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THE AMERICAN TERMAGE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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adherent this.' adjacent angle AOB and BOC are adjacent angles

(Donne). 3. To follow closely; carry out without deviation. Used with to: adhere to a plan. [Latin adhaerere, to stick to : ad, toward + haerere, to stick (see ghais in Appendix*).] -ad-her'ence n.

ad-her-ent (ad-hîr'ant) adj. 1. Sticking or holding fast. 2. Botany. Growing or fused together, adnate. —n. A supporter, as of a cause or individual: "Rip's sole domestic adherent was his dog Wolf" (Washington Irving). —ad-her'ent-ly adv. ad-he-slon (ad-her'zhan) n. 1. The act or state of adhering.

2. Attachment or devotion, as to a cause or individual; loyalty. 3. Assent or agreement, especially to join as a supporter. 4. The physical attraction or joining of two substances, especially the macroscopically observable attraction of dissimilar substances. Compare cohesion. [Latin adhaesio, from adhaerere, ADHERE.] ad-he-sive (ad-hē'sīv, -zīv) adj. 1. Tending to adhere; sticky.

2. Gummed so as to adhere. —n. An adhesive substance, such as paste or cement, -ad·he'sive·ly adv. -ad·he'sive·ness n. adhesive tape. A tape lined on one side with an adhesive. ad hoc (ad hok'). Latin. With respect to this (particular thing); for a specific purpose, case, or situation. [Latin, "toward

ad ho-mi-nem (ad hom'i-nem). Latin. To the man; appealing to personal interests, prejudices, or emotions rather than to

reason: an argument ad hominem.

ad-i-a-bat-ic (åd'ē-a-bāt'ik, ā'dī-a-) adj. Physics. Of, pertaining to, or designating a reversible thermodynamic process executed at constant entropy; loosely, occurring without gain or loss of heat. [Greek adiabatos, "impassable (to heat)": a-, not + diabatos, passable, from diabainein, to go through : dia, through + bainein, to go (see gwa- in Appendix*).] -ad'i-a-bat'i-cal-ly

a dieu (a-dyoe', a-deo'; French a-dyoe') interj. Good-by; farewell. —n., pl. adleus or French adleus (a-dyoc). A fareell [Middle English, from Old French, from a dieu, "(I commend you) to God": a, to, from Latin ad + dieu, God, from Latin deus, god (see deiw- in Appendix*).]

A-di-ge (ä'dē-jā). The second-longest river in Italy, rising in the north and flowing southeast 225 miles to the Adriatic at the Gulf of Venice.

ad in-fi-ni-tum (ad in'fa-ni'tam). Abbr. ad inf. Latin. To infinity; without end; limitless.

ad in-ter-im (ad in'to-rim). Abbr. ad int. Latin. In the meantime; meanwhile.

adi-os (à'dē-ōs', àd'ē-ōs') intery. Spanish. Good-by; farewell. [Spanish adios, translation of French adieu, ADIEU.] adi-pose (àd'e-pōs') adi. Of or related to animal fat; fatty.

-n. The fat found in adipose tissue. [New Latin adiposus, from Latin adeps (stem adip-), fat.] -ad'i-pose'ness, ad'i-pos'i-ty (-pŏs'a-tē) n.

adipose fin. An additional dorsal fin in certain fishes, such as the salmon, consisting mostly of fatty tissue and usually without

supporting rays.

adipose tissue. Connective tissue in the body that contains stored cellular fat.

Ad-i-ron-dack Mountains (ad'a-ron'dak'). A section of the Appalachian system in northeastern New York State. Highest elevation, Mount Marcy (5,344 feet). Also called "Adiron-

dacks ad-it (ad'it) n. An almost horizontal entrance to a mine. [Latin aditus, access, from the past participle of adire, to approach :

ad, toward + ire, to go (see ei-1 in Appendix*).]
adj. 1. adjacent. 2. adjective. 3. adjourned. 4. adjunct. 5. adjustment. 6. adjutant.

ad-ia-cen-cy (a-ja'san-se) n., pl. -cies. 1. The state of being adjacent; contiguity. 2. A thing that is adjacent.

ad-ia-cent (a-ja'sant) adj. Abbr. adj. Close to; next to; lying near; adjoining. [Middle English, from Latin adjacens, present participle of adjacere, to lie near : ad-, near to + jacere, to lie, 'be thrown down," intransitive of jacere, to lay, throw (see ye in Appendix*).] -ad-ja'cent-ly adv.

adjacent angle. Either of two angles having a common side and a common vertex and lying on opposite sides of the common side.

ad-jec-ti-val (ăj'îk-tî'vəl) adj. Of, pertaining to, or functioning

as an adjective. —ad'jec-ti'val-iy adv. ad-jec-tive (ăj*îk-tiv) n. Abbr. adj., a. 1. Grammar. Any of a class of words used to modify a noun or other substantive by limiting, qualifying, or specifying. 2. Linguistics. Any of a form class distinguished in English morphologically by one of several suffixes, such as -able, -ous, -er, and -est, or syntactically by position in a phrase or sentence, such as brick in a brick house. Brick becomes an adjective because it is between a and house;

any word placed between these two would necessarily be an adjective, 3. A dependent or subordinate. -adj. 1. Pertaining to or acting as an adjective; adjectival. 2. Dependent; sub-ordinate. 3. Law. Procedural. 4. Requiring the use of a mordant: adjective dyes, [Middle English, from Old French adjectif, from Latin adjectivus, "attributive," from adjectus, "attributed," added, from adjicere, to throw to, add : ad-, to + facere, to throw (see yes in Appendix*).] -ad jee-tive-ly adv. adjective pronoun. Grammar. A pronoun acting as an adjective; for example, which in which dictionaries? or himself in he himself said so, ad loin (a loin) v. lained, loining loins loin (a loin) v. lained, loining loins loine.

ad-journ (a-jūrn') v. -journed, -journing, -journs. -tr. To suspend until a later stated time. -intr. 1. To suspend proceedings to another time or place. 2. Informal. To move from one place to another: We adjourned to the living room. [Middle English ajournen, from Old French ajourner, "to put off to an appointed day": a-, to, from Latin ad- + jour, day, from Late Latin diurnum, day, from diurnus, daily, from dies, day (see delw- in Appendix*).]—ad-journ'ment n.

adjt. adjutant. ad-judge (a-júj') tr.v. -judged, -judging, -judges. 1. To determine or decide by judicial procedure; adjudicate. 2. To order judicially; rule. 3. To award (costs or damages, for example) by law. 4. To regard, consider, or deem. [Middle English ajugen, from Old French ajuger, from Latin adjudicare, ADJUDICATE.] ad-ju-di-cate (a-joo'di-kat') tr.v. -cated, -cating, -cates. To hear and settle (a case) by judicial procedure. [Latin adjudicare, to award to (judicially): ad-, to + jūdicāre, to be a judge, from füdex, a judge (see yewo-1 in Appendix*).] —ad-ju'di-ca'tion n. —ad-ju'di-ca'tive adj. —ad-ju'di-ca'tor (-kā'tər) n.

ad-junct (aj'ungkt') n. Abbr. adj. 1. Something attached to another thing but in a dependent or subordinate position. 2. A person associated with another in some duty or service in a subordinate or auxiliary capacity; helper; assistant. 3. A word or words added in order to clarify, qualify, or modify other words. 4. Logic. A nonessential attribute of a thing. - See Synonyms at appendage. -adj. 1. Added or connected in a subordinate or auxiliary capacity: an adjunct clause. 2. Attached to a faculty or staff in a temporary or auxiliary capacity. [Latin adjunctum, from adjunctus, past participle of ad-

jungere, ADJOIN.] -ad-junc'tion n. -ad-junc'tive adj. ad-ju-ra-tion (ăj'60-rā'shon) n. An earnest or solemn appeal: "the tenderest adjurations of a dying friend" (De Quincey).

-ad-jur'a-to'ry (-a-tôr'ē, -tōr'ē) adj. ad-jure (o-joor') tr.v. -jured, -juring, -jures. 1. To command or enjoin solemnly, as under oath or penalty: "and adjuring her in the name of God to declare the truth" (Increase Mather), 2. To appeal to or entreat earnestly. [Middle English adjuren, from Latin adjurare, to swear to : ad-, to + jurare, to swear (see yewo-1 in Appendix*).] -ad-jur'er, ad-jur'ror (a-joor'ar) n.

ad-just (a-just') v. -justed, -justing, -justs. -tr. 1. To change so as to match or fit; make correspond. 2. To bring into proper relationship; harmonize; settle. 3. To adapt or conform, as to new conditions. Often used reflexively: "unable to adjust themselves to their environment" (Karl A. Menninger). 4. To make accurate by regulation. 5. Insurance. To decide how much is to be paid (on a claim). 6. To correct (the range and direction of a gun) in firing. -intr. To adapt oneself; become suited or fit; conform. [Obsolete French adjuster, from Old French ajoster. from Vulgar Latin adjuxtare (unattested), to put close to : Latin ad-, near to + juxta, close by, near (see youg- in Appendix*). -ad-just'a-ble adj. -ad-just'a-bly adv. -ad-just'er, ad-jus'tor (-ter) n. -ad-jus'tive adj.

ad-just-ment (a-just'mant) n. 1. The act of making fit or conformable. 2. A condition of adaptation. 3. A means for adjusting. 4. Abbr. adj. The settlement of a debt or claim.

ad-ju-tant (aj/oo-tant) n. 1. Abbr. adj., adjt. Military. A staff officer who helps a commanding officer with administrative affairs. 2. An assistant. 3. A stork, the marabou (see). [Latin adjutans, present participle of adjutare, to assist, AID.] -ad'jutan-cy, ad'ju-tant-ship' n.

adjutant general pl. adjutants general. Abbr. AG, A.G. 1. Adjutant of a unit having a general staff. 2. An officer in charge of the National Guard of one of the states of the United States, 3. Capital A. capital G. Abbr. TAG The chief administrative officer, a major general, of the U.S. Army. Preceded by the adjutant stork. The marabou (see).

Ad-ler (äd'lor), Alfred. 1870–1937. Austrian psychiatrist.

Ad-ler (ad'lor), Felix. 1851-1933. American educator and reformer; founder of the Society for Ethical Culture.

Ad-ler (ăd'lər), Mortimer Jerome. Born 1902. American educator and philosopher.

Ad-le-ri-an psychology (ăd-lîr'ē-an). A psychological school or doctrine holding that behavior arises in subconscious efforts to compensate for inferiority or deficiency and that neurosis results from overcompensation. [After Alfred ADLER.]

ad lib (ăd lĭb'). In an unrestrained manner; freely; spontaneously. See Synonyms at extemporaneous.

ad-lib (ad-lib') v. -libbed, -libbing, -libs. Informal. -tr. To improvise and deliver extemporaneously. -intr. To improvise a speech, lines, or the like; extemporize, -n. Words, music, or actions ad-libbed. -adj. Spoken or performed spontaneous

ly. [Shortened from AD ListTum.] —ad-libber n. ad lib-i-tum (åd lib'o-tom). Abbr. ad lib., ad libit. Music. Performed with freedom, Used as a direction. Compare obbligate. [Latin, "to the desire."]

ad loc, to (or at) the place (Latin ad locum), adm. administrative; administrator,

Adm. admiral; admiralty.

Aum, admirat; admiratis, admiratis, adman (åd'mån') n., pl. -men (-měn'). Informal. A man employed in the advertising business.

admeas-ure. (åd-mězh'er) (r.v. -ured, -uring, -ures. To divide and distribute proportionally; apportion. [Middle English amesuren, from Old French amesuren, to measure out to 14, to, from Latin ad. d. masures to Mastine L. admiratish amesure.

have charge of; direct formal way: administer administer a sedative. putice. 4. To manage will or an official appo ian oath, for examp ministrator. 2. To min eleasure. [Middle En ministrer, from Latin ministrare, to serve, fi pendix*).] —ad-min'is trent) adj. & n. min-is-trate (ăd-m

la administer. min-is-tra-tion (ădmanagement of affairs the exercise of its popersons collectively w overnment. Preceded itution, public or pi affige of an executive c and disposal of a trust undering of somethin eine, -ad-min'is-tra admin-is-tra-tor (ăd-1. One who administe appointed to administ imi-ra-ble (ăd'mərlent —ad'mi-ra-ble-n ul-mi-ral (ăd'mər-əl) n let, 2, Abbr. Adm. A In the U.S. Navy, A high-ranking nation of which see). 4 Chiefly British. The rightly colored butte Middle English liv (reshaped as if rench amiral, from F mmander, EMIR + imiral of the Fleet. ayal Canadian Nav ld marshal. Also " imiral-ty (ad'mar-a amelsing jurisdiction 2. Capital A. Tl pard of Admiralty) imiralty Inlet. The withington. Imiralty Island. A les, in the Alexand nulation, 19,000. miralty Islands. id square miles in

> ordey Montague). mire (ad-mir') v. with wonder, pleasur n of to esteem or Intr. 1. To fee pleasure; be plea in (Louisa May to, at + mirari mai in Appendix*) i mis-si-ble (ad-mis sis-wable, 2. Worth hilfity, ad-mis'si-b mission (ad-mish is to enter, b. The is al admittance. allance fee, See L necess of acceptant pointment, 5. A lantary acknowled element granted o enterus), from Lateurs, ADMIT.] initialion Day. A
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