

# GETTING IT ALL TOGETHER

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Recently, several **Word Ways** contributors have suggested relationships between wordplay and chemistry (see "The Linguistic Genetic Message" Feb 1992, and the note on **The Scientist Speculates** in Feb 1994). Although none of the ideas appealed to me, I found the concept intriguing, and devised something of my own. In this article, I model protein chemistry with a combination of two different types of directed word chains. In addition, constructions from the combination chaining leads to interesting logology.

Before describing the protein model, I introduce a type of directed word chain which is different from those **Word Ways** has been publishing during the past few years. I use the same nomenclature and format as I have done in previous articles. There, words were chained with various degrees of overlap, but in all cases every letter participated in overlap to some extent. In this type, exactly one letter in each word is not overlapped.

To avoid handling a large mass of data, and yet produce a reasonable picture of this type of chain, I chose to work with full lists of 9, 10, and 11-letter words, but limit frags to short lists of common 3, 4, and 5-letter words.

Size	Words	Size	Words
9	48,900	3	604
10	41,700	4	2530
11	31,800	5	4569

To start, my computer found a large list of frag.j.frag words. This was then culled to those that had at least one overlap with another such word. The yield was a working list of 1750. Repeated culling brought that down to the list in Appendix A. All words given there can join (overlap) at least one other in both the forward and backward direction. All but a few join in a tight network, the core. Figure 1 contains a sample of the core. The un-lapped letters (joints) are set out with periods. Although I had to go outside my working list to bring in some, all the letters of the alphabet except q are used as joints. A few non-core side chains are also included in Figure 1. Chains which cannot be continued with the working list are marked with } or {. Two incidental chains are given at the bottom of Figure 1. From the beginning of the search, I excluded words beginning ant.e. and ant.i. or ending .ess.

I now model protein using the above type of chain in conjunc-

tion with ana-gram-mar chains (introduced to **Word Ways** in Nov 1990 by Chris McManus). Natural protein contains 20 amino acids in various proportions. I emulate those amino acids with the following 20 words: back, bone, break, cut, down, fall, fire, fish, fly, head, kick, light, out, over, pin, side, top, way, wind, wood. When two or more amino acids join, the result is a peptide. Amino acids may link up in any old way in a test tube, but in nature peptides and proteins must "make sense". Sense is emulated by requiring that acid-words may only join to make compound words. **Fall.back.bone.head.way** is an emulated peptide chain; it is a normal ana-gram-mar chain like those which have been extensively described in **Word Ways**.

A natural protein consists of two or more peptides. Peptides often join by cross-linking. This process is emulated as follows. Peptide chains are read from left to right, but cross-linking words may read either up or down.

```
fall.back.side      fall.back.side.light      head.pin.bone
      s              a              f              e
      pin.head.way      fly.over.cut.back.bone.wood
```

Protein chaining may be further illustrated by a set of puzzles:

- 1) Join all 20 acids into a single peptide chain (this can be done in many ways).
- 2) Join all 20 acids into two chains of length 10, arranging them to get maximum cross-linking. The following solution with four cross-links (windhover is a bird) can be bettered.

```
wood.cut..back.kick.down.wind.break.fall.out..top
      s              h              a              f
      bone.head.pin..fire.fly..over.fish..way..side.light
```

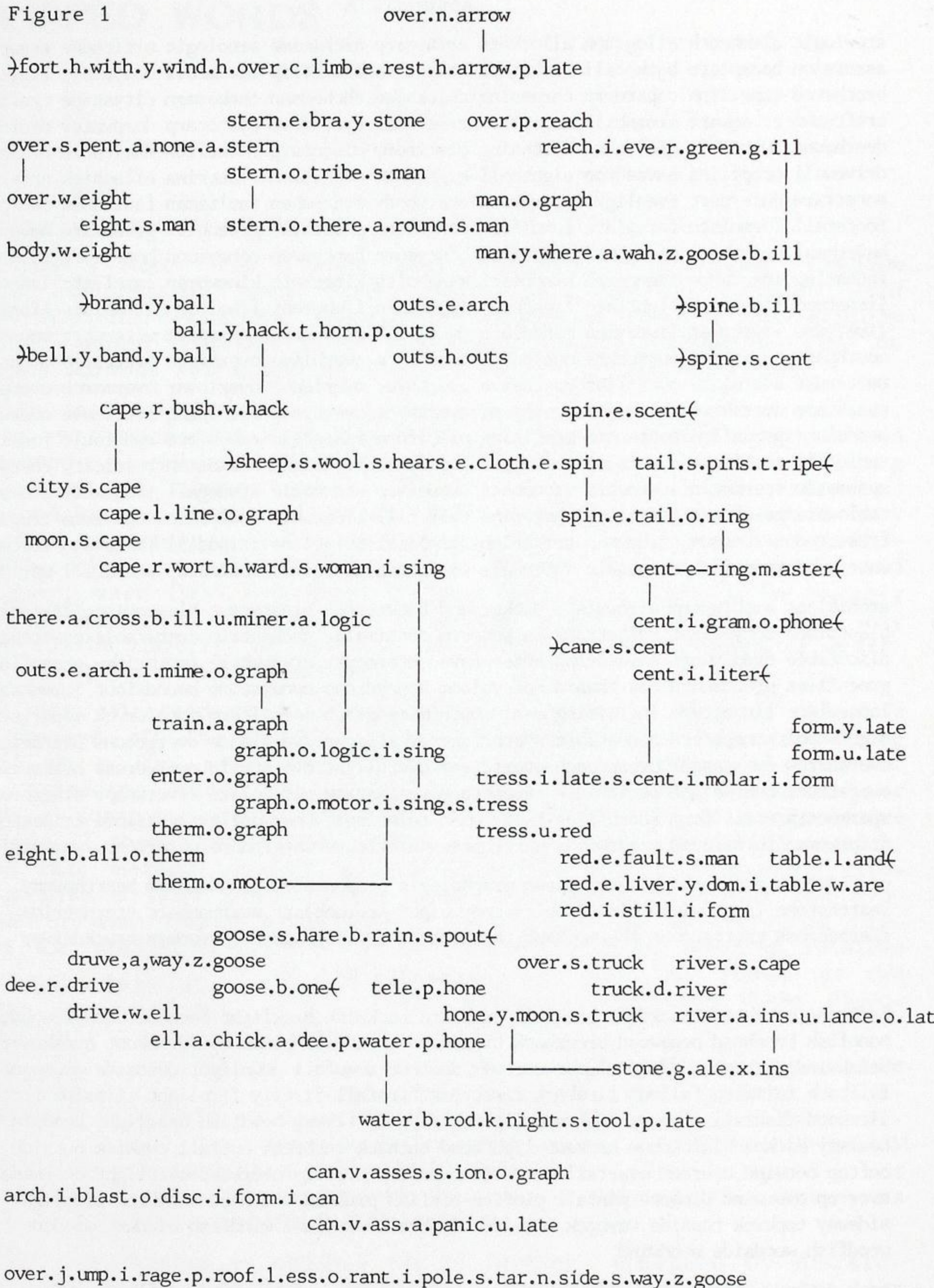
- 3) Arrange the 20 acids into three parallel chains of length 10. No acid may be used more than twice, and no acid in a particular location may be used in more than one cross-link. For example, out.s.pin and pin.e.wood are allowed, as is fall.a.way and side.s.way, but fly.a.way and fall.a.way is not. Here is a solution with seven cross-links, which I am reasonably sure can be bettered.

```
fall.out..back.break.over..cut..over.head..pin.fish
      a              f              h              s
      way.side.kick.down..light.wood.wind.break.out..top
      s              e              f
      fly.way..back.bone..head..pin..fire.top..side.light
```

Although my choice of 20 words to serve as amino acids may seem arbitrary, it wasn't — surprisingly few frags can link with all others in a set. Appendix B lists compound words which can be made from the 20 frags; all come from Webster's Third or the Ninth or Tenth Collegiates.

Some open questions: how large a lattice can one construct in which every frag is cross-linked? what if the lattice must also be rectangular in outline? and how many different letters can be worked in as cross-links? These are questions for the future.

Figure 1



## Appendix A

areologic alembroth allograph allotherm archicarp archimime areologic artichoke assapanic  
 assession backplate backstall backstops backstrap backstrip bloomfell bodyplate braystone  
 brothered capelline caperwort caressing chickadee chokerman chokemen cityscape craftsman  
 craftsmen creamware crossbill crossbred crossfall cystiform cystocarp deepwater deerdrive  
 deerhound denotable dialysing discasing disciform discocarp diskelion domitable driveaway  
 drivewell dropflies eavesdrop eightball eightsmen eightsmen elaterins ellachick enteraden  
 enterfare enterpart evenlight evergreen everybody everywhen faultsman faultsman footplate  
 footstall formulate fomylate fundiform funduline goosebill greenbill greenware havenward  
 havemeal hearthman hearthmen heartikin honeycomb honeydrop honeymoon honeywort illuminer  
 inchasing insulance ionograph kindheart kingbolts kingcraft kinswoman lamellate latescent  
 liepsfund lightered lightface lightsman lightsmen limberest lineiform lineolate lionising  
 liverydom liveryman liverymen mandelate manograph manywhere menisperm miterwort moonscape  
 mouthpart nonescape outscouts outsearch outshouts overblame overbrave overclimb overcover  
 overcrust overrelate overflies overheave overhover overleave overlover overmarch overplies  
 overscare overshave oversmite overspend overspent overtrust overusing overweave overwrest  
 pendulate penduline pentanone pentising pileiform rakestele reachieve redefault redeliver  
 redistill restiform riverains rodknight rosellate roundsman roundsmen rusticity rustyback  
 spasmodin spermatin sternebra stonebass stoneface stonegale stonegall stonewall stoneware  
 tableware telephone thereaway theremins theretill tinctable toolplate topsyturn trapesing  
 tressured tribesman tribesmen trikerion tripodial tripoline tripudial turnplate turnwrest  
 waterbrod waterfall waterskin waterwall wayzgoose whenever whereaway wheretill worthward

archiblast archisperm arrowplate background backtenter blastocyst blastodisc blastodisk  
 blastplate bodyweight boltstrake carposperm centimolar chokestrap combatable cystospasm  
 discutable dropsywort eavesdrops entergrave enterocyst everywhere footbridge greenfinch  
 greenflies greensward hearthward honeybloom honeydrops honeystone houndsfoot lamentable  
 lanceolate lineograph logicising mealmouth mimeograph molariform moonstruck motorising  
 nightstool noneastern noneatable overbridge overflight overglance overground overheight  
 overnarrow overpasses overpreach overscream oversight overstrain overstress overstrike  
 overstruck overweight paniculate ravenstone restharrow ridgeplate riverscape singstress  
 spermocarp stilliform stoneflies tallywoman teleologic themopile tressilate tripestone  
 tripewoman turnaround wardswoman waterbrose waterleave waterphone waterscape womanising

craftswoman enterograph enterospasm graphologic graphomotor graphospasm hearthpenny  
 hearthstone lightweight minearlogic pennyweight spermoblast sternothere sternotribe  
 thereacross therearound thermograph themomotor trainagraph tribeswoman truckdriver

## Appendix B

backbone backbreak backdown backfall backfire backkick backlight backout backside backwind  
 bonefish bonehead bonewood breakback breakdown breakfall breakhead breakout breakover  
 breakwind cutback cutdown cutout cutover downcut downfall downlight downside downwind  
 fallback fallfish fallout fireback firebreak firefall firefly firelight fireside firetop  
 firewood fishfall fishway fishwood flyback flyover flyway headfish headlight headpin  
 headway kickback kickdown kickout lightwood outback outbreak outfall outkick outside  
 outtop outwind overcut overfall overfire overfish overfly overhead overlight overside  
 overtop overwind pinbone pinfall pinfire pinfish pinhead sidehead sidekick sidelight  
 sideway topkick topside wayback wayside windbreak windfall windfish windway woodcut  
 woodfish woodside woodwind

back.s.pin	back.s.top	break.a.way	cut.a.way	fall.a.way	fly.a.way
out.s.pin	over.f.light	over.c.over	over.s.pin	over.s.way	pin.k.fish
pin.e.wood	side.s.pin	side.s.way	top.f.light	top.s.pin	wind.h.over