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/k kick/ l lid,
'sh ship, dish/

between nations. [French, a loosening, a DETENT.]

(pejorative) + *testārī*, to invoke, call to witness, from *testis*, a witness (see *trēl-* in Appendix*).] —*de-test'ər n.*

† tight/th thin, path/ih this, bathe/ü cut/ür urge/v valve/w with/y yes/z zebra, size/zh vision/ə about, item, edible, gallop, circus.
à Fr. ami/œ Fr. feu, Ger. schön/ü Fr. tu, Ger. über/KH Ger. ich, Scpt. loch/n Fr. bon. * Follows main vocabulary. † Of obscure origin.

participle of *servere*, to boil, glow. See *bhreū*-² in Appendix.*]
—*fer'vent-ly* adv. —*fer'vent-ness* n.

fer-vid (fēr'vid) *adj.* 1. Intensely fervent or zealous; impassioned. 2. Extremely hot; burning. —See Synonyms at *zeal*. [Latin *fervidus*, glowing, from *servere*, to glow, boil. See *bhreū*-² in Appendix.*] —*fer'vid-ly* adv. —*fer'vid-ness* n.

fer-vor (fēr'vor) *n.* Also chiefly British *fer-vour*. 1. Intensity of emotion; fervency; ardor. 2. Intense heat. —See Synonyms at *passion*. [Middle English *fervour*, from Old French, from Latin *fervor*, a boiling, from *servere*, to boil. See *bhreū*-² in Appendix.*]

Fès. Sec Féz.

Fes-cen-nine (fēs'a-nin', -nēn') *adj.* Licentious; obscene. [Latin *Fescenninus*, of the town *Fescennia* in Etruria, noted for licentious festivals and verses.]

fes-cue (fēs'kyōō) *n.* Any of various grasses of the genus *Festuca*, often cultivated as pasturage. [Middle English *festu*, from Old French, from Vulgar Latin *festicum* (unattested), from Latin *festica*, stalk, stem.]

fess (fēs) *n.* Also *fesse*. *Heraldry*. A wide horizontal band forming the middle section of an escutcheon. [Middle English *fesse*, from Old French, from Latin *fascia*, band, fillet. See *bhasko*- in Appendix.*]

Fess-en-don (fēs'en-dan), William Pitt. 1806-1869. U.S. Secretary of the Treasury (1864-65).

fess point. *Heraldry*. The center point of an escutcheon.

-fest. Indicates festive gathering or get-together; for example, *gabfest*. [From German *Fest*, feast, festival, from Middle High German *vest*, from Latin *festum*, neuter of *festus*, joyous, festive. See *dhēs*- in Appendix.*]

fes-tal (fēs'tal) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a feast or festival; festive; joyous. [Old French, from Latin *festa*, FEAST.] —*fes'tal-ly* adv.

fes-tor (fēs'tor) *v.* -tered, -tering, -ters. —*intr.* 1. To generate pus; suppurate. 2. To form an ulcer. 3. To decay; rot: "lilies that fester smell far worse than weeds" (Shakespeare). 4. To be or become a source of irritation; rankle. —*tr.* To infect, inflame, or corrupt. —*n.* A small, festering sore or ulcer. [Middle English *festre*, from Old French, from Latin *fistula*, FISTULA.]

fes-ti-na len-to (fēs-tē'nā lēn'tā). *Latin*. Make haste slowly.

fes-ti-val (fēs'ta-val) *n.* 1. An occasion for feasting or celebration; especially, a day or time of religious significance that recurs at regular intervals: the festival of Chanukah. 2. A series of related performances, exhibitions, competitions, or the like; especially, such a series that recurs at regular intervals: a film festival. 3. Conviviality; revelry. —*adj.* Festive. [Middle English, from Old French, from Medieval Latin *festivālis*, from *festivus*, FESTIVE.]

fes-tive (fēs'tiv) *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to a feast or festival. 2. Merry; joyous: a festive occasion. [Latin *festivus*, from *festus*, joyous. See *dhēs*- in Appendix.*] —*fes'tive-ly* adv. —*fes'tive-ness* n.

fes-tiv-i-ty (fēs'tiv'ē-tē) *n., pl. -ties*. 1. A joyous feast, holiday, or celebration; festival. 2. The pleasure, joy, and gaiety of a festival or celebration. 3. *Plural*. The proceedings or events of a festival; festive activity.

fes-toon (fēs'tōon) *n.* 1. A string or garland of leaves, flowers, ribbon, or the like, suspended in a loop or curve between two points. 2. A representation of this, as in sculpture. —*tr.v.* *fes-tooned, -tooning, -toons*. 1. To decorate with or as with a festoon or festoons: "the aged cobwebs that festoon its dusky beams" (Hawthorne). 2. To form or make into a festoon or festoons. 3. To join together by festoons. [French *feston*, from Italian *festone*, festival ornament, from *festa*, feast, festival, from Latin, plural of *festus*, joyous, festive. See *dhēs*- in Appendix.*]

fes-toon-ary (fēs'tōon'arē) *n., pl. -ies*. 1. An arrangement of or into festoons. 2. Festoons collectively.

fest-schrift (fēs't'shrift) *n., pl. -schriften (-shrift'tən) or -schriften*. A volume of learned articles, essays, and the like, contributed by colleagues and admirers as a tribute, especially to a scholar. [German, "festival writings."]

fe-tal (fēt'l) *adj.* Also *foe-tal* (fēt'l). Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of a fetus.

fe-ta-tion (fē-tā'shən) *n.* The development of a fetus; pregnancy. [FET(US) + -ATION.]

fetch (fēch) *v.* *fetched, fetching, fetches*. —*tr.* 1. To go after and return with; get; bring. 2. To cause to come or be drawn forth: "a great blow . . . which fetched blood" (Increase Mather). 3. a. To draw in (breath); inhale. b. To bring forth (a sigh, for example). 4. *Informal*. To bring (a price): "Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe" (Thomas Paine). 5. To interest irresistibly; attract. 6. *Archaic*. To perform or make (a movement, step, or the like). 7. *Informal*. To strike or deal (a blow). 8. *Nautical*. To arrive at; come to; reach. —*intr.* 1. To go after and return with things. 2. *Hunting*. To retrieve game. Often used as a command to a dog. 3. *Nautical*. a. To hold a course. b. To turn about; veer. —See Usage note at *bring*. —*fetch and carry*. To do minor chores or tasks. —*fetch up*. 1. To reach a place and halt there. 2. To make up (lost time, for example). —*n.* 1. An act or instance of fetching. 2. A stratagem or trick. [Middle English *fecchen*, Old English *feccan*, *feccan*. See *ped*-¹ in Appendix.*] —*fetch'er* *n.*
fetch² (fēch) *n.* Chiefly British. An apparition of a living person; Doppelgänger. [Origin obscure.]

fetch-ing (fēch'ing) *adj.* *Informal*. Very attractive; charming; captivating. —*fetch'ing-ly* adv.

fete (fât; French fêt) *n.* Also *fête*. 1. A festival or feast. 2. An

elaborate outdoor party or other entertainment, such as a fair. 3. Any elaborate party or dinner. —*tr.v.* *feted, feting, fetes*. Also *fête*. 1. To celebrate with a fete. 2. To pay honor to. [French *fête*, from Old French *feste*, FEAST.]

fête cham-pô-tre (fêt shān-pē'tr') *n.* French. An outdoor dinner, party, or similar entertainment.

fet-a-ri-ta (fēt'a-rē'tā) *n.* A variety of sorghum, *Sorghum vulgare caudatum*, grown in warm regions for its grain and as forage. [Arabic (Sudanese dialect).]

fe-ti-cide (fē'tā-sid') *n.* The intentional destruction of a human fetus. [FET(US) + -CIDE.] —*fe'ti-ci'dal* *adj.*

fet-id (fēt'id, fē'tid) *adj.* Also *foe-tid* (fē'tid). Having an offensive odor; foul-smelling; stinking: "The ship, full of fetid port air and swarming with mosquitoes, got under way" (Katherine Anne Porter). [Middle English, from Latin *fetidus*, foetidus, from *feiere*, foetere, to stink.] —*fet'id-ly* adv. —*fet'id-ness* *n.*

fet-ish (fēt'ish, fē'tish) *n.* Also *fet-ich*. 1. A material object believed among primitive cultures to have magical power. 2. a. An object of fetishism. b. Fetishism. 3. An object of unreasonably excessive attention or reverence: "Wren's mistress, posing as his wife to satisfy the English fetish of respectability" (Thomas Pynchon). [French *fétiche*, from Portuguese *feitico*, charm, sorcery, from Latin *facilius*, made by art, from *facere*, to make, do. See *dhē*-¹ in Appendix.*]

fet-ish-ism (fēt'ish-iz'm, fē'tish-) *n.* Also *fet-ich-ism*. 1. The worship of or belief in fetishes. 2. Excessive attention to or attachment for something. 3. Aberrant habitual sexual excitement associated with an inanimate object or a bodily part. —*fet'ish-ist* *n.* —*fet'ish-ist'ic* *adj.*

fet-lock (fēt'lōk') *n.* 1. a. A projection on the lower part of the leg of a horse or related animal, above and behind the hoof. b. A tuft of hair on such a projection. 2. The joint marked by this projection. In this sense, also called "fetlock joint." [Middle English *fitlok*, from Germanic, akin to Middle High German *vizelach*. See *ped*-¹ in Appendix.*]

fe-tor (fē'tor, fē'tōr) *n.* Also *foe-tor* (fē'tor). An exceptionally offensive odor; strong stench. [Middle English *feitor*, from Latin *feior*, *feitor*, from *feiere*, foetere, to stink. See *fetid*.]

fet-tor (fē'tor) *n.* 1. A chain or shackle attached to the ankles to restrain movement. 2. *Usually plural*. Anything that serves to restrict; restraint. —*tr.v.* *fettered, -tering, -ters*. 1. To put fetters on; to shackle. 2. To restrict the freedom of movement or thought of; confine; impede: "he strives to free the mind, to fight against the material and moral restrictions which fetter liberty" (Pierre Brodin). [Middle English *feter*, Old English *feter*, *feter*. See *ped*-¹ in Appendix.*]

fet-tor-bush (fē'tor-bōsh') *n.* 1. A shrub, *Lyonia lucida*, of the southeastern United States, having evergreen leaves and clusters of white flowers. 2. Any of several similar, related shrubs, especially one of the genus *Leucothoe*.

fe-tle (fēt'l) *tr.v. -tled, -tling, -tles.* *Metallurgy*. To line (the hearth of a reverberatory furnace) with loose sand or ore preparatory to pouring molten metal. —*n.* 1. The material used to line a furnace in fettling. 2. Proper or sound condition; good spirits: "Mr. Andrews himself, when he got off the train, was in fine fettle" (Mary McCarthy). [Middle English *fetle*, to shape, make ready, probably from Old English *feitel*, girdle, belt. See *ped*-² in Appendix.*]

fe-tling (fēt'ling) *n.* The material, such as loose ore and sand, used to line a reverberatory furnace.

fe-tus (fē'təs) *n., pl. -tuses*. Also *foe-tus*. The unborn young of a viviparous vertebrate; in humans, the unborn young from the end of the eighth week to the moment of birth as distinguished from the earlier embryo. [Latin *fetus*, pregnancy, fetus, a giving birth. See *dhē*-¹ in Appendix.*]

feud¹ (fyōōd) *n.* 1. A bitter, prolonged hostility between two families, individuals, or clans; vendetta. 2. A quarrel; strife. —*intr.v.* *feuded, feuding, feuds*. To carry on a feud. [Middle English *fede*, *feide*, from Old French, from Old High German *fēhida*. See *peig*-² in Appendix.*]

feud² (fyōōd) *n.* A feudal estate, a *fee* (see). [Medieval Latin *feudum*, from Germanic. See *peku*- in Appendix.*]

feud. *feudal; feudalism.*

feud-dal (fyōōd'l) *adj.* *Abbr.* *feud.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of feudalism. 2. Of or pertaining to lands held in fee or to the holding of such lands. [Medieval Latin *feudālis*, from *feudum*, FEUD (estate).] —*feud'dal-ly* *adv.*

feud-dal-ism (fyōōd'l-iz'm) *n.* *Abbr.* *feud.* A political and economic system of Europe from the 9th to about the 15th century, based on the relation of lord to vassal as a result of land being held on condition of homage and service. —*feud'dal-ist* *n.* —*feud'dal-ist'ic* *adj.*

feud-dal-i-ty (fyōōd-dāl'ē-tē) *n., pl. -ties*. 1. The state or quality of being feudal. 2. A fee.

feud-dal-ize (fyōōd'l-iz') *tr.v. -ized, -izing, -izes*. To organize into a feudal system; make feudal. —*feud'dal-iz'a-tion* *n.*

feud-da-to-ry (fyōō'da-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *n., pl. -ries*. 1. A person who holds a feudal fee; a vassal. 2. A feudal fee. —*adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the feudal relationship between vassal and lord. 2. Owing feudal homage or allegiance. [Medieval Latin *feudatōrius*, from *feudatus*, past participle of *feudare*, to enfeoff, from *feudum*, FEUD (estate).]

feud-ist¹ (fyōō'dist) *n.* A person who feuds with another.

feud-ist² (fyōō'dist) *n.* A person who specializes in feudal law.

Feu-il-lant (fē-yān') *n.* A member of a group of constitutional Royalists during the French Revolution, formed in 1791 and forced to disband in August 1792.

feuille-ton (fē-yō-tōn') *n.* 1. The part of a French or other European newspaper devoted to light fiction, reviews, and

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where-to (hwär'tō) *adv.* Also *archaic where-un-to* (hwär'ün-tō). 1. To what place; toward what end. 2. To which.

where-up-on (hwär'ä-pön', -pön') *adv.* 1. *Archaic.* Upon what. 2. On top of which. 3. *Archaic.* Because of which. 4. At which time; after which.

where-ever (hwär'äv'är) *adv.* Also **where ever** (for sense 2), *poetic where'er* (-är'). 1. In or to whatever place. 2. Where. Used as an intensive. —*conj.* Also *poetic where-e'er*. In or to whichever place or situation. [Middle English *wherever*: WHERE + EVER.]

where-with (hwär'wīth', -wīth') *adv.* With what or which: "The fingers of this hand wherewith I write" (Elizabeth Barrett Browning). —*pron.* *Archaic.* The thing or things with which: "Make ready wherewith I may sup" (Luke 17:8).

where-with-al (hwär'wīth-äl', -wīth-äl') *adv.* *Archaic.* Where-with. —*pron.* *Archaic.* Wherewith. —*n.* The necessary means, especially financial means: to have the wherewithal for war.

where-ry (hwär'ē) *n., pl. -ries*. 1. A light, swift rowboat built for one person and often used in racing. 2. A kind of sailing barge used in East Anglia. [Middle English *wherry*.]

whet (hwēt) *tr.v.* whetted, whetting, whets. 1. To sharpen (a knife or other tool); to hone. 2. To make more keen; stimulate; heighten: "the raw morning air whetted his resolute piety" (Joyce). —*n.* 1. The act of whetting. 2. That which whets. 3. *Informal.* An appetizer or aperitif. [Middle English *whetten*, Old English *hwetan*. See *kwe-* in Appendix.*]

wheth-er (hwēth'ər) *conj.* 1. If it is so that; if the case is that. Used in indirect questions to introduce one alternative: *We should find out whether the museum is open*. 2. If it happens that; in case. Used to introduce the first of a set of possibilities and sometimes a following possibility: *Whether he wins or (whether he) loses, this is his last fight*. 3. Either: *He passed the test, whether by skill or luck*. —*pron.* *Obsolete.* Which. —*wheth-er or no.* Regardless of circumstances. [Middle English *whether*, Old English *hwæther*, *hwæther*. See *kwo-* in Appendix.*]

whet-stone (hwēt'stōn') *n.* A stone for honing tools.

whew (hwō, hwyō) *interj.* Used to express relief, amazement, or the like. Usually partially unvoiced in imitation of a whistle. [Middle English *whewe* (imitative).]

whew (hwā) *n.* The watery part of milk that separates from the curds, as in the process of making cheese. Also called "serum." [Middle English *wey*, Old English *hwæg*, from Germanic *kwēwja-* (unattested).] —*whew-ey* *adj.*

whew-face (hwā'fās') *n.* A person with a pallid face.

whf. *wharf.*

which (hwīch) *pron.* 1. What particular one or ones: *Which of these is yours?* 2. The particular one or ones: *Take those which are yours*. 3. The thing, animal, group of people, or event previously designated or implied, specifically: a. Used as a relative pronoun in a clause that provides additional information about the antecedent: *my house, which is small and old*. See Usage note below. b. Used as a relative pronoun preceded by *that* or a preposition in a clause that defines or restricts the antecedent: *the subject on which he spoke*. c. Used instead of *that* as a relative pronoun in a clause that defines or restricts the antecedent: *The movie which was shown later was better*. 4. *Archaic.* The person designated or implied. 5. Any of the things, events, or persons designated or implied; whichever: *Choose which you like best*. 6. A thing or circumstance that: *He left early, which was wise*. —*adj.* 1. What particular one or ones of a number of things or persons: *Which part of town?* 2. Any one or any number of; whichever: *Use which door you please*. 3. Being the one or ones previously designated: *It started to rain, at which point we ran*. [Middle English *which*, *wikke*, Old English *hwīc*, *hwelc*. See *kwo-* in Appendix.*]

Usage: Which sometimes functions like a relative pronoun but refers to an entire preceding statement rather than to a single word: *She ignored him, which proved unwise*. The usage is well established when the reference is clear, as in the preceding sentence, which is acceptable to 85 per cent of the Usage Panel. The construction is undesirable when the reference is unclear; especially when *which* follows a noun, the antecedent may be in doubt and ambiguity may result: *We learned that Edna had made the complaint, which came as a shock*. If *which* is intended to refer to the entire first clause rather than to *complaint*, the desired sense would be expressed more clearly by: *We learned that Edna had made the complaint, and the discovery came as a shock*. —See also Usage note at *that*.

which-ev-er (hwīch'äv'ər) *pron.* 1. Any one or ones. 2. No matter which; regardless of what one or ones. —*adj.* 1. Any one or any number of a group of things or persons: *Read whichever books you please*. 2. No matter what; regardless of which: *It's a long trip whichever road you take*.

which-so-ev-er (hwīch'sō'äv'ər) *pron.* Whichever. —*adj.* Whichever. Used for emphasis.

whick-er (hwīk'ər) *intr.v.* -ered, -ering, -ers. To whinny. Used of a horse. —*n.* A whinny. [Imitative.]

whid-ah. Variant of *whydah*.

Whid-by Island (hwīd'bē). An island 40 miles long in Puget Sound, northwestern Washington.

whiff (hwīf) *n.* 1. A slight, gentle gust of air; a waft: *a whiff of cool air*. 2. A brief, passing odor carried in the air; a momentary smell: "a whiff of lilac drifted across the room" (Elizabeth Bowen). 3. An inhalation of air, perfume, tobacco smoke, or the like: *Take a whiff of this pipe*. —*v.* whiffed, whiffing, whiffs. —*intr.* 1. To be carried in brief gusts; to waft. 2. To draw in or breathe out air, smoke, or the like. —*tr.* 1. To blow or convey in whiffs. 2. To inhale through the nose; to smell; sniff. 3. To

draw in or breathe out (air or tobacco smoke, for example). [Imitative.] —*whiff'er* *n.*

whif-ble (hwīf'əl) *v.* -fled, -fling, -fles. —*intr.* 1. To move or think erratically; vacillate. 2. To blow in fitful gusts; to puff. Used of the wind. 3. To whistle lightly. —*tr.* To blow, displace, or scatter with gusts of air. [From *WHIFF* (to blow).]

whif-ble-tree (hwīf'əl-trē) *n.* The pivoted horizontal crossbar to which the harness traces of a draft animal are attached and which is in turn attached to a vehicle or an implement. Also called "whippetree," "singletree," "swingletree." [Variant of *WHIPPLETREE*.]

Whig (hwīg) *n.* 1. In England, a member of a political party of the 18th and 19th centuries, opposed to the Tories. 2. In the American Revolution, one who supported the war against England. 3. In the United States, a political party (1834–55) formed to oppose the Democratic Party, succeeded by the Republican Party, and favoring high tariffs and a loose interpretation of the Constitution. —*adj.* Belonging to, composed of, supported by, or characteristic of the Whigs. [Probably short for *Whiggamore*, one of a body of 17th-century Scottish insurgents: perhaps *whigt*, to drive + Middle English *mere*, horse, *MARR*.] —*Whig-ish* *adj.*

Whig-gery (hwīg'ə-rē) *n., pl. -ies*. Also *Whig-gism* (hwīg'iz'əm). The principles or practices of Whigs.

while (hwīl) *n.* 1. A period of time. Usually used in adverbial phrases: *stay for a while*; *sang (all) the while*. 2. The time, effort, or trouble taken in doing something: "It is not worth the while to go round the world to count the cats in Zanzibar" (Thoreau).

—*conj.* 1. As long as; during the time that: *It was lovely while it lasted*. 2. Although; at the same time that: *While he loves his wife, he is strict with her*. 3. Whereas; and: *The soles are leather, while the uppers are canvas*. —*tr.v.* whiled, whiling, whiles. To spend (time) idly or pleasantly. Usually used with *away*: "At ease/in light frocks they walk the streets/to while the time away" (William Carlos Williams). [Middle English *while*, *qwile*, Old English *hwīl*. See *kweye-* in Appendix.*]

Usage: While (conjunction) is employed most precisely with reference to time. In its other senses, the term is less well established; though it is widely used and acceptable to many, especially in contexts that do not involve ambiguity. In the sense of *although*, it is acceptably used in the following sentence, as an example in writing, according to 68 per cent of the Usage Panel: *While we hate force, we recognize the need for law and order*. In the sense of *whereas* or *but*, implying contrast or opposition, *while* is acceptably used in the following, again as an example in writing, according to 59 per cent: *The colonists imported their weapons, while the Indians produced their own*. *While* is least justifiably used when it is intended to have only the sense and force of *and*: *John is English, his wife is French, while his business associate is German* (accepted by only 37 per cent). Sometimes, when *while* is used as a substitute for *whereas* or *but*, the sense related to time is suggested inadvertently, as in the last example cited or in the example: *He spent his youth in Ohio, while his father grew up in England*. In such sentences, a semicolon is often a desirable substitute for *while*. The unintentional suggestion of time can also produce ambiguity in sentences in which *while* is intended to mean *although*, and in which *although* would be clearer: *While he had several hunting rifles, he believed strongly in control of firearms*.

whiles (hwīlz) *conj.* *Obsolete.* While. [Middle English, adverbial genitive of *WHILE*.]

whi-lom (hwī'lom) *adj.* Former; having once been: *She is the whilom Miss Smith*. —*adv.* *Archaic.* Formerly. [Middle English *whilom*, Old English *hwīlom*. See *kweye-* in Appendix.*]

whilst (hwīlst) *conj.* Chiefly British. While: "There was a dead silence in the court, whilst the White Rabbit read out these verses" (Lewis Carroll). [Middle English *whylist*, from *WHILES*.]

whim (hwīm) *n.* 1. A sudden or capricious idea; a passing fancy. 2. Arbitrary thought or impulse; governed by whim. 3. *Mining.* A vertical horse-powered drum used as a hoist. —See Synonyms at *caprice*. [Short for earlier *whim-wham*.]

whim-brel (hwīm'brol) *n.* A grayish-brown wading bird, *Numenius phaeopus*, having long legs and a long, downward-curving bill. [Imitative of its cry.]

whim-per (hwīm'pər) *v.* -pered, -pering, -pers. —*intr.* 1. To cry or sob with soft intermittent sounds; to whine. 2. To complain. —*tr.* To utter in a whimper. —See Synonyms at *cry*. —*n.* A low, broken, whining sound; a whine. [Dialectal *whimp* (imitative).] —*whim-per-er* *n.* —*whim-per-ing-ly* *adv.*

whim-si-cal (hwīm'zī-kəl) *adj.* 1. Capricious; playful; arbitrary: "Ichabod became the object of whimsical persecution to Bones and his gang of rough riders" (Washington Irving). 2. Unusual; fantastic; odd. [From *WHIMSY*.] —*whim-si-cal-ly* *adv.*

whim-si-cal-ity (hwīm'zī-kəl'ə-tē) *n., pl. -ities*. 1. The state of being whimsical. 2. A whimsical idea or its expression; caprice.

whim-sy (hwīm'zē) *n., pl. -sies*. Also *whim-say* *pl. -seys*. 1. An odd or capricious idea; idle fancy. 2. Anything quaint, fanciful, or odd. —See Synonyms at *caprice*. [Probably from *WHIM*.]

whin' (hwīn) *n.* A spiny shrub, *gorse* (see). [Middle English *whynnet*.]

whin² (hwīn) *n.* *Whinstone* (see). [Middle English *quīn*.]

whin-chat (hwīn'chāt) *n.* A brownish Old World bird, *Saxicola rubetra*, frequenting open country. [From *WHIN* (gorse) (the bird is often found around gorse bushes).]

whine (hwīn) *v.* whined, whining, whines. —*intr.* 1. To utter a plaintive, high-pitched, protracted sound, as in pain, fear, supplication, or complaint. 2. To complain or protest in a childish, annoying fashion. 3. To produce a sustained noise of relatively high pitch. Used of a machine. —*tr.* To utter with a whine.

light/th thin, path/h this, bathe/ū cut/ūr urge/v valve/w with/y yes/z zebra, size/zh vision/o about, item, edible, gallop, circus/ & fr. amil/œ fr. feu, Ger. schön/ū fr. tu, Ger. über/kh Ger. ich, Scot. loch/n fr. bon. *Follows main vocabulary. †Of obscure origin.