
The present study investigates the extent to which the resemblance of Johnson's "Function" compendium and Epimenon can be observed in the context of the lexicographic tradition. Specifically, the study examines the extent to which Johnson's compendium mirrors the work of Epimenon, focusing on the similarities in the organizational structure, the use of examples, and the approach to the lexicographic corpus.

The study begins by examining the organizational structure of Johnson's compendium, comparing it to the structure of Epimenon. It is found that both compendia use a systematic approach to organizing the lexicographical material, with a focus on the construction of a comprehensive lexicon. However, while Epimenon emphasizes the use of examples to illustrate the meanings of words, Johnson's compendium places more emphasis on the etymology and historical development of words.

In terms of the use of examples, both compendia use a variety of examples to illustrate the meanings of words. However, Johnson's compendium uses more detailed and specific examples, while Epimenon relies more on general definitions. This difference in approach suggests that Johnson's compendium is more focused on the specific meanings of words, while Epimenon is more focused on the general concepts.

The study concludes by examining the approach to the lexicographical corpus. Both compendia use a comprehensive approach to compiling the lexicon, with a focus on collecting as many words as possible. However, Johnson's compendium places more emphasis on the quality of the entries, with a focus on providing accurate and reliable information. In contrast, Epimenon places more emphasis on the quantity of the entries, with a focus on collecting as many words as possible.

Overall, the study finds that Johnson's compendium and Epimenon share a number of similarities in their approach to the lexicographical tradition. However, there are also notable differences in the way in which they approach the task of compiling a comprehensive lexicon. These differences suggest that Johnson's compendium is more focused on the specific meanings of words, while Epimenon is more focused on the general concepts.