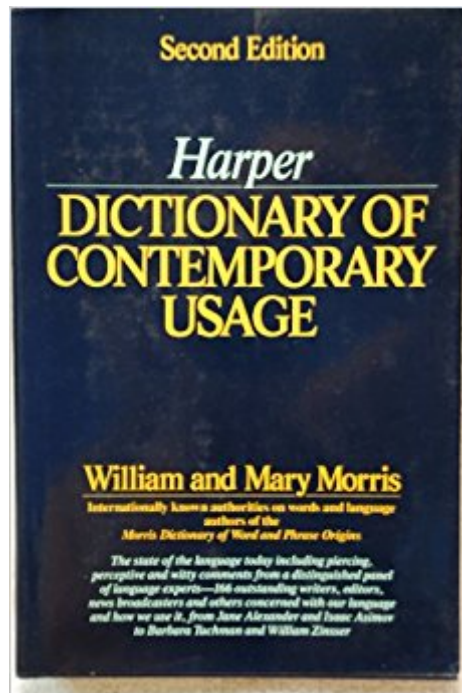




The book was found

Harper Dictionary Of Contemporary Usage



Synopsis

Harper Dictionary of Contemporary Usage

Book Information

Hardcover: 641 pages

Publisher: Harpercollins; 2 Reprint edition (November 1988)

Language: English

ISBN-10: 006181606X

ISBN-13: 978-0061816062

Package Dimensions: 9.3 x 6.4 x 2.2 inches

Shipping Weight: 2.4 pounds

Average Customer Review: 4.3 out of 5 stars 7 customer reviews

Best Sellers Rank: #1,497,388 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #63 in Books > Reference > Dictionaries & Thesauruses > Synonyms & Antonyms #1475 in Books > Textbooks > Reference > Dictionaries #2332 in Books > Reference > Dictionaries & Thesauruses > Dictionaries

Customer Reviews

Harper Dictionary of Contemporary Usage

I've been through both editions of this book and just wish there was a third edition to buy. Virtually every word I've ever looked up is in this usually with a well written explanation and often a usage vote by their very distinguished panel. I often pick it up and read a page just because it is interesting. This is one of those books that should be in everyone's library.

I learned everything I know about grammar and usage from this book! It was a gift to me as a teenager and it guided me to A's throughout high school and college. Who would have thought a dictionary could actually be FUN to read? Well this one is because it poses a multitude of common problems in contemporary usage, e.g. "to split or not to split infinitives", and then lets a range of academics and humorists tackle them. The results are both enlightening and amusing. Too bad its out of print.

I recently picked this item up at a library book sale--and what a find. This is the 1975, and it's hard to believe that so much (apparently) has changed in terms of "acceptable" usage. Who knew that "contact" as a verb was ever all that controversial, for instance? Or "convince" in the sense of

"persuade"? I have to admit (sheepishly) that, as fussy as I can be about language, it never crossed my mind that these were points of controversy--let alone, actual linguistic no-no's in anyone's book. Apparently, "contact" in the sense of "get in touch with" was considered "colloquial" in '75, although the impressive panel that editors William and Mary Morris (131 of the most celebrated writers, editors and "word mavens" of the time) seemed dead set against its use in written English. As a verb, "contact" had been, it seems, a "commonplace of business jargon" for several decades by the mid-70s. The question the Morrises put to their esteemed panel (of 136 members) was whether it was acceptable as either spoken or written English even then. The comments of several panelists are included verbatim, and let's just say that most were not pleased with this linguistic development. And reading their remarks, I get where they're coming from (if THAT'S acceptable usage!). "Contact" does connote physical interaction, as panelist Davidson Taylor noted ("as in sports"). Then again, "get in TOUCH with" or even "reach" have a similar connotation. The very prescient Dwight McDonald noted, "...it IS neater; in another generation, it will sound OK." Well, it's at least a generation (maybe a generation and a half) since that was uttered, and I'd say the gentleman was right. But personally, I find myself having a grand old time pondering and sometimes debating (with myself, I mean) the various usage controversies set forth in this volume. I mean, everyone knows "ain't" ain't acceptable, but was that overkill? If--as the book's editors and the consulting panelists seem to think--the term was derived from a contraction of "am not" (with the two consecutive nasal sounds merged, resulting in "an't")--isn't there an argument for its use with the first person singular? Did generations of Miss Grundy-types do their job too well? Well, I remember as a pre-schooler reciting, "Don't say 'ain't,' or your mother will faint--and your father will fall in a bucket of paing." So I guess the word was out, even among illiterate four year olds. Linguistic hairsplitting can be fun, of course, at least until it starts to drive you crazy. I've also read (elsewhere, there's no mention here) that "ain't" may have been a corruption of "HAVE not," which given the tendency of some English dialects to drop "h's," would also seem plausible. In fact, it occurs to me that there may have been a couple of different "ain't's" floating around in the common parlance. Maybe they blended and formed the all-purpose negative that "ain't" seems to have served as--until it was hounded out of the language by the schoolmarm worldwide. You can see why a reader like me is just having a ball with this chatty and sometimes rancorous reference work. Sometimes though, I'm not clear on just what point is being debated. The discussion on "ain't" referred me to an additional entry for "aren't I," a phrase I've used all my life but am not told is used mostly in England (Well, I AM from NEW England, if that makes a difference." I'm not sure if the editors are concerned about its use in general or simply as a kind of "tag question," given that the example they throw out

to the panelists is "I'm late, aren't I?" Some of those same panelists (such as POGO originator Walt Kelly) seem more concerned with the use of tag questions at all ("If the man is late, he's late. Why the question"). That's all very amusing, but I would use "aren't I" in ANY interrogative context (well, any concerning MYSELF), and it sounds a lot tidier and less hoity-toity than the apparently more GRAMMATICAL "am I not." This has got to be one of the funnest usage books ever! (Now parse THAT sentence for me.)

my parents need it, I just love this product I just use it for basic cutting I bought it because I read the reviews and its just what they I just have to go buy a sleeve for it I will recommend it to my friend. i will purchase it from you next time. it is very fast delivery.

This is the best book you can own for the proper use of English. I was first acquainted with this book in graduate school many years ago when a professor trashed a paper that I had written and used "due to". He told me that "due to" should only be used as a cause of death (e.g. he died from complications of Alzheimer's). Any other time you should use "because", "as a result of", etc. He showed me this book then and I bought it for reference. I have since bought it several times for gifts to friends who need to use the English language properly. A great reference book!!!

This book has been my right arm (write?) for years. I have an old edition, and refer to it constantly. One of the things I enjoy about it is the commentary, which is wise and witty, and always helpful. If you frequently find yourself being corrected by the "grammar police," this book is for you. Use it in good health.

Ain't, copacetic, happily, hopefully--if these make your skin creep you should check out the Harper Dictionary of Contemporary Usage. The authors have solicited opinions from a varied group of successful users of the US American language, such as: Saul Bellow, Walter Cronkite, and Andy Rooney.

[Download to continue reading...](#)

Harper Dictionary of Contemporary Usage Hip Hop Rhyming Dictionary: The Extensive Hip Hop & Rap Rhyming Dictionary for Rappers, Mcs, Poets, Slam Artist and Lyricists: Hip Hop & Rap Rhyming Dictionary And General Rhyming Dictionary Garner's Dictionary of Legal Usage A Dictionary of Modern Legal Usage Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage McGraw-Hill's Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions: The Most Up-to-Date Reference for the Nonstandard

Usage, Popular Jargon, and Vulgarisms of Contempos (McGraw-Hill ESL References) A Dictionary of Modern American Usage Dictionary of Advanced Russian Usage: A Guide to Idiom, Colloquialisms, Slang and More A Dictionary of Modern English Usage A Dictionary of Modern English Usage (Oxford Language Classics Series) Oxford Fowler's Modern English Usage Dictionary The American West in the Nineteenth Century: 255 Illustrations from "Harper's Weekly" and Other Contemporary Sources (Dover Pictorial Archive) Dictionary of the Old Testament: Pentateuch: A Compendium of Contemporary Biblical Scholarship (The IVP Bible Dictionary Series) Dictionary of Paul and His Letters: A Compendium of Contemporary Biblical Scholarship (The IVP Bible Dictionary Series) Oxford Picture Dictionary English-Chinese: Bilingual Dictionary for Chinese speaking teenage and adult students of English (Oxford Picture Dictionary 2E) The Book of Common Prayer: The Administration of the Sacraments and Other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church in the English Parochial Tradition, According to Orthodox Catholic Usage McGraw-Hill Handbook of English Grammar and Usage, 2nd Edition (NTC Reference) Random House Webster's Pocket Grammar, Usage, and Punctuation: Second Edition (Pocket Reference Guides) Petit guide pratique de la famille recomposée: A usage des parents et des beaux-parents d'terminés À comprendre ce "truc" qui change tout et rend l'harmonie possible ! (French Edition) Group Theory in Chemistry and Spectroscopy: A Simple Guide to Advanced Usage (Dover Books on Chemistry)

[Contact Us](#)

[DMCA](#)

[Privacy](#)

[FAQ & Help](#)