In the February 1974 issue of Word Ways, I presented a review of A Dictionary of New English, edited by Barnhart, Steinmetz and Barnhart. That dictionary was a collection of words, initials, phrases, abbreviations, acronyms and meanings which had entered the vocabulary of the English language during the period 1963 - 1972.

The editors had originally intended to issue a second dictionary of new English a decade after the previous one, in 1983. But so much new material has been accumulated that the second volume was published three years ahead of its scheduled time: The Second Barnhart Dictionary of New English, edited by Barnhart, Steinmetz and Barnhart, was published in 1980 by Barnhart/Harper and Row, Bronxville NY at $19.95.

The two dictionaries contain more than ten thousand words and meanings not entered or inadequately explained in standard dictionaries. My review of the first volume looked at some of the words in that dictionary. In this review, I’d like to look at some of the words in the second volume unleashed to a waiting world. What do these words look like?

Prefixes that are particularly productive of new words are agri-, dis- and petro-, as illustrated by

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agri-</td>
<td>agribusinessman</td>
<td>disinform</td>
<td>petrocrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agrindustry</td>
<td>disintermediate</td>
<td>petrodollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agripower</td>
<td>diseconomics</td>
<td>petropower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suffixes, too, have spawned many new words. Particularly notable ones are -ization, -person and -ologist, which appear in specimens such as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bumiputraization</td>
<td>Manhattanization</td>
<td>Zarianization</td>
<td>statesperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>comprehensivization</td>
<td>Zarianization</td>
<td>dendroclimatologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>delawyerization</td>
<td>councilperson</td>
<td>Joviologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malaysianization</td>
<td>policeperson</td>
<td>Washingtonologist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The suffix -quake provides items such as
corequake

Marsquake

silent earthquake

These should all be added to the list of quakes which appeared in my article "Quakes" in the May 1979 issue of Word Ways (and the August 1979 Colloquy).

Many of the new words convey ideas which otherwise would require several words of explanation -- sesquipedalianisms. Examples include

biogeocoenology nucleocosmochronology transhistorical

embourgeoisification psychobiographical

It is interesting to note that embourgeoisification is defined as "the adoption of bourgeois or middle-class practices and values". The first dictionary contained a similar word, bourgeoisification, which was defined as "the act or process of becoming bourgeois; assuming the characteristics considered typical of the middle class". Is there a subtle but distinct difference between the two words? If so, can someone please enlighten me? I look forward to a third volume in this series of dictionaries to see what even longer word these two words have led to!

There are many words which, though new, are made up from entirely familiar building blocks, like many of the words discussed so far. Additional examples include

biowarfare hesitation tobaccophobe

biuniqueness omnisexuality whydunit

earthlubber psychobabble winewatcher

ecofallow quackupuncture xenocurrency

garbageology suggestoedia

The Watergate scandal of the 1970s has inspired a host of entries in the second volume of this dictionary. For example, there is

creep oilgate Watergateana
dirty tricks plumber Watergatese
enemies list point in time Watergatism

Koreagate Quakerget Watergater

Koreagate smoking gun

So far, I have not felt it necessary to define any of the words that have been selected from the dictionary. Most are made up from familiar parts, from which meanings can probably be gleaned, or are familiar because they have come very much to the forefront in the past decade or so. However, there are many words in the dictionary which have no obvious relationship to already-existing words. Some examples are

banjax to hit, beat, or overcome

chozrim Israelis who return to Israel

dazibao a Chinese political newspaper
ekpwele is the monetary unit of Equatorial Guinea

glitz is dazzle

gorp is a mixture of dried fruit, nuts and seeds

iaido is a Japanese form of fencing

koza is a staff unit in Japanese universities

ngultrum is the monetary unit of Bhutan

nudzh is a nuisance

schizzy is schizophrenic

splib is a black person

synroc is a synthetic rock

tsutsunmu is the Japanese art of wrapping articles in bamboo, paper, etc.

ujamaa is a form of socialism in Tanzania

yakuza is a Japanese hoodlum

zedonk is the offspring of a male zebra and a female donkey

zek is an inmate of a Soviet prison

zit is a pimple

zizzy is showy in dress or manner

Not only does the dictionary list words, but it also lists phrases and terms -- some familiar, others strange. Here are just a few

animal lib
big enchilada
clockwork orange
double nickel
empty nest syndrome
floppy disk
gal operon
home computer
incomes policy
junk food

known quantity
last hurrah
male chauvinist piggery
neutron bomb
oil spill
phone phreakdom
quick and dirty
reverse discrimination
Saturday night special
tadpole galaxy

Many of the terms in the dictionary include digits and other non-alphabetic characters. Examples are

apres-40
catch-23
Element 107
Element 126

him/her
180-degree
lower 48
Mr. Clean

M-3
M2
Red No. 40
3HO

Something which the second dictionary does that the first one didn't is introduce a series of 22 articles (such as acronyms, blends, coinages, derivatives, euphemisms, nonce words, and so on) interspersed with the words and terms entered in the dictionary. Thus, for example, blends are discussed between bleeper and bleomycin. These mini-articles discuss the processes of word formation with numerous examples drawn from the entries in the dictionary. At the entry on blends is a half-page article which incorporates words such as

blaxploitation black exploitation
At the entry on nonce words is a three-quarter-page article quoting words such as:

- herstory: a pun on 'history'
- petishism: a pun on 'fetishism'
- smotherlove: a pun on 'mother love'
- yumptious: from 'yummy' and 'scrumptious'

What about logologically interesting items? Though I haven't examined and considered every term in depth, I have uncovered a few worthwhile terms. There seems to be only one tautonym, free-free (a term from astrophysics), but there are several second-order reduplications (near-tautonyms) such as:

- fag hag
- fave rave
- fender-bender
- power tower
- kidvid
- pooper-scooper

The dictionary has three two-letter words: af (a derogatory name for a black African in Zimbabwe and South Africa), gi (the costume worn for judo or karate), and ho (a prostitute). Taramasalata, a word which I have been familiar with for many years, has now appeared in a dictionary. This is notable for its six alternate As and no other vowels. There is at least one palindrome, beeb, and at least one reversal, delir. Charmionium, jargonaut and palimony are examples of words that can be beheaded (first letter removed) to form other words: harmonium, Argo- naunt and alimony. Going in the other direction, astration is the behead- ed form of castration. Owerty is interesting for not having a U after the O. Ouguiya is interesting for having only one true consonant in its seven letters. Taser is an additional transposal in the prolific AERST group (including aster, rates, reast, stare, tares and tears). Lilangeni has the plural form emalangeni. Ara-A has three letters the same, the first two As being in lower-case and the final one in upper-case. The -in' form of the gerundive ending -ing appears in the terms "shuckin' and jivin', signifyin', and woofin'". Palindrome and palindromic are both listed, though with meanings completely unrelated to wordplay: the definition at palindrome reads "a segment of double-stranded DNA having identical sequences of nucleotides on both strands", with palin- dromic the associated adjective. Half-a-dozen fairly easy-to-spot transposals are antibuser/urbanites, auto-trains/saturation, eldercare/ recleared, integrase/reseating, Naderite/retained, and sonicate/canoe- ist.

There are many words which have some connection with language, linguistics or speech, such as
I haven't examined a few free-free (a dereduplication of a word) oper y name for itume worn a word appeared in another vowels.

versal, delir. Is that can be Ionium, Argo the behead-

a U after onant in its ic AERT and tears), letters the in upper-

the terms and palindromed to wordplay: inded DNA with palin-

o-spot, eldercare/ .cate/canoe-

language, flu quoting

Though I am generally very enthusiastic about the second dictionary, I do have a few minor niggles. Ball park is defined as "the general or approximate area of an estimate (usually in the phrase 'in the ball park')" but the Random House Dictionary back in 1966 defined this term as "a range or approximation". (Ball-park figure, the associated phrase, is correctly in the second dictionary, for the Random House Dictionary did not include that.) Another quibble: the adjective gold is defined as "of or designating a phonograph record that has sold a million copies or an album with sales of a million dollars". Fine, I don't disagree with that. But I do disagree with the date of 1969 put on the adjective's earliest widespread use. The term was certainly widely used in the 1950s, and was probably known even in the 1940s. Joseph Murrells, in his book The Book of Golden Discs (London, 1974) says that the first gold disc ever awarded to an artist was believed to have been presented to the Glenn Miller orchestra in February 1942. Another quibble from the world of popular music: Motown is defined as "a style of rhythm and blues with a strong beat, which originated in Detroit, Michigan". The etymology indicates 1970 as the earliest date when this was in widespread use. However, the term goes back a decade earlier. It was originally the name of a record label in Detroit which was formed in June 1960. Subsequently it was used for a type of music beyond that recorded on the Motown label, but this extended use was already developed by 1963-64.

The reader may wonder where the editors have collected all these neologisms from. My impression from much ferreting around in the dictionary is that considerable use has been made of journals and newspapers such as The New York Times, The New York Times Magazine, The New Yorker, The Observer (London), The Sunday Times (London), Scientific American, New Scientist, Saturday Review, The Listener, Time magazine, Newsweek magazine, The Washington Post, The Times Literary Supplement, and Harper's. I haven't carried out a representative sampling of the citations quoted -- perhaps someone else would care to tackle that.

For the reader who would like an alternative review of the second dictionary, I refer him/her to Verbatim (Volume VII, Number 3, Winter 1980-81, pages 14-15), where the editor Laurence Urdang reviewed it.

Two of the words in the dictionary which particularly appealed to me were Francize and wordaholic. The former (to cause or adopt or change to the French language) is really only relevant to myself and others bearing my surname; the latter, though, can be taken as referring to all readers of Word Ways. A wordaholic is one addicted to, obsessed with, or having a compulsive need of or for words!

And to finish off, here are 26 words, from A to Z, which give a flavour of the dictionary:

Ameroenglish, expletive deleted, Jonah word
businesspeak, familygram, lexigram
exonym, language planning, Yinglish

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The dictionary is an excellent complement to the earlier Dictionary of New English. It is very reassuring to know that, though many of the words treated will never make it into an unabridged dictionary, they are being properly recorded and made available to wordaholics. A great book -- get it if you can!

### ROOM'S DICTIONARY OF DISTINGUISHABLES

Published by Routledge & Kegan Paul in 1981 for $12.95, this 132-page book by Adrian Room lists groups of nouns that share some common property, and traces out the differences among them in an accompanying text. In the introduction, Room argues that his book fills a gap between a dictionary, which often distinguishes mystifyingly ('a gale is a 'strong wind', a tempest a 'violent wind'), and an encyclopedia which tells the reader more than he wants to know. Actually, this gap has to some extent already been filled by the synonym dictionary. Room's book is less comprehensive than (say) Webster's New Dictionary of Synonyms when the same round is covered, but it also looks at many tenuously-related groups of words which Webster does not regard as synonymous. To illustrate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Webster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>angered-fury-rage</td>
<td>anger-ire-tirr-irrindignation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antiseptic-disinfectant</td>
<td>antiseptic-germicide-disinfectant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boat-ship</td>
<td>boat-vessel-ship-craft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, Room also includes such non-Websterian groups as ale-bitter-mild-stout-lager, astronomy-astrology, frog-toad, Frankenstein-Dracula, minister-priest-pastor, maze-labyrinth, and gnat-midge-mosquito. The distinction between the choice of entries is most sharply illustrated by the word game; Webster associates this with sport-play-joke, whereas Room selects terms from a particular game (tennis) with game-set-match-rubber. Dictionary-browsers will enjoy random walks through this book.