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cham-ae-phyte \ˈkɑ-mi-fīt\ *n* [Gk *chamai* on the ground + *E* -*phyte* — more at **HUMBLE**] (1913) : a perennial plant that bears its perennating buds just above the surface of the soil

cham-ber \ˈchām-bər\ *n* [ME *chambre*, fr. OF, fr. LL *camera*, fr. L, archd roof, fr. Gk *kamara* vault] (13c) **1** : ROOM; esp : BEDROOM **2** : a natural or artificial enclosed space or cavity **3 a** : a hall for the meetings of a deliberative, legislative, or judicial body (the senate ~) **b** : a room where a judge transacts business — usu. used in pl. **c** : the reception room of a person of rank or authority **4 a** : a legislative or judicial body; esp : either of the houses of a bicameral legislature **b** : a voluntary board or council **5 a** : the part of the bore of a gun that holds the charge **b** : a compartment in the cartridge cylinder of a revolver — **chambered** \-bərd\ *adj*

chamber *vt* **chambered**; **cham-ber-ing** \-b(ə-)rɪŋ\ (1575) **1** : to place in or as if in a chamber : HOUSE **2** : to serve as a chamber for; esp : to accommodate in the chamber of a firearm

chamber *adj* (1706) : being, relating to, or performing chamber music

chambered nautilus *n* (1858) : NAUTILUS **1**

cham-ber-lain \ˈchām-bər-lən\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *chamberlain*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *chamarling* chamberlain, fr. *chamara* chamber, fr. LL *camera*] (13c) **1** : an attendant on a sovereign or lord in his bed-chamber **2 a** : a chief officer in the household of a king or nobleman **b** : TREASURER **3** : an often honorary papal attendant; *specif* : a priest having a rank of honor below domestic prelate

cham-ber-maid \-mād\ *n* (1587) : a maid who makes beds and does general cleaning of bedrooms (as in a hotel)

chamber music *n* (ca. 1789) : music and esp. instrumental ensemble music intended for performance in a private room or small auditorium and usu. having one performer for each part

chamber of commerce (1797) : an association of businessmen to promote commercial and industrial interests in the community

chamber of horrors (1849) : a place in which macabre or horrible objects are exhibited; also : a collection of such exhibits

chamber orchestra *n* (ca. 1927) : a small orchestra usu. with one player for each part

chamber pot *n* (1540) : a bedroom vessel for urination and defecation

cham-bray \ˈshām-brā-, -brē\ *n* [irreg. fr. *Cambrai*, France] (1814) : a lightweight clothing fabric with colored warp and white filling yarns

cha-me-leon \kɑ-ˈmē-lē-ən\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *camelon*, fr. MF, fr. L *chamaeleon*, fr. Gk *chamailēōn*, fr. *chamai* on the ground + *leōn* lion — more at **HUMBLE**] (14c) **1** : any of a family (Chamaeleontidae) of chiefly arboreal Old World lizards with prehensile tail, independently movable eyeballs, and unusual ability to change the color of the skin **2 a** : a person given to often expedient or facile change in ideas or character **b** : one that is subject to quick or frequent change esp. in appearance **3** : AMERICAN CHAMELEON — **cha-me-le-on-ic** \-mē-lē-ˈā-nɪk\ *adj* — **cha-me-leon-like** \-lɪk\ *adj*

cham-fer \ˈchām(p)-fər, ˈchām-pər\ *vi* **cham-fered**; **cham-fer-ing** \-f(ə-)rɪŋ-, -p(ə-)rɪŋ\ [back-formation fr. *chamfering*, alter. of MF *chanfrein*, fr. pp. of *chanfreindre* to bevel, fr. *chant* edge (fr. L *canthus* iron tire) + *freindre* to break, fr. L *frangere* — more at **CANT**, **BREAK**] (ca. 1573) **1** : to cut a furrow in (as a column) : GROOVE **2** : to make a chamfer on ; BEVEL

chamfer *n* (ca. 1847) : a beveled edge

cham-fron \ˈchām-frən, ˈchām-\ *n* [ME *shamfron*, fr. MF *chanfrein*] (15c) : the headpiece of a horse's bard

cham-ois \ˈshā-mē-, sense 1 also sham-ˈwā\ *n*, pl **cham-ois** also **cham-oix** \sense 1 ˈshā-mē(z) or sham-ˈwā(z)\, senses 2 & 3 ˈshā-mēz\ [MF, fr. LL *camox*] (1560) **1** : a small goatlike antelope (*Rupicapra rupicapra*) of mountainous regions from southern Europe to the Caucasus **2** also **cham-my** or **sham-my** \ˈshā-mē\ : a soft plant leather prepared from the skin of the chamois or from sheepskin **3** : a cotton fabric made in imitation of chamois leather

cham-o-mile \ˈkɑ-mə-,mil-, -mēl\ *n* [ME *camemille*, fr. ML *camomilla*, modif. of L *chamaemelon*, fr. Gk *chamaimelon*, fr. *chamai* + *mēlon* apple] (13c) **1** : a composite herb (*Chamaemelum nobile* syn. *Anthemis nobilis*) of Europe and No. Africa with strong-scented foliage and flower heads that contain a bitter medicinal substance **2** : any of several composite plants (genera *Matricaria* and *Anthemis*) related to chamomile; esp : a Eurasian herb (*M. recutita* syn. *M. chamomilla*) naturalized in No. America

champ \ˈchāmp, ˈchāmp, ˈchōmp\ *vb* [perh. imit.] *vt* (14c) **1** : CHOMP **2** : MASH, TRAMPLE ~ *vi* **1** : to make biting or gnashing movements **2** : to show impatience of delay or restraint — usu. used in the phrase *champing at the bit* (he was ~ing at the bit to begin)

champ \ˈchāmp\ *n* (1868) : CHAMPION

cham-pac or **cham-pak** \ˈchām-,pak, ˈchəm-(j)ˌpək\ *n* [Hindi & Skt: Hindi *campak*, fr. Skt *campaka*] (ca. 1770) : an Asian tree (*Michelia champaca*) of the magnolia family with yellow flowers

cham-pagne \shām-ˈpān\ *n* [F, fr. *Champagne*, France] (1664) **1** : a white sparkling wine made in the old province of Champagne, France; also : a similar wine made elsewhere **2** : a pale orange yellow to light grayish yellowish brown

cham-paign \shām-ˈpān\ *n* [ME *champaine*, fr. MF *champagne*, fr. LL *campania* — more at **CAMPAIGN**] (15c) **1** : an expanse of level open country : PLAIN **2** *archaic* : BATTLEFIELD — **champaign** *adj*

cham-pers \ˈshām-pəz\ *n* pl but *sing* in *constr* [by alter.] (1955) *Brit* : CHAMPAGNE **1**

cham-per-ty \ˈchām-pər-tē\ *n* [ME *champartie*, fr. MF *champart* field rent, fr. *champ* field (fr. L *campus*) + *part* portion — more at **PART**] (15c) : a proceeding by which a person not a party in a suit bargains to aid in or carry on its prosecution or defense in consideration of a share of the matter in suit — **cham-per-tous** \-pər-təʊ\ *adj*

cham-pi-ignon \ˌ(ʃ)shām-pē-ˈnyōn, -(j)shām-, -ˈnyō\; sham-ˈpin-yən, cham-\ *n* [F, fr. MF, alter. of *champigneul*, ultim. fr. LL *campania*] (1670) : an edible fungus; esp : MEADOW MUSHROOM

cham-pi-on \ˈchām-pi-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. ML *campion-*, *campio*, of WGmc origin; akin to OE *cempa* warrior] (13c) **1** : WARRIOR, FIGHTER **2** : a militant advocate or defender (a ~ of civil rights) **3** : one that does battle for another's rights or honor <God will raise me up a ~



chamomile

Sir Walter Scott) **4** : a winner of first prize or first place in competition; also : one who shows marked superiority (a ~ at selling)

champion *vt* (1605) **1** *archaic* : CHALLENGE, DEFY **2** : to protect or fight for as a champion **3** : to act as militant supporter of ; UPHOLD ADVOCATE (always ~s the cause of the underdog) *syn* see **SUPPORT**

cham-pi-on-ship \-ˌʃɪp\ *n* (1825) **1** : designation as champion **2** : the act of championing : DEFENSE (his ~ of freedom of speech) **3** : a contest held to determine a champion

cham-ple-vé \ˌʃhāpl(-ə)-ˈvā\ *adj* [F] (1856) : of, relating to, or being a style of enamel decoration in which the enamel is applied and fired in cells depressed (as by incising) into a metal background — compare CLOISONNÉ — **champlévé** *n*

chance \ˈtʃɑn(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *cadentia* fall, fr. L *cadent*, *cadens*, prp. of *cadere* to fall; perh. akin to Skt *sad-* to fall off] (14c) **1 a** : something that happens unpredictably without discernible human intention or observable cause **b** : the assumed impersonal purposeless determiner of unaccountable happenings : LUCK **c** : the fortuitous or incalculable element in existence : CONTINGENCY **2** : a situation favoring some purpose : OPPORTUNITY (needed a ~ to relax) **3** : a fielding opportunity in baseball **4 a** : the possibility of a particular outcome in an uncertain situation; also : the degree of likelihood of such an outcome (a small ~ of success) **b** pl : the more likely indications (~s are he's already gone) **5 a** : RISK (not taking any ~s) **b** : a raffle ticket — **chance** *adj* — **by chance** : in the haphazard course of events (they met *by chance*)

chance *vb* **chanced**; **chanc-ing** *vi* (14c) **1 a** : to take place or come about by chance : HAPPEN **b** : to be found by chance **c** : to have the good or bad luck (we *chanced* to meet) **2** : to come or light by chance ~ *vt* **1** : to leave the outcome of to chance **2** : to accept the hazard of : RISK — **chance one's arm** *Brit* : to take a risk

chance-ful \ˈtʃɑn(t)s-fəl\ *adj* (1594) **1** *archaic* : CASUAL **2** : EVENTFUL

chan-cel \ˈtʃɑn(t)-səl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *cancellus* lattice, fr. L *cancelli*; fr. the latticework enclosing it — more at **CANCEL**] (14c) : the part of a church containing the altar and seats for the clergy and choir

chan-cel-ler-y or **chan-cel-lory** \ˈtʃɑn(t)-s(ə)-l(ə)-rē-, -səl-rē\ *n*, pl -*ler-ies* or -*lor-ies* (14c) **1 a** : the position, court, or department of a chancellor **b** : the building or room where a chancellor has his office **2** : the office of secretary of the court of a person high in authority **3** : the office or staff of an embassy or consulate

chan-cel-lor \ˈtʃɑn(t)-s(ə)-l(ə)r\ *n* [ME *chanceler*, fr. OF *chancelier*, fr. LL *cancellarius* doorkeeper, secretary, fr. *cancellus*] (14c) **1 a** : the secretary of a nobleman, prince, or king **b** : the lord chancellor of Great Britain *c* *Brit* : the chief secretary of an embassy **d** : a Roman Catholic priest heading the office in which diocesan business is transacted and recorded **2 a** : the titular head of a British university **b** (1) : a university president (2) : the chief executive officer in some state systems of higher education **3 a** : a lay legal officer or adviser of an Anglican diocese **b** : a judge in a court of chancery or equity in various states of the U.S. **4** : the chief minister of state in some European countries — **chan-cel-lor-ship** \-ˌʃɪp\ *n*

chancellor of the exchequer often *cap* C&E (1672) : a member of the British cabinet in charge of the public income and expenditure

chance-med-ley \ˈtʃɑn(t)s-ˈmed-lē\ *n* [AF *chance medlée* mingled chance] (15c) **1** : accidental homicide not entirely without fault of the killer but without evil intent **2** : haphazard action : CONFUSION

chan-cery \ˈtʃɑn(t)-sə-rē-, ˈtʃɑn(t)-s-rē\ *n*, pl -*cer-ies* [ME *chancerie*, alter. of *chancellerie* chancellery, fr. OF, fr. *chancelier*] (14c) **1 a** *cap* : a high court of equity in England and Wales with common-law functions and jurisdiction over causes in equity **b** : a court of equity in the American judicial system **c** : the principles and practice of judicial equity **2** : a record office for public archives or those of ecclesiastical, legal, or diplomatic proceedings **3 a** : a chancellor's court or office or the building in which it is located **b** : the office in which the business of a Roman Catholic diocese is transacted and recorded **c** : the office of an embassy : CHANCELLERY **3** — **in chancery** **1** : in litigation in a court of chancery; also : under the superintendency of the lord chancellor (a ward *in chancery*) **2** : in a hopeless predicament

chan-cre \ˈʃɑn-kər\ *n* [F, fr. L *cancer*] (ca. 1605) : a primary sore or ulcer at the site of entry of a pathogen (as in tularemia); esp : the initial lesion of syphilis — **chan-crous** \-k(ə)-ˈrʌs\ *adj*

chan-croid \ˈʃɑn-krɔɪd\ *n* (1861) : a venereal disease caused by a hemophilic bacterium (*Hemophilus ducreyi*) and characterized by chancres unlike those of syphilis in lacking firm indurated margins — called also *soft chancre* — **chan-croi-dal** \ˈʃɑn-krɔɪ-dəl\ *adj*

chancy \ˈtʃɑn(t)-sē\ *adj* **chanc-i-er**; **est** (1513) **1** *Scot* : bringing good luck : AUSPICIOUS **2** : uncertain in outcome or prospect : RISKY **3** : occurring by chance : HAPHAZARD — **chanc-i-ness** *n*

chan-de-lier \ˈʃɑn-də-ˈlɪr\ *n* [F, lit., candlestick, modif. of L *candelabrum*] (1736) : a branched often ornate lighting fixture suspended from a ceiling — **chan-de-liered** \-ˈlɪrd\ *adj*

chan-delle \ʃɑn-ˈdel, shā-\ *n* [F, lit., candle] (1918) : an abrupt climbing turn of an airplane in which the momentum of the plane is used to attain a higher rate of climb — **chandelle** *vi*

chan-dler \ˈtʃɑn(d)-lər\ *n* [ME *chandeler*, fr. MF *chandelier*, fr. OF, fr. *chandelle* candle, fr. L *candela*] (14c) **1** : a maker or seller of tallow or wax candles and usu. soap **2** : a retail dealer in provisions and supplies or equipment of a specified kind (a yacht ~)

chan-dlery \-l(ə)-rē\ *n*, pl -*dl-er-ies* (15c) **1** : a place where candles are kept **2** : the business of a Chandler **3** : the commodities sold by a Chandler

change \ˈtʃɑŋj\ *vb* **changed**; **chang-ing** [ME, fr. OF *changier*, fr. L *ambiare* to exchange, prob. of Celt origin; akin to OIr *camm* crooked] *vt* (13c) **1 a** : to make different in some particular : ALTER (never bothered to ~ the will) **b** : to make radically different : TRANSFORM (can't ~ human nature) **c** : to give a different position, course, or direction to **2 a** : to replace with another (let's ~ the subject) **b** : to make a shift from one to another : SWITCH (always ~s sides in an argument) **c** : to exchange for an equivalent sum or comparable item **d** : to undergo a modification of (foliage *changing* color) **e** : to put fresh clothes or covering on (~ a bed) ~ *vi* **1** : to become different (her mood ~s every hour) **2** of the moon : to pass from one phase to another **3** : to shift one's means of conveyance : TRANSFER (on the bus trip he had to ~ twice) **4** of the voice : to shift to lower register : BREAK **5** : to undergo transformation, transition, or substitution

3 slang ; MARIJUANA 2 — herb-like

herb n, pl -ia \-ē-ə\ (1776) 1 : a

herbaceous vegetation (as grass) esp.

herb + ISV -icide\ (1899) : an agent

herbivorous n [NL Herbivora, group of mammals,

herb + ISV -ivorous\ (1899) : an agent

Hereford \hər-ˈfɔrd sometimes ˈhɛr-ə-ˈdɔrd\ n [Hereford former county in

here-in \hɪr-ɪn\ adv (bef. 12c) : in this

here-in-above \hɪr-ɪn-ə-ˈboʊ\ adv (ca. 1812) : at a prior point in this

here-in-be-fore \hɪr-ɪn-bi-ˈfɔr\ -ˈfɔr\ adv (1687) : in the preceding

here-in-below \hɪr-ɪn-bi-ˈloʊ\ adv (1946) : at a subsequent point in this writing

here-of \hɪr-əv, -əv\ adv (bef. 12c) : of this

here-on \ˈhɪr-ən, -ən\ adv (12c) : on this

Here-ro \hɛr-ˈrɔ, -rɔ\ n, pl Hereros or Hereros (1880) : a

here-si-arch \hɛr-ˈrɛ-zə-ˈɑrk, -hɛr-ə-sɛ-ˈɑrk\ n [LL haeresiarcha, fr. LGk

here-si-ty \hɛr-ˈsɪ-ti\ n, pl -sies [ME heresie, fr. OF, fr. LL haeresis, fr.

here-tic \hɛr-ˈtɪk\ n (14c) 1 : a dissenter from established church

here-to \hɪr-ˈtu\ adv (12c) : to this writing or document

here-to-fore \hɪr-ˈtɔ-ˈfɔr, -ˈfɔr, -hɪr-ˈtɔ-ˈv\ adv (13c) : up to this time

here-un-der \hɪr-ˈən-dər\ adv (15c) : under or in accordance with this

here-un-to \hɪr-ˈən-tu, -tū, -hɪr-ˈən-tū\ adv (1509) : to this

here-up-on \hɪr-ˈə-pən, -pən, -hɪr-ˈə-ˈpən\ adv (12c) : on this ; immedi-

here-with \hɪr-ˈwɪθ, -wɪθ\ adv (bef. 12c) 1 : with this communica-

(trapped inside the ~ military machine — Jack Newfield) c ; RE-

her-met-i-cism \-ˈme-tə-ˈsɪ-zəm\ n, often cap (1897) : HERMETISM

her-mi-tage \hɪr-ˈmi-təʒ\ n, often cap (1897) 1 a : a system of

her-mi-tian matrix \er-ˈmɛ-shən-, -hɪr-ˈmi-shən-\ n [Charles Hermite

her-n \hɛrn, ˈhɔrn\ dial var of HERON

her-nia \hɪr-ˈne-ə\ n, pl -nias or -ni-ae \-nɛ-ē, -nɛ-ə-\ [L — more at

hero \hɪr-ˈo, -o\ n, pl heroes [L heros, fr. Gk hērōs] (14c) 1

hero-ic \hɪ-ˈrɔ-ɪk also her-ˈɔ- or hɛ-ˈrɔ- also her-ˈrɔ-ɪ-ˈkəl\ adj

heroi-com-ic \hɪ-ˈrɔ-ɪ-ˈkə-mɪk\ or her-ˈrɔ-ɪ-ˈkə-mɪ-ˈkəl\ adj

hero-ic couplet n (1889) : a rhyming couplet in iambic pentameter

hero-ic stanza n (ca. 1922) : a rhymed quatrain in heroic verse with a

hero-ic verse n (1586) 1 : dactylic hexameter esp. of epic verse of

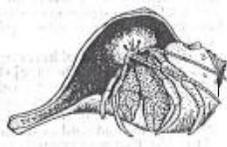
hero-in \hɛr-ə-wən\ n [L heroina, fr. Gk hērōinē, fem. of hērōs]

hero-in-ism \hɛr-ə-wɪ-zəm also hɪr-ˈə- (1717) 1 : heroic conduct esp.

her-on \hɛr-ən\ n, pl herons also heron [ME heiron, fr. MF hairon,

her-on-ry \-ən-rɪ\ n, pl -ries (1616) : a heron rookery

hero-worship v (1884) : to feel or express hero worship for — hero-



hermit crab

about kitten, F table further ash ace mop, mar

out chin bel bay any leg hit ice job

sing law law any th thin the foot foot

yet vision k, p, c, æ, œ, ɛ, ɛ, ɛ See Guide to Pronunciation

ocal or regional variations of a lan- of knowledge — called also *dialect* er n

n (1895) : LINGUIST 2
sing in constr (ca. 1847) : the study s, nature, structure, and modifica-

LL *linimentum*, fr. L *linere* to smear r semiliquid preparation that is ap- counterirritant

ial that lines or that is used to line (as a garment) 2 : the act or pro- lining

akin to ON *hlekk* chain; akin to -ing structure: as a (1) : a single ic of the standardized divisions of a (20.1 centimeters) long and serves NK c : BOND 3c d : an intermedi- ce or motion; esp : a short connect- end e : the fusible member of an ogous to a link of chain: as a : a : connecting element or factor (ancer) e : a unit in a communica- ed to an element (as an index term) permit connection with other simi-

by or as if by a link ~ vi : to be- -synchrony — link-er n
is candle, alight, of L *lychnus*, fr. Gk — more at LIGHT (1526) : a torch y through the streets
t : to skip smartly along in a manner or style of being united: as adicals are linked in a molecule b of being linked; esp : the relation- ousness that causes them to be DEL'S LAW 2 3 : a system of links; h are joined together and more o links fixed and by means of which their point paths may be traced 4

inked genes at different loci on the -endent formerly employed to bear night ed by linkage and esp. genetic link- ed with links (a ~ list) -pression (as a form of *be, become*, h its predicate -LINKBOY 2 Brit : a broadcasting

ncas, pl. of *hline* ridge; akin to OE s esp. along the seashore 2 : GOLF one who plays golf -tablishment of contact : MEETING something that serves as a linking ole resulting from the linking up of (V ~)

13 1 chiefly Scot : WATERFALL 2 -n, -nā; 'li-nē-ā adj [Carolus Lin- llowing the systematic methods of established the system of binomial

flax, fr. L *linum*; fr. its feeding on small brownish Old World finch male has red on the breast and

fly Brit : LINOLEUM -tint made from a design cut into a) : a salt or ester of linoleic acid [Gk *linon* flax + ISV *oleic* (acid)] acid C₁₈H₃₂O₂ found esp. in semi- tial for the nutrition of some ani-

[ISV, irreg. fr. *linoleic*] (1887) : a O₂ found esp. in drying oils (as tion of some animals -n, often attrib [L *linum* flax + -n, a floor covering made by lay- ture of solidified linseed oil with th, and usu. pigments 2 : a mate-

— used for a keyboard-operated ating matrices and produces each al slug (1821) : either of two nocturnal nals (*Prionodon pardicolor* and *P. ed*) to the mongooses, civets, and *ma richardsoni*) of Africa

æd, fr. *lin* flax + *sæd* seed — more ing oil obtained from flaxseed and k, and linoleum [ME *lynys wolsye*] (15c) : a coarse ton

c. *lont* match + *stok* stick] (1575) r sticking into the ground) and a lighted match for firing cannon ft fleecy material made from linen g esp. of fine ravelings and short

fibers of yarn and fabric 2 : a fibrous coat of thick convoluted hairs borne by cotton seeds that yields the cotton staple — linty \lin-tē-ādj
lin-tel \lin-tē-ā n [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *lintharis* threshold, fr. L, constituting a boundary, fr. *limit-* -limus boundary] (14c) : a horizontal architectural member spanning and usu. carrying the load above an opening

linter \lin-tər-ā n (ca. 1889) 1 : a machine for removing linters 2 pl : the fuzz of short fibers that adheres to cottonseed after ginning

lint-white \lint-'hwit-, -wīt n [alter. of ME *lynk-* -whyht, by folk etymology, fr. OE *linetwige*] (1513) : LINNET

lion \li-ōn-ā n, pl lions [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *leo-* -leo, fr. Gk *leōn*] (12c) 1 a or pl lion : a large heavily-built social cat (*Panthera leo* syn. *Leo leo*) of open or rocky areas chiefly of sub-Saharan Africa though once widely distributed throughout Africa and southern Asia that has a tawny body with a tufted tail and a shaggy blackish or dark brown mane in the male b : any of several large wildcats; esp : COUGAR c cap : LEO 2 a : a person felt to resemble a lion (as in courage or ferocity) b : a person of outstanding interest or importance 3 cap [Lions club] : a member of a major national and international service club — lion-like \li-'lik-ādj

lion-ess \li-'ə-nēs-ā n (14c) : a female lion lion-fish \li-'ə-nē-'fīsh-ā n (ca. 1907) : any of several scorpion fishes (genus *Pterois*) of the Indian Ocean and the tropical Pacific that are brilliantly striped and barred with elongated fins and venomous dorsal spines

lion-heart-ed \li-'ə-nē-'hārt-'təd-ādj (1708) : COURAGEOUS, BRAVE

lion-ise Brit var of LIONIZE

lion-ize \li-'ə-nīz-ā w-īz-ēd; -īz-īng (1809) 1 : to treat as an object of great interest or importance 2 Brit : to show the sights of a place to — lion-i-za-tion \li-'ə-nē-'zā-'shən-ā n — lion-iz-er \li-'ə-nī-'zər-ā n

lion's share n (1790) : the largest portion (received the lion's share of the research money) lip \līp-ā n [ME, fr. OE *lippa*; akin to OHG *luff* lip and prob. to L *labium, labrum* lip] (bef. 12c) 1 : either of two fleshy folds that surround the mouth in humans and many other vertebrates and are the organs of human speech; also : the red or pinkish margin of the human lip 2 slang : BACK TALK 3 a : a fleshy edge or margin (as of a wound) b : LABIUM c : LABELLUM 1 d : a limb of a labiate corolla 4 a : the edge of a hollow vessel or cavity b : a projecting edge: as (1) : the beveled upper edge of the mouth of an organ flue pipe (2) : the sharp cutting edge on the end of a tool (as an auger) (3) : a short spout (as on a pitcher) 5 : EMBOUCHURE — lip-less \lī-'ləs-ādj — lip-like \lī-'lik-ādj

lip-adj (1558) 1 : INSINCERE (~ praise) 2 : produced with the participation of the lips : LABIAL (~ consonants)

lip w lip-ed; lip-ping (1604) 1 : to touch with the lips; esp : KISS 2 : UTTER 3 : to lap against; LICK 4 : to hit (a putt) so that the ball hits the edge of the cup but fails to drop in

lip- or lipo- comb form [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *lipos* — more at LEAVE] : fat : fatty tissue : fatty [lipid] (lipoprotein)

li-pā \lī-'pā-, -pā-ā n, pl lipo also lipe \lī-'pā-ā [Serbo-Croatian (nom. pl. *lipe*, gen. pl. *lipā*), lit., linden tree] (1993) — see *kuna* at MONEY table

li-pase \lī-'pās-, -pāz-ā n [ISV] (1897) : an enzyme that hydrolyzes glycerides

lip-id \lī-'pīd-ā also lip-ide \lī-'pīd-ā n [ISV] (1912) : any of various substances that are soluble in nonpolar organic solvents (as chloroform and ether), that with proteins and carbohydrates constitute the principal structural components of living cells, and that include fats, waxes, phosphatides, cerebrosides, and related and derived compounds — lip-id-ic \lī-'pī-'dīk-ādj

Lip-iz-zan \lī-'pīz-'zān-ā or Lip-iz-zan-er \lī-'sā-nər-ā also Lip-pi-zan \lī-'sān-ā or Lip-pi-zan-er \lī-'sā-nər-ā n [G *Lipizzaner, Lippizaner*, fr. *Lipizza, Lippiza*, former site of the Austrian Imperial Stud near Trieste, Italy] (1928) : any of a breed of spirited horses developed from Spanish, Italian, Danish, and Arab stock that are usu. born with a dark coat that lightens to white with age

li-po-gen-e-sis \lī-'pō-'jē-'no-'sēs-ā n [NL] (1882) : the formation of fatty acids from acetyl coenzyme A in the living body li-po-ic acid \lī-'pō-'īk-, -lī-ā n [lip-, lip-ā] (ca. 1951) : any of several microbial growth factors; esp : a crystalline compound C₂H₄O₂S₂ that is essential for the oxidation of alpha-keto acids (as pyruvic acid) in metabolism

li-poid \lī-'pōid-, -lī-ā or li-poi-dal \lī-'pōi-'dāl, -lī-ādj [ISV] (1876) : resembling fat

lipoid n [ISV] (1906) : LIPID

li-pol-y-sis \lī-'pōl-'sīs, -lī-ā n [NL] (ca. 1903) : the hydrolysis of fat — li-pol-ytic \lī-'pōl-'tīk-, -lī-ādj

li-po-ma \lī-'pō-'mā-, -lī-ā n, pl -mas or -ma-ta \lī-'mā-'tā-ā [NL] (1830) : a tumor of fatty tissue — li-po-ma-tous \lī-'pō-'mā-'tās-ādj

li-po-phil-ic \lī-'pō-'fī-'lik-, -lī-ādj (1939) : having an affinity for lipids (as fats) (a ~ metabolite)

li-po-poly-sac-char-ide \lī-'pō-'pōl-'sā-'kā-'rīd-, -lī-ā n (1950) : a large molecule consisting of lipids and sugars joined by chemical bonds

li-po-pro-tein \lī-'pō-'prō-'tēn-, -'prō-'tēn-ā n (1909) : a conjugated protein that is a complex of protein and lipid

li-po-some \lī-'pō-'sōm-, -lī-ā n (1968) : a vesicle composed of one or more concentric phospholipid bilayers and used medically esp. to deliver a drug into the body — li-po-so-mal \lī-'pō-'sō-'māl-, -lī-ādj

li-po-suc-tion \lī-'pō-'sək-'shən-, -lī-ā n (1986) : surgical removal of local fat deposits (as in the thighs) esp. for cosmetic purposes

li-po-tro-pic \lī-'pō-'trō-'pīk-, -lī-, -'trā-ādj [ISV] (1935) : promoting the physiological utilization of fat (~ dietary factors)

li-po-tro-pin \lī-'trō-'pān-ā n (1964) : either of two protein hormones of the pituitary gland that function in the mobilization of fat reserves

lipped \līp-ēd-ādj (14c) : having a lip or lips esp. of a specified kind or number — often used in combination (tight-lipped)

lip-pen \lī-'pən-ā vb [ME *lipnien*] w (12c) chiefly Scot : TRUST, RELY ~ vt, chiefly Scot : ENTRUST

Lippes loop \lī-'pās-, -pēz-ā n [Jack Lippes b1924 Am. physician] (1964) : an S-shaped plastic intrauterine device



1 lintel

lip-ping \lī-'pīng-ā n (1894) 1 : outgrowth of bone in liplike form at a joint margin 2 : a piece of wood set in an archer's bow where a flaw has been cut out 3 : EMBOUCHURE 1

lip-py \lī-'pē-ādj lip-pi-er; -est (ca. 1875) : given to back talk

lip-read \lī-'rēd-ā vb -read \lī-'rēd-, -rēad-īng \lī-'rē-'dīng-ā w (1892) : to understand by lipreading — lip-read-er \lī-'rē-'dər-ā n

lipreading n (1874) : the interpreting of speech by watching the speaker's lip and facial movements without hearing the voice

lip service n (1644) : an avowal of advocacy, adherence, or allegiance expressed in words but not backed by deeds — usu. used with *pay*

lip-stick \līp-'stīk-ā n (1880) : a waxy solid usu. colored cosmetic in stick form for the lips; also : a stick of such cosmetic with its case — lip-sticked-ādj

lip-synch or lip-sync \līp-'sīng-, -sīng-ā w (ca. 1961) : to pretend to sing or say in synchronization with recorded sound ~ vi : to lip-synch something — lip-synch n

li-quate \lī-'kwāt-ā w li-quat-ed; li-quat-īng [L *liquatus*, pp. of *liquare* to make liquid; akin to L *liquere*] (ca. 1859) : to cause (a more fusible substance) to separate out of a combination or mixture by the application of heat (~ lead from its ore) — li-qua-tion \lī-'kwā-'shən-ā n

li-que-fac-tion \lī-'kwā-'fāk-'shən-ā n [ME, fr. LL *liquefactio*-, *liquefactio*, fr. L *liquefacere*, fr. *liquere* to be fluid + *facere* to make — more at DO] (15c) 1 : the process of making or becoming liquid 2 : the state of being liquid

liquefied petroleum gas n (1925) : a compressed gas that consists of flammable hydrocarbons (as propane and butane) and is used esp. as fuel or as raw material for chemical synthesis

li-que-fy also li-quefy \lī-'kwā-'fī-ā vb -fied; -fy-īng [ME *liquefien*, fr. MF *liquefier*, fr. L *liquefacere*] w (15c) : to reduce to a liquid state ~ vi : to become liquid — li-que-fier \lī-'fī-'ər-ā n

li-ques-cent \lī-'kwē-'sēt-ādj [L *liquefiscens, liquescens*, prp. of *liquefere* to become fluid, incho. of *liquere*] (ca. 1727) : being or tending to become liquid : MELTING

li-queur \lī-'kər-, -kūr-, -kyūr-ā n [F, fr. OF *licour* liquid — more at LIQUOR] (1729) : a usu. sweetened alcoholic liquor (as brandy) flavored with fruit, spices, nuts, herbs, or seeds

li-queid \lī-'kwāid-ādj [ME, fr. MF *liqueid*, fr. L *liquidus*, fr. *liquere* to be fluid; akin to L *lixa* water, *lye*, and *perch*. to Olf *fluch damp*] (14c) 1 : flowing freely like water 2 : having the properties of a liquid : being neither solid nor gaseous 3 a : shining and clear (large ~ eyes) b : being musical and free of harshness in sound c : smooth and unconstrained in movement d : articulated without friction and capable of being prolonged like a vowel (a ~ consonant) 4 : consisting of or capable of ready conversion into cash (~ assets) — li-queid-ity \lī-'kwī-'dē-'tē-ā n — li-queid-ly \lī-'kwāid-'lē-ādj — li-queid-ness n

li-queid n (1530) 1 : a liquid consonant 2 : a fluid (as water) that has no independent shape but has a definite volume and does not expand indefinitely and that is only slightly compressible

li-queid-am-bar \lī-'kwā-'dām-'bər-ā n [NL, fr. L *liquidus* + ML *ambar, ambrā* amber] (ca. 1577) 1 : any of a genus (*Liquidambar*) of trees (as the sweet gum) of the witch-hazel family with monococious flowers and a spiny globose fruit composed of many woody capsules each having two carpels 2 : STORAX 1b

li-que-ate \lī-'kwā-'dāt-ā w -dat-ed; -dat-īng [LL *liquidatus*, pp. of *liquidare* to melt, fr. L *liquidus*] 1 a (1) : to determine by agreement or by litigation the precise amount of (indebtedness, damages, or accounts) (2) : to determine the liabilities and apportion assets toward discharging the indebtedness of b : to settle (a debt) by payment or other settlement 2 *archaic* : to make clear 3 : to do away with 4 : to convert (assets) into cash ~ vi 1 : to liquidate debts, damages, or accounts 2 : to determine liabilities and apportion assets toward discharging indebtedness — li-que-ate-ment \lī-'kwā-'dā-'shən-ā n

li-que-da-tor \lī-'kwā-'dā-'tər-ā n (ca. 1828) : one that liquidates; esp : an individual appointed by law to liquidate assets

li-queid crystal n (1891) : an organic liquid whose physical properties resemble those of a crystal in the formation of loosely ordered molecular arrays similar to a regular crystalline lattice and the anisotropic refraction of light

li-queid crystal display n (1968) : LCD

li-queid-ize \lī-'kwā-'dīz-ā w -ized; -īz-īng (1837) : to cause to be liquid

li-queid measure n (ca. 1855) : a unit or series of units for measuring liquid capacity — see METRIC SYSTEM table, WEIGHT table

li-queur \lī-'kər-ā n [ME *licour*, fr. OF, fr. L *liquor*, fr. *liquere*] (13c) : a liquid substance: as a : a usu. distilled rather than fermented alcoholic beverage b : a watery solution of a drug c : BATH 2b(1)

li-queur vb li-queured; li-queur-ing \lī-'k(ə-'rīng-ā w (1502) 1 : to dress (as leather) with oil or grease 2 : to make drunk with alcoholic liquor — usu. used with *up* ~ vi : to drink alcoholic liquor esp. to excess — usu. used with *up*

li-que-ri-ce chiefly Brit var of LICORICE

li-ra \lī-'rā-, -rē-'rā-ā n, pl li-re \lī-'ē-(.)-'rā-ā also li-ras [It, fr. L *libra*, a unit of weight] (1617) — see MONEY table

li-ra n, pl li-ras [Turk, fr. It] (1871) — see MONEY table

li-ra n, pl li-roth or li-rot \lī-'rōt-, -rōth-ā [NHEB, fr. It] (ca. 1946) : the former Israeli pound

li-ra n, pl li-ri \lī-'(.)-'rē-ā [Maltese, fr. It] (ca. 1985) — see MONEY table

li-ri-pipe \lī-'rī-'pīp-ā n [ML *liripipum*] (1614) : a pendent part of a tippet; also : TIPPET, SCARF

lisente pl of SENTE

lisle \lī-'s(ə)-ā n, often attrib [Lisle Lille, France] (1851) : a smooth tightly twisted thread usu. made of long-staple cotton

lisp \līsp-ā vb [ME, fr. OE *wlyspian*; akin to OHG *lispēn* to lisp] w (bef. 12c) 1 : to pronounce the sibilants /s/ and /z/ imperfectly esp. by turning them into /ʃ/ and /ʒ/ 2 : to speak falteringly, child-

\ə' abut \ə' kitten, F table \ər' further \ə' ash \ā' see \ā' mop, mar \ā' out \ch' chin \e' bet \ē' easy \g' go \h' hit \l' ice \j' job \j' sing \d' go \d' law \d' boy \th' thin \th' the \ū' loot \ū' foot \y' yet \z' vision \ā, k, ŋ, ce, ē, ue, ū, see Guide to Pronunciation