Search functionality
We polled our users. The first reason they consult our explanatory dictionary is to look up the meaning of a word. The second reason is to look up the spelling. At present you can only find a word in our online dictionaries if you already know how it is spelled. That is why we are working on a ‘suggestion module’ that will offer a short selection of words for which you may have been looking. This will be similar to what Google or spell checkers currently do.

It is already possible to look for phrases, by entering one or more words without worrying under which headword you should look. Many other smart-search options are also imaginable.

Flexion forms
Many users will need conjugations of French verbs, the flexion of German nouns or plurals of Dutch nouns. Print dictionaries have very little space for flexion forms and usually limit themselves to key forms, or to a reference to a model verb or noun. In electronic dictionaries we have abundant space. Producing all these forms in so many languages is a major project. We do this portion by portion and try to find the cleverest balance between automatic expansion and handiwork to complete the paradigms.

In paper dictionaries flexion forms are typically given after the headword. When a user looks up a translation in a foreign language, however, that is typically the moment when he or she needs to see its inflected forms. We will therefore place a small button next to the translation that will pop up a window with the forms. We will do something similar for spoken pronunciation.

Images
It is a cliché, but sometimes a picture does say more than a thousand words. Some print dictionaries do have pictures, of course, but once again electronic dictionaries offer much more space. The production of pictures is very expensive and so we are considering placing links to pictures on the Internet. And we are not limiting ourselves to stationary images. For words that describe movement – dances, for example, or a horse’s gait – film is much more appropriate.

Language platform
Translators often tell us that they look up a word in a bilingual dictionary and then check that translation in an explanatory dictionary. They might also want to check specialised dictionaries or read paragraphs on usage. I am doing it myself, as I write this article in a language that is not my own.

It is therefore important that our users should have a choice of many products and be able to switch effortlessly between them. We built an online service, into which it is relatively easy for us to incorporate new products. We are developing new products ourselves, but we also collaborate with other publishing houses – Oxford English Dictionary and Oxford English Thesaurus, for example. In this way we are building a complete online platform that will provide users with many different kinds of reliable language information.

Books
Does this mean we will not make books anymore? We love the possibilities of electronic dictionaries, but we also love the smell and the romance of books – and the fact that you can use them without your computer. And so do many of our users. Once you have invested in the data, it is not a huge investment to publish it in print too. I expect we will publish books for many years to come.

Conclusion
So where will we be in ten years? As the saying goes, it is hard to make predictions, especially about the future. If we reason along the lines I have sketched here, in ten years time we will have high quality dictionaries on many devices and platforms, with lots of data, both official and user-generated, not just words, but also sounds and images that are very easy to search for on many devices and platforms. I think dictionaries will then be more reliable, richer and easier to use than ever before.