extended periods of time, turbocharging your learning journey.</p>

<p>For the full effect — in terms of linguistic and cultural fluency — consider staying in an English-speaking country for at least a few months, ideally six or more. This gives you enough time to practice and will put you on a sure path to speaking English fluently.</p>

      </div>
  },

  {
    '_id': '2',
    'name': 'What language should I learn? Here's how to decide',
    'image': '/images/2.jpg',
    'description':
      <div>

<p>Knowing a second, third or even fifth language is awesome, but how do you pick which one to learn (next)? There are over 6000 languages out there, so it can be overwhelming to make a decision: Some languages look beautiful or sound like pure magic, while others are particularly useful for a certain occupation or pastime.</p>

<p>Before you buy textbooks, enroll in classes, and download apps, it's important to have a good reason to study – the more motivated you are to learn, the easier it will be to become fluent. We put together some tips to help you decide what language you should learn next.</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>Learn a language that advances your career</h3>

<p>One of the most gratifying reasons to learn a language is for your education or your career: You can get better grades, earn a higher salary, and increase your chances of studying or working in another country. If you decide to study the language abroad, you will also come equipped with international experience and priceless soft skill that can open career doors left and right.</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>Learn a language that interests you</h3>

<p>Combining a hobby or passion with language learning is the perfect incentive to study. If you have a favorite TV show or band, learning their language can be a great motivation to enjoy seeing or hearing them even more. Plus, singing along to lyrics or watching TV shows or movies in the original language can be an easy and fun way to practice your vocabulary. Picking a language that is just plain beautiful is also a good starting point (and will keep you motivated as you practice it.)</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>Learn a language that you can use a lot</h3>

<p>Learning a language is all about practice, so the more you say, hear, or read the words, the better. If you have a friend or coworker who speaks a certain language, practicing can become much more convenient. If you have to go out of your way to get access to the language, progress might be slower. Of course, nothing can stop a determined language learner, but keep in mind that practice makes perfect and the more varied, available, and convenient the exercises are, the better.</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>Learn a language that works for you</h3>

<p>Learning a language takes a lot of time and stamina, so you will need to be able to invest some resources in the endeavor. One way to choose the language you want to study can be to figure out how much time it takes to get to a certain level – and then compare that to your schedule. A language that is closer to your native language will take less time to learn, while a

language with a new alphabet will take more effort. If you're used to studying grammar and memorizing vocabulary, you will probably also be faster than someone who's learning their first new language.</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>Learn a language that you can use on the road</h3>

<p>Traveling is one of the most useful and rewarding reasons to learn a language: You will be immersed in the local culture, talk to people, ask for directions, and maybe even haggle or negotiate better deals. Being able to understand what people are saying can also give you a sense of security, which means that your time abroad will probably be a tad more relaxed. Additionally, people usually appreciate the effort of someone learning the local language and there's a good chance that they will be more welcoming and friendly if they see that you made the attempt to learn some basic expressions.</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>Learn a language that you have the tools for</h3>

<p>This might not be the most important factor when it comes to making an initial decision, but it could become crucial once you step up your game: It's best to study a language where you have your favorite learning tools available. If you like apps, make sure your new language is supported. If you want to tandem with someone, find someone who's up for the task. The easier it is to access your study tools of choice, the faster you will make progress.</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>Learn a language that's unique</h3>

<p>Another way to choose a language that you want to learn is to pick one that very few people learn. That way, you will stand out and get people's attention. Be aware that the whole process might become slower and more difficult, but swimming against the language tide might just give you the edge you need to stand out.</p>

</div>
},

{
'_id': '3',
'name': '10 (more) weird words in English',
'image': '/images/3.jpg',
'description':
<div>
<p>There are over 171,000 words in the English language, according to the Oxford English Dictionary. With that many to choose from, you can be sure that among them will be some absolute corkers!</p>

<p>Plenty of them are so obscure that you'll never actually hear them out and about while learning English, so here are some of my favorites that you can actually use in real life.</p>

<h2 style={{ color: '#F79540' }}>1. Corker</h2>

<p>Meaning <i style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F6C391' }}>(noun)</i>: Someone or something that is excellent, outstanding or funny, and can't be topped.</p>

<p>Weird because: It comes from the idea of putting a cork in a bottle – it's something that is so good that puts an end to a discussion. Corker is not to be confused with a conker – a type of nut that English schoolchildren tie to string before trying to break another player's nut by throwing their own at it.</p>

<h2 style={{ color: '#F79540' }}>2. Dawdle</h2>

<p>Meaning <i style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F6C391' }}>(verb)</i>: To move or act slowly and without clear purpose.</p>

<p>Weird because: It's such a polite, charming way to tell someone that they're idling or wasting time. How British!</p>

<h2 style={{ color: '#F79540' }}>3. Scrumptious</h2>

<p>Meaning <i style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F6C391' }}>(adjective)</i>: Totally delicious and delightful.</p>

<p>Weird because: You'll hear it used on The Great British Bake Off to describe an excellent mouthful of cake, but the English will also use it to describe places, people, or even the juiciest details of a story. Allow me to show you. "We had coffee at this scrumptious little café, were served by the most scrumptious man behind the counter, and then Karen told us the most scrumptious bit of gossip…" See? It's scrumptiously versatile.</p>

<h2 style={{ color: '#F79540' }}>4. Petrichor</h2>

<p>Meaning <i style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F6C391' }}>(noun)</i>: The smell of rain.</p>

<p>Weird because: I have been looking for this word my whole life. Those earthy odors of moist air and ground that we find so comforting after rain, whether you're in a town or in the countryside, all count as petrichor.</p>

<h2 style={{ color: '#F79540' }}>5. Rambunctious</h2>

<p>Meaning <i style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F6C391' }}>(adjective)</i>: An elaborate way to describe someone's lively or wild and energetic behavior.</p>

<p>Weird because: Honestly, the word rambunctious is not used as often these days as it should be – it's really fun to say.</p>

<h2 style={{ color: '#F79540' }}>6. Swagger</h2>

<p>Meaning <i style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F6C391' }}>(verb)</i>: To walk or strut in a boastful way with oodles of confidence and self-importance.</p>

<p>Weird because: It's a pretty common word now, but it is thought that swagger really first became a part of the English language when it appeared in William Shakespeare's famous plays, A Midsummer Night's Dream and King Lear, over 400 years ago.</p>

<h2 style={{ color: '#F79540' }}>7. Oodles</h2>

<p>Meaning <i style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F6C391' }}>(noun)</i>: To have lots of something.</p>

<p>Weird because: Why say, 'Gosh, I have loads of homework,' when you could say that you have oodles of it? Like many of English's most spectacular words it could require a little bit of practice to pronounce, but it really brightens up a sentence.</p>

<h2 style={{ color: '#F79540' }}>8. Nowt</h2>

<p>Meaning <i style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F6C391' }}>(noun)</i>: Nothing.</p>

<p>Weird because: Nowt is an informal word most often heard in northern English dialects. So, if you're visiting cities like York or watching TV shows set in the north of the country, you might hear someone say, "It were nowt to do with me," where they mean, "It was nothing to do with me".</p>

<h2 style={{ color: '#F79540' }}>9. Ginormous</h2>

<p>Meaning <i style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F6C391' }}>(adjective)</i>: Massive. Something really very huge.</p>

<p>Weird because: Not only does it sound wonderful coming out of your mouth, but the origin of this word is thought to simply be that the English smashed two other words together: gigantic, and enormous.</p>

<h2 style={{ color: '#F79540' }}>10. Bungle</h2>

<p>Meaning <i style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F6C391' }}>(verb)</i>: To do something clumsily, carelessly or incorrectly.</p>

<p>Weird because: Bungle is another delightful and quintessentially English word that has been in use since around the 1520's, but nobody is quite sure where it came from. Perhaps you put the milk in the mug first and so you bungled making a cup of tea, or maybe you're worried that you bungled a job interview; Either way, bungle is a fantastic way to describe something going a little bit wrong.</p>
    </div>
  },

  {
    '_id': '4',
    'name': '10 best books to learn English with',
    'image': '/images/4.jpg',
    'description':
     <div>
       <p>Everyone may be on their smartphones all day every day nowadays, but there's something uniquely charming about sitting down to read an actual book. There's also something particularly effective about it for those of you keen on improving your English skills; diving into a stack of books is great for getting to grips with grammar, vocab and spelling. Oh, and it's not bad for your wellbeing, either!</p>
       <h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>1. Notes From a Small Island (by Bill Bryson)</h2>
       <p><i>"What a wondrous place this was - crazy, of course, but adorable to the tiniest degree. What other country, after all, could possibly have come up with place names like Tooting Bec and Farleigh Wallop…?"</i></p>
       <p>Bill Bryson is one of the best travel writers of our time, and I will hear no argument otherwise. This witty and oh-so-lovely American explores Britain, and the resulting book neatly tours all the weird and wonderful things about the British. It's as good as crisps in a sandwich (try it).</p>
       <h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>2. Everything I know about Love (by Dolly Alderton)</h2>
       <p><i>"Nearly everything I know about love, I've learnt from my long-term friendships with women."</i></p>
       <p>Recalling some of her romantic adventures, from laughable dates to the love she has for her childhood best friends, Dolly journeys through the human side of growing up and working in London. This is a very funny page-turner, in which you'll get a firm grasp on recent British pop culture.</p>
       <h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>3. The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night Time (by Mark Haddon)</h2>
       <p><i>"The world is full of obvious things which nobody by any chance ever observes."</i></p>
       <p>The narrator of this super popular novel is a teenage boy with mild autism. It's a brilliant window into how differently (and wonderfully) our minds can work, and the language is matter of fact. Plus, there's a mystery to solve; who killed the dog?</p>
       <h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>4. Where the Crawdads Sing (by Delia Owens)</h2>
       <p><i>"I wasn't aware that words could hold so much. I didn't know a sentence could be so full."</i></p>
       <p>The use of language in this novel is spectacular; watch as 'marsh girl' Kya grows from a child living in swamp country in the southern United States, speaking in simple sentences, to a keen reader and beautiful linguist in her own right, commenting on the beauty of the natural world surrounding her. All while falling in love and being accused of murder; it's a breathtaking read.</p>
       <h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>5. Pride & Prejudice (by Jane Austen)</h2>
       <p><i>"I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine."</i></p>

<p>Jane Austen's Pride & Prejudice is an absolute classic. Although the vocabulary is quite advanced (the English language has evolved somewhat since 1813), this is a perfect pick if you feel like a challenge.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>6. 40 Rules of Love (by Elif Şafak)</h2>

<p><i>"Every true love and friendship is a story of unexpected transformation. If we are the same person before and after we loved, that means we haven't loved enough."</i></p>

<p>This novel could transform your English, and possibly your life. It's beautifully written and the Penguin edition ensures that even relative beginners get a good grasp of the story and the meaning it conveys. If you're curious about spiritual matters, this is your pick.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>7. How to be a Woman (by Caitlin Moran)</h2>

<p><i>"Why on earth have I, because I'm a woman, got to be nice to everyone?"</i></p>

<p>This isn't your typical feminist manifesto. Caitlin Moran is a powerful, compelling writer and doesn't mince her words. This book is perfect if you want to learn American slang, smash the patriarchy (as any good feminist would!) and laugh while you're at it.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>8. The Perks of Being a Wallflower (by Stephen Chbosky)</h2>

<p><i>"So, this is my life. And I want you to know that I am both happy and sad and I'm still trying to figure out how that could be."</i></p>

<p>This book is the story of a smart and socially awkward teen struggling with mental illness, trying to find his place in the world. If you feel like jumping back to your high school days while brushing up on your teen slang, this one's for you.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>9. Treasure Island (by Robert Louis Stevenson)</h2>

<p><i>"Yo ho ho and a bottle of rum"</i></p>

<p>This book doesn't really need an introduction – it's a true classic, complete with pirates, sailors and adventures. It's a great one for expanding your vocabulary, especially if you love to travel.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>10. To Kill a Mockingbird (by Harper Lee) </h2>

<p><i>"You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view… Until you climb inside of his skin and walk around in it."</i></p>

<p>This is a masterpiece of American literature that will help you understand the history of the United States. They say a culture can only be understood through language, and this is a great story for you to test that theory.</p>
    </div>
  },

  {
   '_id': '5',
   'name': '7 common English phrases that even native speakers get wrong',
   'image': '/images/5.jpg',
   'description':
    <div>
     <p>From a "doggy-dog world," to nipping problems "in the butt," these are the expressions you're probably messing up.</p>

<p>When you're studying another language, the hardest parts to grasp are the idioms. Those pesky figures of speech often leave language-learners baffled by references to things that have nothing to do with the conversation they're having. Here's one: "Under the weather." It means to feel sick—but what's the weather got to do with it?</p>

<p>It may seem like native speakers have these expressions down pat—but do they? In English at least, even the most experienced communicators get their sayings wrong from time to time. Here's a roundup of seven of the most often-committed errors.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>1. "It's a dog-eat-dog world," commonly mistaken as "It's a doggy-dog world"</h2>

<p>This expression means that people are innately selfish and will use others to get ahead in life. When spoken aloud, however, "dog-eat-dog" sounds almost exactly like "doggy dog". (Read on and you'll see that homophones—words that sound the same but have different meanings—are behind most of these blunders.) Still, I'd argue that this mistake isn't such a bad thing. Given the choice between a self-centered world and an <i>adorable</i> one, I know which I'd pick!</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>2. "Whet your appetite," commonly mistaken as "Wet your appetite"</h2>

<p>"Whet" means "to stimulate" so this phrase means to sharpen your desire for something. That doesn't have to be food, it could be a photo of the Eiffel Tower that "whets your appetite" for a Parisian vacation. The reason people get this wrong: "whet" is an old English word, rarely used outside this expression, whereas "wet" in the context of appetites, conjures the image of a watering mouth, which kinda makes sense, too. Nom nom!</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>3. "Sneak peek," commonly mistaken as "Sneak peak"</h2>

<p>This phrase refers to an advanced preview or a look behind the scenes. Maybe it's getting to see a not-yet-released movie trailer. Maybe it's a special viewing of a long-awaited designer handbag. Either way, we're talking about a teeny glimpse ("peek"), rather than a whole mountaintop ("peak"). The screw-up here is a strictly written one. Don't ask me why, but it's just so darn tempting to spell "peak" like "sneak" that, even people who know better, can't seem to stop themselves. Try it, you'll see. Then try "cheat sheet."</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>4. "I couldn't care less," commonly mistaken as "I could care less"</h2>

<p>Imagine your ex just got together with someone else. You want to show that you're cool with it—that there's <i>caring</i>, and then there's <i>not caring at all</i>, which is what you're doing. If you say, "I couldn't care less," it correctly means that you're at care-level-zero, the ground floor. If, however, you say "I could care less," as so many people do, it means you're still riding the care elevator and there's still a ways to go down.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>5. "Pass muster," commonly mistaken as "Pass mustard"</h2>

<p>You'd use this expression when someone or something doesn't meet an accepted standard. I shouldn't have to tell you that your "I wish it was Friday" t-shirt isn't going to <i>pass muster</i> at a corporate job interview, even under a blazer. "Muster" means the assembly of troops for inspection. So, if you <i>literally</i> want to pass muster, you show up in a clean uniform and shiny boots. If you want to pass mustard, you show up at a hotdog stand.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>6."Nip it in the bud," commonly mistaken as "Nip it in the butt"</h2>

<p>Gardening 101: If you don't want a flower to bloom, you cut off (or "nip") the bud. Likewise in life, if you see a problem developing, you put an end to it before it gets worse. Makes sense, right? Yet somehow this expression has taken a dark turn. It's gone from a pruning analogy to one about bum-biting, all because of that homophone issue. How many problems have been solved with a nip to the <i>butt</i>? I'm thinking it might cause a few.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F79540' }}>7. "You've got another think coming," commonly mistaken as "You've got another thing coming"</h2>

<p>Yes, you read that right. This phrase is so widely misused that nearly everybody gets it wrong, from former US president Barack Obama to the band Judas Priest (who made it the title of a song). The original saying, which dates back to the 19th-century, goes like this: "If you think that, then you've got another think coming," meaning you thought wrong the first time,</p>

so be prepared to think again. Over time, the opening clause was dropped and the rest adjusted to sound more intimidating (hence its use by world leaders and heavy metal bands). What's that "thing" you've got coming? I wouldn't stick around to find out!</p>

  </div>
 },

 {
 '_id': '6',
 'name': 'How to learn English quickly: 10 tips',
 'image': '/images/6.jpg',
 'description':
  <div>
   <p>English is a fun language to learn (here are 9 reasons why it rocks), and even though it's considered an accessible and relatively easy one to learn, with 750,000 words and spelling that can throw off even the most skilled learner, learning English fast can seem impossi</p>
   <p>Here are our top tips on how to learn English quickly:</p>
   <h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>1. Read everything you can get your hands on</h3>
   <p>Classic literature, paperbacks, newspapers, websites, emails, your social media feed, cereal boxes: if it's in English, read it. Why? Well, this content will be full of juicy new vocabulary, as well as a fair amount you already know. This helps you improve quickly, as re-exposure to learned vocabulary gives you new examples in context, therefore reinforcing those words in your mind. On the other hand, learning new words and expressions is essential to building your vocabulary arsenal, particularly in a language like English with so many words! However, don't just read and move on – next, you've got to…</p>
   <h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>2. Actively take note of new vocabulary</h3>
   <p>This tip is a classic one for good reason: it works! When learning, we often enjoy a new word of phrase so much that forgetting it seems impossible. But trust us, not everything sticks the first time. To fight this, get into the habit of carrying around a funky notebook or using a tool like Evernote. Whenever you hear or read a new word or expression, write it down in context: that is, in a sentence and with its meaning noted. This saves you time as you won't return to that word and ask yourself: "What did that word/expression mean again?"</p>
   <h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>3. Talk with real live humans</h3>
   <p>What is a language for if not to communicate? Sure, we humans have become experts at communicating without opening our mouths – thanks Whatsapp! – but when push comes to shove, it's true that speaking a language helps it stick in your head far better than only reading or writing it. Just think of how many times you've heard people say that they "understand, but can't speak English." A lot of would-be English speakers have turned talking into a huge insurmountable barrier that only serves to psyche them out. Don't be like that. Seek out native speakers for an informal language exchange, enroll in a course, or take classes online.</p>
   <h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>4. Subscribe to podcasts or Youtube channels (in English)</h3>
   <p>Like humor? Politics? Blogging? Cooking? With topics covering every interest imaginable, there's an English-speaking podcast or Youtube channel out there for you. Subscribe to a few and listen while driving or watch during the commute to school or work. At first, you might find the native accents difficult, but stick with it and you'll soon start to understand what you hear (as well as learning lots of new vocab from a native speaker!)</p>
   <h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>5. Go abroad</h3>

<p>If there's a better way to learn English than being immersed in it while living and studying in an English-speaking country, we'd love to know! It's no secret that English is the most widely-spoken language in the world, and with a long list of countries to choose between, you can select your ideal learning environment based on hemisphere, weather, or favorite city. Think Australia, New Zealand, the UK, the US, Canada, and South Africa to name a few!</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>6. Use your friends</h3>

<p>Have friends who post online in English? Don't gloss over them in your newsfeed: scan the items they share and commit to exploring one or two each day. They might be news or magazine articles, videos, talks, blog posts, songs, or anything else: if it's in English and the topic interests you, it's going to be helpful!</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>7. Ask a lot of questions</h3>

<p>Curiosity may have killed the cat, but it also propelled the language learner to fluency! As you learn English, you'll soon collect a mountain of questions. Don't sit on your doubts – be curious and resolve them! If you're enrolled in a course, ask your teacher (it's what they're there for, after all). But if you're learning alone, don't worry: find answers in blogs or language websites, ask other learners, or read through forums. You'll be happy you did!</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>8. Take a lead from the stars</h3>

<p>Mix up your learning by picking a native English-speaking actor or singer you like. Now, head online, find a bunch of interviews they've given – and watch them! Watch once for gist, then again, taking time to note down interesting expressions and words you hear. The slang, stories, humor, and anecdotes that come out of these interview are sure to give you plenty to work with!</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>9. Start with what you really need</h3>

<p>Your English studies are likely to go far more quickly if you constantly remind yourself of your motives for learning. Are you going on a study exchange? Then, focus on vocabulary related to your studies. Have an overseas conference? Brush up on conversation starters to use with the other participants. Going on a gap year? Looks like travel and tourism vocabulary will be your guide. If you simply launch into learning English hoping to magically learn anything and everything at once, you're likely to end up confused and burned out. Which brings us to…</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>10. Don't kick yourself while you're down</h3>

<p>When you start to feel like you're not making ground – which happens to all learners at some point – don't say, "I don't speak English," or "I'll never get this." In fact, ban those phrases from your vocabulary! They only blur your understanding of the progress you're making and convince you that your dreams of speaking English well are impossible. Instead, say "I'm learning English and making improvements everyday," "It's not always easy, but it's worth it," "I'm so much better that I was six months ago," and other phrases to remind yourself of the big picture.</p>
    </div>
  },

  {
    '_id': '7',
    'name': '10 most difficult words in English',
    'image': '/images/7.jpg',
    'description':
    <div>
      <p>English can be a real pest, and even native speakers find themselves stumbling over some stubbornly tricky words. Sometimes they're difficult to understand, other times they've been misused so often that their original meaning has gotten lost.

Pronunciation can also be a problem. As a follow up to our article on confusing words, here are ten of the most difficult words in English.</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>1. Literally</h3>

<p>If you know a language purist, watch out. Misuse of this word has been known to raise people's blood pressure. 'Literally' means, "in a literal sense", or "what I'm saying is not imagined, but truly happened as I'm saying it." Therefore, popular uses like "I literally died laughing," or "He was so embarrassed his cheeks literally burned up," are not correct.</p>

<p>Interestingly, because of the sheer reach of its incorrect use, the Oxford English Dictionary has included an informal use for 'literally' allowing it as a tool to give emphasis, like in the above examples. Just don't tell the Grammar Police!</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>2. Ironic</h3>

<p>Here is a word that has confused almost all English speakers – native or otherwise. (No, really – we could write a whole course on using irony correctly!) &nbsp;While irony is often understood to mean a coincidence or strange turn of events, that in itself doesn't cover its full meaning. (In fact, as Alanis Morissette's famous song, <i>Ironic</i> – with around 10 poor examples of irony – shows us, coincidences and unfortunate events aren't enough.)</p>

<p>While the concept of irony is extremely multi-layered, at its most simple it's a way to use words to express the <i>opposite</i> of their literal meaning. However, unlike sarcasm (which also does this), irony is not intended to hurt. But wait! There's also dramatic irony, situational irony, historical irony and others. Oh man!</p>

<p>So what should you do in the face of such confusion? One option is to…let it go. Truthfully, irony is not an essential ingredient to a regular day and no one will think badly of you if you don't use the word at all!</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>3. Irregardless (instead of regardless)</h3>

<p>You might have heard people use 'irregardless' when they mean to say 'regardless'. 'Regardless' means "without regard" or "despite something" ("He maxed out his credit card regardless of the consequences,") and is perfectly acceptable.</p>

<p>But despite what you might think, 'irregardless' isn't a synonym! Because of it's double negative (the prefix -ir means "not" and suffix -less means "without") it means "not without regard", which is actually the opposite of what its users intend. What a headache!</p>

<p>So remember: While 'irregardless' appears in dictionaries, it's listed as a nonstandard word. This means that although it technically exists, it shouldn't be thrown about by people who'd like to learn and use English well.</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>4. Whom</h3>

<p>Who knew such a little word could be so confusing! In English, we use 'who' to refer to a sentence's subject and 'whom' to its object. But how can you tell which one you need? Try answering your own question with 'him' or 'he'. If 'him' could be the answer, 'whom' is your word. (Handy trick: both words end in m.)</p>

<p>For example: "Who/whom are you going to Brazil with?" Would you answer "With him," or "With he"? You'd choose <i>him</i> – so <i>whom</i> is correct!</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>5. Colonel</h3>

<p>This is a pronunciation bungle for many students! When you look at this word (meaning a rank of officer in the army), you might think it's pronounced <i>co-lo-nel</i>. And who could blame you? It's not so simple, however, as it's pronounced <i>kernel</i> (like a corn kernel!). But how did 'colonel' end up being spelled like that?</p>

<p>Well, it's an old tale of word-borrowing across history. 'Colonel' came from the French, who had originally borrowed it from Italian, after which they changed a letter (<i>coronel</i>). Then, English pinched the word for itself, before finally both the French and the English switched back to its original borrowed spelling (and the English to a whole new pronunciation). *Whew!*</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>6. Nonplussed</h3>

<p>Feeling a bit nonplussed after our brief trip through linguistic history? It's certainly possible. We've arrived at our sixth difficult word, another where a sneaky prefix is the culprit. Because the prefix -non means "not", some people misuse 'nonplussed' as 'unfazed' or 'uninterested'. In reality, 'nonplussed' means "bewildered" or "at a loss of what to think". Unfortunately, there word is so often used in both ways that, at least in written English, it's often difficult to understand which meaning the writer intended.</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>7. Disinterested</h3>

<p>Imagine you're in court. What kind of judge would you like on your case? A disinterested or uninterested judge? I hope you chose the former! While an uninterested judge would be yawning and flicking through their phone, a disinterested judge would be far more likely to hear all sides of your case and rule objectively. Remember: Someone who is <i>disinterested</i> is not biased and doesn't take sides, whereas an <i>uninterested</i> person is not interested in something in the first place.</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>8. Enormity</h3>

<p>This one's a biggie! It seems simple enough. 'Enormity' is so close to 'enormous' that they must be synonyms. Right? Wrong! 'Enormity' means 'extreme evil' of the toe-curling, medieval history or ruthless dictator kind. Therefore, the exceptionally commonly used expression "the enormity of the situation…" is incorrect. (Unless, in fact, you're actually talking about an act of evil. Which we hope you aren't!)</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>9. Lieutenant</h3>

<p>Another military term to confuse us! This one is an example of different pronunciations "across the pond" or between the US and UK. In British English, the word is pronounced <i>leftenant,</i> whereas in the United States, you'll hear <i>loo-tenant</i>. While both locations have kept the same spelling – you know, just to make it interesting! – the US pronunciation is heard increasingly often in other English-speaking countries.</p>

<h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>10. Unabashed</h3>

<p>What's that prefix doing on an unfamiliar word like "abash"? Well, while "abash" does exist (it means to embarrass or perplex), it hasn't been widely used for centuries. The negative version, unabashed, on the other hand, is used today and means "not embarrassed". So next time you're practicing your English, speak with unabashed enthusiasm!</p>

    </div>
  },

  {
  '_id': '8',
  'name': '5 everyday hacks to help you learn a language',
  'image': '/images/8.jpg',
  'description':
   <div>

    <p>Effective language learning just doesn't happen in a classroom. For lifelong language skills, research shows that immersing yourself in the language is key. This can mean studying abroad and being part of a community of native speakers, but there are also some easy changes that you can make in your everyday life that will help immerse you.</p>

    <p>Here are five of our favorite easy hacks to help you learn a language.</p>

    <h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>Change your phone language</h2>

    <p>This hack is super simple. On average, we spend more than five hours per day on our mobile phones. That's a lot of time that you could be exposing yourself to another language. </p>

<p>Simply try switching your phone's language settings to the one that you're currently learning. It'll help you get to grips with useful words that you see every day — like the date, or the weather — and it'll prompt you to think in that language and problem-solve every time you get a notification. BRB, changement de langue…</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>Read kid's books and YA fiction</h2>

<p>Reading is a great way to help you recognise correct grammar, sentence structure and spelling. Trying to read an intense mystery novel straight away won't help, as the language used will likely be too complicated. However, children's books and young adult (YA) fiction are a really useful place to start. Kids books are literally designed to help children learn to read and write. They expertly explore basics like the past, present and future tenses, and also the masculine and feminine elements of gendered languages such as French or Spanish. </p>

<p>When you're ready to level up, YA novels have interesting plots and strong characters, but are still written in a slightly simpler language that makes them easier for younger audiences to understand — perfect for language learners.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>Listen to beginner podcasts</h2>

<p>Another fantastic way to improve your spoken grammar and pronunciation is to listen to podcasts in the language you're studying. Whether you're learning to parler en Français, Deutsch sprechen, or to speak English, there are lots of free podcasts designed for speakers of any ability.</p>

<p>As your language skills improve, you could try listening to celebrity interviews, or short daily news podcasts which will help you discuss current affairs (bound to make you look and feel smarter). So, grab your headphones; This is a great option for when you're catching the bus or train to class, going for a walk, or catching up with chores around the house.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>Follow native-speaking influencers</h2>

<p>The great thing about this hack is that you can really make it suit your interests. Whether you're into travel, beauty, fashion, film, science, or technology, look for native-speaking influencers in those sectors to follow on social media. Next time you open TikTok or Instagram, you'll learn while enjoying their content! It can help you perfect things like regional accents and modern colloquialisms. Plus, you'll hear lots of specific vocabulary which will help if you want to chat to friends about that interest, or even to get a job in that industry. Win, win, win.</p>

<h2 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>Watch Netflix in the language you're learning</h2>

<p>Ready to improve your foreign language pronunciation and practice following a conversation? Try Netflix and Learning! (It'll catch on eventually.) Watching TV can totally count as language-learning homework, and there are a few ways that you can use it. Sitcoms are particularly good for understanding social norms and different national senses of humor. For example, you might see more sarcasm in English shows, and more slapstick comedy in American ones.</p>

<p>Start by watching your favorite show in your new language but with subtitles on; You'll already know what's going on, but you can follow the dialogue in real-time as both speech and text. Then choose a show that's been created in the language you are learning. When you're feeling more confident, turn the subtitles off.</p>

  </div>
},

{
  '_id': '9',
  'name': '12 weirdest words in English',
  'image': '/images/9.jpg',
  'description':
   <div>

<p>It's not that hard to find a few weird words among the approximately 750,000 words that make up the English language (we dug up the 12 most beautiful ones as well, in case you're curious), but to find the truly odd ones requires a bit of digging. We turned to our fantastic team of writers and asked for their all-time favorite weird words – they did not disappoint.</p>

<p>Here are the 12 weirdest words in English:</p>

<h3 style={{ marginTop: '20px', color: '#E08E6D' }}>1. Gerrymandering</h3>

<p></p>

<h3 style={{ marginTop: '50px', color: '#E08E6D' }}>2. Fungus</h3>

<p></p>

<h3 style={{ marginTop: '50px', color: '#E08E6D' }}>3. Aa</h3>

<p></p>

<h3 style={{ marginTop: '50px', color: '#E08E6D' }}>4. Queue</h3>

<p></p>

<h3 style={{ marginTop: '50px', color: '#E08E6D' }}>5. Vex</h3>

<p></p>

<h3 style={{ marginTop: '50px', color: '#E08E6D' }}>6. Bequeath</h3>

<p></p>

<h3 style={{ marginTop: '50px', color: '#E08E6D' }}>7. Mixology</h3>

<p></p>

<h3 style={{ marginTop: '50px', color: '#E08E6D' }}>8. Flub</h3>

<p></p>

<h3 style={{ marginTop: '50px', color: '#E08E6D' }}>9. Kerfuffle</h3>

<p></p>

<h3 style={{ marginTop: '50px', color: '#E08E6D' }}>10. Bibble</h3>

<p></p>

<h3 style={{ marginTop: '50px', color: '#E08E6D' }}>11. Kakorrhaphiophobia</h3>

<p></p>

<h3 style={{ marginTop: '50px', color: '#E08E6D' }}>12. Berserk</h3>

<p></p>

```
        </div>
    },
]


export default articles
```

4. Article.js

```
import React from 'react'
import { Card } from 'react-bootstrap'
import { Link } from 'react-router-dom'


function Article({ article }) {
```

```
  return (
    <Card className="my-3 p-3" style={{ borderColor: '#D25380', borderRadius: 25, height: '100%' }}>
      <Link to={`/article/${article._id}`}>
        <Card.Img src={article.image} className="card-img-top embed-responsive-item" style={{ height: '200px', objectFit:
'cover' }} />
      </Link>


      <Card.Body>
        <Link to={`/article/${article._id}`} style={{textDecoration: 'none'}}>
          <div style={{height: '65px', justifyContent:'center', display:'flex', color: '#D25380'}}><Card.Title as="div">
           <h4><strong>{article.name}</strong></h4>
          </Card.Title>
          </div>
        </Link>
      </Card.Body>
    </Card>
  )
}

export default Article
```

5. Footer.js

```
import React from 'react'
import { Container, Row, Col } from 'react-bootstrap'

function Footer() {
  return (


      <footer>
        <Container>
          <Row>
            <Col className='text-center py-3'>Copyright &copy; Yelyzaveta Pavliuk</Col>
          </Row>
        </Container>
      </footer>
  )
}
export default Footer
```

6. Header.js

```jsx
import { Navbar, Nav, Container } from 'react-bootstrap'
import { LinkContainer } from 'react-router-bootstrap'
import { onAuthStateChanged } from "firebase/auth";
import React, { useEffect, useState } from "react";
import { auth } from "../firebase";

function Header() {
  const [authUser, setAuthUser] = useState(null);

  useEffect(() => {
    const listen = onAuthStateChanged(auth, (user) => {
      if (user) {
        setAuthUser(user);
      } else {
        setAuthUser(null);
      }
    });

    return () => {
      listen();
    };
  }, []);
  return (
    <header style={{backgroundColor: '#D25380'}}>
    <Navbar variant="dark">
      <Container>
        <LinkContainer to='/'>
          <Navbar.Brand><h1>EduDictionary</h1></Navbar.Brand>
        </LinkContainer>

        <Navbar.Toggle aria-controls="basic-navbar-nav" />
          <Navbar.Collapse id="basic-navbar-nav">
            {!authUser?<Nav className="mr-auto">
          <LinkContainer to='/signin'>
            <Nav.Link><i className="fas fa-sign-in"></i> Log in</Nav.Link>
          </LinkContainer>
            </Nav>:<></>}

            <Nav className='ms-auto'>
            {authUser ?(
            <LinkContainer to='/dictionary'>
            <Nav.Link ><i className="fas fa-book"></i> Dictionary</Nav.Link>
```

```
        </LinkContainer>):<></>
}
            <LinkContainer to='/user'>
            <Nav.Link><i className="fas fa-user "></i> User</Nav.Link>
          </LinkContainer>
          </Nav>
        </Navbar.Collapse>
      </Container>
    </Navbar>
  </header>


  )
}

export default Header
```

7. Search.js
```
import React, { useState } from 'react'
import { Form, Container, Button, InputGroup } from 'react-bootstrap'
import { useNavigate } from 'react-router-dom'

function Search() {
  const [word, setWord] = useState('')
  const navigate = useNavigate()

  const handleWordChange = (event) => {
    setWord(event.target.value);
  };

  const navigateToWordScreen = () => {
    navigate('/word', { state: { word: word } });
  }
  return (
    <Container className="input-group pr">
      <Form.Control size="lg"
      aria-describedby="basic-addon2"
      placeholder="Enter the word"
      aria-label="Enter the word"
      onChange={handleWordChange}
      style={{borderColor: '#D25380', borderRadius: 50}}/>
```

```
      <Button
      variant="outline"
      id="button-addon2"
      className="btn btn-light"
      type="submit"
      style={{borderColor: '#E08E6D', backgroundColor: '#E08E6D', borderRadius: 50, color:'white', marginLeft:'10px'}}
      onClick={navigateToWordScreen}>
        Search
      </Button>
    </Container>
  );
}
export default Search;
```

8. ArticleScreen.js

```
import React from 'react'
import { Link, useParams } from 'react-router-dom'
import { Row, Col, Image, ListGroup, ListGroupItem } from 'react-bootstrap'
import articles from '../articles'

function ArticleScreen({ match }) {
  const { id } = useParams();
  const article = articles.find((p) => p._id === id);
  return (
    <div>
      <Link to='/' className='btn btn-sm my-3 ' style={{ background: '#E08E6D', borderRadius: 25, color: 'white' }}><strong>Go back</strong></Link>
      <Row>
        <Col md={6} style={{ justifyContent: 'center', marginLeft: '350px', marginRight: '350px' }}>
                  <ListGroup.Item      style={{      color:      '#D25380',      textDecoration:      'underline      #F6C391'
}}><h1><strong>{article.name}</strong></h1></ListGroup.Item>
          <Image style={{ marginTop: '10px' }} src={article.image} alt={article.name} fluid />
          <ListGroup.Item className="lex justify-center items-center h-screen w-screen" style={{ justifyContent: 'center', display:
'flex', marginTop: '20px' }}>{article.description}</ListGroup.Item>
        </Col>
      </Row>
    </div>
  )
}
export default ArticleScreen
```

9. DictionaryScreen.js

```
import React, { useEffect, useState } from 'react';
import { useNavigate, Link } from 'react-router-dom';
import { collection, query, where, getDocs, deleteDoc, doc } from 'firebase/firestore';
import { auth, db } from '../firebase';
import { onAuthStateChanged } from 'firebase/auth';
import { Button } from 'react-bootstrap';

function DictionaryScreen() {
  const navigate = useNavigate();
  const [words, setWords] = useState([]);
  const [authUser, setAuthUser] = useState(null);
  const [word, setWord] = useState('');

  useEffect(() => {
    const listen = onAuthStateChanged(auth, (user) => {
      if (user) {
        setAuthUser(user);
      } else {
        setAuthUser(null);
      }
    });

    return () => {
      listen();
    };
  }, []);

  const getWordsByEmail = async (email) => {
    const wordRef = collection(db, 'words');
    const q = query(wordRef, where('useremail', '==', email));
    const snapshot = await getDocs(q);

    if (!snapshot.empty) {
      const wordList = snapshot.docs.map((doc) => ({
        id: doc.id,
        word: doc.data().dbWord,
      }));
      setWords(wordList);
    } else {
      console.log('No matching documents found.');
    }
```

```
  };

  useEffect(() => {
    if (authUser && authUser.email) {
      const userEmail = authUser.email;
      getWordsByEmail(userEmail);
    }
  }, [authUser]);

  const navigateToWordScreen = (word) => {
    navigate('/word', { state: { word } });
  };

  const deleteWord = async (id) => {
    try {
      await deleteDoc(doc(db, 'words', id));
      console.log('Word deleted successfully');
      // Refresh the word list
      getWordsByEmail(authUser.email);
    } catch (error) {
      console.error('Error deleting word:', error);
    }
  };

  return (
    <div>
      <Link to='/' className='btn btn-sm' style={{ background: '#E08E6D', borderRadius: 25, color: 'white' }}><strong>Go
back</strong></Link>
      <div className="flex justify-center items-center h-screen w-screen" style={{ justifyContent: 'center', display: 'flex'}}>
        <h1 style={{ color: '#D25380', textDecoration:'underline #F6C391' }}><strong>Your Dictionary</strong></h1>
      </div>
      <ul style={{{}}}>
        {words.map((wordObj, index) => (
          <li key={index} style={{ listStyle: 'none' }} className="btn-group" role='group'>
            <div class="btn-group btn-group-lg" style={{ marginTop: '10px', marginBottom: '10px', marginLeft: '10px', marginRight:
'10px' }}>
              <Button
                className="btn btn-dark"
                type="button"
                    style={{ borderColor: '#E08E6D', backgroundColor: '#E08E6D', borderLeft: 0, borderTopLeftRadius: 10,
borderBottomLeftRadius: 10 }}
                onClick={() => navigateToWordScreen(wordObj.word)}>
```

```
            {wordObj.word}
          </Button>


          {authUser && (


            <Button
            onClick={() => deleteWord(wordObj.id)}
                      style={{ borderColor: '#F6C391', backgroundColor: '#F6C391', borderTopRightRadius: 10,
borderBottomRightRadius: 10 }}
              className="btn btn-outline-light"
              type='button'>
              <label className='fas fa-close' />
            </Button>


          )}</div>
        </li>
      ))}
    </ul>
  </div>
 );
}
export default DictionaryScreen;
```

10. HomeScreen.js

```
import React from 'react'
import { Row, Col, Card } from 'react-bootstrap'
import Article from '../components/Article'
import articles from '../articles'
import Search from '../components/Search'


function HomeScreen() {
 return (
  <div >
    <Search />
    <Row>
      {articles.map(article => (
       <Col key={article._id} sm={16} md={6} lg={4} xl={4}>
        <Card.Title>
          <Article article={article} />
        </Card.Title>
       </Col>
```

```
      ))}
    </Row>
  </div>


  )
}
export default HomeScreen
```

11. SignInScreen.jsx

```
import React, { useState } from 'react'
import { Button, Form } from 'react-bootstrap'
import { useNavigate, Link } from 'react-router-dom'
import { auth } from '../firebase'
import { signInWithEmailAndPassword } from 'firebase/auth'
const SignInScreen = () => {
  const [email, setEmail] = useState('')
  const [password, setPassword] = useState('')
  const navigate = useNavigate()
  const signIn = (e) => {
    e.preventDefault()
    signInWithEmailAndPassword(auth, email, password)
      .then((userCredential) => {
        console.log(userCredential)
        alert('You signed in')
        navigate('/user')
      })
      .catch((error) => {
        console.log(error)
      })
  }


  return (
    <div><Link to='/' className='btn btn-sm my-3 ' style={{ background: '#E08E6D', borderRadius: 25, color: 'white'
}}><strong>Go back</strong></Link>
    <div className="flex justify-center items-center h-screen w-screen" style={{ justifyContent: 'center', display: 'flex', color:
'#D25380', marginTop: '65px' }}>
      <div className="card w-400 p-3 bg-white">
        <div className="flex flex-col">
          <div className="flex">
            <h1 className="text-2xl"><strong>Log in to your account</strong><i class="ri-login-circle-line"></i></h1>
          </div>
```

```
<Form onSubmit={signIn} layout="vertical" className="mt-2">
  <div className="form-group">
   <label for="exampleInputEmail1" style={{ marginLeft: '13px' }}>Email address</label>
   <input
     style={{ borderRadius: 25 }}
     className="form-control"
     id="exampleInputEmail1"
     aria-describedby="emailHelp"
     type="email"
     placeholder='Enter your email'
     value={email}
     onChange={(e) => setEmail(e.target.value)}>
   </input>
      <small id="emailHelp" className="form-text text-muted" style={{ marginLeft: '13px' }}>We'll never share your
email with anyone else.</small>
    </div>

    <div className="form-group" style={{ marginTop: '10px', borderRadius: 25 }}>
     <label for="exampleInputPassword1" style={{ marginLeft: '13px' }}>Password</label>
     <input
       style={{ borderRadius: 25 }}
       className="form-control"
       id="exampleInputPassword1"
       type="password"
       placeholder='Enter your password'
       value={password}
       onChange={(e) => setPassword(e.target.value)}>
     </input>
    </div>

    <div className='flex flex-col gap-2'>
       <Button type='submit' className='btn w--100' style={{ marginTop: '20px', borderColor: '#F6C391', background:
'#F6C391', borderRadius: 25 }}>Log in</Button>
       <Link to="/signup" style={{ textDecoration: 'none', color: '#E08E6D', marginLeft: '13px' }}>Don't have an account
yet? Register now</Link>
     </div>
   </Form>
  </div>
 </div>
 </div>
</div>
```

```
  )
}
export default SignInScreen
```

12. SignUpScreen.jsx

```
import React, { useState } from 'react'
import { Button, Form } from 'react-bootstrap'
import { useNavigate, Link } from 'react-router-dom'
import { auth } from '../firebase'
import { createUserWithEmailAndPassword } from 'firebase/auth'

const SignUpScreen = () => {
  const [email, setEmail] = useState('')
  const [password, setPassword] = useState('')
  const navigate = useNavigate()

  const signUp = (e) => {
   e.preventDefault()
   createUserWithEmailAndPassword(auth, email, password)
     .then((userCredential) => {

       console.log(userCredential)
       alert('You signed up')
       navigate('/user')
     })
     .catch((error) => {
      if (error.code === "auth/email-already-in-use") {
        alert("Email already in use")
      } else {
        alert("Something went wrong")
        console.log(error)
      }
     }
     )
  }
  return (
    <div><Link to='/signin' className='btn btn-sm my-3 ' style={{ background: '#E08E6D', borderRadius: 25, color: 'white'
}}><strong>Go back</strong></Link>
     <div className="flex justify-center items-center h-screen w-screen" style={{ justifyContent: 'center', display: 'flex', color:
'#D25380', marginTop: '65px' }}>
```

```
    <div className="card w-400 p-3 bg-white" style={{ borderRadius: 25 }}>
     <div className="flex flex-col">
       <div className="flex">
        <h1 className="text-2xl"><strong>Create your account</strong><i class="ri-login-circle-line"></i></h1>
       </div>

       <Form onSubmit={signUp} layout="vertical" className="mt-2">
        <div className="form-group">
         <label for="exampleInputEmail1" style={{ marginLeft: '13px' }}>Email address</label>
         <input
           style={{ borderRadius: 25, width: '385px' }}
           className="form-control"
           id="exampleInputEmail1"
           aria-describedby="emailHelp"
           type="email"
           placeholder='Enter your email'
           value={email}
           onChange={(e) => setEmail(e.target.value)}>
         </input>
          <small id="emailHelp" className="form-text text-muted" style={{ marginLeft: '13px' }}>We'll never share your
email with anyone else.</small>
        </div>

        <div className="form-group" style={{ marginTop: '10px', borderRadius: 25 }}>
         <label for="exampleInputPassword1" style={{ marginLeft: '13px' }}>Password</label>
         <input
           style={{ borderRadius: 25 }}
           className="form-control"
           id="exampleInputPassword1"
           type="password"
           placeholder='Enter your password'
           value={password}
           onChange={(e) => setPassword(e.target.value)}>
         </input>
        </div>

        <div className="flex flex-col gap-2'>
           <Button type='submit' className='btn w-100' style={{ marginTop: '20px', borderColor: '#F6C391', background:
'#F6C391', borderRadius: 25 }}>Register</Button>
        </div>
       </Form>
     </div>
```

```
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
 )
}
export default SignUpScreen
```

13. UserScreen.js

```
import React, { useEffect, useState } from 'react'
import { useNavigate, Link } from 'react-router-dom';
import { onAuthStateChanged, signOut } from "firebase/auth";
import { auth } from "../firebase";

function UserScreen() {
  const [authUser, setAuthUser] = useState(null);
  const navigate = useNavigate();
  useEffect(() => {
    const listen = onAuthStateChanged(auth, (user) => {
      if (user) {
        setAuthUser(user);
      } else {
        setAuthUser(null);
      }
    });

    return () => {
      listen();
    };
  }, []);
  const userSignOut = () => {
    signOut(auth)
      .then(() => {
        console.log("sign out successful");
        navigate('/signin')
      })
      .catch((error) => console.log(error));
  };
  return (
    <div>
      <Link to='/' className='btn btn-sm' style={{ background: '#E08E6D', borderRadius: 25, color: 'white' }}><strong>Go
back</strong></Link>
```

```
    {authUser ? (
      <div>
        <div className="flex justify-center items-center h-screen w-screen" style={{ justifyContent: 'center', display: 'flex', color:
'#D25380', marginTop: '50px' }}>
          <div className="flex flex-col">
            <div className="flex">
              <div>
                <h1 className="text-2xl">{`Signed In as ${authUser.email}`}</h1>
              </div>

              <div className='flex justify-center items-center h-screen w-screen'>
                <button onClick={userSignOut} type='submit' className='btn w-100' style={{ marginTop: '15px', borderColor:
'#F6C391', background: '#F6C391', borderRadius: 25, color: 'white' }}><strong>Sign Out</strong></button>
              </div>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
    ) : (<div className="flex justify-center items-center h-screen w-screen" style={{ justifyContent: 'center', display: 'flex',
color: '#D25380', marginTop: '150px' }}>
      <Link to='/signin' style={{ color: '#D25380'}}><strong><h1>Sign In</h1></strong></Link>
      <h1 style={{marginLeft:'10px', marginRight:'10px'}}>or</h1>
      <Link to='/signup' style={{ color: '#D25380'}}><strong><h1>Sign Up</h1></strong></Link>
    </div>
    )}
  </div>
 )
}
export default UserScreen
```

14. WordScreen.js

```
import React, { useState, useEffect } from 'react';
import { Button } from 'react-bootstrap';
import axios from 'axios';
import { useLocation, Link } from 'react-router-dom';
import { auth, db } from '../firebase';
import { addDoc, collection } from 'firebase/firestore'
import { onAuthStateChanged } from 'firebase/auth';


function WordScreen() {
```

```
const location = useLocation();
const [definition, setDefinition] = useState([]);
const [synonyms, setSynonyms] = useState([]);
const [antonyms, setAntonyms] = useState([]);
const [isLoading, setIsLoading] = useState(false);
const [authUser, setAuthUser] = useState(null);
const [phonetics, setPhonetics] = useState([]);
const [image, setImage] = useState("");



const word = location.state.word;



useEffect(() => {
  const listen = onAuthStateChanged(auth, (user) => {
    if (user) {
      setAuthUser(user);
    } else {
      setAuthUser(null);
    }
  });

  return () => {
    listen();
  };
}, []);

const wordRef = collection(db, "words")
const addToFavorites = async () => (
  await addDoc(wordRef, {
    dbWord: word,
    useremail: authUser.email,
    id: authUser.uid,
  }).then(alert('word added'))
)

useEffect(() => {
  setIsLoading(true);
  axios
    .get(`http://localhost:8000/api/?word=${word}`)
    .then((response) => {
      setDefinition(response.data.meanings);
```

```
          setSynonyms(response.data.synonyms);
          setAntonyms(response.data.antonyms);
          setPhonetics(response.data.phonetics);
        })
        .catch((error) => {
          console.log(error);
        })
        .finally(() => {
          setIsLoading(false);
        });
    }, [word])


    useEffect(() => {

                                        const                    unsplashApiUrl            =
`https://api.unsplash.com/photos/random?query=${word}&orientation=landscape&client_id=NfgDmaGadfwOlaBo2xypQiihQ
mAioAGO5d32ksk3pZI`;
      axios
        .get(unsplashApiUrl)
        .then((response) => {
          const imageUrl = response.data.urls.regular;
          setImage(imageUrl);
        })
        .catch((error) => {
          console.log(error);
        });
    }, [word]);
    return (
      <div>
        <div>
          <Link to='/' className='btn btn-sm' style={{ background: '#E08E6D', borderRadius: 25, color: 'white' }}><strong>Go
back</strong></Link>
          <div className="text-center text-muted"><h5>Word Definition</h5></div>
          <div className="text-center" style={{ color: '#D25380', marginTop: '20px' }}> <h1> <strong>{word}</strong></h1>
</div>

          {authUser ?
          <div className="lex justify-center items-center h-screen w-screen" style={{ justifyContent: 'center', display: 'flex' }}>
              <Button className='button' onClick={addToFavorites} style={{ width: '200px', borderRadius: 25, background:
'#F6C391', borderColor: '#F6C391', marginTop: '20px', marginBottom: '20px' }}>Add to Dictionary</Button>
          </div> : <></>}

          {isLoading ? (
```

```
            <div className="text-center text-muted" style={{ marginTop: '40px' }}><p>Loading...</p></div>
        ) : (
        <>
        {image && (
            <div className="flex justify-center items-center h-screen w-screen" style={{ justifyContent: 'center', display: 'flex'
}}>
            <img src={image} alt={word} style={{ maxWidth: '60%', height: 'auto' }} />
            </div>
        )}
        {phonetics.length > 0 && (
            <div>
            <h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F6C391 5px', marginTop: '40px' }}><strong>Phonetics:</strong></h3>
            {phonetics.map((phonetic, index) => (
                <div key={index}>
                <h4 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380' }}>Text: {phonetic.text}</h4>
                <h4><audio controls src={phonetic.audio} /></h4>
                </div>
            ))}
            </div>
        )}

        {definition.length > 0 ? (
            <div className="definition">
            {definition.map((meaning, index) => (
                <div key={index}>
                    <h3 style={{ marginTop: '40px' }}>Part of speech: <strong style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F6C391 5px'
}}>{meaning.part_of_speech}</strong></h3>
                    <h4>Definitions:</h4>
                    <ul>
                    <h5>
                        {meaning.definitions.map((definition, index) => (
                        <li key={index}>
                            <p>{definition.text}</p>
                                                {definition.example && <p style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #D25380'
}}>Example:{definition.example}</p>}
                        </li>
                        ))}</h5>
                    </ul>
                </div>
                ))}
            </div>
            ) : (
```

```
        <h2>No definition found for {word}.</h2>
    )}
    {synonyms.length > 0 && (
     <div>
      <h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F6C391 5px', marginTop: '40px' }}><strong>Synonyms:</strong></h3>
      <ul><h5>
        {synonyms.map((synonym, index) => (
         <li key={index}>{synonym}</li>
        ))}</h5>
      </ul>
     </div>
    )}
    {antonyms.length > 0 && (
     <div>
      <h3 style={{ textDecoration: 'underline #F6C391 5px', marginTop: '40px' }}><strong>Antonyms:</strong></h3>
      <ul><h5>
        {antonyms.map((antonym, index) => (
         <li key={index}>{antonym}</li>
        ))}</h5>
      </ul>
     </div>
    )}
   </>)}
  </div>
 </div>)
}
export default WordScreen;
```