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normally applicable rules or practices to achieve a desired effect: poetic license. Frequently, though, it denotes undue freedom: the intolerable license with which the newspapers break: the rules of decorum" (Edmund Burke).

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

freedom marcher *n.*

freedom of the seas *n.* 1. The doctrine that ships of any nation may travel through international waters unhampered. 2. The right of neutral shipping in wartime to trade at will except where blockades are established.

freedom rider *n.* One of a group of civil rights activists in the early 1960's who rode buses in the southern United States to challenge racial segregation. — **freedom ride** *n.*

freedom woman (*fri'd'wum'ən*) *n.* A woman freed from slavery.

free energy *n.* 1. A thermodynamic quantity that is the difference between the internal energy of a system and the product of its absolute temperature and entropy. 2. A thermodynamic quantity that is the difference between the enthalpy and the product of the absolute temperature and entropy of a system.

free enterprise *n.* The freedom of private businesses to operate competitively for profit with minimal government regulation.

free/en/ter/prise' (*fri'ɛn'tər-priz'*) *adj.*

free fall or **free-fall** (*fri'fɔl'*) *n.* 1. The fall of a body within the atmosphere without a drag-producing device. 2. The ideal falling motion of a body that is subject only to the earth's gravitational field. 3. Rapid uncontrolled decline.

free fire zone (*fri'fir'zən*) *n.* A battle area or combat zone without restrictions on the use of arms or explosives.

free flight *n.* Flight, as of an aircraft or a spacecraft, after termination of powered flight.

free/float/ing (*fri'fɔt'ɪŋ*) *adj.* 1. Not committed or decided. 2. Experienced without an obvious basis or cause.

free-for-all (*fri'fər-ɔl'*) *n.* A disorderly fight, argument, or competition in which everyone presents takes part.

free form (*fri'fɔrm'*) *adj.* 1. Having or characterized by a free-flowing asymmetrical shape or outline. 2. Characterized by an unconventional or variable form. — **free form'** *adv.*

free form *n.* Ling. A morpheme, such as *cat* or *write*, that is capable of standing alone and retaining meaning.

free/hand (*fri'hænd'*) *adj.* Drawn by hand without the aid of tracing or drafting devices. — **free/hand'** *adv.*

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

free/hand/ed (*fri'hænd'id*) *adj.* Openhanded; generous. See **free/hand/ed/ly**.

free/hand/ed/ly *adv.* — **free/hand'ed/ness** *n.*

free/heart/ed (*fri'härt'id*) *adj.* 1. Unreserved; open. 2. Generous; liberal. — **free/heart'ed/ly** *adv.*

freehold (*fri'həld'*) *n.* 1. *Law.* a. An estate held in fee or for life. b. The tenure by which such an estate is held. 2. A tenure of an office or a dignity for life. [ME *frehold*, transl. of AN *franc tenement* : *franc*, free + *tenement*, possession.] — **free/hold/er** *n.*

free/lance also **free lance** (*fri'læns'*) — *n.* 1. A person, esp. a writer or an artist, who sells his or her services to employers without a long-term commitment. 2. An uncommitted independent, as in politics. 3. A medieval mercenary. — *v.* **lanced**, **lanc-ing**, **lanc-es**. — *intr.* To work as a freelance. — *p.* To produce and sell as a freelance. — *adj.* Of, relating to, or working as a freelance. — **free/lanc'er** *n.*

free/liv-ing (*fri'liv'ɪŋ*) *adj.* 1. Given to self-indulgence. 2. *Bot.* a. Living independently of another organism. b. Moving independently; not sessile.

free/load (*fri'lɔd'*) *intr.v.* **-load/ed**, **-load-ing**, **-loads**. *Slang.* To take advantage of the charity, generosity, or hospitality of others. — **free/load'er** *n.*

free love *n.* The belief in or practice of sexual relations without marriage and without formal obligations.

free lunch *n.* *Slang.* Something acquired without due effort or without cost.

free/man (*fri'mən*) *n.* 1. A person not in slavery or serfdom. 2. One who possesses the rights or privileges of a citizen.

free/mar/tin (*fri'märt'ɪn*) *n.* A sterile or otherwise sexually imperfect female calf, usu. born as the twin of a bull calf. [?] — **free/mar/sun** (*fri'mä'sən*) *n.* 1. **Freemason.** A member of the Free and Accepted Masons, an international fraternal and charitable organization with secret rites and signs. 2. A member of a medieval guild of skilled itinerant masons.

free/mas-on-ry (*fri'mä'sən-rē*) *n.* 1. **Freemasonry.** The institutions, precepts, and rites of the Freemasons. 2. Spontaneous fellowship and sympathy among a number of people.

free on board *adj. & adv.* Without charge to the purchaser for delivery on board or into a carrier at a specified point or location.

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

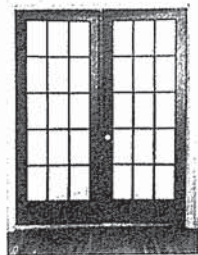
free port (*fri'pɔrt'*, *-pört'*) *n.* 1. A city of NW Bahamas on Grand Bahama I. Pop. 25,000. 2. A city of NW IL W of Rockford. Pop. 25,840. 3. A village of SE NY on the S shore of Long I. Pop. 39,894.

ă pat	oi boy
â pay	ou out
âr care	oo took
â father	oo boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
ī pit	th thin
ī pie	th this
îr pier	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ə about,
ô paw	item

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



French curve

French door
Doorway with
two French doors

French horn

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 manufacture 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 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 *frēosan*. See *preus*.*] — *freeze*/'a•ble *adj.*

freeze-dry (frēz' dī') *tr.v.* -dried, -dry•ing, -dries. To preserve (food, for example) by rapid freezing and drying in a high vacuum.

freeze-etch•ing (frēz' ēch'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' (ēcht') *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.

freez•er (frēz'zər) *n.* A thermally insulated compartment, cabinet, or room in which a subfreezing temperature is maintained for the rapid freezing and storing of perishable food.

freez•ing point (frēz'ing) *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 equilibrium 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' bŭrg', -bōōrk'). Also **Freiburg im Breis•gau** (im brīs'gou'). A city of SW Germany near the Rhine R. at the edge of the Black Forest; founded 1120. Pop. 181,304.

freight (frāt) *n.* 1. Goods carried by a vessel or vehicle, esp. by a commercial carrier; cargo. 2. A burden; a load. 3.a. Commercial transportation of goods. b. The charge for transporting goods. 4. A railway train carrying goods only. — *tr.v.* freight•ed, freight•ing, freight•s. 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 (frāt'ij) *n.* 1. See *freight* 3. 2. Cargo.

freight car *n.* A railroad car designed for carrying freight.

freight•er (frāt'ər) *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 (frēm'i-təs) *n., pl.* frem•i•tus. 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 (frē'mōnt'). 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'mōnt'), John Charles. 1813–90. Amer. soldier and politician who explored much of the American West.

fre•na (frē'nə) *n.* Anat. Pl. of frenum.

french (frēnch) *tr.v.* frenched, french•ing, french•es. 1. To cut (green beans, for example) into thin strips before cooking. 2. To trim fat or bone from (a chop, for example). [*< FRENCH.*]

French (frēnch) *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 *frēncisc*, 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 breeds.

French Cam•e•roons (kām'a-rōonz'). A region and former French protectorate of W-central Africa.

French-Ca•na•di•an also **French Ca•na•di•an** (frēnch'ka-nā'dē-an) *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 folded and fastened with a cuff link.

French curve *n.* A flat drafting instrument with curved and scroll-shaped cutouts, used as a guide in drawing.

French door *n.* A door, usu. one of a pair, of light-colored wood with glass panes extending for most of its length.

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

French E•qua•to•ri•al Af•ri•ca (ē'kwa-tōr'ē-əl af'ri-kā) (tōr'ē-, ēk'wā-). Formerly **French Con•go** (kōng'gō). A former federation of W-central Africa (1910–56) comprising present-day Chad, Gabon, Congo, and Central African Republic.

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

French-fry (frēnch'fri') *tr.v.* -fried, -fry•ing, -fries. To fry in deep fat.

French Gui•a•na (gē-ān'ā, -ā'nā, gē-). A French overseas department of NE South America on the Atlantic Ocean, acquired by the French after 1604. Cap. Cayenne. Pop. 720,000.

French heel *n.* A curved, moderately high heel used on women's shoes.

French horn *n.* Mus. A valved brass wind instrument that produces a mellow tone from a long, narrow tube that is bent in a circle before ending in a flaring bell.

French•i•fy (frēn'chō-fi') *tr.v.* -fied, -fy•ing, -fies. To French in character or quality. — **French'ifi•ca•tion** (kā'shən) *n.*

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

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

French leave *n.* An informal, unannounced, or abrupt departure.

French•man (frēnch'mən) *n.* A man who is a native or inhabitant of France.

French pastry *n.* Any of a wide variety of rich and delicate pastries prepared in individual portions.

French Pol•y•ne•sia (pōl'y-nē'zha, -shā). A French overseas island territory in the S-central Pacific; organized as a territory in 1903. Cap. Papeete. Pop. 166,753.

French provincial *n.* A style of architecture or furniture characteristic of the provinces in 17th- and 18th-century France.

French seam *n.* A seam stitched first on the right side and then turned in and stitched on the wrong side so that the raw edges are enclosed in the seam.

French telephone *n.* A telephone with the receiver and transmitter contained in a single unit.

French toast *n.* Sliced bread soaked in a batter of milk and eggs and lightly fried.

French West Af•ri•ca (āf'rī-kā). A former federation of Africa (1895–1959) comprising present-day Benin, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

French West In•dies (in'dēz). The French overseas departments of Guadeloupe and Martinique in the Lesser Antilles.

French window *n.* 1. A pair or one of a pair of floor-length windows that open in the middle. 2. A casement window.

French•wom•an (frēnch'wōm'an) *n.* A woman who is a native or inhabitant of France.

Fre•neau (fri-nō'), Philip Morin. 1752–1832. Amer. poet known for his satirical attacks on the British.

fre•net•ic or **phre•net•ic** (frā-nēt'ik) also **fre•net•ic** (frā-nēt'ik) *adj.* Wildly excited or agitated; frenzied. [ME *frenetik*, ult. < Gk. *phrenitikos* < *phrēn*, brain disease < *phrēn*, mind. See *ghrenth*.*] — **fre•net•ic•ly** *adv.* — **fre•net'ic•ism** (-i-siz'am) *n.*

fre•n•u•lum (frēn'yə-ləm) *n., pl.* -la (-lə). 1. Anat. A small bone. 2. Entomology. A bristly structure on the hind wing of certain moths and butterflies that holds the forewing and hind wings together during flight. [NLat., dim. of *lumen*, bridle. See *FRENUM*.]

fre•num (frē'nəm) *n., pl.* -nums or -na (-nā). Anat. A thin, branched fold of skin or mucous membrane that supports or restricts the movement of a part or organ. [Lat. *frenum*, bridle < *frendere*, to grind. See *ghrenth*.*] — **fre•n•u•m** (frē'nū-m) *n.*

fren•zied (frēn'zēd) *adj.* Affected with or marked by frenzy; frantic: a frenzied rush for the exits. — **fren'zied•ly** *adv.*

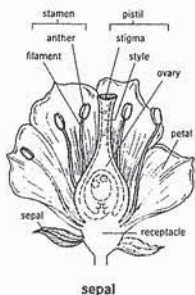
fren•zy (frēn'zē) *n., pl.* -zies. 1. A state of violent emotion, agitation or wild excitement. 2. Temporary madness or insanity. 3. A mania; a craze. — *tr.v.* -zied, -zy•ing, -zies. To enter into a frenzy. [ME *frenesie* < OFr. < Med.Lat. *phrenesis*, back-formation < *phrenicus*, delirious. See *FRENETIC*.]

Fre•on (frē'ōn'). A trademark used for a variety of nonflammable gaseous or liquid fluorinated hydrocarbons used mainly in refrigeration and as aerosol propellants.

freq. *abbr.* 1. Frequency. 2. Gram. Frequentative. 3. Frequent.



sentry box
At Saint James's Palace,
London



[ME < OFr. < Lat. *sensibilis* < *sensus*, sense. See *SENSE*.]

— *sen'si·ble·ness* *n.* — *sen'si·bly* *adv.*

sensible horizon *n.* The plane intersecting an observer's position perpendicular to the line formed by the observer's nadir and zenith.

sen·sil·lum (sēn-sil'əm) *n., pl. -sil·la* (-sil'ə). A simple sensory receptor consisting of one cell or a few cells, esp. an epithelial cell projecting through the cuticle of arthropods. [NLat. *sensillum*, dim. of Lat. *sensus*, 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 stimulation. 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. *sensitivus* < Lat. *sensus*, sense. See *SENSE*.] — *sen'si·tive·ly* *adv.* — *sen'si·tive·ness* *n.*

sensitive plant *n.* 1. A shrubby tropical American plant (*Mimosa pudica*) having leaflets and leafstalks that fold and droop when touched. 2. Any of various similar plants, such as *Cassia nictitans* of eastern and central North America.

sen·si·tiv·i·ty (sēn'si-tiv'i-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 (sēn'si-tiz') *v. -tized, -tizing, -tizes.* — *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 hypersensitive or reactive to an antigen, such as pollen, esp. by repeated exposure. — *intr.* To become sensitive or hypersensitive. — *sen'si·tiza·tion* (-tī-zā'shən) *n.* — *sen'si·tizer* *n.*

sen·si·tom·e·ter (sēn'si-tōm'i-tēr) *n.* Any of various devices for measuring light sensitivity, as of photographic film. [SEN·SIT(IVITY) + -METER.] — *sen'si·to·met'ric* (-tā-mēt'rik) *adj.* — *sen'si·tom·e·try* *n.*

sen·sor (sēn'sər, -sōr') *n.* 1. A device that receives and responds to a signal or stimulus. 2. See *SENSE ORGAN*.

sen·so·ri·al (sēn-sōr'ē-əl, -sōr'-) *adj.* Of or relating to sensations or sensory impressions. — *sen·so·ri·al·ly* *adv.*

sen·so·ri·mo·tor (sēn'sā-rē-mō'tor) *adj.* Of, relating to, or combining the functions of the sensory and motor activities. **sen·so·ri·neu·ral** (sēn'sā-rē-nōr'əl, -nyōr'-) *adj.* Of, relating to, or involving the sensory nerves, esp. as they affect the hearing: *sensorineural deafness*.

sen·so·ri·um (sēn-sōr'ē-əm, -sōr'-) *n., pl. -so·ri·ums* or *-so·ri·a* (-sōr'ē-ə, -sōr'-). 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. *sensōrium*, organ of sensation < Lat. *sensus*, sense. See *SENSE*.]

sen·so·ry (sēn'sō-rē) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the senses or 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 (sēn'shō-əl) *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·ness* *n.*

sen·su·al·ism (sēn'shō-ə-liz'əm) *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 (sēn'shō-əl'i-tē) *n.* 1. The quality or state of being sensual or lascivious. 2. Excessive devotion to sensual pleasures.

sen·su·al·ize (sēn'shō-ə-liz') *tr. v. -ized, -izing, -izes.* To make sensual. — *sen'su·al·iza·tion* (-lī-zā'shən) *n.*

sen·su·ous (sēn'shō-əs) *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* *adv.*

sent (sēnt) *v.* P.T. and P.P.T. of *send*.

sen·te (sēn'tā) *n., pl. li·sen·te* (lē-sēn'tā). See *table at currency*. [Sooth (Sesotho) < E. CENT.]

sen·tence (sēn'təns) *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.* 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, -tencing, -tences, 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* (sēn-tēn'shəl) *adj.* — *sen·ten'tial·ly* *adv.*

sen·tenc·er (sēn'tən-sər) *n. Law.* One, 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.

sen·tenc·ing (sēn'tən-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 (sēn-tēn'shə, -shē-ə) *n., pl. -ti·ae* (-shē-ē'). An adage or aphorism. [Lat. See *SENTENCE*.]

sen·ten'tious (sēn-tēn'shəs) *adj.* 1. Terse and energetic in expression; pithy. 2.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·ness* *n.*

sen·tience (sēn'shəns, -shē-əns) *n.* 1. The quality or state of being sentient; consciousness. 2. Feeling as distinguished from perception or thought.

sen·tient (sēn'shənt, -shē-ənt) *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 (sēn'ti-mənt) *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 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 *sentiment* < OFr. < Med.Lat. *sentimentum* < Lat. *sentire*, to feel. See *SENT-*.]

sen·ti·men·tal (sēn'ti-mēn'tl) *adj.* 1.a. Characterized or swayed by sentiment. b. Affectedly or extravagantly emotional. 2. 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 (sēn'ti-mēn'tl-i-zəm) *n.* 1. A predilection for the sentimental. 2. An idea or expression marked by excessive sentiment. — *sen'ti·men'tal·ist* *n.*

sen·ti·men·tal·i·ty (sēn'ti-mēn'tl'i-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 (sēn'ti-mēn'tl-i-z') *v. -ized, -izing, -izes.* — *tr.* To imbue or regard with sentiment; be sentimental about. — *intr.* To behave in a sentimental manner. — *sen'ti·men'tal·iza·tion* (-mēn'tl-i-zā'shən) *n.*

sen·ti·nel (sēn'ti-nəl) *n.* One that keeps guard; a sentry. — *tr. v. -neled, -neling, -nels or -nelled, -neling, -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. < OItal. *sentina*, vigilance < *sentire*, to watch < Lat. *sentire*, to feel. See *SENT-*.]

sen·try (sēn'trē) *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 *obsoleto sentrinel*, var. of *SENTINEL*.]

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

Seoul (sōl). 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'pal) *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'al·ious* (sēp'ə-ləs) *adj.*

se·pal·oid (sē'pə-loid', sēp'ə-) also **se·pal·ine** (-lin', -lin) *adj.* Resembling or characteristic of a sepal.

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

sep·a·ra·ble (sēp'ə-rə-bal, sēp'ə-rə-) *adj.* Possible to separate. — *sep'a·ra·bil·i·ty* *n.* — *sep'a·ra·bly* *adv.*

sep·a·rate (sēp'ə-rāt') *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; 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.* (sēp'ə-rīt, sēp'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.* (sēp'ə-rīt, sēp'rit). skirt or jacket, that may be purchased various combinations with other garm Lat. *sēparātus*, p.part. of *sēparāre*: *sē·parāre*, to prepare; see *PERA-1*.] — *sep'a·rate·ness* *n.*

Syns: *separate, divide, part, sever,* verbs mean to become or cause to become, or disunited. *Separate* applies both keeping apart: "In the darkness and c these commanders became separated fr Irving Irving). *Divide* implies separation 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 hai coin). *Part* refers most often 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 kn life" (Robert Louis Stevenson).

sep·a·ra·tion (sēp'ə-rā'shən) *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 (sēp'ə-rā'shə-nist) *n.*

sep·a·ra·tist (sēp'ə-rā-tist, sēp'ra-, i who secedes or advocates separation, e church; a sectarian. 2. One who advc group from a larger group or political vocates cultural, ethnic, or racial sep tism *n.* — *sep'a·ra·tist, sep'a·ra·t*

sep·a·ra·tive (sēp'ə-rā-tiv, sēp'ə-r-, to separate or to cause separation.

sep·a·ra·tor (sēp'ə-rā'tor) *n.* One tha for separating cream from milk.

sepd. *abbr.* Separated.

Se·phar·di (sā-fār'dē) *n., pl. -dim* Jews who lived in Spain and Portugal d until persecution forced them to leave.

Spaniard < *Sēpard*, Spain.] — **Se·ph**

se·pi·a (sē'pē-ə) *n.* 1.a. A dark brown nally prepared from the secretion of thi ing or picture done in sepia. c. A photo 2. *Color.* A dark grayish yellow brow olive brown. — *adj.* 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 New Guinea.

se·pi·o·lite (sē'pē-ə-līt') *n.* See *meers*

cuttlebone (< *sēpia*, cuttlefish; see *SEP*

se·poi (sē'poi') *n.* A regular soldier in countries, esp. an Indian soldier forme ish command. [Prob. < Port. *sipac* < cavalryman < *sipāh*, army.]

sep·pu·ku (sēp'pō-kōo, sēp'pō-) *n.* H cut + *ku*, abdomen.]

sep·sis (sēp'sis) *n., pl. -ses* (-sēz). 1. f genic organisms or their toxins in the f poisoned condition resulting from se [Gk. *sēpsis*, putrefaction < *sēpein*, to

sept (sēpt) *n.* A division of a family, es [Prob. alteration of *SECT*.]

Sept. or **Sept** *abbr.* September.

sep·ta (sēp'ta) *n.* Pl. of *septum*.

sep·tage (sēp'tij) *n.* The waste content

sep·tal (sēp'tal) *adj.* Of or relating to

sep·tar·i·um (sēp-tār'ē-əm) *n., pl. -i* polygonal system of calcite-filled crac rock concretions. [Lat. *sacptum*, pa -*ABRUM*.] — *sep·tar'ian* *adj.*

sep·tate (sēp'tāt') *adj.* Divided by a s

Sep·tem·ber (sēp'tēm'ber) *n.* The nint the Gregorian calendar. [ME *Septemb*

Septem·ber, the seventh month < *septem*.

Sept·tem·brist (sēp-tēm'brist) *n.* 1. A l ist or terrorist. 2. One of the mob that oned royalists in Paris, France, in Sep

sep·te·nar·i·us (sēp'tā-nār'ē-as) *n., v* verse used only in comedy and consti or a catalectic iambic tetrameter. [Lat. *septēni*, seven each < *septem*, seven.]

sep·ten·ni·al (sēp-tēn'ē-əl) *adj.* 1. years. 2. Consisting of or continuing fo

after deliberation. — *tr.v.* **tenced**, .
to pronounce sentence upon (one
injun < 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
nence.

The variation in emphasis or vocal
words within a sentence.

) *Law.* — *adj.* 1. Relating to a ju-
relating to the one who pronounce.
2. The act of pronouncing a ju-
dant. 2. This sentence.
-shē-ə) *n.*, *pl.* -ti·ae (-shē-ē). An
See **SENTENCE**.]

s) *adj.* 1. Terse and energetic in ex-
anding in aphorisms. b. Given to
Abounding in pompous moraliz-
moralizing. [ME < OFr. *senten-*
full of meaning < *sententia*, opin-
ien·ten·tious·ly *adv.* — **sen·**

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

ant) *adj.* 1. Having sense percep-
encing sensation or feeling. [Lat.
of *sentire*, to feel. See **sent**.]

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 sus-
at borders on mawkishness. b. Ten-
giving on sentimentality. 6. The ex-
sensitive feeling, esp. in art and
ing. 7. A vague feeling or aware-
ness < OFr. < Med.Lat. *sentimen-*
See **sent**.]

-ti) *adj.* 1.a. Characterized or
fectedly or extravagantly emotion-
lored by emotion rather than re-
ing to the sentiments, esp. to ro-
music. — **sen·ti·men·tal·ly** *adv.*
-mēn'tl-iz'əm) *n.* 1. A predilec-
An idea or expression marked by
'ti·men'tal·ist *n.*

-mēn'tl-iz'əm) *n.*, *pl.* -ties. 1. The
ng excessively or affectively senti-
lea or an expression of it.
-mēn'tl-iz'v) *v.* -ized, -iz'ing, -iz-
rd with sentiment; be sentimental
n a sentimental manner. — **sen'ti-**
n'tl-iz'ā'shən) *n.*

One that keeps guard; a sentry.
nels or -nelled, -nel'ing, -nels.
urd. 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-
TEL.]

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

n.
separate, usu. green parts forming
at. *sepalum*, perh. blend of Gk.
etahum, petal; see **PETAL**.] — **sepal-**
is) *adj.*

-ā) also **sepal·ine** (-lin', -lin)
ristic of a sepal.

ified kind or number of sepals:

sep'ta-ə) *adj.* Possible to separate.
sep·a·ra·bly *adv.*

-rat·ed, -rat·ing, -rates. — *tr.*
sunite. b. To space apart; scatter.
ite or discriminate between; dis-
a mixture or combination; is-
often by decree. 5. To terminate a
2; discharge. — *intr.* 1. To come
o part company; disperse. 4. To
ises. 5. To become divided into
lj. (sep'ta-rit, sep'tri). 1. Set or
isting as an independent entity.
ndergone schism or estrangement
similar from all others; distinct.

4. Not shared; individual. 5. *Archaic*. Withdrawn from oth-
ers; solitary. — *n.* (sep'ta-rit, sep'tri). 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-**]. — **sep'a·rate·ly** *adv.*
— **sep'a·rate·ness** *n.*

Syns: separate, divide, part, sever, sunder, divorce. These
verbs mean to become or cause to become parted, disconnect-
ed, 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" (Wash-
ington Irving). *Divide* implies separation by or as if by cutting
or splitting into parts or shares; the term often refers to sepa-
ration 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 Lin-
coln). *Part* refers most often to the separation of closely as-
sociated 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:
The country was sundered by civil war. *Divorce* implies com-
plete separation: "a priest and a soldier, two classes of men
circumstantially divorced from the kind and homely ties of
life" (Robert Louis Stevenson).

sep'a·ra·tion (sep'ta-rā'shən) *n.* 1.a. The act or process of
separating. b. The condition of being separated. 2. 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.

sep'a·ra·tion·ist (sep'ta-rā'shə-nist) *n.* A separatist.

sep'a·ra·tist (sep'ta-rā-tist, sep'ta-rā-tist) *n.* 1. One
who secedes or advocates separation, esp. from an established
church; a sectarian. 2. One who advocates disjunction of a
group from a larger group or political unit. 3. One who ad-
vocates cultural, ethnic, or racial separation. — **sep'a·ra-**
tism *n.* — **sep'a·ra·tist**, **sep'a·ra·tist·ic** *adj.*

sep'a·ra·tive (sep'ta-rā-tiv, sep'ta-rā-tiv) *adj.* Tending
to separate or to cause separation.

sep'a·ra·tor (sep'ta-rā-tər) *n.* One that separates, as a device
for separating cream from milk.

sepd. *abbr.* Separated.

Se·phar·di (sə-fār'dē) *n.*, *pl.* -dim (-dīm). A descendant of the
Jews who lived in Spain and Portugal during the Middle Ages
until persecution forced them to leave. [Mod.Heb. *Sēpharadī*,
Spaniard < *Sēphard*, Spain.] — **Se·phar·dic** (-dik) *adj.*

se·pi·a (sē-pē-ə) *n.* 1.a. A dark brown ink or pigment origi-
nally prepared from the secretion of the cuttlefish. b. A draw-
ing 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. — *adj.* 1. *Color*. Of the color sepia. 2. Done or
made in sepia. [ME, cuttlefish < Lat. *sēpia*, cuttlefish, ink <
Gk., cuttlefish; perh. akin to *sēpein*, to make rotten.]

Se·pik (sə-pik) *n.* A river, c. 1,126 km (700 mi), of N Papua
New Guinea.

se·pi·o·lite (sē-pē-ə-lit') *n.* See **MEERSCHAUM** 1. [Gk. *sēpion*,
cuttlebone (< *sēpia*, cuttlefish; 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 *sipāhi* < Pers.,
cavalryman < *sipāh*, army.]

sep·pu·ku (sep'tō-kōo, sē-pōō') *n.* Hara-kiri. [J. : *seppu*, to
cut + *ku*, abdomen.]

sep·sis (sep'tsis) *n.*, *pl.* -ses (-sēz). 1. The presence of patho-
genic 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 **SECT**.]

Sept. or **Sept** *abbr.* September.

sep'ta (sēpt'a) *n.* Pl. of **septom**.

sep'tage (sēpt'ij) *n.* The waste content found in a septic tank.

sep'tal (sēpt'al) *adj.* Of or relating to a septum or septa.

sep'tar·i·um (sēpt-ār-ē-əm) *n.*, *pl.* -i-a (-ē-ə). An irregular
polygonal system of calcite-filled cracks occurring in certain
rock concretions. [Lat. *seaptum*, partition; see **SEPTUM** +
-NIUM.] — **sep'tar·i·an** *adj.*

sep'tate (sēpt'āt) *adj.* Divided by a septum or septa.

sep'tem·ber (sēpt-ēm'bər) *n.* The ninth month of the year in
the Gregorian calendar. [ME *septembre* < OFr. < Lat. *Septem-*
ber, the seventh month < *septem*, seven. See **SEPTM**.]

sep'tem·brist (sēpt-ēm'brist) *n.* 1. A bloodthirsty revolution-
ist or terrorist. 2. One of the mob that massacred the impris-
oned royalists in Paris, France, in September 1792.

sep'te·nar·i·us (sēpt-a-nār-ē-əs) *n.*, *pl.* -i-i (-ē-i'). A Latin
verse used only in comedy and consisting of seven iambic feet
or a catalectic iambic tetrameter. [Lat. *septēnarius*, of seven <
septēni, seven each < *septem*, seven. See **SEPTENNAL**.]

sep'ten·ni·al (sēpt-tēn-ē-əl) *adj.* 1. Occurring every seven
years. 2. Consisting of or continuing for seven years. — *n.* An

event that occurs every seven years. [< LLat. *septennium*, pe-
riod of seven years < Lat. *septennis*, of seven years : *septem*,
seven; see **SEPTM** + *annus*, year; see **AT-**.] — **sep'ten'ni-**
al·ly *adv.*

sep'ten·tri·on (sēpt-tēn'trē-ōn', -ən) *n.* *Obsolete*. Northern
regions; the north. [ME < OFr. < Lat. *septentriones*, seven
plow oxen, the seven principal stars of Ursa Major : *septem*,
seven; see **SEPTM** + *triones* (pl. of *triō*, *trion*, plow ox; see
TERA-).] — **sep'ten'tri·o·nal** (-trē-ə-nəl) *adj.*

sep'tet also sep'tette (sēpt-ēt') *n.* 1. A group of seven.
2. *Mus.* a. A composition for seven voices or instruments.
b. The performers playing such a composition. [Ger. *Septett*
< Lat. *septem*, seven. See **SEPTM**.]

sep'tic (sēpt'ik) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, having the nature of,
or affected by sepsis. 2. Causing sepsis; putrefactive. [Lat.
sēpticus, putrefying < Gk. *sēptikos* < *sēptos*, rotten < *sēpein*,
to make rotten.] — **sep'tic'i·ty** (-tis'i-tē) *n.*

sep'ti·ce·mi·a (sēpt'ti-sē'mē-ə) *n.* A systemic disease caused
by pathogenic organisms or their toxins in the bloodstream.
[SEPTIC + -EMIA.] — **sep'ti·ce·mic** (-mik) *adj.*

sep'ti·ci·dal (sēpt'ti-sid'l) *adj.* Bot. Dehiscing by splitting
along or through the septa. Used of a seed capsule. [SEPT(UM)
+ Lat. *-cidere*, to cut (< *caedere*; see **CAESURA**) + -AL'.]

septic sore throat *n.* An infection of the throat, often epidem-
ic, caused by hemolytic streptococci and characterized by fe-
ver 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 (sēpt-tif'rā-gəl) *adj.* Bot. Dehiscing by the
breaking away of the valves from its partitions. Used of a seed
capsule. [SEPT(UM) + Lat. *frangere*, to break; see **BHREG-**.]

sep'ti·lat·er·al (sēpt'to-lāt'ar-əl) *adj.* Seven-sided. [Lat. *sep-*
tem, seven; see **SEPTET** + *lateral*.]

Sept Iles or Sept-Îles (sēt-ēl') *n.* A city of E Quebec, Canada, on
the St. Lawrence R. Pop. 29,262.

sep·til·lion (sēpt-til'yən) *n.* 1. The cardinal number equal to
10²⁴. 2. *Chiefly British*. The cardinal number equal to 10⁴².
[Fr. : Lat. *septem*, seven; see **SEPTET** + Fr. *-illion* (as in *million*,
million < OFr. *million*; see **MILLION**).] — **sep·til·lion** *adj.*

sep·til·lionth (sēpt-til'yənθ) *n.* 1. The ordinal number match-
ing 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 (sēpt-tō-ə-jā-nār-ē-ən, -tyōō-, -chōō-)
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.
septuagēnarius, of the number seventy < *septuagēni*, seventy
each < *septuaginta*, seventy. See **SEPTUAGINT**.]

sep·tu·a·gint (sēpt-tō-ə-jint', sēpt-tō-ə-jant, -tyōō'-) *n.* A
Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible made in the third cen-
tury B.C. [Lat. *septuaginta*, seventy (< the traditional number
of its translators) : *septem*, seven; see **SEPTM** + -gintā, ten
times; see **DEKMT**.]

sep·tum (sēpt'təm) *n.*, *pl.* -ta (-tā). A thin partition or mem-
brane that divides two cavities or soft masses of tissue in an
organism: the nasal septum. [Lat. *saepium*, partition < neut.
p.part. of *saepire*, to enclose < *saepēs*, fence.]

sep·tu·ple (sēpt-tōō'pl, -tyōō'-, -tūp'al) *adj.* 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 **PET-2**.]

sep·tu·plet (sēpt-tūp'lit, -tōō'plit, -tyōō'-) *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.
[SEPTU(PLE) + (TRI)PLET.]

sep·ul·cher (sēp'al-chər) *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 *sepulchre* < OFr.
< Lat. *sepulcrum* < *sepultus*, p.part. of *sepelire*, to bury the
dead.]

se·pul·chral (sə-pūl'krəl, -pōōl'-) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to a
sepulcher. 2. Suggestive of the grave; funereal.

sep·ul·chre (sēp'al-kər) *n.* & *v.* *Chiefly British*. Var. of **sepul-**
ulcher.

sep·ul·ture (sēp'al-chōōr', -chər) *n.* 1. The act of interment;
burial. 2. A sepulcher. [ME < OFr. < Lat. *sepultura* < *sepul-*
tus, p.part. of *sepelire*, to bury the dead.]

seq. *abbr.* 1. *Sequel*. 2. *Lat.* Sequens (the following).

seqq. *abbr.* Lat. *Sequentia* (the following [things]).

se·qua·cious (sē-kwā'shas) *adj.* 1. Persisting in a continuous
intellectual or stylistic direction. 2.a. Disposed to follow an-
other or others. b. Slavishly unthinking and uncritical. [< Lat.
sequax, *sequac*, pursuing < *sequi*, to follow. See **SEKw-1**.]

— **se·qua·cious·ly** *adv.* — **se·qua·ci·ty** (-kwā'si-tē) *n.*

se·quel (sē'kwəl) *n.* 1. Something that follows; a continuation.
2. A literary work complete in itself but continuing the nar-
rative of an earlier work. 3. A result or consequence. See **Syns**
at **effect**. [ME *sequele* < OFr. *sequelle* < Lat. *sequela* <
sequi, to follow. See **SEKw-1**.]

se·quel·a (sē'kwəl-ə) *n.*, *pl.* -quel·ae (-kwē'l-ē). 1. A patho-
logical condition resulting from a disease. 2. A secondary con-
sequence or result. [Lat. *sequela*, sequel. See **SEQUEL**.]

se·que·na·tor (sē'kwā-nā-tər) *n.* See **SEQUENCER**.

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

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

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.]

sort•ti•lege (sôr'tl-ij) *n.* 1. The act or practice of foretelling the future by drawing lots. **2.** Sorcery; witchcraft. [ME < OFr. < Med.Lat. *sortilegium* < *sortilegius*, diviner; Lat. *sors*, sort-, lot; see *ser-2** + Lat. *legere*, to read; see *leg-**.]

sor•rus (sôr'tas, sôr't-) *n., pl. so•ri* (sôr'ti, sôr'ti). 1. A cluster of sporangia borne on the underside of a fern frond. **2.** A reproductive structure in certain fungi and lichens. [NLat. *sôrus* < Gk. *sôros*, heap. See *teua-**.]

S O S (ës'ô-ës') *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•wlec (sôs-nô'vyets). A city of S Poland, a suburb of Katowice. Pop. 255,000.

so•so (sô'sô') *adj.* Neither very good nor very bad; passable. — *adv.* Neither very well nor very poorly; passably.

so•ste•nu•to (sô'sta-nôo'tô, sô'-) *Mus.* — *adv. & adj.* Beyond or being sustained beyond a note's full value. — *n., pl. -tos or -ti* (-tè). A sostenuto passage or movement. [Ital., p.part. of *sostenere*, to sustain < Lat. *sustinere*. See *SUSTAIN*.]

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

so•te•ri•ol•o•gy (sô-tîr'ê-ôl'ô-jî) *n.* The theological doctrine of salvation as effected by Jesus. [Gk. *sôtêrion*, deliverance (< *sôtêr*, savior < *saos*, *sôs*, safe; see *teua-**) + *-logy*.] — **so•te•ri•o•log•ic** (-ôlôj'ik), **so•te•ri•o•log•ic•al** (-i-kal) *adj.*

So•thic (sô'thik, sôth'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. *Sôthis*, the star Sirius. See *SORHUS*.]

So•this (sô'this) *n.* See *SIRIUS*. [Gk. *Sôthis* < Egypt. *spdt*.]

So•tho (sô'tô) *n.* 1. A group of Bantu languages that are closely related, including Tswana, spoken in southern Africa. **2.** Any of these languages.

so•tol (sô'tôl') *n.* 1. Any of several tall woody plants of the genus *Dasyliroton* 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, woods < Lat. *saltus*, narrow pass, woodland.]

sot•ted (sôt'id) *adj.* Muddled or stupefied, esp. with liquor; besotted. — **sot•ted•ly** *adv.* — **sot•ted•ness** *n.*

sot•tish (sôt'ish) *adj.* 1. Stupefied from or as if from drink. **2.** Tending to drink excessively; drunken. — **sot•tish•ly** *adv.* — **sot•tish•ness** *n.*

sot•to vo•ce (sôt'ô vô'chê, sôt'tô vô'chê) *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 (sô) *n.* One of several coins formerly used in France, worth a small amount. [Fr. < OFr. *sol* < LLat. *solidus*, solidus. See *SOLIDUS*.]

sou. or **Sou.** *abbr.* South; southern.

sou•a•ri•nut (sô-âr'ê) *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. *sauvari* < Galibi *sauarra*.]

sou•bise (sô-bîz') *n.* A sauce of onions or onion purée. [Fr., after Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise (1715–87).]

sou•brette (sô-brêt') *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. *soubrette*, fem. of *soubret*, conceited < *soubra*, to leave aside < OProv. *sobrar*, to be excessive < Lat. *superare* < *super*, above. See *uper-**.]

sou•bri•quet (sô'bri-kâ', -kêt', sô'bri-kâ', -kêt') *n.* Var. of *sobriquet*.

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

sou•dan (sôd'n) *n.* Var. of *soldan*.

souf•flé (sô-flâ') *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. *souffler* < Lat. *sufflare* : *sub-*, *sub-* + *flâre*, to blow; see *blîe-**.] — **souf•flé'** *adj.* — **souf•fléd'** *adj.*

sough (sûf, sou) *intr.v.* **soughed, sough-ing, soughs.** To make a soft murmuring or rustling sound. — *n.* A soft murmuring or rustling sound. [ME *suowen*, *soughen* < OE *swōgan*.]

sought (sôt) *v.* P.t. and p.part. of *seek*.

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

soul (sôl) *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 or moral nature. **8.** A sense of ethnic pride among Black people, esp. African-Americans, as expressed in culture, esp. music. **9.** A strong, deeply felt emotion conveyed by a speaker, performer, or an artist. **10.** Soul music. [ME < OE *sôul*.]

soul brother *n.* Slang. A fellow Black man.

soul food *n.* Food, such as ham hocks and collard greens, traditionally eaten by southern American Black people.

soul•ful (sôl'fûl) *adj.* Full of or expressing deep feeling; profoundly emotional. — **soul•ful•ly** *adv.* — **soul•ful•ness** *n.*

soul kiss *n.* A kiss in which the tongue enters the partner's mouth; a French kiss.

soul•less (sôl'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 in disposition, point of view, or sensitivity.

soul music *n.* *Mus.* Popular music developed by American Black people, based on gospel music and rhythm and blues.

soul-search•ing (sôl'sûr'ching) *n.* A penetrating examination of one's motives, convictions, and attitudes.

soul sister *n.* Slang. A fellow Black woman.

sound¹ (sound) *n.* 1. *a.* Vibrations transmitted through an elastic 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 including 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. — *u.* **sound•ed, sound•ing, sounds.** — *intr.* 1. *a.* To make or give 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, announce, or signal by a sound. **3.** *Ling.* To articulate; pronounce. **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-**.]****

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; unshakable. **4.** Financially secure or safe. **5.** *a.* Based on valid reasoning. See *Syns at valid*. *b.* Free from logical flaws. **6.** Thorough; complete: *a sound flogging.* **7.** Deep and unbroken; undisturbed. **8.** Free from moral defect; upright. **9.** Worthy of 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.*

sound³ (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.]

sound⁴ (sound) *v.* **sound•ed, sound•ing, sounds.** — *tr.* 1. To measure the depth of (water), esp. by means of a weighted line; fathom. **2.** To try to learn the attitudes or opinions of. **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 possibility; investigate. — *n.* An instrument used to examine or explore body cavities or dilate strictures in them. [ME *sounden* < OFr. *souder* < *sonde*, sounding line, prob. of Gmc. orig.] — **sound•a•ble** *adj.*

sound•a•like (sound'a-lik') *n.* One that closely resembles another 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 muffle the sound of traffic.

sound bite *n.* Slang. A very brief broadcast statement, as by a politician during a news report.

sound•board (sound'bôrd', -bôrd') *n.* *Mus.* See *sounding board*.

sound box *n.* *Mus.* A chamber in the body of an instrument, 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'dôr) *n.* One that makes a sound.

sound•er² (soun'dôr) *n.* One that sounds, esp. a device for making soundings of the sea.

sound•er³ (soun'dôr) *n.* A herd of wild boar. [ME < OFr. *sandre*, of Gmc. orig.]

sounding (soun'ding) *n.* 1. The act of one that sounds. **2.** A probe of the environment for scientific observation. **3.** A measured depth of water. **b.** Water shallow enough for depth



wolf
Tundra wolf
Canis lupus tundarum

with·er·shins (wĭth'ər-shĭnz') *adv.* Var. of *widdershins*.
With·er·spoon (wĭth'ər-spōon'), *John*. 1723–94. Scottish-born Amer. cleric and Revolutionary leader who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

with·hold (wĭth-hōld', wĭth-) *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 (wĭth-hōld'ing, wĭth-) *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 (wĭth-in', wĭth-) *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 amount or degree. — *n.* An inner position, place, or area. [ME *withinne* < OE *withinnan* : *with*, with; see *with* + *innan*, from within (< *in*, in; see *in*).] — **with·in·doors** (wĭth-in'dōrz', -dōrz', wĭth-) *adv.* Into or inside a house or other building; indoors.

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

with·out (wĭth-out', wĭth-) *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 *without* < OE *withutan* : *with*, with; see *with* + *utan*, from without (< *ūt*, out; see *out*).] — **with·out·doors** (wĭth-out'dōrz', -dōrz', wĭth-) *adv.* Outside a house or other building; outdoors.

with·stand (wĭth-stānd', wĭth-) *v.* -stood (-stōd'), -stand·ing, -stands. — *tr.* 1. To oppose with force or resolution. 2. 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 (wĭth'ē, wĭth'ē) *adj.* 1. Made of or as flexible as withes; tough. 2. Wiry and agile. — *n., pl.* -ies. 1. A rope or band made of withes. 2.a. A long flexible twig, as that of an osier. b. A tree or shrub having such twigs. [wĭthē + -y¹, *N.* < ME *withye*, willow branch < OE *withig*, willow. See *wei*¹.]

wit·less (wĭt'lis) *adj.* Lacking intelligence or wit; foolish. — **wit·less·ly** *adv.* — **wit·less·ness** *n.*

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

wit·loof (wĭt'lōf') *n.* See *endive* 2. [Du. dial. : *wit*, white (< MDu.; see *kweit*¹) + *loof*, leaf (< MDu.).]

wit·ness (wĭt'nīs) *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 on to testify before a court. b. One who is called on to attest to what takes place at a transaction. c. One who signs 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. — *v.* -nessed, -ness·ing, -ness·es. — *tr.* 1.a. To be present at or have personal knowledge of. b. To take note of; observe. 2. To provide or serve as evidence of. 3. To testify to; bear 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 < *wit*, knowledge. See *wit*¹.] — **wit·ness·er** *n.*

witness box *n.* Chiefly *British*. A witness stand.

witness stand *n.* *Law*. A stand or an enclosed area in a courtroom from which a witness presents testimony.

wit·ted (wĭt'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 (wĭt'n-bürg', vĭt'n-bērk'). 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 (vĭt'gən-shĭn', -stĭn), *Ludwig*. 1889–1951. Austrian-born British philosopher noted for his analyses of language and meaning.

wit·ti·cism (wĭt'i-sĭz'əm) *n.* A witty remark. [wĭtt(y) + (-cĭsm).]

wit·ting (wĭt'ing) *adj.* 1. Aware or conscious of something. 2. Done intentionally or with premeditation; deliberate. — *v.* *Archaic*. Pr. part. of *wit*². — *n.* Chiefly *British*. 1. Knowledge or awareness; cognizance. 2. Information obtained and passed on; news. — **wit·ting·ly** *adv.*

wit·tol (wĭt'tol) *n.* *Archaic*. A man who knows of and tolerates his wife's infidelity. [ME *wetewold* : *weten*, to know (< OE

witan; see *wit*²) + (*coke*)*wold*, cuckold; see *cuckold*.]

wit·ty (wĭt'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** *n.*

Wit·wa·ters·rand (wĭt-wō'tərz-rānd', -rānd', -wōt'ərz-). 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 (wĭv) *v.* *wived, wiv·ing, wives*. — *tr.* 1. To marry as a wife. 2. To provide a wife for. — *intr.* To marry a woman. [ME *wiven* < OE *wifian* < *wif*, woman.]

wi·vern (wĭ'vərn) *n.* *Her.* Var. of *wyvern*.

wives (wĭvz) *n.* Pl. of *wife*.

wiz (wĭz) *n.* *Informal*. A person considered exceptionally gifted or skilled. [Short for *wizard*.]

wiz·ard (wĭz'ərd) *n.* 1. One who practices magic; a sorcerer 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 *wizard* : *wise*, wise; see *wise*¹ + -ard, pejorative suff.; see -ard.]

wiz·ard·ly (wĭz'ərd-lē) *adj.* 1. Having the qualities or attributes of a wizard. 2. Astonishing in design, performance, or execution; fabulous: *wizardly lighting*.

wiz·ard·ry (wĭz'ərd-rē) *n., pl.* -ries. 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*. 3. Great ability or adroitness in a pursuit: *artistic wizardry*.

wiz·en (wĭz'ən) *v.* -ened, -en·ing, -ens. — *intr.* To dry up; wither or shrivel. — *tr.* To cause to wither or shrivel. — *adj.* Shriveled or dried up; withered. [ME *wisenen* < OE *wisnian*.]

wiz·ened (wĭz'ənd) *adj.* Withered; wizened.

wk. *abbr.* 1. Week. 2. Work.

wkly. *abbr.* Weekly.

WL *abbr.* 1. Or *w.l.* Water line. 2. Wavelength.

Wio·cla·wek (vĭōt-slā'vĕk). A city of central Poland WNW of Warsaw; founded in the 12th cent. Pop. 115,300.

WNW *abbr.* West-northwest.

wo (wō) *n.* *Archaic*. Var. of *woe*.

wlo *abbr.* Without.

woad (wōd) *n.* 1. An annual Old World plant (*Isatis tinctoria*) in the mustard family, having leaves that yield a blue dye. 2. The dye obtained from this plant. [ME *woode* < OE *wād*.]

woad·wax·en (wōd'wāk'sən) *n.* See *dyer's greenweed*. [Alteration of *WOODWAXEN*.]

wob·ble also **wab·ble** (wōb'əl) — *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 *webb*¹.] — **wob·bler** *n.*

wob·bly (wōb'lē) *adj.* -bli·er, -bli·est. Tending to wobble; unsteady. — **wob·bli·ness** *n.*

Wo·burn (wō'bərn). A city of NE MA, a suburb of Boston. Pop. 35,943.

w.o.c. *abbr.* Without compensation.

Wode·house (wōd'hous'), P(el)ham 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'swāf 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'bē-gōn', -gōn') *adj.* 1. Affected with or marked by deep sorrow, grief, or wretchedness. See *Syns* at *sad*. 2. Of an inferior or deplorable condition: a *woebegone old shack*. [ME *wo begon*, beset with woe : *wo*, woe; see *wo* + *begon*, p. part. of *begin*, to beset (< OE *begin* : *bi*, be- + *gan*, to go; see *go*¹).] — **woe·be·gone·ness** *n.*

woe·ful also **wo·ful** (wō'fəl) *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 *COLORED*.]

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

woke (wōk) *v.* A p. t. of *wake*¹. See *Regional Note* at *wake*¹.

wok·en (wō'kən) *v.* A p. part. of *wake*¹.

wold¹ (wōld) *n.* An unforested rolling plain; a moor. [ME < OE *wæld*, forest.]

wold² (wōld) *n.* Var. of *weld*².

Wolds (wōldz). A range of chalk hills in NE England along both banks of the Humber R.

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