

1.1 What is an Anagram?

The English language is a result of collecting words from different parts of the world and their languages, and molding them to form something meaningful and cohesive. The language was dealt with in a more creative manner, and dissected to form brilliant phrases and references from a single word or a set of words. One of them is forming an anagram (Sunder, 2014:

28).

An anagram is essentially a word or a phrase that is formed by rearranging the letters of another word or phrase. Each of the letters of the subject word has to be reproduced in the anagram without repetition. Essentially, one can only use the

A Study of Anagram in Agodon's "Believing Anagrams"

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1.The letters of a word or phrase must be rearranged.

2.A new expression must be created.

3.Every letter of the original must be used in the new expression.

Each letter can only be used as many times as it appears in the original. i.e., if there are 2 B's in the original, then the new expression must have the same number of B's. For examples:

1

1.Team is an anagram of meat.

2.Astronomers - Moon starers.

3.Mother-in-law - Hitler woman.

4.Schoolmaster - The classroom. (Literary Devices.2015:52)

The creation of anagram

letters present in the subject word and rearrange them to form another word or phrase (Ibid.).

In other words, anagram is a form of word play in a new word or phrase created by changing the sequence of letters in another word or phrase. It is formed by using exactly the same letters of the original word but with a different arrangement. i.e., every letter in the original is used in the creation of the new phrase. For example, the letters in the word 'Shakespeare' can be rearranged to form an anagram 'Keshareapes' (Literary Devices.2015:50).

This gives three criteria, or rules, that must be met in order to classify something as an anagram (Anagrams.2005:30):

of Moses. where 'Themuru' or changing was the act of finding mystical and hidden meanings and messages in names. For long, people thought that a person's name had within it a significant message or meaning that defined them or their fate. They gained popularity in the Middle Ages, which is said to go back as far as Lycophron, a Greek poet in the 3rd century BCE.

Fast forward a couple of centuries later, Latin was the language of the learned and the scholarly, and it was in this language that the process of forming anagrams became popular. One of the most popular anagrams during that time was Pilate's question to Jesus, "Quid est veritas?" (What is truth?), to which the latter an-

assumes an alphabet which must be permuted. In a perfect anagram, every letter must be used with exactly the same number of occurrences as in the anagrammed word or phrase. i.e., all letters must be used once and only once (Wheatley, 1962:60).

Etymologically speaking, an anagram comes from the Greek 'ana', meaning 'after' and 'gramma', 'letter, or writing'. Someone who creates anagrams may be called an 'anagrammatist' and the original word or phrase is known as the 'subject of the anagram' (Anagrammatist, 2008:12).

To Sunder (2014:66), anagram can be traced back to the time of recorded history. It can be seen in the Bible itself during the time

original word. Such an anagram may be a synonym or antonym of its subject, a parody, a criticism, or a praise. For example, one anagram of the name William Shakespeare is 'I'll make a wise phrase', while an anagram for Emperor Octavian is 'Captain over Rome' (Collins, 2012:55).

For Rosalind (1992:541), anagram can be used for both recreation and some serious coding and hidden messages, as in psychology when psychologists use anagram-oriented tests, often called "anagram solution tasks", to assess the implicit memory of young adults and adults alike.

Moreover, natural philosophers (astronomers and others) of the 17th century transposed their discoveries

answered. "Est vir qui adest" (It is the man who is here). During that period and for a long time afterwards, anagrams were not the same as they are known today. They were imperfect and as in the Latin language, certain letters were substituted for the other. For example, V=U, W=VV, SS=Z, and vice versa, amongst others (Wheatley, 1962:58).

1.2 Purposes and Effects of Anagram

While anagramming is certainly a recreation first, there are ways in which anagrams are put to use, and these can be more serious, or at least not quite frivolous and formless. However, the goal of serious or skilled anagrammatists is to produce anagrams that in some way reflect or comment on the

writing so that the reader can decipher the actual word on their own and discover a depth of meaning to the writing. Anagram is primarily a source for amusement. It forces someone to consider a word as several parts rather than a whole. Usually, anagram is the most interesting when it is relevant to each other. Some examples of hilarious anagram are given below:

5. Debit card – Bad credit.

6. Dormitory – Dirty Room.

7. The earthquakes – The queer shakes. (Literary Devices, 2015:55)

Furthermore, the use of anagram, in literature, is most commonly connected to pseudonyms where the writers jumble the letters of their original names to create interesting pseudonyms

into Latin anagrams, to establish their priority. In this way, they laid claim to new discoveries, before their results were ready for publication. Galileo used *smismilmepoetalemibunenu gattairas* for *Altissimum planetam tergeminum observavi* (“I have observed the most distant planet to have a triple form”) for discovering the rings of Saturn in 1610. Also, when Robert Hooke discovered Hooke’s law in 1660, he first published it in anagram form, *ceiinossstuv, for, ut tension, sic vis*. This means “As the extension, so the force” (Gjertsen, 1986:16).

Bounds (2015:20) adds that anagram is a form of word play that allows the writer to infuse mystery and a little interactive fun in the

Prince.

12. Vladimir Nabakov in his novel *Lolita* presents a character 'Vivian

Darkbloom' which is an anagram of his name. (Leigh, 2009:93)

Anagram provides instances of wit and humor and authors may use anagram to hide their identity by coining a pseudonym for themselves but still give interesting clues to keen observers. Similarly, the anagrammatic names of characters and places in a literary piece add layers of meanings to the otherwise nonsense names and therefore motivate and develop interest in the readers. They can provide clue that are significant to the story which will keep the reader attentive and invested in the text (Bounds, 2015:22).

for themselves. They conceal or reveal, or operate somewhere in between like a mask that can establish identity. For example, Jim Morrison used an anagram of his name in *The Doors Song L.A. Woman*, calling himself 'Mr. Mojo Risin'. (Leigh, 2009:92). Below are some famous examples:

8. Edward Gorey – Ogdred Weary.

9. Dave Barrey – Ray Adverb.

10. Damon Albarn – Dan Abnormal. (Bounds, 2015:21)

Anagram is also being employed by several writers in title of their works and in naming their character giving them a touch of wit and mystery:

11. *Hamlet* by William Shakespeare is an anagram of 'Amleth', a Danish

below:

13.The movie October Sky is an anagram for Rocket Boys. the book

from which it was inspired.

14.In the TV show The Simpsons, the character 'Bart' is an anagram for

'Brat', aptly describing him. (Sunder.2014:30)

15.New York Times: Monkeys write. (Nordquist.2015:2)

16.Musician William Adams is known by his stage name Will.i.am –

William.

17.Salvador Dali – Avida Dollars (Wordsmith.2015:3)

18.Clint Eastwood – Old West action.

19.Margaret Thatcher – That great charmer. (Sunder.2014:30)

The above discussion reveals that anagram is commonly used in both everyday life and literature to provide instances of wit and humor. Additionally, this word play presents itself as a recreational activity in the form of word puzzles and games to sharpen the deciphering skills of kids as well as adults. Dictionaries of anagram could also be used. Computer programs, known as "anagram servers", "anagram solvers" or "anagrammers", offer a much faster route to creating anagrams (Literary Devices.2015:56).

Finally, the effects of anagram can be appeared in movies, television, magazines, music, art, in the names of celebrities, and political commentary which can be exemplified further

Merely the insertion or deletion spaces. Some examples include:

20. Etlamlabs to Meatballs.

21. Psychotherapist to Psycho, the rapist.

22. The TRS to Theirs! (Anagrams, 2005:35)

1.3.2 Simple Anagram

Simple anagram involves the transposition of letters in a word or short phrase to create another. This new word does not reflect the meaning of the original. Simple anagram is most often used with single word and can also change a phrase into a word or vice versa, as in:

23. Satin to Stain.

24. A small bet to Meatballs. (Ibid.)

Such single word that is

1.3 Types of Anagram

There are three main types of anagram or transposition that can be created: Random, simple, and perfect.

1.3.1 Random Anagram

Random anagram means making an English word from a nonsense word. The most familiar type of random anagram is the Unscramble Game, in which English words are found from within seemingly random letters. This often involves the letters of an English word being scrambled into a random pattern, and the players must reassemble the original word. This type of anagram typically does not use personal names. There are even anagrams which do not involve any rearranging of the sequence of letters at all:

28. Diplomacy to Mad policy.

A classical example of perfect anagram comes from medieval days and study of religious icons and terms was considered a form of devotional contemplation, and monks and scholars would anagram Latin phrases that glorified religious figures, like 'Ave Maria' in:

29. Ave Maria, gretia plena, dominus tecum.

(Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee)

can be anagrammed to become:

30. Virgo serena, pia, munda et immaculata.

(Virgin serene, holy, pure, and immaculate)

In addition to these three types, there are other different types of anagram which

anagrammed into single word is sometimes referred to as synanagram, like:

25. Listen to Silent.

26. Angered to Enraged. (Moore, 1999:12)

1.3.3 Perfect Anagram

The most complex form of anagramming is the perfect anagram. This is where all of the letters are used and the meaning of both expressions is the same or similar. This logical relationship between the original word and the constructed anagram is what elevates this form of anagramming above the rest. Such type can also change a phrase into a word or vice versa, and that there is a semantic connection between the two (Anagrams, 2005:36):

27. Alien forms to Life on Mars.

tives. Hofstadter (2010:17) describes an ambigram as a "calligraphic design that manger to squeeze two different readings into the selfsame set of curves". Different ambigram artists my create completely different ambigrams from the same word or words, different in both style and form:

34. Swims and Sis.

Thirdly, a pangram is a short sentence containing all letters of the alphabet. Less frequently, such sentences are called holalphabetic sentences.

Some reserve the term for sentences containing exactly 26 letters, sometimes referred to as perfect pangrams. A perfect pangram contains every letter of the alphabet only once and can be considered an anagram

can be explained further. Firstly, there is an antigram. This is an anagram where the new word means the complete opposite of the original word. It is antonymous of the original phrase. Here are some examples of antonymous anagram:

31. Antagonist – Not against.

32. United – Untied.

33. Violence – Nice love.
(Antigram, 2015:1)

Secondly, an ambigram is a word, an art form or another symbolic representation, whose elements retain meaning when viewed or interpreted from a different direction, perspective, or orientation. The meaning of the ambigram my either change, or remain the same, when viewed or interpreted from different perspec-

fers to a transposed couplet in which the anagrams are linked in meaning to form a sentence when juxtaposed. Pairagrams are single-word anagrams that placed together to create a short meaningful phrase. Examples are:

38. Elvis lives.

39. Married admirer.

40. Namless salesmen.

(Moore.1999:13)

Finally, a trianagram is also called triplets, these are three-way anagrams, such as:

41. Maste - Emigrants - Streaming.

42. Discounter - Introduces - Reductions.
(Moore.1999:14)

1.4 Categories of Anagram

Anagram may be divided into five categories: Popular

of the alphabet; it is the shortest possible pangram which seems to require the use of acronyms, initials, and strange punctuation (Pangrams.2013:1).

Short pangrams in English are more difficult to come up with and tend to use uncommon words, because the English language uses some letters (especially vowels) much frequently than others. Longer pangrams may afford more opportunity for humor, cleverness, or thoughtfulness. The most well-known pangrams are these:

35. The quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

36. Jump by vow of quick, lazy strength in Oxford.

37. Mrs. Jock, TV quiz PhD, bags few lynx. (Ibid.)

Fourthly, a pairagram re-

and clichés have not escaped the attention of anagrammists. These are some of the best ones:

46. The best things in life are free. Nail-biting refreshes the feet!

47. Rome was not built in a day. Any labour I do wants time.

48. Time and tide wait for no man. Notified madman into water.

1.4.3 Famous Names and their Anagrams

Since there are very important persons and places, there are also anagrams about them. Taking their names and forming phrases, seems to be an essay idea as well as a good one. They are mostly well-known anagrams of famous names of persons and places:

49. Sherlock Holmes -

funny anagrams. anagrams of common sayings and clichés. famous names and their anagrams. long anagrams as well as rude anagrams.

1.4.1 Popular Funny Anagrams

There are numerous number of funny anagrams that can be found in the internet and in The Daily Anagram newspaper, as in the following:

43. The Morse Code - Here come dots.

44. The eyes - They see.

45. Statue of Liberty - Built to stay free. (Holke, 2014:2)

1.4.2 Anagrams of Common Sayings and Clichés

Anagram can be classified according to Encyclopedia (2015:1) into anagrams of common sayings. Sayings

Conversationalists.

The longest scientific anagram is 27 letters, but this involves just the simple movement of one letter:

53. Hydroxydeoxycorticosterones – Hydroxydesoxycorticosterone.

Moreover, there is some clever long anagrams of the famous monologue from Shakespeare's Hamlet:

54. To be or not to be: that is the question; whether 'tis nobler in the

mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune...

Here, Hamlet queries on two fronts about how life turns rotten.

1.4.5 Rude Anagrams

Another category of anagram is the rude category which always attracts plen-

He'll mesh crooks.

50. Diana, The Princess of Wales – Elton's idea is crap. He fawns.

51. United States of America – Its cause attain freedom. (Holke, 2014:3)

1.4.4 Long Anagrams

The longest anagram of a single word into another single word depends on the amount of transposition of letters that is acceptable and also whether using rather contrived technical, scientific, or medical names is acceptable. According to the Guinness Book of Records, the longest non-scientific English words that form anagrams are the 18-letter ones below; however, they require no more than a simple swap of two letters (Shefl, 2014:22):

52. Conversationalists –

with an Orchestra which suddenly becomes a Carthorse by rearranging letters. Further meanings can be created by changing the order of the letters of another word or phrase (Holke,2014:1):

58. Resistance – Ancestries.

59. Gentleman – Elegant man.

60. A telephone girl – Repeating Hello.

Grammatically speaking, Sunder (2014:35) states that over time, the structure of anagram was perfected to only words or phrases that were rearranged to form other words/phrases, provided that they used the exact number of letters as in the original, without repetition or substitution of any letter. Punctuations and capitalizations could be in-

ty of entries. As Larry Brash says on his Anagrammy website "The world of anagramming is inhabited by some very talented people who have turned it from a simple pastime into a true art form":

55. Catholicism – Comicalst.

56. Husband and wife – Fun was in bed.

57. Kissing couples – Spouses licking. (Ibid.:23)

1.5 A Meaning and A Grammatical Structure of Anagram

Anagram is a type of word play which is created by rearranging letters of a word in order to form new words from given letters. This enables to create constellations and new meanings. The same procedure can be done

breviating and other witty anagram includes definition.

e.g.:

61. Ashoplifter – Has to pilfer.

Pairs of questions and answers where each is an anagram of the other .e.g.:

62. Eleven plus two?
Twelve plus one.

63. Medicinal marijuana.
A cure? I'm in a damn jail.
(Shefl.2014:24)

Anagram may also be formed by completed sentences as well as exclamations. as in:

64. Circumstantial evidence can ruin a selected victim.

65. A Chevrolet. Love the car!

66. Thomas Alva Edison. Aha! Ions made volts!
(Moore.1999:12)

cluded to provide grammatical structure.

Anagram is constructed by transposing letters in a word or phrase. Once an individual letter from original word is used. it cannot be used again. For example. the word: West. The letters can be rearranged (transposed) to make the word: Stew. i.e., each letter is used only once and West cannot be turned into Sweet. because there is only one 'e' available in the original and it can only be used once (Anagrams.2005:35).

For Moore (1999:12), the anagram created relates in some way to the original word or phrase. Such anagram is described as cognate. The best anagram is grammatically correct and use techniques such as ab-

phrase to word anagram. This anagram is formed by merging phrase to form a word. Some examples are:

71. Life's aim – Families.

72. So. let's pinch) – Clothespins. (Sunder.2014:36)

Finally, phrase to phrase structure where phrase can form another phrasal anagram, as in:

73. Vacation time – I am active.

74. The public art galleries – Large picture halls. I bet. (Sunder.2014:36)

2.1 Application

This part is devoted to the analysis of anagram in Kelli Russell Agodon's poem "Believing Anagrams". "Believing Anagrams" is an anagrammatic poem writ-

As far as a grammatical structure is concerned. Sunder (2014: 36) affirms that anagram can be formed from word to word structure where one word is anagrammed to form another word. Here are some examples of short anagram:

67. Create – Trace.

68. Medical – Claimed.

And there are many more examples that can be made with words ranging from just 3 letters to even 15-lettered words.

The second structure is word to phrase anagram where one word is taken to form a phrase. Some examples are:

69. Christianity – I cry that sin.

70. Waitress – A stew, sir? (Holke.2014:2)

The third structure is

(2014). establishes the oftentimes pensive and sorrowful tones with which she directs her poetry. "Believing Anagrams" is a free verse form. arranging lines into stanzas as they flow according to the purpose of the poem. allows Agodon to pursue the thoughtful ponderings which she seeks to deliver. requesting a thoughtful response from her readers concerning the universal meaning of her art (Ibid.:2).

In terms of poetic elements. Agodon develops the ideas of her poetry and her own effectiveness as a poet through her stylistic elements. Imagery is crucial. Often her poems deal with abstract concepts such as emotion. death. or religion. By tying these abstract ideas

ten by Agodon as an American poet. writer. and editor. She has received many grants and prizes for her work. Many of these awards recognize her work towards peace. Agodon is currently the editor of Seattle's literary journal. Crab Creek Review. Agodon's history has relevance in her work and poetry as she commonly incorporates and draws from elements of her personal life. often identifying with the speaker in her poems (Poetry of Kelli Russell Agodon.2012:1).

Writing anagrammatic poetry like "Believing Anagrams" is a form that either each line or word is an anagram of all other lines or words in the poem. Agodon's structure. is analyzed according to Sunder's model

wit and humor to the text itself. According to Sunder's model (2014), the grammatical structure of this line shows phrase to word anagram which is formed by merging the phrase real fun to form the word funeral.

Another type of anagram is expressed in the second line, i.e., a pairagram which shows anagram that is linked in meaning to form another sentence when juxtaposed: The pearly gates—the pages relate. Grammatically speaking, anagram can be analyzed according to Sunder's model (2014) as phrase to phrase structure where the first phrase can be constructed to form the second phrasal anagram and by including punctuation mark to provide such grammatical structure.

to concrete images. Agodon manages to communicate her topic in a unique and effective manner. Throughout Agodon's poetry, it is evident that inspiration is drawn from her own ideas, emotions and obsessions. Often the poem features significant images from her own life, adding a personal level of meaning to her art (Gailey, 2012:7).

Text 1

There's real fun in funeral.
and in the pearly gates—the pages relate. (Agodon, 2012:16)

In the first line, different meanings can be found in real fun which reflects the complete opposite meaning from funeral. Such antonymous of the original reveals an antigram as a type of anagram to provide example of

original but with a different arrangement. For Sunder's model (2014), it can be analyzed as word to word structure where one word is anagrammed to form another one.

Text 3

All my life.

literature has been my ritual tree—

Shakespeare with his hearse speak.

Pablo Neruda, my adorable pun. (Agodon, 2012:16)

Concerning type of anagram, simple anagram may be classified here to reflect the rearrangement of letters in a word: Literature. Such simple anagram can be changed into a phrase: Ritual tree that does not involve the same meaning of the original. It is produced to add comment on the origi-

Text 2

You know, I fall prey to poetry.

have hated

death. (Ibid.)

Simple anagram may be presented here as a type of anagram. This transposition of letters in a short phrase to create a word does not reflect the meaning of the original. Rather, it is used to add fun and amusement. Grammatically speaking, phrase to word structure can be formed and analyzed according to Sunder's model (2014): Prey to poetry.

Perfect anagram can also be used in: Hated death where all of the letters are used exactly once to motivate and develop interest in the reader. It is formed, grammatically, by using exactly the same letters of the

Text 4

So when I write about
death and poetry.

it's donated therapy
where I converse with

Emily Dickinson. my
inky. misled icon. (Ago-
don.2012:16)

In the first two lines,
simple anagrams may be
involved in which a short
phrase is anagrammed to
form another short phrase.
This new phrase : Donated
therapy does not have the
same meaning of the origi-
nal phrase:

Death and poetry. The
poet adds a little interactive
fun to make the reader inter-
prets the actual phrase and
discovers a deep meaning
behind her writing. Phrase
to phrase as a grammatical
structure is accomplished
according to Sunder's model

nal word. A grammatical
structure of simple anagram
which can be analyzed ac-
cording to Sunder's model
(2014) as word to phrase
structure where a word is
taken to form a phrase.

Perfect anagrams are
produced in the latter lines
where new phrases are cre-
ated by changing the se-
quence of the letters in oth-
er phrases. The poet uses
perfect anagrams to jumble
the letters of the famous
names to create interesting
pseudonyms. The letters in:
Shakespeare and Pablo Ner-
uda are rearranged to form:
Hearse speak and adorable
pun respectively. According
to Sunder's model (2014),
two grammatical structures
are expressed here word to
phrase and phrase to phrase.

phrase. as in: Dream songs is anagrammed to demon's rags. Anagram is interesting when it is related to each other. Such phrase that may form another phrasal anagram is considered as a grammatical structure of anagram in Sunder's model (2014).

In the second line, the changing of the letters in a word in the creation of another phrase presents simple anagram. Manuscript is a single word that is anagrammed into a phrase: Manic spurt in order to add fun and humor to the text itself. Word to phrase structure can be analyzed according to Sunder's model (2014) from a grammatical viewpoint.

Text 6

Hoping the reader will re-

(2014).

Forming a phrasal anagram of famous name of person as a one category of anagram seems to reflect perfect anagram. Every letter in: Emily Dickinson is used in the creation of new phrase: Inky, misled icon. From a grammatical aspect, such anagram can change a phrase into a phrase structure and use punctuation besides a semantic connection between the two.

Text 5

And when my dream songs are demon's rags.

I dust my manuscript in a manic spurt. (Agodon, 2012:16)

Pairagram anagram is expressed in the first line which refers to single-word anagram that placed together to create a short meaningful

instances of wit and humor. Grammatically speaking, pray for poets – story of paper is analyzed as phrase to phrase structure according to Sunder's model (2014).

Conclusion

It is concluded that an anagram is the apposite transposition of the letters of a word, phrase, sentence, names, titles or the like into other words or phrases. All letters of the word or phrase must be used once and only once to create perfect anagrams. These anagrams are meaningful and relate in some way to the original subject. They can be funny, rude, satirical, witty, or comment on the original.

Out of the analysis, it is also concluded that there are different types and categories of anagram but the

read

because I want the world to pray for poets as we are only a story of paper. (Ibid.)

Perfect anagram, a type of anagram, is used with word in which the letters of a word is transposed to form different word. All of the letters from the original word must be used exactly once in the new configuration to qualify as an anagram. In Sunder's model (2014), the grammatical structure of this type is verified by using word to word structure and the meaning of both words are somehow similar reader – reread.

In the last line, simple anagram is expressed where a phrase made by putting the letters of another phrase in a different order to provide

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most commonly used are simple and perfect types. Furthermore. anagram can be analyzed grammatically according to Sunder's model (2014) into different structures with reference to its types. and categories by depending on illustrative texts taken from Agodon's "Believing Anagrams".

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introduction of the study where the definition, purposes and effects are presented. Then, meaning and grammatical structure is discussed with reference to its types and categories. The practical one, on the other hand, deals with analysis of anagram in Agodon's poem "Believing Anagrams". Finally, the study ends with the conclusion that sums up the results.

Abstract

An anagram is a form of word play in which letters of a word or a phrase are rearranged in such a way that a new word or a phrase is formed. An anagram is formed by using exactly the same letters of the original word but with a different arrangement. It is used in everyday life to create anagrams that are funny and witty. The study aims at transposing the letters in a way that the resulting word or phrase is meaningful or is related to the original word. Moreover, it aims at analyzing anagram in an anagrammatic poem.

The present study is organized into two parts: Theoretical and practical. The theoretical part gives the

الخلاصة

التجنيس المقلوب هو شكل من أشكال اللعب بالكلمة وهو إعادة ترتيب جميع الحروف في كلمة أو عبارة لتكوين كلمة أو عبارة جديدة. يتشكل التجنيس المقلوب باستعمال نفس الحروف المستخدمة في الكلمة الأصلية لكن بترتيب مختلف. يُستعمل المصطلح في الحياة اليومية لخلق تجنيس مقلوب يكون عجيب وذكي. تهدف الدراسة إلى إعادة ترتيب الحروف بطريقة ما لتكوين كلمة أو عبارة ذات معنى أو لها علاقة بالكلمة الأصلية فضلا عن تحليل التجنيس المقلوب في قصيدة.

تُصمم الدراسة الحالية في جزئين: نظري وعملي. يهدف الجزء العملي إلى إعطاء مقدمة عن الدراسة حيث يُقدم التعريف والإغراض والتأثيرات المختلفة لها. ثم تناقش الجانب الدلالي والتركيبى للتجنيس المقلوب مع الإشارة إلى أنواعها وأصنافها المختلفة. بينما يتضمن الجانب العملي تحليل التجنيس المقلوب في قصيدة أكوذن "التصديق بالتجنيس المقلوب" أو "بيليفن اناكرام". وأخيرا، احتوت الخاتمة نتائج البحث.