## 2019 DAVIS COUNTY FINAL SPELLING BEE

## APRIL 10, NORTHRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL

STUDY GUIDE


## Welcome to the Davis Clipper Spelling Bee!

This study guide will provide you with both a list of words to study, as well as explanations for what different languages bring to the spelling of words. Good spellers are often good readers, to prepare for the big bee, read and study as much as you can. Not only study the words in this guide, but go online to different spelling Web sites that will give you more hints on language of origin, spelling rules, commonly misspelled words, and practice your spelling in front of other people so that you know you are speaking clearly and slowly.

In order to increase your vocabulary, when you find words that you are not familiar with, you are encouraged to look up those words in the dictionary. This will greatly help you prepare and learn, not just memorize.

The first few rounds of the Davis Clipper final spelling bee will be words you are familiar with from this study guide. As the rounds progress, however, we will begin using words that you may not be familiar with, words that are not included in this guide. It is your responsibility to understand the word to the best of your ability before you begin to spell. Remember to ask questions in order to help you understand the word, such as definition, alternate pronunciations, it's part of speech, language of origin, and the use of the word in a sentence.

Good luck and good spelling!

## Words fiom Lailin

 No language has been more influential in the development of English than Latin. Historically, Latin has also been the language of culture, religion, education, and science in the Western world. It is still used today, often to name newly discovered species of plants and animals or to form some compound words in various scientific and technological fields.
## Spelling Tips for Latin Words

1 A difficult thing to remember about words from Latin is whether an internal consonant (like rr in interrupt) is doubled. To help you remember the correct spelling, try to remember related words all together (like interrupt with interruption and necessary with necessity).
2 The \ül sound (as in ooze) is nearly always spelled with a u in words from Latin. It typically follows a \d\, \j\, <br>\, |r\} or \backslash s \backslash sound. After other consonants, this sound normally becomes \yü〉 (as in bugle, refugee, and meticulous).
3 Be cautious of words like crescent in which the $\backslash s \backslash$ sound is spelled with sc in words from Latin. Other examples include visceral, discern, and discipline.
4 When you hear within a word from Latin the \s\ sound followed by any of the sounds of e (long, short, or schwa), there is a possibility that the $\backslash s \backslash$ sound is spelled with c as in exacerbate, access, adjacent, condolences, facetious, and necessary.
5 The letter $i$ is a vowel often used to connect two Latin word elements. If the connecting vowel sound is a schwa ( $|\mathrm{b}|$ ) and you must guess at the spelling of this sound, the letter i might be a good guess (as in carnivore and herbivore).
6 The letter k rarely appears in words from Latin, and its sound is nearly always represented by c as in canary, prosaic and canine.
7 The letter x often gets the pronunciation $\operatorname{lgz}$ in words from Latin, as in exacerbate and exuberant.
8 The combination ious ends many adjectives of Latin origin. When the consonant that precedes ious is cor $t$, the sound of the final syllable is \shus as in precocious, facetious, ostentatious and pernicious.

## Latin Words

| incredible | peculiar | obstinate | conjecture |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| electoral | placid | access | percolate |
| maculated | condolences | plausible | accurate |
| benefactor | postmortem | formidable | tenuous |
| candidate | redundancy | ventilator | simile |
| predicate | affectation | benevolent | meticulous |


| implement | nasal | equilateral | burglar |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| aggression | despicable | dejected | fungus |
| interruption | impetuous | humble | abominable |
| alliteration | fugitive | fastidious | vestibule |
| amicable | trajectory | vaccination | stylus |
| lucid | gregarious | ambiguity | tolerable |
| militia | pulpit | irritate | relevant |
| curriculum | aqueduct | quotient | delicacy |
| foliate | ardent | stalker | evolution |
| stimulation | ambivalent | resonate | operating |
| sponsorship | convivial | jovial | vacuum |
| painful | nimbus | itinerant | wobbling |
| establishment | prone | crescent | lunatic |
| abdomen | atrocity | agenda | debilitate |
| facsimile | languid | mundane | perturb |
| renegade | succumb | tentative | mediocre |
| magnanimous | filament | herbivore | mercurial |
| providence | discern | rupture | prescription |
| prerogative | vernacular | pernicious | veracious |
| efficacy | innocuous | exacerbate | infinitesimal |
| ameliorate | facetious | commensurate | belligerent |

## WOROMS \{ronn Greeht The words in this list are related to words that were

 used 2500 years ago! English gets an important part of its vocabulary from the language of ancient Greece. Classical Greek, as it is called, is quite different from, but closely related to the language spoken in Greece today. The ancient Greeks provided the foundation for many important ways of looking at the world and for living in society that are still important today; that is one reason their language has remained so influential. It is still used today, for example, when scientist need a word to describe something newly created or discovered.
## Spelling Tips for Greek Words

1. In a few words from Greek, e appears at the end of a word and has long e sound \ē\: Some examples are acme, apostrophe, and hyperbole.
2. A $\mathrm{k} \mid$ sound in English often represents a sound from Greek that we don't actually use, and the most common spelling of this sound in English is ch: See anachronism, arachnid, character, chronic, chronology, dichotomy, hierarchy, matriarch, melancholy, notochord, patriarch, synchronous, and tachometer.
3. The most frequent sound that $y$ gets in words from Greek is short $i$ (lil) as in Calypso, cryptic, cynical, dyslexia, eponym, homonym, polymer, synchronous, synergy, synonym, synopsis, and syntax.
4. A long $i$ sound ( $\backslash \backslash \backslash)$ in a word that comes from Greek is sometimes represented by $y$, especially after $h$ as in dynamic, hydraulic, hydrology, hyperbole, hyphen, and hypothesis.
5. The Greek letter called phi (pronounced \fi<br>), even though its sound is exactly the same as English $f$, almost always appears as $p h$ in words from Greek. Consider, for example: apostrophe, diphthong, ephemeral, epiphany, euphemism, hyphen, metamorphosis, metaphor, phenomenon, philanthropy, spherical, topography, and zephyr. These words are only a sample: Hundreds of words in English derived from Greek show this spelling.
6. The letter $o$ is the vowel most often used to connect two Greek word elements. If the connecting vowel sound is a schwa ( $\mid$ | $\mid$ as in xylophone, notochord, and ergonomic and you must guess at the spelling of this sound, the letter $o$ is a good guess. The non-study-list words hypnotist, geometric, and electrolyte are among the many, many words made of Greek word elements connected by o.
7. The (l) sound is always spelled with $g$ in words from Greek. No $j$ appears in any of the words in this list.
8. A schwa in words from Greek is occasionally spelled with $y$ : See analysis, etymology, misogynist, odyssey, and zephyr.

Greek Words

| lethargy | eulogy | dyslexia | abacus |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| android | homonym | synergy | pragmatic |
| adamant | bombastic | phenomenon | metaphor |


| enthusiasm | antibiotic | spherical | tragic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| athlete | automation | myriad | phobic |
| hippopotamus | chronic | dynamic | polymer |
| eclectic | hydraulic | monotonous | narcoleptic |
| melancholy | utopia | idyllic | topography |
| orthodox | semantics | amnesia | tachometer |
| aristocracy | thesaurus | philanthropy | protein |
| cholesterol | peripheral | democracy | rhinoceros |
| patriarch | criterion | strategy | hyphen |
| character | acronym | tropical | autopsy |
| isobar | paradox | matriarch | pyre |
| asterisk | synchronous | endemic | nemesis |
| periscope | metabolize | analysis | angelic |
| stoic | eponym | charismatic | zoology |
| chronology | parabolic | agnostic | demotic |
| protagonist | diagnosis | cosmos | sarcasm |
| acrobat | cemetery | cynicism | planet |
| dinosaur | galaxy | marathon | marmalade |
| music | panic | arachnid | metamorphosis |
| dichotomy | misogynist | euphemism | hyperbole |
| anomaly | anachronism | dactylology | paradigm |
| zephyr | iridology | nautical | pathology |

## Words ifom Arable

Arabic words have come into English in two different ways. Relatively few, in more modern times, have made the jump directly. In these instances, Arabic had a name for something that was either unknown in English or lacked a name. The more frequent route of Arabic words into English was in previous eras, often traveling through other languages on the way. For that reason the spelling of Arabic words in English is not consistent. Nevertheless, there are a few clues that you can watch out for.

## Spelling Tips for Arabic Words

1. Double consonants are often seen in words from Arabic. More often than not, they occur in the middle of a word as in mummy, cotton, and henna. When they are at the end of a word (albatross or tariff), this is usually because of the spelling conventions of English or some other language that the word passed through to get here.
2. Note how many words on this list begin with al; this spelling can be traced to the definite article al ("the") in Arabic, which sometimes gets borrowed along with a word. Most of the time the spelling is al in English, but not el in elixir.
3. A long sound (\ḕ) at the end of an Arabic word is often spelled with $i$ as in safari but may also be spelled with $y$ as in alchemy.
4. The schwa sound (|b|) at the end of an Arabic word is usually spelled with $a$ as in henna, tuna, algebra, and alfalfa.
5. The Arabic alphabet has 28 letters, and among these are letters that represent half a dozen sounds that do not even exist in English. Thus, when a word crosses over from Arabic to English, there is always a compromise about how it will be spelled and pronounced, which sometimes results in inconsistencies. Some English consonants have to do double or triple duty, representing various sounds in Arabic that native speakers of English don't make.
6. A typical word in Arabic has three consonant sounds, with or without vowels between them: gazelle, safari, talc, and carafe are typical examples.

## Arabic Words

| arabesque | guitar | mosque | arsenal |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| azure | adobe | borax | hazard |
| Islamic | tuna | zenith | sultan |
| admiral | giraffe | safari | henna |
| artichoke | mattress | imam | sequin |
| elixir | alcohol | algebra | mohair |
| mummy | saffron | tariff | talc |


| gazelle | alcove | ghoul | alchemy |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| apricot | crimson | massage | hummus |
| albatross | garble | tarragon | candy |
| gauze | jar | julep | tangerine |
| garbage | orange | spinach | sugar |
| muslin | camphor | algorithm | minaret |
| carafe | marzipan | alcazar | lemon |

## Words fiom Alian Languages

When English-speaking people--mainly
British—began to trade with the Indian subcontinent and the Far East, it was necessary to find words for many things never before encountered, whether foods, plants, animals, clothing, or events. Many words that were borrowed from Asian languages as a result of trade have become well established in English, and the process continues today. It is difficult to find reliable patterns to help you spell these words because they were borrowed at different times by different people.

## Spelling Tip for words from Asian Languages

1 Most of the words from various Asian languages were introduced into English by people who spoke English. Therefore, an approach that you might find useful is to simply spell the word the way you would spell it if you were hearing it for the first time. In other words, use the letters you would use if the spelling were completely up to you!
2 The long e sound $\backslash \bar{e} \backslash$ is spelled ee in dungaree and rupee.

## Words from Asian Languages

| nirvana | rupee | dungaree | guru |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| juggernaut | bungalow | tandoori | yeti |
| shampoo | gunnysack | seersucker | typhoon |
| chutney | jungle | bamboo | yamen |
| cushy | bangle | karma | pundit |
| cummerbund | loot | jackal | oolong |
| catsup | ginseng | kowtow | rickshaw |
| lychee | soy | basmati | gingham |
| batik | Buddha | gung-ho | yin |

## Words fiom Japanese

Japanese is a relative latecomer among the languages that have influenced English, making it a welcome language of origin for spellers: Recently borrowed words are spelled more consistently that are those from languages that English has been borrowing from for centuries. Japanese is written in English according to the sound of Japanese words and is not influenced by the Japanese writing system, which uses symbols for words rather than letters.

## Spelling Tips for Japanese Words

1. A long e sound ( $(\overline{\mathrm{e}} \mid)$ is very common at the end of Japanese words and is usually spelled with $i$ such as in sushi, teriyaki, wasabi, and several other words on the list.
2. Be careful, however, of some Japanese words in which long e is spelled simply with e as in karate and karaoke.
3. An (lül) sound is also a common way to end Japanese words and is spelled with $u$ as in haiku, tofu, and kudzu.
4. Long $o$ ( $\overline{\mathrm{O}} \backslash$ ) at the end of a word from Japanese is spelled with $o$ as in honcho, mikado, and sumo.
5. A long a sound (lā<br>) heard in geisha is spelled ei in some words from Japanese.

## Japanese Words

| haiku | ramen | sukiyaki | koi |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| futon | kudzu | ninja | samurai |
| Mikado | banzai | sushi | teriyaki |
| hibachi | sumo | tofu | sashimi |
| origami | honcho | shogun | tsunami |
| geisha | sayonara | miso | kimono |
| karaoke | sake | emoji | shiatsu |
| wasabi | karate | judo | zen |
| karaoke | tycoon | Kabuki | issei |

## Wordsifiom Freneh

Before the Modern English that we speak today was fully settled, the French of the Middle Ages-a direct offshoot of Latin-was widely spoken in the British Isles, as a result of the conquest of Britain by France in 1066. English is so rich in vocabulary today partly because we often have words with similar or overlapping meanings. For example, we may call the animal a hog (Old English), but the meat it produces is pork (from French).

Today, English words with French credentials are everywhere in English. Our pronunciation of vowels and consonants is quite different from the modern French of today, but there are many consistent spelling patterns that can help us make an educated guess about how to spell words that come from French.

## Spelling Tips for French words

1 French nearly always spells the \sh $\backslash$ sound with $c h$, and this spelling of the sound is very common in words from French. Chagrin, chauvinism, and crochet are examples.
2 A word from French ending with a stressed let\is usually spelled with ette as in croquette and layette.
3 A long a sound (lā<br>) at the end of a word from French can be spelled a number of ways. One of the more common ways, though, is with the et as in cachet, crochet, and croquet.
4 A somewhat unfamiliar way to spell long a (lā<br>) as the end of a word from French is with er as in one pronunciation of foyer.
5 A long e sound (\ē̄) at the end of a word from French can be spelled with ie as in prairie and sortie.
6 Words ending with an läzh\sound are common in French. This sound is spelled age as in collage, mirage, dressage, garage, and barrage.
$7 \mathrm{~A} \backslash \mathrm{k} \backslash$ sound at the end of a word from French is often spelled que as in mystique, boutique, and physique.
8 When the $\backslash \mathrm{sh} \backslash$ sound occurs as the end of a word from French, there is nearly always a silent $e$ that follows it, as in gauche and quiche.
9 Words ending with an läd $\backslash$ sound are common in French. This sound is spelled ade as in fusillade.
10 French speakers have a number of vowels that English speakers modify in pronunciation. Our way of pronouncing the French aise (pronounced lez\ in French) is usually lāzl.
11 French has many different vowel sounds and diphthongs that are distinctly French, but it has only the same 26 letters to spell them with that English has. Therefore, French relies on certain combinations of vowels and consonants when spelling to show what vowel sound is meant. When pronounced in English, many of these sounds are simplified. The result is that many different English spellings stand for the same sound in French words.

## French Words

| absurd | denture | warranty | effigy |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| bureaucracy | prairie | crochet | enclave |
| mascot | capillary | altruism | sustain |
| ballet | miraculously | centrifuge | napkin |
| cognizance | pedicure | romantic | peloton |
| chagrin | sojourner | barrage | torrential |
| layette | matinee | parliament | gorgeous |
| mirage | magician | orientation | chaplain |
| pastel | pacifism | ratchet | denim |
| manicure | prowess | pomade | menu |
| harass | boutique | pistol | plateau |
| etiquette | sabotage | dentist | coupon |
| maneuver | rectangle | debris | debacle |
| restaurant | queue | ambulance | detour |
| rapport | genre | lieutenant | repertoire |
| camouflage | farouche | sangfroid | rendezvous |
| saboteur | renaissance | raconteur | faux pas |

## Words from German

English and German are in the same language family, and because of that you might expect that they would look more like each other than they do! While many words of German origin in English have some telltale signs, others have been anglicized (made to look and sound more English). Therefore, you might not know at first glance where they came from. Most English borrowings from German happened relatively early in the history of English, but occasionally there are new arrivals. These tend to become English with fewer spelling changes than the early borrowings did.

## Spelling Tips for German words

1. Don't stay away from consonant clusters! German words often have combinations of three or more consonants that don't occur in thoroughly English words. Examples include gst in angst, schn in schnauzer, and nschl in anschluss.
2. A $\backslash k \backslash$ sound in a word from German is usually spelled with a $k$ at the beginning of the word or syllable (as in einkorn, kitsch, and kuchen) and often with a ck at the end of a word or syllable (as in glockenspiel and rucksack).
3. A long i sound usually has the spelling ei in words from German, and in fräulein, Meistersinger, and several other words in the list.
4. The \ff sound, especially at the beginning of a word, is sometimes spelled with avin German words as in vorlage.
5. The letter z is far more common in German that in English. Note that its pronunciation is not usually the same as the English $\backslash z \backslash$. When it follows a $t$, which is common, the pronunciation is $\backslash s \backslash$ as in spritz, pretzel, and seltzer.
6. The \sh\sound in words of German origin is usually spelled sch, whether at the beginning or end of a word or syllable. In schottische, you get it in both places.
7. A long e sound (\ḕ) usually has the spelling ie in words from German, as in blitzkrieg.
8. The letter w is properly pronounced as a \v in German, as you hear in one pronunciation of edelweiss. Many German words, however, have become so anglicized that this pronunciation has vanished. Most Americans, for example, say "bratwurst" not "bratvurst."

## German words

| angst | schnauzer | mourn | garnishee |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| pretzel | wanderlust | knapsack | harbinger |
| belfry | existential | poltergeist | liverwurst |
| waltz | lederhosen | feldspar | dachshund |
| seltzer | noodle | autobahn | streusel |


| bratwurst | polypeptide | sauerbraten | spareribs |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| eiderdown | pumpernickel | verboten | rucksack |
| strudel | umlaut | hamster | prattle |
| Neanderthal | delicatessen | zeppelin | lager |
| fest | kindergarten | glockenspiel | haversack |
| edelweiss | Rottweiler | gesundheit | kraut (cabbage) |

## Words ifim Slavic Languages

 Many people in Eastern Europe and Asia speak a Slavic language such as Czech, Ukrainian, Croatian, or Bulgarian. Some words of Slavic origin that have made their way into English traveled through another language first, reflecting the fact that contacts between English-speaking and Slavic-speaking cultures have not always been direct.
## Slavic Words

| gulag | tundra | vampire | parka |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Permian | sputnik | Slav | knish |
| robot | glasnost | cravat | samovar |
| paprika | Kremlin | sable | Soviet |
| troika | kasha | mammoth | nebbish |
| polka | Siberian | Bolshevik | slave |
| shaman | beluga | borscht | bagel |
| kibitz | kosher | lox | latke |
| kielbasa | apparatchik | mazel tov | babushka |

## Words sfom Duth

Like German, Dutch is a member of the same language family as English: the Germanic family. Many of the original European settlers in North America came from the country that later became the Netherlands, and those early settlers were one of the sources of Dutch words in American English today.

1. A typical Dutch word in English is often a hybrid. It gives some clues to its Dutch origins either in sound or spelling, but it has also been made more English-friendly as a result of spending years on the tongues and pens of English speakers. When you hear "Dutch origin," the best bet to start with is just to spell the word as it sounds. But be on the lookout for unusual vowel-sound spellings such as those you see in furlough and maelstrom.

## Dutch Words

| walrus | waffle | splice | boulevard |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| crimp | wiseacre | trawl | caboose |
| uproar | stipple | frolic | bundle |
| school | bruin | skipper | spoor |
| cockatoo | howitzer | floss | easel |
| decoy | beleaguer | gulden | ravel |
| cruiser | wainscot | holster | gruff |
| buckwheat | bluff | grabble | blister |
| harpoon | yacht | hustle | scum |
| furlough | landscaped | trek | excise |
| bowery | beackish | waft | scrabble |
| aloof | dock | hooky | freight |
| elope | luck | nasty | cricket |
| golf | scone | slurp | kink |
| landscape | apartheid | pickle |  |
| pump | maelstrom | bnack |  |

## WORAS From Old English

Old English was the language spoken in Britain before the French arrived in 1066. If you could listen to a conversation in Old English, you would probably be scratching your head a lot. A few of the words would make sense, but most of them wouldn't. Like plants and animals, languages evolve-keeping the things that they find useful, discarding others, and picking up new things along the way. This study list represents some of the real success stories in English: words coined long ago that have not lost their usefulness over dozens of generations.

## Spelling Tips for Old English Words

1. Old English likes double consonants following short vowels, especially if the vowel is in a stressed syllable. Examples include quell, paddock, mattock, sallow, fennel, hassock, and errand.
2. A long a sound (lā<br>) at the end of an Old English word is often spelled ay as in belay.
3. Long e (\ē<br>) at the end of an adjective or adverb from Old English is nearly always spelled with y. Examples of this include dreary, watery, windily, fiery, creepy, daily, stringy, timely, and womanly.
4. Long o (\ō<br>) at the end of Old English words is typically spelled with ow as in sallow. By contrast, a long o at the end of a word in many languages that English has borrowed from is simply spelled with o.
5. When the syllable \sall ends an Old English word, it is nearly always spelled stle, with the $t$ being silent. The only common exception to this rule is pestle, which some people pronounce with the $t$.
6. Silent gh after a vowel is common in Old English words, as in slaughter. Silent gh usually appears after i in words like plight (not on the study list) and nightingale, and it signals that the vowel is pronounced $\backslash \bar{T}\rangle$.
7. The vowel combination oa in Old English words is nearly always pronounced as long o (lōl) as in loam and goatee.

## Old English Words, Middle English Words

| bequeath | nostril | forlorn | creepy |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| barrow | abide | quiver | radical |
| dearth | bachelor | daily | doughtily |
| bower | slaughter | barley | broadleaf |
| earwig | gospel | stringy | welfare |
| furlong | hassock | workmanship | anvil |
| keen | linseed | orchard | mongrel |


| goatee | hearth | timely | fennel |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| girth | behoove | perpetual | maggot |
| knave | wretched | teachable | purchase |
| mermaid | reckless | fathom | errand |
| among | conceited | decaffeinate | mileage |
| guise | hemorrhage | jargon | lavender |
| whirlpool | misinterpret | womanly | nestle |
| hue | singe | revitalize | aspen |
| worrisome | learned | threshold | sorrel |
| cleanser | hundredth | dealership | dairy |
| dreary | brine | rambunctious | writhe |
| gristle | stalwart | shriveled | plenshel |

## Whords Firom New World Ienguages

The people of the tribes and nations who lived in the New World before the arrival of European explorers were like people everywhere: They had a name for everything! Often, the language of the newly arrived people simply absorbed the native term, imposing changes on it that would make it fit in better with the newcomers' language. Some of these terms jumped directly to English from a native language. Others traveled through some other language along the way. Though Hawaiian isn't a true New World language, it is included here because Hawaii is now a part of the United States.

## Spelling Tips for Words From New World Languages

1. Remember that words settling down in English are often spelled according to English word patterns. If you're completely unsure of how to spell a word from a New World language, you can try just "sounding it out." This strategy would work for hurricane, muskrat, wigwam, and several other words on the list.
2. Take note of the language(s) a word may have traveled through on its way to English, for the path to English often gives a clue about spelling. For example, if it had been up to an English speaker, the \ü\ sound at the end of caribou would probably have been spelled oo; but the influence of French gives us the current spelling, because French usually spells this sound ou.
3. Coyote shows evidence of having passed through Spanish on its way to English: The voiced final e is typical of Spanish words. Another example from this list is tamale.
4. Remember what folk etymology is? Words that entered English from New World languages were prime candidates for this process. If parts of a native word sounded familiar, they were often spelled by the settlers in a familiar way, as in woodchuck. Muskrat is also probably a result of folk etymology.

## Words from New World Languages

| totem | iguana | ketosis | hurricane |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| woodchuck | cacao | chocolate | wigwam |
| thoroughbred | mortarboard | jerky | conservatism |
| make-believe | puma | muskrat | varmint |
| demolition | midget | skepticism | complexity |
| westerner | skillfully | isolation | aerodynamic |
| tomato | hominy | adept | pampas |
| jeggings | self-appointed | petunia | wolverine |
| toucan |  |  | chipotle |


| cashew | vegetarianism | tangelo | upheaval |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| sextuplet | humongous | hydroplane | smattering |
| cheeseball | shoplifting | crowdfunding | dartboard |
| opossum | persimmon | curmudgeon | quinine |
| luau | mahi mahi | ipecac | inconceivable |

## Words from International Scientific Vocabulary

radon cauterize brachium calendula

Eponyms are words based on a person's or character's name. Sometimes the person's name and the word are exactly the same and the word simply takes on a new meaning. In other cases the person's name is slightly changed. When this happens, the stressed syllable of the new word can also change and you won't always recognize the origin, which might be a somewhat familiar name. Take, for example, gardenia. It's really just a man's name (Alexander Garden) with the plant-naming suffix -ia. In fact, all of the words in this list that end with ia are names for plants are based on the last names of botanists.

## Eponyms

| praline | Newton | tantalize | macadamia |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| gardenia | mentor | quisling | angstrom |
| magnolia | salmonella | melba | Kelvin |
| boysenberry | jodhpurs | Samaritan | shrapnel |
| zinnia | vulcanize | yahoo | begonia |
| poinsettia | Frankenstein | saxophone | Dracula |
| diesel | ampere | pasteurize | guillotine |
| Kleenex | atlas | boycott | braille |
| cardigan | chauvinist | derby | guppy |
| Hoover | Jacuzzi | leotard | mentor |
| Morphine | nicotine | panic | pasteurization |
| Sandwich | silhouette | volt | watt |
| forsythia | Esperanto | Fahrenheit | narcissistic |

## Wordis fiom Mivilen

English vocabulary owes Italian a big debt in two categories that provide a lot of enjoyment for many people; music and food. During the $17^{\text {th }}$ century, when the idea first started catching on of giving some instructions to performers of musical scores, many of the important composers were Italian-and it was natural for them to use their own language. The result is that the standard terms for musical expression today are Italian. Many Italian food terms made their way into American English particularly as a result of $19^{\text {th }}$-century immigration.

## Spelling Tips for Italian Words

1. Long $e$ (lḕ) at the end of a word from Italian is usually spelled with $i$ as in confetti, graffiti, zucchini, and many other words on the list. In Italian, the final $i$ usually indicates a plural form. This is not always true, however, of Italian words in English
2. Long $o$ ( $\backslash \bar{\circ} \backslash)$ at the end of an Italian word is spelled with $o$ as in incognito, vibrato, stucco, virtuoso, concerto, and many other words on the list.
3. A long e sound (lḕ) at the end of a word from Italian can be spelled with $e$ as in provolone and finale, although this spelling of the sound is less common than $i$ (see tip 1).
4. The \sh\ sound has various spellings in words from Italian; a spelling it usually doesn't have is sh! It can be spelled sc as in crescendo or ch as in charlatan and pistachio. The spelling of the \sh\sound in capricious is also seen in words that come from Latin-the ancestral language of Italian.
5. The $\backslash \mathrm{k} \backslash$ sound can be spelled cc when it comes before long $o$ ( $(\overline{0} \backslash)$ as in stucco or when it comes before lä $\backslash$ as in staccato.
6. Another Italian spelling of $\backslash \mathrm{k} \backslash$ is ch as in scherzo.
7. The sound $\backslash \bar{e}-n \overline{ } \backslash$ common at the end of Italian words (it forms diminutives), is usually spelled ini.
8. The double consonant $z z$ is typically pronounced $\backslash t s \backslash$ in words from Italian, as in paparazzo.

Italian Words

| staccato | parapet | virtuoso | pesto |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ballot | falsetto | harmonica | ravioli |
| confetti | ditto | sonata | bambino |
| semolina | provolone | bravura | salami |
| influenza | extravaganza | fresco | Parmesan |
| cavalry | scampi | stucco | credenza |
| piazza | inferno | finale | vibrato |


| cameo | contraband | fiasco | bandit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| cadenza | gondola | ballerina | pastel |
| rotunda | malaria | spaghetti | alarm |
| cauliflower | grotto | balcony | antipasto |
| cantata | galleria | harpsichord | concerto |
| incognito | regatta | allegro | macaroni |
| vendetta | crescendo | palmetto | carnival |
| mascara | portfolio | piccolo | graffiti |
| broccoli | soda | espresso | coffee |
| pistachio | scalpel | opera | caliber |
| lagoon | gallery | torso | volcano |
| carpet | prosciutto | grotesque | archipelago |
| charlatan | segue | novel | scenario |
| adagio |  |  | maraschino |
| capricious |  |  |  |

## Wonds from Spanish

England and Spain had some opportunities for word exchanges through war and trade. The real crossroads for Spanish and English, however, has been North America, starting as early as the $15^{\text {th }}$ century when Spanish explorers first came to the New World. This crossroads is as busy today as ever, for Spanish is the second-most frequently spoken language in the United States. Because of the long border we share with Mexico and the large number of Americans whose origins go back eventually to Mexico, American English has many words that come directly from Mexican Spanish.

## Spelling Tips for Spanish Words

1. The good news about words from Spanish is that they are often spelled the way they sound. There is no need to throw in any silent letters in most cases.
2. A long o sound ( $\mid \overline{0} \backslash$ ) at the end of a word is often a mark of Spanish origin, and it is nearly always spelled simply with o as in embargo and many other words in this list.
3. A long e sound ( $\backslash \bar{e} \backslash)$ at the end of a word of Spanish origin is usually spelled with $i$ as in mariachi.
4. The $\backslash \mathrm{k} \backslash$ sound is sometimes spelled with $q u$ in words of Spanish origin. This is especially true when the vowel sound that follows is long a (lā<br>) long e (\ē<br>), or short $i$ ( $(\mathrm{i} \backslash)$. Quesadilla is an example from our list.
5. It is much more common for the $\backslash k \backslash$ sound to be spelled with $c$ in words of Spanish origin. This is almost invariable when the vowel sound that follows is a schwa (Ъゝ) as in canasta, short a (la<br>) as in castanets, or long o (lōl) as in flamenco and junco.
6. A schwa at the end of a word from Spanish is very common and is usually spelled with a as in bonanza, canasta, and several other words in the list.
7. The combination I/ in Spanish words is traditionally treated as a single letter and is pronounced as consonant ( $\mid \mathrm{y} \backslash)$ in American Spanish. When such words enter English, sometimes that sound persists. At other times it is pronounced just like // would be in an English word; that is, as \II. Some words, such as mantilla and tomatillo, even have two pronunciations in English. Quesadilla and tortilla always have the ly pronunciation in English; chinchilla, flotilla, vanilla, peccadillo, and cedilla always have the \II pronunciation. Be on the lookout!
8. Note that, except for II, double consonants in words from Spanish are not very common. Buffalo and peccadillo represent exceptions. In Spanish, buffalo has only one $f$ and peccadillo has only one $c$. English spelling rules prefer two consonants as a signal that the previous vowel is short, as in the case in these words.

## Spanish Words

| burrito | pueblo | vanilla | cedilla |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| hacienda | fiesta | Alamo | mesa |
| jalapeño | barrio | quesadilla | mariachi |
| sombrero | tornado | filibuster | patio |


| alligator | cafeteria | Amarillo | renegade |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| canasta | vigilante | bongo | macho |
| bonanza | adios | desperado | tortilla |
| chinchilla | cabana | oregano | empanada |
| cilantro | lariat | enchilada | castanets |
| anchovy | sierra | bolero | buffalo |
| mosquito | iguana | barbecue | jerky |
| potato | fiesta | ranch | conquistador |
| sassafras | sarsaparilla | punctilio | gazpacho |
| embarcadero | caballero | armadillo | bronco |

