Why Cats and Dogs Fight

In Language on Vacation, I pointed out that the United States and the Soviet Union were both ideological and logological adversaries: their respective initials, US and SU, were reversals of each other.

For two decades, that discovery has lain fallow, so to speak. Now, I have found a second, comparable instance of logology influencing real life. In zoological circles, your pet cat is known as a specimen of FELIS CATUS; your pet dog, as a specimen of CANIS FAMILIARIS. The initials of these two terms, FC and CF, are mutual reversals, finally explaining in a satisfactory manner the age-old antipathy of cats and dogs toward one another.

My rate of progress in exploiting a new logologica niche is much too slow. Won’t you help fill that niche with further like denizens? You may wish to look for examples of allied curiosity while you’re at it. It is, you see, my contention that men and women are so different from each other primarily or entirely because their print-capital initials, M and W, are mutual inversions. Similarly, birth and death are antitheses only because their printed lowercase initials, b and d, are mirror-image reversals of each other. By pursuing these lines of inquiry assiduously, logology may eventually be able to account for all instances of opposition or contradiction in real life! Editor’s note: in an earlier issue of Word Ways, Martin Gardner noted that up and dn (abbreviation for down) are also mutual inversions.

A Case of Dutch in Dutch

In the November 1979 issue of Word Ways, George J. Levenbach presented numerous Dutch-language word and name palindromes. Of the many coined or derivative examples included in his article, some are obviously excellent, others just as obviously poor. In between lie a number of palindromes that give the impression of being excellent but which careful scrutiny shows to be in serious trouble. Two such are TOPKOOKPOT and EDELSTAALPLAATSLEDE.

The ten-letter palindrome TOPKOOKPOT is translated as a cooking-pot cover or top. That is, indeed, what the word would mean — if it were a word. The word ‘combination’ is a combination that is a long one. In Latin or Greek, modifier precedes the thing it modifies (article about ‘circular course’). (“hepatic peptide’; translations of them here will be palindromes and unexceptionable.

The case of the t is more subtle, though it makes it over as a sledge of “antipathy (though elegant) and that the palindromes.” A noble metal highly resistant to corrosion. The noble metal group (platinum, gold, silver). The term “sulfur,” as for “stainless steel, rustproof.”

I rest my case.

Introducing the Palindromes

So far as I know, a somewhat difficult to define Latin or Greek nouns, conjugations, unique and highly interesting! The list follows:

forasmuch forevermore hereinabove
hereinafter hereinbelow
hereinbefore hereinbefore
hereinto heretofore
if it were a word. However, its elements are in reversed order - the word with that meaning would be KOOKPOTTOP, which is a combination of two short palindromic letter sequences, not a single long one. In Dutch, as in many other European languages, the modifier precedes the noun modified, not vice versa. Levenbach’s article abounds with appropriate examples such as POOLLOOP (“polar course”), TRAMSMART (“tramcar sorrow”), and LEVERWEVEL (“hepatic peevishness”). I regard these examples as poor, and the translations offered by Levenbach as rather loose - I have replaced them here with literal translations. However, unacceptable as the palindromes are to me on semantic grounds, they are structurally unexceptionable, whereas TOPKOOKPOT is a structural monstrosity.

The case of the 19-letter palindrome EDELSTAALPLAATSLEDE is more subtle, as well as being more anguishing - its sheer length makes it overpoweringly desirable. Levenbach has translated it as a sledge (made of) noble steel plate. This translation is accurate (though changing “sledge” to “sleigh” would make it more elegant) and the word is structurally correct. The problem posed by the palindrome is its characterization of steel plate as “noble.” The concept “noble” applies to metals both in English and in Dutch. A noble metal is, unfortunately, something highly specific: one highly resistant to oxidation and to solution by inorganic acids. The noble metals include gold, silver, mercury, and the platinum group (platinum, iridium, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, and osmium). The term is of alchemical origin and does not include stainless steel, an alloy that resists corrosion. The Dutch word for “stainless,” incidentally, is NOT EDEL - it is ROESTVRIJ (“rust-free, rustproof”).

I rest my case.

Introducing a New Kind of Word Group

So far as I know, the literature of logology has never discussed a somewhat unusual group of words. The group is linguistically difficult to define - all of its members are of English rather than Latin or Greek derivation, and they are invariably adverbs, pronouns, conjunctions, or prepositions. What makes them logologically interesting is the fact that they have an internal structure - each one consists of three or more shorter words strung together.

I have, thus far, identified 33 three-unit and 3 four-unit members of this group, all belonging to standard, modern English. The list follows, with the 3 four-unit members singled out by asterisks:

forasmuch heretofore* notwithstanding
forevermore hereupon thereafter
hereinabove howsoever thereinafter
hereinafter insasmuch thereinbefore
hereinbefore insomuch thertofohere
hereinbelow nevertheless thereupon
hereinto nonetheless whatsoever
heretofore nonetheless whencesoever

Levenbach’s article abounds with appropriate examples such as POOLLOOP (“polar course”), TRAMSMART (“tramcar sorrow”), and LEVERWEVEL (“hepatic peevishness”). I regard these examples as poor. In the expression of serious contradiction (Morristown, United States 1360) the denizens of each adverbial manner are so much to speak.

Logology includes that is known a specimen of CF and FC. This sentence is more subtle, as well as being more anguishing - its sheer length makes it overpoweringly desirable. Levenbach has translated it as a sledge (made of) noble steel plate. This translation is accurate (though changing “sledge” to “sleigh” would make it more elegant) and the word is structurally correct. The problem posed by the palindrome is its characterization of steel plate as “noble.” The concept “noble” applies to metals both in English and in Dutch. A noble metal is, unfortunately, something highly specific: one highly resistant to oxidation and to solution by inorganic acids. The noble metals include gold, silver, mercury, and the platinum group (platinum, iridium, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, and osmium). The term is of alchemical origin and does not include stainless steel, an alloy that resists corrosion. The Dutch word for “stainless,” incidentally, is not EDEL - it is ROESTVRIJ (“rust-free, rustproof”).

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hereinafter insasmuch thereinbefore
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hereinbelow nevertheless thereupon
hereinto nonetheless whatsoever
heretofore nonetheless whencesoever
whensoever wheretoever whithersoever
whereinsoever wheretosoever whomsoever
whereunto whereupon whosesoever
wheresoever whichsoever whosesoever

In preparing this list, I have treated INTO and UPON as compounds consisting of two words each (IN + TO; UP + ON), but BEFORE as a single word - because the BE- in BEFORE is, essentially, a prefix, not an independent word incorporated in a compound.

The center of this word group lies between THEREINAFTER and THEREINBEFORE - astonishingly far along toward the end of the alphabet. Have I overlooked any members of this exclusive word group?

From A to Izzard

Here is a very different sort of word group, testing your powers of observation:

angel hairs names trend
brain inter ovule under
chart jerks plait valor
dream kings quart wheat
endow later resin xenia
flour mined stane youth
grain zones

The words have certain characteristics in common: all of them are five-letter words, all of them are nonpattern words (each one uses five different letters of the alphabet), and all of them were taken from the 1869 Edition of Noah Webster's An American Dictionary of the English Language, revised and enlarged by Chauncey A. Goodrich and Noah Porter (Springfield, Massachusetts: G. & C. Merriam). There could be some other dictionary which also includes all the words - I don't know.

On the other hand, there is a feature which very obviously separates the words from each other: no two of them begin with the same letter of the alphabet. As it happens, there is another feature that equally differentiates the words from one another - another way in which no two of them are alike. Can you identify that differentiating characteristic? And why did I extract the words from a century published more than a century ago? A third question: in what way do the words form a palindromic word set?

STANE is a Scottish and Provincial English word for STONE. XENIA is the plural of XENIUM, with the plural referring to pictures of still life decorating house walls in ancient Pompeii. Just thought you'd like to know!

A Presidential Mnemonic?

Missing from the current repertoire of logology is a mnemonic for the names of the 40 Presidents of the United States. Using the name Cleveland twice, a mnemonic is a long sentence, or a short poem, the successive words of which begin with the initial letters of the Presidents.

It is easy:
1. When a
d2. Warned
hedonist,
3. Working
hostile.

Finishing such a difficult. I am less sensible to suffer, and to torturing

Needed are
out complaints,
complained with
writing two p

The English
I have always
women whose
remotely rese
wife; an EA
matches hims

Equally a
of the gentry
names in the
alphabet, the
following given in Part
of Noah Webster's Biogra
Gazetteer of
a little stra
as possible, of just a few
ity live. I re
reference wor

A Taliaferr
B Combe (C
C Leicester
D Cholmond
E Fiennes
F
G Buccleugh
H Bethune
I
K
L
M Godmancl

of the Presidents from Washington to Reagan.

It is easy enough to start a mnemonic sentence of this sort:

1. When a jealous man meets a Jewish virgin, he . .
2. Warned against joking more merrily, a jolly Victorian . .
3. Working as janitors makes Malcolm and Jeffrey very hostile, to put their feelings very bluntly . .

Finishing such a sentence, or a comparable verse, is much more difficult. Inspiration runs out, the meaning of the message becomes less sensible, the grammatical quality of the composition begins to suffer, and one begins to wonder whether there is some point to torturing oneself, trying to achieve success.

Needed are volunteers who will do the job, with finesse and without complaint. You, perhaps? Editor's note: Howard W. Bergerson complied with Borgmann's request in the August 1985 Kickshaws, writing two poems incorporating all presidential names in order.

The English Gentry and Nobility

I have always admired the ability of titled Englishmen to marry women whose titles are equivalent to their own, yet do not even remotely resemble them. A KING, for instance, has a QUEEN as his wife; an EARL has a COUNTESS for companionship; and a KNIGHT matches himself with a LADY.

Equally admirable is that British reserve which has members of the gentry and nobility suppressing some of the letters of their names in the pronunciations of those names. Almost each letter of the alphabet is so suppressed in at least some name, as witness the following list. The pronunciations shown are based on those given in Paul D. Hugon's The Modern Word Finder, New Revised Edition (New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1934, pages 211-212); Webster's Biographical Dictionary (1934); and The Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World (1962). If the third of these references seems a little strange, let me explain: to make my list as comprehensive as possible, I supplemented it with the quaintly-sounded names of just a few of the places in which the British gentry and nobility live. I respelled some of the pronunciations shown in the cited reference works, in order to make them unambiguous.

A Taliaferro (Tolliver) B Combe (Coom) C Leicester (Lester) D Cholmondeley (Chumley) E Fiennes (Fines) F G Buccleugh (Bucklooh) H Bethune (Beaton) I Conisborough (Cunnsbroe) J K Knaresborough (Naresborough) L Belvoir (Beaver) M Godmanchester (Gonshister) N Leominster (Lemster) O Mousehole (Moozel) P Beauchamp (Beecham) Q Colquhoun (Coehoon) R Borrowstounness (Bowness) S Creispigny (Creppiny) T Ruthven (Riven) U Bosanquet (Bowsunkett) V Abergavenny (Abberghenny) W Greenwich (Grennidge) X Y Sandys (Sands) Z Dalzell (Dee-ell)
Conspicuous by their absence from the list are examples for the letters F, J, and X. Less conspicuous but nevertheless insidiously present are the geographic names I drafted for the letters M, N, O, and R. It is certainly possible that some Englishmen are named for those places – I merely haven't found proof of that fact yet. Are there any readers out there capable of improving on my performance in the case of the seven letters just enumerated?

Internally-Rhyming Creatures of the Wild

Some mammals, birds, and fish sport names displaying a pleasing internal rhyme. The archetype of such a name is that of the creature known to zoologists as Mus musculus, but to most other speakers of English as the common HOUSE MOUSE.

Your friendly, companionable house mouse is not alone. Here are some of its peers, taken from Webster’s Second, Webster’s Third, and the Funk & Wagnalls Unabridged:

- BETTET a green Indian and Ceylonese parrot with a rose collar
- BLACKJACK both the common black duck and the ruddy duck
- BLACKMACK a name for the blackbird, steeped in antiquity
- CAAMA a South African fox; also a large African antelope
- CARABARA a South American monkey, the sapajou or capuchin
- CAWQUAW the Canada porcupine, Erethizon dorsatus
- CHACALACA the Texan guan, a large bird related to the curassow
- CODDY-MODDY the black-headed gull prevalent in England
- GRAY JAY a large crested jay of the American Northwest
- HODDY-DODDY a snail as it is known in some parts of England
- KUDU the African antelope Strepsiceros strepsiceros
- LLAMA a South American ruminant without a hump
- LOBO the timber wolf, better known as a vocal group
- MAKLAK the bearded seal – a large Alaskan seal
- NORS HORS a horse, equus caballus typicus, of northern Europe
- NSUNNU a kind of African water antelope or kob
- PEELE the rhebok, a South African chamoislike antelope
- PUDU a small reddish deer found in the Chilean Andes
- PUKU a reddish African antelope related to the waterbuck
- REDHEAD both the house finch and the red-headed woodpecker
- ROCK COCK a colorful bird of northern South America
- SCALE QUA L the scaled partridge of the American Southwest
- SCALETAIL a rodent with horn scales under the base of its tail
- TALEGALLA the brush turkey of eastern Australia
- TOLO an African antelope better known as the kudu or koodoo
- TOOZOO a name for the ringdove in parts of England, the zoozoo
- WHITE KITE the male hen harrier, as it is known in Ireland
- ZOBO a purported hybrid between the zebu and the yak

There is no known systematic way of ferreting out the rhyming names of animals. May I enlist your aid in the quest for more?

A Colorful Problem

RED and TAN are examples of color names spelled with only three letters. Name 22 other modern English three-letter names for colors.

Both nouns and adjectives are out of bounds. Is there any systematic way of ferreting out the rhyming names of animals? The Double Whammy

For those of you sports fans, I am sure you are familiar with the words, where they are found an unusually high social potency. And there are two of them with two of these names. One is the buckle of the belt that holds the coat, the other is the buckle type in at least two words and with asterisks.

- adnexepex
- aux choux
- auxotox
- axle box
- beaux yeux
- Box and Co
- box sextant
- coexecutrix
- convexo-concavus
- Coxcox
- Coxcoxtli
- doux yeux
- executrix
- executrixsh
- exhaust box
- ex-lex
- exonarthex
- ex oriente
- exotoxic
- expanding
- expenditrrix
- export tax
- exposure trumps
- exterminatr

A Persistent Problem

Many others are found in the dictionary and it is sufficient to make your own list here. In Early Dutch and Northern English, sufficient
Both nouns and adjectives are acceptable, but the names must be those of specific colors - category names such as HUE and DYE are out of bounds. There are many more than 22 additional three-letter color names, so meeting the quota should be a snap for you!

The Double Whammy

For those of you terrified by the sight of an X, words and terms sporting two X's are an unmitigated horror. The purpose of this vignette is to alert you to two-X terrors. The emphasis is on short words, where the percentage of positions occupied by the X's is an unusually high one, giving these dread-inspiring letters special potency. Here, then, is a list of the terms in Webster's Second and Third Editions, up to thirteen letters in length, spelled with two of the terrors. I believe, but do not absolutely guarantee, that the list is complete. The list can be considerably expanded by adding noun plurals; certain of these appear in boldface type in at least one of the two dictionaries (for those words tagged with asterisks).

| adnexopexy | extispex | rixatrix |
| aux choux | extra-axillar | saxifrax |
| auxotox | extra-axillary | sextuplex |
| axle box | extraction wax | six-by-six |
| beaux yeux | faxwax | six-o-six |
| Box and Cox | fixed exchange | sixty-six |
| box sextant | fixed hub axle | sixty-sixth |
| coexecutrix | fixfax | tax-exempt |
| convexo-convex | hexahydroxy | taxwax |
| Coxcox | hexagon | Texas flax |
| Coxcoxtli | hexoxide | toxin-anatoxin |
| doux yeux | maxixe* | wax-extracting |
| executrix* | Mexican onyx | xanthic oxide |
| executrixship | mixey-maxy | xanthotoxin |
| exhaust box | mixie-maxie | xanthosalis |
| ex-lex | mixter-maxter | xanthoxenite |
| exonarthex | mixtie-maxtie | xanthoxyiletin |
| ex oriente lux | mixty-maxty | xanthoxylin |
| exotoxic | oxyhexactine | xanthoxyllum |
| exotoxin | oxyhexaster | X-axis* |
| expanding axle | oxyhexaster | Xiraxara |
| expenditrix | Oxylabrax | XX-disease |
| export tax | paxwax | xylantrax |
| exposure index | paxywaxy | wax extractor |
| exterminatrix | prix fixe* | |

A Persistent Illusion

Many otherwise literate individuals are the victims of an illusion when it comes to forming the possessives of nouns the singulars of which happen to end in the letter S. They believe that it is sufficient to add an apostrophe to the singular. It is not!

In Early Modern English (1475-1700), the apostrophe was, indeed, sufficient. In today's English (Late Modern English), both
an apostrophe and an S must be appended, if for no other reason than to distinguish the resulting word in appearance from the possessive of a plural noun ending in S. It has been my unfortunate experience that this simple truth does not penetrate, no matter how often it is restated.

In an effort to make the principle clear to everyone, I therefore present a list of Websterian terms including such possessives, showing how they are properly formed — by appending both an apostrophe and an S:

- Harris's hawk
- Harris's sparrow
- Harris's woodpecker
- Jefferson Davis's birthday
- Lewis's woodpecker
- Ross's goose
- Ross's gull
- Ross's seal
- Saint-Ignatius's bean
- Saint-James's-lily
- Saint Nicholas's clerk
- Saint Vitus's dance
- Willis's artery
- Willis's circle

As the case of SAINT-JAMES'S-LILY demonstrates, an S follows the possessive apostrophe even if the final S of the noun itself is pronounced like a Z. 'Nuff said!

Of Uniformity

Many logically-related pairs of words are equal in letter length: we do not pause to wonder at the fact that HEAT and COLD, or TEACH and LEARN, or WAXING and WANING, are words of the same length. When trios of such terms, or quartets of them, exhibit such uniformity, we have food for thought. Up to now, however, these word groups have not been highlighted in the literature of logology. The purpose of this vignette is to correct that oversight.

Listed first are trios of coordinate terms equal in letter length, classified according to the number of letters involved. My view is that the longer the words are, the more remarkable is their length equivalence. A case can, however, be made for the opposite view — that equivalences of the shortest words are the most unusual ones.

his/her/its
body/mind/soul
less/same/more
dawn/noon/dusk
morn/noon/even
good/soso/evil
much/more/most
hard/soft/both
rain/hail/snow
head/body/tail
root/stem/leaf
kind/sort/type
well/sick/dead
China/India/Japan
Greek/Roman/Norse
earth/world/globe
radio/audio/video
fetus/child/adult
sober/tipsy/drunk
grain/ounce/pound
appear/be seen/vanish
Reagan/Carter/either
fright/terror/horror
single/double/triple
frigid/torrid/medium
sleepy/adream/awoken
eastern/western
Lincoln/Douglas
literal/numeral
cuspidor/spatula
classical/modern
nominative/accusative
Philadelphia/Chicago

More remarkable pairs of twos:
in/foot/yard
Jane/Janet/rest/play

Even more remarkable is this group of none/a few:

The validity of the following pairs is, however, debatable — the following pairs are not logically related.

Tummybuster

Sentences in modern English are often written in such a way that one word or phrase is difficult to see. For example:

1. We had American pop corn.
2. Ginger was a popular brand of pop corn.
3. We brought pop corn to the cinema.
4. Dear me, I didn't find any.
5. I'm chuffed.
6. Can you please make more pop corn?
7. He poached pop corn.
8. Chief Johnson brought a box of pop corn.
9. All of us dozed off.
10. Sherry
11. Dressing
12. any of
other reason from the pos-
second unfortunate
, no matter
sives, show-
an apostro-
selves is pro-
letter length:
and COLD, or
of the same
hibit such
ure of logo-
right.
letter length,
. My view
able is their
the opposite
most unu-
eastern/western/neutral
minimal/average/maximal
Lincoln/Douglas/neither
morning/daytime/evening
literal/numeral/unknown
synonym/antonym/homonym
cuspidor/spittoon/crachoir
superior/mesoderm/endoderm
classical/mediaeval/modern-day
excellent/miserable/in between
nominative/possessive/accusative
Philadelphia/Pennsylvania/United States
More remarkable are quartets of words equal in letter length:
inch/foot/yard/mile
arrive/remain/depart/return
jane/jean/joan/june
canine/feline/bovine/equine
rest/play/work/toil
spring/summer/autumn/winter
Even more remarkable are quintets of such words:
one/a few/some/many/most
sight/sound/smell/taste/touch
The validity of a few of the groups presented above can be de-
bated - there are pros and cons, and different individuals will
make different judgments. On the other hand, there are many more
such groups waiting to be unearthed. I leave that task to readers.

Tummybusters

Sentences such as the following ones, duplicating sound using
different spellings, word divisions, and/or meanings, have always
had an attraction for the logologically-inclined segment of the Am-
erican population:

1. I scream for ice cream
   We whine for wine
2. Let us eat lettuce
   Kay rations K-rations
3. Pop enjoys pop
   The Orangeman ate an orange, man!

Bringing two phonetically equivalent terms into a short sentence
is, however, not sufficiently remarkable to merit comment in Word
Ways. Coordinating two and a half or three such terms, or two
pairs of two terms each, invariably in the domain of food, is a
greater achievement, deserving the somewhat flippant designation
of tummybuster. A collection of tummybusters follows:

1. We had Doc, who had octuple ailments, on a diet of haddock
2. Ginger likes ginger - not gin, Jerry! - in her soft drinks
3. Hot dog! The excessively hot dog ate a hot dog!
4. Dear me! Deer meat is certainly dear meat!
5. I'm chilly in Chile without some hot chili
6. Can Dee make candy, Candy?
7. He poached on the royal game preserves before downing
   poached eggs and strawberry preserves
8. Chief Justice Burger enjoys a burger, like any other burgher
9. All of Hungary is hungry for honey, my honey!
10. Sherry guzzles sherry, ma cherie!
11. Dressing carefully, she was nevertheless careful not to drop
    any of the delicious dressing on her dressing gown
12. The entrée of the day maid, bringing us the entrée of the day, made our day.
13. The tart was eating a tart tart.
14. Let us not quail at the thought of eating lettuce and quail.
15. I relish the relish and find the savory savory.
16. Roll the roll over here, in your role as the cook!
17. The colonel prefers the kernel of the nut to the cur. Nell!

You may wish to try your hand at composing a batch of your own tummybusters.

The Alphabatical Advantage

In the February 1987 *Word Ways*, I introduced the logological principle that nations enjoy good fortune only if their leaders are endowed with surnames beginning with letters from the first half of the alphabet, illustrating this with an analysis of United States presidents. The power of this maxim is admirably demonstrated by the experience of the Soviet Union. Since the fall of the czar in 1917, the person successful in seizing de facto control of the country has always been a first-halfer:

1917
LVOV, Prince Georgi Evgenievich
1917-1924
LENIN, Nikolai
1925-1953
STALIN, Joseph
1953-1955
MALENKOV, Georgi Maximilianovich
1955-1958
BULGANIN, Nikolai Alexandrovich
1958-1964
KHRUSHCHEV, Nikita Sergeevich
1964-1965
BREZHNEV, Leonid Ilyich
1962-1984
ANDROPOV, Yuri V.
1982-1985
CHERENKO, Konstantin U.
1985-
GORBACHEV, Mikhail S.

The apparent exception, Joseph STALIN, in reality also adheres to the rule, for his real name was Iosif Vissarionovich DZHUHUGASH-VLII. However, if one is to use real names instead of pseudonyms, then it must be recalled that Nikolai LENIN was born Vladimir Ilich ULYANOV.

Another Visit to European Capitals

The February 1985 *Quelque Chose* demonstrated that it is possible to conceal 58 names of European capitals in transadditions each of which added two letters to the name of the capital itself, shuffling the enhanced letter pool so as, hopefully, to make the name of the capital unrecognizable. This vignette undertakes the task of accomplishing the same feat with the addition of only one extraneous letter to each of the same 58 capital names. Since the task is a far more difficult one, a decline in the average quality of the transadditions is inevitable. You are encouraged to find improvements for the weakest transadditions in the following list.

1. AMSTERDAM (The Netherlands): DREAMMATES
2. ANDORRA (Andorra): NO RADARS?
of the

*quail

Nell!

*batch of your

logological leaders are

the first half

United States

demonstrated

control of the

also adheres

dZHUGASH-
pseudonyms,

Vladimir Il-

it is possi-

itions each

self, shuf-

the name

is the task

one extra-

since the task

quality of

to find im-

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<td>5. ANKARA (Turkey): A LANARK</td>
<td>7. ATHENS (Greece): CHASTEN</td>
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<td>8. BELGRADE (Yugoslavia): FLATBEDS</td>
<td>9. BELGRADE (Yugoslavia): BEDRAGGLE</td>
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<td>10. BERLIN (Germany): BLINKER</td>
<td>11. BERLIN (Germany): BRINE</td>
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<td>12. BERNE (Switzerland): ENROBE</td>
<td>13. BONN (West Germany): NO NIB?</td>
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<td>14. BRATISLAVA (Slovakia): ALBERTA AVIS</td>
<td>15. BUCHAREST (Romania): SUBCHAPTER</td>
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<td>16. BUDAPEST (Hungary): UPBLASTED</td>
<td>17. CARDIFF (Wales): DIFFRACT</td>
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<td>18. COPENHAGEN (Denmark): CHANGE-PRONE</td>
<td>19. COLOGNE (Germany): A-DOZING</td>
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<td>20. COPENHAGEN (Denmark): CHANGE-PRONE</td>
<td>21. DUBLIN (Ireland): UNBUILD</td>
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<td>22. EAST BERLIN (East Germany): ALBERT STEIN</td>
<td>23. EDINBURGH (Scotland): BUSH-RINGED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. ENSK (Danzig): GASKIN'D</td>
<td>25. GENEVA (League of Nations): ENGRAVE</td>
</tr>
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<td>26. GIBRALTAR (Gibraltar): GALBRAITH, R.</td>
<td>27. HELSINKI (Finland): NICKELISH</td>
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<td>30. KIEV (The Ukraine): KEVIN</td>
<td>31. LISBON (Portugal): GOBLINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. LONDON (The United Kingdom): NONIDOL</td>
<td>33. LUXEMBOURG (Luxembourg): EX-MOGUL BURT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. MADRID (Spain): DISARM'D</td>
<td>35. MINSK (The Soviet Union): NO SKIM!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. MONACO (Monaco): A CO-MOON</td>
<td>37. MONACO (Monaco): A CO-MOON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. NICOSIA (Cyprus): SIMONIAC</td>
<td>39. OSILO (Norway): LOOKS</td>
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<td>40. PARIS (France): SPIRAL</td>
<td>41. PRAGUE (Czechoslovakia): UPGRADE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. REYKJAVIK (Iceland): KIRK J. AVERY</td>
<td>43. RIGA (Latvia): CIGAR</td>
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<td>44. ROME (Italy): COMER</td>
<td>45. SAN MARINO (San Marino): ROUMANIANS</td>
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<td>46. SOFIA (Bulgaria): OAFISH</td>
<td>47. STOCKHOLM (Sweden): MONK'S CLOTH</td>
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<td>48. TALLINN (Estonia): NOT AN ILL!</td>
<td>49. TIRANA (Albania): ARTISAN</td>
</tr>
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<td>50. TRIESTE (Trieste): ITERATES</td>
<td>51. VADUZ (Liechtenstein): ZOUAV'D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. VALLETTA (Malta): LITTLE AVA</td>
<td>53. VATICAN CITY (Vatican City): TITICACA NAVY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. VIENNA (Austria): VERNIAN</td>
<td>55. VIENNA (Austria): VERNIAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you prefer to leave well enough alone and strike out on your own, there are dozens of other European capital names for you to try transadding. Just a few examples: CETINJE (Montenegro); CHRISTIANIA (Norway); TIRANE (Albania); HELSINGFORS (Finland); ISTANBUL (Turkey); ATHINAI (Greece). Have fun!

LOANWORDS

The Loanwords Dictionary, edited by Frank Abate under the direction of Laurence Urdang, is another in the distinguished series of specialized wordbooks compiled by Gale Research Company; published in 1987, this sells for $80. This book is not to be confused with the 1983 Gale Research Company Loanwords Index, which tells in which of 19 dictionaries a loanword can be found.

This 324-page book contains an alphabetic listing of approximately 6500 loanwords and phrases, selected according to three criteria: association with a specific non-English language or culture, free and common usage in English contexts, and from a field that attracts broad general interest (not highly specialized or technical). Each entry gives the language of origin, plus a one-sentence definition; many entries also give variant spellings, the field of application, cross-references to related terms, and the literal translation.

It is hard to draw a firm line between loanwords and foreign words that have become slightly more assimilated into English. The editors have tended to be a bit open-ended in their selection, including words that still bear some hint of foreignness, such as adobe, naivete, aloha, de facto, or junta. On the other hand, such words as pizza, smorgasbord, or chauffeur are deemed to have been fully Englishized.

It would be interesting to tabulate the relative frequencies of the source languages. A rough survey suggests French is the most common, followed by Latin, Spanish, and Italian; German is notably rarer. Hindi, Yiddish, Sanskrit, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Arabic, Creek, and Hebrew appear at least occasionally. A sample of rare languages: Gaelic (Erin go bragh), Urdu (charpoy), Assyrian (ziggurat), Salish (sasquatch), Swahili (uhuru), Vietnamese (nuoc nam), and West African (obi).