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digital data service

(GPS) in which error corrections are transmitted to users based on measurements of GPS signals by one or more reference receivers situated at known locations. Abbreviated DGPS. { ,dif-ə 'ren-chəl j'elpe'es }

differentially coherent phase-shift keying See differential phase-shift keying. { ,dif-ə'ren-chəl kə'hir-ənt 'fāz ,shift ,kē-ŋ }

differential modulation [COMMUN] Modulation in which the choice of the significant condition for any signal element is dependent on the choice for the previous signal element. { ,dif-ə'ren-chəl ,mäj-ə'lä-shən }

differential operational amplifier [ELECTR] An amplifier that has two input terminals, used with additional circuit elements to perform mathematical functions on the difference in voltage between the two input signals. { ,dif-ə'ren-chəl äp-ə'rä-shən-əl 'am-plä,fī-ər }

differential phase-shift keying [COMMUN] Form of phase-shift keying in which the reference phase for a given keying interval is the phase of the signal during the preceding keying interval. Also known as differentially coherent phase-shift keying. { ,dif-ə'ren-chəl 'fāz ,shift ,kē-ŋ }

differential pulse-code modulation [COMMUN] A type of pulse-code modulation in which an analog signal is sampled and the difference between its actual value and its predicted value, based on a previous sample or samples, is quantized; for example, in television transmission, only the differences between the continuous picture elements on the scanning lines are transmitted, enabling the bandwidth of the signal to be reduced. Abbreviated DPCM. { ,dif-ə'ren-chəl 'pəls ,kōd ,mäj-ə'lä-shən }

digicom [COMMUN] A wire communication system that transmits speech signals in the form of corresponding trains of pulses and transmits digital information directly from computers, radar, tape readers, teleprinters, and telemetering equipment. { 'dij-ə,käm }

digit [COMPUT SCI] In a decimal digital computer, the space reserved for storage of one digit of information. { 'dij-ət }

digital [COMPUT SCI] Pertaining to data in the form of digits. { 'dij-əd-əl }

digital audio broadcasting [COMMUN] The radio broadcasting of audio signals encoded in digital form. Abbreviated DAB. { 'dij-əd-əl 'dod-ə-ō 'brəd,käst-ŋ }

digital audio tape [COMPUT SCI] A magnetic tape on which sound is recorded and played back in digital form. Abbreviated DAT. { 'dij-əd-əl 'dod-ə-ō ,tāp }

digital camera [ELECTR] A television camera that breaks up a picture into a fixed number of pixels and converts the light intensity (or the intensities of each of the primary colors) in each pixel to one of a finite set of numbers. { 'dij-əd-əl 'kam-rə }

digital channel [COMMUN] A transmission path that carries only digital signals. { 'dij-əd-əl 'chan-əl }

digital circuit [ELECTR] A circuit designed to respond at input voltages at one of a finite number of levels and, similarly, to produce output voltages at one of a finite number of levels. { 'dij-əd-əl 'sər-kət }

digital circuit multiplication equipment [COMMUN] Equipment that uses digital compression techniques to increase the capacity of digital satellite and cable links carrying voice, facsimile, and voice-frequency modem traffic. { ,dij-əd-əl ,sər-kət ,mäl-tə-plə'kä-shən i,kwip-mənt }

digital communications [COMMUN] System of telecommunications employing a nominally discontinuous signal that changes in frequency, amplitude, time, or polarity. { 'dij-əd-əl kə ,myü-nə'kä-shənz }

digital comparator [ELECTR] A comparator circuit operating on input signals at discrete levels. Also known as discrete comparator. { 'dij-əd-əl kəm'par-əd-ər }

digital computer [COMPUT SCI] A computer operating on discrete data by performing arithmetic and logic processes on these data. { 'dij-əd-əl kəm'pyüd-ər }

digital control [CONT SYS] The use of digital or discrete technology to maintain conditions in operating systems as close as possible to desired values despite changes in the operating environment. { 'dij-əd-əl kən'tröl }

digital converter [ELECTR] A device that converts voltages to digital form; examples include analog-to-digital converters, pulse-code modulators, encoders, and quantizing encoders. { 'dij-əd-əl kən'vərd-ər }

digital counter [ELECTR] A discrete-state device (one with only a finite number of output conditions) that responds by advancing to its next output condition. { 'dij-əd-əl 'kaünt-ər }

digital data [COMPUT SCI] Data that are electromagnetically stored in the form of discrete digits. { 'dij-əd-əl 'dad-ə }

Digital Data Broadcast System [NAV] A system that will provide information aiding air-traffic control; digital data to aircraft over vortac channels will carry information on the geographic location, elevation, magnetic variation, and related data of the vortac station being received. Abbreviated DDBS. { ,dij-əd-əl 'dad-ə 'brəd,käst ,sis-təm }

digital data modulation system [COMMUN] A digital communications system in which the information source consists of a finite number of discrete messages which are coded into a sequence of waveforms or symbols, each one selected from a specified and finite set. { 'dij-əd-əl 'dad-ə ,mäj-ə'lä-shən ,sis-təm }

digital data recorder [COMPUT SCI] Electronic device that converts continuous electrical analog signals into number (digital) values and records these values onto a data log via a high-speed typewriter. { 'dij-əd-əl 'dad-ə ri,kórd-ər }

digital data service [COMMUN] A telephone communication system developed specifically

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(phase shifts) in the transmission line to represent each of the four dibit combinations. *See also* phase-shift keying.

dichotomizing search *See* binary search.

DIF *See* data interchange format.

difference The amount by which two values differ. In arithmetic, the difference is the result of subtracting one number from another. In electronics, differences in physical elements, such as waveforms or voltages, are used in the operation of circuits, amplifiers, multiplexers, communications equipment, and so on.

In database management, an operator in the relational algebra used in sorting records (tuples). For example, given two relations (tables), A and B, that are union-compatible (contain the same number of fields, with corresponding fields containing the same types of values),

DIFFERENCE A, B

builds a third relation containing all those records that appear in A but not in B. *Compare* intersect, union.

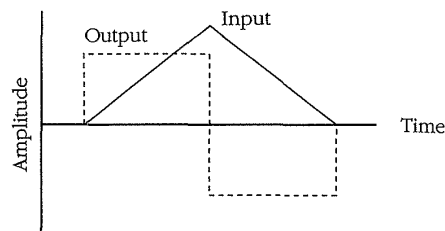
Difference Engine An early computerlike mechanical device designed by British mathematician and scientist Charles Babbage in the early 1820s. Although never completed by Babbage, the Difference Engine was intended to be a machine with a 20-decimal capacity capable of solving mathematical problems. The concept of the Difference Engine was enhanced by Babbage in the 1830s in the design of his more famous Analytical Engine, a mechanical precursor of the electronic computer. Babbage, incidentally, was also the inventor of the speedometer and the cowcatcher. *See also* Analytical Engine.

differential In electronics, a reference to a type of circuit that makes use of the difference between two signals rather than the difference between one signal and some reference voltage.

differential phase-shift keying *See* phase-shift keying.

differentiator A circuit whose output is the differential (first derivative) of the input signal. The differential measures how fast a value is changing, so the output of a differentiator is proportional to the

instantaneous rate of change of the input signal, as shown in the illustration. *Compare* integrator.



Differentiator.

An example of the action of a differentiator circuit.

digit One of the characters used to indicate a whole number (unit) in a numbering system. In any numbering system, the number of possible digits is equal to the base, or radix, used. For example, the decimal (base-10) system has 10 digits, 0 through 9; the binary (base-2) system has two digits, 0 and 1; and the hexadecimal (base-16) system has 16 digits, 0 through 9 and A through F.

digital Related to digits or the way they are represented. In computing, *digital* is virtually synonymous with *binary* because the computers familiar to most people process information coded as combinations of binary digits (bits). One bit can represent at most two values; 2 bits, four values; 8 bits, 256 values; and so on. Values that fall between two numbers are represented as either the lower or the higher of the two. Because digital representation represents a value as a coded number, the range of values represented can be very wide, although the number of possible values is limited by the number of bits used. *Compare* analog; *see also* digital-to-analog converter.

digital audio tape Abbreviated DAT. A magnetic-tape storage medium for recording digitally encoded audio information.

digital communications Exchange of communications in which all information is transmitted in binary-encoded (digital) form.

digital computer The type of electronic device considered a computer by most people. A digital computer is one in which operations are based on two or more discrete states. Binary digital com-

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Michael Agnes
EDITOR IN CHIEF

David B. Guralnik
EDITOR IN CHIEF 1951–1985



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diga-my (dig'ə mē) *n.* [LL & Gr *digamia*; see DI-¹ & -GAMY] a second legal marriage; marriage after the death or divorce of the first spouse —**dig'a-mous** *adj.*

di-gas-tric (di gas'trik) *adj.* [ModL *digestricus* < Gr *di-*, two + *gaster*, belly; see GASTRO-] designating or of a muscle that bellies out from both sides of its tendon, esp. such a muscle in the neck that helps to lower the jaw and indirectly moves the tongue

di-gen-esis (di jen'e sis) *n.* [ModL: see DI-¹ & GENESIS] *Biol.* successive reproduction by two processes, sexual in one generation and asexual in the next —**di-gen-et-ic** (di jə net'ik) *adj.*

di-gest (di'jest; for *v.* di jest', di-) *n.* [ME < L *digesta* (in LL, a collection of writings), orig. pl. of *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, to separate, explain < *di-*, apart + *gerere*, to bear, carry] 1 a condensed but comprehensive account of a body of information; summary or synopsis, as of scientific, legal, or literary material 2 a book, periodical, etc. consisting chiefly of such summaries or synopses or of articles condensed from other publications 3 [D-] [often pl.] *Rom. Law* the Pandects of the Emperor Justinian —**vt.** [ME *digesten* < L *digestus*; see the *n.*] 1 *a)* to arrange or classify systematically, usually in condensed form *b)* to condense (a piece of writing) by briefly summarizing its contents 2 to change (food), esp. in the mouth, stomach, and intestines by the action of gastric and intestinal juices, enzymes, and bacteria, into a form that can be absorbed by the body 3 to aid the digestion of (food) 4 to think over and absorb 5 to soften, disintegrate, etc. by the use of heat, usually together with water or other liquid —**vi.** 1 to be digested 2 to digest food —**SYN.** ABRIDGMENT

di-gester (di jes'tər, di-) *n.* 1 a person who makes a digest 2 a heavy metal container in which substances are heated or cooked to soften them or extract soluble elements from them 3 AUTOCLAVE

di-gest-ible (-tə bəl) *adj.* [ME < OFr < LL *digestibilis*] that can be digested —**di-gest-ibil-ity** *n.* —**di-gest-i-bly** *adv.*

di-ges-tif (dē zhes tēf') *n.* [Fr.] a digestive aid; esp., an after-dinner drink, as brandy

di-ges-tion (di jes'tchən, di-) *n.* [ME *digestioun* < OFr *digestion* < L *digestio*] 1 the act or process of digesting food 2 the ability to digest food 3 the absorption of ideas 4 decomposition of sewage by bacteria

di-ges-tive (-tiv) *adj.* [ME & OFr *digestif* < L *digestivus*] of, for, or aiding digestion —*n.* any substance or drink that aids digestion —**di-ges-tively** *adv.* —**di-ges'tive-ness** *n.*

digged (digd) *vt., vi.* *archaic pt. & pp.* of DIG²

dig-ger (dig'ər) *n.* 1 a person or thing that digs; specif., any tool or machine for digging 2 [D-] a member of any of several North American Indian peoples of the SW U.S. that dug roots for food: often a disparaging term, esp. in historical contexts 3 DIGGER WASP 4 [D-] [Slang] an Australian or New Zealander, esp. one who is a soldier

digger wasp any of various wasps from several families, that lay eggs on caterpillars, spiders, etc. that they have paralyzed and buried in nests dug in the ground

dig-gings (dig'inz, -inz) *pl. n.* 1 materials dug out 2 [often with *sing. u.*] a place where digging or mining, esp. gold mining, is done 3 [Slang] *a)* place, or locality *b)* one's lodging or quarters

di-ght (dit) *vt.* **di-ght** or **di-ght'ed**, **di-ght'-ing** [ME *dihten* < OE *dihtan*, to arrange, dispose, make < L *dicere*, to say; see DICTATE] [Archaic] 1 to adorn 2 to equip

di-git (di'jit) *n.* [ME < L *digitus*, a finger, toe, inch < IE base **deik-*, to show, point > L *dicere*, to say; see DICTATE] 1 a finger or toe 2 a unit of linear measure equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, based on the breadth of a finger 3 any numeral from 0 to 9: so called because originally counted on the fingers

di-gi-tal (di'ji təl, -itl) *adj.* [ME < L *digitalis*] 1 of, like, or constituting a digit, esp. a finger 2 **having digits** 3 performed with a finger 4 using numbers that are digits to represent all the variables involved in calculation 5 using a row of digits, rather than numbers on a dial, to provide numerical information [a *digital watch*, a *digital thermometer*; cf. ANALOG (sense 4)] 6 *a)* designating or of data, images, sounds, etc. that are stored, transmitted, manipulated, or reproduced by a process using groups of electronic bits represented as 1 or 0 *b)* of or by means of such a process, as one using a digital computer 7 *a)* designating or of a recording technique in which sounds or images are converted into groups of electronic bits and stored on a magnetic or optical medium: the groups of bits are read electronically, as by a laser beam, for reproduction *b)* designating or of a type of radio or TV transmission and reception in which data, sounds, or images are sent or received as groups of electronic bits —*n.* 1 a finger 2 a key played with a finger, as on the piano —**di-gi'tally** *adv.*

digital audio tape an audio cassette tape recorded using digital techniques, resulting in sound that is virtually free of distortion

digital camera a light-sensitive electronic device for capturing images as digital files to be viewed as pictures

***digital computer** a computer for processing data represented by discrete, localized physical signals, as the presence or absence of an electric current: the most commonly used kind of computer: cf. ANALOG COMPUTER

di-gi-tal-in (di'ji təl'in; also, -tā'lis) *n.* [< fol. & -IN²] a poisonous, crystalline glycoside, $C_{30}H_{48}O_{14}$, obtained from the seed of the digitalis

di-gi-talis (di'ji təl'is; also, -tā'lis) *n.* [ModL, foxglove < L *digitalis*, belonging to the finger < *digitus*, a finger, DIGIT: so named (1542) by L. Fuchs (see FUCHSIA), from its thimblelike flowers, after the Ger name *fingerhut*, thimble] 1 any of a genus (*Digitalis*) of plants of the figwort family, with long spikes of thimblelike flowers; foxglove 2 the dried leaves of a common digitalis plant (*Digitalis purpurea*)

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digamy / Dilantin Sodium

that usually has purple flowers 3 a medicine made from these leaves, used as a heart stimulant

***di-gi-tal-ize** (di'ji təl iz', -itl-) *vt.* —**ized**, —**iz'-ing** to treat with sufficient digitalis drugs to achieve the desired therapeutic effect —**di-gi-tal-iz-a-tion** *n.*

di-gi-tate (di'ji tāt') *adj.* [L *digitatus*; see DIGIT] 1 having separate fingers or toes 2 like a digit; fingerlike 3 *Bot.* having fingerlike divisions, as some compound leaves: see LEAF, illus. Also **di-gi-tated** —**di-gi-tate'ly** *adv.* —**di-gi-ta'tion** *n.*

di-giti- (di'ji ti, -tə) [Fr < L *digitus*, DIGIT] combining form of the fingers or toes [*digitigrade*]

di-gi-ti-form (di'ji tē fōrm') *adj.* shaped like a finger

di-gi-ti-grade (-grād') *adj.* [Fr; see DIGIT- & -GRADE] walking on the toes with the heels not touching the ground, as cats, dogs, or horses —*n.* any animal that walks in this manner

di-gi-tize (di'ji tiz') *vt.* —**itized**, —**tiz'-ing** to translate (analog data) into digital data

di-gi-toxin (di'ji tāk'sin) *n.* [DIGIT(TALIS) + TOXIN] a glycoside, $C_{40}H_{64}O_{13}$, extracted from digitalis leaves, like digitalis in physiological action, but more potent

di-glōt (di'glōt') *adj.* [Gr *di-glōttos*, speaking two languages < *di-*, two + *glōtta*, glossa, the tongue; see GLOSS²] bilingual —*n.* a bilingual edition of a book

di-gni-fied (di'gna fid') *adj.* having or showing dignity or stateliness —**di-gni-fied'ly** (-fid'lē, -fid'lē) *adv.*

di-gni-fy (di'gna fi) *vt.* —**fied**, —**fy'-ing** [ME *dignifien* < OFr *dignifier* < ML *dignificare* < L *dignus*, worthy + *-ficare* < *facere*, to make, DO¹] 1 to give dignity to; make worthy of esteem; honor, exalt, or ennoble 2 to make seem worthy or noble, as by giving a high-sounding name to (to *dignify* cowardice by calling it prudence)

di-gni-tary (di'gna ter'ē) *n., pl.* —**tar'-ies** [< L *dignitas*, dignity + -ARY] a person holding a high, dignified position or office —**adj.** of or like a dignitary

di-gni-ty (di'gna tē) *n., pl.* —**ties** [ME & OFr *dignite* < L *dignitas*, worth, merit < *dignus*, worthy < IE base **dek-*, to receive, be fitting > DECOR, DOCTILE] 1 the quality of being worthy of esteem or honor; worthiness 2 high repute; honor 3 the degree of worth, repute, or honor 4 a high position, rank, or title 5 loftiness of appearance or manner; stateliness 6 proper pride and self-respect 7 [Archaic] a dignitary —**SYN.** DECORUM

di-g-ox-in (di'gōks'ən) *n.* a white, crystalline, purified form of digitalis, $C_{40}H_{64}O_{14}$, used to improve the heart's pumping action

di-graph (di'grāf) *n.* [DI-¹ + -GRAPH] a combination of two letters functioning as a unit to represent one sound (Ex.: read, bread, chin, graphic) —**di-graph'ic** *adj.* —**di-graph'i-cally** *adv.*

di-gress (di gres', di-) *vi.* [< L *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, to go apart < *dis-*, apart + *gradi*, to go, step; see GRADE] to turn aside; esp., to depart temporarily from the main subject in talking or writing; ramble —**SYN.** DEVIATE

di-gres-sion (-gresh'ən) *n.* [ME < L *digressio*] an act or instance of digressing; a wandering from the main subject in talking or writing —**di-gres'sional** *adj.*

di-gres-sive (-gres'iv) *adj.* digressing or given to digression —**di-gres'sively** *adv.* —**di-gres'sive-ness** *n.*

di-he-dral (di hē'drəl) *adj.* [< DI-¹ + Gr *hedra*, a seat, base + -AL] 1 having or formed by two intersecting plane faces [a *dihedral angle*] 2 *a)* having wings that form a dihedral angle with each other, as some airplanes *b)* being inclined to each other at a dihedral angle (said of airplane wing pairs) —*n.* 1 a dihedral angle 2 the acute angle, normally upward, between the wings of certain airplanes, designed to improve lateral stability

di-hy-brid (di hi'brid) *n.* [DI-¹ + HYBRID] *Genetics* an offspring of parents differing from one another in two pairs of alleles

Di-jon (dē zhōn') city in EC France: pop. 147,000

Di-jon mustard (dē zhān', dē'zhān') [after prec., where orig. made] a seasoning of mild mustard paste, usually blended with white wine

dik-dik (dik'dik') *n.* [< the Ethiopian native name] any of several very small antelopes (genus *Madoqua*) found in E Africa

dike (dik) *n.* [ME < OE *dīc* & ON *diki*, akin to DITCH, Du *dijk*, Ger *deich* < IE base **dhēigw-*, to pierce, fasten > L *figere*, FIX] 1 [Now Brit. Dial.] *a)* a ditch or watercourse *b)* the bank of earth thrown up in digging a ditch 2 an embankment or dam made to prevent flooding by the sea or by a river 3 a protective barrier or obstacle 4 [Scot.] a low dividing wall of earth or stone 5 [Archaic] a raised causeway 6 *Geol.* igneous rock that solidified as a tabular body in a more or less vertical fissure —**vt.** **diked**, **dik'-ing** 1 to provide, protect, or enclose with a dike or dikes 2 to drain by a ditch

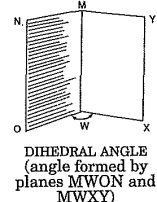
dike² (dik) *n. alt. sp. of DYKE²* —**dik'-ey** *adj.*

dik-tat (dik tāt', dik'tāt') *n.* [Ger] an authoritarian decree, order, or policy

dil. abbrev. [L *dilue*] *Pharmacy* dilute; dissolve

***Di-lan-tin** (di lan'tin, di-) [< *diphenyl(hydant(o)in)* trademark for a drug, $C_{15}H_{11}N_2O_3Na$, used in the treatment of epileptic attacks: in full Dilantin Sodium]

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rep·re·hen·sion (rĕp'ri-hĕn'shən) *n.* The act of rebuking or censuring; reproval.

rep·re·sent (rĕp'ri-zĕnt') *tr.v.* -sent·ed, -sent·ing, -sents.

1. a. To stand for; symbolize: *The bald eagle represents the United States.* **b.** To indicate or communicate by signs or symbols: *Letters of the alphabet represent sounds.* **2. a.** To depict in art; *portray.* **b.** To describe or present in words; set forth. **3.** To present clearly to the mind. **4.** To draw attention to by way of remonstrance or protest: *Our parents represented to us the need for greater caution.* **5.** To describe or put forward (a person or thing) as an embodiment of a specified quality. **6. a.** To serve as the official and authorized delegate or agent for. **b.** To act as a spokesperson for. **7.** To serve as an example of: *The museum had several paintings representing the artist's early style.* **8.** To be the equivalent of. **9. a.** To stage (a play, for example); produce. **b.** To act the part or role of. [Middle English *representen*, from Old French *reprĕsenter*, from Latin *repraesentāre*, to show: *re-* + *praesentāre*, to present; see *PRESENT*.] —**rep'·re·sent'·a·bil'·i·ty** *n.* —**rep'·re·sent'·a·ble** *adj.* —**rep'·re·sent'·er** *n.*

SYNONYMS: represent, delineate, depict, limn, picture, portray. The central meaning shared by these verbs is "to render or present a realistic image or likeness of"; a statue representing a king; cave paintings that delineate horses and hunters; a cartoon depicting a sea monster; the personality of a great leader limned in words; a country landscape pictured in soft colors; a book portraying life in the Middle Ages.

rep·re·sen·ta·tion (rĕp'ri-zĕn-tā'shən, -zən-) *n.* **1.** The act of representing or the state of being represented. **2.** Something that represents. **3. a.** An account or a statement, as of facts, allegations, or arguments. **b.** An expostulation; a protest. **4.** A presentation or production, as of a play. **5.** The state or condition of serving as an official delegate, agent, or spokesperson. **6.** The right or privilege of being represented by delegates having a voice in a legislative body. **7. Law.** A statement of fact made by one party in order to induce another party to enter into a contract.

rep·re·sen·ta·tion·al (rĕp'ri-zĕn-tā'sha-nəl, -zən-) *adj.* Of or relating to representation, especially to realistic graphic representation. —**rep'·re·sen·ta·tion·al·ism** *n.*

rep·re·sen·ta·tive (rĕp'ri-zĕn-tā-tiv) *n.* **Abbr.** rep., Rep. **1.** One that serves as an example or a type for others of the same classification. **2.** One that serves as a delegate or an agent for another. **3. a.** A member of a governmental body, usually legislative, chosen by popular vote. **b.** A member of the U.S. House of Representatives or of the lower house of a state legislature. —**representative** *adj.* **1.** Representing, depicting, or portraying or able to do so. **2.** Authorized to act as an official delegate or agent. **3.** Of, relating to, or characteristic of government by representation. **4.** Like or typical of others of the same class. See Usage Note at **CROSS SECTION**. —**rep'·re·sen·ta·tive·ly** *adv.* —**rep'·re·sen·ta·tive·ness** *n.*

re·press (ri-prĕs') *v.* -pressed, -press·ing, -press·es. —*tr.* **1.** To hold back by an act of volition: *couldn't repress a smirk.* See *SYNONYMS* at **SUPPRESS**. **2.** To put down by force, usually before total control has been lost; quell: *repress a rebellion.* **3. Psychology.** To exclude (painful or unpleasant memories, for example) from the conscious mind. —*intr.* To take repressive action. [Middle English *repressen*, from Latin *reprimere*, to repress: *re-*, re- + *primere*, to press; see *PER-* in Appendix.] —**re·press'·i·bil'·i·ty** *n.* —**re·press'·i·ble** *adj.*

re·press·er (ri-prĕs'ər) *n.* Variant of **REPRESSOR** (sense 1).

re·pres·sion (ri-prĕsh'ən) *n.* **1.** The act of repressing or the state of being repressed. **2. Psychology.** The unconscious exclusion of painful impulses, desires, or fears from the conscious mind. —**re·pres'sion·ist** *adj.*

re·pres·sive (ri-prĕs'iv) *adj.* Causing or inclined to cause repression: *a repressive dictatorship.* —**re·pres'sive·ly** *adv.* —**re·pres'sive·ness** *n.*

re·pres·sor (ri-prĕs'ər) *n.* **1.** Also **re·press·er**. One that represses. **2. Genetics.** A protein that binds to an operator, blocking transcription of an operon and the enzymes for which the operon codes.

re·prieve (ri-prĕv') *tr.v.* -prieved, -prieve·ing, -prieves. **1.** To postpone or cancel the punishment of. **2.** To bring relief to. —**reprieve** *n.* **1. a.** Postponement or cancellation of a punishment. **b.** A warrant for such an action. **2.** Temporary relief, as from danger or pain. [Alteration (influenced by Middle English *repreven*, to contradict, variant of *reproven*, to rebuke; see *REPROVE*) of Middle English *reprien*, probably from Old French *repris*, past participle of *reprĕndre*, to take back, from Latin *reprĕhendere*, to hold back. See *REPREHEND*.] —**re·prieve·a·ble** *adj.*

rep·ri·mand (rĕp'ri-mānd') *tr.v.* -mand·ed, -mand·ing, -mands. To reprove severely, especially in a formal or official way. See *SYNONYMS* at **ADMONISH**. —**reprimand** *n.* A severe, formal, or official rebuke or censure. [French *reprimander*, from *reprimande*, a reprimand, alteration (influenced by *mander*, to order) of obsolete *reprimende*, from Latin *reprimenda* (culpa), (fault) to be repressed, feminine gerundive of *reprimere*, to restrain. See *REPRESS*.]

re·print (rĕ'print') *n.* **Abbr.** rep. **1.** Something that has been printed again, especially: **a.** A new printing that is identical to an original; a reimpression. **b.** A separately printed excerpt; an offprint. **2.** A facsimile of a postage stamp printed after the orig-

inal issue of the stamp has been discontinued. —**reprint** (rĕ'print') *tr.v.* -print·ed, -print·ing, -prints. To make a new copy or edition of; print again. —**re·print'·er** *n.*

re·pri·sal (ri-prī'zəl) *n.* **1.** Retaliation for an injury with the intent of inflicting at least as much injury in return. **2.** Forcible seizure of an enemy's goods or subjects in retaliation for injuries inflicted. **3.** The practice of using political or military force without actually resorting to war. [Middle English *reprisail*, from Old French *reprisaille*, from Old Italian *ripresaglia*, from *ripreso*, past participle of *riprendere*, to take back, from Latin *reprĕndere*, to take hold of. See *REPREHEND*.]

re·prise (ri-prĕz') *n.* **1. Music.** **a.** A repetition of a phrase or verse. **b.** A return to an original theme. **2.** A recurrence or resumption of an action. —**reprise** *tr.v.* -prised, -pris·ing, -pris·es. To repeat or resume an action; make a reprise of. [Middle English, act of taking back, from Old French, from feminine past participle of *reprĕndre*, to take back. See *REPREHEND*.]

re·pro (rĕ'prō) *n., pl.* -pros. *Printing.* A reproduction proof.

re·proach (ri-prōch') *tr.v.* -proached, -proach·ing, -proach·es. **1.** To express disapproval of, criticism of, or disappointment in (someone). See *SYNONYMS* at **ADMONISH**. **2.** To bring shame upon; disgrace. —**reproach** *n.* **1.** Blame; rebuke. **2.** One that causes rebuke or blame. **3.** Disgrace; shame. —**idiom, beyond reproach.** So good as to preclude any possibility of criticism. [Middle English *reprochen*, from Old French *reprochier*, from Vulgar Latin **repropiāre*: Latin *re-*, re- + Latin *prope*, near; see *PER* in Appendix.] —**re·proach'·a·ble** *adj.* —**re·proach'·a·ble·ness** *n.* —**re·proach'·a·bly** *adv.* —**re·proach'·er** *n.*

re·proach·ful (ri-prōch'fəl) *adj.* Expressing reproach or blame. —**re·proach'·ful·ly** *adv.* —**re·proach'·ful·ness** *n.*

rep·ro·bate (rĕp'ra-bāt') *n.* **1.** A morally unprincipled person. **2. Theology.** One who is predestined to damnation. —**reprobate** *adj.* **1.** Morally unprincipled; shameless. **2. Theology.** Rejected by God and without hope of salvation. —**reprobate** *tr.v.* -bat·ed, -bat·ing, -bates. **1.** To disapprove of; condemn. **2. Theology.** To abandon to eternal damnation. [From Middle English, condemned, from Late Latin *reprobātus*, past participle of *reprobāre*, to reprove: Latin *re-*, opposite; see *RE-* + *probāre*, to approve; see *PROVE*.] —**rep'·ro·ba·tion** *n.* —**rep'·ro·ba·tive** *adj.*

re·proc·ess (rĕ-prōs'ĕs', -prō'sĕs') *tr.v.* -essed, -ess·ing, -ess·es. To cause to undergo special or additional processing before reuse.

re·pro·duce (rĕ'pra-dōōs', -dyōōs') *v.* -duced, -duc·ing, -duc·es. —*tr.* **1.** To produce a counterpart, an image, or a copy of. **2. Biology.** To generate (offspring) by sexual or asexual means. **3.** To produce again or anew; re-create. **4.** To bring (a memory, for example) to mind again. —*intr.* **1.** To generate offspring. **2.** To undergo copying: *graphics that reproduce well.* —**re·pro·duc'·er** *n.* —**re·pro·duc'·i·bil'·i·ty** *n.* —**re·pro·duc'·i·ble** *adj.*

re·pro·duc·tion (rĕ'pra-dŭk'shən) *n.* **1.** The act of reproducing or the condition or process of being reproduced. **2.** Something reproduced, especially in the faithfulness of its resemblance to the form and elements of the original: *the realistic quality of the sound reproduction; a fine reproduction of an Adams mantel.* **3. Biology.** The sexual or asexual process by which organisms generate others of the same kind.

reproduction proof *n. Printing.* A proof of typeset material made for reproduction through a photographic process such as photo-offset lithography.

re·pro·duc·tive (rĕ'pra-dŭk'tiv) *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to reproduction: *legal and political questions concerning reproductive rights.* **2.** Tending to reproduce. —**reproductive** *n. Zoology.* A reproductive organism, especially a sexually mature social insect. —**re·pro·duc'tive·ly** *adv.* —**re·pro·duc'tive·ness** *n.*

re·pro·gram (rĕ-prō'grām') *tr.v.* -grammed, -gram·ing, -grams or -gramed, -gram·ing, -grams. To program again. —**re·pro·gram'·ma·bil'·i·ty** *n.* —**re·pro·gram'·ma·ble** *adj.*

re·pro·graph·ics (rĕ'pra-grāf'iks) *n.* **1.** (used with a sing. verb). The technique of reprography. **2.** (used with a sing. or pl. verb). The materials, equipment, and processes used in reprography.

re·prog·ra·phy (ri-prōg'ra-fē) *n.* The process of reproducing, reprinting, or copying graphic material especially by mechanical, photographic, or electronic means. [REPRODUCTION] + -GRAPHY.] —**re·prog'ra·pher** *n.* —**re·pro·graph'ic** (rĕ'pra-grāf'ik, rĕp'ra-) *adj.*

re·proof (ri-prōōf') *n.* The act, an instance, or an expression of reproving; a rebuke. [Middle English *reprof*, variant of *reprove*, *reprove*, from Old French *reprove*, from *reprover*, to find fault with. See *REPROVE*.]

re·prove (ri-prōōv') *tr.v.* -proved, -prov·ing, -proves. **1.** To voice or convey disapproval of; rebuke. See *SYNONYMS* at **ADMONISH**. **2.** To find fault with. [Middle English *reproven*, from Anglo-Norman *reprover*, variant of Old French *reprover*, from Late Latin *reprobāre*, to disapprove. See *REPROBATE*.] —**re·prov'·a·ble** *adj.* —**re·prov'·er** *n.* —**re·prov'ing·ly** *adv.*

rept. *abbr.* Report.

rep·tant (rĕp'tant) *adj. Biology.* Creeping or crawling; repent. [Latin *reptāns*, *reptant-*, present participle of *reptāre*, to creep, frequentative of *reperē*.]

er west of Venice. The original settlement on the site was conquered by Rome in 89 B.C. Verona became an independent republic in A.D. 1107 and formed the powerful Veronese League in 1164. It became part of Italy in 1866. Population, 261,208. — **Ve'ro-nessé'** (vē'rō-nēz', -nēs') *adj.* & *n.*

Ve-ro-ne-se (vē'rō-nē-sē, -zē, vē'rō-nē-zē), **Paolo**. Originally Paola Caliarì. 1528–1588. Italian painter of the Venetian school. His large, richly colored, harmonious works include *Rape of Europa* (1576).

ve·ron·i·ca¹ (və-rōn'i-kə) *n.* Any of various plants of the genus *Veronica*, which includes the speedwells. [New Latin *Veronica*, genus name.]

ve·ron·i·ca² (və-rōn'i-kə) *n.* **1. a.** According to popular legend, an image of the face of Jesus as impressed on the handkerchief offered to him by Saint Veronica on the road to Calvary. **b.** The handkerchief itself. **2. a.** A cloth bearing a representation of Jesus's face. [Medieval Latin, perhaps alteration of *vēra iconica*, true image: Latin *vēra*, feminine of *vērus*, true; see *VERY* + Latin *iconica*, feminine of *iconicus*, of an image (from Greek *eikonikos*, from *eikōn*, image; see *ICON*)]

ve·ron·i·ca³ (və-rōn'i-kə) *n.* A maneuver in bullfighting in which the matador stands with both feet fixed in position and swings the cape slowly away from the charging bull. [Spanish, from *veronica*, the veronica (from the gesture Saint Veronica made), from Medieval Latin. See *VERONICA*².]

Vé-ro-nique (văr'a-nēk', vā-rō-) *adj.* Served with a sauce containing white seedless grapes: *sole Véronique*. [French, probably after *Véronique*, an opera by André Messager (1853–1929).]

Ver-ra-zā-no or **Ver-ra-zā-no** (vē'rā-zā'nō, -rā-tsā'nō), **Giovanni da**. 1485?–1528? Italian explorer of the Atlantic coast of North America.

Ver-roc·chio (və-rō/kē-ō, vē-rōk'/kyō), **Andrea del**. Originally Andrea di Michele di Francesco Cione. 1435–1488. Florentine sculptor and painter who was a tutor of Leonardo da Vinci and is best known for a magnificent equestrian statue in Verona.

ver·ru·ca (və-rōō/kə) *n.*, *pl.* **-cae** (-kē). **1. Medicine.** A wart. **2. Biology.** A wartlike projection, as on the back of a toad or on some leaves. [Latin *verruca*.]

ver·ru·cose (və-rōō/kōs') also **ver·ru·cous** (-kəs) *adj.* Covered with warts or wartlike projections. [Latin *verrucosus*, from *verruca*, wart.]

vers *abbr.* *Mathematics.* Versed sine.

Ver-sailles (vēr-sī', vē-) *n.* A city of north-central France southwest of Paris. It is best known for its magnificent palace, built by Louis XIV in the mid-17th century, where the treaty ending World War I was signed in 1919. Population, 91,494.

ver-sant (vūr'sant) *n.* **1.** The slope of a side of a mountain or mountain range. **2.** The general slope of a region. [French, present participle of *verser*, to turn, from Old French, from Latin *versare*, to turn frequently. See *VERSATILE*.]

ver-sa-tile (vūr'sa-tal, -tīl') *adj.* **1.** Capable of doing many things competently. **2.** Having varied uses or serving many functions: "The most versatile of vegetables is the tomato" (Craig Claiborne). **3.** Variable or inconstant; changeable: a *versatile temperament*. **4. Biology.** Capable of moving freely in all directions, as the antenna of an insect, the toe of an owl, or the loosely attached anther of a flower. [Latin *versatilis*, from *versatus*, past participle of *versare*, to turn. See *ver-*² in Appendix.] — **ver-sa-tile-ly** *adv.* — **ver'sa-tīl'i-ty** (-tīl'i-tē), **ver'sa-tīl-i-ness** (-tal-nīs, -tīl'-) *n.*

SYNONYMS: versatile, all-around, many-sided, multifaceted, multifarious. The central meaning shared by these adjectives is "having many aspects, uses, or abilities": a versatile writer; an all-around athlete; a many-sided subject; a multifaceted undertaking; multifarious interests.

verse¹ (vūrs) *n.* **1. Abbr. ver., v. a.** A single metrical line in a poetic composition; one line of poetry. **b.** A division of a metrical composition, such as a stanza of a poem or hymn. **c.** A poem. **2.** Metrical or rhymed composition as distinct from prose; poetry. **3. a.** The art or work of a poet. **b.** A group of poems: *read a book of satirical verse*. **4.** Metrical writing that lacks depth or artistic merit. **5.** A particular type of metrical composition, such as blank verse or free verse. **6.** One of the numbered subdivisions of a chapter in the Bible. — **verse** *tr. & intr.v.* **versed, vers-ing, vers-es.** To verify or engage in versifying. [Middle English *vers*, from Old English *fērs* and from Old French *vers*, both from Latin *versus*, from past participle of *vertere*, to turn. See *ver-*² in Appendix.]

verse² (vūrs) *tr.v.* **versed, vers-ing, vers-es.** To familiarize by study or experience: *He versed himself in philosophy*. [Latin *versare*. See *VERSATILE*.]

versed (vūrst) *adj.* Acquainted through study or experience; knowledgeable or skilled: *She is well versed in classical languages*.

versed cosine *n.* **Abbr. covers.** *Mathematics.* A trigonometric function of an angle equal to one minus the sine of that angle. Also called *coversine*. [VERSED (SINE) + COSINE.]

versed sine *n.* **Abbr. vers.** *Mathematics.* A trigonometric function of an angle equal to one minus the cosine of that angle. Also called *versine*. [Translation of New Latin *sinus versus*: *sinus*, sine + Latin *versus*, past participle of *vertere*, to turn.]

ver-si-cle (vūr'sī-kal) *n.* **1.** A short verse. **2.** A short sentence

spoken or chanted by a priest and followed by a response from the congregation. [Middle English, from Latin *versiculus*, diminutive of *versus*, verse. See *VERSE*¹.]

ver-si-col-or (vūr'sī-kūl'ar) also **ver-si-col-ored** (-kūl'ard) *adj.* **1.** Having a variety of colors; variegated. **2.** Changing in color; iridescent. [Latin: *versus*, past participle of *vertere*, to turn; see *VERSE*¹ + *color*, color; see *COLOR*.]

ver-si-fi-er (vūr'sī-fī'ar) *n.* One who versifies. See *Synonyms* at *poet*.

ver-si-fy (vūr'sī-fī') *v.* **-fied** (-fid'), **-fy-ing, -fies** (-fiz'). — *tr.* **1.** To change from prose into metrical form. **2.** To treat or tell in verse: *versify stories from the Bible*. — *intr.* To write verses. [Middle English *versifier*, from Old French *versifier*, from Latin *versificare*; *versus*, verse; see *VERSE*¹ + *-ficare*, *-fy*.] — **ver'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shan) *n.*

ver-sine (vūr'sīp') *n.* *Mathematics.* See *versed sine*. [Contraction of VERSED SINE.]

ver-sion (vūr'zhən, -shan) *n.* **Abbr. ver., v. 1. A description or an account from one point of view, especially as opposed to another:** *Your version of the accident differs from mine.* **2. a.** A translation from another language. **b.** Often *Version*. A translation of the entire Bible or a part of it. **3. A particular form or variation of an earlier or original type:** *a modern version of the one-room schoolhouse.* **4.** An adaptation of a work of art or literature into another medium or style: *the film version of a famous novel.* **5. Medicine. a.** Manipulation of a fetus in the uterus to bring it into a desirable position for delivery. **b.** Deflection of an organ, such as the uterus, from its normal position. [French, from Old French, act of turning, from Medieval Latin *versio*, *versio-n-*, from Latin *versus*, past participle of *vertere*, to turn. See *ver-*² in Appendix.] — **ver'sion-al** *adj.*

vers li-bre (vēr lē'bra) *n.* Free verse. [French: *vers*, verse + *libre*, free.]

ver-so (vūr'sō) *n.*, *pl.* **-sos.** **1. Abbr. v., vo.** *Printing.* A left-hand page of a book or the reverse side of a leaf, as opposed to the recto. **2.** The back of a coin or medal. [New Latin *versō* (*foliō*), (with the page) turned, verso, from Latin *versō*, ablative of *versus*, past participle of *vertere*, to turn. See *VERSION*.]

verst (vūrst) *n.* A Russian measure of linear distance equivalent to about two thirds of a mile. [French *verste* or German *Verst*, both from Russian *versta*. See *ver-*² in Appendix.]

ver-sus (vūr'sas, -səz) *prep.* **Abbr. v., vs. 1.** Against: *the plaintiff versus the defendant; Army versus Navy.* **2.** As the alternative to or in contrast with: "freedom of information versus invasion of privacy" (Ian Hamilton). [Middle English, from Medieval Latin, from Latin, turned, toward, from past participle of *vertere*, to turn. See *ver-*² in Appendix.]

vert (vūrt) *n.* **1. Heraldry.** The color green. **2. a.** Green vegetation that can serve as cover for deer. Used in English forest law. **b.** The right to cut such vegetation. [Middle English *verte*, from Anglo-Norman, feminine of *verd*. See *VERDEER*.]

vert. *abbr.* **1.** Vertebrate. **2.** Vertical.

ver-te-bra (vūr'tə-brə) *n.*, *pl.* **-brae** (-brā', -brē') or **-bras.** Any of the bones or cartilaginous segments forming the spinal column. [Middle English, from Latin, from *vertere*, to turn. See *ver-*² in Appendix.]

ver-te-bral (vūr'tə-brəl, vār-tē'brəl) *adj.* **1.** Of, relating to, or of the nature of a vertebra. **2.** Having or consisting of vertebrae. **3.** Having a spinal column. — **ver'te-bral-ly** *adv.*

vertebral canal *n.* See *spinal canal*.

vertebral column *n.* See *spinal column*.

ver-te-brate (vūr'tə-brīt, -brāt') *adj.* **1.** Having a backbone or spinal column. **2.** Of or characteristic of vertebrates or a vertebrate. — **vertebrate** *n.* **Abbr. vert.** A member of the subphylum Vertebrata, a primary division of the phylum Chordata that includes the fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals, all of which are characterized by a segmented spinal column and a distinct, well-differentiated head. [Latin *vertebrātus*, having joints, from *vertebra*, vertebra. See *VERTEBRA*.]

ver-te-brat-ion (vūr'tə-brā'shan) *n.* Division into segments like those of the spinal column; vertebral formation.

ver-tex (vūr'tēks') *n.*, *pl.* **-tex-es** or **-ti-ces** (-tī-sēz'). **1.** The highest point; the apex or summit: *the vertex of a mountain.* **2. Anatomy. a.** The highest point of the skull. **b.** The top of the head. **3. Astronomy.** The highest point reached in the apparent motion of a celestial body. **4. Mathematics. a.** The point at which the sides of an angle intersect. **b.** The point on a triangle or pyramid opposite to and farthest away from its base. **c.** A point on a polyhedron common to three or more sides. [Latin, whirling column, vertex, from *vertere*, to turn. See *ver-*² in Appendix.]

ver-ti-cal (vūr'tī-kəl) *adj.* **Abbr. vert. 1.** Being or situated at right angles to the horizon; upright. **2.** Situated at the vertex or highest point; directly overhead. **3. Anatomy.** Of or relating to the vertex of the head. **4. Economics.** Relating to or involving all stages from production to sale: *vertical integration*. **5.** Relating to or composed of elements at different levels, as of society. — **vertical** *n.* **1.** Something vertical, as a line, plane, or circle. **2.** A vertical position. [Late Latin *verticālis*, overhead, from Latin *vertex*, *vertic-*, highest point. See *VERTEX*.] — **ver'ti-cal-i-ty** (-kāl'i-tē), **ver'ti-cal-ness** (-kəl-nīs) *n.* — **ver'ti-cal-ly** *adv.*

SYNONYMS: vertical, upright, perpendicular, plumb. These adjectives are compared as they mean being at or approximately at



veronica²
c. 1480 painting
by Hans Memling



Giovanni da Verrazano

ă pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ā father	ōō boot
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	ə about, item
ō paw	♦ regionalism

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