

# New Onomastic Items in English

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The flood of onomastic items into English has been demonstrated anew, this time with the publication of another major dictionary, the *Second Barnhart Dictionary of New English* (1980, hereafter, Barnhart), which succeeds the *Barnhart Dictionary of New English since 1963* (1973, hereafter, first Barnhart). Meanwhile, G. & C. Merriam published its own collection, *6,000 Words* (1976), which unfortunately provides no dates for the recorded entry of the words. In view of my study of the onomastic items in the Merriam dictionary,<sup>1</sup> it will be useful to make a similar study of Barnhart, which not only provides precise dates for the recorded entry of the many thousands of additional new words and new meanings of old words listed therein, but also permits comparisons and cumulative totals. As 30% of the corpus analyzed in my "Japanese Borrowings in English" consists of onomastic items of a different source and proportion and sometimes of a quite different kind,<sup>2</sup> these will also be described in this new study. As in my previous article in *Names*, only main entries will be considered, omitting the run-ons and the like that would add many derivations to the corpus without any significant revelation. Also arbitrarily excluded will be purely geographical nouns from Japanese like *Tokyo* and purely biographical ones like *Hideki Tojo*, which perhaps belong more to an encyclopedia or gazetteer than to a dictionary, though several dictionaries include such nouns.

## ONOMASTIC ITEMS FROM JAPANESE

My article on Japanese borrowings reports on 587 main entries of Japanese provenience listed in various unabridged and desk dictionaries. The 176 onomastic items therein, plus 3 new onomastic Japanese borrowings in Barnhart and 2 more geographical adjectives recently found, provide a corpus of 181 items. At the outset, we will note that the Japanese onomastic items constitute a much larger percentage of the total Japanese corpus than is

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<sup>1</sup>"New Proper-Noun Derivatives in American English." *Names*, 25:4 (Dec. 1977), 213-20.

<sup>2</sup>*American Speech*, 56:3 (Fall 1981), 190-206.

the case for either Barnhart or *6,000 Words*, but constitute a much smaller percentage of new or extended meanings—viz., zero, since all 181 are new items.

Of the 181 items, only *Romaji* “method of writing Japanese in Roman letters” does not fit into one of 6 onomastic or semantic categories. The largest 2 categories contain the names of places and of people. The first 29 items include the names of cities, 6 of which are duplicated, as in *Hirado* and *Hirado ware*. Three repetitions convey different meanings—*nikko* “china blue” and *nikko fir*, *yeddo hawthorn* and *Yeddo spruce*, and *Yokohama bean* and *Yokohama fowl*. Ten items refer to ceramic ware named for the city identified with it, as in *Imari*. Related to these are the acid clay *kambara earth* and the mineral *kobeite*. Other products are fiber from the *kudzu*, *Kurume azalea*, and *Yoshino paper*. Four adjectives denote cultural periods named for cities—*Heian*, *Kamakura*, *Nara*, and *Yayoi*. *Akita* names a dog; *Katayama*, a snail genus. The other cities are named in the only “negative” terms—*Minamata disease* “mercury poisoning” and *Sendai virus*.

Thirteen items include the Japanese names of Japan and Korea (*Chosenese*). Besides the art movement *Yamato-e* and *Nihon* “official name of Japan,” 10 items include part (*Nip*, the only slang item in the corpus) or all of *Nippon*, some as compounds (*Dai Nippon*, *Nippon chrysanthemum*, *Nippostrongylus* “worm genus”) or derivations like *Nipponese*. Five items include the names of 3 provinces, as in *Bizen ware*, *Hizen porcelain*, and *satsuma ware*. The Japanese name for the Japan Current provides 4 items, including *Kuroshio* (and 2 compounds therefrom) and *kuroshiwo*. Two items refer to an island (*Ryukyu*, *Ryukyuan*); 2, mountains (wisteria *fuji*, basalt *bandaite*); 2, minerals named for mines (*arakawaite*, *ikunolite*); and 2 for districts (rock *akenobeite*, mineral *ishikawaite*). Then there are *abukumalite* “mineral named for river Abukuma” and *shogoin turnip*, named for a Kyoto street or temple.

Forty-four items employ the names of cities as adjectives, all defined in *Webster's Third* by a formula like “of or from the city of X, Japan: of the kind or style prevalent in X.” Evidently they have come into more frequent usage since 1934, for only *tokyo* of the 44 was listed in *Webster's Second* (1934). Not all the cities are as brutally famous as *Hiroshima* and *nagasaki*, or as large as *Osaka* and *Yokohama*, since smaller, less-known cities like *chiba* and *kawaguchi* are included in *Webster's Third* (1961).

Thus 105 of the items name places. Their recorded dates are of interest, though only 36 can be dated with any precision. An item's entry in *Webster's Third* but not in *Webster's Second* may suggest, at best, that it came into English between 1934 and 1961, as may be true for 47 items like *kambara earth*. Of the 36 dated items, the earliest are *Nippon* (1729) and *Nipponese*

(1859). In 1872–93 there are 16, as in *satsuma* (1872) and *Heian* (1893). Then we find *Nara* (1902), *Nipponian* (1909), *Nipponism* (1914), *Kurume* (1920), *ishikawaite* (1922), *Akita* “dog” (1928), and *Nip* (1942). Eleven items are newer, starting with *kobeite* (1950) and including very recent items in *6,000 Words* like *Yamato-e*.

Twenty-three items record a partial surname (as in *Taka-Diastase*, a digestant named for its discoverer, Takamine) or a full one. *Tago-Sato-Kosaka*, amateur astronomers who discovered the comet in question, is the only item with multiple names, though *Nabeshima ware* and *Nabeshimayaka* are named for feudal lords. Other repetitions include *yagi* and *yagi antenna*, and *Shiga bacillus*, *shigella*, and *shigellosis*. A variety of 14 other Japanese are named, the oldest of whom are the religious teacher *Nicheren* (c. 1282), *yoruri* (from the puppeteer Lady Joruri, by 1596), and the artist *Korin* (d. 1716). Newer, pre-World War II items include the disease *Hashimoto's*, *Ishihara test* for color blindness, the electron-lines *Kikuchi*, the explosive *shimose*, and *Shingen tsuba* “tsuba favored by the daimyo Takeda Shingen.” Four of the 6 modern items are scientific—the mineral *kotoite*, the shark genus *mitsukurina*, the coccoid genus *Miyagawanella*, and the bacterial DNA *Okazaki fragment*; the other 2 are *Yamaguchigumi* and the pearl *Mikimoto*. We will add to this category the legendary *daruma*, the mythical potter *Kakiemon* “porcelain,” and 2 generalized titles—the feudal court-noble *Kuge* and the prime minister's or secular emperor's title *Kubo*. Also related are the Shinto goddess *Amaterasu* and 7 items named for the Buddha. The latter include the quartet *Butsu*, *butsudan*, *Daibutsu*, and *Nembutsu*, together with *Amidism* and the noun and adjective *Amidist*.

Thus 35 items name people, beings, or titles, all of which can be dated at least within a few decades. The earliest are *Kuge* (1577) and *Kubo* (1727). In 1884–1904 there are 7, as in *Korin* (1884). In the early decades of the twentieth century appear the trio derived from *Amida*, plus *mitsukurina*, *Miyagawanella*, *Ishihara test* (1924), *Kikuchi* (1934), and *Hashimoto's* (1935). Since 1950 there are the other items, of which only *Mikimoto* (1956) and *Tago-Sato-Kosaka* (1970) are precisely dated.

The third category contains 17 items concerned with religion, of which 9 refer to Buddhist schools or sects. Two denotations have dual names—*Zen*, *Zen Buddhism* and *Shin*, *Shin-shu*; the others are *Jodo*, *Sanron*, *Shingon*, *Tendai*, and the compound *Soka Gakkai* (“value” + “learned society”). Five of the 8 items referring to Shintoism are the noun and adjective *Shinto* and 3 derivations. The others are *Kokka* (the official branch), *Shuha* (all other branches), and *Ryobu*. The oldest are *Shinto* (n.) and *Jodo* (1727), with *Shin* (1845), *shintoism* (1863), *shintoistic* (1893), and *shinto* (adj., 1893) following. The others are more recent, with *Soka Gakkai* the newest.

There are 11 artistic or cultural items. Seven name the kind of theater (*Bunraku*, *Kabuki*, and the pair *No* and *nogaku*) or cultural period or reign (*Meiji*, *Showa*, *Taisho*). The others are the painting style *Nanga*, lacquer *Nashiji*, tsuba decoration-form *Ito sukashi*, and dance *Bugaku*. The earliest are *Meiji* (1873), *Nashiji* (1881), *Bugaku* (1893), *Kabuki* (1899), *nogaku* (1916), and *Bunraku* (1920). The others are recent, with *Nanga* in 1958.

Genus names account for 6 items. Five are botanical (*Akebia*, *Aucuba*, *Nandina*, *Tsuga*, the lactone *tsugaresinol*); the other is the fish family *Katsuwonidae*. All but *Aucuba* (1819) are twentieth century. Ethnography and status account for the 6 items constituting the sixth category. Besides the pair *Aino* and *Ainu*, there are the racial stock *yamoto*, the "class" items *Buké* (military) and *Eta* (outcast), and *Kempeitai* "military secret service, 1931–45." Their dates are *Ainu* (1819), *Buké* (1871), *Eta* (1897), and *Kempeitai* (1947), with the other 2 newer.

When we turn to a linguistic analysis of the 181 items, we find that two-thirds are nouns, with one verb and 58 adjectives. *Nipponize* is a straightforward derivation employing a common verb-suffix. We have seen that 44 of the nonderivational adjectives constitute a kind of city-set and can be explained as functional shifts from geographical nouns like *Nagoya*, which can be found in gazetteers. Then there are 8 nonderivational adjectives like *Kokka*. The remaining 6 adjectives employ common suffixes, as in *Chosenese*, *Nipponian*, *Shintoist*, and *Shintoistic*.

In general, Japanese is evidently such an exotic language that its items do not readily accept English suffixes. Even the entire corpus of 592 items does not contain a variety or quantity of English derivational suffixes.<sup>3</sup> Besides the 6 adjectival derivations, there are 22 derivations among the 122 nouns, employing ten different suffixes. Ten items employ *-(I)ite* to form geological nouns like *ningyoite*. Three like *Amidism* employ *-ism*, and there are 3 other suffixes in *Amadist*, *Nipponese*, and *Ryukyuan*. The other 6 derivational nouns contain 5 different New Latin suffixes, as in *shigella*, *Akebia*, *mitsukurina*, *shigellosis*, and *Katsuwonidae*, the latter being the only collective noun in our corpus. When inflected, these nouns employ the usual Latin-plural in English.

A disproportionate number of the count nouns have not accepted the usual plural of *-s*. Like *sheep*, 6 do not change their form when pluralized—*Butsu*, *jururi*, *Kuge*, *Nashiji*, *nogaku*, and *yamoto*. Four items can take either *-s* or zero—*Ainu*, *butsudan*, *Eta*, and *No*. Thus 10 onomastic items are contribut-

<sup>3</sup>By contrast, 63 different English-suffixes are used in at least 5 items each, with 1,443 total affixations, in *6,000 Words*. See my "Statistical Etymologies of New Words in American English," *Journal of English Linguistics*, 12 (March 1978), 12–18.

ing to the stomachache that the total 124 zero plurals among the 311 count nouns borrowed from Japanese pose for the English pluralization-system.<sup>4</sup> Another indication of the exotic nature of these 181 main entries is that they contain only 2 inflectional suffixes—*Hashimoto's* and *Katsuwonidae*.

After we separate out the derivational and inflected items, the remainder includes 93 “pure” Japanese items like *Kutani*, of which 44 are the geographical adjectives described earlier. Then there are 30 compounds formed from an English noun used terminally, as in *Taka-Diastase*, which is the only trademark in our corpus. *Ware* is preceded by 8 names, as in *Arita ware*. Twenty-three other English nouns are used once, as in *Sendai virus*.

There is little of phonological interest. The exotic nature of the items has perhaps precluded blending, aphaeresis, and syncope, though there may be epenthesis in *kudzu*, from Japanese *kuzu*. The transliterated spelling is generally unvarying in the various English dictionaries. The 2 items with *ts-*, as in *Tsuga*, are likely to fit as easily into English phonology as *tsunami* and comparable items have done.

## THE SECOND BARNHART

Presumably because of the necessary transliteration, there are no acronyms or abbreviations in our Japanese corpus, unlike the hundreds of such items in Barnhart, which the editors specify as a source of the 10 kinds of “Proper Nouns” that are so excellently categorized and listed in that half-page entry. Most Barnhart acronyms and abbreviations name organizations, associations, political parties, systems, drugs, etc. and thus are onomastic. I have arbitrarily excluded these because they would at least double a corpus that already totals 556 items, and the tabulating of the number that name organizations as opposed to abbreviated titles or acronymic trademarks etc. would be tedious and unrevealing.

Nonetheless, the linguistic process by which they typically come into being should be sketched. Some are onomastic acronyms borrowed from other languages as in Portuguese *PIDE* “Policia Internacional e de Defesa de Estado,” loan translations like *OVIR* “Office of Visas and Registration” from Russian, or French abbreviations like *PQ* “Parti Québécois.” The abbreviations are generally straightforward, as in *PBS*, *PBB* “polybrominated biphenyl,” and *CJD* “Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease.” A few are more creative, as in *D & D* (from the book *On Death and Dying*) and *3HO* “a form of Sikhism, from ‘Happy, Healthy, Holy Organization.’” Abbreviations can form compounds like *Z-therapy* (from Robert Zaslow’s form of psychothera-

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<sup>4</sup>See my “Zero Plurals among the Japanese Loanwords in English,” forthcoming.

py) or, more complexly, like *S.R.O. hotel* (from “single-room occupancy”). The abbreviations can also be medial or terminal, as in *recombinant DNA research* and *recombinant DNA*.

The acronyms are often more creative than the abbreviations. The traditional ones employ the first letter of each word, as in the trademark *VASCAR* “Visual Average Speech Computer and Recorder” or in *GASP*, an effective combination for “Group against Smoke and Pollution” that was probably chosen as a catchy word even before the organizers decided upon the words forming that acronym. Another is *PLATO* “Programmed Logic for Automatic Teaching Operations.” Other traditional acronyms employ the first syllables of the constituent words, as in the trademarks *Litek* “light bulb developed by the Light Technology Corporation” and *Optacon* “optical-to-tactile converter for the blind to read.” The syllables can represent names, as in *So-Ho* “New York avant-garde artistic center south of Houston”; or they can include a medial abbreviation, as in *Bosnywash* (from *Boston, New York, Washington*). Finally, there can be suffixation in abbreviations, as in *WASPy* and *TMer* “adherent of Transcendental Meditation,” as well as in acronyms like *armalcolite* “lunar mineral named for Armstrong, Aldrin, and Collins.”

A general view of Barnhart is in order before our corpus is onomastically and linguistically analyzed. The great majority consist of a single item in the main entry, though a few have variations. In the naming of herbicidal sprays used in Vietnam, the entry is *Agent Blue*, followed by *Agent Orange*, *Agent Purple*, and *Agent White*, which constitute the largest number of bold-face items in one main entry. Sixteen items like *Tio Taco* and *Smokey* are socially labeled as slang, and a handful of items like *Prices Commission* and *Dalek* are regionally labeled as British. Overall, 556 of the total 4,526 entries in Barnhart are onomastic, exclusive of abbreviations and acronyms. Thirty-nine of these are new or extended meanings, as in the transferred sense of *Yellow Pages* “classified directory of businesses etc.” Ten of the new meanings record the shift of 8 trademarks to generic terms, though the editors stipulate that such generalization recorded in their dictionary does not indicate the legal status of the trademark, as, for example, *dex*, *dexed*, and *dexie* (all from *Dexedrine*). These 10 items will not be counted among the 49 that are recorded as new trademarks, which will be separately treated, as will the 70 borrowings.

Another matter of interest is the occurrence of any of our 556 items in *6,000 Words* and/or the 1972 and 1976 Supplements of the OED for the letters *A-N*. Only 7 items occur in all 3 sources: the noun *Biafran*, *Expo*, *lib*, *libber*, *Montezuma's revenge*, *Native American*, and *Nordic*. As one-sixth of the onomastic items in *6,000 Words* appear in Barnhart and so will be treated in the concluding section—the items in the OED Supplements are too numer-

ous to be tabulated here, not to mention that most of them are either updated replacements for items in the 1933 Supplement and so are not recent, or else are simple derivatives or highly technical terms—the other 18 onomastic items in Barnhart that are duplicated in the OED Supplements will simply be listed below:

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Biafran (adj.)        | Laingian (adj. and n.) |
| Dalek                 | Luing                  |
| Hare Krishna          | mao-tai                |
| Jones                 | Miranda                |
| Khmer Rouge           | Monday Clubber         |
| Kirlian               | monellin               |
| Krishna               | Mössbauer              |
| Krishna Consciousness | Okazaki fragment       |
| Krugerrand            |                        |

An indication of the international provenience of these duplications is that only *Dalek* and *Monday Clubber* are labeled as British.

In making an onomastic analysis of our 556 items, we will begin with the categories naming people and places. All but 60 of the 156 items specifying real people were first recorded in the 1970s; the newest entries are *Laffer curve* (1978) and *Anthony dollar* (1979). All but 13 of the pre-1970 words have dates later than the cut-off date (1963) of the first Barnhart, and 7 of these are dated 1963, suggesting the care with which the reading program for the first Barnhart was conducted. *Aubrey hole* has a date of 1959, with the others dated 1962 except for *stishovite* (1961).

The great majority of the people who are named gained in the twentieth century the distinction for which they are linguistically memorialized, though 3 modern names are used negatively, as in *Bennery* “extending state ownership of private industry” and *de-Maoification*. Two old names gained a negative quality in the 1970s, as in *anti-Confucian* and *Confucian* “associated with his teaching and thus backward,” and in *canutism* “stubborn resistance to change.” *Jonah word* continues the degeneration associated with that prophet’s name. Three old names are used in a somewhat jocular or irreverent manner, as in *daruma* “doll named for the Japanese founder of Zen,” *Montezuma’s revenge*, and *Zapata mustache*. Otherwise, the names of the older people are used in relation to their particular distinction, as in (John) *Aubrey hole* at Stonehenge. The oldest people are Confucius, Bodhidharma (expressed as *daruma*, his Japanese name), Canute, and Montezuma. Eighteenth-century names appear in (Thomas) *Bayesian*, (Joseph) *Lagrangian point*, and (Johann) *Leidenfrost phenomenon*. The 17 nineteenth-century people range from the obscure person in the U.S. prosecution in 1897

giving rise to the *Allen charge* to a hung jury, to well-known people like Paul Kruger as named in *Krugerrand*.

Sixty-seven Americans are named in the 156 items, though sometimes the designation must be arbitrary, as in the instances of the Dutch-American Bart Bok (*Bok globule*) or the Italian-American Enrico Fermi (*Fermiology*). There are 24 Britishers, 11 Germans, 8 Frenchmen, 7 Russians, 4 Canadians, 4 Chinese, 4 Japanese, 2 Arabs, 2 Dutchmen, 2 Ethiopians, 2 Italians, 2 Mexicans, and 2 Swiss, besides one from each of these groups—Armenian, Australian, Austrian, Czech, Danish, (Asian) Indian, Nicaraguan, Polish, Scottish, South African, Spanish, Swedish, and Yugoslavian. These include 4 men who used at least part of their name in registering their product or system as a trademark, as in *Adidas* (Adi Dassler), *Alexbo* (Scott Alexander's bow for breaking arctic ice), *Dashaveyor* (Stanley Dashaw's conveyor), and *Zamboni*. Six of the items designate coworkers, as in *Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease* (var. *Jakob-Creutzfeldt disease*) and *Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome*. Three items name a Russian team—(Semyon and Valentina) *Kirlian*, *Kirlian photograph*, and *Kirlian photography*, aptly constituting the largest number of main entries naming a person or persons, since the Kirlians discovered a revolutionary method for converting nonelectrical properties of an object into electrical properties that can then be filmed. Besides Valentina Khrisanova Kirlian, 4 other women are specified in *Anthony dollar*, (Charlotte) *Friend virus*, (Kate) *Furbish lousewort*, and *Rolfing* (from Ida Rolf's method of massaging muscle tissues).

Besides the degeneration or irreverence in a few names used in items like *beef Wellington*, numbers of other names are interesting. For example, there are the alliterative (Dick) *Fosbury flop* in high jumping, *moonie* "Rev. Moon's follower," and *Stepinfetchit* (from Stephen Fetchit's vaudeville stereotype of the fawning black servant). The name of the Nicaraguan nationalist Gen. Augusto Sandino, who was murdered in 1933, has been resurrected in *Sandinistas* into notoriety or fame. Sometimes only the given name or part of the surname appears, as in the sci-fi award *Hugo* (Gernsback) or *Halaphone* "electronic device named for Haller." Perhaps surprisingly, *Lou Gehrig's disease* does not contain the name of the doctor who discovered or treated the disease, but, rather, the full name of the well-known athlete who died of it in 1941 and was not remembered for it linguistically until 1965.

A subcategory of 43 items refers to fictitious or unparticularized persons or beings, as well as nicknames. The earliest date is 1963 (*Auntie* "nickname for B.B.C."); the newest, 1978 (*Chiron* "Object Kwai, a little planet"). Eighteen of the items name people. *Archie Bunker* was recorded in 1972 as the American counterpart of the British working-class man *Alf Garnett*



(1968). *Archie Bunkerism* and *Bunkerism* also appeared in 1972, whereas a derivation like \**Alf Garnettism* is not recorded in Barnhart. Australia's TV bigot *Ocker* (1973) completes the trio. *Fu Manchu mustache* is more particularized than *Second Lady*, patterned on the older *First Lady*. Four of the generalized names are slang, as in *Aunt Tom* and *paddy*, to which we can add the similarly negative *Stickey*. The most general names are in *Checkpoint Charlie* "a crossing between two hostile forces or territory" and in *Everywoman*, patterned on *Everyman*. Then there are *Mr. Clean* (shifted from the trademark) and *Dr. Feelgood* (var. *feelgood*). Four of the 7 items naming beings are classical—*Apollo asteroid*, *Chiron*, *cliometric*, and *Joviologist*; the others are *Devil's Triangle* and the pair *Bigfoot* and *Sasquatch*. Among the 8 nicknames, we find the U.S. economic quartet *Big Mac* "Municipal Assistance Corporation," *Freddie Mae*, *Ginnie Mae*, and *Sally Mae*, together with *Effie* and *Big Apple*. The British pair *Auntie* and *Beeb* complete this category. Thus 199 items are built from the names of people or beings, plus nicknames.

There are 128 items built from place-names, of which all but 29 were recorded in the 1970s. The newest are *Santa Marta gold* "marijuana" and *Zimbabwe Rhodesia* (1979). Only *Zimbabwe* (1961) of the 29 did not appear between 1963 and 1969. Curiously, the old noun and adjective *Tex-Mex* were not recorded until 1964. Of the 128 items, 3 name planets, as in *Marsquake* and 2 with *Earth* as in *Earth-year*. Continents are named in 20 items, of which the most productive is *Europe*. Besides *European Parliament* and the noun and adjective *Euro*, there are 10 items employing *Euro-*, as in *Euro-bank*. *Af* plus *Afro-* in 3 items like *Afro-beat* is also productive. Then there are *Asiadollar*, *Aussie* "terrier," and *Native American*. The islands named in 10 items range from the name itself as in *Luing* "cattle breed on that island off Scotland" to derivations like *Manhattanize* and compounds like *Aleutian disease*. Countries are named in 25 items, only 4 of which consist of only the name, as in *Kampuchea*. There are 15 derivations like *Afghanistanism* and *Botswanian*, with 6 compounds like *Koreagate*. U.S. states are named in 4 items like *Californicate* and *Texas pterosaur*. Cities are named in 26 items, sometimes in association with an activity or event characterizing the city, as in *Las Vegas line* and *Berlin wall* "barrier to free communication." In a few instances this association is sufficiently well-known as to permit only the name, as in *Delphi* "method of forecasting the future" and *Woodstock*; however, *Arica* "Chilean system of consciousness raising" and *mao-tai* "Chinese millet liquor" are much less well-known. There are 5 derivations—*Delphology*, *Washingtonologist*, and a trio based on the combination *Neoricana* "New Yorker of Puerto Rican origin." Ten of the 13 compounds relate to physiology and/or psychology, as in *A Victoria* "influenza strain"

and *Lordstown syndrome*; there are also *Acapulco gold* “marijuana,” *Barcelona chair*, and *Club of Rome*. Regions are named in 20 items, of which 8 are derivations like *Biafran*, with 4 naming only a region like *Limousin* “beef-cattle breed.” The other 12 are compounds like *La Plata otter* and *Afar triangle*. Among the regions are 4 mountains as in *Andean Group*, 3 rivers as in *Ebola virus*, 2 deserts as in *Sahel*, and one sea as in *adriamycin*. Eleven items refer to individual structures—museums (*bargello* “needlework stitch”), hospitals (*Brompton cocktail*), quarantine stations (*El Tor*), restaurants (*fettuccine Alfredo*), universities (*Princeton plan* for electioneering), mines (*Oklo phenomenon*), and apartments (*Watergate*). Finally, generalized names appear in 9 items, with only *hadal* derivational and mythological. Four refer to parts of the U.S.—*Lower Forty-eight* and the trio *Frostbelt*, *Snowbelt*, and *Sunbelt*; the other 4 are illustrated by *Golden Triangle* “opium source” and *Nine* “the nine EEC nations.”

Trademarks and titles constitute smaller onomastic categories, within which some dual classification is possible. For example, the trademark *Earth Shoes* might have been analyzed as containing the name of a planet, just as the title *China syndrome* might have been considered as a place-name compound rather than as an item emerging coincident with the film of that name. However, only 4 trademarks were arbitrarily classified earlier, in the category of peoples’ names.

Thus we have 45 trademarks to analyze. Most of the 16 items naming drugs were recorded earlier than were the other trademarks. *Laetrile* (1949) has the earliest date; 5 are dated 1966–69. These range from *Anturane* (for treating gout) to the slang *sopor*, a sedative hypnotic. Items naming artificial surfaces are also relatively early: *AstroTurf* and *Tartan Turf* are dated 1966, but the tennis surface *Grasstex* is 1976. The other trademarks are dated 1970–77 except for *Exercycle* (1967), *Instamatic* (1964), and *Jacuzzi* (1966). They range from the well-known *mailgram* and (Laker) *Skytrain* to the Korean *Chisanbop*. Other trademarks include 3 naming electronic devices like *Vidifont*, 3 naming footwear like *Frye boot*, and 2 naming tobacco substitutes like the British *Cytrel*. Not all name objects like *Polavision* that a consumer may find in stores; there are procedures like *Photo-Fit* for the reconstructing of a face from memory after a crime.

The fourth category consists of 24 titles, of which 18 of the items are dated 1970–76, and 6 are dated 1963–68. The earliest is *triffid* (from the novel *Day of the Triffids*); the newest are *Trekkie* (from *Star Trek*) and *Archipelago* (shortened from Solzhenitsyn’s *Gulag Archipelago*, 1974). All the titles are contemporary except for *agenbite of inwit* (1967), as used by Joyce from the Middle English manuscript of that title. A much smaller time-lag is found in *Manchurian candidate* (1972), from the 1959 novel, meaning “a person who

is so brainwashed as to obey automatically.” Thirteen items name the titles or partial titles of novels, as in *Andromeda strain*, *Catch-22* (var. *Catch-23*), the slang *doll* (from *Valley of the Dolls*), and *eyes-only* (from Ian Fleming’s *For Your Eyes Only*). Five items name nonfiction titles like *imperial presidency*. Movie titles account for *China syndrome*, *Dr. Strangelove*, and *Strangelove*. TV programs account for *Trekkie* and *dream machine* (from *Great American Dream Machine*). Then there is *superhero* (from the comic-book *Superheroes*).

We have analyzed 396 items according to 4 categories: 199 built from the names of people or beings plus nicknames, 128 from place-names, 45 from trademarks, and 24 from titles. The remaining 160 items fit more conveniently into the traditional semantic categories of politics, religion, ethnography, economics, etc.; but, as has been illustrated, numbers of the other 396 items also fit within these semantic parameters.

Of the 35 political items, all but 10 were recorded in the 1970s, with *Proposition 13* the newest (1978). Eight items appeared between 1966 and 1969; the others are *Amnesty International* (1961) and *Phalangist* (1958). There are 13 items denoting political (often revolutionary) and/or military groups, as in *Al Fatah*, *Khmer Rouge*, (Rhodesian) *Patriotic Front*, and *Red Brigades*. Some of these are shortened derivations like *Septembrist*, from *Black September*. Six items denote organizations like *Amnesty International* and (Czech) *Charter 77*. Six denote 4 parties like *Janata* and *Likud*, with 2 specifying members of parties like (British) *Tribunite*. Six denote governmental officers like (Ethiopian) *Dergue* and *Oval Officer*. The last 4 items name legislation or legislative messages like *Equal Rights Amendment* and *State of the State Message*.

All but 4 of the 23 religious items are dated 1971–76. *Baathism* is dated 1963; the other 3, 1965–66. Only *Baathism*, *Gush Emunim*, *Oriental Jew*, and the trio *Hare Krishna*, *Krishna*, and *Krishna Consciousness* do not refer to Christianity. Two items name 2 religions, as in *Jewish Christian*. Four items specify Christ or Christmas as in *Christmas tree effect*; 3, God as in *God slot*; 2, the Bible as in *Good News Bible*; and 2, Pentecostal as in *neo-Pentecostal*. Two refer to Catholicism as in *Vaticanologist*, and finally there are *genesis rock* and *Unification Church*.

The 19 ethnographic items include *Anglo* (1959), *Nordic* “relating to ski competition” (1963), *Yanomana* (1967), *Oriental Shorthair* (1979), and 15 items in 1970–76. Except for 2 occurrences of *Oriental*, plus the pair naming *Gothic* as in *gothickry*, the names and references are varied. They range from the well-known *Hispanic* and *Sinophobia*, to the obscure *Tasaday* “cave dwellers in the Philippines,” to the whimsical *Aztec two-step* “Mexicali revenge.”

All but 4 of the 19 economics items are recorded in 1970–76, with *trilateralism* in 1977 and a trio of shifted meanings in the 1960s—*Third World* “underdeveloped countries” (1968), *Yellow Pages* (1966), and *Seven Sisters* “world’s seven largest oil companies” (1963). Six items refer to countries’ prosperity—the quartet *First/ Second/ Third/ Fourth World* and a pair with new meanings (*North* and *South*). Six items name governmental boards or agencies concerned with economics, as in *Price Commission*. Then there are 7 individual items such as *Brand X*, *Medicaid mill*, and *Universal Product Code* for the checkout-scanner.

The 16 items naming other organizations or groups are dated 1970–75 except for *garryowen* (1965, named for an Irish rugby club) and *Greenpeace* (1977). Other color-words include *brownie point* “credit earned for doing the proper thing,” *Gray Panther*, *Green Panther* (the only disparaging item of the 16), and *Red Guard doctor*. The largest set of items naming a single thing in the entire corpus refers to the Women’s Liberation Movement—*movement* (1970), the trio labeled as “informal” (*lib*, *libber*, *libbie*, 1971), and *women’s movement* (1972). Clearly, people in a variety of writings have written about the organization and have added this quintet to the quintet listed in the first Barnhart—*Fem Lib*, *Women’s Lib*, *Women’s-Libber*, *Women’s Liberation*, and *Women’s Liberationist*. Presumably *lib* etc. are thus precluded as variant names for the Gay Liberation Movement, for which only *Gay Lib* appears in Barnhart. There are 2 other groupings, as in the environmental *Friends of the Earth* and *New Alchemist*, and the criminal *godfather* and *Mafiology*.

The 11 linguistic items are dated 1963–76, the newest being *Eblaite*. Five involve blending or combining, as in *Yinglish* and the British *AmerEnglish*. Among the other 6 are the Persian dialect *Dari* and the non-Indo-European pair *Bahasa Malay* and transliterative system *Pin-yin*. Eleven items refer to entertainment, with only *Olympiad* (1961) predating the items in the first Barnhart. Five specify games like *Frisbee golf*, and 3 refer to music as in the rhythm-blues style *Motown* and the disco *Walk*. There are 2 individual items such as *Muppet*.

The 7 items in the drug and chemical category are dated 1966–72. Five are slang expressions naming drugs, as in *dex* and *dolly*, 4 of which are derived from trademarks or tradenames. The other items are *Agent Blue* and *Bute*, a shortened form of *Butazolidin*. (We could have treated the 16 drugs trademarks in this category, but they were more appropriately analyzed as trademarks.) A 5-item soil category is built from the Latin borrowing *-sol*, dated 1971–72 except for *Ultisol* (1976). All are taxonomic groups like *Histosol*.

Last in this onomastic-semantic analysis come the miscellaneous items. The newest are *Super Saver* and *Sun Day* (1978); the earliest, the British robot *Dalek* (1965, from the encyclopedia volume labeled *DA-LEK*). These

items refer to such subjects as communications (*Anik*), weapons (*Backfire*), lamps (*dumet*, *tensor light*), and time (*Coordinated Universal Time*). They also include 2 extended meanings (*granola* and *Seabee* “large ship for loaded barges”) and such items as *Big Look*, *Bloody Maria*, *Fourth Revolution*, and *New Journalism*.

Next we will make a linguistic analysis of our 556 items, which as in the case of the Japanese borrowings and the onomastic items in *6,000 Words*, consist principally of nouns, with 41 adjectives and 12 verbs. Seven of the verbs are functional shifts from nouns, as in *Doppler-shift*; 3 of these are shifted from trademarks like *tannoy* and *Taser*. Three are derivatives employing *-ize*, as in *francicize* (from Canadian French). *Bible-thump* is a back formation from *Bible-thumper*. The twelfth verb provides a new meaning for *walk*, “dance the Walk.”

Of the adjectives, there are new meanings for *Alpine*, *Confucian*, *Nordic*, and *Sicilian*. *Ivorian* (from French) is one of the 6 adjective borrowings; *Anglo*, a functional shift from the noun. Overall, 8 adjectives consist of only a name, as in *Leboyer*; 3 are compounds like *cliometric*. The largest number of adjectives is suffixational—18 derivations and 2 inflected forms (in *dexed* and *Dolbyized*). Eleven derivations contain *-an*, as in *Eblan*, or are variants like *Belizean* or *Giscardian*. Affixations also occur initially, as in the prefixed *anti-Confucian* or 3 items taking a combining form, as in *Afro-Latin*. Last come 6 shortened forms, with 3 abstracted ones like *Franco* (perhaps from *Francophone*), 2 blends like *Frenghish*, and *Tex-Mex*, a compound formed from shortened items.

As there is nothing to be said linguistically about the 34 of the total 503 nouns which have new meanings, they will simply be listed here:

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| agenbite of inwit  | North          |
| Alpinist           | Olympics       |
| Arabist            | Oval Office    |
| Aussie             | paddy          |
| Backfire           | Princeton Plan |
| Beninese           | Seabee         |
| Berlin Wall        | Seven Sisters  |
| Big Apple          | siemens        |
| Big Mac            | Smokey         |
| brownie point      | sociobiology   |
| Checkpoint Charlie | South          |
| connection         | Stickey        |
| dumet              | Third World    |
| granola            | Touch-a-Matic  |
| Motown             | Walk           |
| Mr. Clean          | Yellow Pages   |
| Native American    | Zulu           |

Borrowings account for 63 nouns. These consist of 11 Spanish items, 7 Arabic, 7 French, 4 Italian, 3 Malay, 2 Amharic, 2 Chinese, 2 Hebrew, 2 Hindi, 2 Japanese, and 2 Shona, and single items from 19 other languages except for *Sri Lankan*, which derives from Palí and Singhalese. Thirty-two items are Indo-European, with 23 Italic, 4 Indic, 2 Germanic, and one from each of Celtic, Iranian, and Slavic. Eleven items are Semitic, with another 6 from African and 4 from Amerind languages. There are 5 loan translations (*God's eye*, *Leidenfrost phenomenon*, *Red Brigades*, *Ivorian*, *Phalangist*), one reborrowing (*Bunker*, from *El Bunker*, as taken from English *bunker*), 3 trademarks (Russian *Aminazin*, Spanish *Sindolor*, Korean *Chisanbop* “calculation system”), one plural collective-noun (*Federales*), 3 items that can be made plural by adding *-s* or zero (*Bangladeshi*, *Sahrawi*, *Tasaday*), and 2 compounds formed from English words (*La Plata otter* and *Christingle service*, from *Christmas* + *ingle* “fire,” from Scottish Gaelic + *service*). There are 9 straightforward derivations—6 items with *-an* as in *Belizean*, 2 with *-ization* as in *bumiputraization*, and *Baathism*. Also we find 2 variations—through spelling (var. *Dirgue* and *Dergue*) and shortening (var. *Fatah* and *Al Fatah*).

The remainder of the nouns range from simple items like *Etrog* and the only coining (*Dalek*) to various compounds. Twenty-one of the 43 simplest items consist of an unaffixed, uninflected name like *hartree*. Nineteen others are full, essentially pre-formed units that specify fictional characters like *Dr. Strangelove*, titles like *sexual politics*, or nicknames like *Freddie Mae*. The other 3 items are functional shifts from adjectives—*Gothic*, *Hispanic*, and *Laingian*—which constitute the rest of the 11 functional shifts in the corpus. A subcategory is composed of 21 items shortened from the full forms. Eight of these have been abstracted to items like *Euro*, *Expo*, and *Rasta* (from *Ras Tafari*). Seven are short titles like *Spaceship Earth* (from *Operating Manual for Spaceship Earth*) and *Strangelove*. The other 6 shortenings are nontitles like *feelgood* and *Oriental* (Jew). A final subcategory is composed of 5 items containing only combining forms, as in *Oxisol*.

Besides these 69 simple items, there are 69 complex ones. The first 35 are suffixations like *Bayesian* or suffixed pre-formations like *Archie Bunkerism*. The most frequent suffixes are 8 *-ism* (as in *Moonism*), 4 *-ite* (*Naderite*), 3 *-an* (*Comoran*), 3 *-er* (*West Banker*), and 2 *-ie* (*Auntie*), with 8 other common suffixes used once each. The other 7 items contain a combining form, with 3 *-ology* (*Delphology*), 3 *-ologist* (*Vaticanologist*), and *Mollisol*. Then 12 derivations are constructed from the suffixation of shortened forms, as in *Septembrist*; the suffix used in *dolly* (from *Dolphine*) accounts for 4 items, and there are 3 instances of *-ism*, as in *trilateralism* (from *Trilateral Commission*). *Unionism* is the only noun back-formation, from the adjective *Union-*

ist. To the uninformed, *pomeron* (from *Pomeranchuk theory* + *-on*) and *Halaphone* (from the name of the inventor, Peter Haller) may not be clear without an explanation. Next we find 3 initial combining-forms that account for 12 items—2 *Afro-* as in *Afro-rock*, 9 *Euro-* as in *Eurocommunism*, and *Sinophobia*. *Neo-Pentecostal* constitutes the only prefixation, and *denasserization* illustrates the 3 items containing both prefixation and suffixation. Finally, there are 6 items which will be arbitrarily considered as complex, though they might be analyzed as shortened forms of existing compounds. As the terminal part of the “compound” is intact, *AmerEnglish* (var. *Amero-English*), *Conrail* (i.e., Consolidated Rail), *Demochristian* (Democratic Christian), *Medibank* (medical bank), and *MEDLINE* (MEDLARS line) cannot be analyzed as blends.

Compounding accounts for the remaining 222 nouns exclusive of trademarks, which were presumably consciously constructed and thus have structures so different that they will be analyzed separately. The largest group contains 92 uninflected, unaffixed items composed of Proper Name + Common Noun, as in *Bermuda Triangle*, *Keogh plan*, *Markarian galaxy*, and *Mexicali revenge*. The *-ian* and *-i* of the latter pair are potentially ambiguous, since someone who does not know of the Armenian astronomer B.E. Markarian or of the city Mexicali might classify the items as derivations, as in *Bangladeshi*. Three otherwise structurally identical items are plural—*Balmer lines*, *Heinz bodies*, and *Sullivan Principles*. These 95 items are formed from a large variety of common nouns, of which seemingly highly compoundable nouns like *criterion* and *theorem* occur only once (*Lawson criterion* and *Pomeranchuk theorem*). *Phenomenon*, *plan*, and *principle* occur twice each (as in *Oklo phenomenon*, *Keller plan*, *Haldane principle*), with *virus* occurring in 4 items like *Marburg virus*. A subgroup of 21 items is structurally identical to these 95 compounds, except that the initial word is a common noun and always takes primary rather than an occasional secondary stress. Examples are *Development Decade*, *Mud Man*, and *Pay Board*. Only *Guts Frisbee* contains a plural.

Besides these 116 compounds, a second group consists of 30 items in which the name is suffixed. Thirteen are derivational, as in the *-an* in 9 items like *Cuban sandwich* and *Russian bear* “vodka cocktail,” and in the 4 other suffixes used. The other 17 contain the possessive form of the name in initial position, as in *Cope’s rule*, *Kwok’s disease*, and *von Willebrand’s disease*. A third group contains 22 uninflected, unaffixed items composed of Adjective + Noun (usually Common Noun). Examples are *Common Cause*, *Golden Triangle*, and *open university*. A fourth group contains 13 items differentiated from the previous compounds by stress pattern, where the initial word in the compound takes primary stress, and the terminal word takes tertiary. This

pattern is indicated by the writing of the item as a single word, as in *Dataroute*. All but *Bigfoot* and *Everywoman* of the 13 are composed of Noun + Noun, as in *Koreagate*. Thus there are 181 compounds of the traditional kind.

A process of shortening and/or expansion creates 11 other items. Perhaps simplest are the 6 blends, as in the language pair *Frenghish* and *Yinglish*, *Californicate* (*California* + *fornicate*), *Neorican* and *Nuyorican* (*New York* + *Puerto Rican*), and *Paralympics* (*paraplegic* + *Olympics*). *Gay Lib* and *Tex-Mex* illustrate other kinds of shortening. *White English* and *Aunt Tom* were apparently created by the appropriate replacement of the initial word in the older terms *Black English* and *Uncle Tom*. *Uncle Tomahawk* was evidently formed by the replacement (or expansion) of *Tom* in the latter term.

The sixth group consists of 6 items composed of Noun + Preposition + Noun, of which all but *Jew for Jesus* might be classified in traditional terms as a determiner-less headword that is modified by a prepositional phrase introduced by *of*. Thus we find *Group of 77* and *Gang of Four*, with the headword pluralized when the item is plural, as is the case for the plural items *Friends of the Earth* and *Jaws of Life*.

The last group consists of 24 compounds with embeddings. There are 2 initial embeddings like *State of the World message*. The other 8 initial embeddings are more traditional, as in *Castlerobin bomb* and *Saturday night special*. Three of the 8 items are inflected—*Public Lending Right* and 2 plurals like *Pollutant Standards Index*. The embedding in 6 other items is constructed from paired proper nouns, as in *HerbigHaro object*, *Weinberg-Salam theory*, and *Zollinger-Ellison syndrome*. A seventh item is a shortened form, *Tay-Sachs* (disease). Finally, there are 7 items composed of Word + Compound. Five of these contain an embedded adjective, as in *American Sign Language*. The other 2 have an embedded noun, as in *Papua New Guinean*, which contains the other derivational compound in this group. Capitalization of the items generally prevents ambiguity except in *Aztec two-step*, where unwary readers cannot be sure that *Aztec* is not a creative embedding denoting the people who do the two-step, with unlimited possible creations like *\*Navajo two-step* or even *\*Aztec three-step*. Overall, the onomastic compounds in Barnhart are seldom as structurally ambiguous as nononomastic ones like *beautiful people*, which unwary readers might interpret as “people who are beautiful” and would not be surprised to find the compound *\*pretty people* or *\*beautiful persons*. However, there are numerous onomastic compounds like *Rozelle rule*, where readers must know of Pete Rozelle or the baseball rule named after him, since the item is not self-defining.

We have now analyzed all but 46 trademarks of the total 503 nouns in our



corpus, having treated the other 3 trademarks as borrowings. The 16 items naming drugs look and sound “medical,” with *Quaalude* the most unusual sequence. Eight end in *-n(e)*, as in *Anturane*; 4, in *-l(e)*, as in *Virazole*. Ten are trisyllabic; 4, disyllabic, with *Butazolidin* and *Isoprinosine* the longest. Only *Intal* (from “interference with allergy”) and *sopor* (an originally Latin item meaning “profound or lethargic sleep”) seem to have been chosen in the Madison Avenue tradition, whereas most of the non-drugs trademarks reflect that tradition, as in *Qube* “two-way cable-TV system,” *Taser* “gun that fires electrified darts,” *Pong* “video sports-game,” and *Eskey* “portable ice-chest” (probably a derivative from *Eskimo*). Ten items involve shortening, of which 6 are constructed from a word plus the initial part of another word (as in *Grasstex*, from *grass* + *texture*), and 4 are blends like *Sensurround* “motion-picture sound effect.” Three items are initial derivations like *Ultrasuede* and *Vidifont*. Compounding accounts for 8 items, of which 4 are composed of Noun + Noun, as in *Earth Shoes*. Two other items have that structure, except that the stress pattern is primary — tertiary — soft, as in *Topsider*; the other 2 compounds are *Aquapulse Gun* (Compound + Noun) and *New Smoking Material* (Adjective + Compound). Besides the name *Zamboni*, some of the other trademarks, including several of the drugs ones, may be simple items, except that their unusual phonological structure precludes certain morphemic-analysis.

Excepting the excluded acronyms, some phonological sequences in drugs trademarks, and the variety of blends, the onomastic items in Barnhart do not hold much more of phonological interest. Rhyme obviously influenced the creation of *Delhi belly* and *Tex-Mex*, and *Beeb* is a kind of spelling pronunciation of *BB* in *BBC*. *Muppet* employs a different initial bilabial as an alternate name for the puppets on *Sesame Street*. Finally, the old acronymic nickname *Fannie Mae* “Federal National Mortgage Association” influenced the also partly acronymic trio *Sally Mae* (1972), *Freddie Mae* (1974), and *Ginnie Mae* (1975).

## COMPARISONS AND TOTALS

In conclusion, we will compare our Barnhart corpus with the onomastic items in our Japanese corpus and in *6,000 Words*. There are 246 such items among the 4,881 main entries in *6,000 Words*, or barely 5% of the total, as compared with the 556 of the total 4,526 items in Barnhart, or 12.3%, vs. the 181 of the 592 Japanese items, or 30%. Three of the onomastic items in my expanded Japanese corpus appear in Barnhart, whereas 40 from *6,000 Words* are duplicated there. Besides the 7 duplications that were earlier listed

because they are also repeated in the OED Supplements, the other 33 duplications are as follows:

|                 |                    |                        |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Afghanistanism  | dexie              | Michaelis constant     |
| Alfvén wave     | Dolbyized (adj.)   | Omah                   |
| Alpine (adj.)   | Eurocentric (adj.) | Parsons table          |
| Barcelona chair | Fabry's disease    | Sahel                  |
| bargello        | fettuccine Alfredo | Sasquatch              |
| Bayesian (adj.) | granola            | Saturday night special |
| bedsonia        | Gray Panther       | siemens                |
| beef Wellington | hadal              | Sri Lankan             |
| Bigfoot         | Hilbert space      | stishovite             |
| brownie point   | Hugo               | Tay-Sachs (disease)    |
| dex             | mailgram           | Third World            |

These duplications consist of 5 adjectives (including *Nordic*) and 35 nouns. Their main entries are identical except for the full-form *Tay-Sachs disease* in *6,000 Words* and for the spelling *fettucine Alfredo* in Barnhart, though even the quotation in the Barnhart entry spells the Italian word as *fettuccine*. There are 2 new meanings (*Native American* and *Nordic*) and one trademark (*mailgram*) in common.

The differing parameters preclude a detailed comparison of the 3 corpora, but the following figures are most revealing, with adjustment in the "total" column for duplications:

|                     | Barnhart | <i>6,000 Words</i> | Japanese | total |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-------|
| "people"            | 156      | 119                | 24       | 295   |
| "places"            | 128      | 52                 | 105      | 285   |
| trademarks          | 49       | 4                  | 1        | 53    |
| titles              | 24       | 5                  | 0        | 29    |
| total items         | 556      | 246                | 181      | 940   |
| nouns               | 503      | 212                | 122      | 802   |
| adjectives          | 41       | 31                 | 58       | 125   |
| verbs               | 12       | 3                  | 1        | 16    |
| possessive suffixes | 17       | 17                 | 1        | 34    |
| zero plurals        | 3        | 2                  | 10       | 15    |

Structurally, the Japanese items are the simplest, though the 10 Japanese zero-plurals pose by far the largest grammatical problem for the English language. The Barnhart nouns manifest the greatest variety and complexity, partly because of the trademarks, but the complexity of *Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory* in *6,000 Words* is not matched in the other corpora. The largest number of compounds are composed of Unaffixed Name + Unaffixed Common Noun, with a total of 185 different—92 in Barnhart, 69 in *6,000 Words*, and 30 in the Japanese borrowings. Indeed, 5 compounds like *Parsons table* occur among the 40 duplications in the 2 dictionaries. This

would be the most common structure in our total 940 items, except for the skewing caused by the set of 44 Japanese adjectives like *tokyo*. Our items range in date from the Japanese *Kuge* (1577) to *Anthony dollar* (1979).

Overall, they evince increasing numbers and structural complexity, which, though without a systematic check of the evidently also-numerous onomastic items in the yet-unanalyzed *Barnhart Dictionary of New English since 1963*, will suggest the rich vitality and productivity of proper names in the continuously expanding lexicon of English. It is unfortunate that similar good dictionaries of new words and meanings do not exist for other languages, so that scholars might determine whether the expanding onomastic role observed in English is worldwide or at least a common phenomenon, or is a rather singular phenomenon confined to internationally used languages like English.

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