



RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY

RANDOM HOUSE
NEW YORK

Random House Webster's College Dictionary
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functional group to furan

func'tional group, *n.* a group of atoms responsible for the characteristic behavior of the class of compounds in which the group occurs, as the hydroxyl group in alcohols. [1935-40]

func'tional illit/erate, *n.* a person with some basic education who still falls short of a minimum standard of literacy or whose reading and writing skills are inadequate to everyday needs. [1945-50]
—**func'tional illit/eracy**, *n.* —**func'tionally illit/erate**, *adj.*

func'tion-al-ism (fungk'sha nl iz'am), *n.* 1. (often cap.) a design movement evolved esp. in the early 20th century, advocating that form and design be determined by practical issues, as materials, construction, and purpose, with aesthetic effect subordinated to functionality. 2. the doctrines and practices associated with this movement. 3. a school of psychology that emphasizes the adaptiveness of mental and behavioral processes. 4. Sociol. a theoretical orientation that views society as a system of interdependent parts whose functions contribute to the stability and survival of the system. [1910-15]
—**func'tion-al-ist**, *n.*, *adj.* —**func'tion-al-ist-ic**, *adj.*

func'tion-al-ity (fungk'sha nl iz'at), *n.* the state or quality of being functional; usefulness. [1870-75]

func'tional shift, *n.* a change in the grammatical function of a word, as in the use of the noun *input* as a verb.

func'tion-ary (fungk'sha ner'ē), *n.*, *pl.* -aries, a person who functions in a specified capacity; an official: civil servants and other functionaries. [1785-95; < F]

func'tion key, *n.* a key on a computer keyboard used alone or with other keys for operations.

func'tion word, *n.* a word, as a preposition, conjunction, or article, that chiefly expresses grammatical relationships and has little semantic content of its own (dist. from *content word*). [1935-40]

func'tor (fungk'tər), *n.* that which functions; operator. [1935-40]

fund (fund), *n.* 1. a supply of money or monetary resources, as for some purpose. 2. supply; stock: a fund of knowledge. 3. funds, money immediately available; pecuniary resources. 4. an organization created to manage the resources of a monetary fund. —*v.t.* 5. to allocate or provide funds for (a program, project, etc.). 6. to provide a fund to pay the interest or principal of (a debt). [1670-80; < L *fundus* bottom, foundation]

fun-da-ment (fun'də mēnt), *n.* 1. the buttocks. 2. the anus. 3. a base or basic principle; underlying part; foundation. [1250-1300; ME *fundament* < OF < L *fundamentum* foundation. See *FOUND*, -MENT]

fun-da-men-tal (fun'də mēn'tl), *adj.* 1. serving as, or being an essential part of, a foundation or basis; basic; underlying: *fundamental principles*. 2. of, pertaining to, or affecting the foundation or basis: a *fundamental revision*. 3. being an original or primary source: a *fundamental idea*. —*n.* 4. a basic principle, rule, law, or the like that serves as the groundwork of a system; essential part. 5. a. the root of a chord in music. b. the lowest component in a series of harmonics. 6. Physics, the component of lowest frequency in a composite wave. [1400-50; late ME < ML *fundamentālis*] —**fun-da-men-tal-ly**, *adv.*

fun-da-men-tal-ism (fun'də mēn'tl iz'am), *n.* 1. (sometimes cap.) a movement in American Protestantism that arose in the early part of the 20th century in reaction to Modernism and that stresses the infallibility of the Bible not only in matters of faith and morals but also as a literal historical record. 2. the beliefs held by those in this movement. 3. strict adherence to any set of basic ideas or principles. [1920-25, Amer.] —**fun-da-men-tal-ist**, *n.*, *adj.*

fund-raise or **fund/raise**, *v.* -raised, -rais-ing. —*v.t.* 1. to collect by fund-raising. —*v.i.* 2. to engage in fund-raising. [1970-75]

fund-raiser or **fund/raiser**, *n.* 1. a person who solicits contributions. 2. a social gathering held for such solicitation. [1955-60]

fund-raising or **fund/raising**, *n.* the act or process of raising funds by soliciting contributions or pledges. [1935-40]

fun-dus (fun'dəs), *n.*, *pl.* -di (-dī). Anat. the base of a hollow organ, or the part furthest from the aperture. [< L] —**fun/dic**, *adj.*

Fun-dy (fun'dē), *n.* Bay of, an inlet of the Atlantic in SE Canada, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, having swift tidal currents.

Fü-nen (fy'nən), *n.* German name of Fyn.

fun-er-al (fyōō'nar əl), *n.* 1. the ceremonies for a dead person prior to burial or cremation; obsequies. 2. a funeral procession. —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to a funeral; funeral services; funeral expenses. —*Idiom*. 4. be someone's funeral, Informal, to have unpleasant consequences for someone. [1505-15; < MF *funerailles* < ML *fünērālia*, neut. pl. of *fünērālis*, der. of L *fünēr*, s. of *fünus* funeral rites]

fun-er-al direc-tor, *n.* a person, usu. a licensed embalmer, who supervises or conducts the preparation of the dead for burial and directs or arranges funerals. [1885-90, Amer.]

fu-neral home, *n.* an establishment where the dead are prepared for burial or cremation, where the body may be viewed, and where funerals are often held. Also called *fu-neral par-lor*. [1935-40, Amer.]

fun-er-a-ry (fyōō'nə rē'ē), *adj.* of or pertaining to a funeral or burial: a funeral urn. [1685-95; < LL *fünērārius*. See *FUNERAL*, -ARY]

fun-er-ial (fyōō nē'rē əl), *adj.* 1. of or suitable for a funeral: funeral black. 2. mournful; gloomy; dismal: a funereal atmosphere. [1715-25; < L *fünērē*(us), of, belonging to a FUNERAL] —**fun-er-ial-ly**, *adv.*

fun/ fair, *n.* an amusement park. [1920-25]

fun-fest (fun'fest'), *n.* a party or other gathering for fun. Chiefly Brit.

fun-gal (fung'gəl), *adj.* fungous. [1825-35; < NL]

fun-gi (fun'ji, fung'gi), *n.* a pl. of FUNGUS.

Fun-gi (fun'ji, fung'gi), *n.* (used with a pl. v.) a taxonomic kingdom, or in some classification schemes a division of the kingdom Plantae,

comprising all the fungus groups and sometimes also the slime molds. Also called *Mycota*. [< NL; see FUNGUS]

fungi-, a combining form representing FUNGUS: *fungicide*.

fun-gi-ble (fun'ji bəl), *adj.* (of goods) exchangeable or replaceable, in whole or in part, for another of like nature or kind. [1755-65; < ML *fungibilis*, der. of L *fungi*(v) to perform the office of] —**fun-gi-bil-ity**, *n.*

fun-gi-cide (fun'ji sid', fung'gə-), *n.* a substance used for destroying fungi. [1885-90] —**fun-gi-cid'al**, *adj.* —**fun-gi-cid'al-ly**, *adv.*

fun-gi-form (fun'ji fōrm', fung'gə-), *adj.* having the form of a fungus or mushroom. [1815-25]

fun-go (fung'gō), *n.*, *pl.* -goes. 1. (in practice sessions) a baseball tossed by the batter into the air and struck as it comes down. 2. a batted ball, esp. a fly ball, hit in this manner. 3. Also called *fun/go bat*, a long, narrow bat used for fungoes. [1865-70]

fun-goid (fung'goid), *adj.* 1. resembling or of the nature of a fungus. —*n.* 2. a growth having the characteristics of a fungus. [1830-40]

fun-gous (fung'gəs), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or caused by fungi; fungal. 2. of the nature of or resembling a fungus. [1375-1425; late ME < L *fungosus* fungous, spongy. See *FUNGUS*, -OUS]

fun-gus (fung'gəs), *n.*, *pl.* **fun-gi** (fun'ji, fung'gi), **fun-gus-es**, any member of the kingdom Fungi (or division Thaliophyta of the kingdom Plantae), comprising single-celled or multinucleate organisms that live by decomposing and absorbing the organic material in which they grow: includes the mushrooms, molds, mildews, smuts, rusts, and yeasts. [1520-30; < L *fungus*; sponge] —**fun-gic** (fun'jik), *adj.*

fun/ house, *n.* (in an amusement park) a building having devices for surprising and amusing patrons as they walk through it. [1945-50]

fun-nic-u-lar (fyōō nīk'yə lər), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a rope or cord, or its tension. 2. worked by a rope or the like. —*n.* 3. FUNICULAR RAILWAY. [1655-65; < L *funiculus*(us) (see *FUNICULUS*) + -AR]

fun-nic-ular rail-way, *n.* a very steep cable railway operating in such a way that the ascending and descending cars are counterbalanced.

fun-nic-u-lus (fyōō nīk'yə ləs), *n.*, *pl.* -li (-lī). 1. any cordlike structure, esp. certain nerve bundles. 2. the stalk of an ovule. [1655-65; < L small rope, cord = *fūni*(s) rope, line + -culus -cule]

funk (fungk), *n.* 1. cowering fear; state of great fright or terror. 2. a dejected mood; depression. —*v.t.* 3. to be afraid of. 4. to frighten. 5. to shrink from; try to shirk. —*v.i.* 6. to shrink or quail in fear. [1735-45] —**funk'er**, *n.*

funk (fungk), *n.* 1. music having a funky quality. 2. the state or quality of being funky. 3. a strong smell; stench. [1615-25]

funk-y (fung'kē), *adj.*, **funk-i-er**, **funk-i-est**, terrified. [1830-40]

funk-y (fung'kē), *adj.*, **funk-i-er**, **funk-i-est**. 1. having an earthy, blues-based character: *funky jazz*. 2. Slang, offbeat, odd, or quirky, as in appearance or style: *funky clothes*. 3. having an offensive smell; foul-smelling. [1905-10, Amer.] —**funk-i-ly**, *adv.* —**funk-i-ness**, *n.*

fun-nel (fun'l), *n.*, *v.* -neled, -nel-ing or (esp. Brit.) -nelled, -nel-ing. —*n.* 1. a cone-shaped utensil with a tube at the apex for conducting liquid or other substance through a small opening, as into a bottle, jug, or the like. 2. a smoketack, esp. of a steamship. 3. a flue, tube, or shaft, as for ventilation. —*v.t.* 4. to concentrate or focus: *They funneled their profits into research projects*. 5. to pour through or as if through a funnel. —*v.i.* 6. to pass through or as if through a funnel. [1375-1425; late ME *fonel* < early Gascon *fonilh* < L *INFUNDIBULUM*]

fun-nel cloud, *n.* a rapidly rotating funnel-shaped cloud extending downward from the base of a cumulonimbus cloud, which, if it touches the surface of the earth, is a tornado or waterspout.

fun-nel-form (fun'l fōrm'), *adj.* infundibuliform. [1820-30]

fun-ny (fun'ē), *adj.*, -nier, -ni-est, *n.*, *pl.* -nies, *adv.* —*adj.* 1. providing fun; amusing; comical: a funny joke. 2. attempting to amuse; facetious. 3. warranting suspicion; underhanded; deceitful: *There was something funny about those extra charges*. 4. Informal, insolent; impertinent: *Don't get funny with me, mister*. 5. curious; strange; peculiar; odd: *Her speech has a funny twang*. —*n.* 6. Informal, a funny remark or story; joke: *to make a funny*. 7. funnies, a comic strips. b. Also called *funny paper*, the section of a newspaper reserved for comic strips, word games, etc. —*adv.* 8. Informal, peculiarly. [1750-60] —**fun-ni-ly**, *adv.* —**fun-ni-ness**, *n.*

fun/ny bone, *n.* 1. the part of the elbow where the ulnar nerve passes close to the surface and which, when struck, causes a peculiar tingling sensation in the arm and hand. 2. a sense of humor. [1830-40]

fun/ny book, *n.* Older Use. comic book. [1945-50]

fun/ny farm, *n.* Slang, a psychiatric hospital. [1955-60]

fun-ny-man (fun'ē man'), *n.*, *pl.* -men, a comedian or humorist.

fun/ny mon-ey, *n.* Slang, 1. counterfeit currency. 2. currency of little value, as of a nation whose currency has been artificially inflated or recently devaluated. [1940-45]

fun/ny pa-per, *n.* FUNNY (def. 7b). [1870-75, Amer.]

fur (fūr), *n.*, *adj.*, *v.* -furred, -fur-ring. —*n.* 1. the fine, soft, thick, hairy coat of the skin of a mammal. 2. the skin of certain animals, as minks or beavers, covered with this, used for garments, trimmings, etc. 3. a garment made of fur. 4. any coating resembling or suggesting fur, as certain matter on the tongue. —*adj.* 5. of, pertaining to, or dealing in fur, animal skins, dressed pelts, etc.: a fur coat; a fur trader. —*v.t.* 6. to line, face, or trim with fur. 7. to apply furring to (a wall, ceiling, etc.). 8. to clothe (a person) with fur. 9. to coat with fur or deposited matter. —*Idiom*. 10. make the fur fly, a. to cause a disturbance. b. to do something quickly. [1300-50; ME *furre* der. of *furren* to trim with fur < AF, OF *sheath* < Gmc] —**fur-less**, *adj.*

fur-, furlong.

fu-ran (fyōō'rən, fyōō ran'), *n.* a colorless, liquid, unsaturated, five-

membered heterocyclic com used chiefly in organic synth G FURFURAN (1879); see FURFU

fur/bear/er or **fur-/bear/e**

fur is of commercial value. [

fur-be-low (fūr'bə lō'), *n.* 1. trimming or finery. —*v.t.* 3. [1670-80; alter. of *faibala* <

fur-bish (fūr'bish), *v.t.* 1. t good condition (often fol. by *forbiss-*, long s. of *forbiss* to clean] —**fur/bish-er**, *n.*

fur-cate (adj. fūr'kāt, -kit; *v.* forked; branching. —*v.i.* 2. *furc(a)* FORK + -ATE] —**furc**

fur-cu-la (fūr'kyə lə), *n.*, *p* [1855-60; < L: a forked proj

fur-fu-ra-ceous (fūr'fyə rā'), *adj.* 2. resembling bran. 3. scaly; of L *furfur* bran, scaly infecti

fur-fur-al (fūr'fyə rəl, -fə- making plastics and refining

tilled from bran (< L *furfur*

fu-ri-ous (fyōō'rē əs), *adj.* furious letter of accusation. 2

of unrestrained energy, spee L *furiōsus*. See *FURY*, -OUS]

furl (fūr), *v.t.* 1. to gather against a spar or a flag aga

—*n.* 3. the act of furling. 4. in same sense] —**fur/a-ble**,

fur-long (fūr'lōng, -lōng), *l* (201 m) or 1/4 of a mile (0.2

lang length of a furrow. See

fur-lough (fūr'lō), *n.* 1. a granted to a person in milita

off from work. 3. a tempora

oner from a penitentiary. —

employee or worker) off fro

of earlier *furlough*, *furlough* -

LEAVE]

fur-nace (fūr'nīs), *n.* 1. a s

be generated, as for heati

steam. 2. a place characte

furnis, *furnais* < OF *formai*

fur-nish (fūr'nish), *v.t.* 1. t

sary appliances, esp. furnitu

with): *The delay furnished*

furniss, long s. of *furnit*

nish-er, *n.* —Syn. FURNISH

thing necessary or useful. *r*

or customary objects or ser

nish a bedroom with a bed,

word, now usu. used in th

pletely with all requisites o

well-appointed hotel; a *fully*

with necessary materials or

or undertaking; it emphasiz

a soldier.

fur-nish-ing (fūr'nī shing),

etc., for a house or room.

furnishings. 2. that with wh

fur-ni-ture (fūr'nī chər), *n.*

or cabinets, required for us

like. 2. fittings, apparatus, i

pieces of wood or metal for

[1520-30; < F *fourniture*, d

fu-ror (fyōō'rər, -ər), *n.* 1.

ment, controversy, or the lil

lury; rage; madness. Also, i

75; late ME *fureor* < MF <

furred (fūr'd), *adj.* 1. having

3. clad in fur or furs, as per

fur-rier (fūr'rē), *n.* a pe

makes, repairs, or cleans fu

fur-rier (fūr'rē), *adj.* co

fur-rier-y (fūr'rē-ē), *n.* a

craftsmanship of a furrier. *r*

fur-riner (fūr'rē nər, fur'-),

fur-ring (fūr'ing), *n.* 1. the

fur. 2. the fur used. 3. the

thing, as on the tongue. 4.

like (fur/ring strips) to a v

support for lath. b. material

fur-row (fūr'ō, fur'ō), *n.*

groove made in the ground,

trrenchlike depression in ar

furrows in. 4. to make wri

—*v.i.* 5. to become furrowe

OHC fur(u)h, ON for]

fur-ry (fūr'rē), *adj.*, **fur-r**

interactive to interest

in-ter-ac-tive (in'tar ak'tiv), *adj.* 1. acting upon one another. 2. (of a computer or program) characterized by immediate two-way communication between a source of information and a user, who can initiate or respond to queries. [1825-35] — **in-ter-ac-tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-ac-tive fic-tion, *n.* an adventure or mystery story, in the form of a video game or book, in which the player or reader is given choices as to how the story line is to develop. [1975-80]

in-ter-a-li-a (in'ter ā'lī ā'; Eng. in'tar ā'lē ā, ā'lē ē), *adv. Latin.* among other things.

in-ter-a-li-os (in'ter ā'lī ōs'; Eng. in'tar ā'lē ōs', ā'lē-ē), *adv. Latin.* among other persons.

in-ter-A-mer-i-can (in'ter ā mer'i kən), *adj.* of or pertaining to some or all of the countries of North, Central, and South America. [1935]

in-ter-breed (in'tar brēd'), *v.* -bred, -breed-ing. — *v.t.* 1. to cross-breed (a plant or animal). 2. to cause to breed together. — *v.i.* 3. to crossbreed; hybridize. 4. to breed or mate with a closely related individual, as in a small, closed population. [1855-60]

in-ter-ca-lar-y (in tūr'kə lər'ē, in'tar kəl'ā rē), *adj.* 1. interpolated; interposed. 2. inserted or interpolated in the calendar, as an extra day or month. 3. (of a year) having such an inserted day, month, etc. [1605-15; < L *intercalārius* = *intercalāre* to intercalate + *-ārius* -ary] — **in-ter-ca-lar-i-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-ca-late (in tūr'kə lāt'), *v.t.* -lat-ed, -lat-ing. 1. to interpolate or insert; interpose. 2. to insert (an extra day, month, etc.) in the calendar. [1605-15; < L *intercalāre* to intercalate a day or month = *inter-* + *calāre* to proclaim] — **in-ter-ca-lat-ion**, *n.* — **in-ter-ca-lat-ive**, *adj.*

in-ter-cede (in'tar sēd'), *v.i.* -ced-ed, -ced-ing. 1. to interpose in behalf of someone, as by pleading or petition. 2. to attempt to reconcile differences between two people or groups; mediate. [1570-80; < L *intercedere*. See *inter-*, *cede*] — **in-ter-ced'er**, *n.*

in-ter-cel-lu-lar (in'tar sēl'yə lər), *adj.* situated between or among cells. [1825-35]

in-ter-cept (v. in'tar sept'; n. in'tar sept'), *v.t.* 1. to take, seize, or halt (someone or something on the way from one place to another); cut off from an intended destination: *to intercept a messenger*. 2. to secretly listen to or record (a transmitted communication). 3. to stop or interrupt the course, progress, or transmission of. 4. to take possession of (a ball or puck) during an attempted pass by an opposing team. 5. to stop or check (passage, travel, etc.): *to intercept an escape*. 6. to catch up to and destroy (an aircraft or missile). 7. *Math.* to mark off or include, as between two points or lines. 8. to intersect. 9. *Obs.* to prevent the operation or effect of. 10. *Obs.* to cut off from access, sight, etc. — *n.* 11. *INTERCEPTION*. 12. an intercepted communication. 13. *Math.* a. an intercepted segment of a line. b. (in a coordinate system) the distance from the origin to the point at which a curve or line intersects an axis. [1535-45; < L *interceptus*, ptp. of *intercipere* to intercept = *inter-* + *capere*, comb. form of *capere* to take] — **in-ter-cep-tive**, *adj.*

in-ter-cep-tion (in'tar sēp'shən), *n.* 1. an act or instance of intercepting. 2. the state or fact of being intercepted. [1590-1600; < L]

in-ter-cep-tor or **in-ter-cept'er** (in'tar sēp'tər), *n.* 1. a person or thing that intercepts. 2. a fighter airplane capable of speedily intercepting hostile aircraft. [1590-1600; < L]

in-ter-ces-sion (in'tar sēs'hən), *n.* 1. an act or instance of interceding. 2. an interposing or pleading on behalf of another person. 3. a prayer to God on behalf of another. [1400-50; late ME < L *intercessio* = *intercedere* (see *inter-*) + *-tio* -tion] — **in-ter-ces-sion-al**, *adj.* — **in-ter-ces-so-ry**, *adj.*

in-ter-ces-sor (in'tar sēs'ər, in'tar sēs'ər), *n.* a person who intercedes.

in-ter-change (v. in'tar chān'; n. in'tar chān'), *v.* -changed, -chang-ing, *n.* — *v.t.* 1. to put each in the place of the other; cause (one thing) to change places with another: *to interchange pieces of modular furniture*. 2. to give and receive (things) reciprocally; exchange. 3. to cause to follow one another alternately. — *v.i.* 4. to occur by turns or in succession; alternate. 5. to change places, as one with another. — *n.* 6. an act or instance of interchanging. 7. a multi-level highway intersection arranged so that vehicles may move from one road to another without crossing the streams of traffic. [1325-75; ME *entrechaungen* < MF *entrechanger*; see *inter-*, *change*] — **in-ter-chang'er**, *n.*

in-ter-change-a-ble (in'tar chān'jə bəl), *adj.* 1. (of two things) capable of being put or used in the place of each other: *interchangeable symbols*. 2. (of one thing) capable of replacing or changing places with something else: *an interchangeable part*. [1400-50; late ME < MF] — **in-ter-change-a-bil-i-ty**, *n.* — **in-ter-change-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-ter-clav-ic-le (in'tar klāv'ī kəl), *n.* a median membrane bone developed between the collarbones, or in front of the breastbone, in many vertebrates. [1865-70] — **in-ter-clav-ic-u-lar** (-klāv'ik'yə lər), *adj.*

in-ter-col-le-giate (in'tar kə lē'jīt, -jē īt), *adj.* 1. taking place between or participating in activities between different colleges. 2. of or representative of two or more colleges. [1870-75]

in-ter-co-lum-ni-a-tion (in'tar kə lum'nē ā'shən), *n.* *Archit.* 1. the space between two adjacent columns, the clear space between the lower parts of the shafts. 2. the system of spacing between columns. [1655-65; < L *intercolumni(um)* space between columns]

in-ter-com (in'tar kəm'), *n.* a communication system within a building, airplane, etc., with a loudspeaker or receiver for listening and a microphone for speaking at each of two or more points. [1935-40; shortening of *intercommunication system*]

in-ter-com-mu-ni-cate (in'tar kə myōō'nī kāt'), *v.* -cat-ed, -cat-ing. — *v.i.* 1. to communicate mutually, as people. 2. to afford passage from one to another, as rooms. — *v.t.* 3. to exchange (messages or communications) with one another. [1580-90; < ML] — **in-ter-com-mu-ni-ca-ble**, *adj.* — **in-ter-com-mu-ni-ca-tion**, *n.*

in-ter-com-mun-ion (in'tar kə myōōn'yan), *n.* 1. mutual communion, association, or relations. 2. a communion service among members of different denominations. [1755-65]

in-ter-connect (in'tar kə nek't'), *v.t.* 1. to connect with one another. — *v.i.* 2. to be or become connected or interrelated. — **in-ter-con-nect-ed-ness**, *n.* — **in-ter-con-nect-ion**, *n.*

in-ter-con-ti-nen-tal (in'tar kən'tū en'tl), *adj.* 1. between or among continents; involving two or more continents. 2. traveling or capable of traveling between continents. [1850-55]

intercontinen-tal ballis-tic mis-sile, *n.* any supersonic missile that has a range of at least 3500 nautical mi. (6500 km) and follows a ballistic trajectory after a powered, guided launching. *Abbr.*: ICBM [1955-60]

in-ter-con-ver-sion (in'tar kən vūr'zhən, -shən), *n.* conversion of each of two things into the other; reciprocal conversion. [1860-65]

in-ter-cos-tal (in'tar kōs'tl, -kō'stl), *adj.* 1. situated between the ribs. — *n.* 2. an intercostal muscle or part. [1590-1600; < NL *intercostalis*. See *inter-*, *costal*] — **in-ter-cos-tal-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-course (in'tar kōrs', -kōrs'), *n.* 1. dealings or communication between individuals, groups, countries, etc. 2. interchange of thoughts, feelings, etc. 3. sexual relations or a sexual coupling, esp. coitus. [1425-75; late ME < ML]

in-ter-crop (v. in'tar krop'; n. in'tar krop'), *v.* -cropped, -crop-ping, *n.* — *v.t.* 1. to grow one crop between the rows of another, as in an orchard or field. — *v.i.* 2. to grow a crop between the rows of. — *n.* 3. a crop plant growing between plants of a different crop. [1895-1900]

in-ter-cross (v. in'tar krōs', -krōs'; n. in'tar krōs', -krōs'), *v.t.* 1. to cross in interbreeding. — *v.i.* 2. to interbreed. — *n.* 3. an instance of cross-fertilization.

in-ter-cur-rent (in'tar kūr'ənt, -kūr'), *adj.* (of a disease) occurring while another disease is in progress. [1605-15; < L *intercurrent*, s. of *intercurrere*, ptp. of *intercurrere* to run between]

in-ter-cut (in'tar kut', in'tar kut'), *v.* -cut, -cut-ting, *n.* — *v.i.* 1. to cut from one type of camera shot to another, as from a long shot to a closeup. — *v.t.* 2. to insert (shots from other scenes, flashbacks, etc.) into the narrative of a film. 3. to interrupt the narrative of (a film) with shots from other scenes, flashbacks, etc. — *n.* 4. a film sequence or scene produced by intercutting. [1605-15]

in-ter-de-nom-i-na-tion-al (in'tar dī nōm'ā nā'shə nl), *adj.* occurring between, involving, or common to different religious denominations. [1890-95] — **in-ter-de-nom-i-na-tion-al-ism**, *n.*

in-ter-den-tal (in'tar den'tl), *adj.* 1. between teeth. 2. (of a consonant) articulated with the tip of the tongue between the upper and lower front teeth, as the fricatives (θ) and (ð) of *thy* and *thigh*. — **in-ter-den-tal-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-de-part-men-tal (in'tar də'pärt men'tl, -dī pärt'), *adj.* involving or existing between two or more departments: *interdepartmental rivalry*. [1890-95] — **in-ter-de-pär-men-tal-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-de-pend-ent (in'tar dī pen'dənt), *adj.* mutually dependent; depending on each other. [1810-20] — **in-ter-de-pend-ence**, **in-ter-de-pend-en-cy**, *n.* — **in-ter-de-pend-ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-dict (n. in'tar dikt'; v. in'tar dikt'), *n.* 1. any prohibitory act or decree of a court or an administrative officer. 2. a punishment by which the faithful, remaining in communion with the Roman Catholic Church, are forbidden certain sacraments and prohibited from participation in certain sacred acts. — *v.t.* 3. to forbid; prohibit. 4. to cut off authoritatively from certain ecclesiastical functions and privileges. 5. a. to impede the flow of (troops, supplies, etc.) or hinder the use of (a road, airfield, etc.) by steady ground fire or bombing. b. to impede the shipment of (supplies, contraband, etc.) by military operations or other aggressive measures. [1250-1300; ME *enterdīt* < OF < L *interdictum* prohibition = *inter-* + *dicere* to speak;] — **in-ter-dic-tion**, *n.* — **in-ter-dic-to-ry**, *adj.*

in-ter-dis-ci-pli-nar-y (in'tar dīs'plā nər'ē), *adj.* involving two or more disciplines or fields. [1935-40]

in-ter-est (in'tar īst, -trist), *n.* 1. a feeling of having one's attention,

concern, or curiosity particular: *interest in architecture*. 2. something in which one is interested: *that holds little interest for me*. 3. a business share, concern, or responsibility in the ownership of property or in a cause or in advantage group exerting influence on a prize, industry, or sphere of something in respect to advantage: *We have for one's own advantage or personal importance or capital the use of money or for borrow as a percentage of the amount riod, usu. one year*. 14. some equivalent: *He returned the interest in the excitement or curiosity* etc. in something; involve. 1 share; induce to participate. the sake of; on behalf of. [12 ML, L; to concern, lit., to be interested or share; concerned; gaged. 3. influenced by personness. [1655-65] — **in-ter-est-in-ter-est group**, *n.* a group cause of a common interest, c

in-ter-est-ing (in'tar ēst'ing), *adj.* exciting and holding the attention. [1705-15] — **in-ter-est-ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-face (n. in'tar fās'; v. -n. 1. a surface regarded as spaces, or phases. 2. the area planes or fields of study. 3. between systems, equipment, enables separate and somewhat or communicate. 5. communication or software designed to ware devices, between software, or between a computer interface. 8. to bring together interface. 10. to function as a directly; interact; coordinate.

in-ter-facial (in'tar fā'shəl), *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature

in-ter-fac-ing (in'tar fā'sing), *adj.* outer fabric of a garment

in-ter-faith (in'tar fāth'), *n.* sons belonging to different religions

in-ter-fere (in'tar fēr'), *v.i.*, *n.* 1. to interfere with or hinder something: *Constant distraction the affairs of others; meddle; pose or intervene for a party against another in moving, obstruct the action of an opponent*. b. (in football) to run ball. 6. to come into collision cause interference. [1520-30; other = *entre-* + *ferre* — **in-ter-fer-ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-fer-ence (in'tar fēr'əns), *n.* 1. as of light or sound, of the cancel each other, the amplitude of the amplitudes of radio signals, caused by the or device producing the teammate or of teammates blocking prospective tacklers such a teammate or such team hindering an opponent from distorting or inhibiting effect quent learning. [1775-85] — **in-ter-fer-ence-er** (in'tar fēr'əns-ər), *n.* 1. something that interferes with or hinders something together to produce in index of refraction, and as a ment for measuring the angu

in'ter-car'ib-be'an, *adj.*
in'ter-car'rot'id, *adj.*
in'ter-car'pal, *adj.*
in'ter-car'ri-er, *n.*
in'ter-caste', *adj.*
in'ter-cel'le-bat-ion, *n.*
in'ter-cell', *adj.*

in'ter-ce-re'bral, *adj.*
in'ter-chain', *v.t.*
in'ter-chan'nel, *adj.*
in'ter-chro'mo-so-mal, *adj.*
in'ter-church', *adj.*
in'ter-cil'i-ar-y, *adj.*
in'ter-cil'cle, *v.t.* -cled, -cling.

in'ter-cir'cu-late', *v.* -lat-ed, -lat-ing.
in'ter-cit'y, *adj.*
in'ter-clan', *adj.*
in'ter-class', *adj.*
in'ter-cler'i-cal, *adj.*
in'ter-club', *adj.*

in'ter-coast'al, *adj.*
in'ter-co-he'sion, *n.*
in'ter-col'lege, *adj.*
in'ter-co-lo-ni-al, *adj.*
in'ter-col'o-nize, *v.* -nized, -niz-ing.
in'ter-com'bi-na-tion, *n.*

in'ter-com-mis'sion, *n.*
in'ter-com-mu'nal, *adj.*
in'ter-com-pa-ny, *adj.*
in'ter-com-pa-ra-ble, *adj.*
in'ter-com-pare', *v.t.* -pared, -par-ing.
in'ter-com-plex-i-ty, *n.* pl. -ti-

monarchy to moniker

mon-ar-chy (mon'ar kē), *n.*, *pl.* -chies. 1. a government or state in which the supreme power is actually or nominally lodged in a monarch. 2. supreme power or sovereignty held by a single person. 3. the fact or state of being a monarchy. [1300-50; ME < LL < Gk]

mo-nar-da (mə nār'da), *n.*, *pl.* -das. any aromatic, erect plant belonging to the genus *Monarda*, of the mint family, native to North America, including horsemint and Oswego tea. [1705-15; < NL, after N. Monardés (1493-1588), Spanish botanist; see -A']

mon-as-ter-y (mon'ə ster'ē), *n.*, *pl.* -ter-ies. 1. a place of residence occupied by a community of persons, esp. monks, living in religious seclusion. 2. the community itself. [1350-1400; ME < LL *monasterium* < LGk *monastērion* orig. hermit's cell = **monad-*, base of *monadēin* to be alone, der. of *mōnos* alone + *-tērion* *n.* suffix]

mo-nas-tic (mə nas'tik), *adj.* Also, **mo-nas'ti-cal**. 1. of or pertaining to monks, nuns, or monasteries: *monastic vows*. 2. of or resembling the secluded, dedicated, or austere life characteristic of a monastery. —*n.* 3. a member of a monastic community or order, esp. a monk. [1400-50; < LL *monasticus* < LGk *monastikos*; see MONASTERY, -tic] —**mo-nas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**mo-nas'ticism**, *n.*

Mo-na-stir (mō'nā stēr'), *n.* Turkish name of Birola.

mon-a-tom-ic (mon'ə tom'ik), *adj.* 1. having one atom in the molecule. 2. containing one replaceable atom or group. 3. having a valence of one. [1840-50] —**mon-a-tom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mon-au-ral (mon'ər'əl), *adj.* MONOPHONIC (def. 2). [1685-90]

mon-a-zite (mon'ə zit'), *n.* a reddish brown mineral, a phosphate of cerium, lanthanum, and thorium, (Ce, La, Th)PO₄; the principal ore of thorium. [*<* G *Monazit* (1829)]

Mön-chen-glad-bach (mön'xən gläd'bäx), *n.* a city in W North Rhine-Westphalia, in W Germany. 266,073.

Monck or Monk (munk), *n.* George (1st Duke of Albemarle and Earl of Torrington), 1608-70, English general.

Monc-ton (munk'tən), *n.* a city in SE New Brunswick, in E Canada. 55,468.

Mon-dale (mon'däl'), *n.* Walter Frederick ("Fritz"), born 1928, U.S. vice president 1977-81.

Mon-day (mūn'dā, -dē), *n.* the second day of the week, following Sunday. [bef. 1000; ME *Mon(e)day*, OE *mōn(an)dag*, trans. of LL *lūnae diēs* lit., day of the moon]

Mon/day morn/ing quar/terback, *n.* a person who offers hind-sight solutions to problems already faced by others. [1940-45] —**Mon/day morn/ing quar/terbacking**, *n.*

Mon-days (mūn'dāz, -dēz), *adv.* on Mondays: *Mondays we wash*.

mon-de-green (mōn'di grēn'), *n.* a word or phrase resulting from a misinterpretation of a word or phrase that has been heard. [1954; coined by American author S. Wright fr. the line *laid him on the green*, interpreted as *Lady Mondegreen*, in a Scottish ballad]

mon-do (mōn'dō), *Slang*. —*adv.* 1. very; extremely: *mondo cool*. —*adj.* 2. large; big: *a mondo history paper*. [1966-70; < It *mondo* world, extracted fr. the film *Mondo Cane* (1961) and reinterpreted as an adv. in It or pseudo-It phrases such as *mondo bizzaro* very bizarre, lit., bizarre world]

Mon-drian (mōn'drē ān', mōn'-), *n.* Piet (pēt) (Pieter Cornelis Mondriaan), 1872-1944, Dutch painter.

mo-ne-cious (mə nē'shas, mō-), *adj.* MONOCIOUS.

Mon-e-gasque (mon'ē gask'), *n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of Monaco. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to Monaco or its inhabitants. [1880-85; < F *monégasque* < OC *monnegasc*, der. of *Mounegue* Monaco]

Mon-er-a (mə nēr'ə), *n.* (used with a *pl. v.*) a taxonomic kingdom of prokaryotic organisms that typically reproduce by asexual budding or fission, comprising the bacteria, blue-green algae, and various primitive pathogens. [*<* NL (1869), pl. of *monēron*, < Gk *monērēs* solitary, single, der. of *mōnos* alone, only]

mon-er-an (mō nēr'ən), *n.* 1. any organism of the taxonomic kingdom Monera, comprising prokaryotes and various other primitive forms that do not have their genetic material organized into chromosomes or enclosed by membranes. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to the kingdom Monera. [1875-80; < NL *Monera* (a) + -AN]

mon-es-trous (mon es'trəs), *adj.* having one estrous period per breeding season. [1895-1900]

Mon-et (mō nē'), *n.* Claude, 1840-1926, French painter.

mon-e-tar-ism (mon'ē tər'iz-əm, mūn'-), *n.* a doctrine holding that changes in the money supply determine the direction of a nation's economy. [1965-70, Amer.] —**mon-e-tar-ist**, *n.*, *adj.*

mon-e-tary (mon'ē ter'ē, mūn'-), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the coinage or currency of a country. 2. of or pertaining to money; pecuniary. [1795-1805; < LL *monetarius*. See MONEY, -ARY] —**mon-e-tar'i-ly** (tār'ē lē), *adv.* —**Syn.** See FINANCIAL.

mon'etary u/nit, *n.* the standard unit of value of the currency of a country, as the dollar in the U.S. [1860-65]

mon-e-tize (mon'ē tīz, mūn'-), *v.t.*, -tized, -tizing. 1. to legalize as money. 2. to coin into money: to monetize gold. [1875-80; < L *monēt(a)* MONEY + -IZE] —**mon-e-ti-za-tion**, *n.*

mon-ey (mūn'ē), *n.*, *pl.* **mon-ey-s**, **mon-ies**, *adj.* —*n.* 1. any circulating medium of exchange, including coins, paper money, and demand deposits. 2. PAPER MONEY. 3. gold, silver, or other metal in pieces of convenient form stamped by public authority and issued as a medium of exchange and measure of value. 4. any article or substance used as a medium of exchange, means of payment, or measure of wealth. 5. a particular form or denomination of currency. 6. MONEY OF ACCOUNT. 7. capital to be borrowed, loaned, or invested: *mortgage money*. 8. an amount or sum of money. 9. **money**s or **monies**, *Chiefly Law*, pecuniary sums. —*adj.* 10. of or pertaining to money. 11. used for holding

or handling money: *a money drawer*. 12. of or pertaining to capital or finance: *the money business*. —**Idiom.** 13. **for my money**, according to my opinion: *For my money, she'd make a perfect president*. 14. **in the money**, *Informal*. a. financially successful; affluent. b. finishing among the top winners, as of a race. 15. **(right) on the money**, *Informal*. a. at just the exact spot or time; on target. b. exhibiting or done with great accuracy or expertise. [1250-1300; ME *monete* < MF < L *monēta*; see MINT] —**mon'ey-less**, *adj.*

mon-ey-bag (mūn'ē bag'), *n.* 1. a bag for money. 2. moneybags, (used with a *sing. v.*) a very wealthy person. [1555-65]

mon'ey belt', *n.* a belt with a concealed section for holding money.

mon'ey-chang'er, *n.* 1. a person whose business is the exchange of currency, esp. the exchange of one country's currency for that of another. 2. a portable device for dispensing coins. [1350-1400]

mon-eyed (mūn'ēd), *adj.* 1. having much money; wealthy. 2. of or pertaining to the wealthy: *moneyed interests*. [1425-75]

mon-ey-er (mūn'ē ēr), *n.* *Archaic*. a coiner of money. [1250-1300; ME < OF *monier* < LL *monētarius* coiner; see MONETARY]

mon-ey-grub-ber (mūn'ē grub'ər), *n.* a person who is preoccupied with making money. [1830-40] —**mon'ey-grub/bing**, *adj.*, *n.*

mon-ey-lend-er (mūn'ē len'dər), *n.* a person or organization whose business it is to lend money at interest. [1775-85]

mon'ey machine', *n.* AUTOMATED-TELLER MACHINE.

mon-ey-maker (mūn'ē mā'kər), *n.* 1. a person who is successful at making large amounts of money. 2. something that yields a large pecuniary profit. [1250-1300] —**mon'ey-mak'ing**, *adj.*, *n.*

mon'ey mar'ket, *n.* the short-term trade in money, as in the sale and purchase of bonds and certificates. [1925-30]

mon'ey-market fund', *n.* a mutual fund that invests in the money market. [1980-85]

mon'ey of account, *n.* a monetary denomination used in reckoning, esp. one not issued as a coin, as the U.S. mill. [1685-95]

mon'ey or'der, *n.* an order for the payment of money, as one issued by one bank or post office and payable at another. [1795-1805]

mon-ey-wort (mūn'ē wūrt', -wōrt'), *n.* a creeping plant, *Lysimachia nummularia*, of the primrose family, having roundish leaves and solitary yellow flowers. [1570-80]

mon-ger (mūng'gər, mōng'-), *n.* 1. a person who is involved with something in a petty or contemptible way (usu. used in combination): *a gossipmonger*. 2. *Chiefly Brit.* a dealer in or trader of a commodity (usu. used in combination): *fishmonger*. —*v.t.* 3. to sell; hawk. [bef. 1000; ME (n.); OE *mangere* = *mang(e)an* to trade, act as a monger (< L *mangō* salesman) + -ere -er']

Mon-gol (mōng'gəl, -gəl, mōn'-), *n.* 1. a member of a pastoral people or group of peoples of Mongolia prominent in medieval Asian history under Genghis Khan and his successors. b. a member of any of the modern peoples descended from the historical Mongols, esp. the present inhabitants of Mongolia. 2. MONGOLOID (def. 3). 3. MONGOLIAN (def. 3). —*adj.* 4. MONGOLIAN (def. 6).

Mon-go-li-a (mōng'gō'li-ə, mōn'-), *n.* 1. a region in Asia including Inner Mongolia in China and the Mongolian People's Republic. 2. MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

Mon-go-li-an (mōng'gō'li-ən, mōn'-), *n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of the Mongolian People's Republic or Inner Mongolia. 2. MONGOL (def. 1b). 3. a. a family of closely related languages spoken by the historical Mongols and their descendants. b. a language of this family spoken by most of the ethnic Mongolians of the Mongolian People's Republic and Inner Mongolia. 4. MONGOLOID (def. 3). —*adj.* 5. of or pertaining to Mongolia or its inhabitants. 6. of or pertaining to the Mongols or their languages. 7. MONGOLIAN (def. 1). [1730-40]

Mongo-lian Peo'ple's Repub'lic, *n.* a republic in E central Asia, in N Mongolia. 2,538,211; ab. 604,250 sq. mi. (1,566,500 sq. km). Cap.: Ulan Bator. Formerly, Outer Mongolia. Also called *Mongolia*.

Mon-gol-ic (mōng'gō'lik, mōn'-), *adj.* MONGOLIAN (def. 1). [1825-35]

mon-gol-ism (mōng'gō'liz-əm, mōn'-), *n.* (sometimes *cap.*) (no longer in technical use) DOWN SYNDROME. [1895-1900]

Mon-gol-oid (mōng'gō'loid, mōn'-), *adj.* 1. of, designating, or characteristic of one of the traditional racial divisions of humankind, marked by yellowish complexion, prominent cheekbones, epicanthic folds, and straight black hair and including the Mongols, Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Eskimos, and, in some classifications, the American Indians. 2. (often *L.C.*) (no longer in technical use) of, affected with, or characteristic of Down syndrome. —*n.* 3. a member of the Mongoloid race. 4. (usu. *L.C.*) (no longer in technical use) a person affected with Down syndrome. [1865-70]

mon-goose (mōng'gōos', mōn'-), *n.*, *pl.* -goos-es. any of several Old World genera of slender, ferretlike carnivores, esp. of the genus *Harpesites*, some species of which are noted for their ability to kill cobras. [1690-1700; < Marathi *mangūs*, var. of *mungūs*]

mon-grel (mūng'grəl, mōng'-), *n.* 1. a dog of mixed or indeterminate breed. 2. an animal or plant resulting from an uncontrolled or accidental crossing of breeds or varieties. 3. any cross between different types of persons or things. —*adj.* 4. being a mongrel. [1425-75; prob. ME *mong(e)* mixture + -rel -rel] —**mon'grel-ism**, *n.*

mon-grel-ize (mūng'grə'liz, mōng'-), *v.t.*, -ized, -izing. 1. to subject to crossbreeding. 2. to make debased or impure. [1620-30] —**mon'grel-i-za-tion**, *n.*

mongst or 'mongst (mūngst), *prep.* AMONGST. [aph. var. of AMONGST]

mon-ies (mūn'ēz), *n.* a *pl.* of money.

mon-i-ker or mon-ick-er (mōn'ē kər), *n.* *Slang*. name; nickname. [1850-55; prob. < Shelta *munnik* name (alleged to be a permutation and extension of Ir *ainm* NAME)]

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mon-i-li-a-sis (mōn'ē lī'ə sis, mō'nē-), *n.* NL *Monilia* a fungus genus (der. of L *monilia*). **mo-nil-i-form** (mō nīl'ē fōrm'), *adj.* swellings that resemble a string of beads; sect antennae. [1795-1805; < L *monillace* + -FORM]

mon-ish (mōn'ish), *v.t.* *Archaic*. ADMONISH.

mon-ism (mōn'iz əm, mō'niz əm), *n.* various theories holding that there is principle as the ground of reality or that element. Compare DUALISM (def. 2a), PLURALISM (def. 2a), the theory that the object and da 2. the reduction of all processes, structure principle. 3. the notion that there is only [1860-65; < G *Monismus*. See MON-, -ISM] —**mo-nis'tic**, *adj.* —**mo-nis'ti-cal**, *adj.* —

moni-tion (mō nīsh'ən, mō-), *n.* 1. a legal or legal notice. [1350-1400; ME *monitiō* warning = *moni*, var. s. of *n* -tion]

moni-tor (mōn'i tər'), *n.* 1. a student of a class or school, as to help keep monishes, esp. with reference to conduct remind or give warning. 4. a device or tecting, or recording the operation of a automatic control system. 5. an instrument, radiation, etc. 6. *Radio and Te* used in a control room or studio for a component with a display screen for vision programs, etc. 8. a former U.S. ship of very low freeboard. b. (*cap.*, *etc.*) used by Union forces against the Merrimack straddling the ridge of a roof, for lighting or ventilating a building. 1. ranae, of Africa, S Asia, the East I give warning of the presence of crocod vision. to listen to (transmitted signals) check the quality of the transmission. (an operation or condition) with instru the operation or condition. 13. to over to watch closely for purposes of contr of. —*v.t.* 15. to serve as a monitor, d 50; < L: adviser = *moni*, var. s. of -tor) —**moni'tor-ship**, *n.*

moni-tor-ial (mōn'i tōr'ē əl, -tōr'-), *adj.* 1. MONITOR. [1715-25] —**moni'tor-ize**, *v.t.* 2. a letter containing a warn warning = *moni* (see MONITOR) + -ize

monk (mūngk), *n.* a man who is a m living in a monastery according to a p poverty, chastity, and obedience. [bef. 1000; Gk: solitary = *mōn(ōs)* alc

Monk (mūngk), *n.* 1. Theophilus (Sph ist and composer. 2. George, MONCK, monk-er-y (mūng'kə rē), *n.*, *pl.* -monks; monastic life. 3. MONASTERY. [-mon-key (mūng'kē), *n.*, *pl.* -keys, v groupings of Primates, the Old World New World monkeys or platyrrhines, faces, binocular vision, and usu. long haired monkeys. 3. a. a mischievous, 4. *Informal*. to trifle idly; fool (often I to imitate; mimic. —**Idiom.** 6. make appear ridiculous; make a fool of. 7. I an addiction to a drug. b. a burden responsibility. [1520-30; appar. < LG; Martin the Ape in the story of Rey. mono ape) + -ke dim. suffix] —**mon**

adv. —**mon'key-ish-ness**, *n.*

mon'key bars', *n.* JUNGLEYM. [1955]

mon'key bread', *n.* the gourdlike monkeys. [1780-90]

mon'key busi'ness, *n.* 1. frivolous proper or underhanded conduct; trick

mon'key flow'er, *n.* any of various Mimulus, of the figwort family, havi that resemble a face. [1780-90]

mon'key jack'et, *n.* MESS JACKET. [I blance to the jacket worn by an orga

mon'key-pod (mūng'kē pōd'), *n.* *colabrium saman*, of the legume fa and dense heads of small pink flow 90]

mon'key puz'zle, *n.* a South Amer caria araucana, of the family Ara branches, stiff sharp leaves, and edit intertwined arrangement of its limbs

mon'key-shine (mūng'kē shīn'), *n.* BUSINESS (def. 1). [1820-30, Amer.]