REVERSE HOMOPHONIC CHARADES

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Pronunciation, as we know, varies widely, not only between the United Kingdom and the United States, but within the United Kingdom itself. From this article, you may correctly deduce that my roots lie in the north of England, rather than the south of England where I now live. Most of the unfamiliar words can be found in the Oxford English Dictionary, Second Edition.

In order to fully comprehend Reverse Homophonic Charades, it will be helpful to first take a look at Reversals, Homophones and Charades.

Reversals

The letters of certain words can be read in reverse order to make a different word called a reversal: are-era, buns-snub, Cam-Mac, dart-trad, evil-live, flow-wolf, gulp-plug, Harpo-Oprah, Igor-Rogi (in Russia), jar-Raj, klop-polk, Leon-Noel, map-Pam, now-won, owt-two, part-trap, Qus (in Egypt)-Suq (Suq 'anan in Yemen), raw-war, straw-warts, trams-smart, ume (Japanese apricot)-emu, vug (crystal-lined rock cavity)-guv, way-yaw, Xin (Xin Bulag in China)-nix, yas (a young hawk in training)-say, zag-Gaz (in Iran).

Homophonic Reversals

A homophone is a word which sounds the same as another word but which is spelt differently and has a different meaning. WEIGH, WAY and WHEY are homophones, as are NOYES (surname of Alfred Noyes, English poet) and NOISE. So are CUE, KEW and QUEUE which, amazingly, all begin with a different letter of the alphabet.

Some words can be split into single letters, as in reversals, but this time read in reverse according to sound rather than spelling, to make a different word. Thus C.Y makes ICE and K.I.M makes MICK. It seems logical to call these homophonic reversals (HRs). From here on, I call the word which is split the source word. The splitting can occur anywhere in the word and is not confined to syllabic breaks. Thus single-syllable words, as well as multi-syllable words, can be split. The source words (CY, KIM) of HRs will obviously be short and indeed, with the exception of NIXON and VENUS, all the HR source words I found have four or fewer letters. In the following selection, foreign words are in italics and surnames are labeled (s). BARRA is an island in Scotland, EDALE is in Yorkshire, and Lt. Commander DAX appears in Star Trek: Deep Space Nine.
A few HRs make apposite pairs: S.U.P is what a PUSS does; the S.K.I.N is subject to NICKS; if confronted by a S.C.U.D. missile, a man DUCKS!


Charades

The splitting of words, phrases or sentences into groups of letters so that they take on different meanings is called charades: ACORN-A CORN, THERAPIST-THE RAPIST, THINKING-TIN KING, and the somewhat belated advice after I DROWNED-I'D ROW NED! are all charades.

Reverse Charades

The splitting of words, phrases or sentences into groups of letters and reading those groups in reverse order so that they take on different meanings may logically be called reverse charades. In this way, P.O.SH makes SHOP, IN.CH-CHIN, TOR.NA.DO-DONATOR, GEN.TIA.AN-ANTIGEN, D.A.R.W.IN-INWARD, and T.E.A.S.OM?-I'M ON SEAT. The NIGHT.IN.GALE got its feathers dishevelled by the GALE IN NIGHT, and MAN.DY.RAN from the RANDY MAN (which is also a spoonerism).

Homophonic Charades

In homophonic charades (HCs), the source word or phrase it makes sound the same but the spelling is different, as is the meaning: AIR.BORNE-HEIR BORN, EI.FEL-I FELL, CET.ACEAN-SEAT ASIAN, DROO.PY-DREW PEA, CHAM.PAGNE-SHAM PAIN, FOR.FEIT, FOUR FIT, GOL.AN-GOAL ANNE, GRADE.A-GREY DAY, HOR.MONES-WHORE MOANS, PAST.EUR.ISE-PAST YOUR EYES, SCIN.TILL. ATE-SIN TILL EIGHT, ZU.LU-ZOO LEW, I SEE.YOUCY YEW, and I.M.EETING.AS MARTY-IT'S EATING A SMARTIE (M&M-like candy). In SUR.LY-SIR LEE, COURT.EN干-CUGHT KNEE and I.SCREAM-"ICE CREAM", the source word(s) can be linked to the word(s) made to produce a phrase.
Reverse Homophonic Charades

We have now seen how reverse homophonic charades (RHCs) evolve. Just as HRs are reversals based on sound rather than spelling, and HCs are charades based on sound rather than spelling, so RHCs are reverse charades based on sound rather than spelling.

TRANSFORMING ONE WORD INTO ANOTHER WORD

As well as relying on letters and groups of letters which sound the same, RHCs take advantage of silent letters such as the silent letter E at the end of many words, and other silent letters such as the final B in B.O.M.B-MOB (a poem entitled "The Silent Alphabet" appears in Kickshaws). Some source words only differ from the word they make by a single letter. This may take the form of one letter in place of another, as in TILE.S-STYLE, or the gain or loss of a letter as in OL.D-DOLE and ALL.ER.ER.GEN-GENERAL, respectively. More satisfying is a source word whose letters differ widely from those of the word it makes, as they do in OR.CHID.S-SKIDDAAW (a mountain in the Lake District). But such goodies are few and far between!

For each letter of the alphabet, the word pairs are arranged by the increasing length of their source words. CORFE is the name of a castle in Dorset, ERCOL is a make of furniture, MENAI is the strait between Wales and the Isle of Anglesey, CLUN is in Shropshire, the TYNE is a river in the north of England, John SURTEES was a world champion in motor cycle racing, LERWICK is in Scotland, and USK is in Monmouthshire.

A. ai.m - may  a.che - Kay  awe.d - door  a.skew- skua
B. b.ay - Abe  b.owl - lobe  b.adge - jab  b.eau.t - tube
  bea.ker - Kirby  b.arra.ck.s - scarab  b.our.tree - Trebor  Bur.m.a - amber
C. c.or - auk  c.a.ge - Jake  c.ell - less  c.o.sh - shock
  C.or.fe - fork  ch.al.k.s - scorch  coll.ar - Ercol  c.o.a.ch - choke
D. d.ay - aid  d.u.e - you’f  d.aw.k - chord  colo.n.e.l - lanker
  da.pper - purdah  d.e.c.ea.se - secede  d.er.v.i.sh - shivered  Call.i.sto - stoical
E. ea.t - tee  ee.l - Leigh  eas.t - tease  Dar.cy - cedar
  en.ter.ic - Icteran  ea.glc - gully  ea.mal - malign
F. f.ly - life  f.oc - oaf  fi.a.t - Taffy  Fi.del - Delphi
  fer.mez - Mayfair  f.l.e.che - shelf  fi.a.t - Taffy  f.u.nn.y - enough
G. g.lee - league  ga.zer - Sergai  gar.ble - bulgar  Gali.lee - legally
H. haut.boy - boyo  Hau.t.boy - boyo  goa.ding - dingo
I. ir.k - cur(Kerr)  is.le - lie  ink.le - link  ice.men - Menai’s
J. j.ay - age  J.a.ck - cadge  j.er.k.s - scourge  ji.ffy - Fiji
K. k.ey - eke  Kh.an - nark  kn.ow - own  ja.mmer- merger
  Ker.sey(s) - seeker  K.i.nn.o ck(s) - conic  kou.miss - miscue
  Kn ea.d - dene
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L.</th>
<th>lay - ale</th>
<th>l.uye - aisle</th>
<th>loud - towel</th>
<th>luge - joule</th>
<th>l.ute - tool(tulle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>mo.a - ammo</td>
<td>m.ow - ohm</td>
<td>ma.n - gnome</td>
<td>mu.se - smew</td>
<td>Mon.za - salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>m.i.dden - denim</td>
<td>Mur.phy - femur</td>
<td>mis.r.ea.d - dermis</td>
<td>n.igh.t - Tyne</td>
<td>na.row - Rona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>n.a.y - ain</td>
<td>N.a.ve - vein</td>
<td>n.ouch.t - torn</td>
<td>nick.eth - ethnic</td>
<td>N.oo.t - though</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Na.ssa - sauna</td>
<td>N.e.t.le - lateness</td>
<td>N.igh.t - tyring</td>
<td>on.ce - swan</td>
<td>ood.le - lewd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.</td>
<td>o.a.r - raw</td>
<td>o.de - doh</td>
<td>o.ath - though</td>
<td>os.ter - eneS</td>
<td>p.o.se - soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ough.t - tor</td>
<td>o.cclude - Clueodo</td>
<td>oes.t.r.u.s - Surtees(s)</td>
<td>P.a.ge - jape</td>
<td>ph.a.se - safe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>p.ay - ape</td>
<td>p.s.i - eyes</td>
<td>p.anche - ashpans</td>
<td>p.s.y.ch.e - s - skies</td>
<td>P.ou - woke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>per.ue.sc - super</td>
<td>pla.i.cc - splay</td>
<td>P.ou - woke</td>
<td>q.u.i.ch.e - chic</td>
<td>Q.ii.ller - Lerwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q.</td>
<td>q.ua - whack</td>
<td>q.ui - eke</td>
<td>r.igh.t - tyre</td>
<td>r.es.i.de - diaries</td>
<td>S.u.i.t - twos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.</td>
<td>r.ye - ire</td>
<td>r.e.t.ro - rotar</td>
<td>S.a.ne - neighs</td>
<td>s.i.o - loci</td>
<td>Sha.mmy - Mischa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>s.ac - axe</td>
<td>s.ki - quays</td>
<td>S.o.n.d - downs</td>
<td>S.to.k.e - coast</td>
<td>S.u.ter - eneS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s.kull - lux</td>
<td>s.m.o.ke - comb</td>
<td>S.ou.n.d - downs</td>
<td>S.t.oe - coast</td>
<td>S.ter - eneS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.</td>
<td>T.ye - eight</td>
<td>T.o.e - oat</td>
<td>T.r.y - write</td>
<td>T.al.k - caught</td>
<td>T.ox - a - attacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t.o.a.d - dote</td>
<td>T.u.ne - newt</td>
<td>T.u.r - oater</td>
<td>T.or.que - caught</td>
<td>Tre.pan - pantry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsa.ri.na - Nerissa</td>
<td>Un.sh.ank.s - sanction</td>
<td>U.s.k - cus</td>
<td>Ul.n.a - annul</td>
<td>U.r.b.a.ne - neighbour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>v.ea.l - leave</td>
<td>ve.nae - navy</td>
<td>Vill.ain - anvil</td>
<td>Wrig.h.t - try</td>
<td>Wre.a.thy - theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.</td>
<td>win.k - quin</td>
<td>whea.t - twee</td>
<td>Win.n.er - Irwin</td>
<td>Wrig.h.t - try</td>
<td>Wre.a.thy - theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.</td>
<td>X.ma.s - smacks</td>
<td>X.ma.s - smacks</td>
<td>Wrig.h.t - try</td>
<td>Wre.a.thy - theory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y.</td>
<td>Yew.s - sue</td>
<td>Yor.k - cure</td>
<td>You.th - thew</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z.</td>
<td>z.ad - ads</td>
<td>z.ea.l - lees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But what about even better pairs? Below is a list of what, in my opinion, is the best example found for each letter of the alphabet. The pairs marked with an asterisk are the crème de la crème as they do not have any letters in common. They are rare.

- au.k - corps
- fur.lough - loafer
- kn.a.ve - vein
- p.urr - Earp
- u.Ke - queue
- bal.mi.er - amoeba
- ga.teau - Toga
- Le.one(Sierra) - only
- q.uay(qui) - eke*
- Ver.sailles - cipher
- ca.stor - stalkers
- hau.te - toe
- Mi.lo - loamy
- ro.gue - grow
- weight - twae
- X.ma.s - smacks
- ba.ri.k - sanke
- ca.stor - stalkers
- hau.te - toe
- Mi.lo - loamy
- ro.gue - grow
- weight - twae
- X.ma.s - smacks
- ya.n.kee - Kenya

Occasionally the two words form a meaningful pair:

What does an A.U.K. do but C.A.W.?
What is a T.U.R.D but D.I.R.T.?
Subject to R.A.P.E, you might P.R.A.Y.
A S.P.E.A.R would inevitably P.I.R.C.E.
The C.A.P.S.I.S.E of the boat was due to the I.C.E.C.A.P.S.
When it R.A.I.N.E.D it went down the D.R.A.I.N.
...and a R.E.G.E.N.T is certainly one of the G.E.N.T.R.Y.

You might like to use reverse homophonic charades to change your name:
TRANSFORMING A SINGLE WORD INTO A PHRASE

Splitting a single source word may produce a phrase. Again, for each letter of the alphabet, the entries are arranged by the length of their source words. My favourite is the alphonic word AEG.I.L.O.P.S which becomes a SLOPPY EGG! CARRICK is in Scotland, RHETT Butler is in "Gone With the Wind", and VILENE is a proprietary name.

A. as.pect - pecked ass
amy.lase - les ami
antic.i.ine - Nile antique

B. ba.sic - sick bay

C. cu.tie - tea queue
cod.i.cil - silly code
C.o.r.in.th - thin rock
Ch.ri.st.mar.s - Sam's trick

D. de.but - you bayed(bade)
do.cent - sent dough
d.i.c.t.a.ph.o.ne - no fat kid
diver.tisse.ment - Monty's diver
eigh.t.e.e.n - neat eh?

E. e.ye.l.a.sh - shall I?

e.mol.u.ment - meant you Molly

eu.lo.gl.ser - Serg, I'll owe you

F. for.t.e - ate four
f.lo.ppy - peel of
fligh.ty - eat fly

G. Gae.lic - lick Gay

H. Hy.rax - rack's high

I. Is.la.m - malice

J. jui.cily - silly Jew

K. ke.tone - tone key.

L. Lu.do - dough Lew?
Lou.sily - silly owl

M. men.u - you men!
mat.e.lot - lower Matt
m.a.ri.ti.me - mighty ram
m.i.lli.on.aire - ere yon limb

N. na.ive - Eve nigh

O. O.lym.pic - pick limo

A. ni.ta - Tanya
A.ni.ta - Adrianne
B.e.ss - Seb
Bo.liv.a - Alice
Col.een - Nicol
Di.on - Noddy
E. di.na - Nadia
Gi.na - Angie
Kee.ley(s) - Leakey(s)
L.eo.n.ar.d - Darnell(s)
Li.ly - Lally
M.a.tt - Tam
Na.dia - Diana(d-ana)
Ne.ri.ka - Carina
Oa.kley(s) - Cleo
P.ru - Rupe
Ri.cky - Kiri
Sa.be.y(s) - Bizet(s)
Ti.mon - Monty
V. ee - Eve
Zack - Cass
It was BUN.TY, of course, who ate the TEA BUN and, when her hearing FAD.E.D, she bought a DEAF AID. And why did AUNT MAUD want to die? Because she was a MORD.ANT!

TRANSFORMING ONE PHRASE INTO A DIFFERENT PHRASE

all. h.ai.l - lay haul bow t.ie - I boat Cor don. Bleu - blurred encore
Dai.sy. lay - lazy day d.ee.p f.ry - ripe feed edge. r.ai.l - lay Reg
g.ar.de.n. ci.ty - teasin' Edgar g.oo.d. p.o.st.ure - your stop Doug
g.ot ba.ck - cot bag hor.se. boy - boy's haw I. s.par - pa's eye
j.u.st n.now - oust, nudge' kn.ee. j.e.r.k - Kerr(Jean) last.t g.a.sp - spat glass
Mari.s. Piper - pipers marry n.eap ti.de - deep Tyne old fa.ke - cold Fay
p.eak ti.me - meat type Q.uinn's h.at - twins hack ra.d.ar. p.i.a.ne - nail padre
r.uns dow.n - nun's dour s.ale roo.m - mail ruse t.e.a.m. rau.c.ou.s - suck raw meat
s.ine dea.f. - phone debt too.ler. wan.ted - Ted one, Earl two un.der t.o.w. - owed a 'ton'
y.very sligh.t - Terry's live war horse.s - swore, hoarse.
your high.n.e.ss - sehor, hi! X-ray.s. re.sult - sultry sex Ray
z.eros i.n - Nero's is

MARIS PIPER is a variety of potato. A longer example: A. TES.T O.N. M.Y. O.W.N-NO, I'M NOT TESSA.

COMPOSITE PHRASES

The phrases constructed in the previous two sections bear no meaningful relationship to the source word or phrase from which they are derived. However, meaningful phrases can sometimes be made by linking the source word or phrase to the word or phrase it makes. Here are some two-word phrases constructed in this manner. AINTREE is the home
of the Grand National Steeplechase, SLOUGH is in Berkshire, and BISTO
is a brand name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a.dore Dora</th>
<th>Au.n.tie Tina</th>
<th>bee.fy Phoebe</th>
<th>b.o.dge job</th>
<th>b.right trib.e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c.lay lake</td>
<td>c.ool Luke</td>
<td>cour.se score</td>
<td>d.ar.k card</td>
<td>de.lay lady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.olly’s solid</td>
<td>d.ry ride</td>
<td>D.u.ke queued</td>
<td>ear.ly Lear</td>
<td>ed.it Teddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elf.f fell</td>
<td>e.m.er.ge germy</td>
<td>es.cort Cortez</td>
<td>ear.ly Lear</td>
<td>ear.ly Lear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gory Igor</td>
<td>h.ush usher</td>
<td>Ida’s cider</td>
<td>f.oo.l leaf</td>
<td>f.i.ne knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.ay’s sage</td>
<td>J.ed.’s sedge</td>
<td>K.ay’s sake</td>
<td>I’ll lie</td>
<td>I’ve Vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light tile</td>
<td>l.ike Kyle</td>
<td>l.i.mey’s missile</td>
<td>I’ll lie</td>
<td>I’ve Vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.eet team</td>
<td>M.i.s Sym</td>
<td>n.a.v.y Ivan</td>
<td>Lottie’s zloty</td>
<td>laid Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owe.d dough</td>
<td>own.s zone</td>
<td>p.ack cap</td>
<td>Nodd.y’s synod</td>
<td>mai.n name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quell whelk</td>
<td>re.sent sentry</td>
<td>re.tain Aintree</td>
<td>per.ky keeper</td>
<td>oop.s soup!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.an.d dance</td>
<td>S.co.ch choc.s</td>
<td>s.e.e.k keys</td>
<td>r.o.c.k core</td>
<td>p.lea.se sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.pay apes</td>
<td>s.qu.uw walks</td>
<td>s.tork talks</td>
<td>S.Lough owls</td>
<td>Ros.a arose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ti.na’s nasty</td>
<td>To.by’s Bisto</td>
<td>tra.ce stray</td>
<td>S.unday un.dies</td>
<td>s.ly lies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ur.ban banner</td>
<td>u.se Su</td>
<td>use.d deuce</td>
<td>S.unday un.dies</td>
<td>s.ly lies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ve.to Tovey</td>
<td>whine.s “swine”</td>
<td>X.m.a Smacks</td>
<td>you’v.e view</td>
<td>th.eir earth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are some three-word phrases. NEELIX appears in Star Trek: Voyager.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aar.on on air</th>
<th>An.drew drew Anne</th>
<th>c.o.st.ly eel stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>exclu.de deck’s clue</td>
<td>feat.ure your feet</td>
<td>fil.thy thief ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l.io on isle</td>
<td>Mal.tese tease Moll</td>
<td>M.ass.ai eye Sam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nec.lix licks knee</td>
<td>p.u.ns.ter turns up</td>
<td>sup.erb herb soup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ted said “Dead set”</td>
<td>t.iny neat eye</td>
<td>Tor.mé may tour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val.i.ant Auntie Val</td>
<td>za.ny knees eh!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phrases can also be made by sitting the source word after the phrase it makes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anne sus Sus.an</th>
<th>Bella is Is.a.bell</th>
<th>Della, ’tis c.i.t.a.del</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fit for for.feit</td>
<td>Jane checks ex.ch.an.ge</td>
<td>mad as S.a.dd.a.m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men eh? A.men’</td>
<td>Nellie sent sent.i.nl</td>
<td>no Miss S.i.m.o.ne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phone ‘im nym.pho’</td>
<td>ran over Va.no.ra</td>
<td>roll on Lohn.ro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seal loo, Lu.cille</td>
<td>seal off F.lo.ssie</td>
<td>see bay, Ba.sie(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see Kurt curt.sy</td>
<td>see off F.o.sse(y)s</td>
<td>seen Anne N.a.n.cy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sells more mor.sels</td>
<td>Sir saw sau.cer</td>
<td>us folk foc.us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you lurk Herc.ule</td>
<td>your Crete creat.ure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are some longer phrases and sentences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eigh.ty four for tea eh?</th>
<th>I.ce. mai.d.en.s send May’s eye</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. saw sore eye</td>
<td>T’.ve.fore.seen Scene Four Vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee ate rye i.r.ate.ly</td>
<td>Lee bid more mor.bid.ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russ saw the The.sau.rus</td>
<td>Ru.th. r.u.p.ee.s see Pru through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.ally’s. aun.t tans Lisa</td>
<td>S.ly. N.i.xo.n knocks in lies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upp.er.cut cut ‘er up</td>
<td>Wha.ler.s eh, sail away</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You s.c.o.l.d dole queues  You're t.o.u.g.h., t.ry right foot Roy
Sane?. Ugh!. M.a.d. a.s Saddam Hussein

RHYMING COUPLETS

NA.TTY TINA lost a K.I.L.O but kept it LOW KEY
She confided to D.I.A.NNE but not to ANDY

Did FOR.EN.SIC tell the doctor what I SICKEN FOR?
Will CUR.A.CAO help? I hope SO, A CURE!

BELLY TRICKS are the forté of Miss TRI.X.I.BEL
Fiery like St. E.L.MO'S, she is partial to MOSELLE

She is so very old, yes EIL.EEN'S SENILE
And, surrounded by I.L.EX, she lives in EXILE

Off to the FUR SHOW drove her new CHA.U.FFEUR
No longer on the dole, he'd said FARE.WELL to WELFARE

The gardener grows OR.CHID.S up on Mount SKIDDAW
And sends them to M.OR.TY, far away in TIMOR

Had she really LAID A MAN on the road to MAN.DA.LAY?
No! She'd driven along the A4 on a short FOR.AY

R.I.TA did TARRY with GA.RY in RIGA
While CH.RIS took the RISK of inviting CHER.IE to ESHER

ANN PARTIES, she's sociable, not at all PARTIS.AN
ANN SAYS she also likes paintings, especially CEZ.ANNE

The V.A.GR.ANTS had come to visit their dear AUNT'S GRAVE
Their V.E.L.L.S showed respect, for each one had been her SLAVE

LU.CY is subservient when she goes to SEE LEW
"Please I have my U.S.E.S", but he says "SEZ YOU!"

MULTIPLES

The same source word or phrase, split in the same place(s), may make
two or more reverse homophonic charade words or phrases. PIN.KIE,
split between the N and K, makes both KEY PIN and KEEP IN. AN.I.SEED
makes four: SEEDY ANNE, SEE DIANNE, CD ANNE and SEE DEE, ANNE.
NA.TTY. CORPS makes CORTINA and CAUGHT INA.

On the other hand, when a common source word is split in different
places, the results are non-homophonic. Some examples:

seis.mic-Mick sighs; Mick's eyes; Mix 'T's
seis.m.i.c-Kim's eyes; Kim sighs; Kim's 'T's
A.n.nie - Ina; Ena
Ann.ie - Ian

s.i.sa.l - Sal's eye; Sal's 'T'

s.is.al - Al's eyes; Al sighs
s.is.al - Izals
s.is.al - lass eyes

X.r.a.y.s - say 'Rex'
X-ray.s - sex, Ray
X-rays - raise X; Ray's 'ex'

courtes.an - Auntie's corps (core)
courtes.an - Annie's caught

CHAINS

A word made from a source word can, in turn, itself be used as a source word, so making a RHC chain. A proviso is that none of the words in the chain are homophones: TRY-RIGHT-TYRE-RITE is not acceptable.

A.de.le - D.e.lli.a - Aled
c.o.ps - S.pock - pox
d.ry - r.y.de - dire
gn.a.ts - S.tan - aunts
k.e.e.l - le.a.k - clee
m.ai.d - d.ame - aimed
p.ea.ts - st.ee.p - piste
s.e.w.n - no.se - s.now
s.ny - n.i.cc - sign
th.y.me - m.ight - item
wra.pp.ed - t.r.a.p - Pratt(s)
z.ea.l - lea.s - slee

b.oar.d - d.aub - orbed
c.o.te.s - st.oke - coast
c.lel.e.d - d.ee.1 - lead
ide.s - s.igh.ed - dice
L.l.oy.d - D.oyle(s) - oiled
N.oel.'s - S.loane - loans
queue.s - s.k.e.w - ukes
s.igne.d - d.y.ne.s - snide
s.ten - t.en.se - scent
Us.k - c.u.ss - suck
Y.a.les - s.1ay -ails

c.a.se - s.ake - aches
D.i.ck.'s - sk.i.d - disc
f.lu. - l.u.fe - fool
j.o.ssed - s.t.o.dge - jets
L.u.ks - s.chool - cools
oa.st - s.tow - toes
roo.st - s.t.rew - routes
s.laye.d - d.ale.s - sailed
s.ty - t.ie.s - sight
va.let - L.a.v.ert(s) - avail
z.ar.p - parr.s - spar

c.e.r.t - t.erce - cr.st - stir
gn.a.w.s - s.orn - aw.n.s - snore
l.a.ce - s.ai.l - a.les - sleigh
m.a.ce - s.ame - a.im.s - smeigh
s.na.ks - canc.es - s.k.e.i.n - naiks
d.rawer - r.oare.d - d.oor - ord
k.e.y.s - s.ikh - e.ks - ski
lay.s - s.Ley - ais.s - sale
p.lea.se - s.lee.p - peal.s - spiel
s.o.l.d - d.ole.s - s.lowed - loads

s.a.te - t.ays - a.ced - s.t.ey - eights
t.a.k - c.a.ste - s.t.ack - cat.s - s.ca.t - t.ax - axed

THE CUT OFF

Finally, do you recall the Bobbitt saga of a few years ago? If so, you should have no difficulty in constructing a painfully descriptive RHC two-word phrase (given in Answers and Solutions).