



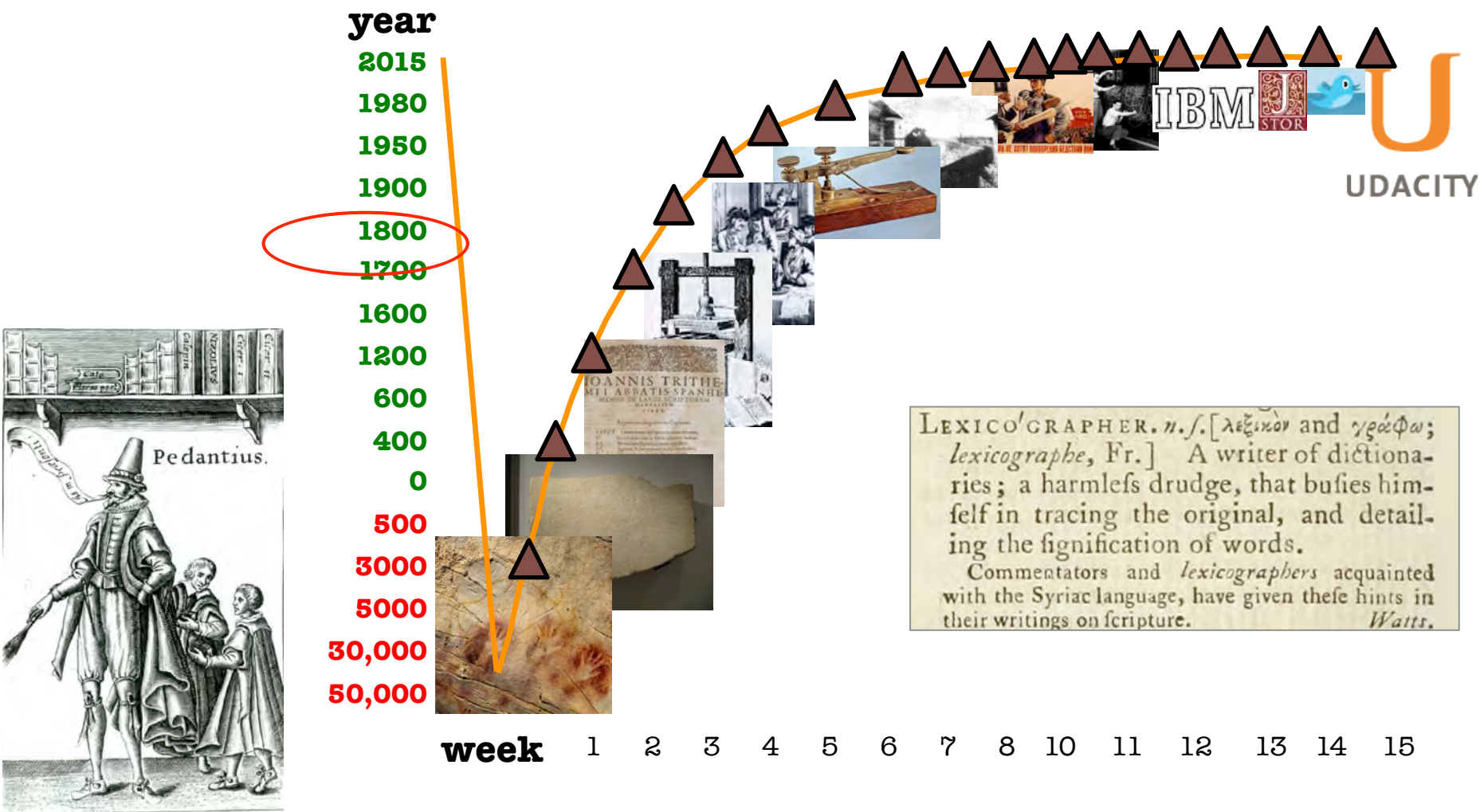
Language and Literacy



Geoff Nunberg
History of Information
Feb 19, 2015



Ruling the Language





Itinerary: 2/19

Why language matters

Rise of the vernacular

The creation of the modern dictionary

The circles of knowledge



The Emergence of the Modern "Informational System"

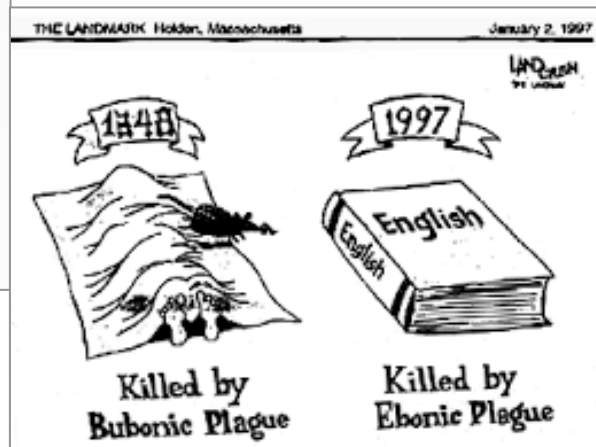
Many, if not most, of the cultural phenomena of the modern world derive from [the 18th century] — the periodical, the newspaper, the novel, the journalist, the critic, the public library, the concert, the public museum *[not to mention advertising, intellectual property, propaganda, the scientific society (and science itself), the modern dictionary and encyclopedia, etc.— GN]*. Perhaps most important of all, it was then that 'public opinion' came to be recognized as the ultimate arbiter in matters of taste and politics.”

—Tim Blanning, *The Culture of Power*



Why Language Matters

Language controversies:
The “dream work” of
culture...



"Sorry, Dr. Gove ain't in."





Why Language Matters

Language controversies:
The “dream work” of
culture...

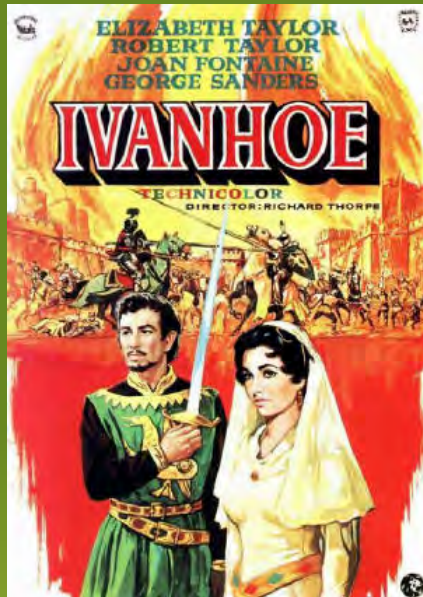




Rise of the Vernacular



The stirrings of English



English diglossia/triglossia in the Middle English period

English the spoken vernacular

French used by nobility, in courts.

Latin used for religion, scholarship.



The creolization of English



Whan that **Aprill** with his shoures soote
The droghte of **March** hath **Perced** to the roote,
And bathed every **veyne** in swich **licour**
Of which **vertu engendred** is the **flour**;
Whan Zephirus eek with his sweete breeth
Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
The **tendre** croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the ram his halve **cours** yronne,
And smale foweles maken **melodye**,
That slepen al the nyght with open ye
(so priketh hem **nature** in hir **corages**);
Thanne longen folk to goon on **pilgrimages**...



Out of the shadow of Latin

Emergence of standard dialects

(London English, Parisian French, Tuscan Italian)

Printing & Literacy

The Reformation

Proto-nationalism



The Emergence of the Vernacular

The decline of Latin

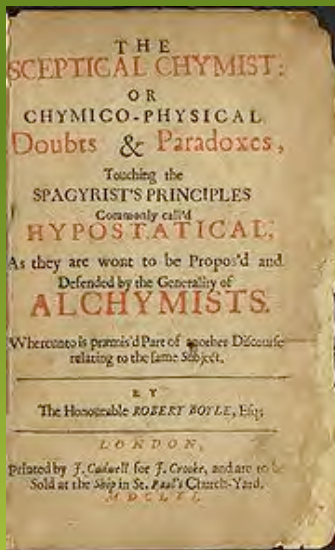
Pct of Latin titles in
German-speaking world:

1650: 67%

1700: 38%

1750: 28%

1800 4%



Rob't Boyle, *The Sceptical Chemist*, 1661



The Emergence of the Vernacular

Concerns that the vernacular (i.e., ordinary spoken) language is not an adequate vehicle for philosophy, history, etc.

Shall English be so poore, and rudely-base
As not be able (through mere penury)
To tell what French hath said with gallant grace,
And most tongues else of less facunditie?

John Davies, 1618



Refining the Vernacular



"Inkhorn words" -- learned words coined from Greek or Latin: *absurdity*, *dismiss*, *celebrate*, *encyclopedia*, *habitual*, *ingenious*



*But also adminiculation, `aid'; adnichilate - 'annihilate';
eximious - `excellent'; temulent - `drunk'*

...wee never affect any straunge ynkehorne termes,
but to speake as is commonly received: neither
seeking to be over fine or yet living over-carelesse.
Thomas Wilson, *Arte of Rhetorique*, 1553



Some men seek so far for outlandish English, that they forget altogether their mothers language, so that if some of their mothers were alive, they were not able to tell, or understand what they say, and yet these fine English Clearks, will say they speak in their mother tongue... Also, some far journied gentlemen, at their returne home, like as they love to go in forraine apparrell, so they will poulder their talke with over-sea language....

Frontispiece from
Pedantius, 1581



The Composition of Mod. English

When in the **Course** of **human events** it becomes **neccessary** for one **people** to **dissolve** the **political bands** which have **connected** **them** with another and to **assume** among the **powers** of the earth, the **separate** and **equal station** to which the **Laws** of **Nature** and of **Nature's** God **entitle** **them**, a **decent respect** to the **opinions** of mankind **requires** that **they** should **declare** the **causes** which **impel** **them** to the **separation**.

Anglo-Saxon

Old Norse

French (> vulg. Latin)

New Latin (inkhorn)



The Creation of the Modern Dictionary



Early Wordbooks

Robert Cawdrey, *Table Alphabeticall of Hard Usual English Words*, 1604 ("for the benefit and helpe of Ladies, Gentlewomen, or other unskillful persons")

A

Table Alphabeticall, con-
teyning and teaching the true
writing, and vnderstanding of hard
vsuall English wordes, borrowed from
the Hebrew, Greeke, Latine,
or French. &c.

With the interpretation thereof by
plaine English words, gathered for the benefit &
helpe of Ladies, Gentlewomen, or any other
unskillfull persons.

Whereby they may the more easilie
and better vnderstand many hard English
wordes, vvvhich they shall heare or read in
Scriptures, Sermons, or elsewhere, and also
be made able to vse the same aptly
themselues.

Legere, et non intelligere, negligere est.
As good not read, as not to vnderstand.

AT LONDON,
Printed by I. R. for Edmund Wea-
ter, & are to be sold at his shop at the great
North doore of Paules Church.

1604.

Robert Cawdrey's Table Alphabeticall of 1604, the first English dictionary to explain the
Latin to the "unskillfull".

extant, appearing abroad, shewing it selfe.
extasie, a trance, or swooning.
extemporall, } suddaine, without
extempore, } premeditation, or
extemporarie, } study.
extende, spread forth, prolong, or make lon-
ger, to enlarge.
extenuate, lessen, minish, or make lesse.
external, outward, strange.
extrimulate, prouoke, prick forthward.

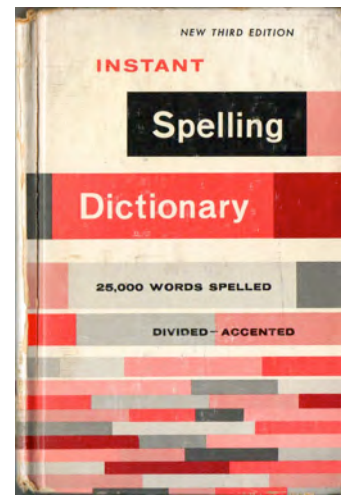
extinguish,

of hard English words.

extinguish, put out, or quench.
extinct, put out.
extirpate, to pull by by the rootes.
extoll, aduance, or praise highly, to lift vp.
extort, to twing out, to wrest from by vio-
lence.
extract, draw out.
extravagant, wandring out of order.
extraordinarie, besides, or more then com-
mon custome.
exuberancy, plenty.
exult, bragge, triumph, or leape for joy.
exulcerate, to make soze, or corrupt.

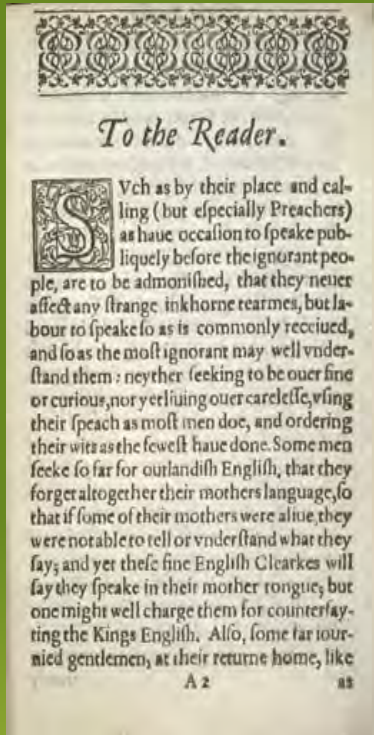
F

Fabricate, make, fashion.
fabulous, fained, counterfained, much tal-
ked of.
facere, merry conceited.
fact, deed.
facilie, easines.
faction, deuision of people into sundry parts
and opinions.
factious, that maketh deuision, contentious.
factor, one that doth business for another.
facultie, licencie, power, aptnesse, abilitie.
fallacie,





Alphabetical Order

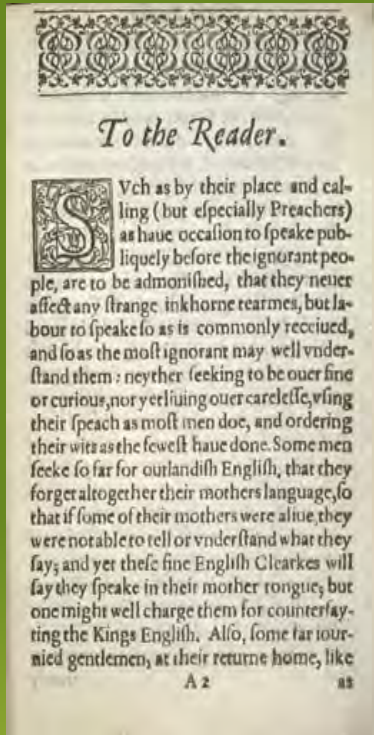


If thou be desirous (gentle Reader) rightly and readily to vnderstand, and to profit by this Table, and such like, then thou must learne the Alphabet, to wit, the order of the Letters as they stand, perfectly without booke, and where euery Letter standeth: as (b) neere the beginning, (n) about the middest, and (t) toward the end. Nowe if the word, which thou art desirous to finde, begin with (a) then looke in the beginning of this Table, but if with (v) looke towards the end. Againe, if thy word beginne with (ca) looke in the beginning of the letter (c) but if with (cu) then looke toward the end of that letter. And so of all the rest. &c.

Advertisement to
Cawdrey's Table
Alphabetically

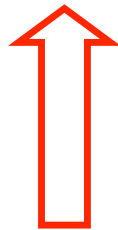


Alphabetical Order



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What is this called?



The desire for "illustration" in France

1530: Founding of Collège de France, with French admitted as language of higher education

1539: Ordonnances de Villers-Cotteret (1539) establish use of French in law courts

Percentage of book titles published in Paris in French:

1501	10%
1528	14%
1549	21%
1575	55%

Would to God that some noble heart could employ himself in setting out rules for our French language... If it is not given rules, we will find that every fifty years the French language will have been changed and perverted in very large measure.

—G. Tory, 1529



Formation of the Académie Française

Modeled on the accademia della Crusca, Florence (1583), which published 1st dict. In 1612

Formed in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu; 40 members ("les immortels")

1st ed. of dictionary appears in 1694 (6 or 7 others since then).





Print, the Public, and Linguistic Anxiety



[Britain] has become a nation of readers. --Samuel Johnson, 1781

The problem of the public sphere:

How to coordinate public opinion via an impersonal print discourse between people who are anonymous to one another, in the absence of context...



The Growing Sense of Crisis



John Dryden (1693): "we have yet no prosodia, not so much as a tolerable dictionary, or a grammar, so that our language is in a manner barbarous."

William Warburton (1747): the English language is "destitute of a Test or Standard to apply to, in cases of doubt or difficulty.... For we have neither Grammar nor Dictionary, neither Chart nor Compass, to guide us through this wide sea of Words."



When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection... Johnson, Preface to the *Dictionary*



The Growing Sense of Crisis

Continuing desire to fix ("ascertain") the language:



"Suffer not our Shakespear, and our Milton, to become two or three centuries hence what Chaucer is at present, the study only of a few poring antiquarians, and in an age or two more the victims of bookworms."
Thomas Sheridan



Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes,
And 'tis but just to let them live betimes.
No longer now that Golden Age appears,
When patriarch wits survived a thousand years:
Now length of fame (our second life) is lost,
And bare threescore is all ev'n that can boast:
**Our sons their fathers' failing language see,
And such as Chaucer is shall Dryden be.**

Cf Alexander Pope, "Essay on Criticism"



An academy to "ascertain" the language?



1712: Swift writes "A Proposal for Correcting, Improving, and Ascertaining the English Tongue in a Letter to Lord Harley

My Lord; I do here in the Name of all the Learned and Polite Persons of the Nation, complain to your Lordship, as First Minister, that our Language is extremely imperfect; that its daily Improvements are by no means in proportion to its daily Corruptions; and the Pretenders to polish and refine it, have chiefly multiplied Abuses and Absurdities; and, that in many Instances, it offends against every Part of Grammar. ...





The Rejection of an Academy

If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our stile, which I, who can never wish to see dependance multiplied, hope the spirit of English liberty will hinder or destroy...

—±Johnson, Preface to the *Dictionary*



Joseph Priestly

As to a publick academy... I think it not only unsuitable to the genius of a *free nation*, but in itself ill calculated to reform and fix a language. ... the best forms of speech will, in time, establish themselves by their own superior excellence... Joseph Priestly, *Rudiments of Grammar*, 1761

Contrast the role of the state in French....

Johnson to the Rescue!

From the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Sam Johnson

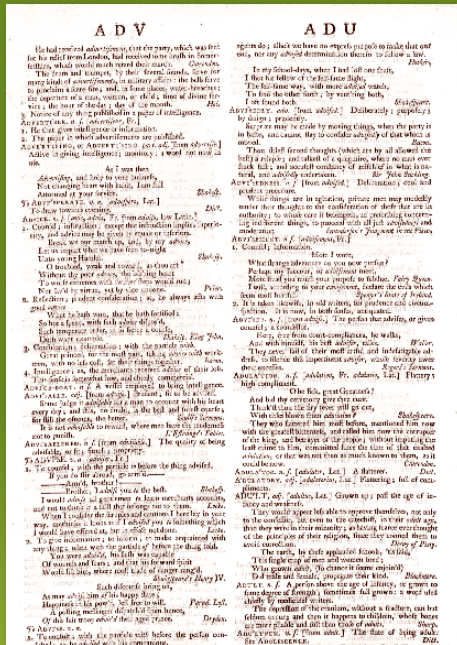
1746: J. approached by "conger" of booksellers to make dict. for 1500 guineas

1747: "Plan of an English Dictionary"

1755: Dictionary of the English Lg.



Hodge



He adulterates still: his thoughts lye with a whore. *B. Johns.*
ADULTERATE. *v. f.* [*adulteratus*, Lat.] The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE. *v. a.* [*adulterare*, Fr. *adultere*, Lat.]

1. To commit adultery.

But fortune, oh!

Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John;

And with her golden hand hath pluckt on France.

Shakspeare, King John.

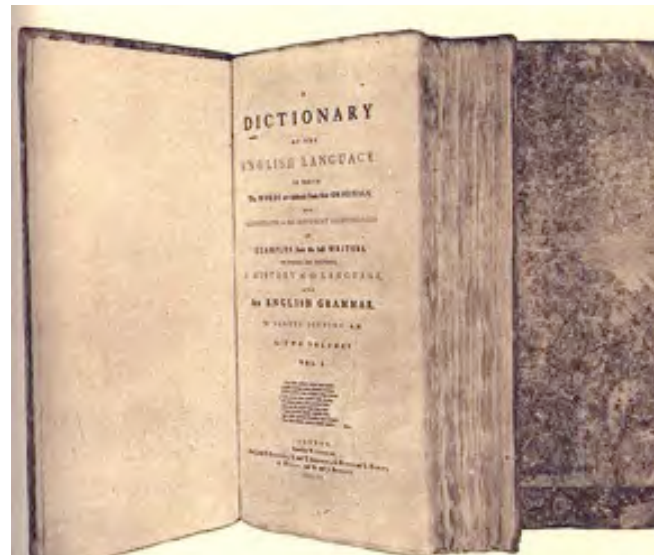
2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them, that sell it in shops, who are not so foolishly knavish, as to adulterate them with salt-petre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes.

Boyle.

Could a man be compoed to such an advantage of constitution,

L





Some Johnsonian Definitions

Excise: A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid.

Lexicographer: A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words.

Oats: A grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland appears to support the people.



Some Johnsonian Definitions

shrewmouse A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition assigns such malignity, that she is said to lame the foot over which she runs. I am informed that these reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmless with those of any other little mouse. Our ancestors however looked on her with such terrour, that they are supposed to have given her name to a scolding woman, whom for her venom they call a shrew.





Some Johnsonian Definitions

shrewmouse A mouse of which the bite is generally

Until the [seventeenth century], History was the inextricable and completely unitary fabric of all that was visible of things and of the signs that had been discovered or lodged in them: to write the history of a plant or an animal was as much a matter of describing its elements or organs as of describing the resemblances that could be found in it, the virtues that it was thought to possess, the legends and stories with which it had been involved, its place in heraldry, the medicaments that were concocted from its substance, the foods it provided, what the ancients recorded of it, and what travellers might have said of it. Michel Foucault, *The Order of Things*





The Success of the *Dictionary*



Talk of war with a Briton, he'll boldly advance,
That one English soldier will beat ten of France,
Would we alter the boast from the sword to the pen,
Our odds are still greater, still greater our men . . .
First Shakspeare and Milton, like Gods in the fight,
Have put their whole drama and epick to flight...
And Johnson, well-arm'd like a hero of yore,
Has beat forty French, and will beat forty more!"

David Garrick



The Success of the *Dictionary*

The English Dictionary appeared; and, as the weight of truth and reason is irresistible, its authority has nearly fixed the external form of our language; and from its decisions few appeals have yet been made. Robert Nares, 1782

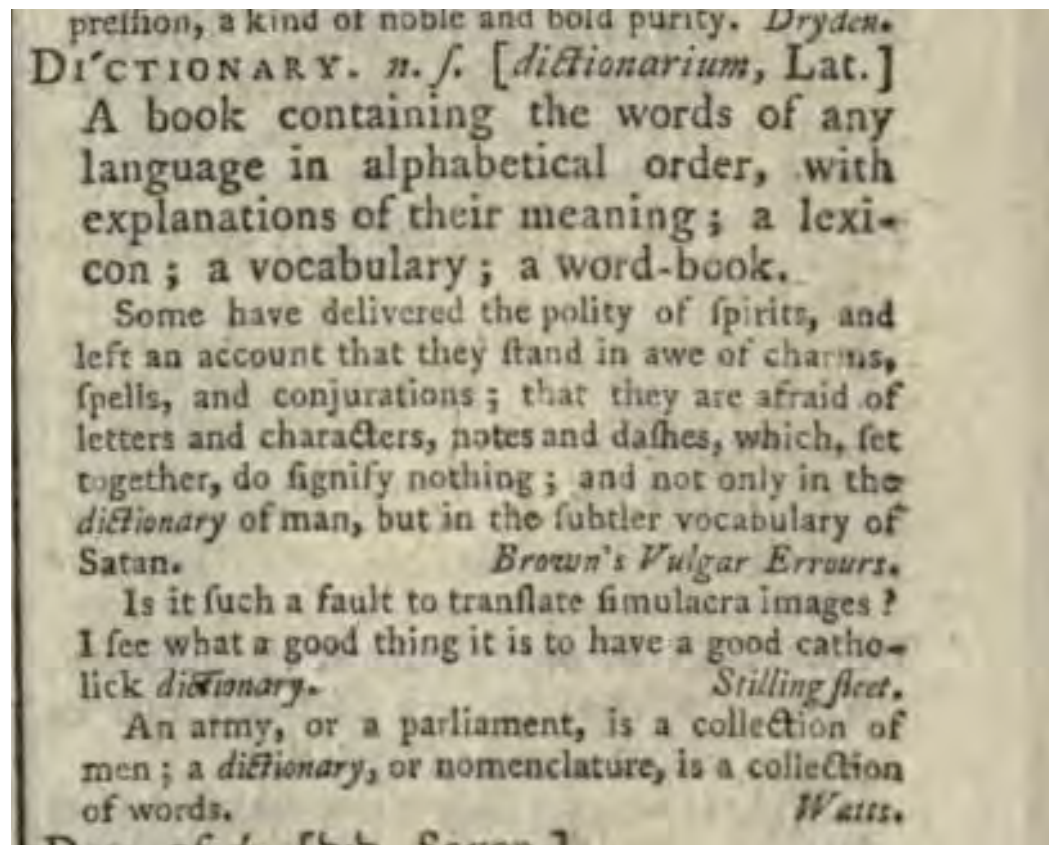
Did the Dictionary really fix the language?

Johnson condemns words like *bully*, *coax*, and *job*.



Features of Johnson's Dictionary

Meanings illustrated by citations from English writers:
"The book written by books"





The Didactic Uselessness of Definitions

Weakness of genus-differential definitions

disappointed MW: defeated in expectation or hope



The Didactic Uselessness of Definitions

Weakness of genus-differentia definitions

disappointed MW: defeated in expectation or hope

disappointment is when you expect something to happen



The Didactic Uselessness of Definitions

Weakness of genus-differentia definitions

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disappointment is when you expect something to happen

And you want it to happen



The Didactic Uselessness of Definitions

Weakness of genus-differentia definitions

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disappointment is when you expect something to happen

And you want it to happen

And when the time comes for it to happen



The Didactic Uselessness of Definitions

Weakness of genus-differentia definitions

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disappointment is when you expect something to happen

And you want it to happen

And when the time comes for it to happen

It doesn't happen



The Didactic Uselessness of Definitions

Weakness of genus-differentia definitions

Disappointed MW: defeated in expectation or hope

disappointment is when you expect something to happen

And you want it to happen

And when the time comes for it to happen

It doesn't happen

And you feel bad



The Methodology of Lexicography

Method for isolation & circumscription of relevant precedents (identification of “the language” in terms of public discourse)

Method for isolating and abstracting contributions of individual words to interpretation, independent of both linguistic and extralinguistic contexts

Method of reducing use of word to a "mechanical" rule that determines correct application of word.



The Symbolic Function of the Dictionary

LexisNexis(TM) Academic - Document List - Netscape

http://web.lexis-nexis.com/universe/doclist?_m=4b565948c6ab272708a32cc2df1a97f3&wchp=

Home Sources How Do I? Site Map What's New Help

Search Terms: according to webster's
FOCUS™

Search Within Results Edit Search

Jump to Documents 1-25

Print Email

Document List Expanded List KWIC Full

Documents 1 - 25 of 599 next»

Tag for delivery
Clear

Sorted by Date
Sort by: Relevance

1. St. Petersburg Times, March 3, 2003 Monday, CITRUS TIMES; Pg. 2, 1344 words, Board's sudden opposition to toll road reveals favoritism
2. Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, February 9, 2003 Sunday, TWO STAR EDITION, Pg.B-7, 800 words, TOP OF THE CHARTS; TWENTY-FOUR YEARS OF CONSISTENT ADVICE FOR WRITERS

Fifty Shades of Abuse

Merriam-Webster's dictionary defines consent as "to agree to do or allow something: to give permission for something to happen or be done." An absence of no, does not mean yes.

POINT OF VIEW | Why Halifax shooting plot charge isn't considered 'terrorist event'

Definition of terrorism

The Oxford English Dictionary defines it as the "unofficial or unauthorized use of violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political aims."

Does It Count as 'Real' Deflation When Prices Hit an Oil Slick?

defines deflation as "a contraction in the volume of available money or credit that results in a general decline in prices."

Looking it up





Circumscribing the Domains of Knowledge



Defining "The Language"

Why include 'all the words'? Why bother to define simple words?

Cf defs in Nathan Bailey's dictionary., 1721:

cat: "a creature well known"

black: "a colour"

strawberry: "a well known fruit"



Defining the Compass of the Language

Let any man of correct taste cast his eye on such words as *denominable, opiniatry, ariolation, ataraxy... clancular*, and let him say whether a dictionary which gives *thousands* of such items, as *authorized English words*, is a safe standard of writing. Noah Webster on Johnson's *Dictionary*

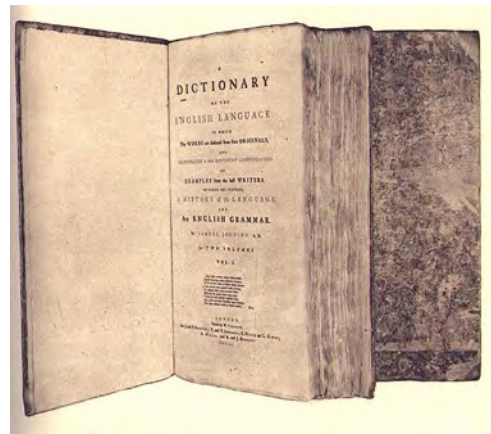
Words have been admitted in the language that are not only disreputable in origin, not only offensive in all their associations, not only vulgar in essence, but unfit at all points for survival. The *New York Herald* (1890) on Funk & Wagnall's inclusion of *chesty* "bold"

"...that most monstrous of non-words." *Life Magazine* on Webster's *Third International's* inclusion of *irregardless*



Symbolism of the dictionary's form

There is in [Johnson's *Dictionary*] a kind of architectural nobleness; it stands there like a great solid square-built edifice; you judge that a true builder did it." (Thos. Carlyle)





The Form of Collections, I



Library of the
Escorial, 1543



E-L. Boulée, plan for the
Bibliothèque du Roi,
1785

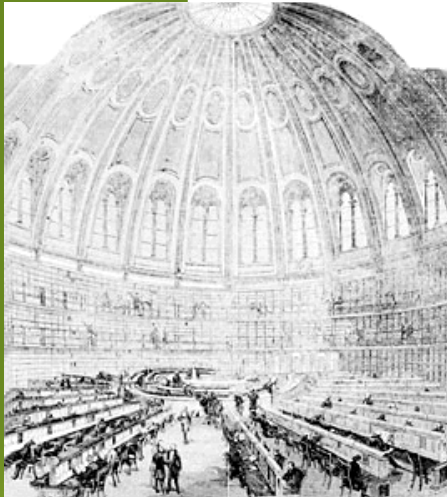


Labrouste, Bibliothèque
Ste. Geneviève, 1851



The Form of Collections, 2: The classical version

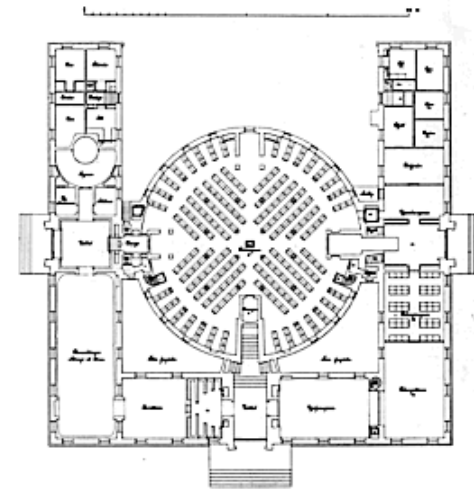
Smirke,
British Museum
Reading
Room, 1851



Pelz/Casey Reading
Room, LOC, ca 1898



Labrouste, Bibliothèque
Nationale 1868



Asplund, Stockholm City
Library, 1928



Circumscription of Knowledge: Modern Interpretations



D. Perrault, Bibliothèque Nationale de
France, 1994



The Spatialization of the Language



That vast aggregate of words and phrases which constitutes the Vocabulary of English-speaking men presents... the aspect of one of those nebulous masses familiar to the astronomer, in which a clear and unmistakable nucleus shades off on all sides, through zones of decreasing brightness, to a dim marginal film that seems to end nowhere, but to lose itself imperceptibly in the surrounding darkness....

James Murray, "General Explanation" to the OED



The "canonicity" of knowledge.

Canonicity: All elements of all subdomains are ordered with regard to "centrality" of membership (i.e., discursive space is metrical, not just topological)

What defines a "reference book"

words: *civet* > *panther* > *cat*

authors: Michael Crichton > John Updike > Herman Melville

news events: rescued cat > school budget vote > earthquake

Also: tourist attractions (travel guides), artists (national collections), etc.

Buf cf. world records: ??Most hot dogs eaten> largest waistline > longest kiss



Canonicity, cont.

Canonicity permits "essentialist" abridgement:

"[M]en of good will have extracted the substance of a thousand volumes and passed it in its entirety into a single small duodecimo, a bit like skillful chemists who press out the essence of flowers to concentrate it in a phial while throwing the dregs away." L-S. Mercier, *L'An 2440*, 1771

Cf sense of "library" and "bibliothèque" to denote comprehensive publication series & catalogues

If the lexicon of a language is indeed something like that of a circle, then... if one moves away from the center in concentric circles, the result should be a faithful image of the total lexicon. Henri Béjoint, *Tradition and Innovation in English Dictionaries*, 1992

i.e., In theory, every large dictionary contains every small dictionary



E-L. Boulée, plan
for the
Bibliothèque du
Roi, 1785



Dictionaries without borders

What happens when the material borders disappear?

The New York Times

The Opinion Pages

EDITORIAL

OMG!!! OED!!!! LOL!!!!!!

Published: April 4, 2011

It's wonderful to experience the ongoing corruption and evolution of the English language. Last month, OMG and LOL were inducted into the Oxford English Dictionary, along with the heart symbol — the first time a meaning enters our most exalted linguistic inventory via the T-shirt and bumper sticker.

CNET > Tech Culture > 'Woot' is officially a thing, according to Oxford English Dictionary

'Woot' is officially a thing according to Oxford English Dictionary

"Woot!! Did you see my retweet re:that noob in a mankini? Someone get that dude a pair of jeggings!"

Oxford Dictionary Decides 'to Twerk'

By DAVE ITZKOFF AUGUST 28, 2013 9:34 AM



Miley Cyrus offers a visual definition of the word "twerk" at the MTV Video Music Awards with Robin Thicke on Sunday. Eric Thayer/Reuters

New to Oxford Dictionaries, 2013 (not the OED):
BYOD, derp, srsly, vom, fauxhawk, dappy, michelada, flatform, jorts, dad dancing...



Dictionaries without borders

What happens when the material borders disappear?

The New York Times
The Opinion Pages

EDITORIAL

OMG! OED! LOL!!!

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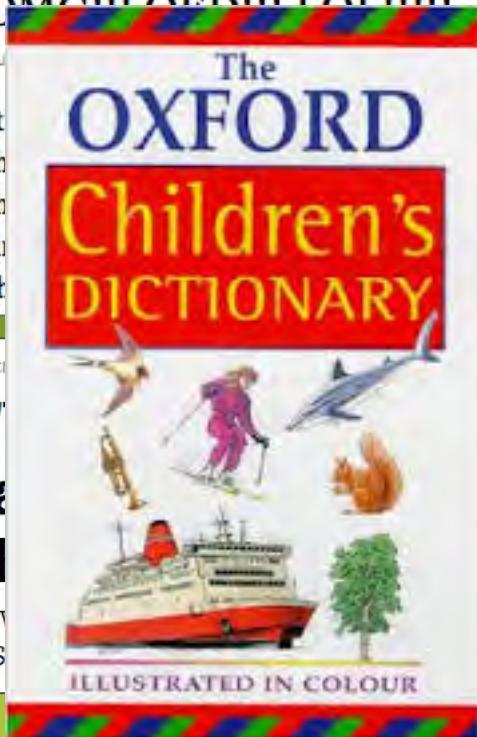
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Oxford Dictionary Decides 'to Twerk'

By DAVE ITZKOFF AUGUST 28, 2013 9:34 AM

JANUARY 30, 2015

PANIC AT THE DICTIONARY

BY STEFAN FATSIS



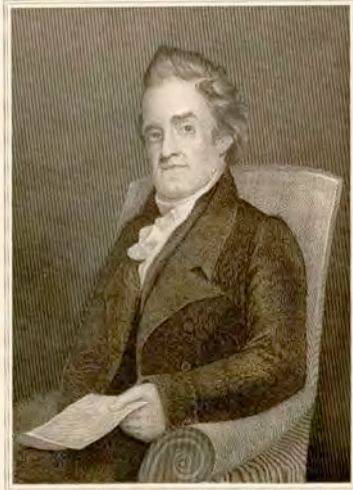
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that noob in a mankini?
gings!"

New to Oxford Dictionaries, 2013 (not the OED):
BYOD, derp, srsly, vom, fauxhawk, dappy, michelada, flatform, jorts, dad dancing...



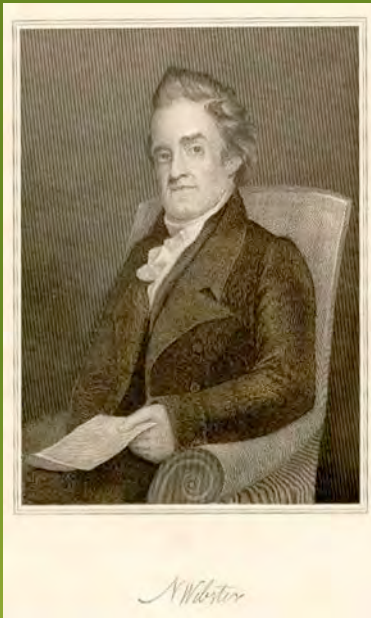
The Americanization of the Dictionary



Noah Webster



The Americanization of the Dictionary



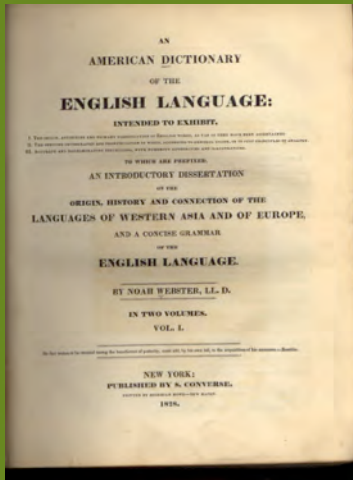
Noah Webster

You have corrected the dangerous doctrines of European powers, correct now the languages you have imported... The American language will thus be as distinct as the government, free from all the follies of unphilosophical fashion, and resting upon truth as its only regulator. William Thornton, 1793.

From the changes in civil policy, manners, arts of life, and other circumstances attending the settlement of English colonies in America, most of the language of heraldry, hawking, hunting, and especially that of the old feudal and hierarchical establishments of England will become utterly extinct in this country; much of it already forms part of the neglected rubbish of antiquity. Noah Webster, 1806



The Americanization of the Dictionary

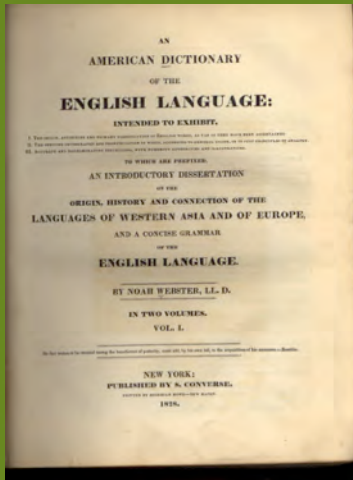


Cf Webster's Spelling reforms: *honor*, *theater*, etc., but also *tung*, *iz*...

"A capital advantage of this [spelling] reform in these States would be, that it would make a difference between the English orthography and the American.... I am confident that such an event is an object of vast political consequence."



The Americanization of the Dictionary



Joseph Worcester
1784-1865

Cf Webster's Spelling reforms: *honor*, *theater*, etc., but also *tung*, *iz*...

"A capital advantage of this [spelling] reform in these States would be, that it would make a difference between the English orthography and the American.... I am confident that such an event is an object of vast political consequence."

The first 'dictionary war': 1830—...



Development of the Dictionary

1857-1928: Preparation of the OED; historical record of the entire language...



Abbreviate (ăbrĕvĭĕt), *v.*, also 5-7 **abbreviate**. [f. ABBREVIATE *ppl. a.*; or on the analogy of *vbs.* so formed; see -ATE. A direct representative of L. *abbreviāre*; as ABRIDGE, and the obs. ABBREY, represent it indirectly, through OFr. *abregier* and mid. Fr. *abrĕvier*. Like the latter, *abbreviate*, was often spelt *a-breviate* in 5-7.] To make shorter, shorten, cut short in any way.

1530 PALSGR., *Iabrevyate*: I make a thyngeshorte, *Jeabrega*. 1635 BACON *Essays* xxiv. 99 (1862) But it is one Thing to Abbreviate by Contracting, Another by Cutting off.

†1. *trans.* To make a discourse shorter by omitting details and preserving the substance; to abridge, condense. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Chester Pl.* I. 2 (Sh. Soc.) This matter he abbreviated into playes twenty-foure. 1598 GREENE *Conny catching* iii. 16 The queene abreviated her discourse. 1637 RALEIGH *Mahomet* 34 Abreviated out of two Arabique writers translated into Spanish. 1678 MANLEY *Interpreter* pref., I have omitted several Matters . . . contracted and abbreviated Others.

†b. To make an abstract or brief of, to epitomize. *Obs.*

c 1450 TREvisa *Higden's Polychr.* I. 21 (Rolls Ser.) Trogus Pompeius, in hys xlv iiii. bookes, allemoste of alle the storyes of the worlde, whom Iustinus his disciple did abreviate. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 627 To reade, to note, and to abbreviate Polibius. 1648-9 *The Kingdomes Weekly Intelligencer* Jan. 16 to 23 The high court of Justice did this day sit again concerning the triall of the King. The charge was brought in and abreviated.

†c. *Math.* To reduce (a fraction) to lower terms. *Obs.*

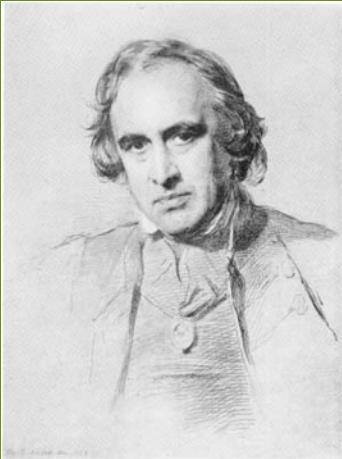
1796 *Mathem. Dict.* I. 2 To abbreviate fractions in arithmetic and algebra, is to lessen proportionally their terms, or the numerator and denominator.



James Murray



Political Significance of the OED



We could scarcely have a lesson on the growth of our English tongue, we could scarcely follow upon one of its significant words, without having unawares a lesson in English history as well, without not merely falling upon some curious fact illustrative of our national life, but learning also how the great heart which is beating at the centre of that life, was being gradually shaped and moulded.

Richard Chevenix Trench



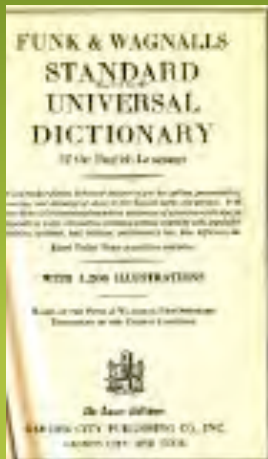
The Popular Dictionary



Isaac Funk

[The dictionary] is the national key to human knowledge. ... It behooves all those who are concerned in the education of the young to place this book on the same plane as the churchmen of old placed the English Bible. The dictionary should be placed on a lectern in every school throughout the land.

—Frank Vizetelly, 1898

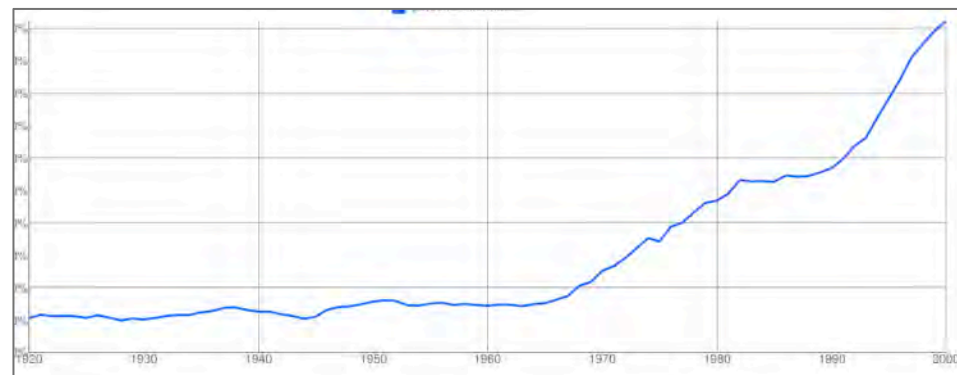




Corpus Lexicography

Concordance for 'matrix' from the Brit. Nat Corpus

largely free of the enclosing **matrix**, and look now much as they would poetry from the whole social **matrix** and milieu in which such a subject h ward. The result was a data **matrix** giving pixel counts for five levels of vision by a matrix, when the **matrix** happens to be zero. what does are summarized in the Payoff **matrix** in Figure A. Now, why the thing on its own, green is a **matrix** in which to set other colours different crystal structure. The **matrix** is a yellow limestone common in the eight. The team competency **matrix**. it's upside down. There it archy to a flat hierarchy, a **matrix** model or a team-based structure, and are acquainted with the **matrices** of Derrida's thought in Hegel a substance is in the lipid **matrix** of olfactory cells, the more is cultural text, which is the **matrix** or master code that the literatures are well-preserved in a clay **matrix**, some of which adheres to one another tissue, connective tissue **matrix**. Which particular technique did



“personal information”
1920-2000



Readings & Assignment for Feb. 24

Thompson, E.P. 1967. "Time, Work-Discipline, and Industrial Capitalism." *Past & Present* 38 (Dec): 56-97.

Source: JSTOR

Fisher, George. 1748. *The American Instructor: or, Young Man's Best Companion ...* Ninth Edition. Philadelphia. *Read:* Title Page and "Advice to a Young Tradesman, Written By an Old One" (pp 375-377). *Source:* ECCO]

Assignment: Fisher suggests that the technology of accounting can help his readers control their lives, while Thompson suggests that the technology of time led to people having their lives controlled. Whose argument is more convincing and what implications might these arguments have for today?