

## 8 DICTIONARY TYPES

### 8.1. General criteria for classification

- **dictionary proper or dictionary-like works** (according to Zgusta)
  - linguistic dictionaries vs. non-linguistic dictionaries
  - linguistic dictionaries are concerned with the words or lexical units of a language (they are also called word books)
    - a description is mainly given of the lexical items
    - the lexical items are described based on their linguistic features (e.g. the syntactic category, pronunciation, inflectional morphology, and meaning).
  - the non-linguistic dictionaries are not concerned with words, but with realia or denotata (they are also called thing books or encyclopedias)
    - the lemma functions as an index term or heading for a whole field of knowledge.
    - including proper names and provide user with extensive information about their denotata
  
- **medium:** paper dictionaries vs. electronic dictionaries

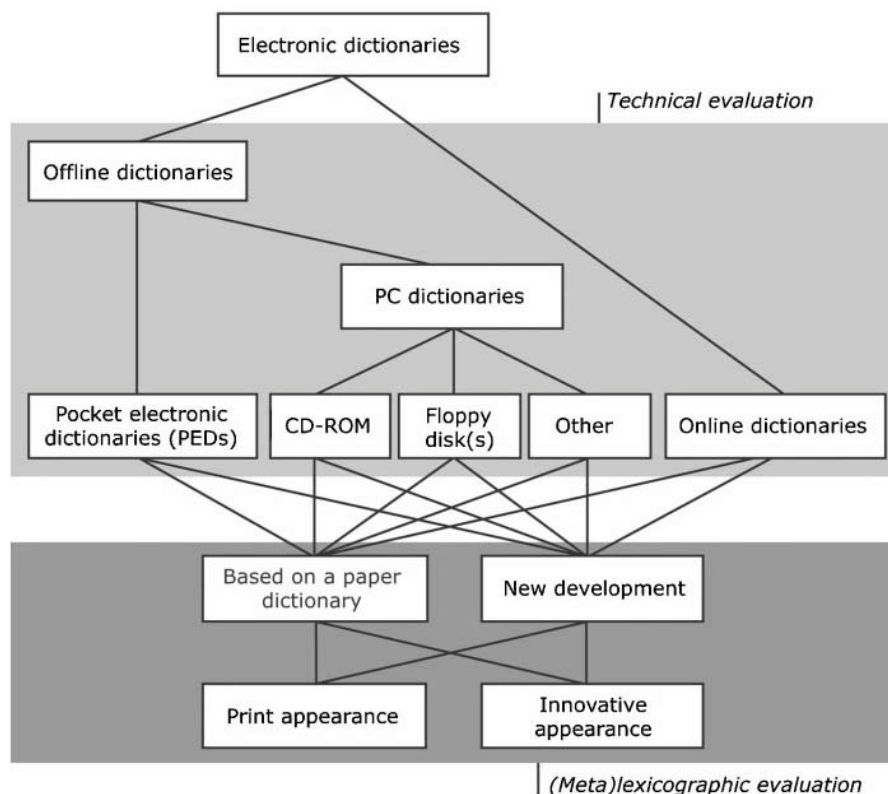


Figure 1. Two-step technical-(meta)lexicographic electronic-dictionary typology (Lehr 1996: 315, redrawn and translated here).

- a big plus of electronic dictionaries is that they hold a large amount of data in a small space
- many traditional dictionaries have online editions.

- Cambridge has an online advanced learners' dictionary at [dictionary.cambridge.org](http://dictionary.cambridge.org), which is easy to use and provides examples of word use
  - there are some excellent and specialised ones, such as [etymonline.com](http://etymonline.com), an etymological dictionary
  - [Urbandictionary.com](http://Urbandictionary.com) is a web-based slang dictionary (like [wiktionary.com](http://wiktionary.com), users can add content, and some of the content is so obscure it is best described as idiosyncratic, not all the definitions are accurate, and many are vulgar)
- **number of languages involved:** monolingual vs. multilingual dictionaries
    - monolingual dictionaries:
      - only use one language.
    - multilingual dictionaries:
      - bilingual dictionaries, e.g. Croatian-English Dictionary
      - multilingual dictionaries proper
- **synchronic vs. diachronic dictionaries**
    - this should be distinguished from synchronic vs. diachronic presentation of word meanings: from basic to derived vs. from historically earlier to those that appeared later, e.g. table 'a piece of furniture' / 'a slab of stone'.
    - synchronic dictionaries:
      - the description of the vocabulary of a language at any specific time in its historical development
      - examples: COD (the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English); Webster dictionaries; Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary (COBUILD – Collins Birmingham University International Language Database)
    - diachronic dictionaries:
      - the historical development of the recorded words is described
      - examples: NED (The New English Dictionary on Historical Principles); SOD (The Shorter Oxford Dictionary on Historical Principles)
- **the segment/aspect of the vocabulary and the presentation order:** general vs. limited dictionaries
    - general dictionaries: give description of general language usage
    - limited dictionaries: describe the limited strata of the vocabulary of a language, focus only on certain properties of lexical items, and/or present lexical items in a particular mode
    - examples:
      - dictionaries of dialects and regional variants
      - dictionaries of collocations, idioms, and proverbs
      - dictionaries of jargon, clique language, and slang
      - dictionaries of foreign words and neologisms
      - spelling and pronunciation dictionaries, etc.

## 8.2. General dictionaries

- **Comprehensive vs. standard dictionaries vs. learner's dictionaries**
  - comprehensive dictionaries:

- provide the current vocabulary of a language as many as possible and as detailed as possible.
- standard dictionaries:
  - only consist of one volume.
  - Landau (1984: 17-19): the unabridged dictionary, the desk dictionary, the college dictionary, and the pocket dictionary
- pedagogical dictionaries
  - monolingual dictionaries that take cognizance of the linguistic competencies of non-native speakers.
  - THE BIG FIVE:
    - Cambridge International Dictionary of English
    - Collins COBUILD
    - Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English
    - Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary
    - MacMillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners
  - some of the innovative design features of pedagogical dictionaries:
    - ◆ the use of controlled/limited defining vocabulary in definitions
    - ◆ the use of corpus-driven contextual paraphrase as a defining technique
    - ◆ the extended use of authentic example sentences
    - ◆ the use of extensive (nonverbal) illustrations to support definitions

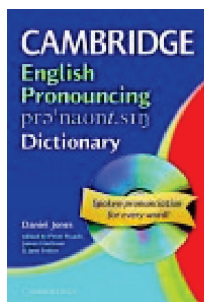
### 8.3. Limited dictionaries

#### Reverse dictionary

- a reverse dictionary is alphabetized, not from the beginning of the word, but from
- the final letter moving backwards to the front of the word
- this kind of dictionary was originally of most use to poets (as rhyming dictionaries)
- they are also of special importance, however, for linguists working on languages with extensive suffixation
- they allow one to clearly see the number and type of words taking various suffixes, and the various forms of those suffixes
- similarly, from the phonologist's perspective, they allow one to examine the structure of syllabic codae and word final phenomena in a systematic manner.



- The *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary* is the most up-to-date, comprehensive and authoritative pronunciation dictionary available. This expanded and completely updated new edition includes:
  - 135,000 pronunciations, giving full coverage of both British and American English using the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association
  - over 200 graphs showing pronunciation preferences of British and American speakers, and how these are changing, for words like *controversy*, *either*, *harass* and *garage* – based on Professor Wells’ unique Pronunciation Preference Poll over the Internet
  - recommended pronunciations clearly shown in blue for each word, as well as other pronunciations in common use
  - stress patterns for thousands of compounds and idioms
  - more than 50 Spelling-to-sound boxes and 35 Language Panels
  - thousands of proper names, including
    - people — forenames, family names, names of literary and mythological figures
    - places — thousands of cities, towns and rivers in Britain, North America, and Australia, as well as major towns, cities and rivers in the rest of the world
    - commercial products and brands
  - pronunciation in the language of origin, as well as English, for words and names from foreign languages



The Cambridge English Pronouncing Dictionary (CEPD) on CD-ROM

- more than 80,000 entries and 220,000 pronunciations, Cambridge English Pronouncing Dictionary is the ultimate guide to English pronunciation and now comes with a CD-ROM
- key Features
  - full coverage of British and North American pronunciation using the International Phonetic Alphabet

<p><b>toman</b> təʊ'mɑ:n (US) tə-, tə- -s -z</p> <p><b>tomato</b> tə'mɑ:təʊ (US) -'meɪ.təʊ -es -z</p> <p><b>tomb</b> tu:m -s -z</p>
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- colour headwords

<p> <b>US</b> 'prɑ:k.sə.mou  <b>proxly</b> 'prɒk.sli <b>US</b> 'prɑ:k-<b>-ies -iz</b>  <b>Prozac</b>® 'prəu.zæk <b>US</b> 'prou-  <b>prud e</b> pru:d-<b>-es -z -ery -<sup>ə</sup>r.i</b>  <b>prudence (P)</b> 'pru:.<b>d<sup>ə</sup>nts</b>  <b>prudent</b> 'bru:.<b>d<sup>ə</sup>nt -lv -li</b> </p>
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- 200 information panels explain phonetics terminology and the relationship between spelling and pronunciation

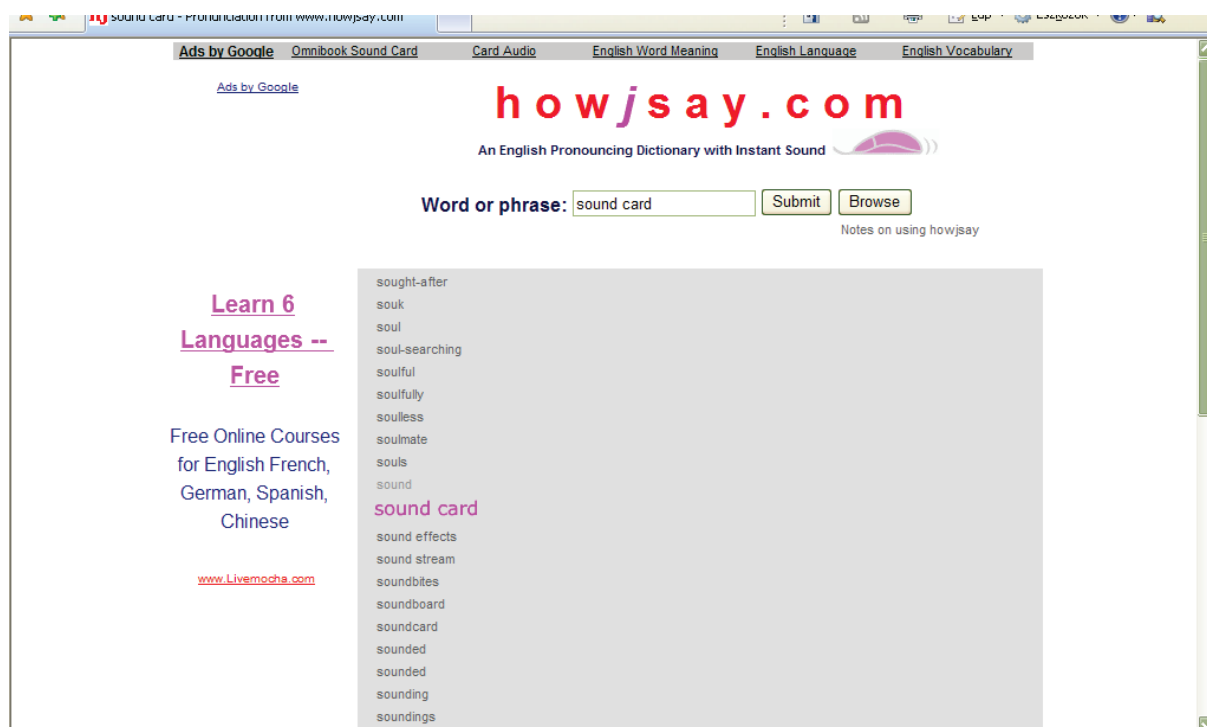
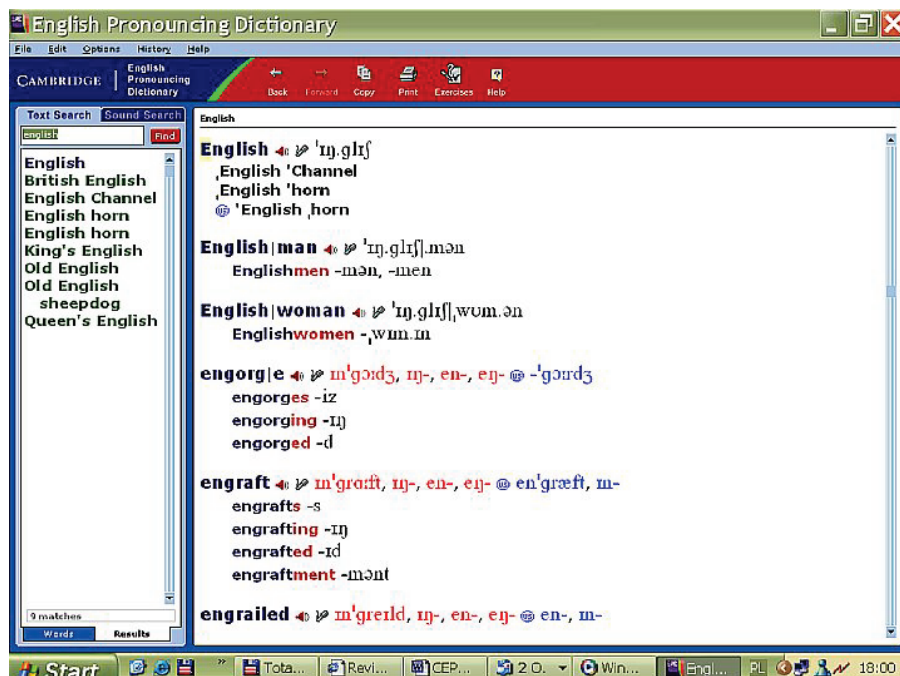
Retroflex	
<p>In a retroflex articulation the tip of the tongue is curled upward and backward.</p> <p><b>Examples for English</b></p> <p>The /r/ sound of some British and American accents is sometimes described as being retroflex, though in BBC pronunciation the degree of retroflexion is relatively small.</p> <p>In US English and some accents of south-west England it is common for vowels preceding /r/ (e.g. /a:/ in <i>car</i>, or /ɜ:/ in <i>bird</i>) to be affected by the consonant so that they have a retroflex quality for most of their duration. This 'r-colouring'</p>	<p>is most common in back or central vowels where the forward part of the tongue is relatively free to change shape.</p> <p><b>In other languages</b></p> <p>Other languages have retroflex consonants with a more noticeable auditory quality, the best known examples being the great majority of the languages of the Indian sub-continent. The sound of retroflex consonants is fairly familiar to English listeners, since first-generation immigrants from India and Pakistan tend to carry the retroflex quality into their pronunciation of English consonants which are alveolar in BBC pronunciation.</p>

- has great quality audio recordings of all headwords (available in either British or American accent, depending on the localization version)

#### protocol – pshaw

<p><b>protocol</b> 'prəu.tə.kɒl <b>US</b> 'prou.tə.kɒ:l, -təu-, -kɑ:l -s -z</p> <p><b>proton (P)</b> 'prəu.tɒn <b>US</b> 'prou.tɑ:n -s -z</p> <p><b>protoplasm</b> 'prəu.təu.plæz.əm  <b>US</b> 'prou.tə-, -təu-</p> <p><b>prototype</b> 'prəu.təu.taɪp <b>US</b> 'prou.tə-, -təu- -s -s</p> <p><b>prototypic</b> 'prəu.təu'tɪp.ɪk  <b>US</b> 'prou.tə'-. -təu' - -al -əl</p> <p><b>protozoa</b> 'prəu.təu'zəʊ.lə  <b>US</b> 'prou.tə'zəu-, -təu' - -ants -ən/z -on -ɒn <b>US</b> -ɑ:n -ic -ɪk</p> <p><b>protract</b> 'prəu'trækt <b>US</b> 'prəu-, 'prə- -s -s -ing -ɪŋ -ed/ly -ɪd/li -ile -aɪl <b>US</b> -əl</p> <p><b>protraction</b> 'prəu'træk.tʃən <b>US</b> 'prəu-, 'prə- -s -z</p> <p><b>protractor</b> 'prəu'træk.təʃ <b>US</b> 'prəu-, 'prə- -s -z</p> <p><b>protrud e</b> 'prəu'tru:d <b>US</b> 'prəu-, 'prə- -es -z -ing -ɪŋ -ed -ɪd</p> <p><b>protrusion</b> 'prəu'tru:ʒən <b>US</b> 'prəu-, 'prə- -s -z</p> <p><b>protrusive</b> 'prəu'tru:sv <b>US</b> 'prəu-, 'prə- -ly -li -ness -nəs, -nɪs</p> <p><b>protuberanc e</b> 'prəu'tju:.<b>b<sup>ə</sup>r.ənts</b>  <b>US</b> 'prəu'tju:., 'prə-, -'tju: - -es -ɪz</p> <p><b>protuberant</b> 'prəu'tju:.<b>b<sup>ə</sup>r.ənt</b>  <b>US</b> 'prəu'tju:., 'prə-, -'tju: - -ly -li</p> <p><b>proud</b> 'praʊd -<b>er -əʃ <b>US</b> -ə -est -ɪst, -əst -ly -li -ness -nəs, -nɪs</b></p>	<p><b>provin e</b> 'prɒv.ɪnts <b>US</b> 'prɑ:v.ɪnts -es -ɪz</p> <p><b>provincial</b> 'prəu'vɪn.tʃəl  <b>US</b> 'prə'vɪn.t.ʃəl, 'prəu- -s -z -ly -i</p> <p><b>provincialism</b> 'prəu'vɪn.tʃəl.ɪ.zəm  <b>US</b> 'prə'vɪn.t.ʃəl-, 'prəu- -s -z</p> <p><b>provinciality</b> 'prəu'vɪn.tʃi'æl.ə.ti, -i.ti  <b>US</b> 'prə'vɪn.t.ʃi'æl.ə.ti, 'prəu-</p> <p><b>provincializ e, -is e</b> 'prəu'vɪn.tʃəl.aɪz  <b>US</b> 'prə'vɪn.t.ʃəl-, 'prəu- -es -ɪz -ing -ɪŋ -ed -d</p> <p><b>provision</b> 'prəu'vɪz.ən <b>US</b> 'prə-, 'prəu- -s -z -ing -ɪŋ -ed -ɪd</p> <p><b>provisional</b> 'prəu'vɪz.ən.əl, '-nəl  <b>US</b> 'prə-, 'prəu-, 'prə'vɪz.ən.əl -ly -i</p> <p><b>proviso</b> 'prəu'vaɪ.zəʊ <b>US</b> 'prə'vaɪ.zəʊ, 'prəu- -(e)s -z</p> <p><b>provisor</b> 'prəu'vaɪ.zəʃ <b>US</b> 'prə'vaɪ.zəʃ, 'prəu- -s -z</p> <p><b>provisor y</b> 'prəu'vaɪ.zəʃ.i <b>US</b> 'prə-, 'prəu- -ily -əl.i, -i.li</p> <p><b>Provo</b> 'prəu.vəʊ <b>US</b> 'prəu.vəʊ -s -z</p> <p><b>provocation</b> 'prɒv.ə'keɪ.ʃən  <b>US</b> 'prɑ:v.ə' -s -z</p> <p><b>provocative</b> 'prə'vɒk.ə.tɪv  <b>US</b> -'vɑ:k.ə.tɪv, 'prəu- -ly -li</p> <p><b>provok e</b> 'prə'vɒk <b>US</b> -'vɒk, 'prəu- -es -s -ing/ly -ɪŋ/li -ed -t</p> <p><b>provost</b> 'prɒv.əst <b>US</b> 'prəu.vəʊst, -vəst; 'prɑ:v.əst; <i>also in the US military</i>: 'prəu.vəʊ -s -s, 'provost</p>	<p><b>Prudhoe</b> 'prʌd.həʊ, 'pru:.<b>dəʊ, 'pru:d.həʊ <b>US</b> 'pru:d.hou, 'pru:.<b>dou, 'prʌd.hou</b></b></p> <p><b>prudish</b> 'pru:.<b>dɪʃ -ly -li -ness -nəs, -nɪs</b></p> <p><b>Prufrock</b> 'pru:.<b>fɹɒk <b>US</b> -fɹɑ:k</b></p> <p><b>prun e</b> 'pru:n -es -z -ing -ɪŋ -ed -d</p> <p><b>prunella (P)</b> 'pru:.<b>nel.ə -s -z</b></p> <p><b>prurience</b> 'pruə.<b>ri.ənts <b>US</b> 'pru:ri-</b></p> <p><b>prurient</b> 'pruə.<b>ri.ənt <b>US</b> 'pru:ri- -ly -li</b></p> <p><b>prurigo</b> 'pruə'<b>raɪ.gəʊ <b>US</b> 'pru'raɪ.gəʊ</b></p> <p><b>pruritus</b> 'pruə'<b>raɪ.təs <b>US</b> 'pru'raɪ.təs -ritic -'rɪt.ɪk <b>US</b> -'rɪtɪ-</b></p> <p><b>Prussia</b> 'prʌʃ.ə</p> <p><b>Prussian</b> 'prʌʃ.ən -s -z, Prussian 'blu:prʌʃ.ɪ.ət, 'prʌʃ.ət, -ɪt  <b>US</b> 'prʌs.i.ert, 'prʌʃ-, -ɪt -s -s</p> <p><b>prussic acid</b> 'prʌs.ɪk'æs.ɪd</p> <p><b>Pruth</b> 'pru:t</p> <p><b>pr y</b> 'prɪaɪ -ies -aɪz -yɪŋ/ly -aɪ.ɪŋ/li -ied -aɪ -yer/s -aɪ.əʃ/z <b>US</b> -aɪ.əʃ/z</p> <p><b>Pryce</b> 'praɪs</p> <p><b>Pryde</b> 'praɪd</p> <p><b>Pryke</b> 'praɪk</p> <p><b>Prynne</b> 'praɪn</p> <p><b>Pryor</b> 'praɪə <b>US</b> 'praɪə</p> <p><b>Przewalski</b> 'pʃə'væl.ski, -'vɑ:l-  <b>US</b> 'pʃə'vɑ:l-Prze.walski's 'hɔ:se</p> <p><b>PS</b> 'pi:'es -'s -ɪz</p> <p><b>psalm (P)</b> 'sɑ:m -s -z -ist/s -ɪst/s</p> <p><b>psalmodic</b> 'sæl'mɒd.ɪk <b>US</b> 'sɑ:'mɑ:.<b>dɪk, sæl-</b></p>
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- displays clear and accurate IPA transcription (of both British and American pronunciation), offers fully functional electronic enhancements such as Voice Recording, Exercises, QUICKfind and Sound Search.



## Etymological dictionaries

- an etymological dictionary discusses the etymology of the words listed, i.e. their origin
- often, large dictionaries, such as the OED and Webster's, will contain some etymological information, without aspiring to focus on etymology.
- although useful tools, etymological dictionaries must be used with some caution, as research in historical linguistics often renders the etymologies listed in such dictionaries suspect or obsolete
- moreover, some etymologies are controversial, so the editor of an etymological dictionary must decide how much space to devote to covering all theories of a certain word's origin.

# A COMPREHENSIVE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Dealing with the origin of words  
and their sense development thus illustrating  
the history of civilization and culture

BY

DR. ERNEST KLEIN

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*A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver*

PROVERBS 25:11


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**anent**, prep., concerning, about. — ME. *anent*, *anentis*, fr. OE. *onefen*, *onema*, 'near to, close by', orig. 'on a level with', fr. *an-*, *on-*, 'on', and *efen*, 'even, equal'. Cp. OHG. (MHG., G.) *neben*, 'near to, by the side of', shortened fr. *ineben*, fr. *in*, 'in', and *ebanī*, 'equality'. See on and even, 'straight'. The final *t* in *anent* is excrement. Cp. **forment**.  
**-aneous**, adj. suff. — L. *-āneus*. See **-an** and **-ous**.  
**anergy**, n., lack of energy (*med.*) — Medical L. *anergia*, 'lack of energy', formed on analogy of energy fr. priv. pref. **an-** and Gk. *ἐργον*, 'work'. See **ergon**.  
 Derivative: *anerg-ic*, adj.  
**aneroid**, adj., containing no liquid (said of a kind of barometer); n., an aneroid barometer. — F. *anérotide*, lit. 'without liquid', compounded of priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. *νᾶρός*, *νηρός*, 'flowing, liquid' (which is rel. to *ναίειν*, 'to flow'), and *-οειδής*, 'like', fr. *εἶδος*, 'form, shape'. See **Nereid** and **-oid**.  
**anesthesia**, **anaesthesia**, n., insensibility. — Gk. *ἀνασθησιάζ*, 'lack of sensation', fr. *ἀνασθητείν*, 'to be without sense of something, lack sensation', fr. *ἀν-* (see priv. pref. **an-**) and *αἰσθητός*, 'sensible, perceptible', verbal adj. of *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, 'to perceive'. See **esthete** and cp. **esthesia**.  
**anesthetic**, **anaesthetic**, adj., producing insensibility; n., substance producing anesthesia. — Formed with suff. *-ic* fr. Gk. *ἀνασθητός*, 'without feeling', fr. *ἀν-* (see priv. pref. **an-**) and *αἰσθητός*, 'sensible, perceptible'. See prec. word.  
 Derivatives: *anesthet-ist*, n., *anesthet-ize*, tr. v.

*ic-al*, adj., *angel-ic-al-ly*, adv., *angel-ic-ize*, tr. v., *angel-ize*, tr. v.  
**andrewsite**, n., a hydrous phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Irish physicist and chemist Thomas *Andrew* (1813-58). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite**.  
**Andrias**, n., a genus of fossil salamanders (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gr. *ἀνδριάς*, 'image of a man', diminutive formed fr. *ἀνήρ*, gen. *ἀνδρός*, 'man'; see **andro-**. For the diminutive character of the *-it*-formative element see Kretschmer in Glotta, 14, 84f.  
**andro-**, before a vowel **andr-**, combining form meaning 'man'. — Gk. *ἀνδρο-*, *ἀνδρ-*, fr. *ἀνήρ*, gen. *ἀνδρός*, 'man', which is cogn. with Ol. *nāram* (acc.), 'man', *nāryah*, 'virile', Arm. *ayr*, gen.-dat. *airn*, 'man', Alb. *n'er*, 'man', Umbr. *nerus* (pl. acc.), 'men', Sabine-L. *Nerō*, PN, lit. 'strong', W. *ner*, 'hero', Olr. *nerz*, W., Co. *nerth*, 'virility'. Cp. **Andrew**, **Andrias**, **andron**, **dandy**, 'a fop', and the second element in **Alexander**, **Ardhanari**, **Dianira**, **Leander**, **philander**, **sundari**. Cp. also the first element in **anthropo-**.  
**androcracy**, n., rule or supremacy of men. — Compounded of **andro-** and *-κρατία*, fr. *κράτος*, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-cracy**.  
**androecium**, n., the stamens of a flower taken collectively (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **andro-** and Gk. *οἶκλον*, dimin. of *οἶκος*, 'house'. See **economy**.  
**androgen**, n., a male sex hormone (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. **andro-** and **-gen**.  
**androgynous**, adj., hermaphrodite. — Gk. *ἀνδρόγυνος*, 'man-woman, hermaphrodite', fr. *ἀνήρ*,

*humane*, and *urban*, *urbane*.  
**-ane**, suff. used to form names of saturated hydrocarbons (*chem.*); derivatively identical with prec. suff.  
**aneat**, prep. and adv. (*poetic.*) — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and **near**.  
**anecdote**, n. — F., fr. Gk. *ἀνέκδοτα* (neut. pl. of *ἀνέκδοτος*, 'not published'), used as a noun in the sense of 'unpublished things', fr. *ἀν-* (see priv. pref. **an-**) and *ἐκδοτα*, 'things given out', neut. pl. of *ἐκδοτος* verbal adj. of *ἐκδίδωμι*, 'I give out' (fr. *ἐκ*, 'out', and reduplication of base *\*dō-*, 'to give'). See **ec-** and **date**, 'point of time'.  
 Derivatives: *anecdote-age*, n., *anecdote-al*, *anecdote-ic*, adjs., *anecdotic-al-ly*, adv., *anecdote-ist*, n.  
**anele**, tr. v., to anoint (*archaic.*) — ME. *anelien*, 'to anoint with oil', fr. OE. *an*, 'on', and ME. *ele* (fr. OE. *ele*) 'oil', fr. L. *oleum*. See **a-**, 'on', and **oil**.  
**anemia**, **anaemia**, n., deficiency of blood (*med.*) — Gk. *ἀναιμία*, 'want of blood, bloodlessness', fr. *ἀν-* (see priv. pref. **an-**) and *αἷμα*, 'blood'. See **hemal**.  
 Derivatives: *anemi-ala* (*anaemi-al*), *anem-ic* (*anaem-ic*), adjs.  
**Anemla**, n., a genus of plants of the climbing-fern family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. *ἀνείμων*, 'unclad', fr. *ἀν-* (see priv. pref. **an-**) and *εἶμα*, which corresponds to Dor. *Ἔμμα*, 'a dress, garment', and is cogn. with Gk. *ἔσθής* (for *\*Ἔσθηής*), 'clothing', *ἐννόνα* ('for *\*Ἔσθοννα*), 'to clothe', and cogn. with L. *vestis*, 'covering for the body, clothes'. See **vest** and cp. **himation**.

<http://www.etymonline.com/>

  
**ONLINE ETYMOLOGY DICTIONARY**

Search:  Search Mode

| A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z |

This is a map of the wheel-ruts of modern English. Etymologies are not definitions; they're explanations of what our words meant and how they sounded 600 or 2,000 years ago.

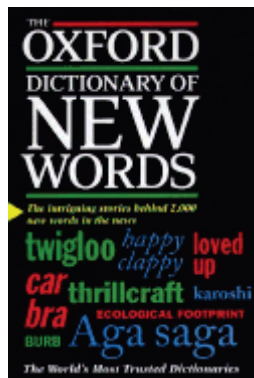
The dates beside a word indicate the earliest year for which there is a surviving written record of that word (in English, unless otherwise indicated). This should be taken as approximate, especially before about 1700, since a word may have been used in conversation for hundreds of years before it turns up in a manuscript that has had the good fortune to survive the centuries.

The basic sources of this work are Weekley's "An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English," Klein's "A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," "Oxford English Dictionary" (second edition), "Barnhart Dictionary of Etymology," Holthausen's "Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Englischen Sprache," Ayto's "20th Century Words," and Chapman's "Dictionary of American Slang." **A full list of sources used in this compilation can be found here.**

Since this dictionary went up, it has benefited from the suggestions of dozens of people I have never met, from around the world. Tremendous thanks and appreciation to all of you.

Internet 100%

## Dictionaries of new words/neologisms



## JAGGIES

I know this sounds a bit Mills & Boon...but Penny and I are an item.

—*Guardian* 9 Nov. 1994, section 2, p. 9

We used to hang out together but I think people wanted us to be more of an item than we wanted to be.

—*New Musical Express* 28 Oct. 1995, p. 69

## J

**jaggies** see ANTIALIASING

**JANET** see NET

**Japanimation** /dʒəpəni'meɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun*

Animated cartoons produced in Japan.

Cinematic animation has been associated primarily with the Disney Studios and their cartoon characters and feature films such as Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, and *Bambi*.

In the seventies and eighties, animation moved away from the child-centred Disney tradition to a mingling with naturalistic adult film (*Who Killed Roger Rabbit?* was an example of this). Meanwhile other traditions of animation were becoming commercially available: *Japanimation*, noted for its high-tech productions and sexually explicit story-lines, was one example of these; another is *anime* (the term used in Japanese), an animated film or television series, chiefly science fiction, frequently characterized by violence, eroticism, or anarchy.

Central Park Media is rolling out its 'Japanimation' collection—sexy high-tech cartoons...best known for tough and often nude female characters.

—*Playboy* Dec. 1992, p. 24

Randeep Ramesh and Robi Dutta look behind the sex, lies and videotape of Japanimation.

—*Guardian* 6 Aug. 1993, section 2, p. 15

An annotated list, with capsule reviews and addresses to obtain...gray market Japanimation videos.

—*Alternative Press* May 1995, p. 93

**Java** /ˈdʒɑ:və/ *noun*

A proprietary name for a programming language, used to create networking applications, especially interactive elements within WORLD WIDE WEB pages.

Named in allusion to *java* coffee, a favourite drink of many US computer programmers, and intended to reflect the richness and strength of the language.

The *Java* language was first developed in 1990 by software engineers at Sun Microsystems as a control language for consumer electronics products. Though unsuccessful in that context, in 1995 its ability to run on many types of computers made it a good choice for extending the capabilities of those who wished to BROWSE the World Wide Web; users could download small programs (APPLETS) that would run on their own systems to carry out functions such as graphics animation, secure communications, or manipulation of data. Sun wrote a Web browser called **HotJava** entirely in *Java*. Though designed to be secure, some users and

Dictionaries of word parts (roots, combining forms, and affixes)

Word Parts  
Dictionary

Standard and Reverse Listings of  
Prefixes, Suffixes, Roots and  
Combining Forms

by  
MICHAEL J. SHEEHAN

McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers  
Jefferson, North Carolina, and London

-nacar- • nitro-

56

DICTIONARY

N

-nacar- *base* orange-red (nacarine)

nano- **1.** *comb* dwarfism (nanocephalous); **2.** one-billionth (nanosecond). *Also* nanno- (nanofossil)

-nao- *base* temple (naology)

-napi- *base* turnip (napiform)

narco- *comb* numbness; stupor (narcolepsy)

-nari- *base* nostrils (nariform)

narr- *base* relate; tell (narrative)

nasc- *base* born (nascent)

nasi-, naso- *comb* nose; nasal (nasicornous, nasolabial)

-nastic, -nasty *comb* plant growth: unequal by some specified means or in a specified direction (hypnastic, hyponasty)

-nata- *base* swim (natatorium)

-natal- *base* birth (neonatal)

-nati- *base* buttocks (natiform)

-natremia *comb* sodium (hyponatremia)

-natured *comb* having a \_\_ nature or temperament (good-natured)

naus- *base* sick; seasick (nausea)

-naut-, -nav- *base* ship; sea (nauti-

nemor- *base* woods; forest (nemorous)

neo- **1.** *comb* new; recent; latest (neo-classic); **2.** [geology] chronologically last part of a period (Neocene)

nephal- *base* sober; abstinent (nephalism)

nephelo-, nepho- *comb* cloud (nephelometer, nephology)

nephro- *comb* kidney (nephrotomy)

-nepo- *base* nephew (nepotic)

-ner- *base* liquid (aneroid)

-nerter- *base* the dead (nerterology)

nerv-, nervi-, nervo- *comb* nerve (nervosity, nervifolious, nervovital)

-ness *suf* condition; quality of (greatness)

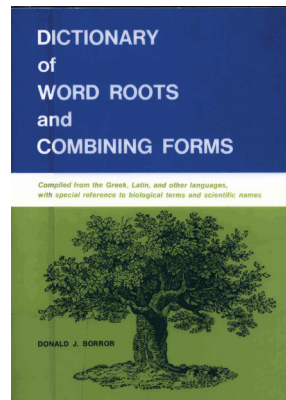
neuro- *comb* nervous system; nerve (neuropath)

neutro- *comb* neutral (neutropenia)

nev-, nevo- *base* birthmark; mole (nevoid, nevoxanthoendothelioma)

-nex- *base* connect; bind (annex)

nic- *base* victory (epinician)

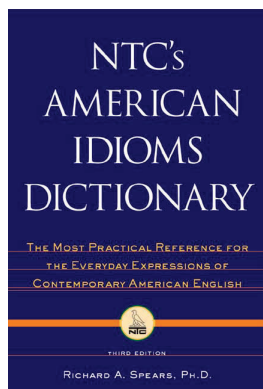


74

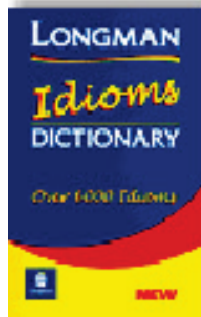
## Dictionary of Word Roots

- phaseol (G). A kidney bean  
 phasgan, -o, =um (G). A sword  
 -phasia (G). Speech  
 phasian, =us (G). A pheasant  
 -phasis (G). Speech  
 phasm, a, -ato, -i (G). An apparition, phantom  
 phassa (G). The ring dove  
 -phasy (G). Speech  
 phatn, -i, -o (G). A tooth socket  
 phausi (G). Shining bright  
 pheg, -o, =us (G). An oak  
 pheid, -o, -ol (G). Thrifty  
 phell, -o (G). Cork  
 phelli, -o (G). Stony ground  
 phem, =y (G). Speak, report  
 phena, -c, =x (G). Purple-red; a cheat  
 phenacist, -o (G). Deceitful  
 phene (G). A kind of vulture  
 pheng, -o (G). Light  
 pheni, -c, -g (G). Deep red  
 pheno (G). Show, seem, appear; purple-red  
 philypn, -o (G). Sleep-loving  
 philyr, =a (G). The linden tree  
 phimo (G). Muzzle, shut up  
 phlao (G). Eat greedily  
 phlasm (G). Bruise  
 phlaur, -o (G). Trivial, useless  
 phleb, -o (G). A vein  
 phleg, -eth, -ethon, -o (G). Burn  
 phlegm, =a, -asi, -ato (G). Inflammation, mucus  
 phleo (G). A marsh reed  
 =phleps (G). A vein  
 =phleum (G). A water plant, a rush  
 phlib, -o (G). Squeeze  
 phlips, -i (G). Squeeze  
 phloe, -o (G). The bark of a tree  
 phlog, -i, -mo, -o (G). A flame, burning  
 phlogist, -o (G). Burnt  
 phlogo, =sis (G). Flame; inflammation  
 phlor, -o (G). The bark of a tree  
 =phlox (G). A flame

## Phraseological dictionaries



- in dictionaries that list each idiomatic expression under a “key word,” there may be some difficulty in deciding what the “key word” is.
- in phrases such as *on the button* or *in the cards*, the key word, the only noun in the phrase, is easy to determine if one has correctly isolated the phrase from the sentence in which it was found.
- in phrases that have more than one noun, such as *all hours of the day and night* or *A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush*, deciding on a “key word” may be more difficult. It is even more difficult when the only noun in the phrase is one of the variable words, such as with *go around with her old friends*, *go around with Jim*, and *go around with no one at all*, which are examples of *go around with someone*
- this dictionary uses the Phrase-Finder Index to get around the problems users face with trying to isolate the complete idiom and trying to predict its location in the dictionary
- looking up *any* major word—noun, verb, adjective, or adverb—in the Phrase-Finder index,
- and you will find the form of the entry head that contains the definition you seek
- another important feature for the learner is the use of object placeholders indicating human and nonhuman:
  - typical dictionary entries for idiomatic phrases—especially for phrasal verbs, prepositional verbs, and phrasal prepositional verbs—omit direct objects, as in *put on hold*, *bail out*, or *see through* this dictionary uses the stand-in forms such as *someone*, *something*, *some amount*, or *somewhere* for variable objects and other variable forms, these stand-in forms are in condensed type
  - many idioms have optional parts. In fact, a phrase may seem opaque simply because it is really just an ellipsis of a longer, less opaque phrase and this dictionary shows as full a form of an idiom as possible with the frequently omitted parts in parentheses



## SAFE – SANDS

**SAFE**

▷ **BETTER** safe than sorry

**SAID**

▷ **you said it!** —see **SAY**  
▷ **LEAST** said soonest mended

**that's/it's easier said than done**

**SPOKEN** used in order to say that it would be difficult to do what someone has suggested. *"Try to forget him, Fiona." "Yes, well that's easier said than done."* | *Deep breathing exercises and relaxation can be used to reduce stress, but it's easier said than done.*

**SAILING**

**be plain sailing** *BrE*

**be smooth/clear sailing** *AmE*

if work or an activity is plain, smooth etc sailing, it is easy to do or achieve: *If you've never had a go at painting with water colours before, follow Tom Robb's advice and it'll be plain sailing.* | *We know it may not be smooth sailing for a while, but changes are necessary to keep the business alive.*

**SAILS**

**trim your sails (to sth)**

to change your behaviour, especially to spend less money, in order to deal with a difficult situation  
\* **OFTEN USED IN BUSINESS AND POLITICS:** *As the country is starting economic reforms, it's also trimming its sails.* | *To get themselves elected, Labour either had to trim its sails to the new economic situation, or keep its promises.*

**SALAD**

**sb's salad days**

the time when someone was young and did not have much experience of life: *His later music is very different from the precise classically-based works of his salad days.* | *I remembered the long discussions about freedom of the press that we used to have in our salad days.*

**SALOON**

**be (drinking) in the last chance**

**saloon** *BrE*

used in order to say that if someone does not take action to improve their situation immediately, they will lose their chance to do it: *Mellor warned the press that they were drinking in the last chance saloon, as the government considered limits on reporters' activities.* | *You're in the last chance saloon; if you can't raise the capital to pay off your debts you'll lose all your assets.*

**SALT**

**no \_\_\_ worth his/her salt would do sth**

(also **any \_\_\_ worth his/her salt would do sth**)

used in order to say that someone who is good at their job would do a particular thing: *No government organisation worth its salt would negotiate with*

294

*terrorists.* | *Any guitarist worth his salt would surely appreciate the high quality of this instrument.* | *A hairdresser's not worth her salt if she doesn't give a consultation before giving a hair cut.*

In ancient Rome, soldiers were paid in salt instead of money.

**rub salt in/into sb's wounds**  
(also **rub salt in/into the wound**)

to do something that makes someone feel even more embarrassed or upset about their situation than they already do: *Not only has he treated her like dirt, now he's rubbing salt in her wounds by bringing Joanne to her party.* | *The Museum of Western Art was officially shut down and, to rub salt into the wound, the building was turned into a meat storage facility.*

Sailors (—men who work on ships) were punished in the past by being beaten with a rope. Salt was put on their wounds, because people thought it would help them get better but, of course, it just made them hurt more.

**the salt of the earth**

used about a person or group of people you admire, because they are good, honest, ordinary people: *They're decent people, trying to earn a living, and this play shows they're the salt of the earth.* | *People keep saying you own all that land out there, why don't you go live there? Well, I used to think the people out there were the salt of the earth, but now I can't stand them.*

**salt-of-the-earth:** *We like our politicians to be salt-of-the-earth types.*

**SAME**

▷ **ONE** and the same

**same old, same old**

**SPOKEN** used in order to say that everything is the same as usual: *You always hear how this time they've solved the problem, but it's the same old, same old, and it's getting tiresome.* | *"Hi, Sean. How's it going?" "Oh, you know — same old, same old."*

**SAND**

**be built on sand**

if a relationship, organization etc is built on sand, it is likely to fail or end because the ideas or rules it is based on are not good or moral: *The bank had lent too much to unstable countries and private corporations built on sand.* | *I'm not surprised about the divorce — the whole marriage was built on sand.*

**SANDS**

**the shifting sands of sth**

used about a situation that keeps changing so that it is difficult to deal with: *By 1964 in the complex shifting sands of Ugandan politics, Obote felt strong enough to break away from the leadership.* | *Having been unemployed for six months, I was tired of trying to figure out the shifting sands of job training programmes.*

295

## SANDWICH/SANDWICHES – SAY

**one sandwich short of a picnic**

People often use other words instead of 'sandwich' and 'picnic', although the meaning of the idiom stays the same. The word that replaces 'sandwich' is usually something that is needed to make a group of things complete, or something that is needed to make a system work properly. The word that replaces 'picnic' represents the group or system.

- ◆ a couple of cans short of a six-pack
- ◆ a few clowns short of a circus
- ◆ a few peas short of a casserole
- ◆ a few bombs/bricks short of a full load
- ◆ a few french fries short of a Happy Meal (trademark)
- ◆ a few pickles short of a jar
- ◆ a few planes short of an Air Force
- ◆ one step short of the attic
- ◆ one tree short of a hammock
- ◆ one pepper short of an enchilada
- ◆ one sentence short of a paragraph
- ◆ a flying buttress short of a cathedral

**SANDWICH/SANDWICHES**

▷ **go down like a RAT sandwich**

**one sandwich short of a picnic**  
(also **a few/couple sandwiches short of a picnic**)

**SPOKEN** a humorous expression used about someone who is very stupid or slightly crazy: *Come on, let's face it — nobody trusts the guy because he's at least one sandwich short of a picnic.* | *I know that many of my readers will assume that I'm a few sandwiches short of a picnic when I say that my ten-year-old Metro is a joy to drive, but I assure you it's true.*

**SARDINES**

**be packed like sardines**

(also **be crammed, squeezed etc like sardines**)

if a group of people or things is packed like sardines, they are pushed together in a small space: *One of the hostages said they were packed like sardines and sometimes had to sleep standing up.* | *In the minibus, crammed like sardines, the team sat staring out of the windows.*

**SAUCE**

**hit the sauce**

**OLD-FASHIONED** to drink a lot of alcohol: *I should lock up the liquor cabinet — Alice has been hitting the sauce again.*

**hit the bottle** is a more modern way of saying this.

**(what's) sauce for the goose (is sauce for the gander)**

**OLD-FASHIONED** used in order to say that if one person is treated in a particular way then you should treat other people in the same situation in the same way: *Lawmakers shouldn't impose something on the country's capital that wouldn't apply in the rest of the country.* *Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.*

This idiom sounds less old-fashioned if it is shortened or if people's names are used instead of 'goose' and 'gander': *You have to think about what the children need. What's sauce for us isn't sauce for them.*

**SAUSAGE**

**not a sausage** *BrE*

**SPOKEN** nothing at all: *Our grandparents always brought my brother lots of presents, but not a sausage for me.* | *Anything about the demo in the paper? "Not a sausage."*

**SAVE**

**save it** *AmE*

**SPOKEN** a rude expression used in order to tell someone to stop talking, because you do not want to hear their opinion or because their opinion cannot change the situation: *Save it, Len — Dennis will never agree to a plan like that.* | *Save it, will ya? I'm tired of listening to your excuses.* —see also **don't waste your BREATH**

**SAWDUST**

▷ **SPIT** and sawdust

**SAY**

▷ **to say the LEAST**

▷ **WHAT** do you say we...

▷ **WHEN** all is said and done

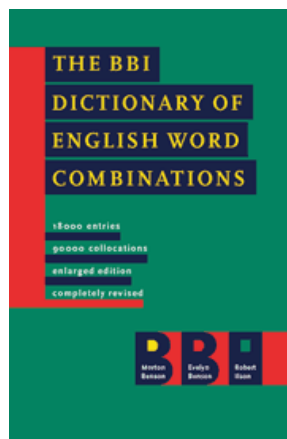
**as they say**

used in order to show that what you are saying is a well-known phrase or idiom, that everyone knows: *Shares in Eurodisney have reached an all-time low, but that, as they say, is showbusiness.* | *We rely on public donations to keep the charity going, so please try and give something, however little, because every penny counts, as they say.*

**don't say I never give you anything**

**SPOKEN** a humorous expression said when you

## Collocations dictionaries and valency dictionaries



- the Dictionary provides entries primarily for nouns, adjectives, and verbs
- a few entries for adverbs and prepositions are also given
- the following five principles apply to all entries
  - collocational types are indicated by illustrative phrases or sentences
  - rather than by type designations. Verb entries are also coded.
  - lexical collocations precede grammatical collocations.
  - words characteristic of one variety of English are marked AE (for American English) or BE (for British English); for details concerning variety labeling, see the Style Guide, Collocational Strings, 9
  - this Dictionary does not normally include idioms, i.e., frozen expressions in which the meaning of the whole does not reflect the meanings of the component parts: *to kill two birds with one stone* 'to achieve two aims with one action'; *to be beside oneself* 'to be in a state of great emotional confusion'
- some phrases, especially those expressing a simile, are transitional between collocations and idioms, that is, the meanings of the component parts are reflected partially in the meaning of the whole. The Dictionary does include important phrases of this type (for example, under misc., the entry for *bird* has *as free as a bird*, the entry for *feather* has *as light as a feather*, the entry for *sugar* has *as sweet as sugar*, etc.)
- the BBI dictionary does include important fixed phrases that do not fit into any of the types of grammatical and lexical collocations described above
- thus, the entry for *business* gives *to mix business with pleasure*, the entry for *eye* gives *to feast one's eyes on smt.*, etc.
- such phrases are normally given under misc



- the clear page layout groups collocations according to part of speech and meaning, and helps users pinpoint speedily the headword, sense and collocation they need
- usage notes show collocations shared by sets of words such as languages and seasons
- ten illustrated topic pages pull together collocations from areas such as sport, computing, music, and meetings.

- PREP. **beneath/under/underneath the~** *They said that he kept his money under the floorboards.*
- PHRASES **a gap between/in the floorboards** *She could hear voices through the gaps in the floorboards.*

**flop** *noun*

- ADJ. **almighty, big, resounding, spectacular** *The show was the biggest flop in TV history.* | **complete** | **expensive** *The concert may prove an expensive flop unless more people decide to go.*

**flour** *noun*

- ADJ. **strong** | **plain, self-raising** | **white, wholemeal** | **stoneground** | **unbleached** | **rice, rye, wheat, etc.**
- QUANT. **bag, packet, sack**
- VERB + FLOUR **use** | **add, blend, fold in, mix (in), rub sth in/into, stir (in)** *Blend the flour with a little milk to make a smooth paste.* ◊ *Rub the butter into the flour.* | **sieve, sift** *Sift the flour and salt into a bowl.*
- FLOUR + NOUN **mill**
- ⇒ Special page at FOOD

**flourish** *noun*

- ADJ. **final** | **dramatic, rhetorical, theatrical** *a speech full of rhetorical flourishes*
- VERB + FLOURISH **end in/with, finish with** | **start**

*boiler: ~into* *She joined the flow of immigrants to the country.* *~through* *the flow of data through the system*

- PHRASES **changes in the flow** *Changes in the flow of patients have reduced the number of beds available.* **the ebb and flow** *the ebb and flow of the tide* ◊ *(figurative) He was at the mercy of the ebb and flow of public opinion.* **in full flow** *She tried to interrupt his speech, but he was already in full flow (= talking continuously and not thinking of stopping).* **the rate of flow** *the rate of flow of water*

**flow** *verb*

- ADV. **easily, freely, smoothly** *We talked, and the conversation flowed freely.* ◊ *Wine and beer flowed freely.* | **fast, swiftly** *The river flows quite fast here.* | **slowly** | **naturally** *In a good production of the play, the action and the words flow naturally.* | **directly** *Some of these changes will flow directly from the legislation.* | **constantly, continuously** | **away, back, in, out, past**
- VERB + FLOW **seem to** | **begin to, start to** | **continue to** *Imported food aid continued to flow in.*
- PREP. **across, along, between, down** *a small stream that flowed down the hillside* **from** *Blood was still flowing from the wound.* **into** *One day seemed to flow into the next.* **out of, over, through** *Information flows continuously through the network.* **to** *to get blood flowing to the brain*

**flower** *noun*



- this dictionary provides a valency description of English verbs, nouns and adjectives
- each entry contains a comprehensive list of the complementation patterns identified on the basis of the largest corpus of English available at the present time
- all examples are taken directly from the COBUILD/Birmingham corpus
- the valency description comprises statements about the quantitative valency of the lexical units established, an inventory of their obligatory, contextually optional and purely option-

al complements as well as systematic information on the semantic and collocational properties of the complements

- an outline of the model of valency theory used in this dictionary is provided in the introduction.
- this dictionary is intended to help:
  - linguists to carry out research in the field of verb, adjective and noun complementation, in
  - particular to extend the analyses presented in this book to investigate parallels between the
  - syntactic and semantic properties of words, to consider the character of valency phenomena
  - and the place they ought to occupy in more general and comprehensive models of language
  - applied linguists, grammarians and lexicographers to develop new teaching materials
  - advanced foreign learners to write grammatically correct and idiomatic English because it shows them which constructions a word can be used with
  - non-native teachers of English to mark students' papers because it tells them whether a construction a student has used is found frequently, occasionally or not at all in present-day English

<b>argue</b> <i>verb</i>																															
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**clean** verb

<b>A</b> DIRT				<b>B</b> ... easily			
Active: 1/3    Passive: 1/3    General: 0				Active: 2/2			
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]			I	[N] <sub>A</sub>		
II	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D1	T2,4	II	[ADV: QUALITY]	D3	
III	[N] <sub>P</sub>		T1,3				
	[of N]		T2				
IV	margin [for N]	D2					
V	[from N]		T1				
	[off N]		T3				
VI	[with N]		T4				

**M** **A** I *clean* more and he cooks more. - It not only *cleans* brilliantly, its special formula protects the patterns, too. (only if clear from context)

**D1** **+ N<sub>P</sub>**  
**A** He learned to cook and to *clean* the house.  
 - What's the best stuff to *clean* a microwave?  
 - One of the easiest ways to *clean* a wound is to run water over it.

**D2** **+ for N**  
**A** I *clean* for her, you see, two mornings a week.

**D3** **+ ADV: QUALITY**  
**B** Most of the pans *cleaned* easily with hot, soapy water and a soft cloth. - The handle does not *clean* well and could harbour bacteria.

**T1** **+ N<sub>P</sub> + from N**  
**A** It's now even easier to *clean* dust from awkward places, too, as Hoover has improved the efficiency of the on-board tools.

**T2** **+ N<sub>P</sub> + of N**  
**A** *Clean* the mushrooms of any sand. - Stella Pinero had *cleaned* her face of make-up and brushed her hair.

**T3** **+ N<sub>P</sub> + off N**  
**A** You should *clean* that phosphorus stuff off the face.

**T4** **+ N<sub>P</sub> + with N**  
**A** Plastic scales are simple to *clean* with a damp cloth. - You should *clean* them with soap and water and avoid abrasives which can damage the tiles.

**A** *Clean* means 'remove dirt, dust or any unwanted substance':  
 (i) A person<sup>1</sup> can clean something<sup>II</sup> of dirt<sup>III</sup>.  
 (ii) A person<sup>1</sup> can clean somebody or something<sup>II</sup> with a cleaning agent or cleaning device<sup>VI</sup>.  
 (iii) A cleaning agent or a cleaning device<sup>I</sup> can clean something<sup>II</sup> of dirt<sup>III</sup>.  
 (iv) A person<sup>1</sup> can clean dirt<sup>III</sup> from or off a thing or a place<sup>V</sup>.  
 → M D1 D2 T1 T2 T3 T4 also in phrasal verbs: clean down; clean off; clean out; clean up; clean up after

**B** A thing<sup>I</sup> can clean easily, well etc.<sup>II</sup>, i.e. be easy to clean. → D3

**Idiomatic phrasal verbs**  
**+ down** → **N<sub>P</sub>** Two of Howard's crewmen pumped the yacht out. *cleaned down* the interior with disinfectant.  
 will *clean up* when the price rises. (= make a large profit)

## Dictionaries of synonyms

39

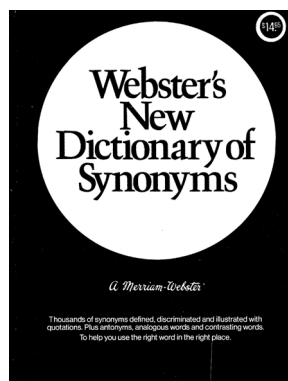
### compliance

corresponding, convertible  
*Ana* complementing, supplementing (see corresponding verbs under COMPLEMENT *n*); completing, finishing (see CLOSE *v*); related, associated (see JOIN)  
*Con* \*different, diverse, divergent, disparate: \*inconsonant, incompatible, incongruous, inconsistent

**complete** *adj* \*full, plenary, replete  
*Ana* entire, \*whole, total, all: \*perfect, intact, whole, entire  
*Ant* incomplete

**complete** *vb* finish, conclude, \*close, end, terminate  
*Ana* effect, fulfill, achieve, execute, accomplish, \*perform, discharge  
*Con* initiate, inaugurate, start, \*begin, commence

**complex** *adj* **Complex, complicated, intricate, involved, knotty** are comparable when they mean having parts or elements that are more or less confusingly interrelated. Something is **complex** which is made up of so many different interrelated or interacting parts or elements that it requires deep study or expert knowledge to deal with it (the *complex* mechanism of a watch) (our general failure to grasp the need of knowledge and thought in mastering the *complex* modern world—*Russell*) (the *complex* details of naval, ground, and air activities—*Roosevelt*) Something is **complicated** which is so complex that it is exceedingly difficult to understand, solve, explain, or deal with (a *complicated* problem in mathematics) (his descriptions of the most *complicated* organic structures are astonishingly lucid—*Huxley*) Something is **intricate** which, because of the interwinding or interlacing of its parts, is perplexing or hard to follow out (the *intricate* tracery of an arabesque) (nature utilizes the sunshine, the air and the earth as raw materials for creating myriad perfumes, but so *intricate* are her processes . . . that man cannot follow precisely in her footsteps—*Morrison*) (the economic situation is so complex, so *intricate* in the interdependence of delicately balanced factors—*Dewey*) Something is **involved** in which the parts are or are thought of as so intertwined or interwoven or so turned upon themselves as to be separated or traced out only with difficulty; the term, therefore, in reference especially to financial affairs, implies extreme complication or disorder (the *involved* patterns of heraldic knots) (an *involved* sentence or argument) (her husband . . . at his death . . . had left his affairs dreadfully *involved*—*Austen*) (public issues are so large and so *involved* that it is only a few who can hope to have any adequate comprehension of them—*Dickinson*) Something is **knotty**



## Thesaurus & production dictionaries (activator)

### Roget's Thesaurus

- this is the best known thesaurus
- the original dates back to 1852 works of Peter Mark Roget, an English doctor who enjoyed words
- as a hobby, he compiled lists of similar words and word groups, grouping them into a number of different categories
- it is based on the philosophical work by Leibniz in having a schema of ontological classes and their subdivisions
- there are six primary classes (1. words expressing abstract relations, 2. words relating to space, 3. words relating to matter, 4. words relating to intellectual faculties, 5. words relating to voluntary powers, 6. words relating to the sentiment and moral powers)
- these have numerous divisions and sections
- e.g. Class 1 has sections such as Existence, Relation, Quantity, Order, Number, Time, Change, Causation
- Existence includes Being, in the abstract; Being, in the concrete; Formal existence; Modal existence;
- the 1990 edition had 990 sections of groups of words in Part 1

#### 642–644 *Volition (I)*

unfit, inapplicable 643 adj. *inexpedient*; fit for nothing, unusable, unemployable; unqualified, inefficient 695 adj. *unskilful*; ineffective, ineffectual 161 adj. *impotent*; unserviceable, out of order; broken down, effete, past work, obsolete 127 adj. *antiquated*.  
*profitless*, loss-making, unprofitable, wasteful, ill-spent, in vain, losing; abortive 728 adj. *unsuccessful*; unrewarding, unrewarded, thankless; barren, sterile 172 adj. *unproductive*; worthless, good for nothing, valueless; rubbishy, trashy, unsaleable, dear at any price.

**Vb.** *be useless*, have no use, waste one's time, achieve no purpose; not help 702 vb. *hinder*; fall by the wayside 172 vb. *be unproductive*; go a-begging.

*waste effort*, labour the obvious; lose one's labour, labour in vain, flog a dead horse, cry for the moon; tinkert, paper over the cracks.

**642. Expedience** – N. *expedience*, good policy; advisability, desirability, suitability 640 n. *utility*; fitness, propriety 915 n. *dueness*; rule of expediency, convenience, pragmatism, utilitarianism, opportunism, time-serving; an expedient, pis aller 623 n. *contrivance*.

**Adj.** *expedient*, expeditious, advisable; desirable, worth-while; suitable 24 adj. *fit*; fitting, proper 913 adj. *right*; well-timed, opportune 137 adj. *timely*; politic 498 adj. *wise*; advantageous, profitable 640 adj. *useful*; convenient, workable, practical; qualified, cut out for; to the purpose, adapted to, applicable; handy, effective.

**Vb.** *be expedient*, speak to one's condition, come not amiss, serve the time, suit the occasion, besem, befit; expedite help 703 vb. *aid*; answer, produce results; work, do, serve, deliver the goods, fill the bill; profit, advantage, benefit 644 vb. *do good*.

**643. Inexpedience** – N. *inexpedience*, no answer, bad policy, counsel of despair, inadvisability, undesirability; unsuitability, unfitness 25 n. *inaptitude*; un-

timeliness 138 n. *intempestivity*; inconvenience, disadvantage, detriment.

**Adj.** *inexpedient*, better not, unadvisable, not recommended 924 adj. *disapproved*; ill-advised, impolitic 499 adj. *unwise*; inappropriate, unfitting, out of place, unseemly 916 adj. *unsuited*; unfit, unsuitable, inept 25 adj. *unapt*; unreasonable 138 adj. *ill-timed*; inconvenient, detrimental, disadvantageous 645 adj. *harmful*; unprofitable 641 adj. *useless*; unhelpful 702 adj. *hindering*.

**Vb.** *be inexpedient*, not fit, come amiss, won't do, won't wash, not answer; not help 641 vb. *be useless*; penalize, hurt 645 vb. *harm*; embarrass 700 vb. *be difficult*.

**644. Goodness** – N. *goodness*, soundness, quality, vintage; good points, redeeming feature; merit, desert, title to fame; excellence, eminence 34 n. *superiority*; virtue, worth, value; flawlessness 646 n. *perfection*; quintessence 1 n. *essence*; beneficence 897 n. *benevolence*, 933 n. *virtue*.  
*elite*, chosen few, chosen people; pick, prime, flower; cream, salt of the earth, pick of the bunch; crack troops, corps d'élite; top people 638 n. *bigwig*; top drawer 868 n. *nobility*.

*exceller*, nonpareil, prodigy, genius; superman, wonderman, wonder 646 n. *paragon*; one in a thousand, treasure, jewel 844 n. *gem*; gold, pure g.; chef-d'œuvre, collector's piece 694 n. *masterpiece*; record-breaker, best-seller, best ever; the goods, winner, fizzer, corker, knockout, hit, star, idol 890 n. *favourite*; the tops, top-notch, top seed, first-rater; champion, title-holder, world-beater 727 n. *victor*.

**Adj.** *excellent*, eximious; well-done, exemplary; good 933 adj. *virtuous*; above par 34 adj. *superior*; first-rate, alpha plus, surpassing; prime, quality, fine, superlative, most desirable; God's own, superlative; of the first water, rare, vintage, classic 646 adj. *perfect*; choice, select, handpicked, tested, exquisite; worthy, meritorious 915 adj. *deserving*; admirable, praiseworthy 923 adj. *ap-*

- in Part 2 (comprising 40% of the dictionary), words are arranged in alphabetical order like in a standard dictionary, but instead of a definition, users find a list of words that are synonyms or share the same meaning, together with the number of the section in which the word is grouped in Part 1

- after the entry of words with similar meanings, antonyms or words meaning the opposite are listed
- each entry also includes a notation if the word is a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb

<p><b>EXI</b></p> <p><b>exiguity</b> littleness 196 n.</p> <p><b>exile</b> exclusion 57 n. displacement 188 n.</p> <p><b>ejection</b> 300 n. outcaste 883 n. penalty 963 n.</p> <p><b>exist</b> be 1 vb. be present 189 vb. live 360 vb.</p> <p><b>existence</b> existence 1 n. presence 189 n. life 360 n.</p> <p><b>exit</b> doorway 263 n. departure 296 n. egress, outlet 298 n.</p> <p><b>exodus</b> departure 296 n. egress 298 n.</p> <p><b>ex officio</b> authoritative 733 adj.</p> <p><b>exoneration</b> forgiveness 909 n. acquittal 960 n.</p> <p><b>exorbitance</b> greatness 32 n. exaggeration 546 n.</p> <p><b>exorcism</b> malediction 899 n. sorcery 983 n.</p> <p><b>exorcist</b> sorcerer 983 n.</p> <p><b>exorcize</b> eject 300 vb. practise sorcery 983 vb.</p> <p><b>exordium</b> prelude 66 n. beginning 68 n.</p> <p><b>exterie</b> undisguised 522 adj.</p> <p><b>exotic</b> irrelation 10 n. extraneous 59 adj. unconformable 84 adj.</p> <p><b>horticultural</b> 370 adj.</p> <p><b>expand</b> lengthen 203 vb.</p>	<p><b>EXP</b></p> <p>be broad 205 vb. (see expansion)</p> <p><b>expanse</b> space 183 n. breadth 205 n.</p> <p><b>expansion</b> increase 36 n. expansion 197 n. diffuseness 570 n.</p> <p><b>expansionism</b> overstepping 306 n. governance 733 n.</p> <p><b>expansive</b> spacious 183 adj. broad 205 adj.</p> <p><b>expatriate</b> be diffuse 570 vb. be loquacious 581 vb.</p> <p><b>expatriate</b> exclude 57 vb. foreigner 59 n. eject 300 vb. outcaste 883 n.</p> <p><b>expatriation</b> seclusion 883 n.</p> <p><b>expect</b> expect 507 vb.</p> <p><b>expectant</b> future 124 adj. expectant 507 adj. beneficiary 776 n.</p> <p><b>expectation</b> probability 471 n. expectation 507 n. hope 852 n.</p> <p><b>expectations</b> diagnosis 915 n.</p> <p><b>expectorant</b> cathartic 658 n.</p> <p><b>expectorate</b> eruct 300 vb.</p> <p><b>expectoration</b> excretion 302 n.</p> <p><b>expedience</b> utility 640 n. expedience 642 n.</p> <p><b>expedient</b> operative 173 adj. contrivance 623 n.</p> <p><b>expedite</b> accelerate 277 vb. hasten 680 vb.</p> <p><b>expedition</b> velocity 277 n. haste 680 n.</p>	<p><b>EXP</b></p> <p>expel reject 607 vb. (see expulsion)</p> <p><b>expellic</b> outcaste 883 n.</p> <p><b>expend</b> pay 804 vb. expend 806 vb.</p> <p><b>expendable</b> superfluous 637 adj. unimportant 639 adj.</p> <p><b>expenditure</b> waste 634 n. expenditure 806 n.</p> <p><b>expense</b> (see expenditure)</p> <p><b>expensive</b> dear 811 adj.</p> <p><b>experience</b> meet with 154 vb. knowledge 490 n. wisdom 498 n. skill 694 n. feel 818 vb.</p> <p><b>experienced</b> matured 669 adj. expert 694 adj.</p> <p><b>experiences</b> biography 590 n.</p> <p><b>experiment</b> experiment 461 n., vb. essay 671 n.</p> <p><b>experimental</b> experimental 461 adj. speculative 618 adj.</p> <p><b>experimentalist</b> experimenter 461 n.</p> <p><b>experimentation</b> experiment 461 n.</p> <p><b>expert</b> knowing 490 adj. expert 694 adj. proficient, expert 696 n. expertise 822 n. skill 694 n.</p> <p><b>expiation</b> propitiation 941 n.</p> <p><b>expiration</b> respiration 352 n.</p> <p><b>expire</b> end 69 vb. elapse 111 vb.</p>	<p><b>EXP</b></p> <p>die 361 vb.</p> <p><b>explain</b> facilitate 701 vb. explain away confute 479 vb. disbelieve 486 vb. mistouch 535 vb.</p> <p><b>explanation</b> interpretation 520 n.</p> <p><b>explicative</b> pleonasm 570 n. scurriosity 899 n.</p> <p><b>explicable</b> intelligible 516 adj.</p> <p><b>explicit</b> meaningful 514 adj. intelligible 516 adj. perspicuous 567 adj.</p> <p><b>explode</b> be dispersed 75 vb. be brittle 330 vb. (see explosion)</p> <p><b>exploit</b> important matter 638 n. use 673 vb. be skilful 694 vb. success 727 n.</p> <p><b>exploitation</b> (see exploit)</p> <p><b>exploration</b> inquiry, search 459 n. discovery 484 n.</p> <p><b>exploratory</b> precursory 66 adj. experimental 461 adj.</p> <p><b>explore</b> (see exploration)</p> <p><b>explorer</b> inquirer 459 n. detector 484 n.</p> <p><b>explosion</b> bang 402 n. excitable state 822 n. anger 891 n.</p> <p><b>explosive</b> violent 176 adj. propellant 287 n. combustible 385 adj. dangerous 661 adj. explosive 723 n.</p>
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## Longman Language Activator

- this type of dictionary has a special access system
- assuming that you have read the sentence such as:

A hostile army had taken control of the capital.

- and that you want to know more about the word *hostile*, you should look it up in the Activator and find it in its usual position, between *hostage* and *hostility*

<b>host</b>	PARTY 4, PRESENT/INTRODUCE A SHOW 1, 2
<b>host: a host of</b>	LOT/A LARGE NUMBER OR AMOUNT 2
<b>host/hostess</b>	PARTY 5
<b>hostage</b>	KEEP SB IN A PLACE 4
<b>hostile</b>	AGAINST/OPOPOSE 1, DIFFICULT 9, ENEMY 2, UNFRIENDLY 1
<b>hostility</b>	AGAINST/OPOPOSE 3
<b>hot</b>	HOT 1, 2, 5, 8, HOT TASTE 1
<b>hot: be hot off the press</b>	NEW 3
<b>hot: burning hot</b>	HOT 1
<b>hot: get hot/warm/hotter/warmer</b>	HOT 11
<b>hot cakes: be selling like hot cakes</b>	SELL 15
<b>hot potato: be a hot potato</b>	DIFFICULT 5

- however, the entry does not give you the meaning of hostile, as in an ordinary dictionary, but suggests four strong ideas related to the meaning of hostile (in capital letters)
- these names for ideas or concepts are called ‘Key Words’
- for hostile they are: AGAINST/OPPOSE 1, DIFFICULT 9, ENEMY 2, UNFRIENDLY 1
- our sentence is about an army, so the Key Word to look at in this case is probably ENEMY
- on the production side, users should start with the key word related to the idea they want to express
- if you are looking for the expression meaning ‘to walk very softly and stealthily on the tips of the toes, not to be heard,’ the best guess is that it should be under the key word *walk*, as it is a manner of walking
- what we find in the overview box under **walk** is, among other things, 8 ‘to walk quietly with light steps’

**WALK**

- 1 to walk
- 2 to walk very quickly
- 3 to walk slowly and in a relaxed way
- 4 to walk slowly because you are tired and have been walking for a long time
- 5 to walk slowly and with difficulty, for example because of illness, pain, or old age
- 6 to walk in an unsteady way
- 7 to walk with heavy, noisy steps
- 8 to walk quietly with light steps
- 9 to walk proudly
- 10 to walk around a place without any particular aim
- 11 to walk for exercise and enjoyment
- 12 to walk through water
- 13 ways of saying that a group of people, especially soldiers, walk together at the same speed
- 14 to walk carefully and slowly, for example because it is dark or the ground is not level
- 15 an occasion when you walk somewhere, especially for exercise or enjoyment
- 16 a single movement made when you are walking
- 17 the way someone walks
- 18 someone who is walking rather than travelling in a car, bus etc, especially in the city
- 19 to take a person or dog out and walk with them in order to give them exercise

- from there we go to Section 8 with *tiptoe* along with several other expressions like *pad*, *creep* or *sneak*

**8** to walk quietly with light steps

<b>pad</b>	<b>tiptoe</b>
<b>creep</b>	<b>sneak</b>

**pad** /pæd/ to walk quietly and steadily, without shoes or with soft shoes, or on a soft surface [v I]

**pad along/down/in etc** *Nurse Garcia padded ahead of the visitors down the long corridor.* | *The cat came padding softly across the kitchen floor and jumped into my lap.*

**creep** /kri:p/ to walk quietly, slowly, and carefully, especially so that no one notices you [v I]

**creep in/through/across etc** *Sara crept carefully down the stairs in the middle of the night and left the house.* | *Someone crept into the cloakroom and went through all our coats and bags.* | **creep up** (=creep towards) *I watched the cat creep up behind a bird.*

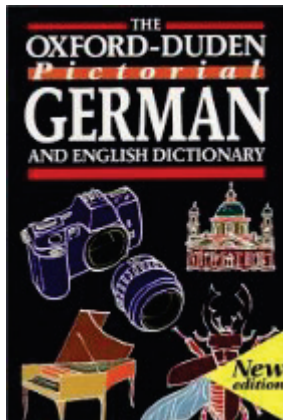
**tiptoe** /'tiptəʊ/ to walk on the front part of your feet but not on your heels, because you want to avoid making any noise [v I]

**tiptoe past/through/around etc** *Bobby tiptoed past his daughter's bedroom so as not to wake her.* | *They tiptoed from room to room, afraid to speak above a whisper.*

**sneak** /sni:k/ to walk quietly, trying to hide from someone, especially because you are doing something wrong and do not want to be caught [v I]

**sneak in** *The thieves sneaked in when the guard had his back turned.* | *Molly snuck in through the back yard so her parents wouldn't wake up and see how late it was.* | **sneak off** *We tried to sneak off from work early.*

Pictorial dictionaries



**6 Vegetables**

1. (head of) cauliflower  
 2. broccoli  
 3. cabbage  
 4. brussels sprouts  
 5. watercress  
 6. lettuce  
 7. escarole  
 8. spinach  
 9. herb(s)  
 10. celery  
 11. artichoke  
 12. (ear of) corn  
     a. cob  
 13. kidney bean(s)  
 14. black bean(s)  
 15. string bean(s)  
 16. lima bean(s)  
 17. pea(s)  
     a. pod  
 18. asparagus

## Dictionaries of culture

Franco-

514

the CIVIL WAR (1936–39). Many people saw him as a DICTATOR who kept control of the country by force.

**Franko-** see WORD FORMATION

**frank** /fræŋk/ *adj* often *appr* open and direct in speech or manner; plain and honest and not trying to hide the truth: *He's an extremely frank person.* | *If you want my frank opinion, I don't think the plan will succeed.* | *To be perfectly frank (with you), I think you have very little chance of getting the job.* — see also FRANKLY — *ness* *n* [U] : *I appreciate your frankness.* | *with refreshing frankness*

**frank<sup>2</sup>** *n* *AmE* (short for) FRANKFURTER

**frank<sup>3</sup>** *v* [T] *BrE* to print a sign on (a letter) to show that the charge for posting has been paid. *Companies that send out a lot of letters save time by using a franking machine.* | *franked envelopes* — see also POSTAGE METRE

**Frank, Anne** (1929–45) a Jewish girl from the Netherlands who died in a NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP. Her *Diary of a Young Girl* tells the story of her family while they lived in hiding.

**Frankenstein** /'fræŋkɪnstaj̃/ a MOVIE, by Mary Shelley, which tells the story of a scientist, called Frankenstein, who makes a creature by joining together bits of dead bodies and then brings it to life by passing an electric current through its body. The creature is gentle at first, but later becomes violent and attacks its maker. People often call the creature Frankenstein. The story is very popular and has been made into many films.

**Frankfurt** /'fræŋkfɜːrt/ an industrial city and port in W Germany — **Frankfurter** *n*

**frankfurter** /'fræŋkfɜːtər/ *n* also **frank**, **Wiener** *AmE* *infml* — a small reddish smoked SAUSAGE, used esp. in HOT DOGS

**frankincense** /'fræŋkɪnsens/ *n* [U] a sticky substance obtained from certain trees which is burnt to give a sweet smell, used esp. at religious ceremonies — see also GOLD, FRANKINCENSE, and MYRRH (GOLD)

**Franklin** /'fræŋklɪn/, *Ar-re-tha* /'trɪθə/ (1742–) an American singer, also known as The Queen of Soul. Her hits include *Chain of Fools* and *Respect*.

**Franklin, Ben-jam-in**

/'bendʒəmɪn/ (1706–90) an American politician, scientist and writer. He is known for his involvement in the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and for his writings, particularly his AUTOBIOGRAPHY and *Poor Richard's Almanack*, and for showing that lightning is a form of electricity by an experiment which involved flying a KITE during a storm.

**Benjamin Franklin**



**frankly** /'fræŋkli/ *adv* 1 in an open and honest manner 2 speaking honestly and plainly: *Frankly, I don't think your chances of getting the job are very good.*

**frantic** /'fræntɪk/ *adj* 1 in an uncontrolled state of feeling; wildly anxious, afraid, happy, etc.: *The mother was frantic when she heard that her child was missing.* | *That noise is driving me frantic.* (=making me go mad) 2 *infml* hurried, excited, and disorderly: *I've had a frantic rush to get my work done.* | *the frantic pace of modern life* — *ally* /klɪj/ *adv*

universities) a club of male students usu. living in the same house. Fraternities are named after Greek letters, and members are sometimes called Greeks. Most fraternities do work for CHARITY, and they are also known for their drinking parties. — see also RUSH\* (6), COMPANYSORORITY 3 [U] *fm* the state of being brothers, brotherly feeling

**frater-nize** also **-nise** *BrE* /'frætnaɪz/ -ɪz/ *v* [I] (with) 1 to meet and be friendly with someone as equals: *The teachers at the university tend not to fraternize with their students.* — compare SOCIALIZE (1) 2 *derog* to have friendly relations with members of an enemy nation *nization* /'frætənaɪ'zeɪʒən/ -ɪzən/ *n* [U] (with)

**frat-ri-cide** /'frætɪ'saɪd/ *n* 1 [U] *fm* the act of murdering one's brother or sister 2 [C] *tech* a person guilty of this crime — *cidal* /'frætɪ'saɪd/ *adj*

**Frau** /fraʊ/ *n* (used as a title for a German woman, esp. a married woman) *Frau Schmidt*

**fraud** /frɔːd/ *n* 1 [C,U] (an act of) deceitful behaviour for the purpose of making money, which may be punishable by law: *She got a five-year jail sentence for fraud.* | *He carried out a number of frauds on trusting people who lent him money.* 2 [C] *derog* someone or something that is not what they claim or are claimed to be: *He said he was an insurance salesman, but later she discovered he was a fraud.*

**Fraud Squad** /'frɔːdskwɔːd/ a special part of the police force in London who examine fraud in businesses

**fraud-u-lent** /'frɔːdjuːlənt/ *adj* deceitful; got or done by fraud: *They obtained the top-secret information by fraudulent means.* — *ly* *adv* — *lence* *n* [U]

**fraught** /frɔːt/ *adj* 1 [F+with] full of something unpleasant: *The expedition through the jungle was fraught with difficulties and danger.* 2 *infml* troubled by anxieties; very TENSE

**fräulein** also **Fraülein** /'frɔɪlɪn/ a German unmarried woman

**fray** /freɪ/ *v* [I,T] 1 to (cause to) have loose threads developing: *Constant rubbing had frayed his shirt cuffs.* | *This dress material frays very quickly when you cut it.* | *The electric cord is fraying and could be dangerous to handle.* 2 to cause (a person's temper, nerves, etc.) to become worn out: *After spending a day with screaming children, her nerves were completely frayed.* | *Tempers began to fray in the hot weather.*

**fray<sup>2</sup>** *n* [I] *lit* a fight; battle: *He rushed into the fray.* (=joined fearlessly in the fighting) [fig] *Are you ready for the fray?* (=ready for action, ready to begin)

**Frazer** /'freɪzə/, **Sir James George** (1854–1941) a Scottish anthropologist (ANTHROPOLOGIST), best known for *The Golden Bough*, a study of magic and religion

**frizzle** /'frɪzəl/ *n* [SI] *infml* 1 a condition of being completely tired in body and mind, owing to hard work or other difficulties: *I've been frizzling round the shops all day, and I'm absolutely worn to a frizzle.* 2 a thoroughly burnt condition: *The forget about the pasta, it was frying, and it got burnt to a frizzle.* — *frizzle* *adj*

**FRB** /'ef ɑː 'biːl/ *abbr.* for FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

**FRCM** /'ef ɑː sɪ 'em/ *abbr.* for Fellow of the Royal College of Music

**FRCP** /'ef ɑː sɪ 'piː/ *abbr.* for Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians

**FRCS** /'ef ɑː sɪ 'es/ *abbr.* for Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons

## Dictionaries of slang and jargon

Cav and Pag

40

unprepared; caught in an undignified or embarrassing position and without excuse. Since around 1920.

**Cav and Pag** the late 19th-century operas *Cavalleria Rusticana* (by Mascagni) and *Pagliacci* (by Leoncavallo), which form an almost invariable double bill.

**celeb**, *n.* celebrity, as in *you see a lot of celebs on Ken High Street.*

**celeb**, *adj.* celebrated, famous, as in *such celeb clients as Princess Margaret.*

**certified** certified as insane, as in *it's time you were certified*, addressed to a person who is acting the fool or who has been exceptionally stupid.

**chain-smoke** to smoke incessantly, often lighting the next cigarette from the one before. 20th century.

**chair, the** 1 the electric chair, used to execute criminals. Adopted from the USA by 1931 2 referring to the person whose turn it is to buy the drinks, as in *are you in the chair?* Later 20th century.

**chalk and talk** old-fashioned formal teaching methods in which the teacher writes on the blackboard and addresses the whole class at once, as opposed to the use of other visual aids and more child-centred activities.

**chalkie** a school teacher. Since around 1930.

**champ** a champion. From around 1915.

**chambers** champagne. Since around 1920. The term was originally associated with Oxford undergraduates and the smart young set.

**chancer** a person who takes chances or foolish risks; an unscrupulous opportunist. Since the 1920s.

**chap** a man, a fellow. From around 1715. An abbreviation of *chapman*, in the early (or dialectal) sense of 'customer'. The term *chapsess* is sometimes used as a jocular feminine form, as in *chaps and chapsess.*

**chapel** Nonconformist, as opposed to Anglican. Often used disparagingly or snobbishly, as in *she doesn't have much to do with the people next door: they're chapel.* 20th century.

**char** tea, as in *a cup of char* (or *a cuppa char*), a cup of tea. Since the late 19th century. From the Chinese *chá*, tea.

**charge** 1 a charge nurse, the nurse in charge of a ward or set of wards; the male equivalent of a sister. 2 marijuana. Since around 1943. Referring to the thrill or kick that the drug produces.

**charged up** under the influence of drugs. Drug users' slang. Used in the USA since before 1922.

**chariot** a car. Since around 1945.

**charlie** or **charley** 1 a fool, as in *I felt a right charlie.* Originally Cockney slang; in general use since the late 1940s. Short for *Charlie* (or *Charley*) *Hunt*, rhyming slang for 'cunt'. 2 cocaine. Drug users' slang. Adopted from the USA, probably in the 1970s.

