OMINOUS WORLDLY MAXIMS

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Each word in the above title has a repeated letter. Remove those repeated letters and new words emerge: MINUS, WORDY, AXIS. Such words, which drop a repeated letter to form a new word, number in the thousands. When technical and proper nouns are ignored, they still number around a thousand. Such words amuse us by their transformations, and give rise to several non-trivial studies.

Word-pairs like OMINOUS-MINUS are known to the National Puzzlers' League as repeated-letter deletions; all occurrences of a repeated letter must be deleted, which is not a requirement in this article.

The first natural goal is to find, for each letter of the alphabet, examples of a word which drops two of that letter to reveal an unrelated word. The list below approximates that goal, using only the most common, uncapitalized, non-technical words where possible (exceptions given in brackets). For each letter, the first word listed is the shortest word that remains a common non-technical word after dropping two of that letter. The second word in each sequence is the longest common word. I also wanted to find at least one word which drops two consecutive identical letters, and another word which drops two non-consecutive letters. In many cases these are already exemplified by the longest and shortest words. If not, a third word is given to illustrate the missing example.

Area, Ascribable, bAAed
BiBs, baBBling
ChiC, CresCents, oCCur
aDD, DevaluateD
EasE, pEEresses
doFF, unruiFFled, FlatFish
GiGs, beGGaring
HaH, unsHeatHing, [...]
Idiot, hairliness, [radII]
KinK, KicKing, treKKed
alL, worLdliness
MuMs, geMMologists

iNns, skinNing, peNance
ObOe, tattOOing
PaP, sandPiPer, stePPed
[riQQ], [QazaQ]
aRoR, pReacheRs, paRRy
aSS, veriFFicationS
TaT, TempTresses, pretTy
uAu, suTuring, [litUU]
VaVe, fiIVVers
Whew, WaxWing, [...]
[eXXon], [XXX-rated]
gaYY, YearYY, [saYYid]
jaZZy, pizzaZZ, [ZanZe]

RADII contracts to become RAD, a technical term. HAJJ is not common enough for my taste. RIGG, an Egyptian pipe, and QAZAQ, a Turkic language, are found in Borgmann's Beyond Language (1967) and contract to RI, a variant sol-fa note, and AZA, a Biblical
A natural corollary to the above project would be to extend the results to each of the 676 different bigrams of the English alphabet. This project awaits another day, and should doubtless only be undertaken after extending the conditions to include all English words, common, technical, proper names and all.

A separate corollary goal is to compile a list of words which survive as words after dropping three of the same letter. Such words are rarer, so the following list provides only one example per letter, if any. As before, words shown in brackets are uncommon words or proper nouns, or else their reduced form is.

Want to drop four letters? The only common examples that come immediately to mind are bassists, crassness, crossness, and stresses. Add also KnickKnack, beloved of logologists, although the derivative word is uncommon.

Another tack is to delete all letters which occur multiply in the same word. The results are often starkly dramatic, as a tiny word emerges from a large shell. One of the starkest transformations collapses the medical term COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS into MY! The following list provides examples of contracting words starting with each letter of the alphabet in turn. Each word drops at least three different sets of letters. In each sequence, the first word contracts to the shortest common word, the second to a longer, and the third contracts curiously.

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NEatNESS, NORTheRNmOsT, NORThEaSTERNmost
oPPrESSES, ORIgInatorS, OPPORtunITies
PREPaRER, PHOtOgraphInG, PREPOsItED
quaNToN, quaRRelLED, quaRRELLER
RETrEat, REDecoRaTED, RhODODeNDRON
SiDestePPED, SUPPurationS, SenSItIVITy
TELlTaLe, TOOTHachES, TENDERheitEDNESS
UTTERerS, UNILLumiNated, UNNaTuRALly
VaLVELESS, VEGETaTIng, VILLIaNess
WOOdWinD, wOOLlineSS, WINdowIng
YESsERYearS
ZiGZaGGIng

Missing above are J and X. Defective solutions for J include JoY­LeSSLY and justLiNIAINIAN, as well as joLINING, jiJJitsu and JUJUbe. Each of the latter drop only two different sets of letters. For X, a defective solution is XEroXed.

The above lists illuminate only a few haRRying coRneRs (haying cones) into which the haPPy StartS (hay tart) of fiDDling leTTers (filling leers) liSpS AgAin (lip gin). One last, difficult project is to write meaningful sentences that contract, by deleting a let­ter pair from each word, into other sensible sentences:

Whew, all riddling punsters cracked gags—well-worded Saturday alibis
He, a riling punter raked as—we wore sturdy albs

A LANGUAGE QUIZ BOOK

Sterling Eismaniger, erstwhile (1977) Word Ways contributor, has compiled several hundred language-oriented quizzes in a 243-page paperback entitled Wordspinner: Mindboggling Games for Word Lovers (Littlefield Adams, 1991; $12.95). Broadly speaking, the quizzes (usually involving the matching of 10 answers to 10 questions) fall into three categories:

1) strictly logological aspects of words (heteronyms, homonymns, beheadable or curtailable words, rebuses)
2) word meanings or connotations (jargon, slang, regional­isms, words from the past, punning business names, slogans, cliches, proverbs, portmanteau words)
3) special fields of knowledge (rock group names, famous last words, ancient causes of death, dog breeds, nick­names of persons or places, brand names)

There's a vast collection of colorful terms in these quizzes, and it's fun working out the answers to the ones you don't know by the process of elimination. With the exception of some of the special fields of knowledge, most Word Ways read­ers should find these quizzes rather easy.