Record Nr. UNINA9910818806703321 Autore Ogilvie Sarah **Titolo** Words of the world: a global history of the Oxford English dictionary / / Sarah Ogilvie [[electronic resource]] Cambridge:,: Cambridge University Press,, 2013 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-316-08983-5 1-139-79404-3 1-139-77665-7 1-139-78268-1 1-139-12904-X 1-107-25447-7 1-139-77969-9 1-283-74145-8 1-139-77817-X Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xvii, 241 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Classificazione LAN009000 423.09 Disciplina Soggetti Encyclopedias and dictionaries - History and criticism English language - Foreign countries English language - Foreign words and phrases English language - Lexicography English language - Etymology Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Machine generated contents note: 1. Entering the OED; 2. A global dictionary from the beginning; 3. James Murray and words of the world; 4. James Murray and the Stanford Dictionary controversy; 5. William Craigie, Charles Onions, and the mysterious case of the vanishing tramlines; 6. Robert Burchfield and words of the world in the OED Supplements; 7. Conclusion. Most people think of the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) as a distinctly Sommario/riassunto British product. Begun in England 150 years ago, it took more than 60 years to complete and, when it was finally finished in 1928, the British prime minister heralded it as a 'national treasure'. It maintained this

image throughout the twentieth century, and in 2006 the English public voted it an 'Icon of England', alongside Marmite, Buckingham Palace and the bowler hat. However, this book shows that the dictionary is not as 'British' as we all thought. The linguist and lexicographer, Sarah Ogilvie, combines her insider knowledge and experience with impeccable research to show that the OED is in fact an international product in both its content and its making. She examines the policies and practices of the various editors, applies qualitative and quantitative analysis, and finds new OED archival materials in the form of letters, reports and proofs. She demonstrates that the OED, in its use of readers from all over the world and its coverage of World English, is in fact a global text.