Some while ago, we began to consider the whole class of words (and other dictionary items) where the first part rhymes with the second part. Many of the simplest examples are what are called second-order reduplications. In a second-order reduplication, the spelling of the first and second parts differ by only a single letter (for example, HOOTCHIE-KOOTCHIE). Not all second-order reduplications necessarily have the two halves rhyming (for example, MISHMASH and SENSED). Examples of rhyming second-order reduplications are these:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Part</th>
<th>Second Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>backpack</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boogie-woogie</td>
<td>jet set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bowwow</td>
<td>jingling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>culture-vulture</td>
<td>killer-diller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat cat</td>
<td>kiwi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hanky-panky</td>
<td>nitwit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hi-fi</td>
<td>payday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>higgledy-piggledy</td>
<td>voodoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CULTURE VULTURE is from A Dictionary of New English; JET SET is from 6000 Words: A Supplement to Webster's Third New International Dictionary; the remaining terms are all from Webster's Third.

The rhyming terms in the next batch of examples have common letter groups in their first and second parts causing them to rhyme, but otherwise have a more complicated structure than the second-order reduplications seen above. Sixteen examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Part</th>
<th>Second Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>backtrack</td>
<td>jeepers creepers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blackjack</td>
<td>ia-di-da</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>claptrap</td>
<td>nitty-gritty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ding-a-ling</td>
<td>okeydokey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double-trouble</td>
<td>razzmatazz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandstand</td>
<td>slim-jim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itsy-bitsy</td>
<td>true-blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jai alai</td>
<td>tutti-frutti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NITTY-GRITTY is the only term not taken from the main body of Webster's Third; it comes from the 6000 Words supplement.

The third group of rhyming terms is composed of items where the rhyming parts are not represented by the same letters. Another sixteen examples for you to chew over:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Part</th>
<th>Second Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eighter from Decatur</td>
<td>Eytie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>even Stephen</td>
<td>go-slow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Would you aries which

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A HOMEMADE THEOLOGY

Homony

The terms now be graphs

...
ass of words
with the
art are called
licahon, the
a single let-
order redup-
for example,
order redupli-

WHEELER-DEALER is from 6000 Words; GRUESOME TWOsome, LEGAL
EAGLE and PASSION RATION are all from Wentworth and Flexner's
Dictionary of American Slang; the others are from Webster's Third.

Interestingly, the Dictionary of American Slang contains a vast
list of items such as the following:

actor-schmactor
Chippendale-shmippendale
Dixie-Schmixin
megacycle-schmegacycle

Would you care to try and find rhyming terms from major diction-
aries which fall into the various groupings discussed here?

A HOMONYM AND HETERONYM DICTIONARY

Homonyms are the raw material of puns, as in the mythical
cattle range named Focus: where the sons raise meat / sun's
rays meet. In 1976, Dora Newhouse issued a dictionary of
homonyms reviewed in the November 1976 Word Ways; this has
now been joined by James B. Hobbs's Homophones and Homo-
graphs (McFarland & Co., 1986), available for $25.95 from
the publisher at Box 611, Jefferson NC 28640. Newhouse
drew her homonyms from 12 dictionaries; Hobbs almost totally
relies on Webster's Third, excluding obsolete and archaic
words, regional words, slang, and most foreign placenames
and coins. As can be seen from a comparison of their XYZ
homonyms, the two books have similar but not identical cover-
age (N stands for Newhouse, H for Hobbs):

X: xanthin-xanthine N, xenia-zinnia H, xiphoiz-ziphoid H
Y: yap-yapp HN, yar-yarr N, yawn-yon HN, yeld-yelde-yelled
N, yew-you-ewe HN, yews-use-ewes HN, yoke-yolk N,
you'll-Yule HN, you're-ewer-ure-(yore) HN, yucca-ucu H
Z: zein-zeine N, zinc-zink H, zilla-zillah N, zombie-zombi N

These books are the most comprehensive homonym dictionaries
in print. Hobbs has also included a dictionary of heteronyms,
words that are spelled alike but sounded differently, with
all pronunciations given (pate is the only four-way example).
The two books agree on the largest homonymic group, but
Newhouse creates more alternatives by using regional or ar-
chaic words excluded by Hobbs: air-are-e'er-ere-err-eyre-
heir-(aire-Ayr-eir-eire-erre-eryr-ore).