COMMON ACRONYM WORDS

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As computerized word lists become readily available to the logologist, many of the previously difficult problems that have filled the pages of Word Ways become trivial. It is therefore interesting to begin researching problems that cannot be solved with word lists. A dictionary provides four pieces of information about a word: spelling, pronunciation, etymology and meaning. This suggests three types of problems for systematic logological research, in ascending order of difficulty: pronunciation (homophones, refractory rhymes, syllables, etc.), etymology (this article) and meaning (homographs, autantonyms, contronyms, etc.). Although these topics have appeared in Word Ways, they have not received the kind of systematic treatment accorded spelling.

As a step in the right direction, I now attempt to answer the following question: "What acronyms have become common English words?" I define a common English word to be a word that appears uncapitalized in Merriam-Webster's Ninth Collegiate Dictionary. The Ninth defines an acronym as "a word formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive parts or major parts of a compound term." Note that a blend is "a word produced by combining other words or parts of words." Therefore, every acronym is a blend but no vice versa. However, blends usually are constructed from phonemes, while quality acronyms are constructed from initials.

Since I do not yet have access to a computerized dictionary complete with etymologies, and I am too lazy to scan all 160,000 entries in the Ninth, I needed a method. After much experimentation, I noticed that the word "acronym" was coined in 1943. In fact, in the Second Edition of the New International, such words are called "acrostics." This implies that most acronyms were formed since the turn of the century, and can be located by scanning the addenda to the various Merriam-Webster dictionaries. My other method was to ask members of the National Puzzlers League; I received help notably from Eric Albert, Philip Cohen and Murray Pearce.

Entries in the following table include the year in which they first entered the language (according to the Ninth), and the Merriam-Webster dictionary that first contains them. The following symbols are used:

- NII New International (1909)
- NII+ New Words section of the New International (1931)
- NI2 New International, Second Edition (1934)
- NI2+ Addendum section of the Second (1959, same as 1954)

NI3 Third New International (1961)

12W 12,000 Words (separately published addendum to the Third.

1986)

9C Ninth New Collegiate (1986)

Quality Acronyms

asdic Anti-Submarine Detection Investigation Committee (1940, NI2+)

Distant Early Warning (1953, 9C) dew

DihydrOxyPhenylAlanine (1917, NI3) dopa

Freaks + Irregulars + Defects + Oddities (1966, 12W) fido

Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation (1957, laser

NI3)

Light Detection And Ranging (1963, 12W) lidar

Microwave Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation maser

(1955, NI3)

nitinol NIckel + TIn + Naval Ordnance Laboratory (1968, 12W)

RAdio Detection And Ranging (ca.1941, NI2+) radar

Roentgen Equivalent Man (1947, NI3) rem

Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus (1952, NI3) scuba

Situation Normal -- All Fucked (Fouled) Up (ca.1940, NI2+) snafu SOund Fixing And Ranging (1946, NI2+) sofar

SOund NAvigation Ranging (1945, NI2+) sonar

Tri-Ethylene Phosphor-Amide (1953, 12W) tepa

Zone Improvement Plan (1963, 12W) zip

Blends That Technically Are Also Acronyms

ALuminum + NIckel + CObalt (1935, NI2+) alnico

boff Box Office (1946, NI3)

CERAMic Alloy (ca.1948, NI2+) ceramal

CERamic METal (1948, NI2+) cermet

COMmunist SYMPathizer (ca.1961, 12W) comsymp

cyborg CYBernetic ORGanism (ca.1962, 12W)

ELementary school + High school (1948, 12W) elhi

gox Gaseous OXygen (1959, 9C)

hela HElen LAne (1953, 12W)

LINear ACcelerator (1950, 12W) linac

loran LOng-RAnge Navigation (ca.1932,NI2+)

lox Liquid OXygen (1923, 9C)

MASs COncentration (1968, 12W) mascon

MAXImum + MINimum (1951, 12W) maximin

minimax MINImum + MAXimum (1918, 12W)

MOdulator + DEModulator (ca.1952, 12W) modem

motocross MOTOr + CROSS-country (1951, 12W)

NAphthenic and PALMitic acids (1942, NI2+) napalm

parsec PARallax SECond (ca.1913, NI1+)

SELf-SYNchronizing (1936, NI2+) selsyn

SHOrt-RAnge Navigation (ca. 1932, NI2+) shoran

silvex SILVa + EXterminator (1961, 12W)

sitcom SITuation COMedy (1965, 12W)

teleran TELEvision-RAdar Navigation (1946, NI2+)

telex TELeprinter EXchange (ca.1943, 12W)

Acronyms From Other Languages

agitprop AGITatsiya + PROPaganda (Russian, ca.1926, NI2+)

flak FLiegerAbwehrKanonen (German, 1938, NI2+) gestapo GEheime STAatsPOlizei (German, 1934, NI2+)

gulag Glavnoe Upravlenie ispravitel'notrudovykh LAGerei (Russian,

1974, 12W)

moped MOtor + PEDal (Swedish, ca.1955, 12W)

sambo SAMozashchita Bez Oruzhiya (Russian, 1972, 12W)

Near Misses

athodyd Aero-THermODYnamic Duct (1945, NI2+) - blend

awol Absent WithOut Leave (1919, NI2+) - usually capitalized

benday BENjamin DAY (1903, NI1+) - blend

deet Di-Ethyl Tolumide (1962, 12W) - pronunciation of D.E.T.

hi-fi HIgh Fidelity (1948, NI2+) - hyphenated

ibuprofen Iso-BUtyl PROpionic PHENyl (12W) - PH pronounced f jeep General Purpose (1940, NI2+) - pronunciation of G.P.

op-ed OPposite EDitorial (1970, 12W) - hyphenated

nazi NAtionalsoZIalist(German, 1930) - shorten & alter

sci-fi SCIence FIction (1955, 12W) - hyphenated

siloxane SILicon + OXygen + methANE (1922, NI3) - blend

tokamak TOroidskaja KAmera MAGneticheskaja (Russian, 1965, 12W) -

G pronounced k

veep Vice President (1940, NI2+) - pronunciation of V.P.

Acronyms That Should Be In Webster's Ninth

biopic BIOgraphical PICture (12W) fifo First In, First Out (NI2+) lifo Last In, First Out (NI2+)

quango QUAsi-Non Governmental Organization (12W)

shazam Solomon Hercules Atlas Zeus Achilles Mercury (12W)

tacan TACtical Air Navigation (12W)

Supposed Acronyms

posh Port Out Starboard Home

tip To Insure (should be Ensure) Politeness (or Promptness)