
KAZUO DOHI TETSUO OSADA
JUNKO SUGIMOTO KAZUYUKI URATA

1. Introduction

Two thousand eleven saw the publication of two concise dictionaries from Oxford University Press: *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English*, 1911 FIRST EDITION (COD1), and *Concise Oxford English Dictionary*, Twelfth Edition (COED12). The former is the centenary edition of the original, with a new introduction by David Crystal in the front matter. The latter is said to be the twelfth edition, following the eleventh (COED11) in 2004 and the tenth (COD10) in 1999.

The installments in this journal by Dohi et al. (2001, 2004, 2008) show that COD1 had a significant influence on the development of bilingual (English-Japanese) dictionaries, especially in the first half of the last century. That is why CODs were the focus of attention in the lexicographic circles in Japan; a detailed review of COD6 (1976) by Nakao et al. (1977) in this journal, and the one on COD8 (1990) by Higashi et al. (1992) in *International Journal of Lexicography*, for example. Little attention, in contrast, has been paid to CODs in Europe and the U.S. as far as the dictionary review is concerned.

The descriptions in COED12/11 and COD10 have been different from the previous editions', because COED12/11 and COD10 are compiled based on their voluminous cousin, *Oxford Dictionary of English 3* (ODE3) (2010) and its previous editions ODE2 (2003) and NODE (1998) respectively. Stevenson’s preface in COED12 says, “In producing this edition we have been able to draw on the language
research and analysis carried out for the third edition of the groundbreaking *Oxford Dictionary of English*, which was published in 2010. . . the twelfth edition benefits from the innovative principles and methodology devised for its larger cousin” (vii).

*COED12* contains Preface, One hundred years of the Concise Oxford Dictionary, Introduction, Guide to the use of the dictionary, Abbreviations and symbols, Note on trademarks and proprietary terms in the front matter, and Reference section in the middle. Our analysis will focus on *COED* text: the differences of description between the twelfth and its larger cousin, and, where necessary, the previous editions of *COD* or *COED*. This will enable us to make clearer what is new or omitted in the new version. Close attention will be paid to entries, pronunciation, sense description, examples, labels, grammar, usage notes, and etymology in the latest one. When necessary, reference will be made to its CD-ROM. It is crucial to bear in mind that *CODs* were, have been and are compiled for native speakers; or in other words, a monolingual general purpose dictionary (GPD) and not the type of monolingual learners’ dictionaries (MLD).

2. **Entries**

In this section, we look at entries in *COED12* in comparison with its predecessors, *COED11* and *COED10*, and its “larger cousin,” *ODE3*. As for the three editions of the *COEDs*, our research is not limited to their print versions but also their CD-ROM counterparts.

2.1. **Sampled data**

The contents of our sample material is shown in Table 2.1, in which the scope of sampled pages and main entries is illustrated together with the number of main entries included in each dictionary. We first pick up main and run-on entries (labeled as derivatives, phrasal verbs, and phrases) in six pages from every multiple of 100 (100, 200, 300, and so on) in the print version of *COED12*, which forms the basis of the scope of our sample material. Then we compare entries in four dictionaries within the same scope. Thus, we investigate main

and run-on entries in three editions of the *COED* print versions and the *COED* CD versions, and main entries in the *ODE3* print version.

Table 2.1 Coverage of sample material in *COEDs* and *ODE3* print versions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Main Entries</th>
<th>COED12</th>
<th>COED11</th>
<th>COED10</th>
<th>ODE3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[from] [to]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-105</td>
<td>bailment bank</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-205</td>
<td>caliper candlepower</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-305</td>
<td>confer Conservative</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Judaism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400-405</td>
<td>different DipHE</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-505</td>
<td>exocrine extrados</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600-605</td>
<td>GIF glide</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700-705</td>
<td>hyper -ible</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800-805</td>
<td>lamplight last offices</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900-905</td>
<td>methylbenzene Middx</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000-1005</td>
<td>one-horse town oppressive</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100-1105</td>
<td>playa pluralism</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200-1205</td>
<td>receivership red flag</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300-1305</td>
<td>sebaceous cyst seldom</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400-1405</td>
<td>spur gear stagger</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-1505</td>
<td>third age thumb nut</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600-1605</td>
<td>vaporetto Venn diagram</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of main entries in each dictionary is shown in the bottom row of Table 2.1. As a result, in terms of the number of pages, our sample material (96 pages in total) corresponds to approximately 5.7% of the total number of pages (1,682 pages) in *COED12*. Thus, the estimated number of main entries in *COED12* obtained by a simple calculation is 53,018. Note also that *COED12* is 70% of the size of *ODE3*.

Table 2.2 shows the number of run-on entries picked up from the three editions of *COEDs* within the scope of our sample material.25
Table 2.2 Number of run-on entries in COED print versions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>COED12</th>
<th>COED11</th>
<th>COED10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DERIVATIVES</td>
<td>1,212 (756)</td>
<td>1,277 (776)</td>
<td>1,271 (773)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHRASAL VERBS</td>
<td>49 (6)</td>
<td>49 (6)</td>
<td>48 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHRASES</td>
<td>183 (94)</td>
<td>180 (93)</td>
<td>173 (88)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,444</td>
<td>1,506</td>
<td>1,492</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Again, a simple calculation reveals that the number of run-on entries in COED12 is estimated to be 25,300. When we compare COED12 with COED11, we should note that, although the number of phrasal verbs remains the same, and that of phrases increases by 3, the number of entries in the category derivatives actually decreases by 65 (approximately 5% of the derivative entries in COED11). We will return to this topic later in this section.

2.2. COED12 entries compared with entries in COED11 and COED10

2.2.1. Numerical entries and symbols

COED12 offers a list of entries which begin with Arabic numerals for the first time in its series. The list is given before the dictionary’s A-Z part under the title “NUMERICAL ENTRIES.” The following 12 entries are on the list:

3G, 4to, 4WD, 007, 8vo, 20/20, 24/7, 101, 404, 9/11, 911, 999

Of these entries, 007, 101, 404, 9/11, 911, and 999 are not included in COED11, thus newly added in COED12. 3G, 4to, 4WD, 8vo, and 24/7 move from the COED11 A-Z part to the COED12 Numerical Entries list—they are not in the COED12 A-Z part any more. 20/20 is given in the COED11 A-Z part as “twenty-twenty (also 20/20)” and the same is true in the COED12; it is still in the A-Z part as well as in the Numerical Entries list. For reasons unknown, COED12 gives a cross-reference note “See also twenty-twenty, Twenty20” only to this entry on the list.

Concerning the introduction of the Numerical Entries list, it must
be noted here that a few problems arise if we use the CD version of COED12. First, we cannot type numerals in the “quick search” slot, which serves as the standard query reception part. Second, although the alternative “advanced search” accepts numerals, since these entries have moved out of the A-Z part, we end up getting the “NOT FOUND” reply. The COED11 software also rejects numerals in its “quick search” slot, but we can look up entries with numerals using its “advanced search” function since these entries are in the A-Z part.

COED12 also gives a list of symbols before its A-Z body part. The list gives symbols and their meanings. In the main A-Z part, some entries give corresponding symbols as in section mark and ditto, but some other entries like copyright, euro, and pound are given without symbols. It is obvious that the best solution would be to illustrate every symbol in the main A-Z part in addition to providing a comprehensive list of symbols. If this cannot be achieved, and some symbols are missing in the A-Z part, then there should be some sort of cross-reference to the list, which gives the symbols themselves; then, the dictionary functions as an organic whole.

2.2.2. Main entries

As we have seen in Table 2.1, the number of main entries in COED12 differs little from that of COED11. Our word-to-word matching reveals that the same is true of the contents of the two dictionaries. If we are to exclude the cases of some orthographic differences like the use of uppercase/lowercase letters and the choice of hyphenated/separated/solid compounds, COED12 newly introduces the following 16 main entries within the scope of our sample material:

bajillion, bakkie, ballgown, call-in, cameraman, glamping, IBAN, landing page, lap steel, microblogging, microlending, microsite, recessionista, reconvict, redbush, redesignate

cameraman is elevated from a run-on entry in camera under the category derivatives in COED11, thus the number of true newly-introduced entries is to be 15. bajillion, glamping, landing page,
and recessionista are not even included in ODE3, of which glamping and recessionista in particular are claimed to be new coinages with the notation of “C21” in its origin etymological information. Since ODE2 has bakkie and cameraman, it must be noted that 10 out of 16 entries above are those which are also newly added to ODE3. The following 8 entries are deleted in COED12, all of which, however, are still included in ODE3:

- balloon whisk, IBA, microinstruction, SRA, SSAFA, SSRC, threequel, vapourware

A note must be made on two entries, namely, 3G and B & B, which are included in our sample material from COED11, but not in the one from COED12. The reason why 3G disappears in our COED12 sample material is rather simple; it moves to the Numerical Entries list we have discussed earlier. The case of B & B needs some explanation. COED12 moves B & B from its COED11 position between bandanna and bandbox to the new one between b and BA; COED11 interprets “&” as “and” and lists entries with the symbol as if it is spelled “and,” but COED12 considers “&” as one of the symbols, which usually come before the letter A when they are sorted on computers. Thus, B & B comes before BA, but D and C, for example, is listed between dancing girl and dandelion. When we briefly check how entries are sorted in other Oxford dictionaries at hand, the same method is employed in Oxford Advanced American Dictionary for Learners of English (2011. Print.), but not in OALD8, Pocket Oxford English Dictionary (10th ed. 2005. Print.), and ODE3. In terms of main entries, COED12 introduces 16 new items and deletes 10 items, 2 of which, 3G and B & B, still exist in COED12, but they are listed outside the scope of our sample material.

Some orthographic differences are observed between COED11 and COED12. For example, COED11 gives Balthazar, for “a very large wine bottle, equivalent in capacity to sixteen regular bottles,” while COED12 gives balthazar for the same sense. Table 2.3 is a list of entries, which demonstrate some orthographic differences between
COED11 and COED12. It is intriguing to note that exactly the same orthographic preferences are employed in their larger cousins; thus, COED12 and ODE3 employ the same orthography, and the same is true with both COED11 and ODE2. In other words, COED12 follows the orthographic changes employed in the ODE series.

Table 2.3 Orthographic preferences between COED12 and COED11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COED12 &amp; ODE3</th>
<th>COED11 &amp; ODE2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>balthazar</td>
<td>Balthazar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bandana</td>
<td>bandanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conman</td>
<td>con man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exorcise</td>
<td>exorcize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expo</td>
<td>Expo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoallergenic</td>
<td>hypo-allergenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lascar</td>
<td>Lascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plea bargaining</td>
<td>plea-bargaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secretary general</td>
<td>Secretary General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seed corn</td>
<td>seedcorn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.3. Run-on entries

The three editions of COEDs offer three types of run-on entries: phrasal verbs, phrases, and derivatives. In terms of the entries in phrasal verbs, we see no difference between COED12 and COED11. As for phrases, all the COED11 entries in this category are also given in COED12, and the following 3 entries are newly added:

an open book (in open), not best pleased (in pleased), red mist (in red)

an open book and not best pleased are not included in ODE2, and newly added to ODE3; but red mist is not given in either of the dictionaries.

Contrary to entries in these two categories, entries in derivatives show a rather remarkable change. COED12 excludes 70 entries of the COED11 derivatives, of which only 1 entry, cameraman, is elevated to the main entry in COED12. The deleted 69 entries are shown below:
balefulness (in baleful), ballooner (in balloon),
balneologist (in balneology), conferrable (in confer),
connaturally (in connatural), connubially (in connubial),
diffractively (in diffract), diminishable (in diminish),
exonerative (in exonerate), expendably (in expendable),
extemporariness (in extemporary),
extenuatory (in extenuate), extoler (in extol),
extolment (in extol), extorter (in extort), giftable (in gift),
gleety (in gleet), hyperaesthetic (in hyperaesthesis),
hyperimmunized (in hyperimmune),
hyperlipaemic (in hyperlipaemia),
hyperparasitic (in hyperparasite), hypocorism (in hypocoristic),
hypocycloidal (in hypocycloid), hypogenic (in hypogene),
hypogonadic (in hypogonadism),
hypoparathyroid (in hypoparathyridism),
hypsographical (in hypsography), lanceted (in lancet),
languisher (in languish), lappeted (in lappet),
larcener (in larceny), larkiness (in lark²), lassoer (in lasso),
mezzotinter (in mezzotint), miasmically (in miasma),
micrographics (in micrograph), micronizer (in micronize),
microphagic (in microphagous),
microtechnological (in microtechnology),
micrurgical (in micrurgy), ontogenically (in ontogeny),
open-handedly (in open-handed),
operativeness (in operative), recreantly (in recreant),
recumbently (in recumbent), recusance (in recusant),
secundly (in secund), secureness (in secure),
sedentarily (in sedentary),
segmentalization (or segmentalisation) (in segmental),
segmentalize (or segmentalise) (in segmental),
segmentally (in segmental), seicentist (in seicento),
seismical (in seismic), seismographical (in seismograph),
squinter (in squint), squiredom (in squire),
stageability (in stage), threnodist (in threnody),
throttler (in throttle), vaporable (in vaporize),
vaporousness (in vapour), vapourish (in vapour),
variolar (in variola), varletry (in varlet),
vegetativeness (in vegetative),
velarize or velarise (in velar), venerableness (in venerable),
venereological (in venereology)

Of these 69 entries, ballooner, extolment, giftable, larkiness, and lassoer are included neither in ODE2 nor in ODE3\textsuperscript{8}, but the other 64 entries are present in ODE2 and absent in ODE3. That is, COED12 follows ODE3 in terms of the deletion of entries in the category derivatives. In our sample material, 5 derivatives are newly added to COED12:

- campness (in camp\textsuperscript{2}), microblog (in microblogging),
- microlender (in microlending), reconviction (in reconvict),
- redesignation (in redesignate)

Note that these derivatives, with the exception of campness, are headed by the newly introduced main entries. When we look at the changes between COED10 and COED11 in terms of run-on entries under the category derivatives, we see 14 COED10-only derivatives, that is, entries deleted in COED11, and 34 COED11-only entries, that is, entries newly added to COED11\textsuperscript{9}. In light of this, it is noteworthy that as many as 69 derivatives from COED11 have been deleted.

2.3. COED12 print version and COED12 CD version

A comparison between the print version and the CD version of COED12 yields an interesting and somewhat unexpected result. As for COED10 and COED11, we see no differences, within our sample material, between the two media in terms of the contents of entries. Thus, we do not find any cases in which a certain entry found in the print version is absent in the CD version, and a certain entry in the CD version is absent in the print version; they include exactly the same entries. However, as for COED12, it turns out that the CD version contains entries which are not given in the print version. Thus, all entries in the print version are present in its CD counterpart, but not the other way around. The following 6 main entries in the CD version are missing in the print version:

- balloon whisk, IBA, microinstruction, SSRC, threequel,
- vapourware
Notice that these entries form a subset of those COED11 main entries which are deleted in COED12. In the end, only 2 entries, that is, SRA and SSAFA, are excluded from the original COED11 main entries in the COED12 CD version.

Recall that 69 run-on entries in the derivatives category in COED11 are absent in the COED12 print version. However, 66 of them survive in the COED12 CD version, leaving only the following 3 entries missing:

\[ \text{extolment (in } \text{extol), larkiness (in } \text{lark}^2, \text{ lassoer (in } \text{lasso)} \]

In the category of phrasal verbs, we have "plug the gap (or gaps)" in plug, which is only found in the COED12 CD version. Unlike those run-on entries in derivatives mentioned above, this phrasal verb is not included in COED11. In fact, ODE2 does not have this entry, but ODE3 does. Thus, it should be noted that, while the COED12 print version contains exactly the same phrasal verbs as COED11, its CD version incorporates a new phrasal verb into it. As for entries in the category phrases, we find no difference between the two media.

2.4. COED12 entries compared with ODE3

As we have seen in Table 2.1, ODE3 contains 1.4 times as many main entries as COED12. A simple comparison between the entries in both dictionaries reveals that 1,082 ODE3 entries are missing in COED12\(^{10}\). About half of them, that is, 497 entries, begin with upper-case letters, which indicates that they are of proper-noun origin or proper names themselves.

However, when we consider the difference in the sizes of these two dictionaries, more intriguing are the reverse cases, in which entries included in COED12 are missing in ODE3. As we have already pointed out, the following 4 new entries in COED12 are not included in ODE3 (and not in ODE2, either):

\[ \text{bajillion, glamping, landing page, recessionista} \]

The next 7 entries in COED12 are also members of COED11 main
entries, but missing in ODE3 (and not in ODE2, either). GLB, gleno­
umeral, and microgreens, in particular, are first introduced in COED11. Thus, we might be able to claim that these entries are somehow specific or characteristic to COEDs:

GLB, glenohumeral, microgreens, Connecticuter, open mind, pluke, stable door

Four entries below are given in COED10, COED11, and ODE2, but not in ODE3. In other words, they are deleted in ODE3, but survive in COED12.

baldmoney, balibuntal, cancelbot, conglobulate

In Table 2.3, we have seen some cases in which COED12 observes orthographic preferences employed in ODE3, but it is not always the case as we can see in Table 2.4. Table 2.4 shows how certain entries are spelled differently in terms of hyphenation, singular/plural, and capitalization between the two dictionaries. Table 2.4 also shows that COED12 inherits its orthographic preferences from COED11, which changes the representation of some entries, that is, player-piano, gipsy, plexiglas, and vaseline, when it is revised from COED10.

Table 2.4 Orthographic preferences A (hyphenation, singular/plural, capitalization)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>COED12</th>
<th>ODE3</th>
<th>COED11</th>
<th>ODE2</th>
<th>COED10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyphenation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extra-curricular</td>
<td>extracurricular</td>
<td>COED12</td>
<td>COED12</td>
<td>COED12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open concept</td>
<td>open-concept</td>
<td>COED12</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>player piano</td>
<td>player-piano</td>
<td>COED12</td>
<td>ODE3</td>
<td>ODE3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular/Plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoglossal nerves</td>
<td>hypoglossal nerve</td>
<td>COED12</td>
<td>ODE3</td>
<td>COED12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vascular plants</td>
<td>vascular plant</td>
<td>COED12</td>
<td>ODE3</td>
<td>COED12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitalization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gipsy</td>
<td>gipsy</td>
<td>COED12</td>
<td>ODE3</td>
<td>ODE3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open college</td>
<td>Open College</td>
<td>COED12</td>
<td>ODE3</td>
<td>COED12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plexiglas</td>
<td>plexiglas</td>
<td>COED12</td>
<td>ODE3</td>
<td>ODE3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaseline</td>
<td>vaseline</td>
<td>COED12</td>
<td>ODE3</td>
<td>ODE3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In some cases where \textit{ODE3} gives two representations to its entries in the manner of \textbf{"REPRESENTATION 1 (also REPRESENTATION 2),"} \textit{COED12} employs the \textit{ODE3}'s secondary option as its representation of entries, rather than the first ones. For example, in Table 2.5, you can see that \textit{COED12} uses the form of \textit{ballpoint pen} as its entry orthography, while \textit{ODE3} provides the form as its secondary option and uses alternative \textit{ballpoint} as the dictionary's primary representation of the entry. Note that \textit{COED11} changes the \textit{COED10} spelling of \textit{oojah} to \textit{oojamaflip}, and that \textit{COED12} inherits its orthographic preferences from \textit{COED11}.

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\caption{Orthographic preferences B (alternative representation)}
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
\hline
\textit{COED12} & \textit{ODE3} & \textit{COED11} & \textit{ODE2} & \textit{COED10} \\
\hline
ballpoint pen & ballpoint (also ballpoint pen) & \textit{COED12} & \textit{ODE3} & \textit{COED12} \\
calotype process & calotype (also calotype process) & \textit{COED12} & \textit{ODE3} & \textit{COED12} \\
cambazola & cambazola (also cambazola) & \textit{COED12} & \textit{ODE3} & \textit{COED12} \\
digastric muscle & digastric (also digastric muscle) & \textit{COED12} & \textit{ODE3} & \textit{COED12} \\
oojamaflip & oojah (also oojamaflip) & \textit{COED12} & \textit{ODE3} & \textit{ODE3} \\
open-topped & open-top (also open-topped) & \textit{COED12} & \textit{ODE3} & \textit{COED12} \\
thornback ray & thornback (also thornback ray) & \textit{COED12} & \textit{ODE3} & \textit{COED12} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

Unlike \textit{ODE3}, \textit{COED12} does not contain the exact names of countries and the places in its A-Z body part\textsuperscript{12}. Instead, it gives corresponding adjectives as its main entries, which results in differences in the items on the lists of main entries in each dictionary. As you can see in Table 2.6, \textit{COED12} offers the adjective \textbf{Bangladeshi}, while \textit{ODE3} gives the corresponding noun form \textbf{Bangladesh} as their main entries. In our sample material, we identify 14 instances of such pairs.
Table 2.6  Treatment of names of countries and places

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COED12 Main entry</th>
<th>ODE3 Main entry</th>
<th>Run-on entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balkan</td>
<td>Balkans</td>
<td>Balkan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroonian</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Cameroonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canaanite</td>
<td>Canaan</td>
<td>Canaanite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Canadian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibizan</td>
<td>Ibiza</td>
<td>Ibizan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laotian</td>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Laotian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laplander</td>
<td>Lapland</td>
<td>Laplander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Mexican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigander</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Michigander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontarian</td>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>Ontarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lankan</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Sri Lankan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thradian</td>
<td>Thracian</td>
<td>Thradian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuelan</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Venezuelan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other than the entries concerning the names of the countries and the places, we confirm 3 COED12 main entries which are run-on entries in ODE3 (Table 2.7)\(^{13}\).

Table 2.7  COED12 main entries treated as run-on entries in ODE3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COED12</th>
<th>ODE3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Midas touch</strong></td>
<td>PHRASES in <strong>Midas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>one-horse town</strong></td>
<td>PHRASES in <strong>one-horse</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thuggish</strong></td>
<td>DERIVATIVES in <strong>thug</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.5. Summary

In this section, we have examined entries in COED12 mainly from the following three perspectives: (1) comparison between COED12 and its predecessors, COED10 and COED11 (Section 2.2); (2) comparison between the COED12 print version and its CD counterpart (Section 2.3); (3) comparison between COED12 and ODE3 (Section 2.4).

In Section 2.2, we have shown that word-by-word matching among entries in COED12, COED11 and COED10 highlights the deletion of
COED11 derivatives in COED12. Admitting that COED11 examined in this section is a revised edition, that is, it could contain more entries than its original edition, we may, nonetheless, be able to claim that we have seen no big differences between COED11 and COED12 in terms of the members of main entries. In addition, when we look at run-on entries in COED11 and COED12, our research has revealed that the situation concerning phrasal verbs and phrases is basically the same as main entries, and we do not find any characteristic differences between the two dictionaries. However, a considerable change is observed in derivatives; we have seen that as many as 69 COED11 entries are deleted in COED12.

In Section 2.3, we have claimed that COED12 CD version shows a striking contrast to the CD versions of COED11 and COED10 in that it contains entries which are not listed in its print counterpart. In terms of the constituents of entries, the print versions and the CD versions provide exactly the same contents as for COED10 and COED11. Contrary to our expectation, COED12 lists different entries between the two media, and interestingly, the CD version keeps nearly all the entries from COED11 which are deleted in its printed counterpart.

In Section 2.4, we have indicated that, in relation to ODE3, COED12 displays two opposite attitudes toward entries it contains. On one hand, we see some signs in which COED12 follows ODE3. More than half of the new main entries in COED12 are those which are also newly added to ODE3, and COED12 modifies representation of some COED11 entries as if it just imitates the orthographic changes from ODE2 to ODE3. Moreover, out of 69 deleted derivatives in COED12, 64 entries are also deleted in ODE3; the remaining 5 entries are not included in ODE2 in the first place. On the other hand, however, in some other cases, we also see that COED12 does have a policy of its own. Thus, it actually contains entries which are not included in ODE3, and all the deleted main entries in COED12 still exist in ODE3. In addition to that, the orthographic preferences are not identical between the two, as we have seen in Tables 2.4 and 2.5. In all as far as the comparison of entries between COED12 and ODE3 is concerned, although the total
number of entries in COED12 is way surpassed by ODE3, it is clear that COED12 is not just an abridged version of ODE3.

(Section 2 by Osada)

3. Pronunciation

This section first reviews how the phonetic transcription schemata used in the CODs have changed since the first edition was published in 1911; next, in the latter half, it describes and discusses the phonetic transcription schema used in COED12 in comparison with those of the previous editions and of other Oxford dictionaries.

3.1. Review of the phonetic transcription schemata in the CODs

As mentioned in the Introduction, the CODs have undergone few major revisions. The following table summarizes those changes that have occurred in terms of the representation of pronunciation. The three NODE/ODEs are included, since they have strongly influenced the later CODs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dictionaries</th>
<th>Phonetic transcription</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>COD1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>COD2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>COD3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>COD4</td>
<td>Respelling and diacritics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>COD5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>COD6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>COD7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>COD8</td>
<td>IPA (Full headwords)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>COD9</td>
<td>IPA (Full headwords; some symbols adapted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>NODE</td>
<td>IPA (Portions of the headwords)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999/2002</td>
<td>COED10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>ODE2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>COED11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>ODE3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>COED12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As regards pronunciation, the most significant change was observed in the eighth edition, when the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) was first implemented. Previously, in the first through seventh editions, the CODs had used both respelling and diacritics; that is, pronunciations were shown by directly adding diacritics to each headword (e.g., cold), or by rewriting them in parentheses with special symbols when the spelling was irregular (e.g., do (dō)). This system emphasizes the correspondence between orthography and sounds. The preface to COD1 says that “the pronunciation of many words is omitted on the assumption that the reader is already familiar with the normal values of some letters and combinations” (vii). When the pronunciation cannot be predicted from the spelling, however, even basic everyday words are respelled.

This “respelling and diacritics” system saw revisions and improvements over time. Minor changes in COD6, for example, include areas such as the position of stress marks, the transcription of syllabic consonants, and the merger of the north and force vowels (Nakao et al. 1977: 147-148).

COD8 explains the change to the IPA in its preface as follows:

Of great importance is the use of the International Phonetic Alphabet, . . . newly adopted in this edition . . . in the interests of greater precision and consistency and to enable the guidance on pronunciation to be relevant internationally. At the same time the freeing of every headword from special marks and signs further enhances the straightforwardness of presentation which underlies all the changes introduced in this edition (vii).

The above excerpt clarifies the purposes of the shift to the IPA. The first was to improve precision and consistency. Nakao et al. (1977: 149) state that the pronunciations given in the CODs had until that point been prescriptive and conservative and that the basic reliance of the transcription on orthography had influenced pronunciation representation choices. The adoption of the IPA enabled more accurate transcription of the phonetic value of each sound, and ensured a one-to-one correspondence between symbols and sounds. Second, as Akasu et al. (2000: 62) point out, “it was very rare for dictionaries targeted at
native speakers to employ the IPA.” COD8 made the decision to switch to the IPA in order to be more useful in a larger international context, in which the IPA was more prevalent. Finally, the IPA allows simpler headwords to be used, in contrast to the use of diacritics on headwords, which was sometimes confusing and distracting for users.

The CODs have continued using IPA since the eighth edition, but two further changes have followed, the first in vowel symbols and the second in the scope of transcription. COD9 adopted different vowel symbols under the influence of Clive Upton, who joined the editorial staff at that time and who is also one of the editors of the *Oxford Dictionary of Pronunciation for Current English*. The new symbols will be explained in more detail in the following section.

With regard to the second change, both COD8 and COD9 give phonetic transcriptions to all headwords. In contrast, the tenth edition provides pronunciation for only some headwords, an approach which COED12 inherits and justifies in its introduction as follows: “Pronunciations are not given for ordinary, everyday words such as bake, baby, beach, bewilder, boastful, or budge, since it is assumed that native speakers of English do not, as a rule, have problems with the pronunciation of such words” (xxiii). This may be an example of the influence of NODE; in any case, it was maintained from COED10 onwards.

### 3.2. The phonetic transcription schema of COED12

This section focuses on the phonetic transcription schema used in COED12; C. Sangster was in charge of pronunciations for this edition. (She is also on the editorial staff of ODE3.)

#### 3.2.1. Model pronunciation

In the introduction to COED12, it is written that the pronunciations represent “the standard accent of English as spoken in the south of England (sometimes called Received Pronunciation or RP)” (xxiv). The dictionary thus transcribes exclusively British pronunciations; however, it occasionally refers to other accents in its usage notes, as in
the following example (214):

**USAGE** There are two possible pronunciations of the word *Caribbean*. The second, found in the US and the Caribbean itself, puts the stress on the -rib-, while the first, more familiar to most British people, puts the stress on the -be-.

Thus, the usage notes, which are also employed in *COED10*, *COED11*, and the *NODE/ODE*s, are sometimes used for tips on pronunciation. As pointed out in a prior analysis of *NODE*, the use of IPA symbols is avoided in the explanations (Akasu et al. 2000: 63).

### 3.2.2. Phonetic symbols

The phonetic transcription of a word, whenever it is provided, is given between slashes immediately after the headword. With regard to consonants, exactly the same set of symbols is used for *COD9*, *COED10/11/12*, and *ODE3*. The same set is even used in EFL dictionaries such as *OALDS*.

However, a number of differences are observed in the vowel symbols. The following table compares the vowel symbols used in the seven dictionaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Set 1</th>
<th>Set 2</th>
<th></th>
<th>Set 1</th>
<th>Set 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Set 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Set 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Set 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Set 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COD8</strong></td>
<td><strong>COD9, ODE3</strong></td>
<td><strong>COD8</strong></td>
<td><strong>COD9, ODE3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OALD8</strong></td>
<td><strong>COED10/11/12</strong></td>
<td><strong>OALD8</strong></td>
<td><strong>COED10/11/12</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRAP</strong></td>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>/a/</td>
<td><strong>FACE</strong></td>
<td>/eɪ/</td>
<td>/eɪ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRESS</strong></td>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>/ɛ/</td>
<td><strong>PRICE</strong></td>
<td>/aɪ/</td>
<td>/aɪ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOT</strong></td>
<td>/ɒ/</td>
<td>/o/</td>
<td><strong>CHOICE</strong></td>
<td>/ɔɪ/</td>
<td>/ɔɪ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STRUT</strong></td>
<td>/ʌ/</td>
<td>/ʌ/</td>
<td><strong>MOUTH</strong></td>
<td>/aʊ/</td>
<td>/aʊ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOOT</strong></td>
<td>/ʊ/</td>
<td>/ʊ/</td>
<td><strong>GOAT</strong></td>
<td>/oʊ/</td>
<td>/oʊ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KIT</strong></td>
<td>/ɪ/</td>
<td>/ɪ/</td>
<td><strong>NEAR</strong></td>
<td>/ɛ/</td>
<td>/ɛ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>START</strong></td>
<td>/ɑː/</td>
<td>/ɑː/</td>
<td><strong>SQUARE</strong></td>
<td>/ɛ/</td>
<td>/ɛ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NURSE</strong></td>
<td>/ɔː/</td>
<td>/ɔː/</td>
<td><strong>CURE</strong></td>
<td>/ʊɑ/</td>
<td>/ʊɑ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLEECE</strong></td>
<td>/iː/</td>
<td>/iː/</td>
<td><strong>COMMA</strong></td>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>/æ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THOUGHT</strong></td>
<td>/ɔː/</td>
<td>/ɔː/</td>
<td><strong>HAPPY</strong></td>
<td>/i/</td>
<td>/i/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOOSE</strong></td>
<td>/uː/</td>
<td>/uː/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As seen in the table, the symbols in COD8 and OALDS are identical, as are those in COD9, COED10/11/12, and ODE3. Five differences between the two sets are found, specifically the changes to /a, e, æ, i, o/. as described in more detail below. All of these are innovations introduced by Clive Upton, and used in Oxford dictionaries from 1993 onwards (Weiner and Upton 2000: 44), including COD9. The main purpose was to reflect “recent shifts in British English pronunciation” (Weiner and Upton 2000: 44).

First, the trap vowel is transcribed by /a/ instead of the conventional /æ/. In fact, Cruttenden (2008: 112) notes that in RP this vowel, which used to be closer to Cardinal Vowel No. 3 [ɛ], has recently become more open and is now closer to Cardinal Vowel No. 4 [a]. Similarly, [ɛ] is used for the dress vowel since, as Cruttenden (2008: 11) describes, it is closer to Cardinal Vowel No. 3 [ɛ] than to Cardinal Vowel No. 2 [ɛ]. According to Weiner and Upton (2000: 45), the starting point of the price vowel “has typically moved back and up, to a position occupied by the RP strut vowel.” This is why COED12 uses the symbol /aɪ/ and not /aɪ/. The fourth change is the use of /ei/ for the square vowel, a change which represents the monophthongization of the diphthong /eə/. Weiner and Upton (2000: 45) claim that the “simple long monophthong [e:] reproduces the mainstream sound accurately.” In COED12, this vowel is always transcribed /e:/ regardless of its position within words (cf. heir /ei/). The last change is the use of the symbol /əː/ instead of /æː/ for the nurse vowel; this is the only one that does not reflect a change in pronunciation.

However, not all phoneticians approve of Upton’s reforms. For example, Wells (2001) says it is advisable to keep /æ/ for the trap vowel, since the same change in quality has not happened in American and Australian English. He adds that the phonetic value of the symbol can always be redefined as the quality changes, and that is what is usually done for other symbols. He also disagrees with the idea of using separate symbols for the dress vowel and the first element of the face vowel, contending that they may confuse EFL learners. Third, Wells (2001) argues that the choice of /a/ as the starting point
of the price vowel does not correctly reflect RP; he claims that the starting point is similar to the start vowel, rather than the strut vowel. Fourth, although admitting the fact that monophthongization of the square vowel has now become the mainstream pronunciation, he argues that many English speakers nevertheless still use a diphthongal quality. Akasu et al. (2000: 64) also state that this vowel is less likely to be monophthongized in word-final positions, and thus that the use of /ɛ:/ word-finally is not appropriate. Last, Wells (2001) opposes the idea of using /ɔː/ for the nurse vowel because it results in the use of the same symbol for both the weak and strong vowels, which are not only different in their distribution but also in the range of phonetic realizations they allow.

Upton’s innovations are intended to correctly reflect the phonetic values of the current RP vowels. However, it should also be noted that many pronunciation changes are currently in progress. In addition, changing the symbols involves the risk that many people who are already familiar with the conventional set of English vowel symbols may find the new ones difficult to understand.

3.2.3. Other features

The four features that show variation among the later CODs will be explained in this section.

(i) Syllabic consonants: The same symbol has been used for syllabic consonants since the eighth edition. Although the symbol stays the same, the explanation has been slightly modified. In COD8, the explanation is rather vague saying “(a) signifies the indeterminate sound” (xxvi). The explanation becomes phonetically more accurate from COED10, and in COED12, it is written as follows: “(a) before l, m, or n indicates that the syllable may be realized with a syllabic l, m, or n, rather than with a vowel and a consonant…” (xxiv).

(ii) Linking and intrusive [r]: Linking and intrusive [r] are features that have been consistently transcribed in the CODs. COD8 explains linking [r] as follows: “(r) at the end of a word indicates an r that is sounded when a word beginning with a vowel follows, as in clutter up
and an acre of land” (xxvi). In contrast, in COED10, the description of linking [r] disappears, but the following description of intrusive [r] is given: “(r) indicates an r that is sometimes sounded when a vowel follows, as in drawer, cha-chaining” (xv). COED11 follows COED10, but in COED12, no explanation of linking or intrusive [r] is found.

(iii) Stress: The transcription of primary and secondary stress has not changed, but the explanation varies among editions. The most detailed description is given in COD8: “The main or primary stress of a word is shown by preceding the relevant syllable; any secondary stress in words of three or more syllables is shown by preceding the relevant syllable” (xxvi). COED10, in contrast, does not even introduce stress symbols in its introduction. In COED11 and COED12, there is a brief introduction of the symbols themselves, but only COED12 gives concrete examples. Note that stress marks are not provided for monosyllabic words or for most compounds.

(iv) Foreign pronunciations: Another characteristic not only of the CODs but also of the NODE/ODEs has been the use of a number of special symbols for words of foreign origin. Akasu et al. (2000: 66) explain that “NODE uses more symbols than any other Oxford English dictionaries to transcribe foreign words in their original pronunciations.” Of the ninth to twelfth CODs, COD9 seems to be the most detailed, using a total of 21 symbols for non-English sounds (two additional consonants and nineteen additional vowels). However, in COED12, only the two nasalized vowels /â, ā/ are listed along with the following explanation: “Foreign words and phrases, whether naturalized or not, are always given an anglicized pronunciation. The anglicized pronunciation represents the normal pronunciation used by native speakers of standard English when using the word in an English context” (xxiv).

3.2.4. CD-ROM

COED12 is accompanied by a CD-ROM, the manual to which says, “To hear a word pronounced, click the adjacent audio symbol. Audio pronunciation is provided for most headwords” (8). When the user
presses the audio symbol, the word is pronounced with an RP accent in either a male or female voice. Pronunciations are given for most headwords, including ordinary, everyday words, for which the dictionary itself does not provide phonetic transcriptions. Also, users can hear the pronunciation of all the function words and most of the compounds included in the dictionary.

However, the recording itself seems to show inconsistency. For example, all the variants of some headwords are pronounced, but not others. In addition, function words are sometimes pronounced as weak forms and sometimes as strong forms. Beside the audio symbols, phonetic transcriptions are also given for most headwords.

3.2.5. The scope and choice of pronunciation

This section discusses how the phonetic transcription schema of COED12 differs from those of the previous editions, ODE3, and pronunciation dictionaries. In COED12, “[p]ronunciations are given only where they are likely to cause problems for native speakers of English, in particular for foreign words, scientific and other technical terms, rare words, words with unusual stress patterns, and words in which the standard pronunciation is disputed” (xxiii–xxiv). It is difficult to investigate how many foreign, scientific, technical, and rare words are transcribed; thus, this section focuses on the last two categories.

With regard to “words with unusual stress patterns,” I use the words listed by Cruttenden (2008: 245–246) as having unstable stress because of rhythmic and analogical changes. Of a total of 29 words being investigated, 26 are given pronunciations in COED12. Of those 26 words, the first variant of 19 matches the preferred pattern in RP, as identified by Cruttenden (2008) based on Wells’s 1998 survey.2) These words are deficit, integral, mischievous, inculcate, acumen, sonorous, precedence, inventory, hospitable, despicable, aristocrat, centrifugal, metallurgy, Caribbean, inexplicable, comparable, contribute, distribute, and dispute. This indicates that many of the words which are known among native speakers to have unstable word stress are presented with the preferred stress pat-
tern in COED12. No difference was found regarding this category among COED12, COED10, COED11, and ODE3.

The second category taken up here is “words in which the standard pronunciation is disputed.” I use the pronunciation surveys by Wells in 1998 (96 words) and 2007 (29 words) conducted in preparation for the second and third editions of the *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary* (henceforth *LPD2* and *LPD3*) respectively, to identify these. After removal of ten words that overlap between the two polls and eight that do not appear in one or more of the three dictionaries, a total of 107 words are left to become the target of investigation.

First, the scope of transcription was examined. For all 107 words, I first checked whether each dictionary provided a pronunciation or not, and if it did, I also noted the number of variants. The results are summarized in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>COED10 Words (%)</th>
<th>COED11 Words (%)</th>
<th>ODE3 Words (%)</th>
<th>COED12 Words (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pronunciation not given</td>
<td>50 (47%)</td>
<td>45 (42%)</td>
<td>48 (45%)</td>
<td>44 (41%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronunciation given</td>
<td>57 (53%)</td>
<td>62 (58%)</td>
<td>59 (55%)</td>
<td>63 (59%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1 variant]</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2 or more variants]</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For these 107 words, the table shows that the number without pronunciations is the smallest in COED12, at 41%. In addition, Akasu et al. (2000: 67) analyzed NODE using the 96 words of Wells’s 1998 survey and found that 49% of them were not given any pronunciation. Thus, although the difference is small, it can be said that COED12 gives pronunciations for more words that have disputed pronunciations. However, some pronunciation changes being undergone in RP are not presented. Examples include *perpetual* (preferred pronunciation: /ˈtjuːəl/ 57%, /ˈtʃuːəl/ 37%, /tʃəˈl/ 5%), *delirious* (preferred pronunciation: /ˈdɛlərɪəs/ 54%, /ˈdɛlərɪəs/ 46%), and *halt* (preferred pronunciation: /hɔːt/ 52%,
All three of these words qualify as having disputable pronunciations, since more than 40% of respondents choose the pronunciation other than the most preferred variant; however, no pronunciation is given for them in COED12.

The table also shows that both COED12 and COED11 introduce more variants than the other two dictionaries, although the difference is subtle. To take several examples, project and via are given one and two variants respectively in COED11/12, while no pronunciation is given in COED10 or ODE3. Other examples include mischievous (no pronunciation in COED10 but one variant in ODE3 and COED11/12) and diphthong (one variant in COED10 but two in ODE3 and COED11/12). However, the reverse pattern is also observed. For instance, gibberish is given only one variant in COED12 but two in COED10/11 and ODE3, and homogeneous is given only one variant in COED12 and ODE3 but three in COED10/11.

After the investigation of the scope of transcription and the number of variants, the first variant of each word was examined to see whether it agreed with the pronunciation preferred by the plurality in Wells’s surveys. Among 107 target words, 40 words have the preferred pronunciation as the first variant; this amounts to 63% of the words for which pronunciations are provided. However, the preferred pronunciation is not presented as the first variant for some words. Such examples include irrefutable and longitude.

When comparing the transcription schemata of COED10/11/12 and ODE3, we can see that in most cases, the first variants are the same. However, in a rare few cases, a difference is seen. One example is forehead; COED10 gives /'fɔːrld/ as the first variant, whereas ODE3, COED11, and COED12 give /'fɔːhəd/. The latter transcription is in accordance with the preferred pronunciation of Wells’s survey: /'fɔːhəd/ 65%, /'fɔːrld/ 35% (Wells 1999).
Last, the pronunciations in COED12 were compared with those in two pronunciation dictionaries. Akasu et al. (2000: 70) point out that one of the weaknesses of Oxford was the lack of a good pronunciation dictionary; in 2001, however, the Oxford Dictionary of Pronunciation for Current English (henceforth ODP), edited by Clive Upton, William A. Kretzschmar, Jr., and Rafal Konopka, was published. It will be interesting to see whether the pronunciation given in COED12 reflects that of ODP. Of the 63 words from Wells’s surveys which are provided with pronunciations in COED12, the first variants of 50 agree with those in ODP. This shows that the pronunciations in COED12 do not perfectly correspond with those in ODP. Of the remaining thirteen words that do not agree with ODP, six agree with LPD3 and seven do not.

As already explained, the representation of pronunciation in earlier CODs is said to have been conservative. However, in the latest edition, words such as gradual /'gradʒʊəl/ and sure /ʃʊə/ are transcribed with the first variant being the one that is on the rise and preferred among young speakers (LPD3 2008: 350, 794). The editor of COED12 sometimes makes innovative decisions of this sort, although the basis for them is unclear.

3.3. Summary

To sum up, the explanation of pronunciation in COED12 is simplified compared to those in previous CODs. For example, it does not give any explanation of linking or intrusive [r], and uses a reduced number of symbols for foreign pronunciations. In contrast, the scope of pronunciation provided in COED12 seems to be slightly wider than in the previous editions or in ODE3. However, the scope and choice of pronunciation in COED12 seems to be inconsistent, relying on the intuition of native speakers. In their analysis of NODE, Akasu et al. (2000: 71) say, “The overall impression we get is that NODE is not as keen on describing pronunciation as it is with other aspects of the language.” COED12 gives the same impression.

(Section 3 by Sugimoto)
4. Senses, examples and labels

4.1. Core senses and subsenses

_NODE_ and _COD10_ are found to mark a departure from the traditional _CODs_ in that the new versions are compiled based on the British National Corpus (cf. _COD9_) and the database of the Oxford Reading Programme (cf. Hanks 2010: 586). Especially noteworthy is the fact that _NODE_ endeavors to show senses in terms of core senses and subsenses (cf. Allen 1986: 10). This approach is quite different from conventional Oxford range dictionaries. _COD1_ (1911) does not in principle give sense numbers for the purpose of showing subtle shades of meaning. As the new editions came out, the method of distinguishing numbered senses came to be established, allowing users great ease to look up in the dictionary. But this has caused them to take it for granted that every entry has at least one sense and in a host of cases has several discrete senses. The order of senses is different from dictionary to dictionary: One is historically or chronologically ordered such as _The Oxford English Dictionary_, and another is a frequency-based present-day MLD.

_COD10_ through _COED12_ take the same method of sense distinction as in _NODE_ and _ODE2/3_; first comes a core sense, a typical and central meaning of the word, which is felt by native speakers to be the most literal and central. Placed immediately after the core sense are its related subsenses, introduced by a black square, which are the metaphorical or extended senses of the core sense. Take, for example, the up-to-date core sense in _tweet_ and _google_ shown below; both are first introduced in _COED12_ without the entries of _Twitter_ and _Google_ (cf. _CCED8_). On subsense, _DNA_ or _follower_ is a case in point, the metaphorical sense of which is given for the first time in _COED12_. The quotes below show the relevant core senses or subsenses placed after the original sense with the examples shown.

**tweet**  
_n. 2_ a posting made on the social networking service Twitter.  
v. 2 make a posting on Twitter.

**google**  
v. informal search for information about (someone or
something) on the Internet, typically using the Google search engine.

DNA (the core sense omitted) ■ the fundamental and distinctive characteristics or qualities of someone or something, especially when regarded as unchangeable: *diversity is part of the company's DNA* | *men just don’t get shopping — it’s not in our DNA.*

follower 2 a supporter, fan or disciple: a keen follower of football. ■ someone who is tracking a particular person, group, etc. on a social networking site.

Lexicographers seem to favor this method of sense distinction. Landau (2001: 182) says that it drastically cuts down on the quantity of numbered senses, simplifying the presentation, not on the number of senses. Atkins and Rundell (2008: 280) consider this prototype approach superior in two respects: One is that it reflects the way people create meanings when they communicate and it accommodates creativity and fuzziness, and the other is that it makes the lexicographers’ task more manageable because it allows them to focus on the prototype and its common exploitations (cf. Van der Meer 2000).

There can be in fact found some difference between *COED12* and *ODE3*. Take, for example, **paper** as a noun. Below are shown the descriptions in *ODE3, COED12, COD8* and *CIDE*, the last of which is an MLD with its sense presentation similar to the former two GPDs. Little information on grammar, labels and examples is cited for saving space. *COD8* is quoted here for comparison, the description of which is followed in *COD9*.

**ODE3** 1 material manufactured in thin sheets from the pulp of wood or other flesh fibrous substances, used for writing, drawing or printing on, or as wrapping material. ■ a wallpaper 2 a sheet of paper with something written or printed on it ■ a newspaper ■ personal documents. ■ documents attesting identity; credentials. ■ a government report or policy document. ■ denoting something that is officially documented but has no real existence. 3 a set of examination questions to be answered at one ses-
sion. ■ the written answers to examination questions. 4 an essay or dissertation, especially one read at an academic lecture or seminar or published in an academic journal. 5 free passes of admission to a theatre or other entertainment.

**COED12**
1 material manufactured in thin sheets from the pulp of wood or other flesh fibrous substances, used for writing or printing on or as wrapping material. ■ sheets of paper covered with writing or printing; documents. ■ officially documented but having no real existence or use. 2 a newspaper. 3 a government report or policy document. 4 an essay or dissertation read at a seminar or published in a journal. 5 a set of examination questions to be answered at one session. ■ the written answers to such questions. 6 free passes of admission to a theatre or other entertainment.

**COD8**
1 a material manufactured in thin sheets from the pulp of wood or other fibrous substances, used for writing or drawing or printing on, or as wrapping material etc. 2 a made of using paper. b flimsy like paper. 3 =NEWSPAPER. 4 a document printed on paper. b documents attesting identity or credentials. c documents belonging to a person or relating to a matter. 5 a negotiable documents, e.g. bills of exchange. b recorded on paper though not existing. 6 a a set of questions to be answered at one session in an examination. b the written answers to these. 7 =WALLPAPER. 8 an essay or dissertation, esp. one read to a learned society or published in a learned journal. 9 a piece of paper, esp. as a wrapper etc. 10 free tickets or the people admitted by them.

**CIDE**
a thin flat material made from crushed wood and/or cloth used esp. for writing, printing or drawing on. • A paper is also a newspaper. • A paper is also a set of printed questions that is used as (part of) an exam. • A paper is also a piece of writing on a particular subject written by an expert in that subject and usually published in a book or JOURNAL (=serious magazine) or read aloud to other people. • Paper is also Am for ESSAY. • Paper is also short for WALLPAPER (=paper
used for covering the inside walls of a room).

**papers** • Papers are official documents, esp. ones that show who you are.

Below is shown the rough correspondence of the senses of paper in *ODE3*, *COED12* and *COD8*. The blank shows there is no counterpart. 2–2, for example, in the table shows it is shown as the second subsense placed after the second core sense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ODE3</th>
<th>COED12</th>
<th>COD8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>4a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>4c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>4b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-5</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>5b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-1</td>
<td>5-1</td>
<td>6b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table makes it clear that there is not always found the exact correspondence between *ODE3* and *COED12*, the latter of which omits some of the senses in the former. *ODE3* makes a distinction between the first core sense and the second; the first is related to the material while the second to paper bearing writing, printing and so forth with their subsenses shown. *COED12*, however, does not follow the distinction: *ODE3*’s second is considered a subsense of *COED12*’s first. The second and third core senses in *COED12* are not regarded as the subsenses of its first core sense. It is not clear why *COED12* tries to make a different distinction, even though part of the senses are omitted as unnecessary. Is *COED12*’s organization “logical” in comparison with *ODE3*’s? *ODE3* seems to be convincing or logical in that its
organization, which divides material sense and senses of types of paper, helps the user “to navigate the entries [entry] more easily and to find the relevant sense more readily . . . to build up an understanding in general of the ways in which different meanings of a word relate to each other” (xviii).

The quotes make us realize that COED12 based on ODE3 and CID draw a similar sense distinction here, although there is found a small difference. COED12, compared with COD8, draws a different distinction partly because the former is based on the analysis of the corpora and partly because it adopts a different method of sense distinction. But a large part of the definition in COD8 is used in the corpus-based COED12, which means that there is not a marked difference of the wording of definition of this entry between COD8 and COED12. (Compare the alterations in check (v.), fire (v.) and shake (v.), for example, between COD8 and COD12.)

A brief survey is conducted to grasp how much information on senses in ODE3 is provided in COED12. Three parts are surveyed for random sampling: Athinai—attack, mediator—megalithic, screen pass—scruff in ODE3 and their counterparts in COED12. The entries found in both are compared.

Table 4.2 The number of core senses and subsenses in COED12 in comparison with ODE3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>type</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unchanged ³)</td>
<td>core</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>subsense</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omitted</td>
<td>core</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>subsense</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modified ³)</td>
<td>core</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>subsense</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>others ³)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) This category includes the definitions or explanations such as “another term for X” and “a variant spelling for Y.” Also included here are the cases where the subjects or objects in parentheses in ODE3 are omitted in COED12.

b) This category includes both cases where the definitions are short-

ened or modified.

c) The category includes the following cases: A run-on derivative is upgraded to the main entry, the main entry is changed to a derivative with no definition given and a new sense is added.

The table, however small and rough the survey may be, reveals that a large amount of the sense description in *ODE3* is given in *COED12*: 63 senses, especially subsenses rather than core senses, are omitted while 241 remain unchanged and 107 modified. Modified senses are often shortened for saving space: often omitted are words or expressions in parentheses as well as a technical or encyclopedic explanation (atomic mass, medusa), an additional explanation beginning with especially (medieval, scribe (n)(1)), with typically (atrocity, scrub1 (v) (1)) or with e.g. (atropine, scroll (n)(2)). It is generally considered that “Monolingual dictionaries are mostly used for meaning . . .” (Bejoint 2010: 243), and a possible explanation is that the editors endeavored to provide as many senses in the available space.

No clear picture of what constitutes the omitted senses in *COED12* could be painted because no consistent principle is formulated: some are technical (medium in cricket), regional (scrubber in Austral./NZ), stylistic (screw (n) as vulgar slang), suffix (-ation), and senses easy to understand (meet). Some subsenses in *COED12* are upgraded to core senses partly because it may be considered easier to look up rather than keeping the “logical” relationship: atomize (2), for example. There are a few cases where a core sense is reasonably downgraded to a subsense: scrub2 (4), for example. It could be argued that the concise version generally endeavors to simplify definitions.

To sum up, *COED12* attempts to offer as much and concise definition as it could by means of omitting part of, shortening or modifying the definition on *ODE3*. As a result, *COED12* is often (far) less informative.

4.2. Illustrated examples

The number of pages in *COD10* through *COED12* has only slightly increased. The *COED12* preface says that the number of new entries
and senses have increased, which will naturally lead to omission of other types of description in a print dictionary. As is the case in the reduction in the number of senses, a substantial reduction in the number of examples, especially in sentence or phrase forms, is far more space-saving. A brief survey reveals that it is convenient for the editors to omit examples, which is in stark contrast with COD1 that states, "Another peculiarity is the use, copious for so small a dictionary, of illustrative sentences as a necessary supplement to definition ..." (iii), which is unique in contemporary GPDs around the turn of the twentieth century (Dohi 2001). CODs have shown a trend toward fewer examples. COD10 began to drastically omit sentence and phrase form examples for new entries and senses.

The survey of the three parts mentioned above shows that COED12 gives very few examples in ODE3. Hank says concerning examples in GPDs, "... the dictionary maker should ... choose examples that represent central and typical, normal usage, even though such usage may seem boring. The objective in selecting examples should be to illustrate normal usage" (2010: 591). Given that there is a strong possibility that native speakers will not search for such normal-usage examples to support the core senses and/or subsenses, it could be argued that little importance is placed on meaning-elucidating examples in COED12 for space-saving.

| Table 4.3 The number of examples in COD12 in comparison with ODE3 |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|                         | A  | M  | S  | Total |
| unchanged               | 6  | 3  | 1  | 10    |
| omitted                 | 67 | 64 | 34 | 165   |
| added                   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0     |
| modified                | 1  | 1  | 0  | 2     |

a) Excluded here are the five cases where the original senses in ODE3 are omitted in COED12.

When the examples are given, no sentence or phrase form example is to be found as far as the small survey is concerned. Shown are exam-
ple words such as *pejorative* in the entry *-ative*. *COED12* as well as *COD10/COED11* provides their users with little evidence as examples despite its statement in the preface that “we have made use of larger amounts of evidence than ever before” (viii).

It would be safe to conjecture that *COED12* in its policy omits as many examples as possible, especially space-consuming sentence and phrase ones, with the result that for users, native or non-native, who need more instructive description, *COED12* is far less informative than its larger cousin.

### 4.3. Labels

The number of labels has not changed in *COED12*, which shows 14 style labels (formal, informal, dated, archaic, historical, literary, technical, rare, humorous, euphemistic, dialect, offensive, derogatory, vulgar slang), geographical labels and subject labels. A small change is found in *COED12* as far as the same survey is concerned, excluding the labels in set phases and phrasal verbs. In the letter A, there is found one omitted label (*atop*). In the letter M, there are one omitted (*mefloquine*) and one added (*megafauna*), while in the letter S, one is added (*scrip*). There are a few cases in S where the label is integrated into or taken from the definition, such as *screen saver* and *screw* (4). It could be safely said that a minor change is made in the labels in *COED12*.

(Section 4 by Dohi)

### 5. Grammar and usage notes

#### 5.1. Grammar

*COED12* is an updated concise version of *ODE3*. This is why grammatical descriptions in *ODE3* are reduced to a minimum. Eight out of 12 are omitted, 4 remain and 1 is only found in *COD/COED* as far as the explicit grammar labels are concerned: [treated as sing. or pl.], [treated as sing.], [as modifier], and [postpose.] remain and [with neg.] is new in *COD10* through *COED12*. The first is related to the usage note in the entry *collective noun* in *COD/COED* while the second is to the
note in the entry -ics in ODEs. The last label was introduced in an MLD, COBUILD1 (1987). These make us realize that COEDs partially include grammar information similar to the one in MLDs.

For reasons of space, some entries are randomly examined for the first two and the last grammar labels. A brief survey makes it likely to come to the conclusion that no consistency could be found: The first label is found, for example, in aristocracy, committee, enemy, navy, and team, but not in audience, company, flock and gang. A more consistent description is found in the second label: acoustic (n) (2), economics, and physics show the label while classic (n) (2) does not. The label [with neg.] is not always indicated: It is, for example, shown in shadow as a noun (4), the modified one [usu. with neg.] is shown in atom (2), while no mention is made of in materialize (1) or iota (2) (cf. OALD8). A negative particle not is explicitly shown in not do things by halves but not in make head or tail of (cf. OALD8).

To conclude, it remains to be seen how the given information is valued by native speakers, partly because it is not consistently provided and partly because it is not clear whether they make better use of it.

5.2. Usage notes

OPD1 (1979) is considered to be the first that includes usage notes among the Oxford range dictionaries (cf. A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary, Vol. 1 (1972)). COD7 (1982) introduced two labels: D for disputed usage and R for racially offensive terms. The D label is changed into the designation disp. in COD8 (1990), which introduced the usage notes by the symbol ¶. More than 70 disp. labels are found in the eighth edition (Dohi 1995). The same system is maintained in COD9 (1995), which is proud of the use of the British National Corpus. Hanks (2010) says, “People look to a dictionary for guidance, not only on spelling and inflection, but also on correct usage and word choice” (588).

Whitcut (1985) says, “The native speaker’s interest in usage is mainly over its disputed areas” (77). She goes on to say, “Native
speakers who worry about at all about English subscribe to a certain set of deeply-entrenched shibboleths on the subject, implanted in them and their forbears by generations of teachers. It is a matter of etiquette, rather like table manners. . . . The responsible attitude is to point out objectively the existence of the shibboleth, discuss where appropriate its rationale, and give advice” (77). Therefore, lexicographers should always bear in mind Algeo’s dictum “Descriptions establish norms, and norms are at least implicit prescription” (1977: 54).

Since COD10 (1999) the database has expanded: COED12 mentions the two billion word Oxford English Corpus and the citation database of the Oxford Reading Programme, which made it possible to include “more boxed usage notes offering help with tricky and controversial questions of English” (viii).

ODEs have been making some revisions for the new edition. The number of usage notes has increased although each edition does not always include the same usage notes: NODE includes 461, ODE2 521, and ODE3 531. This enables us to surmise that the number of usage notes increased in COED, especially in COED11/12 in comparison with COD10. A brief survey reveals that, compared with ODE3, COED12 includes approximately 70% of the usage notes in ODE3: COED12 has 368, 10 of which are nowhere found in ODE3. Below are given the new notes in COED12:

- flair, flare, innit, licence, people, purposeful, Serbo-Croat,
- there, whatever, where

Innit and whatever are accompanied with WORD TRENDS in ODE3 (the latter is also treated in a usage note in NODE and ODE2). The usage note in Serbo-Croat is originally traced back to the explanation in the previous editions, and, therefore, the usage note includes nothing new. Flair and flare are given as they are confusing homophones. Licence is a rather pedagogical usage note as it is usually shown as a variant of license except in MLDs. People is new and related to the usage note of person. Purposeful, also found in CED11, refers to the difference of three adverbs purposely, purposefully and
6.2. Dating and sense

As an example of etymological information in COED12, let us cite the word gospel.

— origin OE gōdspel, from gōd ‘good’ + spel ‘news, a story’, translating eccles. L. bona annuntiatio or bonus nuntius, used to gloss eccles. L. evangelium, from Gk euangelion ‘good news’.

After the heading “origin” comes the period at which this word was first recorded in English, that is, OE (=Old English). COED12 offers rough dates, such as “OE, ME, C15, C16, C17, C18, C19, early 20th cent., 1920s, 1930s, 1940s, 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, 1990s, C21.”

Let us look at the etymological information for the word sedentary in COED12 and ODE3 for comparison.

**sedentary** [COED12]
— origin C16 (in the sense ‘not migratory’): from Fr. sédentaire or L. sedentarius, from sedere ‘sit’.

**sedentary** [ODE3]
— origin late 16th cent. (in the sense ‘not migratory’): from French sédentaire or Latin sedentarius, from sedere ‘sit’.

The description itself is the same in the two dictionaries, except that COED12 uses abbreviations to save space, and that ODE3 has a slightly more precise dating system, e.g., “late 16th cent.” vs. “C16.” What is noteworthy is that COED12 as well as ODE3 adds the original sense in round brackets “when the sense for the earliest recorded use is not given in the definitions of the entry or is different from the first defined sense” (cf. Akasu et al. 2000: 98.).

Let us cite another pair of examples from COED12 and ODE3.

**ingenuous** [COED12]
— origin C16 (orig. in sense ‘noble, generous’): from L. ingenuus lit. ‘native, inborn’.

**ingenuous** [ODE3]
— origin late 16th cent.: from Latin ingenuus literally ‘native, inborn’, from in- ‘into’ + an element related to gignere ‘beget’. The original sense was ‘noble, generous’, giving rise to ‘honourably straightforward, frank’, hence ‘innocently frank’ (late 17th cent.)
COED12 refers to the original sense, while the larger ODE3 gives a further interesting account, explaining the sense development of the word.

### 6.3. Morphological development

Avoiding specialist explanation, COED12 offers a brief and simple description of morphological development, which might be a blessing for the general reader but a cause of complaint for the philological specialist. Native words of Germanic origin in particular receive only cursory treatment in COED12 as in:

**feather** [COED12]
— origin OE fether, of Gmc origin.

ODE3, on the other hand, often presents German and Dutch forms as cognates, and it also occasionally refers to the Indo-European root by citing attested Sanskrit as well as Latin and Greek cognates as in:

**feather** [ODE3]
— origin Old English fether, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch veer and German Feder, from an Indo-European root shared by Sanskrit patra ‘wing’, Latin penna ‘feather’, and Greek pteron, pterux ‘wing’.

If one is not satisfied with the concise etymological information provided in COED12 for native words of Germanic origin, it would be a good idea to turn to ODE3 for possible further information generally offered in a user-friendly way.

A user-friendly feature of COED12 in referring to morphological development is that it specifies the senses of prefixes just as ODE3 does. *Com-* , for example, is indicated as “together with” in *companion*¹, and as “expressing intensive force” in *command*.

**companion¹** [COED12]
— origin ME: from OFr. compaignon, lit. ‘one who breaks bread with another’, based on L. com- ‘together with’ + panis ‘bread’.

**command** [COED12]
— origin ME: from OFr. comander, from late L. commandare,
from *com*- (expressing intensive force) + *mandare* ‘commit, command’.

6.4. Sense development

Information about sense development is welcome in dictionaries for general readers because it arouses their interest and helps them to better understand the contemporary meanings of the words in question. Let us give a few examples from *COED12*.

deer [*COED12*]
— *origin* OE *deor*, also orig. denoting any quadruped, used in the phr. *small deer* meaning ‘small creatures collectively’; of Gmc origin.

toilet [*COED12*]
— *origin* C16 (orig. denoting a cloth cover for a dressing table, later a dressing room, and, in the US, one with washing facilities): from Fr. *toilette* ‘cloth, wrapper’, dimin. of *toile* (see *toile*).

meticulous [*COED12*]
— *origin* C16 (in the sense ‘fearful or timid’, later ‘overcareful about detail’): from L. *meticulosus*, from *metus* ‘fear’.

In regard to semantic change, the word *meticulous*, as defined by *COED12* as “very careful and precise,” is especially interesting. Deriving originally from Latin *metus* “fear,” this word used to have negative connotations (i.e. “fearful or timid”, later “overcareful about detail”), but it subsequently developed a more positive sense, such as “very careful and precise.” The development of this word is a case of specialization (i.e. “fearful” > “fearful of making a mistake; overcareful about detail”) and then of amelioration (i.e. “overcareful about detail” > “very careful and precise”).1)

*COED11* and *COED12* explain the etymology of some words in an extended way by introducing special boxes. *COED11* has special boxes called “HISTORY,” while *COED12* has introduced “a selection of special 1911–2011 features, highlighting just some of the changes in language and style between the first and the twelfth editions” (“Preface” to *COED12*, viii). Below is the etymological information presented for the word *nice* in *COED11* and *COED12*. 

**nice [COED11]**

**[HISTORY]**
The word *nice* entered Middle English in the sense ‘stupid’, from Latin *nescius*, meaning ‘ignorant’. It developed a range of senses, from ‘wanton and dissolute’ to ‘strange or rare’ and ‘coy or reserved’. It was first used with a positive connotation in the sense ‘fine or subtle’ in the 16th century, and the current main meanings, senses 1 and 2, are recorded from the late 18th century.

**nice [COED12]**

— **origin** ME (orig. meaning ‘stupid’, also ‘coy, reserved’, hence ‘fine, subtle’): from OFr., from L. *nescius* ‘ignorant’, from *nescire* ‘not know’.

**1911–2011**

*Nice* is now so established as an all-purpose term of approval that it is surprising to find in the 1911 edition the first sense being given as ‘fastidious, dainty’. The usual modern meaning, ‘agreeable, attractive, delightful’, is at the end of the entry and marked *colloquial*. *Nice* has a long history with many changes of meaning, and until the 16th century generally had negative connotations.

Both boxes give interesting details about the semantic change of the word *nice*. The “**HISTORY**” box in *COED11* explains its sense development from Middle English, while the “1911–2011” box in *COED12* focuses on its sense development in the past century (cf. *COED12* CD-ROM).

### 6.5. Internal etymologies and folk etymologies

We will consider how “**internal etymologies**” and “**folk etymologies**,” both of which are characteristic of *ODE3*, are presented in *COED12*.

“**Internal etymologies,**” which “are given within entries to explain the origin of particular senses, phrases, or idioms” (“**Introduction**” to *ODE3*, xviii), are scattered throughout the pages of *COED12* as well. Presented below are some examples of internal etymologies of a particular sense of the word *rub*, and the phrases *milk and honey*, *tilt at windmills*, and *cut and dried*. 
rub [COED12]
► n. 3 (usu. the rub) the central or most important difficulty. [from Shakespeare’s *Hamlet* (iii. i. 65).]

milk and honey (s.v. milk) [COED12]
prosperity and abundance. [with biblical allusion to the prosperity of the Promised Land (Exod. 3: 8).]

tilt at windmills (s.v. tilt) [COED12]
attack imaginary enemies. [with allusion to the story of Don Quixote tilting at windmills, believing they were giants.]

cut and dried (s.v. cut) [COED12]
(of a situation) completely settled. [C18: orig. used to distinguish the herbs of herbalists’ shops from growing herbs.]

“Folk etymologies,” on the other hand, are defined by COED12 as “1 a popular but mistaken account of the origin of a word or phrase. 2 the process by which the form of an unfamiliar or foreign word is adapted to a more familiar form through popular usage.” (s.v. folk etymology). Let us cite some examples of these from COED12. Note the underlined parts (underlines added).

SOS [COED12]
— origin early 20th cent.: letters chosen as being easily transmitted and recognized in Morse code; by folk etymology an abbrev. of save our souls.

sherry [COED12]
— origin C16: alt. of archaic sherris, interpreted as pl., from Sp. (*vino de*) Xeres ‘Xeres (wine)’ (Xeres being the former name of the city of Jerez de la Frontera).

cherry [COED12]
— origin ME: from Old North. Fr. cherise (taken as pl.), from med. L. cerasia, based on Gk kerasos ‘cherry tree, cherry’.

bridegroom [COED12]
— origin OE brýdguma, from brýd ‘bride’ + guma ‘man’; the second syllable influenced by groom.

Folk etymologies offer interesting and insightful information to non-native as well as native users of the dictionary because they reflect the way the general public have interpreted the words in question.
6.6. Summary
To sum up, the etymological information provided in COED12 is generally a simplified version of that in ODE3, reflecting more or less the latter's features in terms of “dating and sense,” “morphological development,” “sense development,” and “internal etymologies and folk etymologies.” As “[a]ll things considered, NODE seems to be quite successful in presenting etymological information in a standard dictionary of current English” (Akasu et al. 2000: 108), COED12 seems to be as successful in presenting etymological information, given its size as a “concise” dictionary of current English for the general reader. (Section 6 by Urata)

7. Conclusion
It is quite likely to be the case that a new dictionary prompts the media to pay more attention to new entries than others in the microstructure such as sense descriptions, examples, etymology and so forth. Take, for example, an article in The Telegraph on COED12 soon after it came out on the market: “Woot! Retweet and sexting enter the dictionary.”

In terms of the comparison of entries between COED12 and COED11, it is noteworthy that as many as 69 derivatives are deleted in COED12, while only moderate changes are observed in main and other run-on entries. As for the relationship with main entries in ODE3, it is obvious that the number of main entries in COED12 hardly bear comparison with that of ODE3. It should also be noted that some COED12 main entries are missing in ODE3 and that not all the entries are presented in the same manner in the two dictionaries. Special attention must be paid to the CD version of COED12. Unlike its previous editions, the CD version contains more entries than the print version; most of the extra entries are present in COED11 but absent in the print version of COED12.

With regard to pronunciation, COED12 only gives phonetic transcription to portions of headwords using the IPA symbols. The scope and choice of pronunciation shows inconsistency, and the description
of phonetic features such as linking/intrusive [r] and foreign pronunciations is simplified. As a result, COED12 gives us the impression that it is not keen on the description of pronunciation.

It could be safely said that the amount of sense description in COED12 is fairly large compared with that of ODE3, despite the fact that the order of senses and the distinction of core senses and subsenses between the two are occasionally different. A brief survey shows that the way senses are omitted in COED12 is not always considered consistent. It is particularly remarkable that huge numbers of or most examples in ODE3 are omitted, while the number of labels remains the same. Grammar information in COED12, which is not necessarily properly applied, is limited in comparison with ODE3’s. A fairly large number of usage notes in COED12 could be safely said to follow in their contents those in ODE3, with longer or technical explanations often shortened or modified.

COED12 presents etymological information clearly and with a minimum of technical terminology, trying to meet the needs of the general reader to better understand the background of English words. It characteristically pays attention to semantic aspects of etymology as well as explaining morphological development. In a word, COED12 inherits the features of etymological information from ODE3, presenting them often concisely. We appreciate the value of COED12’s etymological information for quick reference in order to gain some knowledge of the background to the contemporary meanings and usage of English words.

It remains to be seen, however, how native users value COED12. As a dictionary for quick reference, it may be informative enough for occasional users to look for relevant information, but experienced users who seek more instruction may find the dictionary slightly disappointing, because, except for new entries and senses, it does not include sufficient information. For users who are not conversant with the language, the dictionary may fall short of providing the necessary description. Only those who make a quick reference, dictionary collectors, or some academic scholars may take an interest in it. For those
who search for more detailed information as well as non-native users, ODE rather than COED would be recommended. Oxford University Press may offer an updated subscription service for those who buy a print copy (cf. Lew), but it is questionable how many people will pay for an abridged COED in the future. It remains to be seen what role COED will play among the Oxford range dictionaries or whether it will continue to be issued in a print version now that Macmillan will not be publishing dictionaries in book form in 2013.

NOTES

Section 1
1) See Dictionaries Consulted and their Abbreviations at the end of the article. Both Stevenson’s preface to COED12 and Knowles’ article “One hundred years of the Concise Oxford Dictionary” mislead the users into thinking that COD1 has 1,064 pages, but the centenary edition makes it explicit that the first edition has 1,041 pages. The 1,064 page version is the one with addenda dated in September 1914.
2) Yamamoto and Fujimoto (2005) mention that COD10 changed its contents between the first impression and the 2001 impression, and that the latter’s content is slightly different from the 2002 impression’s. They also note that the title of The Concise Oxford Dictionary was changed to Concise Oxford English Dictionary in 2002, which is abbreviated to COED10. It is not clear whether COED11 underwent similar small changes in its contents.

Section 2
1) Listed below is the detailed information on the editions of COEDs referred to in this section:


A note must be made here that the COED10 CD version is reviewed on Windows 2000, whereas the CD versions of COED11 and COED12 are reviewed on Mac OS 10.7.
2) Figures in parentheses indicate the number of main entries which contain the run-
on entries under the category described in the leftmost column.

3) In COED11, the entry is given in the form “24–7 (also 24/7).”
4) Another comparison is also made between COED10 and COED11 under the same condition, in which we do not count the cases of some minor orthographic differences and the cases in which main entries in one dictionary become run-on entries in the other and run-on entries in one dictionary become main entries in the other. The result shows that the number of newly introduced main entries in COED11 is 105, whereas the number of COED10 main entries deleted in COED11 is 88. We might claim that the numbers here are rather large compared with those we get from the COED11-to-COED12 transition. However, we refrain from making that comment here, for our sample material makes use of revised editions of these dictionaries as we have mentioned earlier.


6) In comparison between COED10 and COED11, throw something down is newly added to COED11, making the number of entries in this category 49 in Table 2.2. COED10 entry see about becomes see about (or see out) in COED11, but we consider them basically the same here.

7) COED11 excludes 5 entries from COED10 and adds 12 new entries, in which we do not take into consideration minor representational differences found in bang goes something (bang goes — in COED10) and the call of nature (call of nature in COED10).

8) It must be noted here that the entry velarize or velarise is listed under “velarization as velarize (also velarise) in ODE2.

9) Here we exclude: (1) cases in which main entries in one dictionary are presented as run-on entries in the other dictionary, and run-on entries in one dictionary are presented as main entries in the other dictionary; and (2) cases in which differences are attributed to orthographic preferences.

10) In this comparison, we do not count the following: (1) some indexed entries like micrometer¹ and micrometer² in ODE3, the counterpart of which in COED12 is given as micrometer; (2) ODE3 main entries which are given as run-on derivatives in COED12 (156 instances); and (3) ODE3 main entries which are presented in boldface but embedded in the definition part and not in the form of run-on entries in COED12 like hypochondriacal, which is given as “(also hypochondriacal)” in adjective hypochondriac, and opposed, which is given as “(as adj. opposed)” in the second sense of oppose (59 instances).

11) Dictionary names, COED12 and ODE3, under the titles COED11, ODE2, and COED10 indicate which type of spelling is introduced in the three dictionaries. “N/A” indicates that dictionaries in the top row do not contain the entry in question. The same
12) We must admit that "the exact names of countries and the places" is a subtle phrasing. For example, in Baltic, COED12 does give, in its first sense of noun, "(the Baltic) an almost landlocked sea of northern Europe" and "(also the Baltic States) a small group of states on the eastern shores of the Baltic Sea, consisting of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia"; COED12 seems to contain "the exact names of countries and the places" in its main entries here. However, while ODE3 has exact names like Baltic Sea and Baltic States among its main entries, COED12 does not have them as its main entries. Moreover, COED12 does not have Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia in its main entries, either, while ODE3 does. In these circumstances, we claim that COED12 does not contain "the exact names of countries and the places" in its main entries.

It must be noted here, however, that COED12 lists, in its A-Z part, the names of the countries and the places in abbreviated forms. Thus, we can identify main entries like Conn. and DRC, which are defined in COED12 as abbreviated forms of Connecticut and Democratic Republic of Congo, respectively. It must also be noted here that COED12 has a 14-page Reference section between J and K. It lists, among others, the names of the countries and the states of the United States of America. Interestingly enough, however, the section does not have a list of counties of the United Kingdom, which is given in an appendix in COD9.

13) The reason Midas touch becomes a main entry may be due to COED12's policy not to list people's names in addition to the exact names of the countries and the places; Midas cannot be a main entry in COED12.

Section 3

1) As a result of this merger, word pairs such as horse/hoarse and morning/mourning are homophones in current RP. The north and force vowels are two of the "standard lexical sets," a concept devised by Wells (1982). The words written in small capitals each represent a large group of words that share the same vowel in the accent in question.

2) Wells's 1998 survey here is the one he conducted in preparation for LPD2.

Section 4

1) Concerning the order of senses, CED1 (1979) says in Guide to the Use of the Dictionary, "As a general rule, where a headword has more than one sense, the first sense given is the one most common in current use. . . . Where the editors consider that a current sense is the 'core meaning,' in that it illuminates the meaning of other senses, the core meaning may be placed first. . . . Subsequent senses are arranged so as to give a coherent account of the meaning of a headword." CED1 is considered to be the first dictionary to refer to "core" meaning as far as the GPDs are concerned. It is interesting that P. Hanks is involved in the compilation of both NODE and CED1. CIDE (1995), an MLD, takes a somewhat similar approach to sense description; compare, for example, the entry climb (verb) between NODE (and ODEs) and CIDE.

Kipfer also notes (1984: 103) another ordering in The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (1969) repeated in its first college edition The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (New College Edition. 1976. Print.): "Numerous English words have a spread of more than three or four distinct meanings or shades of
meaning that must be identified and distinguished as separate semantic aspects and presented in a meaningful and useful order. . . . The order used here is an effort to arrange a complex word in a psychologically meaningful order, with one subgroup leading into another, so that the word can to some extent be perceived as a structured unit rather than a string of unrelated senses" (XLVI). As Kipfer says, its second college edition (1982) modifies the wording: “Rather, they are ordered analytically, according to central meaning clusters from which related subsenses and additional separate senses may evolve. Such meaningful order is considered to be a most useful presentation for the general reader” (49). The idea of this ordering could be similar to or the same as the one in NODE, ODEs and COEDs.

2) The core senses of **tweet** and **google** are already given in **ODE3** and **ODE2** respectively.

3) The subsense of **DNA** is already shown in **ODE3**.

4) The following numbered senses in **COED12** are to be found in the original **COD1**: 1, 3, 5a, 6a, 8, and 9.

5) It is interesting that all the sentence-form examples in parentheses (COD1 through COD9) or without them (COD10 through COED12) do not begin with capital letters except those beginning with the personal pronoun I or with the proper noun.

6) **COED11** changed poetic/literary in **COD10** to literary.

Section 5

1) Here are shown the new usage notes in **ODE3**: **alternate**, **appendix**, **asterisk**, **awhile**, **barbecue**, **biennial**, **bipolar disorder**, **chord**¹, **climactic**, **climatic**, **conjoined twins**, **cord**, **descendant**, **dessert**, **espresso**, **fascination**, **faze**, **glamorous**, **humorous**, **phase**, and **plaintiff**.

Section 6

1) Durkin (2009: 28) discusses the semantic change of the word **meticulous** as follows: “. . . this is a very far from unusual process of semantic change: the word’s meaning has first narrowed, and then it has developed more positive connotations or ameliorated—or in this particular instance, it would perhaps be more accurate to say that it has lost its negative connotations.”

Section 7

1) [http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/culturenews/8708448](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/culturenews/8708448)

2) [http://www.macmillandictionaryblog.com/bye-print-dictionary](http://www.macmillandictionaryblog.com/bye-print-dictionary)

**DICTIONARIES CONSULTED and their ABBREVIATIONS**


**ODP:** Upton, Clive, William A. Kretzschmar, Jr., and Rafal Konopka. *Oxford


WORKS CONSULTED


Geeraerts, Dirk. “Types of Semantic Information in Dictionaries.” A Spectrum of Lexi-


