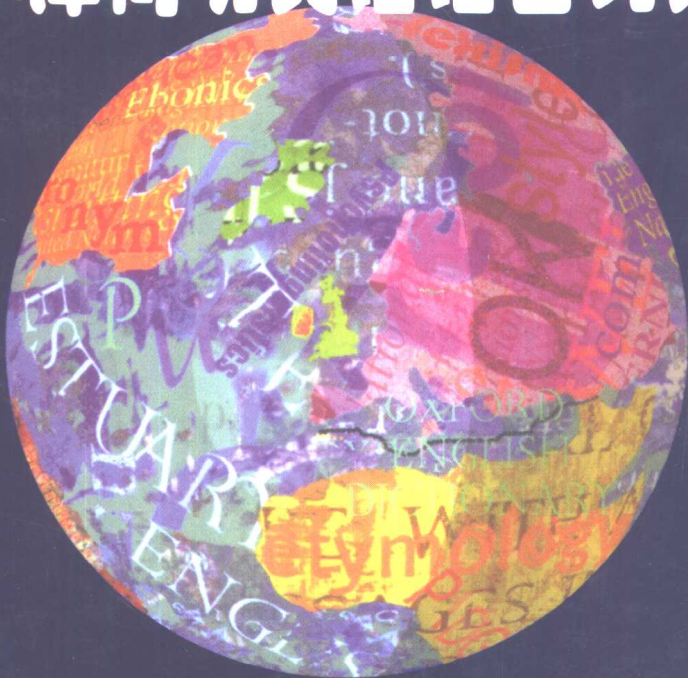




Oxford

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

牛津简明英语语言词典



Whi
外教社

牛津英语百科分类词典系列

Oxford Concise Companion to the

English Language

牛津简明英语语言词典

Editor

TOM McARTHUR

Assistant Editor

ROSHAN McARTHUR



上海外语教育出版社
SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

Oxford Concise Companion to the

English Language

Editor

TOM McARTHUR

Assistant Editor

ROSHAN McARTHUR

Oxford New York

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

1998

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

牛津简明英语语言词典 / (英) 迈克阿瑟 (McAuthur, T.), (英) 迈克阿瑟 (McAuthur, R.) 编. —上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2001

(牛津英语百科分类词典)

书名原文: Oxford Concise Companion to the English Language
ISBN 7-81080-099-X

I. 牛… II. ①迈…②迈… III. 英语-词典 IV. H316

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2001)第09354号

图字: 09-1999-311号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机), 65422031 (发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 王彤福

印 刷: 常熟市印刷八厂
经 销: 新华书店上海发行所
开 本: 850×1092 1/32 印张 22.375 字数 1168 千字
版 次: 2001年3月第1版 2001年3月第1次印刷
印 数: 8 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81080-099-X / H·039
定 价: 28.50 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

*Oxford University Press, Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP
Oxford New York*

Oxford is a trade mark of Oxford University Press

© Tom McArthur 1992, 1998

The Oxford Companion to the English Language first published 1992

Abridged Edition first published 1996

The Concise Oxford Companion to the English Language first published 1998

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press. Within the UK, exceptions are allowed in respect of any fair dealing for the purpose of research or private study, or criticism or review, as permitted under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, or in the case of reprographic reproduction in accordance with the terms of the licences issued by the Copyright Licensing Agency. Enquiries concerning reproduction outside these terms and in other countries should be sent to the Rights Department, Oxford University Press, at the address above

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form of binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser

*British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
Data available*

*Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
The concise Oxford companion to the English language / edited by Tom McArthur.*

Includes bibliographical references (p.) and index.

1. English philology—Encyclopedias. 2. Language and languages—Encyclopedias. I. McArthur, Tom (Thomas Burns)

PE31.C66 1998 420'.3—dc21 98—6736

ISBN 0-19-280061-2

Published by permission of the Oxford University Press

Licensed for sale in the People's Republic of China only,
not for sale elsewhere.

本词典(重印本)由牛津大学出版社授权出版,

仅供在中华人民共和国境内销售。

出版说明

随着改革开放的不断深入以及国际交流的日趋广泛,外语学习已经不仅仅局限于语言技能的培养。通过英语获取专业知识、提高专业水平、跟踪学科的最新发展已经成为时代的要求。因此,目前国内急需一批用英语编纂的专业词典。

牛津英语百科分类词典系列是由牛津大学出版社组织编纂的一套工具书。该系列涉及语言学、文学、文化、艺术、社会学、数学、物理学、化学、生物学、医学、食品与营养、计算机等社会科学和自然科学门类近百种,均由造诣很深、经验丰富的专家撰写。作为第一批,我们从中精选了 52 本,以满足国内读者的需要。词典用浅显的英语,精确地解释了常用的专业词汇,充分体现了牛津大学出版社在出版工具书方面严谨的传统。

该系列词典可作为大专院校各专业的学生以及专业技术人员学习专业知识、提高专业英语能力的参考书。

本社编辑部

Introduction

The Concise Oxford Companion to the English Language provides compact, comprehensive, up-to-date, and easily accessible information about key aspects of ENGLISH at the end of the twentieth century. Among other things, it covers: the distribution and varieties of ENGLISH; its cultural, political, and educational impact worldwide; its nature, origins, and prospects; and its PRONUNCIATION, GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY, WORD-FORMATION, and USAGE. The aim has been to do this dispassionately without being bland, and in a scholarly fashion without being opaque, drawing on and distilling the unique international range of expertise that went into the original full-size *Oxford Companion to the English Language* (1992) and its abridged version (1996). The distinctive features of this edition include:

- The highlighting of key articles both at the beginning and in the body of the book, for easy reference
- Information panels throughout the text, for example giving thumbnail accounts of the PLACE-NAMES of major English-speaking countries, as a means of highlighting particular topics
- Selective cross-referencing in small capitals in the body of the text (as in this introduction), as well as at the ends of entries
- A chronology of English from 55 BC to AD 1997 (Appendix 1)
- An extensive thematic bibliography (Appendix 2)

The Concise Companion rests on the view that, in recent years, STANDARD ENGLISH has become a global resource that does not owe its existence, or the protection of its essence, to any one nation or group. Inasmuch as a particular LANGUAGE belongs to any individual or community, English is the possession of every individual and every community that uses it, regardless of what any other individual or community may think or feel about the matter. It is therefore intended as a resource for any person anywhere who is in any way involved with English.

There has been considerable discussion over the last two decades regarding the nature and use of English, and especially what Robert W. Burchfield has called 'its innumerable clearly distinguishable varieties' (Introduction, vol. iv, *A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary*, 1986). Scholars have discussed both its usage (local, regional, and international) and its varieties (STANDARD and NON-STANDARD), while in broader public debate many people have—sometimes anxiously—wondered whether the language might be 'going to the dogs', and be so over-extended around the world that it might break up into mutually unintelligible forms: that is, into a range of ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

The English language complex can however be viewed in several ways. Depending on the perspective we choose, it can be a single language or an aggregate of languages. The oneness of English is obvious in its standard worldwide printed form, but the manyness becomes equally clear when we compare and contrast that standard with 'the guid SCOTS tongue' in Lowland Scotland and Northern Ireland, or with TOK PISIN ('Talk Pidgin'), one of the three official language of Papua-New Guinea, alongside English and Hiri Motu. To these we can add such traditional dialects as YORKSHIRE and NEWFOUNDLAND, such re-

cently acknowledged NEW ENGLISHES as INDIAN ENGLISH and the varieties used in NIGERIA and SINGAPORE, and the many controversial ANGLO-HYBRIDS, such as SPANGLISH in the United States (blending SPANISH and English) and TAGLISH in the PHILIPPINES (blending TAGALOG and English).

At the close of the fifth millennium since recorded history began, English is unique. No other WORLD LANGUAGE has ever been put to so many uses by so many people in so many places or on such a scale—on land, by sea, in the air, and in space; in the mind, in the mouth, and by hand (in WRITING or SIGN); through PRINTING on paper and increasingly on screen; on tape and film; and through radio, television, telephone, electronic networks, and multimedia. It is used as a mother tongue or other tongue (fluently, adequately, or haltingly; constantly, intermittently, or seldom; happily, unhappily, or ambivalently) by about a fifth of the human race—something over a billion people.

At the same time, the academic study of English is a global industry. Thousands of university scholars, in addition to teaching a huge student population, produce year on year an unquantifiable number of books, journals, dissertations, articles, reports, conference proceedings, course books, class notes, newsletters, and (increasingly) contributions to INTERNET newsgroups. Their total output is far more than any one of them can digest, and few if any will see—or even learn about—every document relating even to their areas of special interest.

The day-to-day language acts of users of English around the world are so vast and varied that no person, group, or system could ever catch and catalogue them all. Even the most extensive, flexible, and subtle computer CORPUS that we can currently imagine cannot encompass all the usages of the STANDARD LANGUAGE alone. Total knowledge of the subject is therefore impossible, and because of this our efforts in describing, prescribing for, and TEACHING ENGLISH—however effective and influential they might be—are incomplete and indirect. In GRAMMARS, DICTIONARIES, and other publications there has often been an impressive match (as far as we can tell) between what scholars think goes on and what is actually happening, resulting in many highly practical achievements. But all the models and descriptions of English ever made—and certainly this one—are exercises of the imagination, not God's truth.

I am grateful to all who have been involved in the creation of the mother book, the abridged edition, and now this concise edition: for the work they have done and the patience they have shown, and most particularly to my daughter Roshan, whose diligence, perseverance, and intuition have made the abridged and the concise editions possible.

Although all three Companions are complex works, they remain interim reports. No book that seeks to describe a living language can ever be complete, and no printed product can directly exhibit the diversity of SPEECH, or hope to cover every feature and nuance of written, printed, and electronic expression. Because of this, and the on-going nature of the work, constructive comment and suggestions are welcomed by The Editor, *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*, Oxford University Press, Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, England.

Contributors and consultants

Contributors

Jean Aitchison	W. D. Wimal Dissanayake	Cecil I. Nelson
A. J. Aitken	Connie C. Eble	Noel E. Osselton
John Algeo	John Edwards	Frank R. Palmer
Robert E. Allen	Stanley Ellis	Rajeshwari Pandharipande
Jon Amastae	Margery Fee	John Platt
Tony Augarde	Jean-Marc Gachelin	René James Quinault
Richard W. Bailey	Charles Gilman	William S. Ramson
William W. Barker	Andrew Gonzales	Suzanne Romaine
Dennis E. Baron	Sidney Greenbaum	Adrian Room
Laurie Bauer	Anjum R. Haque	William Shephard
John Baugh	Reinhard Hartmann	Larry E. Smith
Paul Beale	Mohamed H. Heliel	S. N. Sridhar
David Blair	Geoffrey Hughes	James Stanlaw
Eyamba G. Bokamba	Robert F. Ilson	Sol Steinmetz
Whitney F. Bolton	Braj B. Kachru	Peter Strevens
Jean Branford	Yamuna Kachru	Mary Tay
William Branford	Gillian S. Kay	Loreto Todd
Lawrence B. Breitborde	Francis E. Knowles	Barry Tomalin
Christopher J. Brumfit	Gerald Knowles	Peter Trudgill
Robert W. Burchfield	Margot Lawrence	Christopher Upward
Garland Cannon	Sangsup Lee	Laurence Urdang
Lawrence D. Carrington	Michael Lesk	Katie Wales
Frederic G. Cassidy	Peter H. Lowenberg	Heidi Weber
Sylvia Chalker	William D. Lutz	Edmund Weiner
Raymond Chapman	Iseabail C. McLeod	Lise S. Winer
Paul Christophersen	Rejend Mesthrie	Margaret E. Winters.
Isagani R. Cruz	Salikoko S. Mufwene	
David Crystal	Walter Nash	

Consultants

Richard Allwright	Tom Hecht	Diarmaid Ó hAirt
Jacqueline Anderson	Joan Hughes	Maria-Grazia Pederzani
Lourdes B. Bautista	Sally Hunt	Mary Penrith
Ben Benedikz	Fadilah Jasmani	Frederick H. G. Percy
Roger Bowers	S. Johansson	Peter Pitman
J. K. Chambers	Damian J. Kelly	Arnold D. N. Pitt
Sandra Clarke	Virginia LaCastro	Graham Pointon
Rachel Davis	Leonhard Lipka	Velma Pollard
Agnes Drever	Louise McIvor	Camilla Raab
Robert A. Dunbar	Kevin McNamee	F. Gordon Rohlehr
Anna Dunlop	David I. Masson	A. O. Sanved
Barbara Goldsmid	Dhun Mehta	Sybil Sarel
David Gough	Godfrey Meintjes	Donald Scragg
Barbara Harris	Tatsuo Miyajima	John Singler

Brian Smith
K. Sørensen
Mats-Peter Sundström
Paul Thompson

Ronald Threadgall
Hamish Todd
Junko Uozu
Henry Warkentyne

Henry Widdowson
David Williamson
Carol Winkelmann.

Abbreviations

Only those abbreviations are listed that are not explained in the entries in which they occur.

AfrE	African English	NZE	New Zealand English
AmE	American English	OED	<i>Oxford English Dictionary</i>
AusE	Australian English	PakE	Pakistani English
AV	Authorized Version of the Bible	RP	Received Pronunciation
BrE	British English	SAfrE	South African English
c	century/centuries	ScoE	Scottish English
CanE	Canadian English	TEFL/EFL	(Teaching) English as a Foreign Language
CarE	Caribbean English	TEIL/EIL	(Teaching) English as an International Language
ELT	English Language Teaching	TESL/ESL	(Teaching) English as a Second Language
EngE	English in England	TESOL	Teaching of English to Speakers of Other Languages
ESP	English for Special/Specific Purposes	U.	University
IE	Indo-European	UCLES	University of Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate
IndE	Indian English	WAE	West African English
IPA	International Phonetic Alphabet/Association	WelshE	Welsh English
IrE	Irish English		
MLA	Modern Language Association		

The asterisk symbol (*) has two uses in the body of the *Companion*: it marks either a grammatically unacceptable form (as in *has went) or an unattested or hypothetical form (as in *ultraticum).

Values of phonetic symbols used in the Companion

a	a as in ScoE <i>pat</i> and Parisian French <i>patte</i>
ai	y and i-e as in RP and AmE <i>try</i> , <i>write</i>
au	ou and ow as in RP and AmE <i>noun</i> , <i>now</i>
ɑ	a as in RP <i>father</i> ; a and o as in AmE <i>father</i> , <i>bother</i>
ɒ	a and o as in RP <i>wash</i> , <i>odd</i>
æ	a as in traditional RP and in AmE <i>cat</i> , <i>trap</i>
b	b as in <i>back</i> ; bb as in <i>rubber</i>
ç	ch as in German <i>ich</i> ; h as in Japanese <i>hito</i> ; occasionally, h as in <i>hue</i>
d	d as in <i>day</i> ; dd as in <i>rudder</i>
dʒ	j and dge as in <i>judge</i> , and ge as in <i>George</i> ; j as in Hindi <i>raj</i>
ð	th as in <i>this</i> , <i>other</i> ; d as in Spanish <i>nada</i>
e	ay as in ScoE <i>day</i> ; é as in French <i>thé</i> ; e as in Italian <i>pesca</i> (fishing)
ei	ay, a-e, and ea as in RP and AmE <i>day</i> , <i>face</i> , <i>steak</i>
ə	[the schwa or neutral vowel] a as in <i>about</i> , <i>sofa</i> , e as in <i>hyphen</i> , o as in <i>reckon</i> (ect.)
əʊ	o and oa as in RP <i>go</i> , <i>goat</i>
ɛ	e as in <i>get</i> , German <i>Bett</i> , and Italian <i>pesca</i> (peach)
ɛə	ai and a-e as in RP <i>fair</i> , <i>square</i>
ɜ	e, i, o, u as in RP and AmE <i>her</i> , <i>stir</i> , <i>word</i> , <i>nurse</i>
f	f as in <i>few</i> ; ff as in <i>puff</i>
g	g as in <i>got</i> ; gg as in <i>bigger</i>
h	h as in <i>hot</i>
i	e as in <i>he</i> , ee as in <i>see</i> ; i as in Spanish and French <i>si</i> ; ie as in German <i>sie</i>
ɪ	i as in <i>ship</i> and in German <i>Schiff</i>
ɪə	ea and e-e as in RP <i>hear</i> , <i>here</i>
j	y as in <i>yet</i> ; j as in German <i>ja</i>
k	c as in <i>car</i> ; k as in <i>key</i> ; ck as in <i>clock</i> ; kk as in <i>trekked</i> ; qu as in <i>quay</i>
l	[clear l] l as in RP <i>lip</i>
ɫ	[dark l] l as in RP <i>all</i> ; as commonly in ScoE <i>all</i> , <i>lip</i> , <i>hilly</i>
ɭ	ll as in Welsh <i>Llanelli</i>
m	m as in <i>much</i> ; mm as in <i>hammer</i>
n	n as in <i>now</i> ; nn as in <i>runner</i>
ŋ	ng as in RP and AmE <i>sing</i> ; n as in Spanish <i>cinco</i>
o	o as in ScoE <i>no</i> , in advanced RP <i>force</i> , and in Italian <i>dove</i> ; eau as in French <i>beau</i> ; oh as in German <i>wohl</i>
ou	o and oa as in AmE <i>go</i> , <i>goat</i>
ø	eu as in French <i>peu</i> ; ö as in German <i>schön</i>
œ	eu as in French <i>veuve</i> ; ö as in German <i>zwölf</i>
ɔ	o as in <i>north</i> and in German <i>Sonne</i> ; a as in <i>war</i>
oi	oi and oy as in <i>noise</i> , <i>toy</i>
p	p as in <i>pen</i> ; pp as in <i>pepper</i>
r	generally, r as in <i>round</i> and rr as in <i>sorry</i> (however pronounced); strictly, the rolled r of traditional ScoE, and of Spanish and Italian
ʀ	uvular r as in Parisian French <i>rue</i> and the Northumbrian <i>burr</i>

s	s as in <i>see</i> ; ss as in <i>missed</i>
ʃ	sh as in <i>ship</i> ; ssi as in <i>mission</i> ; ti as in <i>motion</i> ; ch as in French <i>chose</i> ; sch as in German <i>Schiff</i>
t	t as in <i>ten</i> ; tt as in RP <i>written</i>
tʃ	ch as in <i>church</i> ; tch as in <i>latch</i> ; c as in Italian <i>cello</i> , <i>ciao</i> ; tsch as in German <i>Deutsch</i>
θ	th as in <i>three</i> , <i>heath</i> , and Greek <i>thesis</i> ; c and z as in Castilian Spanish <i>cerveza</i>
u	u as in <i>lunar</i> and oo as in RP <i>pool</i> ; u as in Italian <i>subito</i> and German <i>gut</i> ; ou as in French <i>tout</i>
u	ui, ou (etc.) in Scots <i>puir</i> (poor) and <i>doun/doon</i> (down), and as in Norwegian <i>hus</i>
ʊ	oo and u as in RP and AmE <i>foot</i> and <i>put</i>
ʊə	u and u-e as in RP <i>pure</i>
v	v as in <i>very</i> and in French <i>vrai</i> ; w as in German <i>wohl</i>
ʌ	u, oo, and o-e as in RP and ScoE <i>bud</i> , <i>blood</i> , <i>love</i>
w	w as in <i>will</i> ; ou as in French <i>oui</i>
hw	wh as in ScoE and IrE <i>when</i> , <i>white</i>
x	ch as in ScoE and German <i>ach</i> ; j and g as in Spanish <i>jabón</i> and <i>gente</i>
y	u-e as in French <i>lune</i> ; ü as in German <i>über</i>
ɣ	g as in Spanish <i>luego</i>
z	z as in <i>zeal</i> and French <i>zèle</i> ; s as in <i>position</i> ; ss as in <i>scissors</i>
ʒ	s as in <i>decision</i> and <i>measure</i> ; j and g as in French <i>Jacques</i> and <i>rouge</i>
ʔ	[glottal stop] tt as in Cockney and Glasgow pronunciations of <i>better butter</i> , and as a phoneme in Arabic and Hawaiian
:	[the length mark] used to indicate a long vowel, as in /u:/, in RP <i>loose</i> , <i>truce</i>
~	[the tilde] set over a symbol to indicate nasality

World map

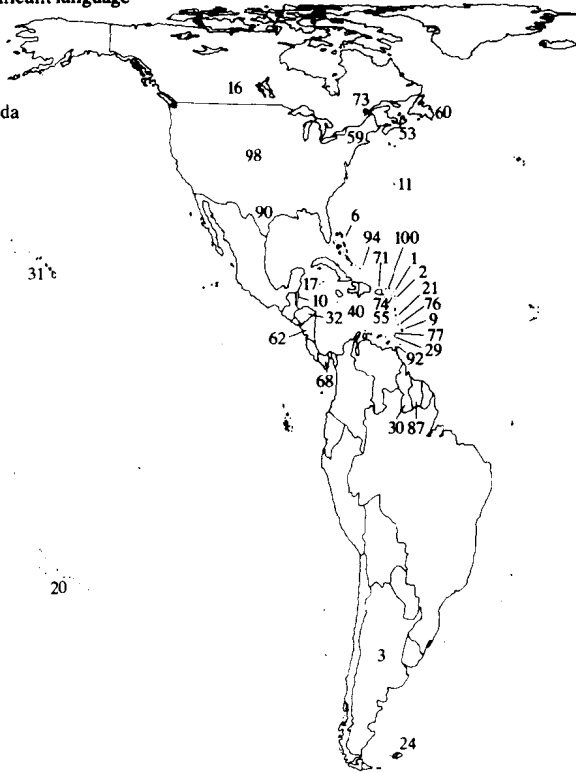
English throughout the world

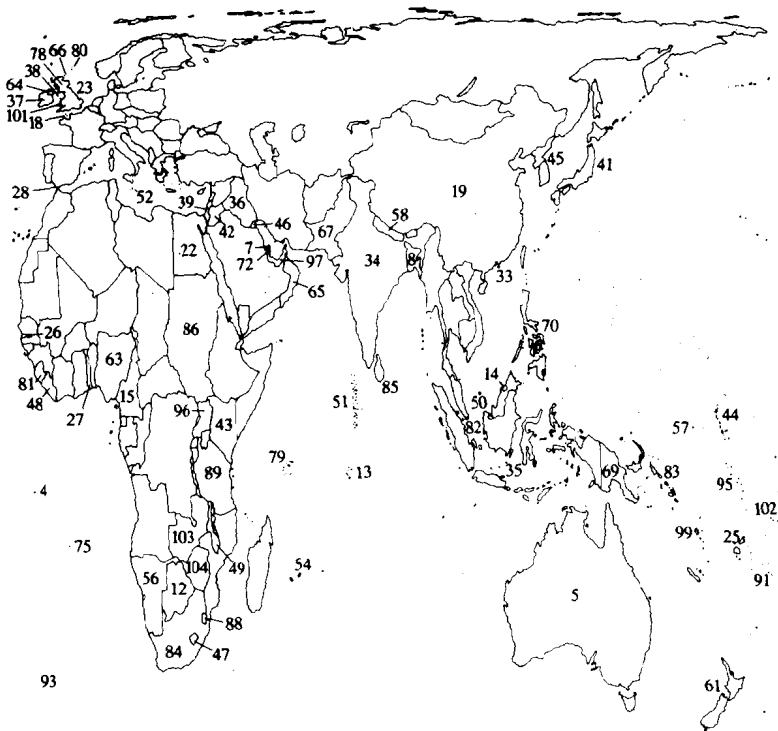
A numbered list and map of territories for which English is a significant language

- 1 Anguilla
- 2 Antigua and Barbuda
- 3 Argentina
- 4 Ascension
- 5 Australia
- 6 Bahamas
- 7 Bahrain
- 8 Bangladesh
- 9 Barbados
- 10 Belize
- 11 Bermuda
- 12 Botswana
- 13 British Indian Ocean Territory
- 14 Brunei
- 15 Cameroon
- 16 Canada
- 17 Cayman Islands
- 18 Channel Islands
- 19 China
- 20 Cook Islands
- 21 Dominica
- 22 Egypt
- 23 England
- 24 Falkland Islands
- 25 Fiji
- 26 Gambia
- 27 Ghana
- 28 Gibraltar
- 29 Grenada
- 30 Guyana
- 31 Hawaii
- 32 Honduras
- 33 Hong Kong, China
- 34 India
- 35 Indonesia
- 36 Iraq
- 37 Irish Republic
- 38 Isle of Man
- 39 Israel
- 40 Jamaica
- 41 Japan
- 42 Jordan
- 43 Kenya
- 44 Kiribati
- 45 Korea

- 46 Kuwait
- 47 Lesotho
- 48 Liberia
- 49 Malawi
- 50 Malaysia
- 51 Maldives
- 52 Malta
- 53 Maritime Provinces
- 54 Mauritius
- 55 Montserrat
- 56 Namibia
- 57 Nauru
- 58 Nepal

- 59 New England
- 60 Newfoundland
- 61 New Zealand
- 62 Nicaragua
- 63 Nigeria
- 64 Northern Ireland
- 65 Oman
- 66 Orkney
- 67 Pakistan
- 68 Panama
- 69 Papua New Guinea
- 70 Philippines
- 71 Puerto Rico





- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 72 Qatar | 89 Tanzania |
| 73 Quebec | 90 Texas |
| 74 Saint Christopher & Nevis | 91 Tonga |
| 75 Saint Helena | 92 Trinidad & Tobago |
| 76 Saint Lucia | 93 Tristan da Cunha |
| 77 Saint Vincent & the Grenadines | 94 Turks & Caicos Islands |
| 78 Scotland | 95 Tuvalu |
| 79 Seychelles | 96 Uganda |
| 80 Shetland | 97 United Arab Emirates |
| 81 Sierra Leone | United Kingdom (23, 64, 78, 101) |
| 82 Singapore | 98 United States |
| 83 Solomon Islands | 99 Vanuatu |
| 84 South Africa | 100 Virgin Islands (US & UK) |
| 85 Sri Lanka | 101 Wales |
| 86 Sudan | 102 Western Samoa |
| 87 Surinam | 103 Zambia |
| 88 Swaziland | 104 Zimbabwe |

A thematic list of key entries

Because of their wide-ranging nature, some articles appear in more than one theme.

Biography

Chaucer, Geoffrey
Chomsky, Noam
Greenbaum, Sidney
Jespersen, Otto
Johnson, Samuel
Orwell, George
Quirk, Randolph
Shakespeare, William
Shaw, George Bernard
Sweet, Henry
Webster, Noah

Grammar, style, and usage

Adjective
Adverb
Adverbial
Article
Basic English
Determiner
Grammar
House style
Logic
Metaphor
Modal verb
Negation
Nonsense
Noun
Number
Participle
Phrasal verb
Plain English
Plural
Preposition
Pronoun
Question
Relative clause
Rhetoric
Sentence
Standard
Style

Subject

Subjunctive
Subordination
Survey of English Usage
Tense
Usage
Usage guidance and criticism
Verb

Language, linguistics, speech, and pronunciation

Accent
BBC Pronunciation Unit
Child language acquisition
Creole
Dialect
Dictionary
Etymology
Language
Language change
Lexicography
Linguistics
Linguistic typology
Name
Oxford English Dictionary
Philology
Pidgin
Progress and decay in language
Psycholinguistics
Received Pronunciation
Rhythm
Semantics
Sociolinguistics
Speech
Stress
Tone
Variety
Vowel

Language learning, teaching, and translation

ELT (English Language Teaching)
Examining in English
Language learning
Language teaching
Teaching English
TEFL
TEIL
TESD
TESL
TESOL
Translation

Languages

Arabic
Celtic languages
China
French
Gaelic
German
Greek
Indo-European languages
Irish
Italian
Japan
Latin
Hawaiian
Maori
Norse
Romance languages
Russian
Sanskrit
Scandinavian languages
Scots
Slavonic/Slavic languages
Spanish
Tok Pisin
Welsh

Literature, society, history, and culture

Bible
Education
English Language
Amendment
English literature
Figurative language
Forms of address
Gender bias
Generic pronoun
History of English
Imperialism
Literature
Logic
Poetry
Sexism
Sexuality and language
Slang

Media and publishing

BBC
BBC English
Headline
House style
Journalism
Literacy
Printing

Varieties of English

African-American
Vernacular English
African English
American English
American English and
British English
Australian English
Biblical English
British English

Canadian English
Caribbean English
Cockney
Dialect
Dialect in America
Dialect in Australia
Dialect in England
Dialect in Ireland
Dialect in Scotland
Dialect in Wales
Early Modern English
Edinburgh
English in England
Estuary English
Geordie
Glasgow
Highland English
Indian English
Irish English
Jewish English
Lancashire
London
Maori English
Middle English
New York
New Zealand English
Nigeria
Old English
Orkney and Shetland
dialects
Pakistani English
Philippine English
Quebec
Scottish English
Scouse
Singapore English
South African English
Standard English
Welsh English
West Country
Yorkshire

Vocabulary and word-formation

Borrowing
Combining form
Compound word
Etymology
Metaphor
Prefix
Suffix
Vocabulary
Word
Word-formation

Writing, printing, spelling, and punctuation

The entries for letters
A to Z
Abbreviation
Acronym
Alphabet
Apostrophe
Comma
Computer usage
Dialogue
Direct and indirect speech
Headline
Hyphen
Illiteracy
Letter
Literacy
Notes and references
Prose
Punctuation
Quotation
Quotation marks
Reading
Simplified Spelling Society
Spelling
Spelling reform
Writing