

OWL package a.k.a. 'Observe Words Leprechaunically' package

or

Some Mammoth English Wordlist Related Thoughts



Who (take heed: not what animal) sees-and-seeks-and-seizes better in the darkness than the owls?

Okay, since my English is forever broken I need an assistant/sidekick, here a simple C written console tool powered by 20 wordlists.

For example I need to explore the valid variants (all derivatives) of word 'leprechaun', in order to obtain even the unused (yet, or rather until this very analysis) derivatives I will compare/derive them with/from similar words.

The need for such a dig was driven when I was unable to say '**as fast as a leprechaun would do**' that is

'leprechaunically/leprechaunishly fast' similar to diabolically/devilishly fast.

In case of not knowing leprechaun is a [forest] d[a]emon, the thing that I do not know is whether it has plural and gender i.e. whether 'leprechauns' and 'leprechauness' exist.

The well known fact is (see 'demon' noun, definition 3) that demons are [unreally] fast, hence the stable phrase 'demonically fast'.

After analyzing all forms of `%%devil*`, `%%demon*`, `%%daemon*` (for all wildcards help see further below) and those given in my favorite dictionary **HERITAGE** I think these are valid words (though unknown up to this time):

As you can see further below `%%leprechaun*` yielded one poor list (out of 20,761,385 distinct words distributed in 20 wordlists/corpora):

```
leprechaun
leprechauns
leprechaunism
leprechaunish
leprechaunlike
```

Not well at all, so the enrichment cries for its own arrival, let see how many additional derivatives I can reveal (please feel to contact me at sanmayce@sanmayce.com if you find more):

```
leprechaunic similar to diabolic/demonic
```

leprechaunical similar to diabolical
 leprechaunicalness similar to diabolicalness
 leprechaunically similar to diabolically
 leprechaunishly similar to devilishly
 leprechaunishness similar to devilishness
 leprechaunment similar to devilment
 leprechaunments similar to devilments (not mentioned in HERITAGE but with 3 occurrences in 3 corpora)
 leprechaunry similar to devilry
 leprechaunry similar to devilry
 leprechauntries similar to deviltries
 leprechauntries similar to deviltries
 leprechaunerie similar to diablerie (my favorite by far)
 leprechaunize similar to demonize
 leprechaunized similar to demonized
 leprechaunizing similar to demonizing
 leprechaunizes similar to demonizes
 leprechaunization similar to demonization
 leprechaunolatry similar to demonolatry
 leprechaunonology similar to demonology
 leprechaunologic similar to demonologic
 leprechaunological similar to demonological
 leprechaunologist similar to demonologist
 leprechaunologists similar to demonologists (not mentioned in HERITAGE but with 4 occurrences in 4 corpora)
 leprechaunophile similar to xenophile
 leprechaunophilia similar to xenophilia
 leprechaunophilous similar to xenophilous
 leprechaunophobe similar to xenophobe
 leprechaunophobia similar to xenophobia
 leprechaunophobic similar to xenophobic
 leprechauness similar to demones (not mentioned in HERITAGE but with 5 occurrences in 5 corpora, I tend to believe that this creature is more enigmatic than the unicorn)
 leprechaunesses similar to demoneses (not mentioned in HERITAGE but with 4 occurrences in 4 corpora, funny even the Smurfette was one-of-a-kind i.e. there were no other smurfesses, but who knows)

One quick conclusion is that those 20,761,385 distinct words weight little when it comes to having a paragon English wordlist, simply the contexts were poor. According to the following 'answer' they are some 750,000, in my view (counting all major puns/wordplays/derivatives) thrice as many or numberly 2,000,000 words:

How many words are there in the English language?

There is no single sensible answer to this question. It is impossible to count the number of words in a language, because it is so hard to decide what counts as a word. Is dog one word, or two (a noun meaning 'a kind of animal', and a verb meaning 'to follow persistently')? If we count it as two, then do we count inflections separately too (dogs plural noun, dogs present tense of the verb). Is dog-tired a word, or just two other words joined together? Is hot dog really two words, since we might also find hot-dog or even hotdog?

It is also difficult to decide what counts as 'English'. What about medical and scientific terms? Latin words used in law, French words used in cooking, German words used in academic writing, Japanese words used in martial arts? Do you count Scots dialect? Youth slang? Computing jargon?

The Second Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary contains full entries for 171,476 words in current use, and 47,156 obsolete words. To this may be added around 9,500 derivative words included as subentries. Over half of these words are nouns, about a quarter adjectives, and about a seventh verbs; the rest is made up of interjections, conjunctions, prepositions, suffixes, etc. These figures take no account of entries with senses for different parts of speech (such as noun and adjective).

This suggests that there are, at the very least, a quarter of a million distinct English words, excluding inflections, and words from technical and regional vocabulary not covered by the OED, or words not yet added to the published dictionary, of which perhaps 20 per cent are no longer in current use. If distinct senses were counted, the total would probably approach three quarters of a million.

Sources: <http://askville.amazon.com>; www.askoxford.com

Search for `leprechaun*` gave:

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| 0,000,013 | leprechaun |
| 0,000,004 | leprechauns |
| 0,000,003 | leprechaunism |
| 0,000,003 | leprechaunish |
| 0,000,002 | leprechaunlike |
| 0,000,001 | leprechaunto |
| 0,000,001 | leprechaunthree |
| 0,000,001 | leprechaunrharrington |
| 0,000,001 | leprechaunposter |
| 0,000,001 | leprechaunorigins |
| 0,000,001 | leprechauno |
| 0,000,001 | leprechaunmuseum |
| ... | |

Search for `devil*` gave:

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 0,000,019 | devil |
|-----------|-------|

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 0,000,016 | devilish |
| 0,000,015 | devils |
| 0,000,014 | devilishly |
| 0,000,013 | devilry |
| 0,000,012 | deviltry |
| 0,000,011 | devilment |
| 0,000,011 | devilishness |
| 0,000,009 | devilled |
| 0,000,009 | devilkin |
| 0,000,008 | devilging |
| 0,000,008 | devilfish |
| 0,000,008 | deviled |
| 0,000,006 | devilwood |
| 0,000,006 | devildom |
| 0,000,005 | deviltries |
| 0,000,005 | devilship |
| 0,000,005 | devilries |
| 0,000,005 | devilling |
| 0,000,005 | devilize |
| 0,000,005 | devilism |
| 0,000,005 | devilfishes |
| 0,000,004 | devilry |
| 0,000,004 | devilman |
| 0,000,004 | devillo |
| 0,000,004 | devillier |
| 0,000,004 | deville |
| 0,000,004 | devill |
| 0,000,004 | devilkins |
| 0,000,004 | devilhood |
| 0,000,004 | devilet |
| 0,000,004 | devilless |
| 0,000,004 | devilbiss |
| 0,000,003 | devilz |
| 0,000,003 | devilworship |
| 0,000,003 | devilward |
| 0,000,003 | devilstone |
| 0,000,003 | devilskin |
| 0,000,003 | devilsdust |
| 0,000,003 | devilsbit |
| 0,000,003 | devilrays |
| 0,000,003 | devilments |
| 0,000,003 | devilmay |
| 0,000,003 | devilly |

...

Search for *%demon* gave:

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 0,000,019 | demonstration |
| 0,000,019 | demonstrate |
| 0,000,019 | demon |
| 0,000,016 | demonstrated |
| 0,000,015 | demonstrative |
| 0,000,015 | demonstrations |
| 0,000,015 | demonstrates |
| 0,000,015 | demons |
| 0,000,014 | demonstrators |
| 0,000,014 | demonstrator |
| 0,000,014 | demonstrating |
| 0,000,014 | demonic |
| 0,000,013 | demonstrably |
| 0,000,012 | demonstrable |
| 0,000,012 | demoniac |
| 0,000,010 | demonology |
| 0,000,010 | demoniacal |
| 0,000,010 | demonetize |
| 0,000,009 | demonstrativeness |
| 0,000,009 | demonologist |
| 0,000,009 | demonolatry |
| 0,000,009 | demonize |
| 0,000,008 | demonstratively |
| 0,000,008 | demonism |
| 0,000,008 | demonetization |
| 0,000,007 | demonstrational |
| 0,000,007 | demonically |
| 0,000,007 | demoniacally |
| 0,000,006 | demonstrandum |
| 0,000,006 | demonstrableness |
| 0,000,006 | demonstrability |
| 0,000,006 | demonry |
| 0,000,006 | demonography |

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 0,000,006 | demonized |
| 0,000,006 | demonist |
| 0,000,006 | demonish |
| 0,000,006 | demonical |
| 0,000,006 | demonian |
| 0,000,005 | demonstratus |
| 0,000,005 | demonstratory |
| 0,000,005 | demonstratorship |
| 0,000,005 | demonstratives |
| 0,000,005 | demonstratable |
| 0,000,005 | demonstrare |
| 0,000,005 | demonstrant |
| 0,000,005 | demonstrance |
| 0,000,005 | demonstr |
| 0,000,005 | demonophobia |
| 0,000,005 | demonomania |
| 0,000,005 | demonomancy |
| 0,000,005 | demonological |
| 0,000,005 | demonologic |
| 0,000,005 | demonolater |
| 0,000,005 | demono |
| 0,000,005 | demonlike |
| 0,000,005 | demonkind |
| 0,000,005 | demonizing |
| 0,000,005 | demonizes |
| 0,000,005 | demonization |
| 0,000,005 | demonise |
| 0,000,005 | demonianism |
| 0,000,005 | demonetise |
| 0,000,005 | demoness |
| 0,000,004 | demonte |
| 0,000,004 | demont |
| 0,000,004 | demonstrer |
| 0,000,004 | demonstrativus |
| 0,000,004 | demonstrationist |
| 0,000,004 | demonstratio |
| 0,000,004 | demonstrater |
| 0,000,004 | demonstratedly |
| 0,000,004 | demonstrat |
| 0,000,004 | demonstracion |
| 0,000,004 | demonstra |
| 0,000,004 | demonopolize |
| 0,000,004 | demonopolise |
| 0,000,004 | demonomanie |
| 0,000,004 | demonologists |
| 0,000,004 | demonologies |
| 0,000,004 | demonologer |
| 0,000,004 | demonocracy |
| 0,000,004 | demonland |
| 0,000,004 | demonitized |
| 0,000,004 | demonisms |
| 0,000,004 | demonising |
| 0,000,004 | demonises |
| 0,000,004 | demonised |
| 0,000,004 | demonio |
| 0,000,004 | demoninations |
| 0,000,004 | demonial |
| 0,000,004 | demoniacs |

...

Search for *%daemon* gave:

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 0,000,010 | daemon |
| 0,000,007 | daemonic |
| 0,000,006 | daemonology |
| 0,000,005 | daemons |
| 0,000,005 | daemonorops |
| 0,000,005 | daemonium |
| 0,000,005 | daemoniacus |
| 0,000,004 | daemonian |
| 0,000,004 | daemones |
| 0,000,004 | daemonelix |
| 0,000,003 | daemonum |
| 0,000,003 | daemontools |
| 0,000,003 | daemonomania |
| 0,000,003 | daemonologie |
| 0,000,003 | daemonologia |
| 0,000,003 | daemonolatria |
| 0,000,003 | daemonolatreia |
| 0,000,003 | daemonizing |

0,000,003 daemonized
 0,000,003 daemonize
 0,000,003 daemonization
 0,000,003 daemonistic
 0,000,003 daemonism
 0,000,003 daemonis
 0,000,003 daemoniorum
 0,000,003 daemonion
 0,000,003 daemonio
 0,000,003 daemonicus
 0,000,003 daemonically
 0,000,003 daemonical
 0,000,003 daemonica
 0,000,003 daemonibus
 0,000,003 daemonialitate
 0,000,003 daemoniacum
 0,000,003 daemoniacs
 0,000,003 daemoniac
 0,000,003 daemonia
 0,000,003 daemonen
 0,000,003 daemone
 0,000,003 daemonas
 0,000,003 daemona
 0,000,002 daemony
 0,000,002 daemonurgy
 0,000,002 daemonurgist
 0,000,002 daemonumque
 0,000,002 daemonpage
 0,000,002 daemonorum
 0,000,002 daemonological
 0,000,002 daemonolatriae
 0,000,002 daemonolatreae
 ...

Leprechaun

n.

One of a race of elves in Irish folklore who can reveal hidden treasure to those who catch them.

[Irish Gaelic *luprachán*, alteration of Middle Irish *luchrupán*, from Old Irish *luchorpán* : *luchorp* (*lú-*, small; see *legwh-* in Indo-European roots + *corp*, body from Latin *corpus*; see *kwrep-* in Indo-European roots) + *-án*, diminutive suff.]

Leprechaunish adj.

Word History: Nothing seems more Irish than the leprechaun; yet hiding within the word leprechaun is a word from another language entirely. If we look back beyond Modern Irish Gaelic *luprachán* and Middle Irish *luchrupán* to Old Irish *luchorpán*, we can see the connection. *Luchorpán* is a compound of Old Irish *lú*, meaning "small," and the Old Irish word *corp*, "body." *Corp* is borrowed from Latin *corpus* (which we know from *habeas corpus*). Here is a piece of evidence attesting to the deep influence of Church Latin on the Irish language. Although the word is old in Irish it is fairly new in English, being first recorded in 1604.

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

demoniac also demoniacal

adj.

1. Possessed, produced, or influenced by a demon: demoniac creatures.
2. Of, resembling, or suggestive of a devil; fiendish: demoniac energy; a demoniacal fit.

n.

One who is or seems to be possessed by a demon.

[Middle English *demoniak*, from Late Latin *daemoniacus*, from Greek **daimoniakos*, from *daimonios*, of a spirit, from *daimōn*, divine power ; see *demon*.]

demoniacally adv.

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

daemon

n.

1. Chiefly British variant of *demon*.
2. Variant of *daimon*.
3. Computer Science A program or process that sits idly in the background until it is invoked to perform its task.

demon

n.

1. An evil supernatural being; a devil.

2. A persistently tormenting person, force, or passion: the demon of drug addiction.
3. One who is extremely zealous, skillful, or diligent: worked away like a demon; a real demon at math.
4. Variant of daimon.

[Middle English, from Late Latin daemōn, from Latin, spirit, from Greek daimōn, divine power; see dā- in Indo-European roots.]

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

demonize

tr.v. demonized, demonizing, demonizes

1. To turn into or as if into a demon.
2. To possess by or as if by a demon.
3. To represent as evil or diabolic: wartime propaganda that demonizes the enemy.

demonization n.

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

demonolatry

n.

Worship of demons.

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

demonology

n.

1. The study of demons.
2. Belief in or worship of demons.
3. A list or catalog of one's enemies: "As the years passed [the magazine's] demonology expanded to include Bolsheviks, radicals, Franklin D. Roosevelt, the New Deal, Government work programs or aid programs of any kind" (Maggie Nichols).

demonologic or demonological adj.

demonologist n.

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

daemonic

adj.

Variant of demonic.

demonic also daemonic

adj.

1. Befitting a demon; fiendish.
2. Motivated by a spiritual force or genius; inspired.

demonically adv.

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

diabolical also diabolic

adj.

1. Of, concerning, or characteristic of the devil; satanic.
2. Appropriate to a devil, especially in degree of wickedness or cruelty.

[From Middle English deabolik, from Old French diabolique, from Late Latin diabolicus, from Latin diabolus, devil ; see devil.]

diabolically adv.

diabolicalness n.

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

diabolism

n.

1. Dealings with or worship of the devil or demons; sorcery.
2. Devilish conduct or character.

diabolist n.

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

diabolize

tr.v. diabolized, diabolizing, diabolizes

1. To cause to be devilish or diabolical.
2. To represent as diabolical.

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

diablerie

- n.
1. Sorcery; witchcraft.
 2. Representation of devils or demons, as in paintings or fiction.
 3. Devilish conduct; devilry.

[French, from Old French, from diable, devil, from Latin diabolus ; see devil.]

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

devilry

n.
Variant of deviltry.

deviltry or devilry

- n. pl. deviltries or devilries
1. Reckless mischief.
 2. Extreme cruelty; wickedness.
 3. Evil magic; witchcraft.
 4. An act of mischief, cruelty, or witchcraft.

[Alteration (influenced by such words as gallantry), of devilry.]

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

devilment

n.
Devilish behavior; mischief.

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

devilish

- adj.
1. Of, resembling, or characteristic of a devil, as:
 - a. Malicious; evil.
 - b. Mischievous, teasing, or annoying.
 2. Excessive; extreme: devilish heat.

adv.
Extremely; very.

devilishly adv.
devilishness n.

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

xeno- or xen-

- pref.
1. Stranger; foreigner: xenophobia.
 2. Strange; foreign; different: xenolith.

[New Latin, from Greek, from xenos, stranger; see ghos-ti- in Indo-European roots.]

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

xenophile

n.
A person attracted to that which is foreign, especially to foreign peoples, manners, or cultures.

xenophilia n.
xenophilous adj.

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

xenophobe

n.

A person unduly fearful or contemptuous of that which is foreign, especially of strangers or foreign peoples.

xenophobia n.
xenophobic adj.

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

Lioness

n.

A female lion.

/The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition/

Note: 'lionesses' is given when *esses is typed in main entry search field.

Quick FAQ:

Q: What is that all about?

A: The goal is to create your own wordlist out from 20 (currently) wordlists by giving some occurrences threshold i.e. how many (at least) times a given word should occur in all wordlists, thus greater the threshold-number greater the chance these words to be meaningful.

Q: What wordlists are used?

A: The next 20 files:

| | | |
|------------|-------------------|--|
| 00,019,859 | distinct words in | Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs.pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 00,023,128 | distinct words in | Dictionary of Contemporary Slang.pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 00,024,435 | distinct words in | OXFORD Collocations Dictionary.wrd.sorted |
| 00,029,733 | distinct words in | The Oxford Dictionary of Slang.wrd.sorted |
| 00,034,773 | distinct words in | Websters-Dictionary-of-English-Usage.pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 00,038,676 | distinct words in | Webster's New Dictionary of Synonyms (1984).pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 00,038,917 | distinct words in | dictionary of historical slang.pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 00,038,936 | distinct words in | The Oxford Thesaurus, An A-Z Dictionary of Synonyms.wrd.sorted |
| 00,043,749 | distinct words in | Longman Dictionary of American English, Special Edition.pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 00,044,668 | distinct words in | The Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang.pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 00,065,316 | distinct words in | mthesaur.wrd.sorted |
| 00,074,993 | distinct words in | RHW_mpron.wrd.sorted |
| 00,075,801 | distinct words in | Dictionary of American English.pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 00,087,466 | distinct words in | EuroDict XP 3.0 _ MacroMagic41r_r02_DOS.wrd.sorted |
| 00,174,978 | distinct words in | HERITAGE.wrd.sorted |
| 00,260,733 | distinct words in | SOED.wrd.sorted |
| 00,514,105 | distinct words in | WORDLIST_source_18_various_wordlists.wrd.sorted |
| 04,434,936 | distinct words in | googlebooks-eng-all-1gram-20090715.wrd.sorted |
| 09,181,275 | distinct words in | _Gamera_r15.wrd.sorted |
| 12,475,645 | distinct words in | enwiki-20120403-pages-articles.wrd.sorted |

| | | |
|-------------|-------|--|
| 000,182,603 | bytes | Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs.pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 000,215,579 | bytes | Dictionary of Contemporary Slang.pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 000,233,582 | bytes | OXFORD Collocations Dictionary.wrd.sorted |
| 000,268,457 | bytes | The Oxford Dictionary of Slang.wrd.sorted |
| 000,333,541 | bytes | Websters-Dictionary-of-English-Usage.pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 000,355,146 | bytes | dictionary of historical slang.pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 000,384,499 | bytes | Webster's New Dictionary of Synonyms (1984).pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 000,388,308 | bytes | The Oxford Thesaurus, An A-Z Dictionary of Synonyms.wrd.sorted |
| 000,398,554 | bytes | Longman Dictionary of American English, Special Edition.pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 000,411,462 | bytes | The Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang.pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 000,695,541 | bytes | mthesaur.wrd.sorted |
| 000,720,733 | bytes | Dictionary of American English.pdf.wrd.sorted |
| 000,740,179 | bytes | RHW_mpron.wrd.sorted |
| 000,889,414 | bytes | EuroDict XP 3.0 _ MacroMagic41r_r02_DOS.wrd.sorted |
| 001,779,419 | bytes | HERITAGE.wrd.sorted |
| 002,651,685 | bytes | SOED.wrd.sorted |
| 005,645,902 | bytes | WORDLIST_source_18_various_wordlists.wrd.sorted |
| 046,515,064 | bytes | googlebooks-eng-all-1gram-20090715.wrd.sorted |
| 115,494,856 | bytes | _Gamera_r15.wrd.sorted |
| 146,465,487 | bytes | enwiki-20120403-pages-articles.wrd.sorted |

Q: What else can I do except cross-referencing i.e. clashing wordlists?

A: Queries like (note the numbers and their order, they play the role of a rank):

```
E:\_KAZE_huge_mix_of_1-grams>copy con graffith.ini
```

```
*exhaust*
```

```
^Z
```

```
1 file(s) copied.
```

```
E:\_KAZE_huge_mix_of_1-grams>"GRAFFITH_r2+_Graphein_2.3.0_Intel_12.1_32bit.exe" #  
Graffith(graphite), Text decompressor-finder-dumper, r.02+_Graphein, written by Kaze.
```

Graffith is a wrapper over bsc version 2.3.0, written by Ilya Grebnov.

```
Size of GRAFFITH.lst: 46
Size of GRAFFITH.ini: 11
Allocating memory 1536 MB ... OK
Remaining files to decompress: 1
Decompressing '_KAZE_huge_mix_of_1-grams.occ-wrd.sorted.bsc' ...
~ Overall decompression performance: 26.61 MB/s so far
Single-line-searching with Blunderbuss for '*exhaust*' ...
~ Overall Blunderbuss search performance: 50.01 MB/s so far
~ Blunderbuss current/total hits: 530/530
```

```
GRAFFITH: Total Blunderbuss(wildcard) hits: 530
GRAFFITH: Done.
```

```
E:\_KAZE_huge_mix_of_1-grams>type GRAFFITH.log
```

```
0,000,020 exhaustion
0,000,020 exhaust
0,000,019 exhausting
0,000,019 exhausted
0,000,016 exhaustive
0,000,015 inexhaustible
0,000,014 exhaustively
0,000,010 exhausts
0,000,009 inexhaustibly
0,000,009 exhaustless
0,000,009 exhaustiveness
0,000,008 inexhaustibleness
0,000,008 inexhaustibility
0,000,008 exhaustible
0,000,008 exhaustibility
0,000,008 exhauster
0,000,006 unexhausted
0,000,006 exhaustlessness
0,000,006 exhaustingly
0,000,006 exhaustedly
0,000,005 unexhaustible
0,000,005 inexhaustively
0,000,005 inexhaustive
0,000,005 inexhausted
0,000,005 exhaustus
0,000,005 exhaustivity
0,000,005 exhaustions
0,000,005 exhausti
0,000,005 exhaustedness
0,000,004 unexhaustive
0,000,004 unexhaustedly
0,000,004 overexhausted
0,000,004 overexhaust
0,000,004 nonexhaustive
0,000,004 nonexhaustible
0,000,004 nonexhausted
0,000,004 inexhausti
0,000,004 exhausture
0,000,004 exhaustlessly
0,000,004 exhausters
0,000,004 exhaustable
0,000,003 unexhaustable
0,000,003 preexhaustion
0,000,003 overexhaustion
0,000,003 overexhausting
0,000,003 nonexhaustiveness
0,000,003 nonexhaustively
0,000,003 inexhaustum
0,000,003 inexhaustless
0,000,003 inexhaustable
0,000,003 inexhaust
0,000,003 exhaustment
...
```

Q: What tools and data form the core of OWL package?

A: GRAFFITH & Leprechaun_x-Teton, first being a wrapper around BSC archiver (the best text smasher around), the second being a word ripper. Both tools are extremely fast and powerful:

```
05/18/2012 04:33 AM 598,528 GRAFFITH_r2+_Graphein_2.3.0_Intel_12.1_32bit.exe
05/18/2012 04:33 AM 103,936 Leprechaun_x-leton_32bit_singleton_2passes.exe
05/18/2012 04:33 AM 73,289,362 _KAZE_huge_mix_of_1-grams.occ-wrd.sorted.bsc
```

Q: How do I get the uncompressed data i.e. the original corpus?

A: Execute: GRAFFITH_r2+_Graphein_2.3.0_Intel_12.1_32bit.exe d _KAZE_huge_mix_of_1-grams.occ-wrd.sorted.bsc _KAZE_huge_mix_of_1-grams.occ-wrd.sorted

Then you get:
05/18/2012 04:33 AM 462,064,762 _KAZE_huge_mix_of_1-grams.occ-wrd.sorted

Q: What does it look like to make the derivatives?

*A: Just run **MAKE_derivatives_from_20_wordlists.bat** batch file.*

Q: How do I do queries?

*A: Just run **OWL.bat** batch file, either from command prompt or via shortcut (**OWL.lnk**), an example follows:*

E:_KAZE_OWL-package_huge_mix_of_1-grams>**owl**

Example1:

look_down_on_us

look_down_\$\$\$_us@

F6,Enter

Example2:

_look_down_

look^^^_down_*

F6,Enter

Note1: If you are not going to use wildcards at all then the pattern must be equal to the whole(not partial match) line.

Note2: Seven wildcards are available:

wildcard '*' any character(s) or empty,

wildcard '@/#' any character {or empty}/{and not empty},

wildcard '^/\$' any ALPHA character {or empty}/{and not empty},

wildcard '|/%' any NON-ALPHA character {or empty}/{and not empty}.

Note3: Due to different line endings(CRLF in Windows; LF in UNIX)

you must add a '|' wildcard in place of CR:

for example in case of searching for '*.pdf' write '*.pdf|', our files

need the '|' wildcard they are in windows format.

Note4: In Example1 '\$\$\$' allows 'onto' or 'upon' to emerge.

Note5: In Example2 '^^^' allows 's' or 'ed' or 'ing' to emerge.

Note6: Press Ctrl+C to cancel further processing,

GRAFFITH.log holds the dumped hits up to the cancellation.

Note7: where LQs are PREFIXed by \t (TAB char) and POSTfixed by \r\n (CRLF chars), the format of LQs is as following:

0,000,002\t_a_a_associative

0,000,001\t_a_a_assuming

0,000,003\t_a_a_asthma

0,000,001\t_a_a_astronomy

Enter your pattern(s) one at a line, to start searching press 'F6' release and then 'Enter':

*%diaeresis|

*%dieresis|

^Z

Graffith(graphite), Text decompressor-finder-dumper, r.02+_Graphein, written by Kaze.

Graffith is a wrapper over bsc version 2.3.0, written by Ilya Grebnov.

Size of GRAFFITH.lst: 46

Size of GRAFFITH.ini: 27

Allocating memory 1536 MB ... OK

Remaining files to decompress: 1

Decompressing '_KAZE_huge_mix_of_1-grams.occ-wrd.sorted.bsc' ...

~ Overall decompression performance: 25.16 MB/s so far

Single-line-searching with Blunderbuss for '*%diaeresis|' ...

~ Overall Blunderbuss search performance: 48.29 MB/s so far

~ Blunderbuss current/total hits: 1/1

Single-line-searching with Blunderbuss for '*%dieresis|' ...

~ Overall Blunderbuss search performance: 48.38 MB/s so far

~ Blunderbuss current/total hits: 1/2

GRAFFITH: Total Blunderbuss(wildcard) hits: 2

GRAFFITH: Done.

E:_KAZE_OWL-package_huge_mix_of_1-grams>type GRAFFITH.log

0,000,011 diaeresis

0,000,009 dieresis

E:_KAZE_OWL-package_huge_mix_of_1-grams>

Enjoy!

Kaze,

2012 May 19

Longest word in English

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The identity of the **longest word in English** depends upon the definition of what constitutes a word in the English language, as well as how length should be compared. In addition to words derived naturally from the language's roots (without any known intentional invention), English allows new words to be formed by coinage and construction; place names may be considered words; technical terms may be arbitrarily long. Length may be understood in terms of orthography and number of written letters, or (less commonly) phonology and the number of phonemes.

| Word | Letters | Characteristics | Dispute |
|---|---------|---|---|
| Methionylthreonylthreonylglutaminylarginyl...isoleucine | 189,819 | Chemical name of titin, the largest known protein | Technical; not in dictionary; disputed whether it is a word |
| Methionylglutaminylarginyltyrosylglutamyl...serine | 1,909 | Longest published word ^[1] | Technical |
| Lopadotemachoselachogaleokraniroleipsano...pterygon | 183 | Longest word coined by a major author, ^[2] the longest word ever to appear in literature. ^[3] | Coined; not in dictionary; Ancient Greek transliteration |
| Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis | 45 | Longest word in a major dictionary ^[4] | Technical; coined to be the longest word |
| Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious | 34 | Famous for being created for the <i>Mary Poppins</i> film and musical | Coined |
| Pseudopseudohypoparathyroidism | 30 | Longest non-coined word in a major dictionary ^[5] | Technical |
| Floccinaucinihilipilification | 29 | Longest unchallenged nontechnical word | Coined |
| Antidisestablishmentarianism | 28 | Longest non-coined and nontechnical word ^[citation needed] | |
| Honorificabilitudinitatibus | 27 | Longest word in Shakespeare's works; longest word in the English language featuring alternating consonants and vowels. ^[6] | Latin |

Contents

- 1 Major dictionaries
- 2 Coinages
 - 2.1 Advertising coinages
- 3 Constructions
- 4 Technical terms
- 5 Place names
- 6 Words with certain characteristics of notable length
 - 6.1 Typed words
 - 6.2 Common words in general text
- 7 Humour
- 8 See also
- 9 References
- 10 External links

Major dictionaries

The longest word in any of the major English language dictionaries is *pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis*, a word that refers to a lung disease contracted from the inhalation of very fine silica particles,^[7] specifically from a volcano; medically, it is the same as silicosis. The word was deliberately coined to be the longest word in English, and has since been used in a close approximation of its originally intended meaning, lending at least some degree of validity to its claim.^[4]

The *Oxford English Dictionary* contains *pseudopseudohypoparathyroidism* (30 letters).

The longest non-technical word in major dictionaries is *floccinaucinihilipilification* at 29 letters. Consisting of a series of Latin words

meaning "nothing" and defined as "the act of estimating something as worthless"; its usage has been recorded as far back as 1741.^[8]
^[9]^[10]^[11]

Coinages

In his play *Assemblywomen* (*Ecclesiazousae*), the ancient Greek comedic playwright Aristophanes created a word of 171 letters (183 in the transliteration below), which describes a dish by stringing together its ingredients:

Lopadotemakhoselakhogaleokranioleipsanodrimypotrimmatosilphiokarabomelitokatakekhymentokikhlepikossyphophattoperister-alektryonoptokephallioikigklopeleiolagōiosiraioibaphētraganopterýgōn.

Henry Carey's farce *Chrononhotonthologos* (1743) holds the opening line: "Aldiborontiphoscophornio! Where left you Chrononhotonthologos?"

James Joyce made up nine 101-letter words in his novel *Finnegans Wake*, the most famous of which is Bababadalgharaghtakamminarronnkonnbronntonneronntuonnthunntrovarrhounawnskawntooohooordenenthurnuk. Appearing on the first page, it allegedly represents the symbolic thunderclap associated with the fall of Adam and Eve. As it appears nowhere else except in reference to this passage, it is generally not accepted as a real word. Sylvia Plath made mention of it in her semi-autobiographical novel *The Bell Jar*, when the protagonist was reading *Finnegans Wake*.

"Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious", the 34-letter title of a song from the movie *Mary Poppins*, does appear in several dictionaries, but only as a proper noun defined in reference to the song title. The attributed meaning is "a word that you say when you don't know what to say." The idea and invention of the word is credited to songwriters Robert and Richard Sherman.

Advertising coinages

In 1973, Pepsi's advertising agency Boase Massimi Pollitt used a 100-letter but several-word term "Lipsmackinthirstquenchinacetastinmotivatinggoodbuzzincooltalkinhighwalkinfastlivinevergivincoolfizzin" (read: Lip smackin' thirst quenchin' ace tastin' motivatin' good buzzin' cool talkin' high walkin' fast livin' ever givin' cool fizzin') in TV and film advertising.^[12]

In 1975, the 71-letter (but several-word) advertising jingle Twoallbeefpattiespecialsaucelettucecheesepicklesonionsonasesameseedbun (read: two all-beef patties, special sauce, lettuce, cheese, pickles, onions on a sesame seed bun) was first used in a McDonald's Restaurant advertisement to describe the Big Mac sandwich.^[13]

Constructions

The English language permits the legitimate extension of existing words to serve new purposes by the addition of prefixes and suffixes. This is sometimes referred to as agglutinative construction. This process can create arbitrarily long words: for example, the prefixes *pseudo* (false, spurious) and *anti* (against, opposed to) can be added as many times as desired. A word like *anti-aircraft* (pertaining to the defense against aircraft) is easily extended to *anti-anti-aircraft* (pertaining to counteracting the defense against aircraft, a legitimate concept) and can from there be prefixed with an endless stream of "anti-"s, each time creating a new level of counteraction. More familiarly, the addition of numerous "great"s to a relative, e.g. great-great-great-grandfather, can produce words of arbitrary length.

"Antidisestablishmentarianism" is the longest common example of a word formed by agglutinative construction, as follows (the numbers succeeding the word refer to the number of letters in the word):

establish (9)

to set up, put in place, or institute (originally from the Latin *stare*, to stand)

dis-establish (12)

to end the established status of a body, in particular a church, given such status by law, such as the Church of England

disestablish-ment (16)

the separation of church and state (specifically in this context it is the political movement of the 1860s in Britain)

anti-disestablishment (20)

opposition to disestablishment

antidisestablishment-ary (23)

of or pertaining to opposition to disestablishment

antidisestablishmentari-an (25)

an opponent of disestablishment

antidisestablishmentarian-ism (28)

the movement or ideology that opposes disestablishment

Technical terms

A number of scientific naming schemes can be used to generate arbitrarily long words.

Gammaracanthuskytodermogammarus loricatobaicalensis is sometimes cited as the longest binomial name—it is a kind of amphipod. However, this name, proposed by B. Dybowski, was invalidated by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

Parastratiosphecomyia stratiosphecomyioides is the longest accepted binomial name. It's a species of soldier fly^[14]

Aequeosalinocalcalinoceraceoaluminosocupreovitriolic, at 52 letters, describing the spa waters at Bath, England, is attributed to Dr. Edward Strother (1675–1737).^[15] The word is composed of the following elements:

- Aequeo: equal (Latin, aequo^[16])
- Salino: containing salt (Latin, salinus)
- Calcalino: calcium (Latin, calx)
- Ceraceo: waxy (Latin, *cera*)
- Aluminoso: alumina (Latin)
- Cupreo: from "copper"
- Vitriolic: resembling vitriol

John Horton Conway and Landon Curt Noll developed an open-ended system for naming powers of 10, in which one sexmilliaquingentsexagintillion, coming from the Latin name for 6560, is the name for $10^{3(6560+1)} = 10^{19683}$. Under the long number scale, it would be $10^{6(6560)} = 10^{39360}$.

Names of chemical compounds can be extremely long if written as one word, as is sometimes done. An example of this is sodiummetadiaminoparadioxyarsenobenzoemethylenesulphoxylate, an arsenic-containing drug. There are also other chemical naming systems, using numbers instead of "meta", "para" etc. as descriptive dividers, breaking up the name, which then no longer can be considered a single long word.

The IUPAC nomenclature for organic chemical compounds is open-ended, giving rise to the 189,819-letter chemical name Methionylthreonylthreonyl...isoleucine which is involved in striated muscle formation. Its empirical formula is C₁₃₂₉₈₃H₂₁₁₈₆₁N₃₆₁₄₉O₄₀₈₈₃S₆₉₃. A 1,185-letter example, Acetylseryltyrosylseryliso...serine, refers to the coat protein of a certain strain of tobacco mosaic virus and was published by the American Chemical Society's Chemical Abstracts Service in 1964 and 1966.^[17] It marks the longest published word before in 1965, the Chemical Abstracts Service overhauled its naming system and started discouraging excessively long names.

The words Internationalization and localization are abbreviated "i18n" and "l10n", respectively, the embedded number representing the number of letters between the first and the last.

Place names

Main article: List of long place names

There is some debate as to whether a place name is a legitimate word.

The longest officially recognized place name in an English-speaking country is *TaumatawhakatangiHangakoauauotamateapokaiwhenuakitanatahu* (85 letters), which is a hill in New Zealand. The name is in the Māori language.

In Canada, the longest place name is *Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre and Clyde*, a township in Ontario, at 61 letters or 68 non-space characters.^[18]

The 58-character name *Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlllantysiliogogoch* is the famous name of a town on Anglesey, an island of Wales. This place's name is actually 51 letters long, as certain character groups in Welsh are considered as one letter, for instance *ll*, *ng* and *ch*. It is generally agreed, however, that this invented name, adopted in the mid-19th century, was contrived solely to be the longest name of any town in Britain. The official name of the place is *Llanfairpwllgwyngyll*, commonly abbreviated to *Llanfairpwll* or the somewhat jocular *Llanfair PG*.

The longest place name in the United States (45 letters) is *Chargoggagoggmanchauggagoggchaubunagungamaugg*, a lake in Webster, Massachusetts. It means "Fishing Place at the Boundaries – Neutral Meeting Grounds" and is sometimes facetiously translated as "you fish your side of the water, I fish my side of the water, nobody fishes the middle". The lake is also known as Lake Webster.^[19] The longest hyphenated names in the U.S. are *Winchester-on-the-Severn*, a town in Maryland, and *Washington-on-the-Brazos*, a notable



The sign at TaumatawhakatangiHangakoauauotamateapokaiwhenuakitanatahu



The station sign at Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlllantysiliogogoch in North Wales

place in Texas history.

The longest official geographical name in Australia is Mamungkukumpurangkuntjunya Hill.^[20] It has 26 letters and is a Pitjantjatjara word meaning "where the Devil urinates".^[21]

In Ireland, the longest English placename at 22 letters is Muckanagherdauhaulia (from the Irish language, *Muiceanach Idir Dhá Sháile*, meaning "pig-marsh between two saltwater inlets") in County Galway. If this is disallowed for being derived from Irish, or not a town, the longest at 19 letters is Newtownmountkennedy in County Wicklow.

Krung Thep Mahanakhon Amon Rattanakosin Mahinthara Yuthaya Mahadilok Phop Noppharat Ratchathani Burirom Udomratchaniwet Mahasathan Amon Piman Awatan Sathit Sakkathattiya Witsanukam Prasit is the ceremonial name of Bangkok, Thailand; it has the Guinness World record for longest place name in the world, not in English however.

See also: List of short place names

Words with certain characteristics of notable length

- *Strengths* is the longest word in the English language containing only one vowel.
- *Rhythms* is the longest word in the English language containing none of the five recognised vowels.
- *Schmaltzed* and *strengthened* appear to be the longest monosyllabic words recorded in OED; but if *squirrelled* is pronounced as one syllable only (as permitted in SOED for *squirrel*), it is the longest.
- *Euouae*, a medieval musical term, is the longest English word consisting only of vowels, and the word with the most consecutive vowels. However, the "word" itself is simply a mnemonic consisting of the vowels to be sung in the phrase "seculorum Amen" at the end of the lesser doxology. (Although *u* was often used interchangeably with *v*, and the variant "Evovae" is occasionally used, the *v* in these cases would still be a vowel.)
- The longest words with no repeated letters are *dermatoglyphics*, *misconjugatedly* and *uncopyrightables*.^[22]
- The longest word whose letters are in alphabetical order is the eight-letter *Aegilops*, a grass genus. However, this is arguably both Latin and a proper noun. There are several six-letter English words with their letters in alphabetical order, including *almost*, *biopsy*, and *chintz*.^[23]
- The longest words recorded in OED with each vowel only once, and in order, are *abstemiously*, *affectionously*, and *tragediously* (OED). *Fracedinously* and *gravedinously* (constructed from adjectives in OED) have thirteen letters; *Gadspreciously*, constructed from *Gadsprecious* (in OED), has fourteen letters. *Facetiously* is among the few other words directly attested in OED with single occurrences of all five vowels and the semivowel *y*.
- The longest single palindromic word in English is *rotavator*, another name for a rotary tiller for breaking and aerating soil.

Typed words

- The longest words typable with only the left hand using conventional hand placement on a QWERTY keyboard are *tesseractades*, *aftercataracts*,^[24] and the more common but sometimes hyphenated *sweaterdresses*.^[23] Using the right hand alone, the longest word that can be typed is *johnny-jump-up*, or, excluding hyphens, *monimolimnion*.^[25] and *phyllophyllin*
- The longest English word typable using only the top row of letters has 11 letters: *rupturewort*. Similar words with 10 letters include: *pepperwort*, *perpetuity*, *proprietor*, *requietory*, *repertoire*, *tripertite*, *pourriture* and (fittingly) *typewriter*. The word *teetertotter* (used in North American English) is longer at 12 letters, although it is usually spelled with a hyphen.
- The longest using only the middle row is *shakalshas* (10 letters). Nine-letter words include *flagfalls*, *galahads* and *alfalfas*.
- Since the bottom row contains no vowels, no standard words can be formed. Exceptions might include *ZZZ*, seen in some dictionaries to denote sleep, or Canadian broadcast station call letters (such as CBBX).^[26]
- The longest words typable by alternating left and right hands are *antiskepticism* and *leucocytozoans* respectively.^[23]
- On a Dvorak keyboard, the longest "left-handed" words are *epopoeia*, *jipijapa*, *peekapoo*, and *quiaquia*.^[27] Other such long words are *papaya*, *Kikuyu*, *opaque*, and *upkeep*.^[28] Kikuyu is typed entirely with the index finger, and so the longest one-fingered word on the Dvorak keyboard. There are no vowels on the right-hand side, and so the longest "right-handed" word is *crwth*.

Common words in general text

Ross Eckler has noted that most of the longest English words are not likely to occur in general text, meaning non-technical present-day text seen by casual readers, in which the author did not specifically intend to use an unusually long word. According to Eckler, the longest words likely to be encountered in general text are *deinstitutionalization* and *counterrevolutionaries*, with 22 letters each.^[29]

A computer study of over a million samples of normal English prose found that the longest word one is likely to encounter on an everyday basis is *uncharacteristically*, at 20 letters.^[30]

Humour

Smiles, according to an old riddle, may be considered the longest word in English, as there is a mile between the first and last letter. A

retort asserts that *beleaguered* is longer still, since it contains a league. The riddle and both jocular answers date from the 19th century. [31][32]

In the old time radio retrospective, *Golden Radio*, comedian Jack Benny jokes that "the longest word in the English language is the one that follows, 'Now, here's a word from our sponsor.'"

See also

- Donaudampfschiffahrtselektrizitätenhauptbetriebswerkbauunterbeamtengesellschaft, longest published word in German
- Lipogram
- List of the longest English words with one syllable
- Longest English sentence
- Longest word in Spanish
- Longest word in Turkish
- Number of words in English
- Scriptio continua
- Sesquipedalianism

References

- ↑ A Student's Dictionary & Gazetteer, 19th edition, 2011, pg. 524, ISBN 1-934669-21-0
- ↑ see separate article Lopado...pterygon
- ↑ Guinness Book of World Records, 1990 ed, pg. 129 (<http://books.google.com/books?id=EKSHvbY5howC&q=%22longest+word%22+aristophanes&dq=%22longest+word%22>) ISBN 0-8069-5790-5
- ↑ ^{*a*} ^{*b*} Coined around 1935 to be the longest word; press reports on puzzle league members legitimized it somewhat. First appeared in the MWNID supplement, 1939. Today OED and several others list it, but citations are almost always as "longest word". More detail at pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis.
- ↑ "What is the longest English word?" (<http://www.askoxford.com/asktheexperts/faq/aboutwords/longestword>) . AskOxford. <http://www.askoxford.com/asktheexperts/faq/aboutwords/longestword>. Retrieved 2010-08-22.
- ↑ [http://www.innocentenglish.com/cool-interesting-and-strange-facts/cool-strange-and-interesting-facts-page-3-3.html%7CSee fact #99](http://www.innocentenglish.com/cool-interesting-and-strange-facts/cool-strange-and-interesting-facts-page-3-3.html%7CSee%20fact%20#99)
- ↑ Definition for pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis - Oxford Dictionaries Online (World English) (http://oxforddictionaries.com/view/entry/m_en_gb0642240#m_en_gb0642240)
- ↑ "Floccinaucinihilipilification" by Michael Quinion *World Wide Words* (<http://www.worldwidewords.org/weirdwords/ww-flo2.htm>) ;
- ↑ "Floccinaucinihilipilification" Dr. Goodword *Alpha Dictionary* (<http://www.google.com/goodword/word/floccinaucinihilipilification>)
- ↑ The *Guinness Book of Records*, in its 1992 and previous editions, declared the longest real word in the English language to be *floccinaucinihilipilification*. More recent editions of the book have acknowledged *pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis*. [1] (<http://www.askoxford.com/asktheexperts/faq/aboutwords/longestword?view=uk>)
- ↑ In recent times its usage has been recorded in the proceedings of the United States Senate by Senator Robert Byrd Discussion between Sen. Moynihan and Sen. Byrd "Mr. President, may I say to the distinguished Senator from New York, I used that word on the Senate floor myself 2 or 3 years ago. I cannot remember just when or what the occasion was, but I used it on that occasion to indicate that whatever it was I was discussing it was something like a mere trifle or nothing really being of moment." Congressional Record June 17, 1991, p. S7887, and at the White House by Bill Clinton's press secretary Mike McCurry, albeit sarcastically. December 6, 1995, White House Press Briefing in discussing Congressional Budget Office estimates and assumptions: "But if you – as a practical matter of estimating the economy, the difference is not great. There's a little bit of floccinaucinihilipilification going on here."
- ↑ "Pepsi Lip-Smackin advert" (<http://www.adslogans.co.uk/hof/IH002467.html>) . Adslogans.co.uk. <http://www.adslogans.co.uk/hof/IH002467.html>. Retrieved 2010-08-22.
- ↑ "McDonald's Advertising Themes" (http://www.mcdonalds.ca/en/aboutus/marketing_themes.aspx) . Mcdonalds.ca. http://www.mcdonalds.ca/en/aboutus/marketing_themes.aspx. Retrieved 2010-08-22.
- ↑ World's longest name of an animal. Parastratiopshecomyia stratiopshecomyioides Stratiomyid Fly Soldier Fly (<http://thelongestlistofthelongeststuffatthelongestdomainnameatlonglast.com/long428.html>)
- ↑ cited in some editions of the Guinness Book of Records as the longest word in English, see Askoxford.com (<http://www.askoxford.com/asktheexperts/faq/aboutwords/longestword>) on the longest English word
- ↑ [2] (<http://perseus.uchicago.edu/hopper/morph.jsp?l=aequo&la=la>)
- ↑ *Chemical Abstracts Formula Index, Jan.-June 1964*, Page 967F; *Chemical Abstracts 7th Coll. Formulas, C₂₃H₃₂-Z, 56-65, 1962-1966*, Page 6717F
- ↑ "GeoNames Government of Canada site" (http://geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/info/trivia_e.php) . http://geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/info/trivia_e.php.
- ↑ <http://www.nytimes.com/2004/11/20/national/20lake.html>
- ↑ "Geoscience Australia Gazetteer" (<http://www.ga.gov.au/bin/gazd01?rec=204304>) . <http://www.ga.gov.au/bin/gazd01?rec=204304>.
- ↑ "South Australian State Gazetteer" (<http://www.placenames.sa.gov.au/pno/pnores.phtml?recno=SA0078626>) . <http://www.placenames.sa.gov.au/pno/pnores.phtml?recno=SA0078626>.
- ↑ "Fun With Words: Word Oddities" (<http://rinkworks.com/words/oddities.shtml>) . Rinkworks.com. <http://rinkworks.com/words/oddities.shtml>. Retrieved 2010-08-22.
- ↑ ^{*a*} ^{*b*} ^{*c*} "Typewriter Words" (http://www.questrel.com/records.html#spelling_typewriter_order) . Questrel.com. http://www.questrel.com/records.html#spelling_typewriter_order. Retrieved 2010-08-22.
- ↑ "Science Links Japan | Two Unique Aftercataracts Requiring Surgical Removal" (<http://sciencelinks.jp/j-east/article/200319/000020031903A0436636.php>) . Sciencelinks.jp. 2009-03-18. <http://sciencelinks.jp/j-east/article/200319/000020031903A0436636.php>. Retrieved 2010-08-22.
- ↑ "Dictionary entry for monimolimnion, a word that, at 13 letters, is longer than any of the words linked in the source above" (<http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1O13-monimolimnion.html?jse=0>) . <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1O13-monimolimnion.html?jse=0>.

Retrieved 2009-08-15.

26. ^ [3] (http://www.fun-with-words.com/word_records.html)
27. ^ "Typewriter Words" (<http://www.wordnik.com/lists/typewriter-words/>) . Wordnik.com. <http://www.wordnik.com/lists/typewriter-words/>. Retrieved 2011-01-15.
28. ^ "The Dvorak Keyboard and You" (<http://www.theworldofstuff.com/dvorak/>) . Theworldofstuff.com. <http://www.theworldofstuff.com/dvorak/>. Retrieved 2010-08-22.
29. ^ Eckler, R. *Making the Alphabet Dance*, p 252, 1996.
30. ^ "Longest Common Words – Modern" (<http://www.maltron.com/words/words-longest-modern.html>) . Maltron.com. <http://www.maltron.com/words/words-longest-modern.html>. Retrieved 2010-08-22.
31. ^ For example, *Wayside Gleanings for Leisure Moments* (Cambridge: University Press – John Wilson and Son, 1882), p. 122. (<http://books.google.com/books?id=kokfAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA122>)
32. ^ Even "longer" words exist (e.g., *gigaparsecs*, with a gigaparsec before the final s), according to the logic implicit in the jokes.

External links

- A Collection of Word Oddities and Trivia – Long words (<http://members.aol.com/gulfhgh2/words11.html>)
 - Long words (chemical names) (<http://jeff560.tripod.com/words13.html>)
 - Long words (place names) (<http://jeff560.tripod.com/words12.html>)
- *What is the longest English word?* (<http://www.askoxford.com/asktheexperts/faq/aboutwords/longestword>) , AskOxford.com "Ask the Experts"
- *What is the Longest Word?* (http://www.fun-with-words.com/word_longest.html) , Fun-With-Words.com
- Full chemical name of titin (<http://www.sarahmcculloch.com/luminaryuprise/longest-word.html>) .
- Taxonomy of Wordplay (<http://www.questrel.com/records.html>)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Longest_word_in_English&oldid=492675822"

Categories: Superlatives | Types of words

-
- This page was last modified on 15 May 2012 at 11:13.
 - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. See Terms of use for details.
Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.