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is no longer around. **2.** Being in evidence; present: *asked if the store manager was around.* — **idiom.** *been around.* Informal. Having had many and varied experiences: *a young executive who has been around.* [Middle English: probably *a-*, in; see *A-2* + *round*, circle; see *ROUND* ¹.]

a-round-the-clock (ə-round'thə-klok') *adj.* Variant of *round-the-clock*.

a-rouse (ə-rouz') *v.* **a-roused**, **a-rous-ing**, **a-rous-es**. — *tr.* **1.** To awaken from or as if from sleep. **2.** To stir up; excite: *The odd sight aroused our curiosity.* See *Synonyms at provoke*. — *intr.* To be or become aroused; stir. [From *ROUSE*, on the model of such pairs as *rise*, *arise*.] — **a-rous'al** *n.*

Arp (ärp), **Jean** or **Hans**. 1887–1966. French artist and a founder of Dada. He is particularly noted for his abstract reliefs and three-dimensional sculptures.

Ar-pád (är'päd). Died 907. Hungarian national hero who founded the first Hungarian dynasty (c. 884).

ar-peg-gi-o (är-pěj'ē-ō', -pěj'ō) *n.*, *pl.* **-os.** *Music.* **1.** The playing of the tones of a chord in rapid succession rather than simultaneously. **2.** A chord played or sung in this manner. [Italian, from *arpeggiare*, to play the harp, from *arpa*, harp, of Germanic origin. See *HARP*.]

ar-pent (är-pän') *n.* Any of various French units of land measurement, especially one used in parts of Canada and the southern United States and equal to about 0.4 hectare (0.85 acre). [French, from Old French, from Latin *arepennis*, half acre. See *per* ¹ in Appendix.]

ar-que-bus (är'kə-bəs, -kwə-) *n.* Variant of *harquebus*.

arr. *abbr.* **1.** Arranged. **2.a.** Arrival; arrive. **b.** Arrived.

ar-ra-ca-cha (ä'rä-kä'chä) *n.* A perennial Andean herb (*Aracacia xanthorrhiza*) in the parsley family, grown for its large, fleshy, edible roots. Also called *apio*. [Spanish, from Quechua *aracacha*.]

ar-rack (är'æk, ə-räk') *n.* A strong alcoholic drink of the Middle East and the Far East, usually distilled from fermented palm sap, rice, or molasses. [Arabic 'araq, sweet juice, as in 'araq at-tamr, fermented juice of the date.]

ar-raign (ə-rän') *tr.v.* **-raigned**, **-raign-ing**, **-raigns**. **1.** *Law.* To call (an accused person) before a court to answer the charge made against him or her by indictment, information, or complaint. **2.** To call to account; accuse: *"Johnson arraigned the modern politics of this country as entirely devoid of all principle"* (James Boswell). [Middle English *arreinen*, from Old French *araisnier*, from Vulgar Latin **adrationäre*, to call to account: Latin *ad-*, *ad-* + Latin *ratio*, *ration-*, account; see *REASON*.] — **ar-raign'er** *n.* — **ar-raign'ment** *n.*

Ar-ran (är'an). A granite island of western Scotland in the Firth of Clyde. It is a resort area noted for its scenery and its hunting and fishing.

ar-range (ə-ränj') *v.* **-ranged**, **-rang-ing**, **-rang-es**. — *tr.* **1.** To put into a specific order or relation; dispose: *arrange shoes in a neat row.* **2.** To plan or prepare for: *arrange a picnic.* **3.** To bring about an agreement concerning; settle: *"It has been arranged for him by his family to marry a girl of his own class"* (Edmund Wilson). **4.** *Music.* To reset (a composition) for other instruments or voices or for another style of performance. — *intr.* **1.** To come to an agreement. **2.** To make preparations; plan: *arrange for a big wedding.* [Middle English *arengen*, from Old French *arengier*: *a-*, to (from Latin *ad-*; see *AD-*) + *rengier*, to put in a line (from *reng*, line; see *sker-2* in Appendix.)] — **ar-rang'er** *n.*

SYNONYMS: *arrange, marshal, order, organize, sort, systematize.* The central meaning shared by these verbs is "to distribute or dispose persons or things properly or methodically": *arranging figures in numerical sequence; marshal all the relevant facts for the presentation; tried to order my chaotic life; organizing and coordinating fund-raising efforts; sorted the sweaters according to color; systematizing a vast assortment of rules into a cohesive whole.*

ANTONYM: *disarrange.*

ar-range-ment (ə-ränj'mənt) *n.* **1.** The act or process of arranging: *the arrangement of a time and place for the meeting.* **2.** The condition, manner, or result of being arranged; disposal: *provided flowers and saw to their arrangement.* **3.** A collection of things that have been arranged: *the circular arrangement of megaliths called Stonehenge.* **4.** Often **arrangements.** A provision or plan made in preparation for an undertaking: *made arrangements for surgery.* **5.** An agreement or settlement; a disposition: *Our dog will be looked after by arrangement with a neighbor.* **6.** *Music.* **a.** An adaptation of a composition for other instruments or voices or for another style of performance. **b.** A composition so arranged.

ar-rant (är'rənt) *adj.* Completely such; thoroughgoing: *an ar-rant fool; the ar-rant luxury of the ocean liner.* [Variant of *ER-RANT*.] — **ar-rant-ly** *adv.*

ar-ras (är'räs) *n.* **1.** A wall hanging; a tapestry. **2.** A curtain or a wall hanging, especially one of Flemish origin. [Middle English, after *ARRAS*.]

Ar-ras (är'räs, ə-räs'). A city of northern France southwest of Lille. It was a famous woolen and tapestry center in the Middle Ages. Population, 41,736.

Ar-rau (ä-rou'), **Claudio**. 1903–1991. Chilean-born American

pianist particularly noted for his interpretation of Beethoven's piano works.

ar-ray (ə-rā') *tr.v.* **-rayed**, **-ray-ing**, **-rays**. **1.** To set out for display or use; place in an orderly arrangement: *arrayed the whole regiment on the parade ground.* **2.** To dress in finery; adorn. — **array** *n.* **1.** An orderly, often imposing arrangement: *an array of royal jewels.* **2.** An impressively large number, as of persons or objects: *an array of heavily armed troops; an array of spare parts.* See *Synonyms at display*. **3.** Splendid attire; finery. **4.** *Mathematics.* **a.** A rectangular arrangement of quantities in rows and columns, as in a matrix. **b.** Numerical data linearly ordered by magnitude. **5.** *Computer Science.* An arrangement of memory elements in one or several planes. [Middle English *arraien*, from Anglo-Norman *arraier*, from Vulgar Latin **arrēdāre*. See *reidh* in Appendix.]

ar-ray-al (ə-rā'al) *n.* **1.** The act or process of arranging in an orderly or imposing manner. **2.** Something so arranged; an array.

ar-rear-age (ə-rir'ij) *n.* **1.** The state of being behind in the fulfillment of obligations or of being overdue in payment. **2.** A payment owed.

ar-rears (ə-rirz') *pl.n.* **1.** An unpaid, overdue debt or an unfulfilled obligation. **2.** The state of being behind in fulfilling obligations: *an account in arrears.* [Middle English *arers*, from *arere*, behind, from Old French *arere*, from Vulgar Latin **ad retrō*, backward: Latin *ad*, to; see *AD-* + Latin *retrō*, behind; see *re-* in Appendix.]

ar-rest (ə-rēst') *v.* **-rest-ed**, **-rest-ing**, **-rests**. — *tr.* **1.** To stop; check: *a brake that automatically arrests motion; arrested the growth of the tumor.* **2.** To seize and hold under the authority of law. **3.** To capture and hold briefly (the attention, for example); engage. — *intr.* **1.** To undergo cardiac arrest: *The patient arrested en route to the hospital.* **2.** To behave in a certain manner when taken into legal detention: *a suspect who did not arrest well.* — **arrest** *n.* **1.a.** The act of detaining in legal custody: *the arrest of a criminal suspect.* **b.** The state of being so detained: *a criminal under arrest.* **2.** A device for stopping motion, especially of a moving part. [Middle English *arresten*, from Old French *arrest*, from Vulgar Latin **arrestāre*: Latin *ad-*, *ad-* + Latin *restāre*, to stand still (*re-*, *re-* + *stāre*, to stand; see *stā-* in Appendix.)] — **ar-rest'er**, **ar-res'tor** *n.* — **ar-rest'ment** *n.*

ar-rest-ee (ə-rēs-tē') *n.* One who is under arrest.

ar-rest-ing (ə-rēs'ting) *adj.* Attracting and holding the attention. See *Synonyms at noticeable*. — **ar-rest'ing-ly** *adv.*

Ar-rhe-ni-us (ə-rē'nē-əs, ə-rā'-), **Svante August**. 1859–1927. Swedish physicist and chemist. He won a 1903 Nobel Prize for his electrolytic theory of dissociation.

ar-rhyth-mi-a (ə-rith'mē-ə) *n.* An irregularity in the force or rhythm of the heartbeat. [New Latin, from Greek *arrhythmia*, lack of rhythm, from *arruthmos*, unrhythmic: *a-*, without; see *A-1* + *ruthmos*, rhythm; see *RYTHM*.]

ar-rhyth-mic (ə-rith'mik) *adj.* Lacking rhythm or regularity of rhythm: *"a slight arrhythmic imperfection when the car idles"* (Garrison Keillor). — **ar-rhyth'mi-cal-ly** *adv.*

ar-ri-ba (ə-rē'bā) *interj.* Used as an exclamation of pleasure, approval, or elation. [Spanish, from Latin *ad ripam*, on the shore: *ad*, to; see *AD-* + *ripa*, shore.]

ar-ri-ère-ban (är'ē-är-bän', -bän') *n.* **1.** A medieval royal proclamation by which vassals were summoned to military service. **2.** The vassals summoned. [French, from Old French *ariereban*, alteration (influenced by *arere*, behind) of *herban*. See *koro-* in Appendix.]

ar-ri-ère-pen-sée (är'ē-är'pän-sā') *n.* A mental reservation, as about the validity of something. [French: *arrière*, in back (from Old French *arere*; see *ARREARS*) + *pensée*, thought (from *penser*, to think; see *PENSIVE*).]

ar-ris (är'ris) *n.*, *pl.* **arris** or **-ris-es**. The sharp edge or ridge formed by two surfaces meeting at an angle, as in a molding. [Alteration of Old French *areste*, fishbone, spine. See *ARÊTE*.]

ar-ri-val (ə-rī'vəl) *n.* *Abb.* **ar.**, **arr.** **1.** The act of arriving. **2.** One that arrives or has arrived. **3.** The reaching of a goal or an objective as a result of effort or a process: *our ultimate arrival at a compromise.*

ar-rive (ə-riv') *intr.v.* **-rived**, **-riv-ing**, **-rives**. *Abb.* **ar.**, **arr.** **1.** To reach a destination. **2.** To come at length; take place: *The day of reckoning has arrived.* **3.** To achieve success or recognition: *He had finally arrived as a designer.* — **phrasal verb.** **ar-rive at.** To reach through effort or a process: *arrive at a decision after much thought.* [Middle English *ariven*, from Old French *ariver*, from Vulgar Latin **arripāre*, to reach the shore: Latin *ad-*, *ad-* + Latin *ripa*, shore.] — **ar-riv'er** *n.*

ar-ri-viste (ä-rē-vest') *n.* **1.** A person who has recently attained high position or great power without due effort or merit; an upstart. **2.** An unscrupulous, vulgar social climber; a bounder. [French, from *arriver*, to arrive, from Old French *ariver*. See *AR-RIVE*.]

ar-ro-ba (ə-rō'bā) *n.* **1.** A unit of weight formerly used in Spanish-speaking countries, equal to about 11.3 kilograms (25 pounds). **2.** A unit of weight formerly used in Portuguese-speaking countries, equal to about 14.4 kilograms (32 pounds). **3.** A liquid measure formerly used in Spanish-speaking countries, having varying value but equal to about 16.2 liters (17 quarts) when used to measure wine. [Spanish and Portuguese, both from Arabic *ar-rub'*, the quarter (of a quintal): *al*, the + *rub'*, quarter.]

ä pat	oi boy
ä pay	ou out
är care	öo took
ä father	öo boot
ë pet	ü cut
ë be	ür urge
l pit	th thin
l pie	th this
ir pier	hw which
ö pot	zh vision
ö toe	ä about, item
ö paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: ' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dik'sha-nēr'ē)

ambiguity, it is likely to distract the reader, who will ordinarily be operating on the assumption that a participle or other modifying phrase will be associated with the noun phrase that is immediately adjacent to it. Thus the sentence *Turning the corner, the view was quite different* would be better rewritten as *The view was quite different when we turned the corner* or *Turning the corner, we saw a different view*. • A number of expressions originally derived from active participles are now well established as prepositions of a kind, and these may be used freely to introduce phrases that are not associated with the immediately adjacent noun phrase. Such expressions include *concerning*, *considering*, *failing*, *granting*, *judging by*, and *speaking of*. Thus one may write *Speaking of politics, the elections have been postponed* or *Considering the hour, it is surprising that he arrived at all*.



partisan²

par·ti·cle (pär'ti-kəl) *n.* **Abbr. part.** 1. A very small piece or part; a tiny portion or speck. 2. A very small or the smallest possible amount, trace, or degree: *not a particle of doubt*. 3. **Physics.** **a.** A body whose spatial extent and internal motion and structure, if any, are irrelevant in a specific problem. **b.** An elementary particle. **c.** A subatomic particle. See table at **subatomic particle**. 4. **Grammar & Linguistics.** **a.** An uninflected item that has grammatical function but does not clearly belong to one of the major parts of speech, such as *up* in *look up* or *to* in English infinitives. **b.** In some systems of grammatical analysis, any short function word, including articles, prepositions, and conjunctions. 5. **Roman Catholic Church.** **a.** A small piece of a consecrated host. **b.** One of the smaller, individual hosts. 6. **Archaic.** A small division or section of something written, such as a clause of a document. [Middle English, from Latin *particula*, diminutive of *pars*, *part-*, *part*. See **PART**.]

particle beam *n.* A beam of atoms or subatomic particles that have been accelerated by a particle accelerating device, aimed by magnets, and focused by a lens.

par·ti·cle·board (pär'ti-kəl-bôrd', -bôrd') *n.* A structural material made of wood fragments, such as chips or shavings, that are mechanically pressed into sheet form and bonded together with resin.

particle physics *n.* The branch of physics that deals with subatomic particles.

par·ti·col·ored (pär'tē-kül'ôrd) *adj.* Having parts, sections, or areas colored differently from each other; pied: *Shapes seem to emerge from the painting's parti-colored ground*. [From *Obsolete party*, variegated, from Middle English *parti*, from Old French, divided, striped, past participle of *partir*, to divide. See **PARTY**.]

par·tic·u·lar (pär-tik'yə-lər, pä-tik'-) *adj.* **Abbr. part.** 1. Of, belonging to, or associated with a specific person, group, thing, or category; not general or universal: *She has a particular preference for Chinese art*. 2. Separate and distinct from others of the same group, category, or nature: *We will make an exception in this particular case*. 3. Worthy of note; exceptional: *a piano performance of particular depth and fluidity*. 4. **a.** Of, relating to, or providing details: *gave a particular description of the room*. **b.** Attentive to or concerned with details or niceties, often excessively so; meticulous or fussy. See **Synonyms at detailed**. 5. **Logic.** Encompassing some but not all of the members of a class or group. Used of a proposition. —**particular** *n.* 1. An individual item, fact, or detail: *correct in every particular*. See **Synonyms at item**. 2. Often **particulars**. An item or a detail of information or news: *The police refused to divulge the particulars of the case*. 3. Often **particulars**. A separate case or an individual thing or instance, especially one that can be distinguished from a larger category or class: *"What particulars were ambushed behind these generalizations?"* (Aldous Huxley). 4. **Logic.** A particular proposition. —**idiom.** **in particular.** Particularly; especially. [Middle English *particuler*, from Old French, from Late Latin *particulāris*, from Latin *particula*, diminutive of *pars*, *part-*, *part*. See **PART**.]

par·tic·u·lar·ism (pär-tik'yə-lə-riz'm, pä-tik'-) *n.* 1. Exclusive adherence to, dedication to, or interest in one's own group, party, sect, or nation. 2. A principle of allowing each state in a nation or federation to act independently of the central authority, especially in promoting its own economic interests. 3. **Theology.** The belief that a person can gain salvation only by God's free choice. —**par·tic·u·lar·ist** *n.* —**par·tic·u·lar·is·tic** *adj.*

par·tic·u·lar·i·ty (pär-tik'yə-lär'i-tē, pä-tik'-) *n., pl. -ties*. 1. The quality or state of being particular rather than general. 2. Exactitude of detail, especially in description: *a travel account written with almost excruciating particularity*. 3. Attention to or concern with detail; fastidiousness: *a scholar known for her particularity*. 4. A specific point or detail; a particular. 5. An individual characteristic; a peculiarity: *each small town with its special particularities and ancient customs*.

par·tic·u·lar·ize (pär-tik'yə-lə-riz', pä-tik'-) *v.* **-ized, -izing, -izes.** —**tr.** 1. To mention, describe, or treat individually; itemize or specify. 2. To make particular as opposed to general or universal. —**intr.** To go into or give details or particulars. —**par·tic·u·lar·i·za·tion** (-lə-rī-zā'shən) *n.* —**par·tic·u·lar·iz·er** *n.*

par·tic·u·lar·ly (pär-tik'yə-lər-lē, pä-tik'-) *adv.* 1. To a great degree; especially: *I particularly like the brown shoes*. 2. With particular reference or emphasis; individually or specifically: *"Everyone has a moment in history which belongs particularly to him"* (John Knowles). 3. With regard to particulars; in detail.

par·tic·u·late (pär-tik'yə-līt, -lāt', pär-) *adj.* Of, relating to, or formed of separate particles. —**particulate** *n.* A particulate

substance. [From Latin *particula*, a small part. See **PARTICLE**.]

part·ing (pär'ting) *n.* 1. **a.** The act or process of separating or dividing. **b.** The state of being separated or divided. 2. A departure or leave-taking. —**parting** *adj.* Given, received, or done on departing or separating: *a parting gift*. —**idiom.** **parting of the ways.** A point of divergence, especially one of great moment.

parting shot *n.* An act of aggression or retaliation, such as a retort or threat, that is made upon one's departure or at the end of a heated discussion. [Perhaps alteration of **PARTHIAN**.]

par·ti pris (pär'tē prē') *n., pl. par·tis pris* (pär'tē). An inclination for or against something or someone that affects judgment; prejudice or bias. [French: *parti*, decision, side + *pris*, taken.]

par·ti·san¹ (pär'ti-zən) *n.* 1. A fervent, sometimes militant supporter or proponent of a party, cause, faction, person, or idea. 2. A member of an organized body of fighters who attack or harass an enemy, especially within occupied territory; a guerrilla. —**partisan** *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of a partisan or partisans. 2. Devoted to or biased in support of a party, group, or cause: *partisan politics*. [French, from Old French, from Old Italian dialectal *partisano*, variant of Old Italian *partigiano*, from *parte*, part, from Latin *pars*, *part-*. See **PART**.] —**par·ti·san·ship** *n.*

par·ti·san² also **par·ti·zan** (pär'ti-zən) *n.* A weapon having a blade with lateral projections mounted on the end of a long shaft, used chiefly in the 16th and 17th centuries. [French *partizane*, from Italian dialectal *(arma) partisana*, partisan (weapon), feminine sing. of *partisano*, supporter. See **PARTISAN**¹.]

par·ti·ta (pär'tē'tā) *n.* **Music.** 1. An instrumental piece composed of a series of variations, as a suite. 2. One of the variations contained in such a piece. [Italian, from feminine past participle of *partire*, divide, from Latin *partire*. See **PARTITE**.]

par·tite (pär'tit') *adj.* Divided into parts. [Latin *partitus*, past participle of *partire*, to divide, from *pars*, *part-*, *part*. See **PART**.]

par·ti·tion (pär'ti-shən) *n.* 1. **a.** The act or process of dividing something into parts. **b.** The state of being so divided. 2. **a.** Something that divides or separates, as a wall dividing one room or cubicle from another. **b.** A wall, septum, or other separating membrane in an organism. 3. A part or section into which something has been divided. 4. Division of a country into separate, autonomous nations. 5. **Mathematics.** **a.** An expression of a positive integer as a sum of positive integers. **b.** The decomposition of a set into a family of mutually exclusive sets. 6. **Computer Science.** A location in memory assigned to a program. 7. **Law.** Division of property, especially real estate. —**partition** *tr.v.* **-tioned, -tion·ing, -tions.** 1. To divide into parts, pieces, or sections. 2. To divide or separate by means of a partition: *We partitioned off the alcove to make another bedroom*. 3. To divide (a country) into separate, autonomous nations. [Middle English *particioun*, from Old French *partition*, from Latin *partitiō*, *partition-*, from *partitus*, past participle of *partire*, to divide, from *pars*, *part-*, *part*. See **PART**.] —**par·ti·tion·ment** *n.*

par·ti·tion·ist (pär'ti-shə-nist) *n.* One who advocates partition of a country.

par·ti·tive (pär'ti-tiv) *adj.* 1. Dividing or serving to divide something into parts; marked by division. 2. **Grammar.** Indicating a part as distinct from a whole, as *some of the coffee* in the sentence *She drank some of the coffee*. —**partitive** *n.* **Grammar.** 1. A partitive word, such as *many* or *less*. 2. A partitive construction or case. [Middle English, from Old French *partitif*, from Medieval Latin *partitivus*, from Latin *partitus*, past participle of *partire*, to divide. See **PARTITE**.] —**par·ti·tive·ly** *adv.*

par·ti·zan (pär'ti-zən) *n.* Variant of **partisan**².

part·let (pärt'lit) *n.* A collared, usually ruffled covering for the neck and shoulders, popular in 16th-century Europe and worn especially by women. [Alteration of Middle English *patelet*, from Old French *patelete*, band of cloth, diminutive of *pate*, paw. See **PATOIS**.]

part·ly (pärt'lē) *adv.* In part or in some degree; not completely.

part·ner (pärt'nər) *n.* 1. One that is united or associated with another or others in an activity or a sphere of common interest, especially: **a.** A member of a business partnership. **b.** A spouse. **c.** Either of two persons dancing together. **d.** **Sports & Games.** One of a pair or team in a sport or game, such as tennis or bridge. 2. Often **partners**. **Nautical.** A wooden framework used to strengthen a ship's deck at the point where a mast or other structure passes through it. —**partner** *v.* **-nered, -ner·ing, -ners.** —**tr.** 1. To make a partner of. 2. To bring together as partners. 3. To be the partner of. —**intr.** To work or perform as a partner. [Middle English *partener*, alteration (influenced by *part*, *part*) of *parcener*, *parcener*. See **PARCENER**.]

SYNONYMS: *partner, colleague, ally, confederate.* These nouns all denote one who is united or associated with another, as in a venture or relationship. A *partner* participates in a relationship in which each member has equal status: *a partner in a law firm; husbands and wives who are ideal partners*. A *colleague* is an associate in an occupation, such as a profession: *a colleague and fellow professor*. An *ally* is one who associates with another, at least temporarily in a common cause: *The United States and the Soviet Union were allies in World War II*. A *confederate* is a member of a confederacy, a league, or an alliance; sometimes the term signifies a collaborator in a suspicious venture: *The confederates,*

would have been less of a fault in the days before the conformity imposed on us by this marvelous invention.

prin-ci-pled (prin/'sə-pəld) *adj.* Based on, marked by, or manifesting principle: *a principled decision; a principled person.*

prink (prɪŋk) *v.* **prinked, prink-ing, prinks.** —*tr.* To adorn (oneself) in a showy manner. —*intr.* To dress or groom oneself with elaborate care or vanity; primp. [Probably alteration of PRANK².] —**prink'er** *n.*

print (prɪnt) *n.* **1.** A mark or an impression made in or on a surface by pressure: *the print of footsteps in the sand.* See Synonyms at **impression**. **2.a.** A device or an implement, such as a stamp, die, or seal, used to press markings onto or into a surface. **b.** Something formed or marked by such a device. **3.a.** Lettering or other impressions produced in ink from type by a printing press or other means. **b.** Matter so produced; printed material. **c.** Printed state or form. **4.a.** A printed publication, such as a magazine or newspaper. **b.** Printed matter. **5.** A design or picture transferred from an engraved plate, wood block, lithographic stone, or other medium. **6.** A photographic image transferred to paper or a similar surface, usually from a negative. **7.** A copy of a film or movie. **8.a.** A fabric or garment with a dyed pattern that has been pressed onto it, usually by engraved rollers. **b.** The pattern itself. —**print v.** **print-ed, print-ing, prints.** —*tr.* **1.** To press (a mark or design, for example) onto or into a surface. **2.a.** To make an impression on or in (a surface) with a device such as a stamp, seal, or die. **b.** To press (a stamp or similar device) onto or into a surface to leave a marking. **3.a.** To produce by means of pressed type on a paper surface, with or as if with a printing press. **b.** To offer in printed form; publish. **4.** To write (something) in characters similar to those commonly used in print. **5.** To impress firmly in the mind or memory. **6.** To produce a photographic image from (a negative, for example) by passing light through film onto a photosensitive surface, especially sensitized paper. —*intr.* **1.a.** To work as a printer. **b.** To produce printed material. **2.** To produce something in printed form by means of a printing press or other reproduction process. **3.** To write characters similar to those commonly used in print. **4.** To produce or receive an impression, a marking, or an image. —**print adj.** Of, relating to, writing for, or constituting printed publications: *a print journalist; print coverage.* —**phrasal verb, print out.** **Computer Science.** To print as a function: produce printout. —**idioms in print.** **1.** In printed or published form: *denials that were to be found in print.* **2.** Offered for sale by a publisher: *books that are still in print.* **out of print.** No longer offered for sale by a publisher: *books that are out of print.* [Middle English *preinte*, from Old French, from feminine past participle of *preindre*, to press, alteration of *prembre*, from Latin *premere*. See *per-*⁴ in Appendix.]

print. *abbr.* Printing.

print-a-ble (prin/'tə-bal) *adj.* **1.** Capable of being printed or of producing a print: *printable negatives.* **2.** Fit for publication: *printable language.* —**print'a-bil-i-ty** *n.*

print bar *n.* A mechanism in a printing device that carries the template of the final form of the alphanumeric characters to be printed.

print-ed circuit (prin/'tɪd) *n.* An electric circuit in which the conducting connections have been printed or otherwise deposited in predetermined patterns on an insulating base.

printed matter *n.* Printed material, such as a book or magazine, that is not considered first-class mail and qualifies for a special postal rate.

print-er (prin/'tər) *n.* **1.** One that prints, especially one whose occupation is printing. **2.** A device used for printing, especially a photographic machine from which a duplicate of a master print can be made. **3.** **Computer Science.** The part of a system that produces printed matter.

print-er's devil (prin/'tərz) *n.* An apprentice in a printing establishment.

print head *n.* **Computer Science.** The element of a printer that applies the mark or image to the paper.

print-ing (prin/'tɪŋ) *n.* **Abbr.** **print., pr., ptg.** **1.** The art, process, or business of producing printed material by means of inked type and a printing press or by similar means. **2.a.** The act of one that prints. **b.** Matter that is printed. **3.** All the copies of a publication, such as a book, that are printed at one time. **4.** Written characters not connected to one another and resembling those appearing in print.

printing ink *n.* Ink made especially for use in printing.

printing office *n.* An establishment where printed material is produced, especially one that is officially authorized.

printing press *n.* A machine that transfers lettering or images by contact with various forms of inked surface onto paper or similar material fed into it in various ways.

print-mak-ing (prin/'mā'kɪŋ) *n.* The artistic design and manufacture of prints, such as woodcuts or silk-screens. —**print'mak'er** *n.*

print-out (prin/'out/) *n.* **Computer Science.** Printed output.

print wheel *n.* A disk-shaped mechanism in a printing device that carries the template of the characters to be printed around its rim and prints one character at a time, revolving after each character to the proper position for the next.

pri-on (prē'ɒn) *n.* A microscopic protein particle similar to a virus but lacking nucleic acid, thought to be the infectious agent responsible for scrapie and certain other degenerative diseases of the nervous system. [*proteinaceous* (PROTEIN + -ACEOUS) + (IN-FECTIOUS) + -ON¹.]

pri-or¹ (prī'ər) *adj.* **1.** Preceding in time or order: "[They] insist that foreign vessels seeking access obtain prior approval" (Seymour M. Hersh). **2.** Preceding in importance or value: *a prior consideration.* [Latin. See *PRIOR*².] —**pri-or-ly** *adv.*

pri-or² (prī'ər) *n.* **1.** A monastic officer in charge of a priory or ranking next below the abbot of an abbey. **2.** One of the ruling magistrates of the medieval Italian republic of Florence. [Middle English *priour*, from Old English and Old French *prior*, both from Medieval Latin, from Latin, superior. See *per*¹ in Appendix.] —**pri-or-ate** (-it), **pri-or-ship** (-ship') *n.*

Pri-or (prī'ər), **Matthew.** 1664–1721. English poet and diplomat known for his epigrams and light satirical verse.

pri-or-ess (prī'ər-ɪs) *n.* A nun in charge of a priory or ranking next below the abbess of an abbey. [Middle English *prioress*, from Old French, feminine of *prior*, a prior. See *PRIOR*².]

pri-or-i-tize (prī-ər'i-tīz', -ɔr'-) *v.* **-tized, -tiz-ing, -tiz-es.** **Usage Problem.** —*tr.* To arrange or deal with in order of importance. —*intr.* To put things in order of importance: "Everyone should take time to be alone, to prioritize and meditate" (Art Linkletter). [*PRIORIT*(Y) + -IZE.] —**pri-or-i-ti-za-tion** (-tī-zā'shən) *n.*

USAGE NOTE: It can be argued that *prioritize* serves a useful function in providing a single word to mean "arrange according to priority," but like many other recent formations with -ize, it is widely regarded as corporate or bureaucratic jargon. In an earlier survey, *prioritize* was unacceptable to the great majority of the Usage Panel. See Usage Note at -ize.

pri-or-i-ty (prī-ər'i-tē, -ɔr'-) *n., pl. -ties.* **1.** Precedence, especially established by order of importance or urgency. **2.a.** An established right to precedence. **b.** An authoritative rating that establishes such precedence. **3.** A preceding or coming earlier in time. **4.** Something afforded or deserving prior attention. [Middle English *priorite*, from Old French, from Medieval Latin *prioritas*, from Latin *prior*, first. See *PRIOR*².]

prior to *prep.* Preceding, before: "prior to the changes of ownership and editorship" (Brendan Gill).

pri-or-y (prī'ə-rē) *n., pl. -ies.* A monastery governed by a prioress or a convent governed by a prioress.

Prip-et (prɪp'ět) or **Pri-pyat** (prē'pyət). A river, about 708 km (440 mi) long, of northern Ukraine and southern Belorussia, flowing generally eastward through the **Pripet Marshes** to the Dnieper River north of Kiev.

Pris-cian (prɪʃ'ən, -ē-ən). fl. A.D. 500. Latin grammarian at Constantinople whose text *Institutiones Grammaticae* was used throughout medieval Europe.

prise (prɪz) *v. & n.* Variant of **prize**³.

prism (prɪzəm) *n.* **1.** A solid figure whose bases or ends have the same size and shape and are parallel to one another, and each of whose sides is a parallelogram. **2.** A transparent body of this form, often of glass and usually with triangular ends, used for separating white light passed through it into a spectrum or for reflecting beams of light. **3.** A cut-glass object, such as a pendant of a chandelier. **4.** A crystal form consisting of three or more similar faces parallel to a single axis. **5.** A medium that misrepresents whatever is seen through it. [Late Latin *prisma*, from Greek *prisma*, thing sawed off, prism, from *priein*, *prizein*, to saw.]

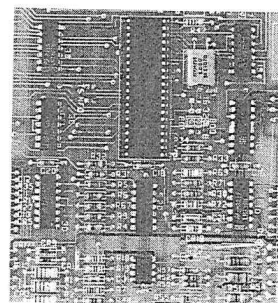
pris-mat-ic (prɪz-māt'ɪk) also **pris-mat-i-cal** (-i-kəl) *adj.* **1.** Of, relating to, resembling, or being a prism. **2.** Formed by refraction of light through a prism. **Use** of a spectrum of light. **3.** Brilliantly colored; iridescent. [Greek *prisma*, *prismat-*, prism; see *PRISM* + -IC.] —**pris-mat'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

pris-ma-toid (prɪz'mə-toid') *n.* A polyhedron all of whose vertices lie in one of two parallel planes. [Greek *prisma*, *prismat-*, prism + -OID.] —**pris'ma-toi'dal** (-toid'l) *adj.*

pris-moid (prɪz'moid') *n.* A prismatoid having polygons with the same number of sides as bases, and faces that are parallelograms or trapezoids. —**pris-moi'dal** (-moid'l) *adj.*

pris-on (prɪz'ən) *n.* **1.** A place where persons convicted or accused of crimes are confined; a penitentiary or a jail. **2.** A place or condition of confinement or forcible restraint. **3.** A state of imprisonment or captivity. —**prison tr.v.** **-oned, -on-ing, -ons.** To confine in a prison; imprison. [Middle English, from Old French, alteration (influenced by Old French *pris*, taken) of Latin *prēnsio*, *prēnsion-*, a seizing, from **prehēnsio*, from *prehēnsus*, past participle of *prehendere*, to seize. See *ghend-* in Appendix.]

WORD HISTORY: The word *prison* has its origins not in the notions of what such a place is but rather in the notion of how one gets there. *Prison* can be traced back to the Latin word *prēnsio*, "the action or power of making an arrest." This in turn is derived from the verb *prehendere* or *prehendere*, which meant "to take hold of, take into custody, arrest." *Prēnsio* then dives into the obscurity of the time when Romance languages such as French were being formed from Vulgar Latin and resurfaces in the Old French of the 12th century with the form *prison* and the senses "capture" and



printed circuit
On a floppy disk drive

ā pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ā father	ōō boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
ī pit	th thin
ī pie-	th this
īr pier	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	a about, item
ō paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: ' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dɪk'shə-nər'ē)

rat (rät) *n.* **1.a.** Any of various long-tailed rodents resembling mice but larger, especially one of the genus *Rattus*. **b.** Any of various animals similar to one of these long-tailed rodents. **2. Informal.** A despicable, sneaky person, especially one who betrays or informs upon associates. **3.** A pad of material, typically hair, worn as part of a woman's coiffure to puff out her own hair. — **rat intr.v.** **rat-ted, rat-ting, rats.** **1.** To hunt for or catch rats, especially with the aid of dogs. **2. Slang.** To desert or betray one's comrades by giving information: *ratted on his best friend to the police.* [Middle English, from Old English *ræt*.]

rat-a-ble (rä'tä-bäl) *adj.* **1.** That can be rated, estimated, or appraised: *ratable income*. **2.** Proportional. **3. Chiefly British.** Liable to assessment; taxable. — **rat'a-bil'i-ty, rat'a-ble-ness n.** — **rat'a-bly adv.**

rat-a-bles (rä'tä-bälz) *pl.n.* **1.** Income from property taxes: *netted the city over \$30 million in new ratables*. **2.** Properties or buildings, especially those used for commercial purposes, that provide tax income for local government: *constructed a total of \$10 million in new ratables*.

rat-a-fi-a (rät'ä-fē'ä) also **rat-a-fee** (-ä-fē') *n.* **1.** A sweet cordial flavored with fruit kernels or almonds. **2.** A biscuit flavored with ratafia. [French, perhaps of West Indian Creole origin.]

Ra-tak Chain (rä'täk') The eastern group of the Marshall Islands in the western Pacific Ocean. The chain comprises 2 coral islands and 14 atolls, including Bikini.

rat-a-plan (rät'ä-plän') *n.* A tattoo, as of a drum, the hoofs of a galloping horse, or machine-gun fire. [French, of imitative origin.]

rat-a-tat-tat (rät'ä-tät'tät') *n.* A series of short, sharp sounds, as that made by knocking on a door. [Imitative.]

ra-ta-tou-ille (rät'ä-tō'ē, rä'tä-) *n.* A vegetable stew, usually made with eggplant, tomatoes, zucchini, peppers, and onions, seasoned with herbs and garlic, and served hot or cold. [French, from alteration of *toillier, touiller*, to stir, mix. See *TOIL*.]

rat-bite fever (rät'bīt') *n.* Either of two infectious diseases contractible from the bite of a rat, specifically: **a.** A disease caused by the bacterium *Streptobacillus moniliformis* and characterized by skin inflammation, back and joint pains, headache, and vomiting. **b.** A disease caused by the bacterium *Spirillum minus* and characterized by ulceration at the site of the bite, a purplish rash, and recurrent fever.

rat cheese *n.* Cheddar.

rat-chet (räch'it) *n.* **1.** A mechanism consisting of a pawl that engages the sloping teeth of a wheel or bar, permitting motion in one direction only. **2.** The pawl, wheel, or bar of this mechanism. — **rat-chet tr.v.** **-et-ed, -et-ing, -ets.** To increase or decrease by increments. Often used with *up, upward, down, or downward*: "Some companies . . . may make things worse if they seek to *rat-chet down their medical expenses by limiting benefits for psychological or psychiatric care*" (Newsweek). [French *rochet*, from Old French *rocquet*, head of a lance (from the shape of the teeth), of Germanic origin.]

rate¹ (rät) *n.* **1.** A quantity measured with respect to another measured quantity: *a rate of speed of 60 miles an hour*. **2.** A measure of a part with respect to a whole; a proportion: *the mortality rate; a tax rate*. **3.** The cost per unit of a commodity or service: *postal rates*. **4.** A charge or payment calculated in relation to a particular sum or quantity: *interest rates*. **5.** Level of quality. **6.** Often *rates*. *Chiefly British.* A locally assessed property tax. — **rate v.** **rat-ed, rat-ing, rates.** — **tr.** **1.** To calculate the value of; appraise. See *Synonyms at estimate*. **2.** To place in a particular rank or grade. **3.** To regard or account: *rated the movie excellent*. **4.** To value for purposes of taxation. **5.** To set a rate for (goods to be shipped). **6.** To specify the performance limits of (a machine, for example): *This fuse is rated at 50 amperes*. **7. Informal.** To merit or deserve: *people that rate special treatment*. See *Synonyms at earn*¹. — **intr.** **1.** To be ranked in a particular class. **2. Informal.** To have status, importance, or influence. — **idiom. at any rate.** **1.** Whatever the case may be. **2.** At least. [Middle English, from Old French, from Medieval Latin *rata*, proportion, short for Latin (*prō*) *ratā* (parte), (according to a) fixed (part), from feminine ablative past participle of *rēri*, to consider, reckon. See *ar-* in Appendix.]

rate² (rät) *v.* **rat-ed, rat-ing, rates.** — **tr.** To berate. — **intr.** To express reproof. [Middle English *raten*, perhaps of Scandinavian origin.]

ra-tel (rät'l, rät'l) *n.* A carnivorous mammal (*Mellivora capensis*) of Africa and Asia, having short legs and a thick coat that is dark below and whitish above. Also called *honey badger*. [Afrikaans, from Middle Dutch, rattle, honeycomb (either from its cry or its taste for honey).]

rate-mak-ing (rät'mä'king) *n.* The practice of establishing rates of payment, as for public transportation or utilities. — **rate'mak'ing adj.**

rate of exchange *n., pl. rates of exchange.* The ratio at which the unit of currency of one country is or may be exchanged for the unit of currency of another country.

rate-pay-er (rät'pä'är) *n.* One that pays rates: *utility rate-payers*.

rat-er (rä'tär) *n.* **1.** One that rates, especially one that establishes a rating. **2.** One having an indicated rank or rating. Often used in combination: *a third-rater; a first-rater*.

rat-fink (rät'fink') *n.* *Slang.* A person regarded as contemptible, obnoxious, or otherwise undesirable.

rat-fish (rät'fish') *n., pl. ratfish or -fish-es.* A fish (*Hydrolagus collei*) of Pacific waters, having a long narrow tail.

rathe (rath, rāth) *adj.* *Archaic.* Appearing or ripening early in the year, as flowers or fruit. [Middle English, quick, from Old English *hræd, hræth*.]

rather (rāth'är, rä'thär) *adv.* **1.** More readily; preferably: *I'd rather go to the movies*. **2.** With more reason, logic, wisdom, or other justification: *More exactly; more accurately: He's my friend, or rather he was my friend*. **3.** To a certain extent; somewhat: *rather cold*. **4.** On the contrary. **5.** (rä'thūr', rä't-). *Chiefly British.* Most certainly. Used as an emphatic affirmative reply. [Middle English, from Old English *hrathor*, comparative of *hræthe*, quickly, soon, from *hræth*, quick.]

USAGE NOTE: In expressions of preference *rather* is commonly preceded by *would* or in formal style *should*: *We would rather rent the house than buy it outright. I should rather my daughter attended a public school*. The use of *had* in these constructions may now be more infrequent than it once was but is still encountered in reputable writing: *I had rather be dead than be a slave*. This use of *had* was once widely criticized as a mistake, the result of a misanalysis of the contraction in sentences such as *I'd rather stay*. But it is in fact a survival of the subjunctive form *had* that appears in constructions like *had better* and *had best*, as in *We had better leave her alone*. (Notice that in these constructions *would* and *should* cannot be used.) This use of *had* shows an unbroken line of usage running back to Middle English, and traditional criticisms of these constructions are unfounded. • Before an unmodified noun only *rather a* is used: *It was rather a disaster*. When the noun is preceded by an adjective, however, both *rather a* and *a rather* are found: *It was rather a boring party. It was a rather boring party*. When *a rather* is used in this construction, *rather* can be construed as qualifying only the adjective, whereas with *rather a* it can be construed as qualifying either the adjective or the entire noun phrase. Thus *a rather long ordeal* can mean only "an ordeal that is rather long," whereas *rather a long ordeal* can also mean roughly "a long process that is something of an ordeal." *Rather a* is the only possible choice when the adjective itself does not permit modification: *The horse was rather a long shot* (not *The horse was a rather long shot*). See *Usage Notes at better*¹, *should*.

rath-skel-ler (rät'skäl'är, rät'-, rāth'-) *n.* A restaurant or tavern, usually below street level, that features the serving of beer. [Obsolete German, restaurant in the city hall basement: German *Rat*, council, counsel (from Middle High German *rät*, from Old High German; see *ar-* in Appendix) + German *Keller*, cellar (from Middle High German, from Old High German *kellāri*, from Latin *cellārium*; see *CELLAR*).]

rat-i-fi-ca-tion (rät'ä-fi-kä'shən) *n.* The act of ratifying or the condition of being ratified.

rat-i-fy (rät'ä-fi') *tr.v.* **-fied, -fy-ing, -fies.** To approve and give formal sanction to; confirm. See *Synonyms at approve*. [Middle English *ratifien*, from Old French *ratifier*, from Medieval Latin *ratificāre*: Latin *ratus*, fixed, past participle of *rēri*, to reckon, consider; see *RATE*¹ + Latin *-ficāre, -fy-*.] — **rat'i-fi'er n.**

rat-i-né (rät'ä-nä') *n.* A loosely woven fabric with a rough, nubby texture. [French, past participle of *ratiner*, to adorn, from *ratine*, ratteen. See *RATTEEN*.]

rat-ing¹ (rät'ing) *n.* **1.** A position assigned on a scale; a standing. **2.a.** A classification according to specialty or proficiency, as of a member of the armed forces. **b. Chiefly British.** An enlisted person in the navy. **3.** An evaluation of the financial status of a business or person: *a credit rating*. **4.** A specified performance limit, as of capacity, range, or operational capability: *the power rating of a light fixture*. **5.** The popularity of a television or radio program as estimated by a poll of segments of the audience.

rat-ing² (rät'ing) *n.* A harsh scolding.

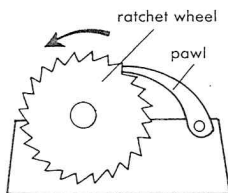
Ra-ting-en (rä'ting-ən). A city of west-central Germany north of Düsseldorf. Chartered in 1276, it is a manufacturing center. Population, 87,710.

ra-tio (rä'shō, rä'shē-ō') *n., pl. -tios.* **1.** Relation in degree or number between two similar things. **2.** The relative value of silver and gold in a currency system that is bimetallic. **3. Mathematics.** The relation between two quantities expressed as the quotient of one divided by the other: *The ratio of 7 to 4 is written 7:4 or 7/4*. [Latin *ratio*, calculation, from *ratus*, past participle of *rēri*, to reckon, consider. See *ar-* in Appendix.]

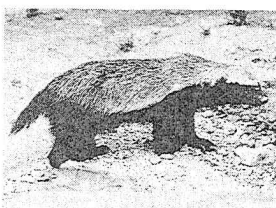
ra-ti-oc-i-nate (rāsh'ē-ōs'ä-nät') *tr.v.* **-nat-ed, -nat-ing, -nates.** To reason methodically and logically. [Latin *ratiocinārī*, *ratiocināt-*, from *ratio*, calculation. See *RATIO*.] — **ra'ti-oc'i-na-tion n.** — **ra'ti-oc'i-na-tor n.**

ra-ti-oc-i-na-tive (rāsh'ē-ōs'ä-nä'tiv) *adj.* Of, relating to, marked by, or skilled in methodical and logical reasoning. See *Synonyms at logical*.

ra-tion (rāsh'ən, rä'shən) *n.* **1.** A fixed portion, especially an amount of food allotted to persons in military service or to civilians in times of scarcity. **2. rations.** Food issued or available to members of a group. — **ration tr.v.** **-tioned, -tion-ing, -tions.** **1.** To supply with rations. **2.** To distribute as rations: *rationed out flour and sugar*. See *Synonyms at distribute*. **3.** To restrict to



ratchet

ratel
Mellivora capensis

reserve price *n.* The price fixed and announced as the minimum at which property will be sold at an auction.

re-serv-ist (rī-zūr'vist) *n.* A member of a military reserve.

res-er-voir (rēz'ar-vwār', -vwōr', -vōr') *n.* **Abbr. res.** 1. A natural or artificial pond or lake used for the storage and regulation of water. 2. A receptacle or chamber for storing a fluid. 3. An underground accumulation of petroleum or natural gas. 4. *Anatomy.* See **cisterna** (sense 1). 5. A large or extra supply; a reserve: a *reservoir of gratitude*. 6. *Medicine.* An organism or a population that directly or indirectly transmits a pathogen while being virtually immune to its effects. [French *réservoir*, from *réserver*, to reserve, from Old French *reserver*. See **RESERVE**.]

re-set (rē-sēt') *tr.v.* **-set, -set-ting, -sets.** 1. To set again: *reset a broken bone*. 2. To change the reading of: *reset a clock*. **-reset** (rē-sēt') *n.* 1. The act of setting again. 2. Something set again. **-re-set/ta-ble** *adj.* **-re-set/ter** *n.*

res ges-tae (rās' gēs'ti', rēz' jēs'tē) *pl.n.* 1. Things done; deeds. 2. *Law.* The facts that are admissible in evidence as the surrounding circumstances of the event to be proved. [Latin *rēs gestae*: *rēs*, pl. of *rēs*, thing + *gestae*, feminine pl. past participle of *gerere*, to carry, show.]

resh (rēsh) *n.* The 20th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. See table at **alphabet**. [Aramaic *rēš*, head.]

re-shape (rē-shāp') *tr.v.* **-shaped, -shap-ing, -shapes.** To shape, form, or organize again or anew: "media consultants whose TV ads reshape candidates' images to suit ephemeral public tastes" (New Republic). **-re-shap'er** *n.*

Resht (rēsh't). See **Rasht**.

re-shuf-ple (rē-shūf'al) *tr.v.* **-fled, -fling, -files.** 1. To shuffle again: *reshuffle cards*. 2. To arrange or organize anew: *The president reshuffled the advisory committee*. **-re-shuf-ple** *n.*

re-sid (rī-zid') *n.* Informal. Residual oil.

re-side (rī-zid') *intr.v.* **-sid-ed, -sid-ing, -sides.** 1. To live in a place permanently or for an extended period. 2. To be inherently present; exist: *the potential energy that resides in flowing water*. 3. To be vested, as a power or right: *The authority of governance resided in the monarchy*. [Middle English *residen*, from Old French *resider*, from Latin *residere*, to remain behind, *reside*: *re-*, *re-* + *sedere*, to sit; see **sed-** in Appendix.] **-re-sid'er** *n.*

res-i-dence (rēz'ī-dāns, -dēns') *n.* **Abbr. res.** 1. The place in which one lives; a dwelling. 2. The act or a period of residing in a place. 3. A medical residency. 4. The official home or location of a corporation. **-idiom. in residence.** Committed to live and work in a specific place, often for a certain length of time: *an artist in residence at a college*.

res-i-den-cy (rēz'ī-dən-sē, -dēn'-) *n., pl. -cies.* 1. The period during which a physician receives specialized clinical training. 2. *a.* The house of a colonial resident. *b.* The sphere of authority of a colonial resident. 3. Residence.

res-i-dent (rēz'ī-dānt, -dēnt') *n.* **Abbr. res.** 1. A physician serving a period of residency. 2. One who resides in a particular place permanently or for an extended period, as: *a.* A diplomatic official residing in a foreign seat of government. *b.* A colonial official acting as adviser to the ruler of a protected state, often having quasi-gubernatorial powers. *c.* A member of an intelligence-gathering or nonuniformed law enforcement agency who resides and oversees operations in a certain locale: *the KGB resident in New York City; the FBI resident in Boston*. 3. A non-migratory bird or other animal. **-resident** *adj.* 1. Dwelling in a particular place; residing: *resident aliens*. 2. Living somewhere in connection with duty or work. 3. Inherently present: *resident anxieties*. 4. Nonmigratory: *resident fauna*.

res-i-den-tial (rēz'ī-dēn'shəl) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or having residence: *a residential college*. 2. Of, suitable for, or limited to residences: *residential zoning*. **-res-i-den-tial-ly** *adv.*

res-i-den-ti-ar-y (rēz'ī-dēn'shē-ēr'ē, -shā-rē) *adj.* 1. Having a residence, especially an official one. 2. Involving or requiring official residence. **-residential** *n., pl. -ies.* 1. One who resides in a certain place; a resident. 2. A member of the clergy required to live in an official residence.

re-sid-u-a (rī-zij'ōō-ə) *n.* Plural of **residuum**.

re-sid-u-al (rī-zij'ōō-əl) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of a residue. 2. Remaining as a residue. **-residual** *n.* 1. The quantity left over at the end of a process; a remainder. 2. Often **residuals**. A payment made to a performer, writer, or director for each repeat showing of a recorded television show or commercial. **-re-sid/u-al-ly** *adv.*

residual oil *n.* The low-grade oil products that remain after the distillation of petroleum, used in adhesives, roofing compounds, and asphalt manufacture.

re-sid-u-ar-y (rī-zij'ōō-ēr'ē) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or constituting a residue. 2. *Law.* Entitled to the residue of an estate.

res-i-due (rēz'ī-dōō', -dyōō') *n.* 1. The remainder of something after removal of parts or a part. See Synonyms at **remainder**. 2. Matter remaining after completion of an abstractive chemical or physical process, such as evaporation, combustion, distillation, or filtration; residuum. 3. *Law.* The remainder of a testator's estate after all claims, debts, and bequests are satisfied. In this sense, also called **residuum**. [Middle English, from Old French *residu*, from Latin *residuum*, neuter of *residuus*, remaining, from *residere*, to remain behind. See **RESIDE**.]

re-sid-u-um (rī-zij'ōō-əm) *n., pl. -u-a* (-ōō-ə). 1. Some-

thing remaining after removal of a part; a residue. See Synonyms at **remainder**. 2. *Law.* See **residue** (sense 3). [Latin, residue. See **RESIDUE**.]

re-sign (rī-zīn') *v.* **-signed, -sign-ing, -signs.** **-tr.** 1. To submit (oneself) passively; accept as inevitable: *I resigned myself to a long wait in line*. 2. To give up (a position, for example), especially by formal notification. 3. To relinquish (a privilege, right, or claim). See Synonyms at **relinquish**. **-intr.** To give up one's job or office; quit, especially by formal notification: *resign from a board of directors*. [Middle English *resignen*, from Old French *resigner*, from Latin *resignāre*, to unseal: *re-*, *re-* + *signāre*, to seal (from *signum*, mark, seal; see **sek** in Appendix.)] **-re-sign'er** *n.*

re-sign (rē-sīn') *tr.v.* **-signed, -sign-ing, -signs.** To sign again: *re-signed the lease*.

res-ig-na-tion (rēz'ig-nā'shən) *n.* 1. The act or an instance of resigning. 2. An oral or written statement that one is resigning a position or an office. 3. Unresisting acceptance of something as inescapable; submission. See Synonyms at **patience**.

re-signed (rī-zīnd') *adj.* Feeling or marked by resignation; acquiescent: "I like trees because they seem more resigned to the way they have to live than other things do" (Willa Cather). **-re-sign-ed-ly** (-zī'nd-lē) *adv.* **-re-sign-ed-ness** *n.*

re-sile (rī-zīl') *intr.v.* **-siled, -sil-ing, -siles.** 1. To spring back, especially to resume a former position or structure after being stretched or compressed. 2. To draw back; recoil. [Obsolete French *resilir*, from Latin *resilire*, to leap back: *re-*, *re-* + *salire*, to leap; see **sel-** in Appendix.]

re-sil-i-ence (rī-zīl'yəns) *n.* 1. The ability to recover quickly from illness, change, or misfortune; buoyancy. 2. The property of a material that enables it to resume its original shape or position after being bent, stretched, or compressed; elasticity.

re-sil-i-en-cy (rī-zīl'yən-sē) *n.* Resilience.

re-sil-i-ent (rī-zīl'yənt) *adj.* 1. Marked by the ability to recover readily, as from misfortune. 2. Capable of returning to an original shape or position, as after having been compressed. See Synonyms at **flexible**. [Latin *resiliēns*, *resilient-*, present participle of *resilire*, to leap back. See **RESILE**.] **-re-sil-i-ent-ly** *adv.*

res-i-lin (rēz'ā-līn) *n.* An elastic substance consisting of cross-linked protein chains, found in the cuticles of many insects. [RESIL(E) + -IN.]

res-in (rēz'īn) *n.* 1. Any of numerous clear to translucent yellow or brown, solid or semisolid, viscous substances of plant origin, such as copal, rosin, and amber, used principally in lacquers, varnishes, inks, adhesives, synthetic plastics, and pharmaceuticals. 2. Any of numerous physically similar polymerized synthetics or chemically modified natural resins including thermoplastic materials such as polyvinyl, polystyrene, and polyethylene and thermosetting materials such as polyesters, epoxies, and silicones that are used with fillers, stabilizers, pigments, and other components to form plastics. **-resin** *tr.v.* **-ined, -in-ing, -ines.** To treat or rub with resin. [Middle English, from Old French *resine*, from Latin *resina*, from Greek dialectal **rhēsina*, variant of Greek *rhētīnē*.] **-res/in-ous** (rēz'ā-nəs) *adj.*

res-in-a-fee (rēz'ā-nāt') *tr.v.* **-at-ed, -at-ing, -ates.** To impregnate, permeate, or flavor with resin.

resin canal *n.* An intercellular tube lined with resin-secreting cells, found in the wood and leaves of many gymnosperms. Also called **resin duct**.

res-in-if-er-ous (rēz'ā-nīf'ər-əs) *adj.* Yielding resin.

res-in-oid (rēz'ā-noid') *adj.* Relating to, resembling, or containing resin. **-resinoid** *n.* A synthetic resin, especially a thermosetting resin.

re-sist (rī-zīst') *v.* **-sist-ed, -sist-ing, -sists.** **-tr.** 1. To strive to fend off or offset the actions, effects, or force of. 2. To remain firm against the actions, effects, or force of; withstand: *a bacterium that resisted the antibiotic*. 3. To keep from giving in to or enjoying. **-intr.** To offer resistance. See Synonyms at **oppose**. **-resist** *n.* A substance that can cover and protect a surface, as from corrosion. [Middle English *resisten*, from Old French *resister*, from Latin *resistere*: *re-*, *re-* + *sistere*, to place; see **stā-** in Appendix.] **-re-sist'er** *n.*

re-sis-tance (rī-zīs'tāns) *n.* 1. The act or an instance of resisting or the capacity to resist. 2. A force that tends to oppose or retard motion. 3. Often **Resistance**. An underground organization engaged in a struggle for national liberation in a country under military or totalitarian occupation. 4. *Psychology.* A process in which the ego opposes the conscious recall of unpleasant experiences. 5. *Biology.* *a.* The capacity of an organism to defend itself against a disease. *b.* The capacity of an organism or a tissue to withstand the effects of a harmful environmental agent. 6. *Abbr. r, R.* *Electricity.* The opposition of a body or substance to current passing through it, resulting in a change of electrical energy into heat or another form of energy. **-re-sis/tant** *adj.*

resistance transfer factor *n.* R factor.

Re-sis-ten-cia (rēs'ī-stēn'sē-ə, rēs'sēs-tēn'syā) *n.* A city of northeast Argentina on the Paraná River opposite Corrientes. It is a major trade and shipping center. Population, 220,104.

re-sist-i-ble (rī-zīs'tā-bəl) *adj.* Possible to resist: *resistible impulses*. **-re-sist/i-bil/i-ty** *n.* **-re-sist/i-bly** *adv.*

re-sis-tive (rī-zīs'tiv) *adj.* Of, tending toward, or marked by resistance: *a person resistive to change*. **-re-sis/tive-ly** *adv.* **-re-sis/tive-ness** *n.*

ā pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ā father	ōō boot
ē put	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
ī pit	th thin
ī pie	th this
īr pier	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ā about, item
ō paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: / (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dīk'shā-nēr'ē)