

THE OXFORD
SPELLING
DICTIONARY

COMPILED BY
R. E. ALLEN

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DICTIONARY**

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PREFACE

THE *Oxford Spelling Dictionary* is intended primarily to be a quick and easy source of information about the spelling and inflexion of words. It concentrates on problems and omits the straightforward: for example, there is no need to give the spelling of *book* or the plural of *house* but there is widespread doubt about such matters as the plural of *plus* (*pluses* or *plusses*?) and of *quango* (*quangos* or *quangoes*?), about the past of the verb *ski* (*skied* or *ski'd* or what?), and about the choice between *dryer* and *drier* and scores of other alternative and confusable words. The vocabulary treated is based on that of the seventh edition of the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* with the omission of archaic and literary words and other words limited in currency. Words of one syllable have generally been omitted unless they have a spelling difficulty (either in themselves or in their inflexion). An important additional feature of the book is its extensive coverage of compound items and proper names, contributing to a vocabulary base that is richer than any other book of the same size and scope.

Within this compass systematic advice is given on the division of words when these, in print, fall at the end of a line. Here the maximum amount of information is given on a word-by-word basis and as little as possible is dependent on the interpretation of rules, although a few very simple rules are given in the introductory *Guide to the Use of the Dictionary* to assist with routine forms and inflexions which (because they are regular) are not listed in the main vocabulary.

The spellings and other recommendations are drawn from the resources of the English Dictionaries Department of Oxford University Press, and I am grateful for advice to colleagues in this and other departments of the Press (especially the Printing House). The work was done in association with electronic databases being produced by Wang Electronic Publishing, and I must thank in particular Mr Andrew Rosenheim, its European Editorial Director, for stimulating and rewarding co-operation. For work on word-division I am indebted to the painstaking contribution of Mr

D. J. Edmonds, and to Mr H. E. Boyce who gave useful advice in the early stages.

I must thank above all those who worked on the dictionary with me: Della Thompson (who took on a large share of the editorial responsibility especially at the proof stages), Andrew Hodgson, and Alana Dickinson; also Mrs A. Whear, who worked on keyboarding and on-screen revision of the computerized text during the editorial stages; finally Mrs B. Burge, Dr M. A. Cooper, Mrs D. S. Eagle, and Ms L. Jones who contributed to the critical reading of the proofs.

R.E.A.

December 1984

GUIDE TO THE USE OF THE DICTIONARY

1. General

1.1 This dictionary is concerned with the spelling of words, and not with their sense and status (except where necessary to clarify a point of spelling), nor with their behaviour in context. Most of the entries consist simply of headwords (with inflexions if any: see 2 below), and the sense of a word is given only in order to identify the word, especially to distinguish words close in spelling or pronunciation (e.g. **complement** and **compliment**, and **stationary** and **stationery**). The symbol Δ alerts the reader to the existence of confusable forms. Identifying comments are kept as short as possible since the intention is simply to ensure that the user knows which word is being referred to.

1.2 Formations in *-less*, *-ly*, and *-ness* and agent nouns in *-er* have generally been included only where there is modification of the stem or some other spelling difficulty. Similarly only a selection can be included of the many words in *in-*, *re-*, and *un-*, and readers should refer to the unprefixing forms in cases of difficulty.

1.3 In treating compounds special attention has been given to the area of confusion where hyphenated words may become one-word forms (such as **racecourse** formerly spelt **race-course**) and less coverage has been given of longer hyphenated compounds where the alternative is to spell as two spaced words (such as **laughing-gas**). Phrase-based compounds such as **like-minded** and **panic-stricken**, and straightforward combinations such as **lightning-conductor** and **orange-peel**, are generally not treated.

1.4 Spellings, where alternatives exist, are those recommended by the house style of Oxford University Press.

2. Inflexion

2.1 Irregular or difficult inflexion of words is given in brackets after the headword.

2.2 The comparative and superlative of adjectives and adverbs of one syllable formed by adding *-er* and *-est* to the stem are not normally given.

2.3 Forms in *-able* are given when there is a spelling difficulty as in **lovable** and **changeable**.

3. Word-division

3.1 This is given for all words and inflexions listed on the criteria given above. The main consideration in deciding word-division has been to facilitate recognition of the divided word and of its pronunciation without violating its overall structure and etymology. Pronunciation has not been regarded as an overriding factor, because the appearance of the printed word on the page also matters and many words when divided without adequate regard to their etymology look awkward or absurd, thereby drawing attention to the division when the aim is to make the division as natural and unobtrusive as possible.

3.2 Where there is a well-established tradition of dividing a certain word, this has been followed even when it is contrary to the other rules given here.

3.3 The preferred division (if any) of a word is marked by | ; less recommended division (mainly for work in narrower measures) is marked by | . Wherever possible the preferred division should be followed. Words which carry no recommendation (especially words of four letters or less and words of one syllable) should not be divided, and those which carry only a secondary recommendation (especially words of six or five letters) should only be divided when division is unavoidable.

3.4 The recommended divisions are such that at least two letters are left at the end of the line and at least three letters are taken over to the next line. Certain suffixes (e.g. *-able* and *-c.y*) are regarded as for the most part automatically detachable. In addition, exception may be made to the three-letter rule in narrow-measure work in the case of the following separable two-letter suffixes and word-endings:

-ad forming nouns as in **myriad** and **Olympiad**

-al forming nouns and adjectives as in **arrival** and **topical**

- an* forming nouns and adjectives as in **Anglican** and **republican**
- en* forming verbs as in **deepen** and **hearten** (except as at -*er* below)
- er* forming agent nouns as in **farmer** and **pointer** (but not when the *e* affects the pronunciation of the preceding part, as in **charger** and **poker**)
- fy* forming verbs as in **pacify** and **identify**
- ic* forming nouns and adjectives as in **Arabic** and **poetic**
- or* forming agent nouns as in **inventor** and **creditor**

3.5 In verbal inflexion where there is no modification of the stem the participial ending *-ing* may be taken over (as in **sending** and **carrying**).

3.6 The hyphen (-) is used in the word-list only to indicate a compound that is always hyphenated, and not as an end-of-line mark.

3.7 In hyphenated compounds and words with a hyphenated prefix (such as **co-operate**) division should be at the hyphen. In narrow-measure work, the second element may be divided in accordance with the recommendation for it as a word as long as at least three letters are left at the end of the line.

3.8 Words of one syllable cannot be divided, nor can very short words such as **mica** and **very**.

3.9 Some words of more than one syllable cannot be divided because the resulting first half would be misleading (e.g. **beauty**, **sluicing**).

3.10 Letters pronounced as one syllable (e.g. the second half of **carriage**) cannot be divided.

3.11 Some short final syllables containing an indeterminate vowel-sound (especially in inflexion) cannot be taken over to stand on their own (e.g. *-ened* in **happened** and *-ored* in **doctored**).

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THE DICTIONARY

STANDARD abbreviations (such as etc. and lb.) are not given. Some abbreviations appear in italics.

a.	adjective	derog.	derogatory
abbr.	abbreviation	dial.	dialect
acc.	according	Eccl.	Ecclesiastical
adv.	adverb	Ecol.	Ecology
Aeronaut.	Aeronautics	Electr.	Electricity
Afr.	Africa(n)	Eng.	English
allus.	allusively	esp.	especially
Amer.	American	Eur.	European
Anat.	Anatomy	exc.	except
anc.	ancient		
Angl.	Anglicized	f.	from
Ant.	Antiquity	fem.	feminine
Archaeol.	Archaeology	Fr.	French
Archit.	Architecture		
assoc.	association	gen.	general
attrib.	attributive, used attributively	Geog.	Geography
		Geol.	Geology
Aus.	Austrian	Geom.	Geometry
Austral.	Australian	Ger.	German
		govt.	government
Bibl.	Biblical	Gr.	Greek
Biol.	Biology	Gram.	Grammar
Bot.	Botany		
Brit.	British	Heb.	Hebrew
		Her.	Heraldry
Chem.	Chemistry	hist.	historical
Chin.	Chinese		
collect.	collective	incl.	including
colloq.	colloquial	Ind.	Indian
Comm.	Communist	inhab.	inhabitant
Comp.	Computer(s)	int.	interjection
compar.	comparative	Ir.	Irish
conj.	conjunction	It.	Italian
dept.	department	Jan.	Japanese
		joc.	jocular

lang.	language	prep.	preposition
		pres.	present (tense)
masc.	masculine	pron.	pronounced
Math.	Mathematics	propr.	proprietary term (see below)
Mech.	Mechanics		
Med.	Medicine		
Meteorol.	Meteorology	RC	Roman Catholic
Mil.	Military	relig.	religious
mod.	modern	Relig.	Religion
mon.	monetary	Russ.	Russian
Mt(s).	Mountain(s)		
Mus.	Music	Sc.	Scottish
myth.	mythical	Scand.	Scandinavian
Myth.	Mythology	Sci.	Scientific, in science
		sing.	singular
n.	noun	sl.	slang
Naut.	Nautical	Sp.	Spanish
Norw.	Norwegian	superl.	superlative
NT	New Testament	syll.	syllable(s)
NZ	New Zealand	symb.	symbol
orig.	originally	techn.	in technical use
OT	Old Testament	Theol.	Theology
		Turk.	Turkish
parl.	Parliament		
Path.	Pathology	US	American, in American use
Philos.	Philosophy		
Phonet.	Phonetics	usu.	usually
phr.	phrase		
pl.	plural	v.	verb
Polit.	Politics	var.	variant(s)
pop.	popular(ly)		
Port.	Portuguese	Zool.	Zoology
p.p.	past participle		
predic.	predicative, used predicatively	Δ	do not confuse (see 1.1)

PROPRIETARY STATUS

THIS dictionary includes some words which are, or are asserted to be, proprietary names or trade marks. Their inclusion does not imply that they have acquired for legal purposes a non-proprietary or general significance, nor is any other judgement implied concerning their legal status. In cases where the editor has some evidence that a word is used as a proprietary name or trade mark this is indicated by the designation *propr.*, but no judgement concerning the legal status of such words is made or implied thereby.

CONTENTS

Preface	vii
Guide to the Use of the Dictionary	ix
Abbreviations and Symbols used in the Dictionary	xiii
Proprietary Status	xv
DICTIONARY	1

A

Aachen	abe ce dar ian	able-bodied	abou lia (loss of will-power)
aard vark	à Becket	abloom	aboulic
aard wolf (<i>pl.</i>)	abed	ablush	abound
aard wolves)	abele	ab lu tion	about
Aar gau	Ab er deen	ab lu tion ary	about-face <i>v.</i>
Aar on	Ab er do nian	ably	about-turn <i>v.</i>
abac	ab er rance	ab neg ate	above
ab aca	ab er rancy	(ab neg at ing)	above-board
aback	ab er rant	ab nega tion	ab ra ca dabra
aba cus (<i>pl.</i>)	ab er ra tion	ab neg ator	ab rade
aba cuses)	Ab er yst wyth	ab nor mal	(ab rad ing)
Ab ad don	abet (abet ted,	ab nor mal ity (<i>pl.</i>)	Ab ra ham
ab aft	abet ting)	ab nor mal it ies)	ab ra sion
aban don	abet ment	ab nor mally	ab ras ive
aban donee	abet ter (<i>Law</i>)	ab norm ity (<i>pl.</i>)	ab re act
aban donee	abet tor)	ab norm it ies)	ab re ac tion
aban don ment	abey ance	aboard	ab re ac tive
abase (abas ing)	abey ant	abode	ab re ac tive
abase ment	ab hor	ab ol ish	ab reast
abash	(ab horred,	ab ol ish ment	abridge
abask	ab hor ring)	ab oli tion	(abridging)
abate (abat ing)	ab hor rence	ab oli tion ism	abridge ment
abate ment	ab hor rent	ab oli tion ist	abroach
ab at toir	abid ance	ab om asum (<i>pl.</i>)	abroad
ab bacy (<i>pl.</i>)	abide (abode <i>or</i>)	ab om asa)	ab rog ate
ab ba cies)	abided, abid ing)	A-bomb	(ab rog at ing)
Ab basid	Abi djan	ab om in able	ab roga tion
ab ba tial	abi gail	ab om in ably	ab rupt
abbé	abil ity (<i>pl.</i>)	ab om in ate	ab rup tion
Abbe	abil it ies)	(ab om in at ing)	Abruzzi
ab bess	ab in tio	ab om ina tion	ab cess
Abbe vil lian	abio gen esis	ab ori ginal	ab scissa (<i>pl.</i>)
ab bey	abio genic	(Ab ori ginal	ab scis sas <i>or</i>
ab bot	abio gen ically	with ref. to	ab scis sae)
ab bre vi ate	abi otic	Australia)	ab scis sion
(ab bre vi at ing)	ab ject	ab ori gin al ity	ab scond
ab bre vi ation	ab jec tion	ab ori gin ally	ab sconder
ab bre vi at ory	ab jura tion	ab ori gines <i>pl.</i>	ab seil
ab dic ate	ab jure	(Ab origines	ab sence
(ab dic at ing)	(ab jur ing)	with ref. to	ab sent
ab dica tion	ab late	Australia: for	ab sentee
ab do men	(ab lat ing)	sing. use	ab sent ee ism
ab dom inal	ab la tion	abor iginal)	absent-minded
ab dom in ally	ab lat ive	abort	ab sinth (plant)
ab duct	ab laut	abor tif a cient	ab sinthe (liqueur)
ab duc tion	ablaze	ab or tion	ab sit omen
ab ductor	able (abler,	ab or tion ist	ab so lute
abeam	ablest)	ab or tive	ab so lutely

ab's | lu'tion
 ab'so | lut | ism
 ab'so | lut | ist
 ab | solve
 (ab'solv | ing)
 ab | sorb
 ab | sorb | iency
 ab | sorb | ient
 ab | sorb | ing
 ab | sorp | tion
 ab | sorpt | ive
 ab | stain
 ab | ste | mi | ous
 ab | sten | tion
 ab | ster | gent
 ab | ster | sion
 ab | sters | ive
 ab | stin | ence
 ab | stin | ency
 ab | stin | ent
 ab | stract
 ab | strac | ted
 ab | strac | tion
 ab | strac | tion | ism
 ab | strac | tion | ist
 ab | stractor
 ab | struse
 ab | surd
 ab | surd | ity (pl.
 ab | surd | it | ies)
 Abu Dhabi
 abund | ance
 abund | ant
 ab | use (as v.,
 ab | us | ing)
 Abu Sim | bel
 ab | us | ive
 abut (abut | ted,
 abut | ting)
 abut | ment
 abysm
 abyssimal
 abyssimally
 abyss
 abyssal
 aca | cia
 aca | deme
 aca | demic
 aca | dem | ical
 aca | dem | ically
 aca | dem | ician
 aca | dem | icism
 acad | em | ism

acad | emy (place of
 study, pl.
 acad | em | ies;
 Acad | emy with
 ref. to institution
 or to Plato)
 Aca | dian (of Nova
 Scotia)
 acan | thus
 a cap | pella
 ac | arid
 acarp | ous
 acata | lectic
 Accadian use
 Akkadian
 ac | cede
 (ac | ced | ing)
 ac | cel | er | ando (pl.
 ac | cel | er | an | dos)
 ac | cel | er | ate
 (ac | cel | er | at | ing)
 ac | cel | era | tion
 ac | cel | er | at | ive
 ac | cel | er | ator
 ac | cel | er | o | meter
 ac | cent
 ac | cen | tor (bird)
 ac | cen | tual
 ac | cen | tu | ate
 (ac | cen | tu | at | ing)
 ac | cen | tu | ation
 ac | cept
 ac | cept | ab | ility
 ac | cept | able
 ac | cept | ably
 ac | cept | ance
 ac | cept | ant
 ac | cept | a | tion
 ac | cept | er (Law
 and Sci.
 ac | cept | or)
 ac | cess
 accessory use
 accessory
 ac | cess | ib | ility
 ac | cess | ible
 ac | cess | ibly
 ac | ces | sion
 ac | cess | ory (pl.
 ac | cess | or | ies)
 acci | ac | ca | tura
 ac | ci | dence
 ac | ci | dent
 ac | ci | den | tal
 ac | ci | den | tially
 ac | ci | die

ac | claim
 ac | clama | tion
 ac | clim | ata | tion
 ac | clim | ate
 (ac | clim | at | ing)
 ac | cli | ma | tion
 ac | cli | ma | tiza | tion
 ac | cli | mat | ize
 (ac | cli | mat | iz | ing)
 ac | cliv | it | ous
 ac | cliv | ity (pl.
 ac | cliv | it | ies)
 ac | col | ade
 ac | com | mod | ate
 (ac | com | mod |
 at | ing)
 ac | com | moda | tion
 ac | com | pan | iment
 ac | com | pan | ist
 ac | com | pany
 (ac | com | pan | ies,
 ac | com | pan | ied,
 ac | com | pan | y | ing)
 ac | com | plice
 ac | com | plish
 ac | com | plish |
 ment
 ac | cord
 ac | cord | ance
 ac | cord | ant
 ac | cord | ing
 ac | cord | ingly
 ac | cor | di | on
 ac | cor | di | on | list
 ac | cost
 ac | cou | che | ment
 ac | couch | eur
 ac | count
 ac | count | ab | ility
 ac | count | able
 ac | count | ably
 ac | count | ancy
 ac | count | ant
 ac | count | ing
 ac | cou | tred
 ac | cou | tre | ment
 Ac | cra
 ac | credit
 (ac | cred | ited,
 ac | cred | it | ing)
 ac | cred | ita | tion
 ac | crete
 (ac | cret | ing)
 ac | cre | tion
 ac | cru | al

ac | crue
 (ac | cru | ing)
 ac | cul | tur | ate
 (ac | cul | tur | at |
 ing)
 ac | cul | tura | tion
 ac | cul | tur | at | ive
 ac | cu | mu | late
 (ac | cu | mu |
 lat | ing)
 ac | cu | mu | la | tion
 ac | cu | mu | lat | ive
 ac | cu | mu | lator
 ac | cur | acy
 ac | cur | ate
 ac | cur | ately
 ac | cur | sed
 ac | cus | al
 ac | cus | a | tion
 ac | cus | at | ival
 ac | cus | at | ive
 ac | cu | at | orial
 ac | cus | at | ory
 ac | cuse
 (ac | cus | ing)
 ac | cuser
 ac | cus | ingly
 ac | cus | tom
 ac | cus | tomed
 Ac | el | dama (scene
 of slaughter)
 aceph | al | ous
 acerb
 acerbic
 acerb | ity
 aces | cence
 aces | de | hyde
 acet | ate
 acetic
 acet | one
 acet | ous
 acetyl
 acet | y | lichol | ine
 acet | y | lene
 Achaean
 Achae | menid
 ache | ach | ing)
 ach | ene
 Acheu | lian
 achiev | able
 achieve
 (achiev | ing)
 achieve | ment
 achiever
 Achil | les

Achil les' heel	ac quire	ac tivation	ad der
achrom atic	(ac quir ing)	ac tivation	ad der's tongue
achrom at ic ally	ac quire ment	ac tive	(fern)
achrom at ic ity	ac quis ition	ac tively	ad dict
achro mat ism	ac quis itive	ac tivism	ad dic tion
achy	ac quit	ac tivist	ad dictive
acid	(ac quit ted,	ac tivity (pl.	adding
acidic	ac quit ting)	ac tivity ies)	Ad dis t aba
acidi fica tion	ac quit tal (freeing	ac ton	Ad di son
acidify	from charge)	actor	ad di tion
(acidi fies,	ac quit tance	ac tress	ad di tional
acidi fied,	(payment of debt)	Acts (of the	ad di tionally
acidi fy ing)	acre	Apostles)	ad dit ive
aci di meter	acre age	ac tual	addle (ad ding)
aci di metry	acred	ac tu al ity (pl.	ad dress
acidity	ac rid (acriden,	ac tu al ities)	ad dressed
acidi osis (pl.	ac rid est)	ac tu ally	ad dressee
acidi oses)	ac rid ine	ac tu ar ial	Ad dres so graph
acidulate	ac rid ity	ac tu ary (pl.	(propr.)
(acidi at ing)	ac rid iflav ine	ac tu ar ies)	ad duce
acidulous	ac ri mo ni ous	ac tulate	(ad duc ing)
acinus (pl. acini)	ac ri mony	(ac tu at ing)	ad duc ible
ack-ack	ac ro bat	ac tuation	ad duct
ackee	ac ro batic	ac tu ator	ad duc tion
ack emma	ac ro bat ic ally	acu lity	Adel aide
ac know ledge	ac ro bat ics	acu leate	Aden
(ac know	ac ro gen	acu men	Ad en auer
ledging)	ac ro gen ous	acu minate	ad en ine
ac know ledge	ac ro meg aly	acu punc ture	ad en oidal
ment	ac ro nycal	acushla	ad en oids
ac linic	ac ro nyc ally	acute (acuter,	ad en oma
acme	ac ro nym	acut est)	ad en os ine
acne	ac ro petal	acutely	adept
acolyte	ac ro pet ally	acyl	ad equacy
Ac on cagua	ac ro pho bia	ad (colloq., =	ad equate
aconite	ac ro polis	advertisement)	à deux
aconitic	Ac ro polis (in	adage	ad here
aconit ine	Athens)	ada gio (pl.	(ad her ing)
acorn	across	ada gios)	ad her ence
aco ty ledon	ac ros tic	Adam	ad her ent
aco ty led on ous	ac rylic	ad am ant	ad he sion
acous tic	ac ting	ad am ant ine	ad hes ive
acous tical	ac tinia (pl.	Ad am ite	ad hibit
acous tic ally	ac tiniae)	Adam's apple	ad hibi tion
acous tician	ac tinic	ad apt	ad hoc
acous tics	ac tin ide	ad apt ab ility	ad hom inem
ac quaint	ac tin ism	ad apt able	adia batic
ac quaint ance	ac tin ium	ad apt ably	adia batic ally
ac quaint ed	ac tin ometer	ad apta tion	adi antum
ac quaint ance	ac tin omorphic	ad apter (person)	adieu (pl. adieus)
ship	ac tin omy cetes	ad apt ive	ad in fin itum
ac quest (Law)	ac tion	ad aptor (device)	adi po cere
ac qui esc	ac tion able	ad dax (antelope)	ad ip ose
(ac qui es cing)	ac tion ably	ad ded	ad ip osity
ac qui escence	ac tiv ate	ad den dum (pl.	adit
ac qui es cent	(ac tiv at ing)	ad denda)	ad ja cency

ad|ja|cent
 ad|ject|ival
 ad|ject|iv|ally
 ad|ject|ive
 ad|join
 ad|journ
 ad|journ|ment
 ad|judge
 (ad|judg|ing)
 ad|judge|ment
 ad|ju|dic|ate
 (ad|ju|dic|at|ing)
 ad|ju|dic|ation
 ad|ju|dic|at|ive
 ad|ju|dic|ator
 ad|junct
 ad|junct|ive
 ad|jura|tion
 ad|jure
 (ad|jur|ing)
 ad|just
 ad|just|able
 ad|just|ment
 ad|jut|age
 ad|jut|ancy
 ad|jut|ant
 Adjutant-General
 ad|juv|ant
 Ad|ler
 ad|lib (as v., ad
 libbed, ad
 lib|bing)
 ad|man (pl.
 ad|men)
 ad|meas|ure
 (ad|meas|ur|ing)
 ad|meas|ure|ment
 ad|min
 ad|min|icle
 ad|min|icu|lar
 ad|min|is|ter
 ad|min|is|trable
 ad|min|is|trate
 (ad|min|is|
 trat|ing)
 ad|min|is|tra|tion
 ad|min|is|tra|tive
 ad|min|is|tra|tor
 ad|min|is|tra|trif|ic
 ad|mir|able
 ad|mir|ably
 ad|miral
 ad|mir|alty (pl.
 ad|mir|al|ties)
 ad|mira|tion

ad|mire
 (ad|mir|ing)
 ad|mirer
 ad|miss|ib|il|ity
 ad|miss|ible
 ad|mis|sion
 ad|miss|ive
 ad|mit
 (ad|mit|ted,
 ad|mit|ting)
 ad|mit|table
 ad|mit|tance
 ad|mit|tedly
 ad|mix
 ad|mix|ture
 ad|mon|ish
 ad|mon|ish|ment
 ad|moni|tion
 ad|mon|it|ory
 ad nau|seam
 ad|nom|inal
 ad|o
 ad|obe
 ad|ole|cence
 ad|ole|cent
 Adonis
 ad|opt
 ad|op|tion
 ad|op|tive
 ad|or|able
 ad|or|ably
 ad|ora|tion
 ad|ore (ad|or|ing)
 ad|orer
 ad|orn
 ad|orn|ment
 ad|renal
 ad|ren|alin
 Adrian
 ad|rift
 ad|roit
 ad|sorb
 ad|sorb|ate
 ad|sorb|ent
 ad|sorp|tion
 ad|ulate
 (adu|lat|ing)
 ad|ula|tion
 ad|ula|tor
 ad|ula|tory
 Adul|lam|ite
 ad|ult
 adul|ter|ant
 adul|ter|ate
 (adul|ter|at|ing)
 adul|tera|tion

adul|ter|ator
 adul|terer
 adul|teress
 adul|ter|ine
 adul|ter|ous
 adul|tery
 adul|t|hood
 ad|um|brate
 (ad|um|brat|ing)
 ad|um|bra|tion
 ad|um|brat|ive
 ad|van|ce (as v.,
 ad|van|cing)
 ad|van|cement
 ad|van|tage (as v.,
 ad|van|tag|ing)
 ad|van|tage|ous
 ad|vec|tion
 ad|vec|tive
 ad|vent
 Ad|vent (of Christ;
 season)
 Ad|vent|ism
 Ad|vent|ist
 ad|ven|titious
 ad|ven|ture (as v.,
 ad|ven|tur|ing)
 ad|ven|turer
 ad|ven|ture|some
 ad|ven|tress
 ad|ven|tur|ous
 ad|verb
 ad|ver|bal
 ad|ver|bi|ally
 ad|vers|ary (pl.
 ad|vers|ar|ies)
 ad|vers|at|ive
 ad|verse
 ad|vers|ity (pl.
 ad|vers|it|ies)
 ad|vert
 ad|vert|ise
 (ad|vert|is|ing)
 ad|vert|ise|ment
 ad|vert|iser
 ad|vice
 ad|vis|ab|il|ity
 ad|vis|able
 ad|vis|ably
 ad|vise
 (ad|vis|ing)
 ad|visedly
 ad|viser
 ad|vis|ory
 ad|vo|caat
 ad|vo|cacy

ad|voc|ate (as v.,
 ad|voc|at|ing)
 ad|voc|at|ory
 adytum (pl.
 adyta)
 adze
 ae|dile
 Ae|gean (Sea)
 ae|gis
 ae|gro|tat
 Ae|neid
 Ae|olic
 ae|olo|tropy
 aeon
 ae|py|or|nis
 aer|ate
 (aer|at|ing)
 aera|tion
 aer|ator
 aer|ial
 aeri|al|ity
 aeri|ally
 aerie use eyrie
 aeri|form
 aeri|batics
 aer|obe
 aer|obic
 aeri|bio|lo|gist
 aeri|bio|logy
 aeri|drome
 aeri|dy|nam|ic
 aeri|dy|nam|ics
 aeri|dy|nam|ic|
 ally
 aeri|foil
 aeri|lite
 aeri|lo|gist
 aeri|logy
 aeri|naut|ic
 aeri|naut|ical
 aeri|naut|ics
 aeri|nomy
 aeri|plane
 aeri|sol
 aeri|space
 aer|ugin|ous
 Aes|chylus
 Aes|cu|la|pian
 Ae|sop
 aes|thete
 aes|thetic
 aes|thet|ic|ally
 aes|thet|ic|ism
 aes|thet|ics
 aes|tival

aes,tiv|ate
 (aes,tiv|at|ing)
 aes,tiva|tion
 aether *use* ether
 ae,t|olo|gical
 aet|olo|gic|ally
 ae,t|ology
 afar
 af,fa|bil|ity
 af,fable
 af,fably
 af,fair
 affairé (busy)
 af,fect
 af,fecta|tion
 af,fec|ted
 af,foc|tion
 af,foc|tion|ate
 af,fec|tive
 af,fec|tiv|ity
 af,fe|n|pin|s|cher
 af,fer|ent
 af,fi|ance
 (af,fi|an|cing)
 af,fi|da|vit
 af,fil|iate
 (af,fil|at|ing)
 af,fil|ia|tion
 af,fin|ed
 af,fin|ity (pl.
 af,fin|it|ies)
 af,firm
 af,firm|able
 af,firm|a|tion
 af,firm|a|tive
 af,firm|a|tory
 af,fix
 af,fix|ture
 af,flatus
 af,flit
 af,flit|ion
 af,flit|ive
 af,flu|ance
 af,flu|ent
 af,flux
 af,force
 (af,for|cing)
 af,ford
 af,for|eat
 af,for|esta|tion
 af,franch|ise
 (af,franch|ising)
 af,fray
 af,frigh|tment
 af,fric|ate
 af,frigh|t

af,front
 af,fu|sion
 af,ghan (blanket
 or shawl)
 Af,ghan (hound)
 Af,ghan|is|tan
 af,fi|c|ion|ado (pl.
 af,fi|c|ion|ados)
 af,field
 af,fire
 af,flame
 af,fla|toxin
 af,loat
 af,foot
 af,fore
 af,fore|men|tioned
 af,fore|said
 af,fore|thought
 a for,t|ori
 af,raid
 af,resh
 Af,rica
 Af,rican
 Af,rican
 Af,ric|an|ism
 Af,ric|an|ist
 Af,ric|an|ize
 (Af,ric|an|is|ing)
 Af,ri|kaans
 af,rik|ander
 Af,ri|kaner
 Afro
 Afro-American
 Afro-Asian
 Afro-Indian
 af,ro|mo|sia
 after
 after|birth
 after-care
 after-effect
 af,ter|glow
 af,ter|grass
 af,ter|life
 af,ter|light
 af,ter|math
 af,ter|most
 af,ter|noon
 af,ter|pains
 af,ters
 af,ter|shave
 af,ter-taste
 af,ter|thought
 af,ter|wards
 af,ter|word
 aga (l. : gas)
 again
 again st

Aga Khan
 agama
 agamic
 agamo|gen|e|s
 agamo|gen|etic
 agam|ous
 ag,ap|an|thus
 agape (love-feast;
 3 sylls.)
 agape (gaping)
 -agar
 ag,aric
 ag,ate
 agave
 agaze
 age (as v., age|ing)
 aged (old; 2 sylls.)
 age|less
 agency (pl.
 agen|cies)
 agenda (list of
 items, pl.
 agen|das)
 agent
 agen|tial
 agent
 pro|vo|ca|teur
 ag,giorna|mento
 ag,glom|er|ate
 (ag,glom|er|at|
 ing)
 ag,glom|era|tion
 ag,glom|er|a|tive
 ag,glu|tin|ate
 (ag,glu|tin|at|ing)
 ag,glu|tina|tion
 ag,glu|tin|a|tive
 ag,glu|tin|in
 ag,grand|ize
 (ag,grand|iz|ing)
 ag,grand|ise|
 ment
 ag,grav|ate
 (ag,grav|at|ing)
 ag,grava|tion
 ag,greg|ate (as v.,
 ag,greg|at|ing)
 ag,grega|tion
 ag,greg|a|tive
 ag,gres|sion
 ag,gress|ive
 ag,gress|or
 ag,grieve
 (ag,griev|ing)

agile
 agil|ity
 agin
 agio (pl. agios)
 agio|tage
 agist
 agistment
 agit|ate
 (agit|at|ing)
 agita|tion
 agit|ator
 agit|prop
 ag|let
 agley
 aglow
 ag,mail
 ag,nate
 ag|natic
 ag|na|tion
 ag|no|men
 ag|nostic
 ag,nos|ti|cism
 Agnus Dei
 ago
 agog
 ag,onic
 ag,on|istic
 ag,on|ist|ic|ally
 ag,on|ize
 (ag,on|is|ing)
 ag,on|y (pl.
 ag,on|ies)
 ago,ra|phobia
 ago,ra|phobic
 agouti (pl.
 agou|tis)
 agrapha
 ag|rar|ian
 agree (agreed,
 agree|ing)
 agree|able
 agree|ably
 agree|ment
 ag,ri|bus|nec
 ag,ri|cul|tural
 ag,ri|cul|ture
 ag,ri|cul|tur|ist
 ag,ri|mony (pl.
 ag,ri|mon|ies)
 ag,ro|nom|ic
 ag,ro|nom|ical
 ag,ro|nom|ies
 ag,ro|nom|ist
 ag,ro|no|my
 aground
 ague