

*Translation of usage from the Collins English to French Dictionary Verbs followed by an infinitive 1 Linking two verbs together Many verbs in French can be followed by another verb in the infinitive.*

Historical background From Classical times to In the long perspective of human evolutionary development, dictionaries have been known through only a slight fraction of language history. People at first simply talked without having any authoritative backing from reference books. A short Akkadian word list, from central Mesopotamia, has survived from the 7th century bce. The Western tradition of dictionary making began among the Greeks, although not until the language had changed so much that explanations and commentaries were needed. After a 1st-century-ce lexicon by Pamphilus of Alexandria, many lexicons were compiled in Greek, the most important being those of the Atticists in the 2nd century, that of Hesychius of Alexandria in the 5th century, and that of Photius and the Suda in the Middle Ages. The Atticists were compilers of lists of words and phrases thought to be in accord with the usage of the Athenians. Because Latin was a much-used language of great prestige well into modern times, its monumental dictionaries were important and later influenced English lexicography. In the 1st century bce, Marcus Terentius Varro wrote the treatise *De lingua Latina* ; the extant books of its section of etymology are valuable for their citations from Latin poets. A Lancashire will of contained the provision: The corporation records of Boston, Lincolnshire, have the following entry for the year That a dictionary shall be bought for the scholars of the Free School, and the same book to be tied in a chain, and set upon a desk in the school, whereunto any scholar may have access, as occasion shall serve. The origin of the bilingual lists can be traced to a practice of the early Middle Ages, that of writing interlinear glosses—explanations of difficult words—in manuscripts. It is but a step for these glosses to be collected together at the back of a manuscript and then for the various lists—glossaries—to be assembled in another manuscript. Some of these have survived from the 7th and 8th centuries—and in some cases they preserve the earliest recorded forms in English. The first bilingual glossary to find its way into print was a French-English vocabulary for the use of travelers, printed in England by William Caxton without a title page, in The words and expressions appeared in parallel columns on 26 leaves. Next came a Latin- English vocabulary by a noted grammarian, John Stanbridge, published by Richard Pynson in and reprinted frequently. Palsgrave was a tutor of French in London, and a letter has survived showing that he arranged with his printer that no copy should be sold without his permission, lest his profit by teaching the French tongue might be minished by the sale of the same to such persons as, besides him, were disposed to study the said tongue. A Welsh-English dictionary by William Salesbury in brought another language into requisition: A Dictionary in English and Welsh. His wife—was irreconcilably angry with him for sitting-up late at night so, compiling his Dictionary. When he had half-done it, she had the opportunity to get into his study, took all his pains out in her lap, and threw it into the fire, and burnt it. Well, for all that, that good man had so great a zeal for the advancement of learning, that he began it again, and went through with it to that perfection that he hath left it to us, a most useful work. In appeared the first edition by John Withals of A Short Dictionary for Young Beginners, which gained greater circulation to judge by the frequency of editions than any other book of its kind. Many other lexicographers contributed to the development of dictionaries. The first rhyming dictionary, by Peter Levens, was produced in —Manipulus Vocabulorum. The interlingual dictionaries had a far greater stock of English words than were to be found in the earliest all-English dictionaries, and the compilers of the English dictionaries, strangely enough, never took full advantage of these sources. It may be surmised, however, that people in general sometimes consulted the interlingual dictionaries for the English vocabulary. The anonymous author of The Art of English Poesy, thought to be George Puttenham , wrote in concerning the adoption of southern speech as the standard: The mainstream of English lexicography is the word list explained in English. The first known English-English glossary grew out of the desire of the supporters of the Reformation that even the most humble Englishman should be able to understand the Scriptures. Albe, a longe garment of white linnen. Boothe, an housse made of bowes. Brestlappe or brestflappe, is soche a flappe as thou seist in the brest or a cope. Consecrate, to apoynte a thinge to holy uses. Dedicate, purifie or sanctifie.

Tabernacle, an house made tentwise, or as a paelion. Spelling reformers long had a deep interest in producing English dictionaries. He had the collaboration of his son Thomas, a schoolmaster in London. This work contained about 3, words but was so dependent upon three sources that it can rightly be called a plagiarism. But the third source is most remarkable. In a Dutchman known only as A. As he had been away from England for many years and had forgotten much of his English, A. When friends told him that Englishmen would not understand them, he compiled a list of them, explained by a simpler synonym, and put it at the end of the book. Puluerisated, reade beaten; Frigifye, reade coole; Madefye, reade dipp; Calefye, reade heat; Circumligate, reade binde; Ebulliated, read boyled. But other editions of Cawdrey were called for "a second in , a third in , and a fourth in The work had 14 editions, the last as late as Still in the tradition of hard words was the next work, in , by Henry Cockeram, the first to have the word dictionary in its title: It added many words that have never appeared anywhere else "adpugne, adstupiate, bulbitate, catillate, fraxate, nixious, prodigity, vitulate, and so on. He made an important forward step in lexicographical method by collecting words from his own reading that had given him trouble, and he often cited the source. Thus far, the English lexicographers had all been men who made dictionaries in their leisure time or as an avocation, but in appeared a work by the first professional lexicographer, John Kersey the Younger. This work, A New English Dictionary, incorporated much from the tradition of spelling books and discarded most of the fantastic words that had beguiled earlier lexicographers. As a result, it served the reasonable needs of ordinary users of the language. Kersey later produced some bigger works, but all these were superseded in the s when Nathan Bailey, a schoolmaster in Stepney, issued several innovative works. A supplement in was the first dictionary to mark accents for pronunciation. Many literary men felt the inadequacy of English dictionaries, particularly in view of the continental examples. The Crusca Academy , of Florence, founded in , brought out its Vocabolario at Venice in , filled with copious quotations from Italian literature. In Spain the Royal Spanish Academy , founded in , produced its Diccionario de la lengua Castellana "39 in six thick volumes. The Russian Academy of Arts St. Petersburg published the first edition of its dictionary somewhat later, from to Both the French and the Russian academies arranged the first editions of their dictionaries in etymological order but changed to alphabetical order in the second editions. Five leading booksellers of London banded together to support his undertaking, and a contract was signed on June 18, With the aid of six amanuenses to copy quotations, Johnson read widely in the literature up to his time and gathered the central word-stock of the English language. He included about 43, words a few more than the number in Bailey , but they were much better selected and represented the keen judgment of a man of letters. No doubt some of these were included for their beauty, but mostly they served as the basis for his sense discriminations. No previous lexicographer had the temerity to divide the verb take, transitive, into senses and the intransitive into 21 more. The definitions often have a quaint ring to modern readers because the science of the age was either not well developed or was not available to him. But mostly the definitions show a sturdy common sense, except when Johnson used long words sportively. His etymologies reflect the state of philology in his age. Usually they were an improvement on those of his predecessors, because he had as a guide the Etymologicum Anglicanum of Franciscus Junius the Younger , as edited by Edward Lye, which became available in and which provided guidance for the important Germanic element of the language. The Dictionary retained its supremacy for many decades and received lavish, although not universal, praise; some would-be rivals were bitter in criticism. A widely heralded work of the s and s was the projected dictionary of Herbert Croft, in a manuscript of quarto volumes, that was to be called The Oxford English Dictionary. Croft was, however, unable to get it into print. The practice of marking word stress was taken over from the spelling books by Bailey in his Dictionary of , but a full-fledged pronouncing dictionary was not produced until , by James Buchanan; his was followed by those of William Kenrick , William Perry , Thomas Sheridan , and John Walker , whose decisions were regarded as authoritative, especially in the United States. The attention to dictionaries was thoroughly established in American schools in the 18th century. It received abuse from critics who were not yet ready for the inclusion of American words. In spite of such attitudes, Noah Webster , already well known for his spelling books and political essays, embarked on a program of compiling three dictionaries of different sizes that included Americanisms. In his announcement on June 4, , he titled the largest one A Dictionary of the

American Language. He brought out his small dictionary for schools, the *Compendious*, in but then engaged in a long course of research into the relation of languages, in order to strengthen his etymologies. At last, in , at age 70, he published his masterwork, in two thick volumes, with the title *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. His change of title reflects his growing conservatism and his recognition of the fundamental unity of the English language. His selection of the word list and his well-phrased definitions made his work superior to previous works, although he did not give illustrative quotations but merely cited the names of authors. Even as early as , Franz Passow had published an essay in which he set forth the canons of a new lexicography, stressing the importance of the use of quotations arranged chronologically in order to exhibit the history of each word. The first part of it was printed in , but the end was not reached until more than a century later, in . Among British scholars the historical outlook took an important step forward in the work of John Jamieson on the language of Scotland. Charles Richardson was also an industrious collector, presenting his dictionary, from on, distributed alphabetically throughout the *Encyclopaedia Metropolitana* vol. Richardson was a disciple of the benighted John Horne Tooke , whose 18th-century theories long held back the development of philology in England. Richardson did collect a rich body of illustrative quotations, sometimes letting them show the meaning without a definition , but his work was largely a monument of misguided industry that met with the neglect it deserved. Scholars more and more felt the need for a full historical dictionary that would display the English language in accordance with the most rigorous scientific principles of lexicography. Forward steps were taken under two editors, Herbert Coleridge and Frederick James Furnivall , until, in , James Augustus Henry Murray , a Scot known for his brilliance in philology, was engaged as editor. A small army of voluntary readers were inspired to contribute quotation slips, which reached the number of 5,, in , and no doubt 1,, were added after that. Only 1,, of them were used in print. The copy started going to the printer in ; Part I was finished in . So painstaking was the work that it was not finished until , in more than 15, pages with three long columns each. An extraordinary high standard was maintained throughout. The work was reprinted, with a supplement, in 12 volumes in with the title *The Oxford English Dictionary* , and as the OED it has been known ever since. In a second edition, known as the OED2, was published in 20 volumes. In the United States, lexicographical activity has been unceasing since . To a large extent this was a competition between publishers who wished to preempt the market in the lower schools, but literary people took sides on the basis of other issues.

## Chapter 2 : French Dictionary

*A more efficient wash water usage is obtained. On obtient ainsi une utilisation plus efficace de l'eau de lavage. Personal expenses for cellular phone usage are recovered monthly. Les frais d' utilisation personnelle des téléphones cellulaires sont recouverts tous les mois. Its usage undoubtedly on the increase. C'est sans doute l' usage qui est à la hausse.*

I love exploring it, flipping through to discover complicated or funny words, in English or in French. However, you should not cling to your dictionary as you would cling to a lifebuoy. Dictionaries can be so big and heavy that they would make you drown – quite the opposite of what you would expect from them. When I teach, I want my students to take the habit of not using a dictionary during our lessons unless specifically asked to do so for a given task or activity. Be smart and find another way of wording what you want to say! A good teacher should encourage and help you implement strategies so that you can gain autonomy in French conversation. Try to only use your dictionary to: Use the context to guess the meaning. Only look up a word when it really prevents your understanding of the message as a whole. Otherwise just move on with your reading. Not everything is important. Also, choose a book according to your level in French: I have already found myself in a pretty embarrassing situation, reminding a student not to write SMS in class I find the use of cell phones in class very rude and was quite annoyed. Class time gives you the opportunity to ask questions and discuss anything with your teacher and fellow students. Therefore, any question you may ask will also be beneficial to others – especially as some students feel shy. Remember that there is no such thing as a stupid question. Besides, your teacher will be glad to be helpful to you and may give you tips to help you remember the word for instance its origin, similarities with other words you may know, etc. Using Your French Dictionary Efficiently: Tips Select the right type of word and context If a dictionary indeed is a great tool to have, the thing about a tool is: Notice that there is often more than one suggested translation for a single word. You first need to know what type of word you are after: Having some grammar knowledge is essential to use your dictionary efficiently. If you have difficulties with French grammar, this article can help! The following example illustrates an incorrect use of the dictionary from one of my French students. Example 1 as seen in my previous article My student had written: She meant to say: Therefore, my student should have written:

**Chapter 3 : usage translation French | English-French dictionary | Reverso**

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

The words "Samuel Johnson" and "English Language" were printed in red; the rest was printed in black. The preface and headings were set in 4. This first edition of the dictionary contained a 42,000 word list, to which only a few more were added in subsequent editions. The authors most frequently cited by Johnson include Shakespeare, Milton and Dryden. Unlike most modern lexicographers, Johnson introduced humour or prejudice into quite a number of his definitions. Among the best-known are: "Unlike all the proto-dictionaries that had come before, painstaking care went into the completeness when it came not only to "illustrations" but also to definitions as well: But that soon proved unwieldy, unprofitable, and unrealistic. A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp serosity. It is pronounced coff". Much of his dictionary was prescriptivist. In spite of its shortcomings, the dictionary was far and away the best of its day. In the latter it received an eight-page notice". His financial uncertainties continued. He gave up the house in Gough Square in March, probably for lack of funds. Yet, just as Johnson was plunging into another trough of despondency, the reputation of the Dictionary at last brought reward. The pension did not make him rich, but it ensured he would no longer have to grub around for the odd guinea. Perhaps the loudest of them was John Horne Tooke His Classical leanings led him to prefer spellings that pointed to Latin or Greek sources, "while his lack of sound scholarship prevented him from detecting their frequent errors". For example, he preferred the spelling ache over ake as he wrongly thought it came from the Greek achos. Some of his spelling choices were also inconsistent: Johnson established both a methodology for how dictionaries should be put together and a paradigm for how entries should be presented. Anyone who sought to create a dictionary, post-Johnson, did so in his shadow. So firmly established did it swiftly become that any request for "The Dictionary" would bring forth Johnson and none other. This was no empty commendation. It is no surprise that his friend Giuseppe Baretta chose to make the Dictionary the model for his Italian-English dictionary of 1781, and for his Spanish dictionary nearly two decades later. His work was translated into French and German. For Americans in the second half of the eighteenth century, Johnson was the seminal authority on language, and the subsequent development of American lexicography was coloured by his fame. Often it is a matter of historicizing language: The first was the Folio edition, which came in two large volumes on 4 April. The folio edition also features full literary quotes by those authors that Johnson quoted, such as Dryden and Shakespeare. It was followed a few weeks later by a second edition published in weekly parts. The third edition was published in 1773, but it was the fourth, which came out in 1773 which included significant revisions by Johnson of the original work. The abridged version did not feature the literary quotes, just the author quoted. This made it cheaper to produce and buy. It sold over a thousand copies a year for the next 30 years bringing "The Dictionary" to the reach of every literate home. The entire first Folio edition is available on A Dictionary of the English Language [39] as an electronic scan. The Preface to the Dictionary is available on Project Gutenberg.

*usage translate: usage, utilisation, consommation. Learn more in the Cambridge English-French Dictionary.*

It is well known that the U. Supreme Court and Justice Scalia in particular increasingly cite dictionaries in their decisions. Many different dictionaries get cited. There is no single best dictionary. Other courts cite dictionaries as well. So when preparing a brief, make sure that you look up key terms and refer to their definition. If a key term has multiple meanings, then use a thesaurus to find the correct unambiguous term. A major part of legal research is sitting down in front of a search engine to find case law. Some of the user interfaces of major search tools for lawyers are difficult to use. A good dictionary lets you check the spelling of words before you launch a search. And a thesaurus lets you find synonyms and other related words. The full version of LookWAYup includes the option of generating a search of the FindLaw service, and can automatically search for synonyms, related words, and context terms. Because it finds words in their natural habitat, it reduces them automatically to their dictionary form, through its extensive understanding of grammar. For instance, when clicking on the word "kidding" LookWAYup shows only the verb form of "kid", while "kids" shows both the noun and verb forms of "kid". Beyond correct inflected spellings, it also tolerates misspellings in words entered by the learner, particularly phonetic misspellings. For instance "emfasis" is changed to "emphasis" but the learner is told that this was an error. When it is not clear what the error was, LookWAYup provides several alternatives. On most browsers, LookWAYup also lets the learner get a definition of any word in the definitions just by double-clicking it. Where a word has several senses and restricted-vocabulary words often do the most likely sense is presented first, followed by all other meanings are in decreasing order of likelihood. For instance, following the "More Clicking on "mock" similarly tells you that to mock is to treat with contempt, and that one can mock by ridiculing, teasing, or deriding. Licensed users of the full version would further find out that while people ridicule persons, things and activities, it is not unusual for things to mock persons. The pedagogical advantages of adding LookWAYup to computer-assisted learning exercises are clear. Unlike a paper exercise where any one word can be the stumbling block to understanding, using LookWAYup provides the tools to overcome the difficulty, without embarrassment to the learner. The dictionary means that the teacher is not forced to analyze each word to see whether each learner is familiar with the use of this word in this context. The ability to use a slightly more advanced vocabulary without risk reinforces this vocabulary for those who have seen it and allows others to rapidly acquire the vocabulary, giving them the confidence to take on more challenging texts. The value of this risk-free uncertainty certainly depends on the cultural importance of embarrassment for the learner. The active acquisition of vocabulary - by selecting a word and clicking on it - engages the student and reinforces the learning process more than a passive glossary. Further, by presenting several senses the process of selecting the correct one introduces the cognitive process of disambiguation that the reader having a larger vocabulary needs to acquire. Out of all the possible meanings, the learner must pick the correct one, therefore moving from a lexical to a semantic understanding of the term within the text. The interaction that is possible with the text when LookWAYup is added means that the set of possible interactions between the learner and the learning materials is not restricted to what was predicted or prescribed by the teacher. This is where LookWAYup comes in. Unlike other online dictionaries, it fixes your spelling for you if you are reasonably close. A thesaurus is a great tool if you are writing an essay. Teachers will always prefer writing where you vary the vocabulary. What does this mean? It means that you should not use the same word too many times in a row. When you see you are about to use the same word again, look it up in the thesaurus. You can then use some of the synonyms, or find more specific terms under "Examples" or other related terms if they fit the sentence. Start out your research on any paper with a dictionary. It will get you keywords, phrases, and synonyms that will help you formulate your searches using online databases and search engines. It is good to have a dictionary handy when you are reading a document. You can have a LookWAYup window open and drag words onto it. This is particularly good if you are using software other than a browser. To be able to look up words while you are browsing, then just install the dictionary on your browser. It only takes a few seconds.

Just double-click on it and that word gets defined instantly. Still not sure what the word means? You get to pick the search engine that you prefer. With the full version you get even more choices, including kids and educational search engines. If you picked the word out of a web page, the results will be even better, as the LookWAYup engine will pick out other keywords from the web page to help narrow down the search. If you hear the word rather than reading it you may not be sure how to spell it. This is where a spelling-tolerant dictionary like LookWAYup can help: If you read the word, you may be faced with an irregular plural or participle. For instance, if you see the word "spoken" you need to look up the word "speak". While you are looking up the word, you have an opportunity to learn a number of related words. The word may have several meanings. The more you learn English, the greater the number of secondary meanings you want to look up. These are usually in order of how commonly the sense is used. The better your English, the more senses you want to become familiar with. This will avoid confusion in the future as you start reading more complex documents. It is also useful to look up synonyms while you are there. Looking up synonyms is a good way of confirming that you have actually understood the word. Are the synonyms listed by the dictionary interchangeable in a sentence with the word you are looking up? If not, you may have the wrong sense of the word. Another great tool for learning is "related terms". You can look up more general or more specific terms. Looking up more general terms is great for reading; it helps better understand the word but letting look at words that have slightly different meanings and understanding why they are not synonyms. Using LookWAYup to navigate through related words is also a great way to find the correct word. You can look up a similar or related word, or a general word, and by following the links you can find the right word. For instance if you are looking for a word that means to see something quickly, you can look up the word "see" then find more specific terms like "get a look" or its synonym "catch a glimpse". Another way of using a dictionary is to translate a term into your language. There are a number of online dictionaries, including LookWAYup, which will take a word in English and translate it into your language, or vice-versa. One of the features that is built into LookWAYup is that it associates the translation of the word with the sense of the word, that is to say it provides a full definition, examples, and thesaurus entries, not just "you give me a string of letters and I give you a string of letters". If you have an internet-enabled mobile phone, or a Palm or Blackberry, you can use LookWAYup anywhere, not just when you are sitting at a computer. If you see a word on a restaurant menu or an airport sign, simply type it into your mobile device and you will get an instant definition. The LookWAYup translation tools will do this. With the traditional "you give me a string of letters and I give you a string of letters" approach, you may be no further ahead. If it tells you "jouer" can mean "act", you do not know what sense of "act" is meant. LookWAYup plugs translation to the sense, with definition, examples, and thesaurus entries. The first step and also several of the middle steps in finding information on the web is to create a good query for a search engine. This means making sure that you are using the right word, that it is correctly spelled, and you may want to add synonyms to broaden the search. This is something that LookWAYup can do automatically for a variety of search engines, using general engines like Google or specialized ones for case law or song lyrics. When the query comes back, you want to properly understand the web pages you see or send a follow-up query. This is where installing LookWAYup on your browser lets you do that easily. Double-click to highlight the word and LookWAYup will not only look it up it automatically puts it into dictionary form if it is in the plural or past tense and give you a definition but it also proposes a follow-up query. The query will search for this word and also pick up some key words from the context of the page where it found it. It can also restrict the search to elsewhere on the same web site. Simply type it into your mobile device and you will get an instant definition. Even if your spelling is not quite right it should find it for you. You have to make sure that words are spelled correctly. An automatic spell checker will find nothing wrong with a "two carrot diamond ring" or other homonyms, you need a dictionary to make sure you are correctly spelling the right word. Editors will always tell you to vary your vocabulary. This means that you should not use the same word too many times in a row. To avoid looking stupid Some people use fancy words to stifle open discussion, particularly in meetings. Psychologists will tell you that one of the major motivators in life is to avoid looking stupid. Put it on your wireless PDA or mobile phone.

### Chapter 5 : Usage | Definition of Usage by Merriam-Webster

*A dictionary is a great tool and even a great bedside book. I love exploring it, flipping through to discover complicated or funny words, in English or in French.*

### Chapter 6 : Dictionary by Merriam-Webster: America's most-trusted online dictionary

*Metal detectors have many uses. Les détecteurs de métal ont de multiples usages. She liked the fabric but couldn't find a use for it. Elle aimait bien le tissu mais ne voyait ce qu'elle pouvait en faire. It's no use, I can't do it. Ça ne sert à rien, je n'y arrive pas. it's no use.*

### Chapter 7 : English to French, Italian, German & Spanish Dictionary - [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*A Dictionary of Modern English Usage (), by Henry Watson Fowler (), is a style guide to British English usage, pronunciation, and [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) topics such as plurals and literary technique, distinctions among like words (homonyms and synonyms), and the use of foreign terms, the dictionary became the standard for other guides to writing in English.*

### Chapter 8 : Dictionary : [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*How to Use a Dictionary. In this Article: Article Summary Dictionary Help Understanding Your Dictionary Looking Up a Word Using Your Dictionary Further Community Q&A Of the approximately 1 million words in the English language, the average English speaker knows 60, of those words.*

### Chapter 9 : Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage - Google Books

*Seat belt usage in the state is now mandatory. drug usage among college students Restaurant dishes must be able to withstand rough usage. efforts to reduce water usage increasing usage of the nation's highways This word occurs in casual usage.*