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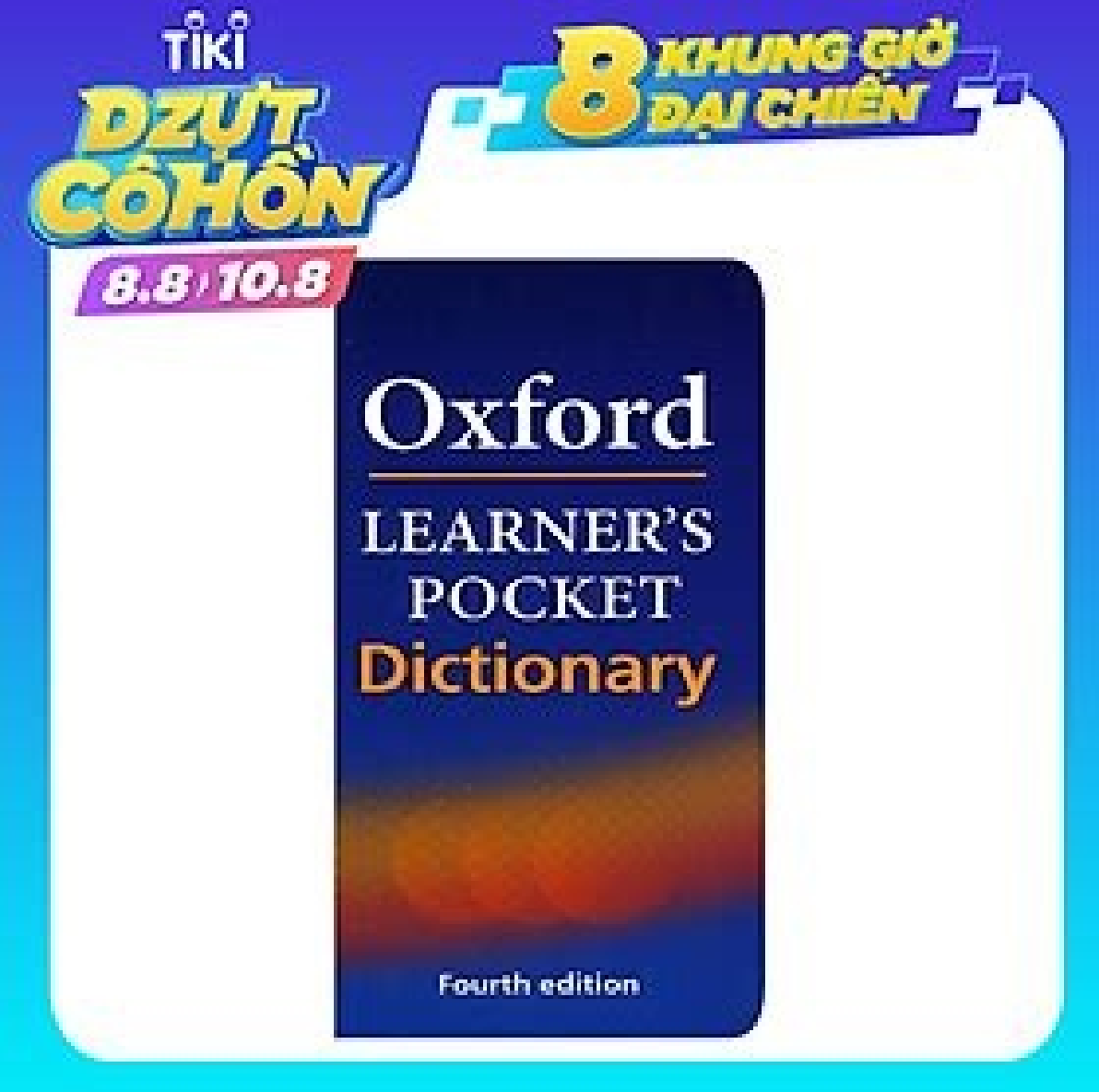

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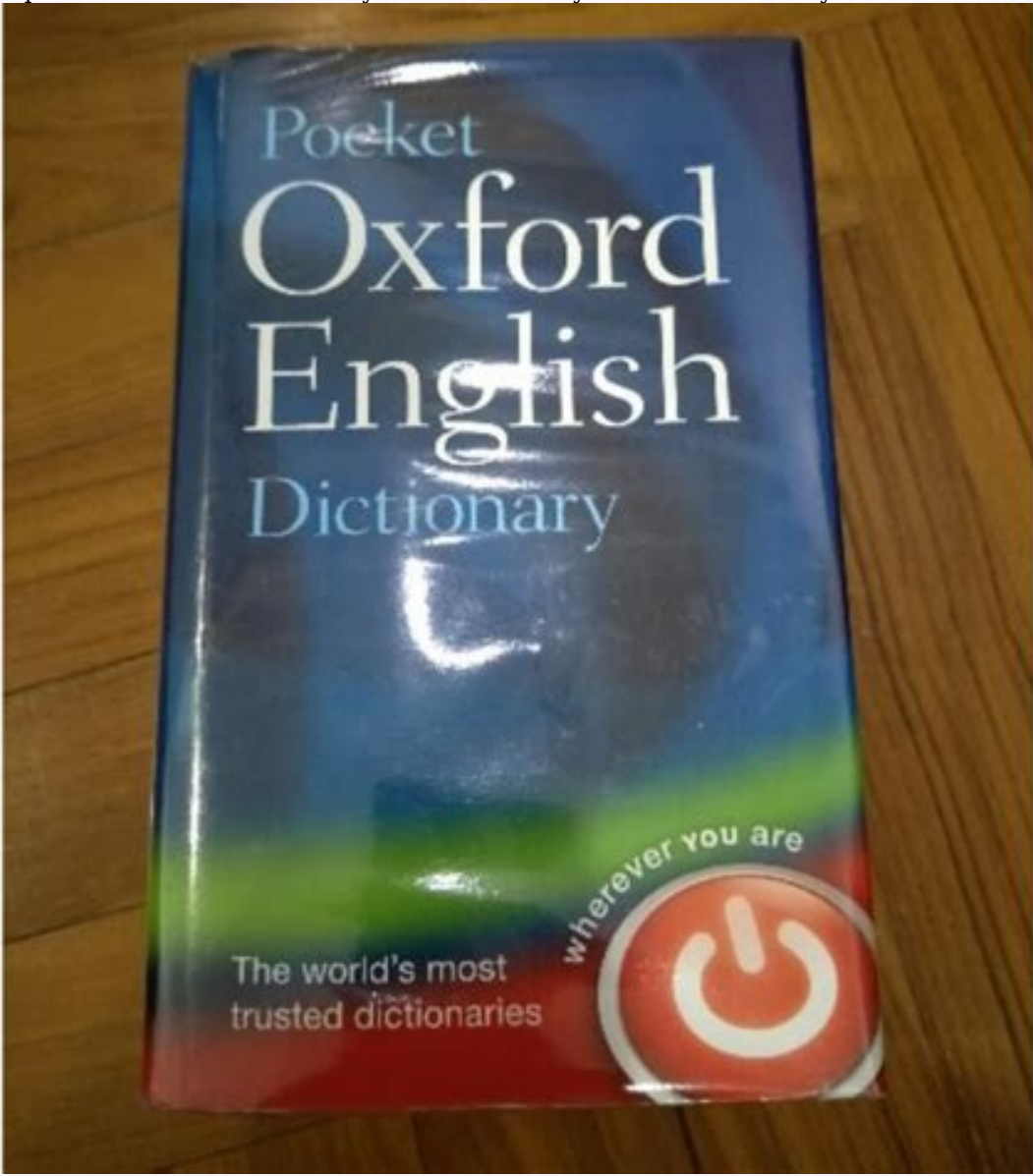
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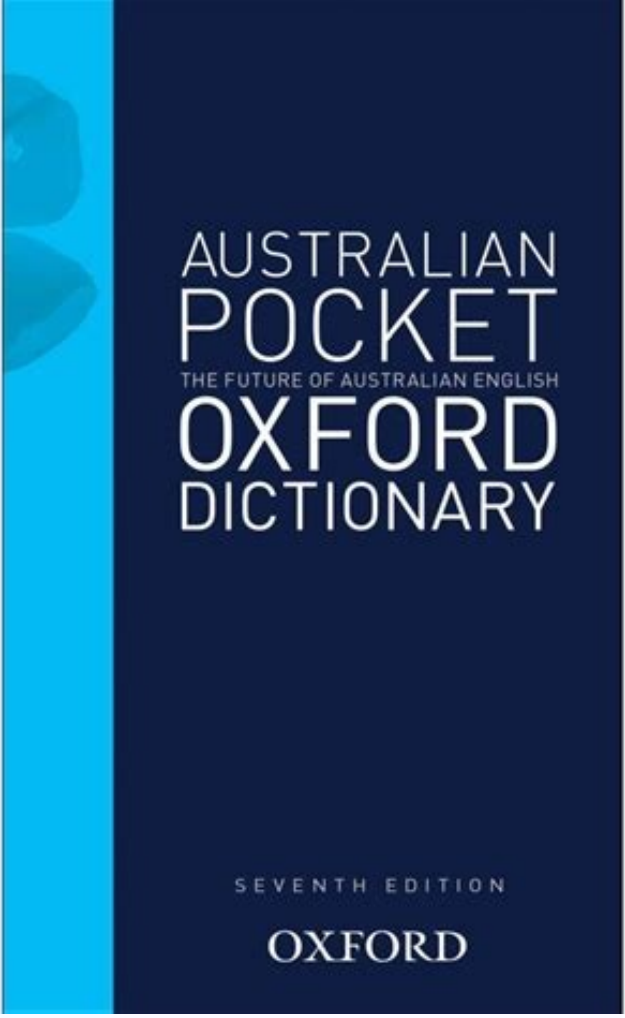
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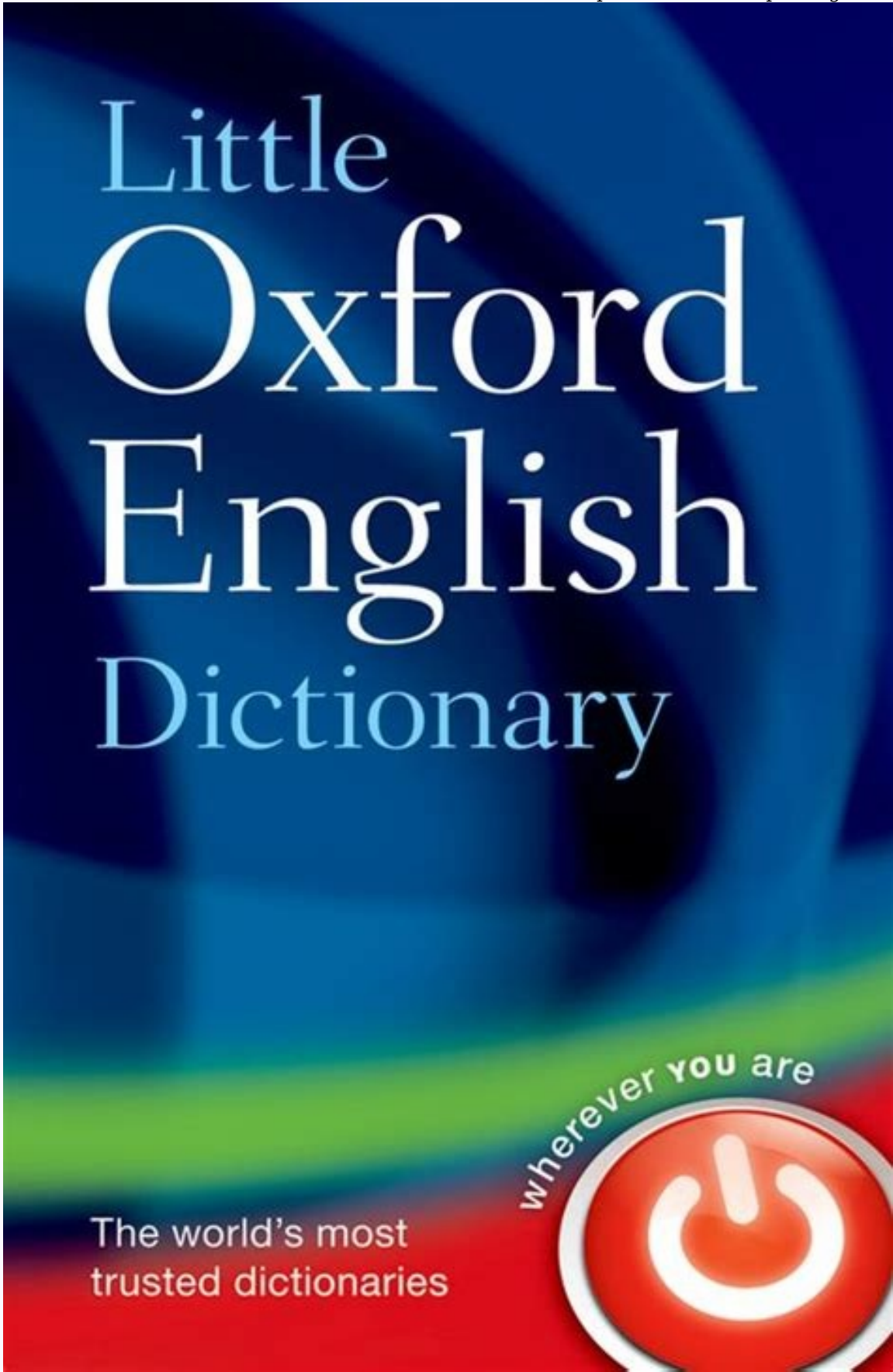


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This concise history will give you answers to those questions and more in an account which naturally focuses on Oxford, home to the Dictionary for 130 years. Written in the centenary year of the death of its most famous editor, this book celebrates the man whose name is, above all others, synonymous with the creation of the Oxford English Dictionary: James Murray. A Global History of the Oxford English Dictionary Author: Sarah Ogilvie Publisher: Cambridge University Press ISBN: Category: Language Arts & Disciplines Page: 261 View: 714 DOWNLOAD NOW » Demonstrates that the Oxford English Dictionary is an international product in both its content and its making. The Story of the Oxford English Dictionary Author: Simon Winchester Publisher: Oxford University Press ISBN: Category: English language Page: 333 View: 481 DOWNLOAD NOW » "First edition published 2003. First issued as an Oxford University Press paperback 2004. New edition 2018"--Title page verso. Complete Text Author: E. S. C. Weiner Publisher: ISBN: Category: English language Page: 2386 View: 119 DOWNLOAD NOW » Page 2 OXFORD LEARNER'S iPOCKET DICTIONARY / / / Page 3 Key to phonetic symbols Vowels and diphthongs i: as in see si:. 3: as in fur /f3:(r)/ 1 as in Sit /Sll, d as in ago /a'gau/ c as in ten ten/ ei as in page /peid3/ X as in hat had/ do as in home /haum/ a: as in arm /a:rm/ ai as in five /faiv/ as in got got/ at as in new /nu:/ h/ a's inn Spu'bv p'sodi,' n13 as in inoeianr /dnpi-(n)r/ as in too tu: CD as in hair /h'e<-(r)/ r as in cup kAp, oo as in pure /nju3(r)/ % Consonants -- i as in pen pen s as in so sau/ b as in ba'j bsd / as in zoo /zu: f, as in tea ti: f as in she /fj/ d as m <'icd ,did 3 as in vision /v33n k as in cat kxi h as in how /hau: 9 as m got got m as in man macn, tj as in chin jim n as in no nao ^ ^ as in June d3u:n as in sing MJ f as in tall ihX 1 as in leg /leg/ V as in voice V3IS, r as in red red, ft as in thienn Ofitnc,n jw aors, in ywest jwese;t/ represents primary stress as m about /'baoi, ,,, represents secondary stress as in academic. acka'demik: (r) An *r* in parentheses is heard in British pronunciation ^hen It IS immediately followed by a word beginning vN'iuh a vowel sound Otherwise it is omitted Htthphcnv receding and/or following parts of a r pcapneje>^chta, i^r:,jsi, ^ ,p,T7T~4icale that only the repealed lm/ Page 4 General consultant A P Cowie Oxford Learner's Pocket ~ \ Dictionary » j Prepared with the assistance of Alan Evison ^^^ ** ^ .r h^idt&^i Mu'bjana July as** 5^ > Oxford University Press Page 5 Oxford University Press, Waltort Street, Oxford OX2 6DP t Oxford New York Toronto Delhi Borpbay Calcutta Madras Karachi Fetaltffi^ Java Singapore Hong Kong Tokyo Nairobi Dar es Salaam Cape Town Melbourne Auckland and associated companies in Beirut Berlin Ibadan Nicosia Oxford is a trade mark of Oxford University Press © Oxford University Press. 1980, 1983 First published 1983 Sixth impression 1987 (OffgincInHy published as Oxford Keys English Dictionary, 1980) All rights reserved. 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ISBN 19 431280 1 Computer typeset in Times and Univers by Oxford University Press ^ried in Hong Kong ^ L Page 6 Preface This compact dictionary has been specially designed for the learner of English. It deals with a general vocabulary of more than 1 7,000 items in sufficient detail to meet many of the reference needs of students, particularly at inter- mediate level.



Even a dictionary small enough to shp into a pocket or handbag must try to serve and harmonize certain basic reference needs. At times the learner will simply wish to check a spelling or trace the meaning of a word he has met for the first time. But he will also look to the dictionary to help him use new vocabulary acceptably: he v/ill want to compose as well as comprehend. The user of this general dictionary who wants quick access to meanings will be helped by the way in which the various senses of a word such as agree or beat are numbered and arranged, by the marking in bold print of compounds, and by the simple language of the definitions. At the same time the learner is given much guidance on the forms and uses of words. Part of this help is with spelling and pronunciation. Plural forms whose spellings are lkely to cause difficulty are always carefully shown, and the irregular written and spoken forms ofverbs are all indicated, some in special entries of their own. Space has also been found for marking the difference between countable and uncountable nouns—a familiar stumbling block for the learner. Although the scale of the dictionary rules out an elaborate treatment of idioms, they are easily picked out from the text, and alternative forms are neatly and economically shown — as m (every) now and thenj again. This attractive dictionary is a remarkable feat of selection and compression guided by a clear sense of the learner's practical needs. A P Cowie Page 7 Using the dictionary Headwords The headwords are shown in bold type acid dance The bold dot (•) shows where the word can be divided in written English con/Vey ac-cu-mu-late When two headwords have the same spelling but different meanings they are numbered crash^ crash^ Compound words and derivatives Compound words are made up of two or more words joined together (e.g. crash-course). Derivatives are words formed from other words (e.g. craftily from craft). These types of word appear in bold type at the end of an entry. cour-age /kAuds/ n [U] . . . ^ous /ka'reidas/ adj crash^ /kraej/ n[C] . . . ^-course/programme Idioms and phrasal verbs One of the major difficulties for any person learning Engnsh is understanding idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs whose meanings are not clear from the meaning of the headword. In this dictionary the most important idioms and phrasal verbs are shown in bold italic type, and are clearly defined with many examples to show how they are used. modeP /'modi/ vt/j (-It-, US -I-) 1 shape (in some soft substance). 2 work as a model(3,4). 3 ^ oneself on/ upon sb, take as a good example . , Page 8 Nouns Nouns which can be used in the singular {a dog) and/or plural {some dogs) are marked [C] (countable): grape /greip/ n [C] Nouns which do not have a plural form (sugar, milk) are marked [U] (uncountable). These nouns are used with some, much, a lot of, enough, etc. linen /hmn/ n [U] Some nouns can be used as either countable or un- countable. They are marked [C,U]. For example coffee is [C] as in Two coffees please, and [U] as in Have you any more coffee please?

Most nouns in EngHsh have regular plural forms, by adding s to the noun e.g. dog—dogs, or by adding es if the noun ends in s, z, x, ch or sh e.g. church—churches. If a noun does not have a regular plural it is shown in the dictionary. man[^] /maen/ n [C] (/>/ men /men/) lady /'leɪd/ [^]2 [C] {pi -dies} wolf /wʊlf/ n {pi wolves /wʊlvz/} All adjectives of one syllable (e.g. nice, green) and most of those with two syllables (e.g. gentle, happy) make the comparative and superlative forms by adding -r, -sV, -er, -est; or -ier, -iest to the end of the adjective. These are shown in the dictionary: gentle /'dsentl/ adj (-r, -st) green[^] /ɡn:ʊ/ adj (-er, -est) happy /'haepi/ adj (-ier, -iest) Verbs When the spelling and pronunciation of the past tense (pt) and past participle (pp) of a verb are irregular, these forms are shown at the beginning of the entry for the verb; know /nsu/ vtji {pt knew /nju:/; pp -n /naun/} rise[^] /raɪz/ vi {pt rose /raoz/; pp risen /rɪzn/} Doubled consonants. Many verbs that end in a single consonant have this letter repeated to make the past tense, past participle or present participle (e.g. stop—stopped—stopping). Some adjectives repeat the final consonant in the same way (e.g. hot— Page 9 hotter— hottest). These are shown in the dictionary: pin[^] /pm/ v/ (-nn-) sad /saed/ adj (-der, -dest) The box a Many headwords can be used for more than one part of speech. The word gear, for example, can be used as a noun and a verb. These different uses of one word are separated in each entry by a box d. The tilde [^] The symbol ~ is used in place of the headword in ex- amples, derivatives, compounds, and idiomatic expres- sions. cair /kDɪ/ « [C] . . . 4 message; summons; invitation: telephone [^]s. a close [^]v., a narrow escape from danger, '[^]-box, public kiosk with a telephone. The slant mark / The slant mark / is used to show choice in a phrase. For example: argue for/against/that means that argue for, argue against and argue that are all possible expressions in English.



Brackets () Brackets () are used to show words that may be omitted from a phrase or sentence. For example: take up arms (against) means that take up arms and take up arms against are both possible expressions. The arrow c> The arrow O is used to show a cross-reference. It guides you to another part of the dictionary where you will find further information. order[^] /D:d3(r)ɪ «... 3 [U] obedience to the law. O disorder, law and [^][^][^] O law(3). Page 10 Symbols and abbreviations used abbr abbreviation (P) Proprietary name adj adjective Pl plural adv adverb PP past participle (anat) anatomy prep preposition aux verb auxiliary verb pres part present participle IC] countable noun pron pronoun (chem) chemistry Pt past tense conj conjunction rel pron relative pronoun eg For example sb somebody (elec) electricity {Scot} Scotland esp especially sing singular iflg) figurative {sD slang (Fr) French sth something (GB) British [U] uncountable noun {gram} grammar {US} American {hist} historical vi verb intransitive i e in other words vt verb transitive {lit} literary O look at (cross- {maths} mathematics reference) {med} medicine A taboo {mil} military a shows a change in {myth} mythology the part of speech n noun in an entry opp opposite