## THE AMERICAN HERITAGE® COLLEGE DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

Boston • New York

Words are included in this Dictionary on the basis of their usage. Words that are known to have current trademark registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the Publisher's opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

American Heritage® and the eagle logo are registered trademarks of Forbes Inc. Their use is pursuant to a license agreement with Forbes Inc.

Copyright @ 1997, 1993 by Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.

No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system without the prior written permission of Houghton Mifflin Company unless such copying is expressly permitted by federal copyright law. Address inquiries to Reference Permissions, Houghton Mifflin Company, 222 Berkeley Street, Boston MA 02116.

0-395-67161-2 (UPC)

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data The American heritage college dictionary. -3rd ed.

p. cm.
ISBN 0-395-66917-0 (plain edge). —ISBN 0-395-44638-4 (thumb edge). —ISBN 0-395-66918-9 (deluxe binding).
1. English language—Dictionaries. 2. Americanisms.
PE1628.A6227 1993
423—dc20
92-42124
CIP

Manufactured in the United States of America

For information about this and other Houghton Mifflin trade and reference books and multimedia products, visit The Bookstore at Houghton Mifflin on the World Wide Web at http://www.hmco.com/trade/. dly (alteration of DOODLE) + SIIII.]
3-rō', dē-drō'), Denis. 1713-84. Frend riter whose supreme accomplishment acyclopédie (1751-72).

, pl. -dos or -does. A mischievous ptai

Rom. Myth. The founder and queen of in love with Aeneas and killed herself

d'rik-sən), Mildred Ella ("Babe"), Ma 1914–56. Amer. athlete who excelled won two gold medals at the 1932 O (rchaic. Second pers. sing. p.t. of do! lī-dīm'ē-əm) n. 1. Symbol DI A metalle sidered an element, composed of needium. 2. A mixture of rare-carth element niefly in manufacturing and coloring Gk. didumos, twin, double. See day [< GK. ataumos, the distribution of the distri

idinios, twin. see awo .;
(dī-dīn'ə-məs) adj. Bot. Having four sa unequal length. [< NLat. Didynamis, 6 1 + Gk. dunanis, power; see made lied, dy ing (di ing), dles. 1. To case expire. 2. To cease existing, esp. by descriptions. erience an agony or suffering suggestive aformal. To desire something greatly \$1 n; stop. b. To be destroyed, as in one is. die back. Bot. To be affected by diebal. strength; subside. die off. To undergo and in population. die out. To cease living e extinct. — idiom. die hard. To take i out of existence. [ME dien, prob. < ONe

lies or dice (dis). 1. pl. dles. A device of orming, or stamping material, esp.: a. 4 siece used for impressing a design onto as ning money. b. One of several component ed into a diestock to cut threads on sort on a machine that punches shaped by sheet metal, cardboard, or other stock ontaining small conical holes through to or other ductile material is extruded or a chit. The dado of a pedestal, esp. when dice. Games. a. A small cube marked dice. Games. a. A small cube marked as one to six dots, usu. used in pairs in pair other games. b. dice. (used unit a single using dice. — tr.v. died. dle ling. dles.) p with or as if with a dic. — taloms. lad ake an outcome highly probable; prefero put another at a distinct disadramy maneuver. the die is cast. The decise of is irrevocable. (ME de. gaming die oneut. p.part. of dare, to give. See 66-1 kk/) n. Bot. The gradual dying of plans: tips, caused by disease or climate. E'shas) adj. Bot. Var. of dioeclous. It (de/fan-ba/kar), John George. 1891, tician who served as prime minister [157] tician who served as prime minister (1951)
i a (de'fən-bä/ke-ə, -bāk/e-ə) n. Ang having jointed stems and variegated name, after Ernst Dieffenbachia (1811-15).

lie • hard (dī/hārd/) — adj. Stubbott nging to a seemingly hopeless or dited and -aaj. Sumon of the seemingly hopeless or dited and -aaj. El'drin) n. A chlorinated hydrocal used as an insecticide and in motheroeter (reaction), after Otto Paul Hermann De

(dî'î-lĕk'trĭk) n. A nonconductor 0 nce with electrical conductivity less that of a siemens. [D(A) - + HECHEL] - die i'e-lec'tri-cal-ly adv.

stant n. Phys. See permittivity. ting n. The heating of electrically non-ing a rapidly varying electromagnetic field ls), Otto Paul Hermann. 1876–1934. shared a 1950 Nobel Prize. , dyem), Ngo Dinh. 1901-63. Viet

vas president of South Victnam (1954-1 (dyen' byen' foo'). A town of Nu s border: site of a P. s border; site of a French military has troops on May 7, 1954, after a 56-dr 1-lon (di'én-sét'a-lon', -lan) n. The orebrain that connects the mesence remispheres, encloses the third ventrick

ims the thalamus and hypothalamus. [DI(A) - + ENCEPHALON.]

dien-ce-phal/ic (-so-fal/ik) adj.

dien-ce-phal/ic n. The elimination of a species, populacommunity of plants or animals as a result. or community of plants or animals as a result of natural

canes.

1. eppe (de-ep/, dyep). A city of NE France on the English channel N of Rouen; site of a disastrous Allied commando and (Aug. 19, 1942). Pop. 35,957.

2. exe-e-sis or di-aer-e-sis (di-er/i-sis) n., pl. -ses (-sez/).

1. Ling. a. A mark () placed over the second of two adjacent thus a distribution of two adjacent contexts to indicate that they are to be pronounced as separate to the state of the second of two adjacents. A state of the second of two adjacents of the second of two adjacents of the second of two adjacents. sounds rather than a dipthong, as in naïve. b. A mark (") and over a vowel, such as the final vowel in Brontë, to dicate that the vowel is not silent. 2. Poetry. A break or suse in a line of verse when the end of a word and the end of a metric foot coincide. [LLat. diaeresis < Gk. diairesis < diaerin, to divide: diaer, apart; see DIA- + hairein, to take.] a diesel engine.

pa dieset engine. Da-sel (de<sup>2</sup>/2al), Rudolf. 1858–1913. German engineer who wiel (del za), Rudoit, 1838–1913. German engineer who based and patented (1892) an internal-combustion engine, sel engine n. An internal-combustion engine that uses the bar of highly compressed air to ignite a spray of fuel introduced after the compression stroke starts. [After Rudolf Dis-

sink er (di'sing'kər) n. One that makes or engraves metal

of for stamping or shaping, — die'sink'ing n.

ses I-rae (dc'as ir'a') n. A medieval Latin hymn describing nent Day, used in some masses for the dead. [Med.Lat. 

anter tone < Gk. diesis, letting through < diienai, to send enogh: dia, dia + hienai, to send; see yē-\*.]

methreads on screws, bolts, pipes, or rods.

•es•trus (di-es•trus) also di•es•trum (-tram) n. The sexually

the period of the estrous cycle. [DI(A) - + ESTRUS.] - diest trous adi.

det (difit) n. 1. The usual food and drink of a person or menal. 2. A regulated selection of foods, esp. as medically rescribed. 3. Something used, enjoyed, or provided regularly: det of detective novels. — v. -et-ed. -et-ing. -ets. — intr. beat and drink according to a regulated system, esp. so as low weight or control a medical condition. -tr. To regulate or prescribe food and drink for. [ME diete < OFr. < las thata, way of living, diet < Gk. diaita.] - difet er n. tet (dl/ii) n. 1. A national or local legislative assembly in strain countries, such as Japan. 2. A formal general assembly the princes or estates of the Holy Roman Empire. [ME 

\*\*tet\*lc (di'i-tet/ik) adj. 1. Of or relating to diet or its plation. 2. Specially prepared or processed for restrictive to the diet. See the

thyl·car·bam·a·zine citrate (dī-ēth/əl-kār-bām/ə-ik. An anthelminuc agent, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>29</sub>O<sub>8</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, used esp. in the stant of ascariasis and filariasis. [DI-1 + ETHYL + CAR-ACID) + (FIFTE)AZINE,]

thylether (di-cth'al) n. See ether 2.
thylestil-bes-trol (di-cth'al-stil-bes'trôl', -trŏl', -trŏl')

tol·u·am·ide (tol/yoo-ăm/īd/, -ĭd) n. Deet. [m-1 +

+ TOLE[EST] + AMIDE.]

tian or die + ti - cian (di'I-tīsh'an) n. A person specialin dieteitis, [ni.1] + -itian (alteration of -icias).] in dieteitis, [ni.1] + -itian (alteration of -icias).] itidi (del tik, -trian). Marlene. 1901-92. German-born attress and singer whose films include The Blue Angel and Destry Rules Again (1939).

de Difference.

at aller Difference.

chiterence.

Difference.

diff ar interv. -fered. -fer · ing. -fers. 1. To be dissimilar the in nature, quality, amount, or form. 2. To be of a common; disagree. 3. Obsolete. To quarrel; dispute. If the older of the older old

Recific point distinguishing one thing from another, siteable change or effect. 4.a. A disagreement or contrary, b. A cause of a disagreement or controversy. 5. Dis-

crimination in taste or choice; distinction. 6. Math. a. The

crimination in taste or choice; distinction. 6. Math. a. The amount by which one quantity is greater or less than another. b. The amount that remains after one quantity is subtracted from another. 7. Archaic. A distinct mark or peculiarity. — tr.v. -enced. -enc-ing. -enc-es. To distinguish.

Syns: difference, dissimilarity, unlikeness, divergence, variation, distinction, discrepancy. These nouns refer to a lack of correspondence or agreement. Difference is the most general: differences in color and size; a difference of opinion. Dissimilarity is difference between things otherwise alike or comparable: a dissimilarity between the sisters' personalities. Unlikeness, usually implies greater and more obvious difference with the control of the control Unlikeness usually implies greater and more obvious differ-Onlineness usually implies greater and more obvious difference: an unlikeness among their teaching styles. Divergence suggests an increasing difference: points of divergence between British and American English. Variation occurs between things of the same class or species; often it refers to modification of something original, prescribed, or typical: variations in temperature; a variation in shape. Distinction often means a difference in detail, determinable only by close inspection: the distinction between "good" and "excellent." A discrepancy is a difference between things that should corre-

discrepancy is a difference between tungs that should correspond or match: a discrepancy between words and actions.

dif\*fer\*ent (dif\*or-ont, dif\*ront) adj. 1. Unlike in form, quality, amount, or nature; dissimilar 2. Distinct or separate: That's a different issue. 3. Various or assorted: interviewed different people. 4. Differing from all others; unusual. [ME < OFr. < Lat. differens, different-, pr.part. of differe, to differ. See DIFFER.] - different-ly adv. - different-ness n.

Usage Note: Different from and different than are both common in British and American English. Critics since the 18th century have singled out different than as incorrect, though it is well attested in the works of reputable writers. Where the comparison is drawn directly between two persons or things, from is usually the safer choice: My book is different from (not than) yours. But different than is more acceptably used, particularly in American usage, where the object of comparison is expressed by a full clause: The campus is different than it was 20 years ago (or The campus is dif-ferent from how it was 20 years ago). • The construction

different to is chiefly British.

dif•fer•en•ti•a (dif'o-ren'shē-o, -sho) n., pl. -ti•ae (-shē-ē').

An attribute that distinguishes one entity from another, esp.

An attribute that distinguishes one entity from another, esp. one species from others of the same genus. [Lat., difference < differens, different-, pr.part. of differe, to differ. See DIFFER.] dif-fer-en-tia-ble (dif'-ren'sha-bal, shē-a-) adj. 1. That can be differentiated: differentiable species. 2. Math. Possessing a derivative. — difffer-en-tia-bil/i-ty n. dif-fer-en-tial (dif'a-ren'shal) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or showing a difference. 2. Being or making a difference; distinctive. 3. Dependent on or using a specific difference or distinction. 4. Math. Of or relating to differentiation. 5. Involving differences in speed or direction of motion. — n. 1. Math. a. An infinitesimal increment in a variable b. The 1. Math. a. An infinitesimal increment in a variable. b. The product of the derivative of a function containing one variable multiplied by the increment of the independent variable. 2. Differential gear. 3. A difference in wage rate or in price. — difference interpretation of the independent variable.

differential calculus n. Math. 1. The mathematics of the variation of a function with respect to changes in independent variables. 2. The study of slopes of curves, accelerations, max-

ima, and minima by means of derivatives and differentials. differential coefficient *n. Math.* See derivative 3. differential equation *n. Math.* An equation that expresses a relationship between functions and their derivatives

differential gear n. An arrangement of gears in an epicyclic train permitting the rotation of two shafts at different speeds, used on the rear axle of automotive vehicles to allow different rates of wheel rotation on curves.

differential windlass n. A hoisting device that has two drums of different sizes on the same axis and a line wound on the larger and unwound from the smaller for extra lifting power. dif fer en ti ate (dif'o ren'she at') v. -at ed, -at ing,
-ates. - tr. 1. To constitute the distinction between. 2. To perceive or show the difference in or between; discriminate. 3. To make different by alteration or modification. 4. Math. To calculate the derivative or differential of (a function). - intr. 1. To become distinct or specialized. 2. To make dis tinctions; discriminate. 3. Biol. To undergo a progressive developmental change to a more specialized form or function. Used esp. of embryonic cells or tissues. - dif'fer en'ti-a'-

tion n.

dif-fi-cult (dīf/ī-kŭlt', -kəlt) adj. 1. Hard to do or accomplish;
demanding considerable effort or skill; arduous. 2. Hard to
endure; trying. 3. Hard to comprehend or solve. 4. Hard to
please, satisfy, or manage. 5. Hard to persuade or convince;
stubborn. [ME, back-formation < difficulte, difficulty. See DIFFICULTY.] — dif/fi-cult'ly adv.

dif-fi-cul-ty (dīf/ī-kŭl'tē, -kəl-) n., pl. -ties. 1. The condition
or quality of being difficult. 2. Something not easily done,
comprehended, or solved. 3. A troublesome or embarrassing
state of affairs. sep. of financial affairs. Often used in the

state of affairs, esp. of financial affairs. Often used in the plural. 4. A laborious effort; a struggle; trouble. 5. A disa-

387 die-off difficulty







diesel engine

oi boy ā pay ou out âr care oo took ä father oo boot ě pet ě be ŭ cut ûr urge pit th thin ī pie th this îr pier hw which ŏ pot zh vision ō toe about, ô paw item

Stress marks: ' (primary);
' (secondary), as in dictionary (dĭk'shə-nĕr'ē) \*0-1840. King of Prussia (b) ent reign included participal

on, -or-ik-). The cap. of New Latral part NW of St. John; j.

rīks-bûrg', -ər-īks-, frein-mark, a suburb of Copen-

st. 1. Not imprisoned or to ntrolled by obligation or the tical independence, b. Gores granting civil liberties. c. Solos nce by a government, 44. given condition or circum condition; exempt. 5. Not to literal or exact: a free tra-ratuitous. b. Publicly sup-ed. b. Not taken up by so ed. b. Not taken up by d; clear. 10. Unguarded in m nk. 11. Taking undue libera Liberal or lavish. 13. Grea voluntary or speak iccord; voluntary or spontal Jnconstrained; unconfined by e of relatively unrestricted in a molecule. d. Involving Empty: a free space, f. Unoc or attached. 16. Ling. Being as necked by a consonant. - straint. Z. Without charge 3 lose-hauled. - tr.v. freed, free make free. 2. To relieve of all aint. 3. To remove obstruction :ar. — idiom. for free. In-< OE freo. V. < ME free e prī-\*.] — free y adv. — free's

ofessional player who is free we - free agency n.

& adj. Without charge to the point of loading aboard to o'shē-āt', -sē-) intr.v. -at ut free association.

pontaneous, logically unconstruction of ideas, emotions, and less nique in which a patient's and is encouraged in order to retain

:motions. :/bās') — v. -based, -bas-ing >ocaine) by dissolving it in a har nd drying the precipitate 2. To and inhaling the fumes. - sa n. Cocaine thus purified 5/bē) n. Slang. An article or se

ord') n. 1. Naut. The distant the uppermost full deck of a to the ground and the undercating fence of a park or forest : france

The uppermost deck that is offer

k-formation < TREEBOOTE n. A person who pillages are vrijbuiter < vrijbuit, plunder booty (< MDu. bite, of MI

. 1. Born as a free person, set a ; to or befitting a person born a led as an autonomous policial

A man freed from slavery The condition of being free e person from slavery, determined the person from slavery determined the person of the the arbitrary exercise of arts unpleasant or onerous codes se choice; free will. 6. Fascorte iess or boldness; lack of m or boldness; lack of mose) unrestricted use; full acces h privileges of membership of E freodom: freo, free; see

rty, license. These nouns releta rty, license. These nouns rear think without externally imposses nost general term: "In girnt freedom to the free" (Abraha-ses the power of free choice feel, do just as one pleases nes denotes deliberate deviates

applicable rules or practices to achieve a desired andly applicable rules or practices to achieve a desired section bette license. Frequently, though, it denotes undue sections "the intolerable license with which the newspapers the rules of decorum" (Edmund Burke).

march n. An organized protest march in support of rights, esp. one aimed at ending racial segregation.

freedom marcher n.

freedom of the seas n. 1. The doctrine that ships of any
may travel through international waters unhampered.
The right of neutral shipping in wartime to trade at will
the right of neutral shipping in wartime to trade at will
the right of neutral shipping in wartime to trade at will
the right of t

seegy n. 1. A thermodynamic quantity that is the differexergy n. 1. A methodosynamic quantity that is the difference between the internal energy of a system and the product is about temperature and entropy. Z. A thermodynamic between the difference between the extent. La absolute temperature and entropy. Z. A thermodynamic amity that is the difference between the enthalpy and the lost of the absolute temperature and entropy of a system temperature. The freedom of private businesses to operate the lost of profit with minimal government results in the lost of the lost of

enterprise n. The treedom of private businesses to operate entirtly for profit with minimal government regulation. feel en'ter-prise' (frel'en' tor-priz') adj.
fall of fee-fall (frel'fol') n. 1. The fall of a body within atmosphere without a drag-producing device. 2. The ideal motion of a body that is subject only to the earth's trional field. 3. Rapid uncontrolled decline.

\*\*Free zone (frel'fir') n. A battle area or combat zone with-restrictions on the use of arms or explosives.

restrictions on the use of arms or explosives.

refrictions on the use of arms of exposives.

In flight n. Flight, as of an aircraft or a spacecraft, after main of powered flight.

In the floating (fie' flo' ting) adj. 1. Not committed or decided, the floating of the fl

two for-all (fre' far-ol') n. A disorderly fight, argument, or

for all (fire farm). In. A disorderly right, argument, or entition in which everyone present takes part.

form (fire form) adj. 1. Having or characterized by a fowing asymmetrical shape or outline. 2. Characterized in unconventional or variable form. — free form' adv. tee form n. Ling. A morpheme, such as cat or write, that is

torm n. Ling. A morphismic, such as car or write, that is upuble of standing alone and retaining meaning.

\*\*hand (fire hand!) adj. Drawn by hand without the aid of taking or drafting devices. — free hand! adv.

\*\*hand n. Freedom to do or decide as one sees fit.

handed (fre'han'did) adj. Openhanded; generous. See handed is at liberal. — free'hand'edely adv. — free'hand'edel

whatted (fret här tid) adj. 1. Unreserved; open. 2. Genmas, liberal. — free heart ed by adv.
he hold (fret höld) n. 1. Law. a. An estate held in fee or for
b. The tehure by which such an estate is held. 2. A tenure an office or a dignity for life. [ME frehold, transl. of AN more lenement: fraunc, free + tenement, possession.] free hold er n.

he lance also free lance (fre lans') -n. 1. A person, esp. a water or an artist, who sells his or her services to employers shout a long-term commitment. 2. An uncommitted indesignificant communications and incommunication between the policies as in politics. 3. A medieval mercenary. — v. word, lancing, lancies. — intr. To work as a freelance. — To produce and sell as a freelance. — adj. Of, relating a working as a freelance. — free lanc'er n. be bring (fire live ing) adj. 1. Given to self-indulgence.

Like a Living independently of another organism. b. Mov-

be load (fre lod') intr.v. -load ed, -load ing, -loads. Slang. take advantage of the charity, generosity, or hospitality of n. - free load er n.

be love n. The belief in or practice of sexual relations without e and without formal obligations.

hanch n. Slang. Something acquired without due effort or man (free man) n. 1. A person not in slavery or serfdom.

One who possesses the rights or privileges of a citizen.

The who possesses the rights or privileges of a citizen.

The who possesses the rights or privileges of a citizen.

The war thin (tre/mar/tn) n. A sterile or otherwise sexually refer (smale calf, usu. born as the twin of a bull calf. [?]

The war the w and Accepted Masons, an international fraternal and

of a medieval guild of skilled itinerant masons.

"ma-son-ry (fre' mā'sən-rē) n. 1. Freemasonry. The inin precepts, and rites of the Freemasons. Z. Sponta-fellowship and sympathy among a number of people. on hoard or into a carrier at a specified point or

port n. A port or an area of a port in which imported can be held or processed free of customs duties before

Port (fe'port', -port'). 1. A city of NW Bahamas on Bahama I. Pop. 25,000. 2. A city of NW II. W of Lord Pop. 25,840. 3. A village of SE NY on the S shore \* Long L Pop. 39,894.

free radical n. 1. An atom or group of atoms having at least one unpaired electron. 2. An organic compound in which some of the valence electrons are unpaired. free rein n. Unlimited freedom to act or make decisions.

free ride n. Slang. Something acquired without the ordinary effort or cost. — free rider n.

free · sia (fre / zhə, -zhe-ə, -ze-ə) n. Any of several plants of the genus Freesia, native to southern Africa and having one-sided flower clusters. [NLat., after Friedrich Heinrich Theodor Freese (1795–1876), German physician.]

free silver n. The free coinage of silver, esp. at a fixed ratio to

free soil n. U.S. territory in which slavery was prohibited before the Civil War.

the CAVII War. free-soil (free-soil (free-soil) adj. 1. Prohibiting slavery. 2.a. Opposing the extension of slavery before the U.S. Civil War. b. Free-Soil. Of or being a U.S. political party founded in 1848 to oppose the extension of slavery into U.S. territories and the admission of slave states into the Union.

ree speech n. The right to express any opinion in public without censorship or restraint by the government. Free spirit n. One who is not restrained, as by convention. free-spo\*ken (fre\*spo\*ken (fre\*spo\*ken) adj. Candid in expression; outspoken. — free\*-spo\*ken\*-ness n.

free stand ing (fre stan ding) adj. Standing or operating in-

free\*stand\*ing (frē'stăn' dĭng) adj. Standing or operating independently of anything else.
free\*stone (frē'stān') n. 1. A stone, such as limestone, soft enough to be cut easily without shattering or splitting. 2. A fruit, esp. a peach, that has a stone not adhering to the pulp. [ME freston, transl. of OFr. franche pere, high-grade stone.]
free\*style (frē'stīl') n. Sports. 1.a. A swimming event in which the contestants may choose any stroke. b. The crawl.
2. A competition, as in figure skating, in which any maneuver or movement is allowed and competitors are judged on their artistic expression, acrobatic skill, and athletic expertise. 3. A style of wrestling in which all noninjurious holds or tactics are permitted. — free'style' adv. & adj. permitted. - free'style' adv. & adj.

permitted. — free'style' adv. & adj.
free-swim ming (frê'swïm'ĭng) adj. Able to swim freely; not
sessile or attached. — free'-swim'mer n.
free-swing ing (frê'swïng'ing) adj. Bold and uninhibited.
free-think er (frê' thing' kər) n. One who has rejected authority and dogma, esp. in religious thinking, in favor of rational
inquiry and speculation. — free'think'ing adj. & n.
free thought n. Thought that rejects authority and dogma, esp.
in religious freetibling.

in religion; freethinking.
free throw n. Basketball. See foul shot.

free-throw line (fre thro ) n. Basketball. See foul line 2 Free town (fre' toun'). The cap. of Sierra Leone, in the W part on the Atlantic Ocean; settled in 1787. Pop. 300,000.

free trade n. Trade between nations without protective cus toms tariffs. - free trader n.

free verse n. Verse composed of variable, usu. unrhymed lines having no fixed metrical pattern. [Transl. of Fr. vers libre : vers, verse + libre, free.]

free · way (fre' wa') n. 1. See expressway. 2. A highway without tolls.

free · wheel (fre hwel, -wel) intr.v. -wheeled, -wheel ing. -wheels. 1. To continue turning or spinning after disengagement from the drive mechanism. 2. To live or move freely and sometimes aimlessly or irresponsibly. 3. To operate independ-

ently or free of restraints. free wheel n, 1. A power-transmission device that allows the drive shaft of a motor vehicle to continue turning when its speed is greater than that of the engine shaft. 2. A clutch in the rear-wheel hub of a bicycle that permits the wheel to turn

without pedal action.

free•wheel•ing (frē/hwē/ling, -wē/-) adj. 1.a. Free of restraints or rules in organization, methods, or procedure. b. Heedless of consequences; carefree. 2. Relating to or equipped with a free wheel.

free will (fre' wil') adj. Done of one's own accord; voluntary, free will n. 1. The ability or discretion to choose; free choice.

2. The power, attributed esp. to human beings, of making free choices that are unconstrained by external circumstances or by an agency such as fate or divine will. [ME fre wil, transl. of LLat. liberum arbitrium.]

free world n. The countries of the world that have democratic and capitalistic or moderately socialistic systems rather than communist or totalitarian systems.

freeze (frêz) v. froze (frôz), fro zen (frô zən), freez ing, freez intr. 1.a. To pass from the liquid to the solid state by loss of heat. b. To acquire a surface or coat of ice from cold.

2. To become clogged or jammed because of the formation of ice. 3. To be at that degree of temperature at which ice forms. 4. To be killed or harmed by cold or frost. 5. To be or feel uncomfortably cold. 6. To become fixed, stuck, or attached by or as if by frost. 7.a. To become motionless or immobile, as from surprise or attentiveness. **b.** To become unable to act or react, as from fear. **8.** To become icily silent in manner. **9.** To become rigid and inflexible; solidify. -tr. **1.a.** To convert into ice. b. To cause ice to form upon. c. To cause to congeal or stiffen from extreme cold. 2. To preserve (foods,

freedom march freeze

543

G



oi boy ā pay âr care ou out ä father ë pet ë be ŭ cut ûr urge ĭ pit th thin ī pie th this îr pier hw which zh vision ŏ pot ō toe about.

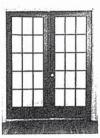
Stress marks: ' (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dik/sha-něr/ē)

freeze-dry

freq.



French curve



French door Doorway with two French doors



for example) by subjecting to freezing temperatures. 3. To damage, kill, or make inoperative by cold or by the formation of ice. 4. To make very cold; chill. 5. To immobilize, as with fear or shock. 6. To chill with an icy or formal manner. 7. To stop the motion or progress of. 8.a. To fix (prices or wages for example) at a given or current level. b. To prohibit further tor example; at a given or current level. b. To prohibit future or use of c. To prevent or restrict the exchange, withdrawal, liquidation, or granting of by governmental action. 9.a. To photograph (a subject) in midaction so as to produce a still image. b. To stop (a moving film) at a particular image. 10. To anesthetize by chilling. 11. Sports. To keep possession of (a ball or puck) so as to deny an opponent the opportunity to score. -n. 1.a. The act of freezing. b. The state of being frozen. 2. A spell of cold weather; a frost. 3. A state of being frozen. *C.* A spell of cold weather; a frost. *S.* A restriction that forbids a quantity from rising above a given or current level. — *phrasal verb.* freeze out. To shut out or exclude, as by cold treatment. — *idiom.* freeze (someone's) blood. To affect with terror or dread; horrify. [ME *fresen* < OE *freozoan.* See preus-\*.] — freez/a-ble *adj.* freeze-dry (frez/dri') *tr.v.* -dried, -dry•ing, -dries. To preserve (food, for example) by rapid freezing and drying in a high

vacuum. freeze-etch ing (frez ech ing) n. A method of specimen preparation for electron microscopy in which a replica is made from a sample that has been rapidly frozen and then fractured along natural planes of weakness to reveal its internal structure. — freeze'-etched' (-ëcht') adj. freeze-frame or freeze frame (frēz'frām') n. 1. A still picture

in the course of a movie or television film, made by running a series of identical frames or by stopping a reel or videotape at one desired frame. 2. A vivid, motionless scene or image.

at one desired frame. 2. A Vivia, indutioness sectic of inage-freez-er (frez/zsr) n. A thermally insulated compartment, cab-inet, or room in which a subfreezing temperature is main-tained for the rapid freezing and storing of perishable food. freez-ing point (frez/zing) n. 1. The temperature at which a liquid of specified composition solidifies under a specified pressure. 2. The temperature at which the liquid and solid phases of a substance of specified composition are in equilib-

rium at atmospheric pressure.

free zone n. An area at a port or city where goods may be received and held without the payment of duty.

F region n. See F layer 1. Frei-burg (fri / būrg', -boork'). Also Freiburg im Breis-gau (im bris'gou'). A city of SW Germany near the Rhine R. at the edge of the Black Forest; founded 1120. Pop. 181,304. freight (frait) n. 1. Goods carried by a vessel or vehicle, esp. by a commercial carrier; cargo. Z. A burden; a load. 3.a. Com-

a commercial carrier; capped 2. A butter, a local State of mercial transportation of goods. b. The charge for transporting goods. 4. A railway train carrying goods only. — tr.w. freight ed. freight ing. freights. 1. To convey commercially as cargo. 2. To load with goods to be transported. 3. To load; charge. [ME fraught, freight < MDu. or MLGer. vracht, vrecht; see ēik-\*.]

freight age (fra tij) n. 1. See freight 3. 2. Cargo. freight car n. A railroad car designed for carrying freight.
freight•er (frā/tor) n. 1. A vehicle, esp. a ship, used for carrying freight. 2. A shipper of cargo.

freight train n. A railroad train made up of freight cars.
frem ·i·tus (frem / i-tas) n., pl. fremitus. A palpable vibration,
as felt by the hand on the chest during coughing or speaking.

[Lat., a murmuring < p.part. of fremere, to murmur.]

Fre-mont (fre/mont/). 1. A city of W CA on San Francisco
Bay SE of Oakland. Pop. 173,339. 2. A city of E-central NE
on the Platte R. WNW of Omaha. Pop. 23,680. 3. A city of
N OH SE of Toledo. Pop. 17,648.

Fré·mont (frē/mont'), John Charles. 1813-90. Amer. soldier and politician who explored much of the American West. fre na (frē na) n. Anat. Pl. of frenum.

french (french) tr.v. frenched, french-ing, french-es. 1. To cut (green beans, for example) into thin strips before cooking.

Z. To trim fat or bone from (a chop, for example). [< FRENCH.]

French (french) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of France or its people or culture. 2. Of or relating to the French language. -n. 1. The Romance language of France, parts of Switzerland and Belgium, and other countries formerly under French influence or control. 2. The people of France. [ME < OE frencisc, Frankish < Franca, Frank. See Frank.]
French, Daniel Chester. 1850-1931. Amer. sculptor whose

works include the seated marble figure of Abraham Lincoln at

the Lincoln Memorial in Washington DC.

French bulldog n. Any of a breed of small muscular dogs developed in France from toy English bulldogs and native

French Cam·e·roons (kam'ə-roonz'). A region and former French protectorate of W-central Africa. French-Ca·na·di·an also French Ca·na·di·an (french'ka-

nā'dē-ən) n. A Canadian of French descent. - French'-Ca. na/di-an adj.

French chalk n. Chalk made of a soft white variety of talc, used for marking fabrics and for removing grease spots.

French chop n. A rib chop with the meat and fat trimmed from the end of the rib.

French cuff n. A wide cuff for a shirt sleeve that is a and fastened with a cuff link.

and fastened with a cutt nnk.

French curve n. A flat drafting instrument with cut and scroll-shaped cutouts, used as a guide in draw when constructing graphs or making engineering when constructing graphs or making engineering to the constructing graphs or making engineering to the construction of a pair, of links when constructing graphs of the french door n. A door, usu, one of a pair, of light on with glass panes extending for most of its length of specific of the french door.

French dressing n. 1. A salad dressing of oil, as seasonings. 2. A commercially prepared creamy that is usu. pinkish in color and often sweet.

franch E-qua-to-ri-al Af-ri-ca (c'kwa-to-ri-al -tōr'-, ĕk'wa-). Formerly French Con-go (kōngr mer federation of W-central Africa (1910-58) present-day Chad, Gabon, Congo, and Central

French fry n. A thin strip of potato fried in deep fat. 0 in the plural.

French-fry (french' fri') tr.v. -fried, -fry lng, -fries, To

tato strips, for example) in deep fat.

French Gui-a-na (ge-an'a, -a'na, gi-). A French of

partment of NE South America on the Atlantic Octa-by the French after 1604. Cap. Cayenne, Pop. 7201 French heel n. A curved, moderately high heel used en's shoes.

French horn n. Mus. A valved brass wind instrument

French norn n. Mills. A valved drass white instrument duces a mellow tone from a long, narrow tube that in a circle before ending in a flaring hell.

French i fy (fren'chə-fi') tr.v. -fied, -fy ing, -fiel, -fy ench in character or quality. — French'i flay kā'shən) n.

French kiss n. Slang. A kiss in which the tongue partner's mouth.

French knot n. A decorative embroidery stitch made the thread two or more times around the needle, which inserted into the fabric.

French leave n. An informal, unannounced, or abrust

French • man (french / mon) n. A man who is a native or itant of France.

French pastry n. Any of a wide variety of rich and

pastries prepared in individual portions.

French Pol\*y\*ne\*sia (pŏl'o-nē'zhə, -shə). A French island territory in the S-central Pacific; organized air tory in 1903. Cap. Papeete. Pop. 166,753.

French provincial n. A style of architecture or furnish

acteristic of the provinces in 17th- and 18th-century French seam n. A seam stitched first on the right side turned in and stitched on the wrong side so that the mis are enclosed in the seam.

French telephone n. A telephone with the receiver mitter contained in a single unit.

French toast n. Sliced bread soaked in a batter of make

and lightly fried.

French West Af•ri•ca (āf'rĭ-ka). A former federate
Africa (1895–1959) comprising present-day Benin C
lyory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and

French West In dies (in dez). The French overses ments of Guadeloupe and Martinique in the Leser French window n. 1. A pair or one of a pair of free windows that open in the middle. 2. A casement French · wom · an (french / woom / ən) n. A woman with

tive or inhabitant of France. Fre • neau (fri-no'), Philip Morin. 1752-1832. Amr. ed for his satirical attacks on the British.

fre net ic or phre net ic (fra-net/ik) also fre net phre-net-i-cal (-i-kəl) adi, Wildly excited ar atten-frenzied. [ME frenetik, ult. < Gk. phrenitikos i brain disease < phrên, mind. See gwhren-i | -ts cal-iy adv. - fre-net/i-cism (-i-siz'am) n. fren-u-lum (fren/yə-ləm) n., pl. -la (-la), 1. Ani. A

num. Z. Entomology. A bristly structure on the hand certain moths and butterflies that holds the force hind wings together during flight. NLat., dim. of num, bridle. See FRENUM.]

num, bridle. See FRENUM.]

fre-num (frē/nam) n., pl. -nums or -na (-na). And heranous fold of skin or mucous membrane that significant that significant that significant in the signific

fren · zy (fren / ze) n., pl. -zies. 1. A state of violent itation or wild excitement. 2. Temporary madesi um. 3. A mania; a craze. – tr.v. -zled. -zy-ing. -itation to a frenzy. [ME frenesie OFr. < Med.] at. thremesie book formula. Lat. phrenesis, back-formation < phreneticus, des FRENETIC.

Fre on (fre on'). A trademark used for a variety di mable gaseous or liquid fluorinated hydrocatheor marily in refrigeration and as aerosol propellate freq. abbr. 1. Frequency. 2. Gram. Frequentative. 3.

Petitioner ABS Global, Inc. - Ex. 1028, p. 544

me quenc Lat. ee quen . daton of penfied per seg ation of mifice a. occurs in hequentonical di o indica

esquency se quent auent • li etten Bon n te-quen-1 repeated

en quent.

bes co tre

enh, me saming t To paint tresh tresh mer, not sported, 4 stime or espurity i appearant 14. Fairly redent. 1 (sed of a part 2. A Olt fres

ed beem besh-et in ng from žit empi tesh-man a high sel tmh·wa·t W 2. 51 hes nel in

-fresh'r

come fres

besh-en (f

presente. one and besino fi be ban fe fett if Belly V dur 1 his er hattine ewiram);

Model. to mann time 2 1 (mitatas per terr ad fret . t fret ed comm

Pag 1 ting frets

sensible horizon separate



sentry box At Saint James's Palace. London

[ME < OFr. < Lat. sēnsibilis < sēnsus, sense. See sense.] — sen'si·ble·ness n. — sen'si·bly adv. sensible horizon n. The plane intersecting an observer's posi-

tion perpendicular to the line formed by the observer's nadir

sen-sil-lum (sēn-sil/əm) n., pl. -sil-la (-sil/ə). A simple sen-sory receptor consisting of one cell or a few cells, esp. an epithelial cell projecting through the cuticle of arthropods. [NLat. sēnsillum, dim. of Lat. sēnsus, sense. See sense.]

sen-si-tive (sēn/si-tiv) adj. 1. Capable of perceiving with a sense or senses. 2. Responsive to external conditions or stim-

ulation. 3. Susceptible to the attitudes, feelings, or circumstances of others. 4. Quick to take offense; touchy. 5. Easily irritated: sensitive skin. 6. Readily altered by the action of an agent: film that is sensitive to light. 7. Registering very slight differences or changes. Used of an instrument. 8. Fluctuating or tending to fluctuate, as in price. 9. Of or relating to classified information. — n. 1. A sensitive person. 2. One held to be endowed with psychic or occult powers. [ME < OFr. sensitif < Med.Lat. sēnsitīvus < Lat. sēnsus, sense. See sense.] — sen'si-tive-ly adv. — sen'si-tive-less n. sensitive plant n. 1. A shrubby tropical American plant (Minosa pudica) having leaflets and leafstalks that fold and droop when touched. 2. Any of various similar plants, such as Cassia nictitums of eastern and central North America.

Group when touched. 2. Any of various similar plants, such as Cassia nictitans of eastern and central North America.

sen•si•tiv•i•ty (sĕn'sī-tīv/ī-tē) n., pl. -ties. 1. The quality or condition of being sensitive. 2. The capacity of an organ or organism to respond to stimulation. 3. Electron. The degree of response of a receiver or an instrument to an incoming signal or a change in the incoming signal. 4. The degree of response of a plate or film to light, esp. to light of a specified wavelength

sen·si·tize (sčn/sĭ-tīz') v. -tized, -tiz·ing, -tiz·es. - tr. 1. To make sensitive. 2. To make (a film or plate) sensitive to light, esp. to light of a specific wavelength. 3. To make hypersenesp. to light of a specific wavelength. 3. To make hypersensitive or reactive to an antigen, such as pollen, esp. by repeated exposure. — intr. To become sensitive or hypersensitive. — sen'si\*ti\*za'tion (-ti-zā'shən) n. — sen'si\*tiz'er n. sen\*si\*tom\*e\*ter (sĕn'sĭ-tŏm'ĭ-tər) n. Any of various devices

for measuring light sensitivity, as of photographic film. [SEN-SIT(IVITY) + -METER.] - sen'si•to•met'ric (-tə-mĕt'rik) adj.

- sen'si-tom'e-try n.
sen-sor (sen'sər, -sôr') n. 1. A device that receives and responds to a signal or stimulus. 2. See sense organ.

sen·so·ri·al (sēn·sor/ē-al, -sor/-) adj. Of or relating to sen-sations or sensory impressions. — sen·so/ri·al·ly adv. sen·so·ri·mo·tor (sēn/sə-rē-mō/tər) adj. Of, relating to, or

combining the functions of the sensory and motor activities. sen \*so \*ri \*neu \*ral (sen 'so \*rē noor 'ol, -nyōor '-) adj. Of, relating to, or involving the sensory nerves, esp. as they affect

lating to, or involving the sensory nerves, esp. as they aftect the hearing: sensorineural deafness.

Sen·so·ri•um (sén-sôr/ē-am, -sôr/-) n., pl. -so·ri•ums or -so·ri•a (-sôr/ē-a, -sôr/-). 1. The part of the brain that receives and coordinates all the stimuli conveyed to various sensory centers. 2. The entire sensory system of the body. [LLat. sénsôrium, organ of sensation < Lat. sénsis, sense. See sense.] sen·so·ry (sén/sa-rē) adj. 1. Of or relating to the senses or sense.] 2. Tra-smitting impulses from corres corrects.

sensation. 2. Transmitting impulses from sense organs to nerve centers; afferent.

sensory deprivation n. Deprivation of sensory stimulation, as by prolonged isolation inside a sealed unlighted chamber, in order to observe physical and esp. psychological reactions. sen·su·al (sen/shoo-al) adj. 1. Relating to or affecting any of

the senses or a sense organ; sensory. 2.a. Of, relating to, given to, or providing gratification of the physical and esp. the sexual appetites. b. Suggesting sexuality; voluptuous. c. Physical rather than spiritual or intellectual. d. Lacking in moral or spiritual interests; worldly. —sen'su·al·ly adv. —sen'su·al·ly adv. —sen'su·al·ly adv.

al\*ness n. sen\*su-al\*ism (sen'shoo-a-līz'am) n. 1. Sensuality. 2. The ethical doctrine that the pleasures of the senses are the highest good. 3. Philos. Sensationalism. - sen'su-al-ist n. - sen'su·al·is/tic adj.

sen·su·al·i·ty (sen'shoo-al'i-te) n. 1. The quality or state of being sensual or lascivious. 2. Excessive devotion to sensual

pleasures. sen·su·al·ize (sen/shoo-o-līz/) tr.v. -ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es. To

make sensual. - sen'su·al·i·za'tion (-a-lī-zā'shan) n. sen·su·ous (sēn'shōo-as) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or derived sen\*su\*ous (sēn'shōo-as) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or derived from the senses. 2. Appealing to or gratifying the senses. 3.a. Readily affected through the senses. b. Highly appreciative of the pleasures of sensation. — sen'su\*ous\*ly 'cōs'i-tē), sen'su\*ous\*ness (-as-nīs) n. — sen'su\*ous\*ly adv. sent (sēnt) v. P.t. and p.part. of send'. sen\*te (sēn'tā) n., pl. li\*sen\*te (lē-sēn'tā). See table at currency. (Sotho (Seotho) < E. cent.] sen\*tence (sēn'tans) n. 1. A grammatical unit that is syntactically independent and has a subject that is expressed or understood and a predicate that contains a finite verb 2. Law.</p>

derstood and a predicate that contains a finite verb. 2. Law. a. A court judgment, esp. a judicial decision of the punishment to be inflicted on one adjudged guilty. b. The penalty meted out. 3. Archaic. A maxim. 4. Obsolete. An opinion,

esp. one given formally after deliberation. - tr.v. -tenced. -tenc ing, -tenc es. Law. To pronounce sentence upon (one adjudged guilty). [ME, opinion < OFr. < Lat. sententia < sentiens, sentient-, pr.part. of sentire, to feel. See sent.\*] - sen-ten/tial (sen-ten/shal) adj. - sen-ten/tial ly adv. sen-tenc-er (sen/tan-sar) n. Law. Onc, such as a court or

judge, that pronounces sentence.

sentence stress n. Ling. The variation in emphasis or vocal stress on the syllables of words within a sentence.

sentence ing (sen/tan-sing) Law. - adj. 1. Relating to a judicial sentence. 2. Being or relating to the one who pronounces a judicial sentence. - n. 1. The act of pronouncing a judicial sentence on a defendant. 2. This sentence.

sen-ten-tia (sen-ten/sha, -shē-a) n., pl. -ti-ae (-shē-ē'). An adage or aphorism. [Lat. See sentence.]

sen\*ten\*tious (sen-ten/shos) adj. 1. Terse and energetic in expression; pithy. 2.a. Abounding in aphorisms. b. Given to aphoristic utterances. 3.a. Abounding in aphorisms. b. Given to aphoristic utterances. 3.a. Abounding in pompous moralizing. B. Given to pompous moralizing. [ME < OFr. sententieux < Lat. sententiōsus, full of meaning < sententia, opinion. See sentence.] — sen•ten/tious•ly adv. — sen•ten/tious•ly adv. — sen• ten'tlous ness n.

sen•tience (sen•shons, -shē-ons) n. 1. The quality or state of being sentient; consciousness. 2. Feeling as distinguished from perception or thought.

sen-tient (sen/shont, -shē-ont) adj. 1. Having sense perception; conscious. 2. Experiencing sensation or feeling. [Lat. sentiens, sentient-, pr.part. of sentire, to feel. See sent-\*. - sen'tient-ly adv.

sen-ti-ment (sen'to-mont) n. 1.a. A cast of mind; general mental disposition: anti-American sentiment. b. An opinion about a specific matter; a view. 2. A thought, a view, or an attitude based on feeling or emotion instead of reason. 3. The attitude based on feeling or emotion instead of reason. 3. The emotional import of a passage. 4.a. Susceptibility to tender, romantic, or nostalgic feeling. b. An expression of such susceptibility. 5.a. Emotion that borders on mawkishness. b. Romantic nostalgic feeling verging on sentimentality. 6. The expression of delicate and sensitive feeling, esp. in art and literature. See Syns at feeling. 7. A vague feeling or awareness; sensation. [ME sentement < OFr. < Med.Lat. sentimentum < Lat. sentimentum <

ness; sensation. [ME sentement < Ofr. < Med.Lat. sentimentum < Lat. sentime.

tum < Lat. sentire, to feel. See sent\*.]

sen\*ti\*men\*tal (sen'to-men'tl) adj. 1.a. Characterized or
swayed by sentiment. b. Affectedly or extravagantly emotional. Z. Resulting from or colored by emotion rather than reason or realism. 3. Appealing to the sentiments, esp. to romantic feelings: sentimental music. — sen'ti\*men'tal\*ly adv.

sen\*ti\*men\*tal\*ism (sen'to-men'tl-iz'om) n. 1. A predilection for the sentimental. Z. An idea or expression marked by
excessive sentiment. — sen'ti\*men'tal\*list\*.

excessive sentiment. — sen'ti·men'tal·ist n.
sen·ti·men·tal·i·ty (sĕn'tə-mĕn-tăl'ī-tē) n., pl. -ties. 1. The
quality or condition of being excessively or affectedly sentimental. 2. A sentimental idea or an expression of it. sen•ti•men•tal•ize (sen/to-men/tl-īz') v. -lzed, -lz•ing, -lz•

es. - tr. To imbue or regard with sentiment; be sentimental about. — intr. To behave in a sentimental manner. — sen'-ti·men'tal·i·za'tion (-men'tl-ĭ-zā'shən) n.

sen-ti-nel (sen'to-nel) n. One that keeps guard; a sentry.

-tr.v. -neled, -nel-ing, -nels or -nelled, -nel-ling, -nels.

1. To watch over as a guard. 2. To provide with a guard.

3. To post as a guard. [Fr. sentinelle < Ital. sentinella, prob. < Oltal. sentine, vigilance < sentire, to watch < Lat. sentire, to feel. See sent-\*.]

sen•try (sen tree n., pl. -tries. 1. A guard, esp. a soldier posted at a given spot to prevent the passage of unauthorized persons. 2. The duty of a sentry; watch. [Perh. alteration of ob-

solete sentrinel, var. of sentings.

sentry box n. A small shelter for a posted sentry.

Seoul (sôl). The cap. of South Korea, in the NW part E of Inchon; founded in the 14th cent. Pop. 9,646,000.

sep. abbr. Separate; separation.

se\*pal (sē'pəl) n. One of the separate, usu. green parts forming the calyx of a flower. [NLat. sepalum, perh. blend of Gk. skepē, covering, and Lat. petalum, petal; see Petal.] — se'paled, sep'a\*lous (sēp'ɔ-ləs) adj.

se\*pal\*oid (sē'pə-loid', sēp'ɔ-) also se\*pal\*ine (-līn', -līn) adj. Beæpaliya or hopestrestir of se\*pal\*ine (-līn', -līn)

adj. Resembling or characteristic of a sepal.

-sepalous suff. Having a specified kind or number of sepals: gamosepalous.

sep-a-ra-ble (sĕp/ɔr-ɔ-bəl, sĕp/rɔ-) adj. Possible to separate.
— sep/a-ra-ble (sĕp/ɔr-ō-bəl, sĕp/rɔ-) adj. Possible to separate.
— sep/a-ra-ble (sĕp/ɔr-āt/) v. -rat-ed, -rat-ing, -rates. — tr.
1.a. To set or keep apart; disunite. b. To space apart; scatter.
c. To sort. 2. To differentiate or discriminate between; distinction of the state of c. To sort. 2. To differentiate or discriminate between; distinguish. 3. To remove from a mixture or combination; isolate. 4. To part (a couple), often by decree. 5. To terminate a contractual relationship with; discharge. —intr. 1. To come apart. 2. To withdraw. 3. To part company; disperse. 4. To stop living together as spouses. 5. To become divided into components or parts. —adj. (sep\*art, sep\*rit). 1. Set or kept apart; disunited. 2.a. Existing as an independent entity. b. Often Separate. Having undergone schism or estrangement from a parent body. 3. Dissimilar from all others; distinct.

4. Not shared; individual. 5. Archaic. ers; solitary. — n. (sep or -it, sep or it).
skirt or jacket, that may be purchased various combinations with other garm various comonations with other garm
Lat. séparâtus, p.part. of séparâre : séparâre, to prepare; see pere-1\*.] - sep'a rate ness n.
Syns: separate, divide, part, sever,

verbs mean to become or cause to beco ed, or disunited. Separate applies both keeping apart: "In the darkness and c these commanders became separated frington Irving). Divide implies separatio or splitting into parts or shares; the te aration into opposing or hostile group against itself cannot stand.' I believe t. endure permanently half slave and hal coln). Part refers most often to the se conf. Fair feels most orten to the se sociated persons or things: "None sh other" (W.S. Gilbert). Sever usually i force: "His head was nearly severed Wells). Sunder stresses violent tearing The country was sundered by civil war plete separation: "a priest and a soldi circumstantially divorced from the kin life" (Robert Louis Stevenson).

sep-a-ra-tion (sep'o-ra'shan) n. 1.a. separating. b. The condition of being s at which a division or parting occurs. 3 that separates; a gap. 4.a. Law. An decree ending a spousal relationship. employment.

sep·a·ra·tion·ist (sep/a-rā/sha-nīst) n sep·a·ra·tist (sep/a-ra-tīst, sep/ra-, s who secedes or advocates separation, e church; a sectarian. 2. One who adve group from a larger group or political vocates cultural, ethnic, or racial set tism n. — sep'a·ra·tist, sep'a·ra·ti sep·a·ra·tive (sep'a-ra'tīv, sep'ar-a-,

to separate or to cause separation, sep-a-ra-tor (sep/a-ra'tor) n. One that for separating cream from milk. sepd. abbr. Separated. Se\*phar\*di (sa-fär'dē) n., pl. -dim (-din

Jews who lived in Spain and Portugal d until persecution forced them to leave.

Spaniard < Sepārad, Spain.] — Se•ph se•pi•a (sē/pē-a) n. 1.a. A dark brown nally prepared from the secretion of the ing or picture done in sepia. c. A phote 2. Color. A dark grayish yellow brown olive brown. — adi. 1. Color. Of the c made in sepia. [ME, cuttlefish < Lat. Gk., cuttlefish; perh. akin to sepein, to Se-pik (sā pik). A river, c. 1,126 km.

se·pi·o·lite (sē/pē-a-līt/) n. See meers cuttlebone (< sēpia, cuttlefish; see sin se•poy (sē¹poi¹) n. A regular soldier in countries, esp. an Indian soldier forme ish command. [Prob. < Port. sipae < cavalryman < sipāb, army.]

New Guinea.

sep•pu•ku (sep/oo-koo, se-poo/-) n. H

cut + ku, abdomen.]
sep•sis (sēp•sīs) n., pl. -ses (-sēz). 1. 1
genic organisms or their toxins in the l
poisoned condition resulting from se [Gk. sēpsis, putrefaction < schem, to sept (sēpt) n. A division of a family, cs [Prob. alteration of sect.]

sep•ta (sep/ta) n. Pl. of septum.

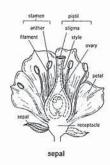
sep•ta (sep/ta) n. Pl. of septum.

sep•tage (sep/ta) adj. Of or relating to sep•tar!•um (sep-tar'e-am) n., pl. -1 polygonal system of calcine-filled craci-

rock concretions. [Lat. saeptum, pa -argum.] - sep-tar/1 an adj. sep-tate (sep-tate/) adj. Divided by a s Sep-tem-ber (sep-tem/hor) n. The nint the Gregorian calendar. [ME Septemb tember, the seventh month < septem.

Sep•tem•brist (sep-tem/brist) n. 1. Al ist or terrorist. 2. One of the mob that oned royalists in Paris, France, in Sep sep•te•nar•i•us (sep'ta-nar'e-as) n...
verse used only in comedy and consisti or a catalectic iambic tetrameter. |Lat.

septēnī, seven each < septem, seven. sep•ten•ni•al (sĕp-tĕn/ĕ-al) adj. 1. years. 2. Consisting of or continuing for



after deliberation. - tr.v. -tenced. To pronounce sentence upon (one sinion < OFr. < Lat. sententia < t. of sentire, to feel. See sent. hal) adj. — sen·ten/tial·ly adv. n. Law. One, such as a court or

The variation in emphasis or vocal words within a sentence.

) Law. - adj. 1. Relating to a ju-relating to the one who pronounce 2. 1. The act of pronouncing a judant. 2. This sentence.

-shē-ə) n., pl. -ti-ae (-shē-ē'). An See SENTENCE.]

s) adj. 1. Terse and energetic in examples in aphorisms. b. Given to Abounding in pompous moraliz-moralizing. [ME < OFr. sentenfull of meaning < sententia, opin-en • ten ' tious • ly adv. — sen•

-əns) n. 1. The quality or state of ss. 2. Feeling as distinguished from

ent) adj. 1. Having sense percepencing sensation or feeling. [Lat. . of sentire, to feel. See sent-1.

n. 1.a. A cast of mind; general merican sentiment. b. An opinion view. 2. A thought, a view, or an emotion instead of reason. 3. The sage. 4.a. Susceptibility to tender, ing. b. An expression of such susat borders on mawkishness, b. Roging on sentimentality, 6. The exsensitive feeling, esp. in art and ing. 7. A vague feeling or awaretent < OFr. < Med.Lat. sentimen. See sent.\*.]

n'ti) adj. 1.a. Characterized or feet. Ill.

fectedly or extravagantly emotion-lored by emotion rather than reang to the sentiments, esp. to re-music. — sen'ti-men'tal-ly adv. ə-měn'tl-ĭz'əm) n. 1. A predilec-An idea or expression marked by 'ti-men'tal-ist n.

"ti-men/tal-ist n. pl.-tles. 1. The ng excessively or affectedly sentilea or an expression of it.
-men/ti-iz/) v.-lzed, -lz-lng, -lz-

rd with sentiment; be sentimental n a sentimental manner. - sen'n'tl-ĭ-zā'shən) n.

One that keeps guard; a sentry, aels or -nelled, -nel·ling, -nels, trd. 2. To provide with a guard, sentinelle < Ital, sentinella, prob. < sentire, to watch < Lat. sentire,

i. 1. A guard, esp. a soldier posted the passage of unauthorized per-y; watch. [Perh. alteration of ob-

r for a posted sentry. th Korea, in the NW part E of h cent. Pop. 9,646,000.

separate, usu. green parts forming at. sepalum, perh. blend of Gk. etalum, petal; see PETAL.] - se'-

is) adj.
'a-) also se-pal-ine (-lin', -lin)

ristic of a sepal. ecified kind or number of sepals:

iep / ra-) adj. Possible to separate. ep'a·ra·bly adv.

-rated, -rateing, -rates. -tr. sunite. b. To space apart; scatter. ite or discriminate between; dis 1 a mixture or combination; iso-ften by decree. S. To terminate a i; discharge. — intr. 1. To come opart company; disperse. 4. To ises. 5. To become divided into lj. (sep'ər-it, sep'rit). 1. Set of xisting as an independent entity. ndergone schism or estrangement similar from all others; distinct.

4. Not shared; individual. 5. Archaic. Withdrawn from oth-4. Not snared; individual. 5. Archate. Withdrawn from others; solitary. — n. (sēp'ər-ĭt, sēp'rīt). A garment, such as a skirt or jacket, that may be purchased separately and worn in various combinations with other garments. [ME separaten < Lat. sēparātus, p.part. of sēparāre: sē-, apart; see s[w]e-\* + parāre, to prepare; see pera-1\*.] — sep'a-rate-iy adv. — sep'a-rate-iess n.

Syns: separate, divide, part, sever, sunder, divorce. These syns: separate, awae, part, sever, sanaer, aworce. These verbs mean to become or cause to become parted, disconnected, or disunited. Separate applies both to putting apart and to keeping apart: "In the darkness and confusion, the bands of these commanders became separated from each other" (Washington Irving). Divide implies separation by or as if by cutting and the parts of the series of the ington Irving). Divide implies separation by or as if by cutting or splitting into parts or shares; the term often refers to separation into opposing or hostile groups: "A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free" (Abraham Lincoln). Part refers most often to the separation of closely associated persons or things: "None shall part us from each other" (W.S. Gilbert). Sever usually implies abruptness and force: "His head was nearly severed from his body" (H.G. Wells). Sunder stresses violent tearing or wrenching apart: Wells). Sunder stresses violent tearing or wrenching apart: The country was sundered by civil war. Divorce implies complete separation: "a priest and a soldier, two classes of men circumstantially divorced from the kind and homely ties of

circumstantially divorced from the kind and homely ties of life" (Robert Louis Stevenson).
sep-a-ra-tion (sĕp'a-ra'shan) n. 1.a. The act or process of separating. b. The condition of being separated. Z. The place at which a division or parting occurs. 3. An interval or a space that separates; a gap. 4.a. Law. An agreement or a court decree ending a spousal relationship. b. Discharge, as from employment. employment.

employment.

sep-a-ra-tion-ist (sep/a-ra/sha-nist) n. A separatist.

sep-a-ra-tist (sep/a-ra-tist, sep/ra-, sep/a-ra/-) n. 1. One
who secedes or advocates separation, esp. from an established
church; a sectarian. 2. One who advocates disjunction of a church; a sectarian. Z. One who advocates disjunction of a group from a larger group or political unit. 3. One who adwocates cultural, ethnic, or racial separation. — sep/a·ra·tism n. — sep/a·ra·tist, sep/a·ra·tis/tic adj.

sep·a·ra·tive (sep/a·ra·tist, sep/a·ra·tis/tic adj.
sep·a·ra·tive (sep/a·ra/tiv, sep/a·ra·ts/tic adj.
Tending to separate or to cause separation.
sep·a·ra·tor (sep/a·ra/tar) n. One that separates, as a device for separating cream from milk.
sepd. abbr. Separated.
Se·phar·di (so-far/de) n., pl. -dim (-dim). A descendant of the Jews who lived in Spain and Portugal during the Middle Ages

Se·phar·di (sɔ-far/dē) n., pl. -dim (-dim). A descendant of the jews who lived in Spain and Portugal during the Middle Ages until persecution forced them to leave. [Mod.Heb. Sĕpāraddī, Spaniard < Sĕpāradd, Spain.] — Se·phar/dic (-dīk) adī.
se·pi·a (sĕ/pē-a) n. 1.a. A dark brown ink or pigment originally prepared from the secretion of the cuttlefish. b. A drawing or picture done in sepia. c. A photograph in a brown tint. 2. Color. A dark grayish yellow brown to dark or moderate olive brown. — adī. 1. Color. Of the color sepia. 2. Done or made in sepia. [MĒ, cuttlefish < Lat. sēpia, cuttlefish, ink < Gk., cuttlefish; perh. akin to sēpein, to make rotten.]
Se·pik (sā'pīk). A river, c. 1,126 km (700 mi), of N Papua New Guinea.

New Guinea.

se•pi•o•lite (sē/pē-o-līt') n. See meerschaum 1. [Gk. sēpion, curtlebone (< sēpia, curtlefish; see sepia) + -lite.]

se•poy (sē/poi') n. A regular soldier in some Middle Eastern countries, esp. an Indian soldier formerly serving under British command. [Prob. < Port. sipae < Urdu sipāhī < Pers., cavalryman < sipāh, army.]

sep•pu•ku (sēp/ookoo. sē-pool-) n. Hara-kiri, [L. seppu to

sep tonimand. [Prob. < Port. stpae < Urdu stpahi < Pers., cavalryman < sipah, army.]

sep•pu•ku (sēp¹ōō-kōō, sē-pōō¹-) n. Hara-kiri. [J. : seppu, to cut + ku, abdomen.]

sep•sis (sēp¹sis) n., pl. -ses (-sēz). 1. The presence of pathogenic organisms or their toxins in the blood or tissues. 2. The poisoned condition resulting from sepsis, as in septicemia. [Gk. sēpsis, putrefaction < sēpein, to make rotten.]

sept (sēpt) n. A division of a family, esp. a division of a clan. [Prob. alteration of secr.]

sept. or Sept abbr. September.

sep-ta (sēp¹ta) n. Pl. of septum.

sep-tage (sēp¹ti) n. The waste content found in a septic tank.

sep-tage (sēp¹ti) n. The waste content found in a septic tank.

sep-tar i•um (sēp-tār²ē-ɔm) n., pl. -i•a (-ē-ɔ). An irregular polygonal system of calcite-filled cracks occurring in certain rock concretions. [Lat. saeptum, partition; see septum + -MUM.] — sep-tar'i•an adj.

sep•tar (sēp¹tāt') adj. Divided by a septum or septa.

Sep•tem-her (sēp-tār') har) w. The sinkle part of the septament of the septam

-MUM.] — sep\*tar'i\*an adj.

sep\*tate (sëp'tāt') adj. Divided by a septum or septa.

sep\*tem ber (sëp-tëm'bər) n. The ninth month of the year in
the Gregorian calendar. [ME Septembre < OFr. < Lat. September, the seventh month < septem, seven. See septym\*.]

sep\*tem\*brist (sep-tem'brist) n. 1. A bloodthirsty revolutionist or terrorist. 2. One of the mob that massacred the imprisoned royalists in Paris. France. in September 1792.

oned royalists in Paris, France, in September 1792.

sep-te-nar-i-us (sep'to-nar'e-os) n., pl. -i-i (-e-i'). A Latin ters used only in comedy and consisting of seven iambic feet or a catalectic iambic tetrameter. [Lat. septēnārius, of seven < septēnī, seven each < septēnī, seven. See septennntal.] septen ni al (septēnī e-ol) adj. 1. Occurring every seven

years, **Z**. Consisting of or continuing for seven years. -n. An

event that occurs every seven years. [< LLat. septennium, period of seven years < Lat. septennis, of seven years: septem, seven; see septm\* + annus, year; see at-\*.] — sep+ten/ni-al-ly adv.

al\*\( y adv. \)

sep\*ten\*tri\*on (sep\*ten'tre-on', -an) n. Obsolete. Northern regions; the north. [ME < OFr. < Lat. septentriones, seven plow oxen, the seven principal stars of Ursa Major: septent, seven; see septyn\* + triones (pl. of trio, trion; plow ox; see tera-1\*).] - sep\*ten'tri\*o-nal (-tre-o-nal) adj.

sep\*tet also sep\*tette (sep\*tet') n. 1. A group of seven. 2. Mus. a. A composition for seven voices or instruments. b. The performers playing such a composition [Ger Septet]

Z. Mus. a. A composition for seven voices or instruments.
b. The performers playing such a composition. [Ger. Septett < Lat. septem, seven. See septm\*.]</p>
sep\*tic (sep\*tik) adj. 1. Of, relating to, having the nature of, or affected by sepsis. Z. Causing sepsis; putrefactive. [Lat. septicus, putrefying < Gk. septikos < septos, rotten < sepein, to make rotten.] — sep\*tic\*i\*ty (-tis\*i\*-te\*).</p>
sep\*ti\*ce\*mi\*a (sep\*ti-se\*mi\*a) n. A systemic disease caused.

to make rotten.] — sep·tic/i·ty (-tis/i-tē) n.

sep·ti·ce·mi·a (sēp/tī-sē/mē-a) n. A systemic disease caused
by pathogenic organisms or their toxins in the bloodstream.

[sernc + -emm.] — sep/tī-ce/mic (-mīk) adj.

sep·ti·ci·dal (sēp/tī-sīd/l) adj. Bot. Dehiscing by splitting
along or through the septa. Used of a seed capsule. [serr(um) + Lat. -cidere, to cut (< caedere; see CAESURA) + -AL.].

septic sore throat n. An infection of the throat, often epidemic caused by hemolytic strentococci and characterized by fer-

ic, caused by hemolytic streptococci and characterized by fe-ver and inflammation of the tonsils.

ic, caused by hemolytic streptococci and characterized by lever and inflammation of the tonsils.

septic tank n. A sewage-disposal tank in which a continuous flow of waste material is decomposed by anaerobic bacteria.

sep\*tif\*ra\*gal (sĕp\*tīf\*rɔ-gal) adj. Bot. Dehiscing by the breaking away of the valves from its partitions. Used of a seed capsule. [sep\*tɪh] + Lat. frangere, to break; see bhreg-\*.]

sep\*ti\*lat\*er\*al (sĕp\*tɔ-lāt\*rɔ-al) adj. Seven-sided. [Lat. septem, seven; see sepret + Lateral.]

Sept fles or Sept-fles (sĕt-ēl\*!). A city of E Quebec, Canada, on the St. Lawrence R. Pop. 29, 262.

sep\*til·lion (sĕp-tīl\*yən) n. 1. The cardinal number equal to 10²². [Fr.: Lat. septem, seven; see sepret + Fr. -illion (as in million, million < OFr. milion; see Million).] — sep\*til\*lion adj.

sep\*til\*lionth (sĕp-tīl\*yənth) n. 1. The ordinal number matching the number septillion in a series. 2. One of a septillion equal parts. — sep\*til\*lionth adv. & adj.

sep\*tu\*a\*ge\*nar\*i\*an (sĕp\*tōl\*o-a-ja-nār\*ē-an, -tyōo-, -chōo-) n. A person who is 70 years old or between the ages of 70 and 80. — adj. Of, relating to, or being a septuagenarian. [< Lat. septuāgēnārius. of the number seveniy < captuāgēnārius.

80. – adj. Of, relating to, or being a septuagenarian. [< Lat. septuāgēnārius, of the number seventy < septuāgēnī, seventy

septinagenarius, of the number seventy < septinageni, seventy each < septinageni, seventy. See Septinageni, seventy Sep • tu•a•gint (sep • too-a•jint', sep • too'a•jont, -tyoo'-) n. A Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible made in the third century B.c. [Lat. septinagenia, seventy (< the traditional number of its translation). of its translators) : septem, seven; see septm\* + -gintā, ten times; see dekm\*.]

times; see dekm\*.]

sep\*tum (sēp'təm) n., pl. -ta (-tə). A thin partition or membrane that divides two cavities or soft masses of tissue in an organism: the nasal septum. [Lat. saeptum, partition < neut. p.part. of saepīre, to enclose < saepēs, fence.]

sep\*tu\*ple (sēp-too'pəl, -tyōo'-, -tip'əl) adi. 1. Consisting of or containing seven. 2. Multiplied by seven. - tr.v. -pled, -pling, -ples. To multiply by seven. [LLat. septuplus, sevenfold: Lat. septem, seven; see septm\* + -plus, -fold; see pel-2\*.]

sep\*tu\*plet (sēp-tūp'līt, -tōo'plīt, -tyōo'-) n. 1. One of seven offspring delivered at a single birth. 2. septuplets. The seven offspring of one birth. 3. A group of seven persons or things. offspring of one birth. 3. A group of seven persons or things. [SEPTU(PLE) + (TRI)PLET.]

sep-ul-cher (sep/al-kar) n. 1. A burial vault. 2. A receptacle for sacred relics, esp. in an altar. -tr.v. -chered, -cher ing, -chers. To place into a sepulcher; inter. [ME sepulcre < OFr.] < Lat. sepulcrum < sepultus, p.part. of sepelire, to bury the

se pul-chral (so-pul/kral, -pool/-) adj. 1. Of or relating to a sepulcher. 2. Suggestive of the grave; funereal. sep-ul-chre (sep/al-kar) n. & v. Chiefly British. Var. of sep-

ulcher.

sep·ul·ture (sĕp/əl-chŏōr', -chər) n. 1. The act of interment;
burial. 2. A sepulcher. [ME < OFr. < Lat. sepultūra < sepultus, p.part. of sepelīre, to bury the dead.]

seq. abbr. 1. Sequent 2. Lat. Sequens (the following).

seq. abbr. Lat. Sequentia (the following [things]).

se qua ·cious (sī-kwā/shəs) adj. 1. Persisting in a continuous
intellectual or stylistic direction. 2.a. Disposed to follow another or others. b. Slavishly unthinking and uncritical. [< Lat.
sequāx, sequāc-, pursuing < sequī, to follow. See sekw.1\*]

other or others. b. Slavishly unthinking and uncritical. [< Lat. sequāx, sequāc-, pursuing < sequā, to follow. See sekw.i\*.] - se-qua/cious-ly adv. - se-quae/i-ty (-kwās/ī-tē) n. se-quel (sē/kwal) n. 1. Something that follows; a continuation. 2. A literary work complete in itself but continuing the narrative of an earlier work. 3. A result or consequence. See Syns at effect. [ME sequele < OFr. sequelle < Lat. sequēla < sequā, to follow. See sekw.i\*.] se-quel-a (sī-kwēl/a) n., pl. -quel-ae (-kwēl/ē). 1. A pathological condition resulting from a disease. 2. A secondary consequence or result. [Lat. sequēla, sequel. See sequel.] se-que-na-tor (sē/kwa-nā/tər) n. See sequencer.

ă pat oi boy ā pay ou out âr care oo took ä father oo boot ě pet ē be ŭ cut ûr urge th thin th this ī pie îr pier ŏ pot hw which zh vision ō toe about, ô paw item

Stress marks: (primary); (secondary), as in dictionary (dĭk/shə-nĕr/ē) rest to become less natural, esp. to make 1. 1. To cause to make less natural, esp. to make less and more worldly. 2. To make impure; adulterate. 3. To and the worlding to the make impure; adulterate. 3. To the complex or inclusive; refine. — intr. To use sophisticated person. [ME sophisticaten, Med.Lat. sophisticare, sophisticate.] Med.Lat. sophisticare, sophisticate < Lat. sohttrate ( Gk. sophistikos < sophistēs, sophist. sophist. - so-phis'ti-ca' tion n. - so-phis'ti-ca'. -so-pins a ca doin n. — so-phis/ti-ca/tor n.

so-tin-ti-ca/tor n. knowledge or refinement; lacking natural simplicity 2. Very complex or complicated. 3. Suitable for or

To the tastes of sophisticates.

10 the tastes of sophisticates. y (sol) 1-strey may be but misleading or fallacious

an un-

ound in

ality or

or pro

or nch

oration.

and. See S n.

oted esp.

sooner or

sona, im-

erb should

No sooner homestead

icially made

2. Sooner.

composed

of coal, oil,

] - soot #.

oft; smooth.

- tr. 1. To

or example). ME sothen, to

sooth er n.

thful; honest.

oth, truth; see

sooth'ing ly

ay-ing. -says s to be able to

practice of fore

ered with or as

t/1•ness n.
by fungi of the
ngs of aphids on

fallacious sol

h growth.

cles (sôf/3-klez'). 496?-406 B.C. Greek dramatist os pars include Oedipus Rex. — Soph'o·cle' an adj.

os pars include Nord', -mōr', sŏf' mor', -mōr') n. 1.a. A

os more (sŏf' -mōr', -mōr') n. 1.a. A printer student in a U.S. college. b. A tenth-grade student is high school. 2. A person in the second year of carngn and endeavor. [Alteration (prob. influenced by Gk.

syntan moros, quili of sophumer < obsolete works, sphism, dialectic exercise, var. of sorhism.]

symmic (soft-s-mor'lk, -mor'-, -mor'-) adj. 1. Of or symmic of a sophomore. 2. Exhibiting great immaturity and symmic - soph'o-mor'le-rale works. juk of judgment. - soph'o · mor'i · cal · ly adv.

m sofox, -por') n. A deep, lethargic, or unnatural sleep.

orther ous (sop'a-rif' ar-as, so'pa-) adj. Inducing or ar future; to induce sleep; soporific. - sop'o · rif'er · ous · ly s possible -sop'o·rif'er·ous·ness n. th willingsolete. Im-

totilik (sop'a-rif'ik, so'pa-) adj. 1. Inducing or tending where sleep. 2. Drowsy. -n. A drug or other substance aduces sleep; a hypnotic.

ting sop'ing) adj. Thoroughly soaked; drenched. - adv. rely; very: sopping wet.

ty (sop'e) adj. -pi-er, -pi-est. 1. Soaked; sopping.

71:11:10 (số pra-ne no, sốp ra-) n., pl. -nos. Mus. An ment, such as a recorder, that is higher in pitch than the read in family. [Ital., dim. of soprano, soprano. See

721.0 (so-pran'o, -pra'no) n., pl. -os. Mus. 1. The highsimping voice of a woman or young boy. 2. A singer having 21 voice, 3. A part written in the range of such a voice. la tonal range characteristic of a soprano. 5. An instruwith this range. [Ital. < sopra, above < Lat. supra. S

readel n. Mus. The C clef positioned to indicate that the mine of a staff represents the pitch of middle C.

1 kg/2, 50r/2) n. A North American rail (Porzana caro thing grayish-brown plumage and a short stout bill, and form of the stout bill, and short stout bill, and shor

skb) tr.p. sorbed, sorb ing, sorbs. To take up and hold, bisoption or adsorption. — sorb'a-bil'i-ty n.

while adj. — sorb'ent adj. o n.

who n. 1. Any of several Old World trees of the genus

in the rose family, as the service tree or the rowan. thuit of any of these plants. [Fr. sorbe, sorb fruit <

burbe < VLat. \*sorba < Lat. sorbum.] National Color Serbe, S ethan Serb.]

a sarb.]

skylbit, sôr-bāl) n. A frozen dessert similar to a frapmade from fruit juice and mushy in consistency. [Fr. ngs of and he growth as most tropical in the below. To dip, soak or To dip, soak or absorption the years and a liquid in the ped in a liquid in the ped in a bribe. [c. b. A bribe. [c. p., in sopposition.

k acid (sor bik) n. A white crystalline solid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in the betries of the mountain ash and also synthesized,

The betties of the mountain ash and also synthesized, is a lood preservative and fungicide. [<  $sorb_2$ .]

I do preservative and in various berries and prepared synthetically and used as a flavoring agent, sorbitute for people with diabetes, and a moisturizer to proper with diabetes, and a moisturizer to proper with the products. [ $sorber_2$  +  $-rr(\epsilon)^2$  +  $-orl_1$ .]

I do not be the function of the products and the proper with the property of the property Softener OFT. sorcier < VLat. \*sortiarius < [soft, lot, fortune. See ser-2\*]

te sal, lot, fortune. See ser-2°.]

| Nat Sartis n. A woman who practices sorcery.
| Nat Sartis n. Use of supernatural power over others
National Salitation	National Salitation	National Salitation
National Salitation	National Salitation	National Salitation
National Salitation	National Salitation	National Salitation
National Salitation	National Salitation	National Salitation
National Salitation	National Salitation	National Salitation
Nat cor, sorcerer. See sorcerer.] — sor/cer.ous adj.		

Arous by adv.

Ver dd adv.

Netched 3. Morally degraded. 4. Exceedingly mer
tage of the sordide, festering, purulent < Lat. sor
sorders robe dirty. | - sor/dd dv.

barrassment or irritation: a sore subject. 5. Full of distress; sorrowful. 6. Informal. Angry; offended. -n. 1. An open skin lesion, wound, or ulcer. 2. A source of pain, distress, or irritation. - tr.v. sored, sor ing, sores. To mutilate the legs or feet of (a horse) to induce a particular gait in the animal. — adv. Archaic. Sorely. [ME < OE sār.] — sore ness n.

sore head (sôr hed', sôr '-) n. Slang. One who is easily offended, annoyed, or angered.

So•rel (so-rel', so-). A city of S Quebec, Canada, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers; founded 1672. Pop. 20,347.

So•rel (sô-rel'), Georges. 1847-1922. French political philosopher whose works include Reflections on Violence (1906). sore • ly (sôr l'ê, sôr l'-) adv. 1. Painfully; grievously. 2. Extremely; greatly: Their skills were sorely needed.

sore throat n. Any of various inflammations of the tonsils,

pharynx, or larynx characterized by pain in swallowing. sor ghum (sôr gəm) n. 1. An Old World grass (Sorghum bicolor), several varieties of which are widely cultivated as grain and forage or as a source of syrup. 2. Syrup made from the juice of this plant. [NLat. Sorghum, genus name < Ital. sorgo, a tall cereal grass, prob. < Med.Lat. surgum, perh. var. of VLat. \*syricum < neut. of Lat. Syricus, Syrian < Syria.]

sor·go also sor·gho (sôr/gō) n., pl. -gos also -ghos. Any of various sorghums that are cultivated as a source of syrup. [Ital. See sorghum.] 50•ri (sôr'ī, sŏr'ī) n. Pl. of sorus.

50-ri-tes (52-ri/tez, 50-) n., pl. sorites. Logic. A form of argument in which a series of incomplete syllogisms is so ar ranged that the predicate of each premise forms the subject of the next until the subject of the first is joined with the predicate of the last in the conclusion. [Lat. sorites < Gk. soreites

<`sôros, heap. See teua-\*.]
So•ro•ca•ba (sôr'oŏ-kā'bā). A city of S Brazil W of São Paulo. Pop. 254,672

so•ro•ral (so-rôr/it, -rôr/-) adj. Of, relating to, or resembling a sister; sisterly. [< Lat. soror, sister. See swesor-•.]
so•ror•ate (so-rôr/it, -rôr/-) n. The custom of marriage of a

man to his wife's sister or sisters, usu. after the wife has died

or proved sterile. [< Lat. soror, sister. See sororal.]

so-ror-i-cide (sa-rôr/ī-sīd', -rŏr'-) n. 1. The killing of one's sister. 2. One who kills one's own sister. [Lat. soror, sister; sister. 2. One who kills one's own sister. [Lat. soror, sister; sister]

see SORORITY + -CIDE.] - SO \* TOT' i cid'al (-sid'l) adj.
O \* TOT - i - ty (so - tor' i - te, - tor' -) n., pl. - ties. 1. A chiefly social organization of women students at a college or university. 2. An association or a society of women. [Med.Lat. sorôritās < Lat. soror, sorôr-, sister. See swesor-\*.]

sorp tion (sôrp'shan) n. 1. The process of sorbing. 2. The state of being sorbed. - sorp'tive adj. sor rel¹ (sôr'al, sor'-) n. 1. Any of several plants of the genus

Rumex, having acid-flavored leaves sometimes used as salad greens, esp. R. acetosella, a widely naturalized Eurasian species. 2. Any of various plants of the genus Oxalis, having usu. compound leaves with three leaflets. [ME sorel < OFr. surele

compound leaves with three leaflets. [ME sore! < OFF. surele < sur, sour, of Gmc. orig.] sor-rel<sup>2</sup> (sor/al, sor/.) n. 1. Color. A brownish orange to light brown. 2. A sorrel-colored horse or other animal. [< ME sore!, sorrel-colored < OFF. < sor, red-brown, of Gmc. orig.]

sorrel tree n. See sourwood.

Sor-ren-to (so-ren/tō, sōr-ren/tō). A resort town of S Italy on the Sorrento Peninsula, separating the Bay of Naples from the Gulf of Salerno. Pop. 17,301.

sor-row (sōr/ō, sōr/ō) n. 1. Mental suffering or pain caused by injury, loss, or despair. See Syns at regret. 2. A source or cause of sorrows a misfortune. 3. Expression of sorrows are interested. sorrel tree n. See sourwood.

by injury, loss, or despair. See Sylls at regret. 2. A source of cause of sorrow; a misfortune. 3. Expression of sorrow; grieving. — intr.v. -rowed, -row-ing, -rows. To feel or express sorrow; grieve. See Syns at grieve. [ME sorwe < OE sorg.]

-sor/row·er n.

sor·row·ful (sōr/ō-fəl, -ə-fəl, sōr/-) adj. Affected with, marked by, causing, or expressing sorrow. See Syns at sad. -sor/row·ful·ly adv. -sor/row·ful·ness n.

sor·ry (sōr/ē, sōr/ē) adj. -ri·er, -ri·est. 1. Feeling or expressing sympathy, pity, or regret. 2. Worthless or inferior; paltry: a sorry excuse. 3. Causing sorrow, grief, or misfortune; grievous: a sorry development. [ME sori < OE sārig, sad < sār, sore.] -sor/ri·ly adv. -sor/ri·ness n.

a sorry excuse. 3. Causing sorrow, griet, or misfortune; grievous: a sorry development. [ME sori < OE sārig, sad < sār, sore.] — sor'ri-ly adv. — sor'ri-ness n.

sort (sôrt) n. 1. A group of persons or things of the same general character; a kind. See Usage Note at kind². 2. Character or nature: books of all sorts. 3. One that typifies a group or exemplifies a characteristic: The clerk is a decent sort. 4. A way of acting or behaving. 5. Print. One of the characters in a font of type. Often used in the plural. — tr.v. sort-ed, sort-lng, sorts. 1. To arrange according to class, kind, or size; classify. See Syns at arrange. 2. To separate from others: sort out the wheat from the chaff. 3. To clarify by going over mentally: sorting out her problems. — idloms. after a sort. In a haphazard or imperfect way. of sorts (or of a sort). 1. Of a mediocre or inferior kind. 2. Of one kind or another. out of sorts. 1. Slightly ill. 2. Irritable; cross. sort of. Informal. Somewhat; rather. [ME < OFr. < Lat. sors, sort-, lot. See ser-2\*.] — sort/a-ble adj. — sort/er n. See ser-2\*.] — sort/a-ble adj. — sort/er n.

1299 sophisticate

sortie

Sophocles



sorrel1 Yellow oxalis Oxalis europaea

oi boy ă pat pay ou out âr care oo took ä father oo boot ě pet ē be ŭ cut ûr **ur**ge th thin ĭ pit ī ple îr pler hw which ŏ pot zh vision ō toe about.

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

sortilege sounding 1 place surrounded by enemy forces, **b**. The troops making such an attack. **2**. A flight of a combat aircraft on a mission.

— intr.v. -tled, -tle-ing, -tles. To go on a sortie. [Fr. < fem. p.part. of sortir, to go out < OFr.]

sor-tl-lege (sortil-ij) n. 1. The act or practice of foretelling the future by drawing lots. **2**. Sorcery; witchcraft. [ME < OFr. < Med.] as continuing < continuing sortilary diviners but sortilary.

OFr. < Med.Lat. sortilegium < sortilegus, diviner : Lat. sors,

sort-, lot; see ser-2\* + Lat. legere, to read; see leg.\*.]
so\*rus (sôr'ss, sôr'-) n., pl. so\*rl (sôr'ī, sôr'ī). 1. A cluster of sporangia borne on the underside of a fern frond. 2. A reproductive structure in certain fungi and lichens. [NLat. sorus < Gk. soros, heap. See teua-\*.]

SOS (es/o-es/) n. 1. The letters represented by the Morse signal · · · - - · · · , used as an international distress signal, esp. by ships and aircraft. **2.** A call or signal for help.

So·sno·wiec (sŏs-no/vyčts). A city of S Poland, a suburb of Katowice. Pop. 255,000.

so-so (so'so') adj. Neither very good nor very bad; passable.

-adv. Neither very well nor very poorly; passably.

so·ste·nu·to (sō'stə-noō'tō, sō'-) Mus. -adv. & adj. Beyond or being sustained beyond a note's full value. -n., pl. -tos or -ti (-tē). A sostenuto passage or movement. [Ital.,

p.part. of sostenere, to sustain < Lat. sustinere. See Sustain.]

sot (sot) n. A drunkard. [ME, fool < OE sott < OFr. sot.]

so-te-ri-ol-o-gy (sō-tîr'ē-ŏl'ɔ-jē) n. The theological doctrine of salvation as effected by Jesus. [Gk. sōtērion, deliverance (<

sōtēr, savior < saos, sōs, safe; see teua-\*) + -LOGY.] - 50\* te'ri·o·log'ic (-ɔ-lōj'rik), so·te'ri·o·log'i·cal (-ī-kəl) adj. So·thic (sō'thīk, sōth'ik) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or deriving from the name of Sothis. 2. Being the ancient Egyptian calendar year, consisting of 365¼ days. **3.** Being a cycle consisting of 1,460 years of 365 days in the ancient Egyptian calendar. [< Gk. Sōthis, the star Sirius. See Sothis.]

So this (số this) n. See Sirius. [Gk. Sõihis < Egypt. spdt.]
So tho (số tō) n. 1. A group of Bantu languages that are closely related, including Tswana, spoken in southern Africa.

 Any of these languages.
 tol (sō'tōl') n.
 Any of several tall woody plants of the genus Dasylirion of southwest North America having prickly leaves and whitish flowers. 2. An alcoholic beverage produced from the trunks of these plants. [Perh. < Sp. soto, thicket,

sot•ted (sot/ish) adj. 1. Stupefied from or as if from drink.
sot•tish (sot/ish) adj. 1. Stupefied from or as if from drink.

 Tending to drink excessively; drunken. - sot'tish · ly adv. sot'tish ness n.

sot to vo ce (sot o vo che, sot to vo che) adv. & adj. 1. In soft tones, so as not to be overheard; in an undertone. 2. Mus. In very soft tones. [Ital. : sotto, under + voce, voice.]

sou (soo) n. One of several coins formerly used in France, worth a small amount. [Fr. < OFr. sol < LLat. solidus, solidus. See

sou. or Sou. abbr. South; southern.

sou-a-ri nut (soo-ar'e) n. 1. A South American evergreen tree (Caryocar nuciferum) having drupes with nutlike stones containing seeds used as food and a source of cooking oil. 2. The nut of this tree. [Fr. saouari < Galibi sawarra.] sout bise (soo-bez!) n. A sauce of onions or onion purée. [Fr.,

sou-bise (soo-bez!) n. A sauce of onions or onion puree. [Fr., after Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise (1715-87).] sou-brette (soo-bret!) n. 1.a. A saucy coquettish maidservant in comedies or comic opera. b. An actress or a singer taking such a part. 2. A young woman regarded as flirtatious or frivolous. [Fr. < Prov. soubreto, fem. of soubret, conceited < soubra, to leave aside < OProv. sobrar, to be excessive < Lat. subrative < sub

superare < super, above. See uper\*.]
sou•bri•quet (soo'bri-kā', -kēt', soo'bri-kā', -kēt') n. Var. of sobriquet.

of sobriquet.

sou-chong (soo'chong', -shong') n. Any of several varieties of black tea native to China and adjacent regions. [Chin. (Mandarin) xião zhōng: xião, small + zhōng, kind.]

sou-dan (sood'n) n. Var. of soldan.

souf-fle (soo-fla?) n. A light fluffy baked dish made with egg volks and heaten eng whites combined with various other in-

sourdan (sood/n) n. Var. of soldan.

souf-fié (soo-fiā/) n. A light fluffy baked dish made with egg yolks and beaten egg whites combined with various other ingredients. [Fr. < p.part. of souffler, to puff up < OFr. soffler < Lat. sufflāre: sub-, sub- + flāre, to blow; see bhlē-\*.] - souf-flè/ adj. - souf-flè/ adj. sough (sūf, sou) intr.v. soughed, sough-ing, soughs. To make a soft murmuring or rustling sound. —n. A soft murmuring or rustling sound. [ME swowen, soughen < OE swōgan.] sough (sōôt) v. P.t. and p.part. of seek.

souk (sōôt), shōok) n. An open-air market or a part of such a market in an Arab city. [Ar. sūq.]

soul (sōl) n. 1. The animating and vital principle in human beings, credited with the faculties of thought, action, and emotion and often conceived as an immaterial entity. 2. The spiritual nature of human beings, regarded as immortal, separable from the body at death, and susceptible to happiness or misery in a future state. 3. The disembodied spirit of a dead human being; a shade. 4. A human being. 5. The central or integral part; the vital core. 6. A person considered as the perfect embodiment of an intangible quality; a personifica-

tion: I am the very soul of discretion. 7. A person's emotional nature. 8. A sense of ethnic pride among Black pople, esp. African-Americans, as expressed in culture, esp. a sic. 9. A strong, deeply felt emotion conveyed by a speaker, a performer, or an artist. 10. Soul music. [ME < OE silvo], soul brother n. Slang. A fellow Black man.

soul food n. Food, such as ham hocks and collard greens, to soul food n. Food, such as nam nocks and collard green, tra-ditionally eaten by southern American Black people, soul-ful (sol/fol) adj. Full of or expressing deep feeling, pro-foundly emotional. — soul/ful-ness n.

soul kiss n. A kiss in which the tongue enters the partners

mouth; a French KISS.

soul less (soll/lis) adj. Lacking sensitivity or the capacity for deep feeling. — soul/less\*ly adv. — soul/less\*ness n. soul mate n. One of two persons compatible with each other souls are registed to the souls of view. Or sensitivity.

in disposition, point of view, or sensitivity, soul music n. Mus. Popular music developed by America Black people, based on gospel music and rhythm and blea.

soul-search-ing (sol/sur/ching) n. A penetrating examination

of one's motives, convictions, and attitudes.

soul sister n. Slang. A fellow Black woman.
sound (sound) n. 1.a. Vibrations transmitted through an else tic material, either solid, liquid, or gas, with frequencies from approx. 20 to 20,000 hertz, capable of being detected by the human ear. b. Transmitted vibrations of any frequency is cluding those outside the range of human hearing c. The sensation stimulated in the organs of hearing by such vibrations in the air or other medium. d. Such sensations considered as a group. 2. A distinctive noise. 3. The distance over which something can be heard. 4. Ling. a. An articulation made by the vocal apparatus. b. The distinctive character of such an articulation: The words bear and bare have the same sound. 5. A mental impression; an implication: didn't like the sound of it. 6. Auditory material that is recorded, as for a movie. 7. Meaningless noise. 8. Mus. A distinctive style, as of an orchestra or a singer. 9. Archaic. Rumor; report. sound ed, sound ing, sounds. — intr. 1.a. To make or gre forth a sound. b. To be given forth as a sound. 2. To present a particular impression: That sounds reasonable. — tr. 1. To cause to give forth or produce a sound. 2. To summon, asnounce, or signal by a sound. 3. Ling. To articulate; pro-nounce. 4. To make known; celebrate. 5. To examine (a body organ or part) by causing to emit sound; auscultate.

—phrasal verb. sound off. 1. To express one's views vigorously. 2. To count cadence when marching in military formation. [ME soun < OFr. son < Lat. sonus. See swen.\*]

1.Td

E 5000

at at m 7 10 mo m or s

án in t

Ence < 100 (500)

2 h. < accor, fe

0 100p + then n.

Z to the

es) Locia digo be

of of

adj.

the soid o

La Bad

and w

about.

or P

sound2 (sound) adj. sound er, sound est. 1. Free from defect, decay, or damage; in good condition. 2. Free from disease or injury. See Syns at healthy. 3. Having a firm basis; unshatable. 4. Financially secure or safe. 5.a. Based on valid resoning. See Syns at valid. b. Free from logical flaws. 6. Thorough; complete: a sound flogging. 7. Deep and unbroker, undisturbed. 8. Free from moral defect; upright. 9. Worthy of confidence, traversely. 10. Market by the property of the security o confidence; trustworthy. 10. Marked by or showing common sense and good judgment; levelheaded. 11. Compatible with an accepted point of view; conservative. 12. Law. Legally valid. — adv. Thoroughly; deeply. [ME < OE gesund.]

-sound/ly adv. -sound/ness n.
sound<sup>3</sup> (sound) n. 1. A long, relatively wide body of water, larger than a strait or a channel, connecting larger bodies of water. 2. A long wide ocean inlet. 3. The air bladder of a fish.

[ME < OE sund, swimming, sea.]

sound<sup>4</sup> (sound) v. sound•ed, sound•ing, sounds. -tr. 1. To

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted

measur 3. To probe (a body cavity) with a sound. — intr. 1. To measure depth. 2. To dive swiftly downward. Used of a whale or fish. 3. To look into a way of the swiftly downward. fish. 3. To look into a possibility; investigate. —n. An instrument used to examine or explore body cavities of diare strictures in them. [ME sounden < OFT. sonder < sonds. sounding line parks of Council and a sounding line parks of Council and sound

sounding line, prob. of Gmc, orig.] — sound'a ble adj.
sound-a like (sound'a-lik') n. One that closely resembles are
other in sound.

other in sound, esp. by imitation.

sound barrier n. 1. See sonic barrier. 2. A set of tall wooden, plastic, or concrete barriers placed along a road or highway to

sound bite n. Slang. A very brief broadcast statement, 35 by 1

politician during a news report. sound board (sound bord', -bord') n. Mus. See sounding

sound box n. Mus. A chamber in the body of an instrum such as a cello, that intensifies the resonance of the tone.

sound effects pl.n. Imitative sounds, as of thunder or an explosion, produced artificially, as for a film.

sound er¹ (soun'dor) n. One that makes a sound.

sound er² (soun'dor) n. One that sounds, csp. a derice for making soundings of the sea.

making soundings of the sea.

sound•er³ (soun dor) n. A herd of wild boat. [ME < Office of Gmc. orig.]

sound•ing¹ (soun ding) n. 1. The act of one that sounds. 2.1

probe of the environment for colonylife observation. 3.3.1 probe of the environment for scientific observation.

By the environment for scientific observation of the measured depth of water.

By the problem of the environment for scientific observation.

## withershins

wolf



wolf Tundra wolf Canis lupus tundarun

with er shins (with or shinz) adv. Var. of widdershins.
With er spoon (with or spoon), John. 1723–94. Scottishborn Amer. cleric and Revolutionary leader who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
With hold (with hold!, with) v. held (hēld!), hold ing. holds. — tr. 1. To keep in check; restrain. 2. To refrain from giving, granting, or permitting. See Syns at keep. 3. To deduct (withholding tax) from an employee's salary. — intr. To refrain or forbear. [ME witholden: with, away from; see with holden, to hold; see hold!.] — with hold! er n.
With hold ing tax (with holl! ding, with) n. A portion of an employee's wages or salary withheld by the employer as partial payment of the employee's income tax.
With in (with-in', with-) adv. 1. In or into the inner part; inside. 2. Inside the mind, heart, or soul; inwardly. — prep. 1. In the inner part or parts of; inside. 2.a. Inside the limits or extent of in time or distance. b. Inside the fixed limits of; not beyond. c. In the scope or sphere of. d. Inside a specified

or extent of in time of a stance. D. Inside the fixed limits of; not beyond. c. In the scope or sphere of. d. Inside a specified amount or degree. — n. An inner position, place, or area. [ME withinner < OE withinnen: with, with; see with + in-nan, from within (< in, in; see w.\frac{1}{2}).

with \( \in \cdot \text{in} \) doze \( \cdot \cdot \text{vi} \), \( \doz \text{vi}

with-in-doors (with-in/dorz', -dorz', with-) adv. Into or inside a house or other building; indoors.

with-it (with'it', with-) adj. Slang. 1. Interested in and sensitive to the latest styles and trends; up-to-date. 2. Streetwise and knowing; savvy.

with-out (with-out', with-) adv. 1. On the outside. 2. With something absent or lacking. -prep. 1.a. Not having; lacking. b. Not accompanied by; in the absence of. 2. At, on, to, or toward the outside or exterior of: standing without the door. -conj. Regional. Unless. [ME withoute < OE with-ûtan: with, with; see with + ûtan, from without (< ût, out; see out).] see out).]
with-out'dorz', -dorz', with-) adv. Outside

see out).]

with-out-doors (with-out'dorz', -dorz', with-) adv. Outside
a house or other building; outdoors.

with-stand (with-stand', with-) v. -stood (-stood'), -standing, -stands. - tr. 1. To oppose with force or resolution.

Z. To be successful in resisting. See Syns at oppose. - intr. To
resist or endure successfully. [ME withstanden < OE withstandan: with, against; see with + standan, to stand; see
stand.] - with-stand'er n.

with-y (with'ē, with'ē) adj. 1. Made of or as flexible as withes; tough. Z. Wiry and agile. - n., pl. -les. 1. A rope or band
made of withes. Z.a. A long flexible twig, as that of an osier.
b. A tree or shrub having such twigs, [withe + -y¹. N. < ME
withye, willow branch < OE withig, willow. See wei-\*.]

wit-less (wit'lis) adj. Lacking intelligence or wit; foolish.
-wit'less-ly adw. - wit'less-ness n.

wit-ling (wit'ling) n. 1. One who aspires to wittiness. 2. One
who has little wit.

wit-ness (wit'nis) n. See endive 2. [Du. dial.: wit, white (<
MDu.; see kweit-\*) + loof, leaf (< MDu.).]

wit-ness (wit'nis) n. 1.a. One who can give a firsthand account of something. b. One who furnishes evidence. 2. Something that serves as evidence; a sign. 3. Law. a. One who is
called not no testify before a court b. One who is

thing that serves as evidence; a sign. 3. Law. a. One who is called on to testify before a court. b. One who is called on to attest to what takes place at a transaction. c. One who one's name to a document to attest to its authenticity. 4. An one's name to a document to attest to its authenticity. 4. An attestation to a fact, a statement, or an event; testimony. 5. Witness. A member of the Jehovah's Witnesses.  $-\nu$ . -nessed, -ness-ing, -ness-es. -tr. 1.a. To be present at on have personal knowledge of. b. To take note of; observe. 2. To provide or serve as evidence of. 3. To testify to; bear virtues A. To be the serving or size of S. To start or the witness. 4. To be the setting or site of. 5. To attest to the legality or authenticity of by signing one's name to. -intr. 1. To furnish or serve as evidence; testify. 2. To testify to one's religious beliefs. [ME < OE < int, knowledge. See wrr¹.] — wit'ness er n.
witness box n. Chiefly British. A witness stand.

witness stand n. Law. A stand or an enclosed area in a court-

room from which a witness presents testimony.

wit•ted (wit/id) adj. Having wit or intellectual comprehension. Often used in combination: keen-witted. — wit/ted•

ness n.

Wit+ten (vĭt'n). A city of W-central Germany on the Ruhr R.

ESE of Essen. Pop. 102,195.

Wit+ten+berg (wit'n-bûrg', vĭt'n-bĕrk'). A city of E-central

Germany E of Dessau; center of the Protestant Reformation
after Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the door of the
Schlosskirche in 1517. Pop. 54,306.

Witt-gen-stein (vīt'gon-shtīn', -stīn), Ludwig. 1889—1951.
Austrian-born British philosopher noted for his analyses of
language and meaning.

Wit-ti-cism (wĭt'ī-sīz'əm) n. A witty remark. [wɪrr(y) + (crɪr)
ICISM.]

Mit\*ting (wit/ing) adj. 1. Aware or conscious of something.
2. Done intentionally or with premeditation; deliberate. — v. Archaic. Pr.part. of wit². — n. Chiefly British. 1. Knowledge or awareness; cognizance. 2. Information obtained and passed on; news. — wit\*ting\*ly adv.
wit\*tol (wit/l) n. Archaic. A man who knows of and tolerates his wife's infidelity. [ME wetewold: weten, to know (< OE</p>

witan; see wir²) + (coke)wold, cuckold; see cuckold; wit\*ty (wit\*ē) adj. -ti\*er, -ti\*est. 1. Possessing or demonstrating wit in speech or writing; very clever and humorous. 2. Marked by or having the nature of wit; funny. 3. Quick to discern and express amusing insights or relationships. 4. Entertainingly and strikingly clever or original in concept, design, or performance. — wit\*ti\*ly adv. — wit\*ti\*ness m. Wit\*wa\*ters\*rand (wit\*wó\*torz\*rānd', -rānd', -wōt'3zr.). Often Rand (rānd). A region of NE South Africa between the Vaal R. and Johannesburg; one of the richest gold-mining areas in the world since the discovery of gold in 1886. wive (wiv) v. wived, wiv\*ing, wives. — tr. 1. To marry as wife. 2. To provide a wife for. — intr. To marry a woman [ME vivien < OE vivitan < vii, woman.] wi\*vern (wif vorn) n. Her. Var. of wyvern. wives (wivz) n. Pl. of wife. wiz (wiz) n. Informal. A person considered exceptionally gifted or skilled. [Short for wizard.] wiz\*ard (wiz/ard) n. 1. One who practices magic; a sorcere or magician. 2. A skilled or clever person: a wizard at math. 3. Archaic. A sage. — adj. 1. Chiefly British. Excellent. 2. Archaic. Of or relating to wizards or wizardry. [ME wisard twise, wise; see wise¹ + -ard, pejorative suff.; see, -Abn.] wiz\*ard-ly (wiz/ard-le) adj. 1. Having the qualities or attributes of a wizard. 2. Astonishing in design, performance, or execution; fabulous: wizardly lighting.
Wiz\*ard-ry (wiz/ar-drē) n., pl. -rles. 1. The art, skill, or practice of a wizard; sorcery. 2. A power or an effect that appears magical by its capacity to transform: computer wizardry. Wiz\*ard-ry (wiz/ar-drē) n., pl. -rles. 1. The art, skill, or practice of a wizard; sorcery. 2. A power or an effect that appears magical by its capacity to transform: computer wizardry. Wiz\*ard-ry (wiz/ar-drē) n., pl. -rles. 1. The art, skill, or practice of a wizard; sorcery. 2. A power or an effect that appears magical by its capacity to transform: computer wizardry. Wiz\*ard-ry (wiz\*ard-re) n., pl. -rles. 1. The see. — mir. To d

Warsaw; founded in the 12th cent. Pop. 115,300.

WNW abbr. West-northwest.

WO (wō) n. Archaic. Var. of woe.

Wo abbr. Without.

woad (wōd) n. 1. An annual Old World plant (Isatis tinctoria) in the mustard family, having leaves that yield a blue dye.

Z. The dye obtained from this plant. [ME wode < OE uād]

woad-wax-en (wōd/wāk/sɔn) n. See dyer's greenweed. [Alteration of woonwaxen.]

teration of woodwaxen.]
wob·ble also wab·ble (wob/ol) -v.-bled, -bling, -bles. wob\*ble also wab\*ble (wŏb/a) — v. -bled, -bling, -bles.
— intr. 1. To move or rotate with an uneven or rocking motion from side to side. 2. To tremble or quaver. 3. To waver in one's views or feelings. — tr. To cause to wobble. — n.

1. The act or an instance of wobbling; unsteady motion. 2. A tremulous, uncertain tone or sound: a vocal wobble. [Prob. LGer. wabbeln. See webh-\*]. — wob'bler n., wob-bly (wōb'lē) adj. -bll\*er. -bll\*est. Tending to wobble; unsteady. — wob'bli\*ness n.

Wo\*burn (wōo'barn). A city of NE MA, a suburb of Boston. Pop. 35,943.

w.o.c. abbr. Without compensation.

Wode\*house (wōōd'hous'), P(elham) G(renville). 1881—1975. British writer known for his humorous works featuring the aristocrat Bertie Wooster and his butler Jeeves.

Wo\*den also Wo\*dan (wōd'n) n. Myth. An Anglo-Saxon god identified with Odin. [ME < OE Wōden. See wet-1\*]

Wod\*zi\*slaw Sla\*ski (vō-jē'swäf shlōn'skē). A city of S Poland SW of Katowice. Pop. 107,700.

woe (wō) n. 1. Deep distress or misery, as from grief. See Syns at regret. 2. Misfortune; calamity. — interj. Used to express sorrow or dismay. [ME wa, wo < OE wā, woe!]

woe\*be\*gone (wō'bī-gōn', \*gōn') adj. 1. Affected with or marked by deep sorrow, grief, or wretchedness. See Syns as sad. 2. Of an inferior or deplorable condition: a woebegone old shack. [ME wo begon, beset with woe: wo, woe; see woe + gān, to go; see co!).] — woe'be\*gone'ness n.

woe\*ful also wo\*ful (wō'fɔl) adj. 1. Affected by or full of woe. 2. Causing or involving woe. 3. Deplorably bad or wretched. — woe'ful\*ly adv. — woe'ful\*ness n.

wog (wōg) n. Chiefly British & Offensive Slang. Used as a disparaging term for a person of color, esp. a foreigner from the Middle East or Asia. [Prob. short for courvoc.]

wok (wōk) n. A metal pan having a rounded bottom, used esp. in Asian cooking. [Chin. (Cantonese).]

wok (wōk) n. A metal pan having a rounded bottom, used esp. in Asian cooking. [Chin. (Cantonese).]

wok (wōk) n. A netal pan having a rounded bottom of the Moddle East or Asia. [Prob. short for courv - intr. 1. To move or rotate with an uneven or rocking motion from side to side. 2. To tremble or quayer. 3. To waver

wolf (woolf) n., pl. wolves (woolvz). 1.a. Either of two carnivorous mammals of the family Canidae, esp. the gray wolf of