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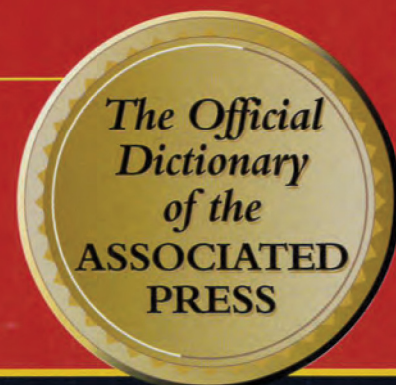
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Fourth Edition

Michael Agnes
EDITOR IN CHIEF

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av-enue (av'ə nōō, -nyōō) *n.* [Fr < *avenir*, to happen, come < L *advenire*: see ADVENT] 1 *a*) a roadway, pathway, or drive, often bordered with trees b) [Brit.] such a roadway, etc. leading from the main road to the house on an estate 2 a way of approach to something [books are *avenues* to knowledge] 3 a street, esp. a wide, principal one; often, one running at right angles to others called "streets"

aver (ə vur') *vt.* **averred**, **aver'-ring** [ME *averren* < OFr *averer*, to confirm < L *ad-*, to + *verus*, true: see VERY] 1 to declare to be true; state positively; affirm 2 *Law* to state or declare formally; assert; allege —*SYN.* **ASSERT** —**aver'-ment** *n.*

av-er-age (av'ər ij, av'rij) *n.* [altered (by assoc. with ME *average*, money rent paid in place of service by the tenant with his horses < *aver*, draft horse) < OFr *avarie*, damage to ship or goods, mooring charges < OIt *avarica* < Ar *awār*, damaged goods; order of main sense development (in *n.*), 6a, 6c, 1, 2, etc.] 1 the numerical result obtained by dividing the sum of two or more quantities by the number of quantities; an arithmetic mean 2 *a*) GRADE-POINT AVERAGE *b*) an approximation of this [an *average* of C in French] 3 usual or normal kind, amount, quality, rate, etc. [an intelligence above the *average*] 4 a number or value of a set of values carefully defined to typify the set, as a median or mode 5 *BATTING AVERAGE* 6 *Maritime Law* *a*) a loss incurred by damage to a ship at sea or to its cargo *b*) an incurring of such loss *c*) the equitable division of such loss among the interested parties *d*) a charge arising from such loss *e*) any of various small charges paid by the master of a ship, as for pilotage or towage —*adj.* 1 constituting an average [the *average* speed is high] 2 intermediate in value, rate, etc.; hence, normal or ordinary [an *average* student] —*vi.* —*aged*, —*aging* 1 to be or amount to on an average [the children *average* six years of age] 2 to buy or sell additional fixed amounts, as of shares of stock, at lower or higher prices over time so as to get a better average price: usually with *down* or *up* 3 to invest, as in shares of stock, fixed amounts of money at regular intervals so as to buy more at lower prices and less at higher prices: usually in phrase *dollar (cost) averaging* —*vt.* 1 to calculate the average or mean of 2 to do, take, etc. on an average [to *average* six hours of sleep a night] 3 to divide proportionately among more than two [they *averaged* the loss among themselves] —*average out* to arrive at an average eventually —*on (the) average* as an average quantity, rate, etc.

SYN. —*average* refers to the result obtained by dividing a sum by the number of quantities added [the *average* of 7, 9, 17 is 33 ÷ 3, or 11] and in extended use is applied to the usual or ordinary kind, instance, etc.; *mean* commonly designates a figure intermediate between two extremes [the *mean* temperature for a day with a high of 56° and a low of 34° is 45°] and figuratively implies moderation [the *golden mean*]; the *median* is the middle number or point in a series arranged in order of size [the *median* grade in the group 50, 55, 85, 88, 92 is 85; the *average* is 74]; *norm* implies a standard of average performance for a given group [a child below the *norm* for his age in reading comprehension] See also *NORMAL*.

Aver-nus¹ (ə vur'nəs) *n.* [see fol.] Hades; hell

Aver-nus² (ə vur'nəs) [L] small lake in an extinct volcano near Naples, Italy, at the edge of which the entrance to Hades was anciently said to be: lt. name *Aver-no* (à ver'nō)

Aver-roës or **Aver-roës** (ə ver'ō ēz') (Ar. *ibn-Rushd*) 1126-98; Arab philosopher & physician in Spain & Morocco

averse (ə vers') *adj.* [L *aversus*, pp. of *avertere*, AVERT] 1 not willing or inclined; opposed (to) 2 *Bot.* turned away from the main stem —*SYN.* **RELUCTANT** —*averse'-ly* *adv.* —*averse'-ness* *n.*

aver-sion (ə ver'zhan, -shan) *n.* [L *aversio* < *aversus*, pp. of *avertere*: see AVERT] 1 [Obs.] the act of turning away 2 an intense or definite dislike; antipathy; repugnance 3 the object arousing such dislike

SYN. —*aversion* and *antipathy* both imply an ingrained feeling against that which is disagreeable or offensive, *aversion* stressing avoidance or rejection, and *antipathy*, active hostility; *repugnance* emphasizes the emotional resistance or opposition one offers to that which is incompatible with one's ideas, tastes, etc.; *loathing* suggests a feeling of extreme disgust or intolerance; *revulsion* suggests a drawing back or away from in disgust, horror, etc.; *abhorrence* implies a feeling of extreme aversion or repugnance —*ANT.* attraction, affinity

aversion therapy therapy designed to suppress undesirable behavior, as a compulsion or addiction, by conditioning a person to associate the behavior with an unpleasant or painful stimulus

aver-sive (ə vur'siv) *adj.* [AVERS(ION) + -IVE] 1 characterized by aversion 2 *Psychol.* designating or having to do with conditioning, therapy, etc. intended to produce an aversion to a certain kind of undesirable behavior

avert (ə vurt') *vt.* [L *avertere*, to turn away < *a-* (ab-), from + *vertere*, to turn: see VERSE] 1 to turn away [to *avert* one's glance from an ugly sight] 2 to keep from happening; ward off; prevent [he apologized in order to *avert* trouble] —*SYN.* **PREVENT**

Aves-ta (ə ves'tə) *n.* [Pers < earlier *Avistāk*, lit., original text] the sacred writings of the Zoroastrian religion

Aves-tan (-tan) *n.* the Iranian language in which the Avesta was written: it is closely related to Old Persian —*see* **Page 4 of 9**

avestān (ə ves'tān) *n.* the Iranian language in which the Avesta was written: it is closely related to Old Persian

avg abbrev. average

av-gas (av'gas') *n.* [av(iation) gas(oline)] gasoline for aircraft

av-nion, lemon 1 a Greek soup of lemon juice and beaten eggs blended into a meat stock, containing rice, noodles, etc. 2 a sauce of lemon juice, beaten eggs, and meat stock

avi-an (āvē'ən) *adj.* [L *avis*, bird + -AN] of or having to do with birds —*n.* a bird

avi-ary (āvē'erē) *n., pl. -ar-ies* [L *aviarium* < *avis*, bird] a large cage or building for keeping many birds

avia-tion (āvē'ā'shən; occas. av'ē-) *n.* [Fr < L *avis*, bird] 1 the art or science of flying airplanes 2 the development and operation of heavier-than-air craft, including airplanes and piloted or guided rocket ships 3 aircraft, esp. military aircraft, collectively

aviation medicine a branch of medicine that embraces aeromedicine and space medicine; aerospace medicine

avia-tor (āvē'āt'ər; occas. av'ē-) *n.* [Fr *aviateur*] an airplane pilot; flier

aviator glasses sunglasses with large tinted, reflective lenses of a modified oval shape, held in a thin metal frame

avia-trix (āvē'ā'trīks) *n., pl. -trix-es* or *-trices* (-trī sēz') a female aviator

Avi-cenna (av'ī sen'ə) (Ar. *ibn-sīnā*) 980-1037; Arab physician & philosopher in Persia

avi-cul-ture (āvē'kul'chər, av'ē-) *n.* [L *avis*, bird + *cultura*, CULTURE] the raising and care of birds —*avi-cul'-tur-ist* *n.*

avid (av'id) *adj.* [L *avidus* < *avere*, to desire] 1 having an intense craving; greedy [avid for power] 2 eager and enthusiastic [an *avid* reader] —*SYN.* **EAGER** —*avid-ity* (ā vīd'ə tē) *n.* —*av'id-ly* *adv.*

avi-din (av'ē dīn) *n.* [prec. + -IN-; so named because of its peculiar biotin-binding capacity] a protein in raw egg white that binds to biotin, making the biotin inactive in the body

avi-fauna (āvā fō'nə) *n.* [L *avis*, bird + FAUNA] the birds of a specified region or time —*avi-fau'-nal* *adj.*

Avi-gnon (ā vē nyō'n') city in SE France, on the Rhone River: seat of the papacy (1309-77): pop. 87,000

Avi-la (āv'ī lə) city of central Spain, west of Madrid: pop. 45,000

avi-on-ics (āvē'ān'iks; occas. av'ē-) *n.* [AVI(ATION) + (ELECTR)ON-ICS] the dealing with electronics dealing with the development and use of electronic equipment in aviation and astronautics —*pl.n.* the electronic devices, systems, etc. used in an aircraft or spacecraft [the plane's *avionics* need upgrading] —*avi-on'ic* *adj.*

aviru-lent (āv'ir'yōō lənt) *adj.* not virulent or no longer virulent

avita-mi-no-sis (āv'it'ə mi nō'sis) *n., pl. -ses* (-sēz) [A- + VITAMIN + -OSIS] any disease caused by a deficiency of vitamins

avo-cado (av'ə kād'ō, āvā-) *n., pl. -dos* [altered (infl. by earlier Sp. *avocado*, now *abogado*, advocate) < MexSp *aguacate* < Nahuatl *āwakāl*, avocado, lit., testicle; so named from its shape] 1 a

widespread, thick-skinned, pear-shaped tropical fruit, yellowish green to purplish black, with a single large seed and yellow, buttery flesh, used in salads; alligator pear 2 the tree (*Persea americana*) of the laurel family on which it grows 3 a yellowish-green color

avoca-tion (av'ə kā'shan) *n.* [L *avocatio*, a calling away < pp. of *avocare* < *a-* (ab-), away + *vocare*, to call < *vox*, VOICE] 1

[Obs.] the fact of being called away or distracted from something

2 something one does in addition to a vocation or regular work, and usually for pleasure; hobby 3 [Now Rare] one's regular work; vocation —*avo-ca-tion'al* *adj.*

avo-cet (av'ə sē'təl) *n.* [Fr *avocette* < It *avocetta*] any of a genus (*Recurvirostra*, family *Recurvirostridae*) of long-legged shorebirds with webbed feet and a slender bill that curves upward

Avo-ga-dro (āv'ō gā'drō; E āv'ə gā'drō), **Ame-deo** (ā'me de'ō) (*Conte di Quaregna e Ceretto*) 1776-1856; It. chemist & physicist

Avogadro constant (or **number**) the number of molecules contained in one mole (molecular weight in grams) of a substance, equal to 6.022137×10^{23} ; symbol, *N_A*, or *L*: often **Avogadro's number**

Avogadro's law the principle, formulated by Avogadro, that equal volumes of all gases under identical conditions of temperature and pressure contain equal numbers of molecules

avoid (ə vōid') *vt.* [ME *avoiden* < Anglo-Fr *avoider* < OFr *esvuidier*, to empty < *es-* (< L *ex-*), out + *vuidier*: see VOID] 1 to make void; annul, invalidate, or quash (a plea, etc. in law) 2 to keep away from; evade; shun [to *avoid* crowds] 3 to keep from happening [to *avoid* breakage] 4 [Obs.] to void; empty 5 [Obs.] to go away from; leave —*SYN.* **ESCAPE** —*avoid'-able* *adj.* —*avoid'-ably* *adv.*

avoid-ance (-'nəs) *n.* 1 the act of avoiding, or shunning something 2 the act of making void; annulment

avoir-du-pois (āv'ər də poiz') *n.* [ME *aver de poiz* < OFr *avoir de peis* < *aveir*, goods < L *habere*, to have + *de* (< L *de*), of + *peis* (< L *pensum*), weight] 1 **AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT** 2 [Informal] heaviness or weight, esp. of a person

avoirdupois weight a British and American system of weights based on a pound of 16 ounces; see the table of weights and measures in the Reference Supplement

Avon (āv'ən, āv'an) 1 county of SW England, on the Severn estuary & Bristol Channel: 514 sq mi (1,331 sq km); pop. 933,000 2 any of three rivers in S & SW England, esp. the one flowing from Northamptonshire into the Severn, on which lies Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace: 96 mi (154 km)

à vo-tre santé (ā vō'tr sän tā') [Fr] to your health; used as a toast

avouch (ə vouch') *vt.* [ME *avouchen* < OFr *avochier*, to affirm

en-thy-meme (en'thi mēm') *n.* [L *enthymema* < Gr *enthymēma* < *enthymēsthai*, to consider, reflect upon < *en-*, in + *thymos*, mind < IE **dhūmos* < base **dheu-* > DULL] *Logic* a syllogism in which one of the premises or the conclusion is not expressed but implied — **en-thy-memat-ic** (-thē mē mat'ik) *adj.*

en-tice (en'tis, in-) *vt.* **-ticed'**, **-tic-ing** [ME *enticen* < OFr *enticier*, to set afire, hence excite, entice, prob. < VL **intitiare* < L *in* + *titio*, a burning brand] to attract by offering hope of reward or pleasure; tempt; allure — **SYN.** LURE — **en-tice'-ment** *n.* — **en-tic'-ingly** *adv.*

en-tire (en'tir, in-) *adj.* [ME *entier* < OFr *entier* < L *integer*, whole, untouched, undiminished: see INTEGER] 1 *a*) not lacking any of the parts; whole *b*) complete; thorough; absolute *entire* confidence; 2 unbroken; intact 3 being wholly of one piece; undivided; continuous 4 not castrated 5 [Obs.] not mixed or alloyed; pure 6 Bot. having an unbroken margin, without notches or indentations, as some leaves — *n.* 1 [Now Rare] the whole; entirety 2 a stallion — **SYN.** COMPLETE — **en-tire'-ness** *n.*

en-tirely (en'tir'lē, in-) *adv.* 1 wholly; completely; totally; fully 2 solely; only

en-tirety (en'tir'tē, in-) *n., pl. -ties* [ME *enterete* < OFr *entiereté*] 1 the state or fact of being entire; wholeness; completeness 2 an entire thing; whole; total 3 Law undivided or sole possession — in its entirety as a whole; completely

en-ti-tle (en'tit'l, in-) *vt.* **-tled'**, **-tling** [ME *entitlen* < OFr *entituler* < LL *intitulare* < L *in*, in + *titulus*, TITLE] 1 to give a title or name to 2 to honor or dignify by a title 3 to give a right or legal title to; qualify (a person) to something

en-ti-tle-ment (-ment) *n.* 1 the condition or state of being entitled 2 something to which a person is entitled; specif., any of various benefits provided to qualifying persons under certain government programs, as Medicare

en-tity (en'tē tē) *n., pl. -ties* [L *entitas* or ML *entitas* < L *ens* (gen. *entis*), prp. of *esse*, to be: see IS¹] 1 being; existence 2 a thing that has definite, individual existence outside or within the mind; anything real in itself

ento- (en'tō, -tā) [ModL < Gr *entos*, within < IE **entos* < base **en-*, IN¹] combining form within or inner [entozoön]: also, before a vowel, **ent-**

ento-blast (en'tō blast') *n.* [prec. + -BLAST] ENDODERM: also **en'to-derm'** (-durm')

ent-toil (en'toil') *vt.* [Archaic] to trap in toils or snares; ensnare

ent-tomb (en'toomb', in-) *vt.* [ME *entoumben* < OFr *entoumber*: see EN¹ & TOMB] 1 to place in a tomb or grave; bury 2 to be a tomb for — **en-tomb'-ment** *n.*

entomo- (en'tō mō', -tā mō) [Fr < Gr *entōma* (zōa), notched (animals), insects < *entomos*, cut, notched (< *en*, IN¹ + *temnein*, to cut (see TOMY); so named from their structure: see INSECT] combining form insect or insects [entomology]: also, before a vowel, **entom-**

entomol abbrev. entomological

ento-mology (en'tā māl'ē jē) *n.* [Fr *entomologie*: see ENTOMO- & -LOGY] the branch of zoology that deals with insects — **en-to-mo-log'i-cal** (-mā lāj'i kəl) *adj.* or **en-to-mo-log'ic** — **en-to-mo-log'i-cally** *adv.* — **en-to-mo-lo-gist** *n.*

ento-mopha-gous (-māf'ə gēs) *adj.* [ENTOMO- + -PHAGOUS] feeding chiefly on insects

ento-mophi-lous (-māf'ə lēs) *adj.* [ENTOMO- + -PHILOUS] pollinated by insects

ento-mos-tra-can (-mās'trā kən) *n.* [L *ModL* < *entomo-* (see ENTOMO-) + Gr *ostrakon*, a shell (see OSTRACIZE) + *-AN*] any of a large variety of small crustaceans, as the copepods, barnacles, etc., formerly constituting a subclass (Entomostraca)

ento-phyte (en'tā fit') *n.* [ENTO- + -PHYTE] ENDOPHYTE — **en'to-phyt'ic** (-fit'ik) *adj.*

ento-proct (-prakt') *n.* [ENTO- + Gr *prōktos*, anus] any of a phylum (Entoprocta) of small, mosslike aquatic invertebrates with a complete digestive tract and an anus opening near the mouth and within the circle of oral tentacles

en-tou-ra-gé (än'too räzh', än'too räzh') *n.* [Fr < *entourer*, to surround < *en*, around < *en*, in + *tour*, turn, round + *-AGE*] 1 [Now Rare] surroundings; environment 2 a group of accompanying attendants, assistants, or associates; retinue

ento-zoon (en'tā zō'an', -ōn) *n., pl. -zo'a* (-ō) [ENTO- + Gr *zōion*, animal: see BIO-] an internal animal parasite, esp. a parasitic worm infesting the intestines, muscles, etc. — **en-to-zo'al** (-əl) *adj.* or **en-to-zo'ic** (-ik)

entr-acte (än'trakt', än'trakt'; Fr *än'trakt'*) *n.* [Fr < *entre-*, between + *acte*, an act] 1 the interval between two acts of a play, opera, etc.; intermission 2 a musical selection, dance, etc. performed during this interval

en-trails (en'trälz, -trälz) *pl.n.* [ME & OFr *entrailles* < ML *intralia* < L *interanea*, pl. of *interaneum*, intestine < *interaneus*, internal < *inter*, between: see INTER-] 1 the inner organs of humans or animals; specif., the intestines; viscera; guts 2 the inner parts of a thing

en-train¹ (en'trān', in-) *vt.* [coined after EMBARK] to put (troops, etc.) aboard a train — *vi.* to go aboard a train

en-train² (en'trān') *vt.* [Fr *entrainer* < *en-* (< L *inde*), away + *trainer*, to drag < OFr *trahiner*: see TRAIN] 1 [Rare] to drag along after oneself 2 Chem. to suspend (a liquid in the form of fine droplets) in a vapor, so that the vapor will carry the liquid away, as during distillation or evaporation — **en-train'-ment** *n.*

en-trance¹ (en'trans) *n.* [ME *entraunce* < OFr *entrant*, prp. of *entrer*: see ENTER] 1 the act or point of entering [to make an entrance] 2 a place for entering; door, gate, etc. 3 permission, right, or power to enter; admission

en-trance² (en'trans', -trāns'; in-) *vt.* **-tranced'**, **-tranc-ing** 1 to put into a trance 2 to fill with rapture or delight; enchant; charm; enrapture — **en-trance'-ment** *n.* — **en-tranc'-ingly** *adv.*

en-trance-way (en'trans wā') *n.* ENTRYWAY

en-trant (en'trānt) *n.* [Fr < OFr: see ENTRANCE¹] a person who enters, esp. one who enters a contest

en-trap (en'trap', in-) *vt.* **-trapped'**, **-trap-ping** [OFr *entraper*] 1 to catch in or as in a trap 2 to deceive or trick into difficulty, as into incriminating oneself — **en-trap'-ment** *n.*

en-treat (en'trēt', in-) *vt.* [ME *entrete*, to treat, deal with, beseech < Anglo-Fr *entretier* < OFr *entraiter* < *en-*, in + *traiter*: see TREAT] 1 [Archaic] to behave toward; treat 2 to ask earnestly; beg; beseech; implore — *vi.* 1 to make an earnest appeal; plead 2 [Obs.] to speak or write (of) — **SYN.** BEG — **en-treat'-ingly** *adv.* — **en-treat'-ment** *n.*

en-treaty (en'trēt'ē, in-) *n., pl. -treat'-les* [ME *entrete*: see prec.] an earnest request; supplication; prayer

en-tre-chat (än'trē shā', än'trē shā'; Fr *än'tr' shā'*) *n.* [Fr earlier *entrechasse*, altered (as if < *entre*, between, among + *chasser* < OFr *chacier*, CHASE) < It (*capriola*) *intrecciata*, lit., intertwined (leap) < *intrecciare* < *in-*, in + *treccia*, a plait: see TRESS] Ballet a leap straight upward during which the dancer crosses the legs and beats the calves together a number of times

entre-côte (än'trē kōt', än'trē kōt'; Fr *än'tr' kōt'*) [Fr] a boned rib steak

en-tree or **en-trée** (än'trā', än'trā'; Fr *än'trā'*) *n.* [Fr *entrée* < OFr < fem. pp. of *entrer*, ENTER] 1 *a*) the act of entering *b*) right, permission, or freedom to enter, use, or take part in; access 2 *a*) the main course of a meal *b*) in some countries, a dish served before the main course or between the fish and meat courses

en-tre-mets (än'trē mē', än'trē mē'; Fr *än'tr' mē'*) *n., pl. en'tre-mets'* (-māz'; Fr, -mē') [ME *entremes* < OFr *entre*, between (< L *inter*) + *mes*, a dish: see MESS] a dish served between the main courses or as a side dish

en-trench (en'trench', in-) *vt.* [EN¹ + TRENCH] 1 to surround or fortify with a trench or trenches 2 to establish securely: used in the passive voice or with a reflexive pronoun [an official entrenched in office] 3 to cut down into, as by erosion, so as to form a trough or trench — *vi.* to encroach or infringe (on or upon) — **en-trench'-ment** *n.*

en-tre nous (än'trē nō', Fr *än'tr' nō'*) [Fr, lit., between us] between ourselves; confidentially

en-tre-pôt (än'trē pō', än'trē pō') *n.* [Fr < OFr *entreposer*, to place in (temporary) storage, orig., to interpose, infl. by *dépot* (see DEPOT) < *entre-*, between (< L *inter*, INTER-) + *poser*, to put in place: see POSE¹] 1 a place for the storage of goods; warehouse 2 a distributing center for goods

entre-pre-neur (än'trē prā nūr', -noor', -nyoor') *n.* [Fr < OFr *entreprendre*: see ENTERPRISE] a person who organizes and manages a business undertaking, assuming the risk for the sake of the profit — **en'tre-pre-neur'-ial** *adj.* — **en'tre-pre-neur'-ial-ism** *n.* — **en'tre-pre-neur'-ship** *n.*

en-tre-sol (än'trē sāl', än'trē sāl') *n.* [Fr < *entre-*, between + *sol*, ground < L *solum* > SOIL¹] a low story or floor just above the street floor; mezzanine

entropy (en'trō pē) *n.* [Ger *entropie*, arbitrary use (by R. J. E. Clausius, 1822-88, Ger physicist) of Gr *entropē*, a turning toward, as if < Gr *en(ergie)*, ENERGY + Gr *tropē*, a turning: see TROPE] 1 a thermodynamic measure of the amount of energy unavailable for useful work in a system undergoing change 2 a measure of the degree of disorder in a substance or a system: entropy always increases and available energy diminishes in a closed system, as the universe 3 in information theory, a measure of the information content of a message evaluated as to its uncertainty 4 a process of degeneration marked variously by increasing degrees of uncertainty, disorder, fragmentation, chaos, etc.; specif., such a process regarded as the inevitable, terminal stage in the life of a social system or structure — **en-trop'ic** (-trāp'ik) *adj.*

en-trust (en'trust', in-) *vt.* 1 to charge or invest with a trust or duty [entrust a lawyer with records] 2 to assign the care of; turn over for safekeeping [entrust the key to me] — **SYN.** COMMIT — **en-trust'-ment** *n.*

en-try (en'trē) *n., pl. -tries* [ME < OFr *entree* < fem. pp. of *entrer*: see ENTER] 1 *a*) the act of entering; entrance *b*) the right or freedom to enter; entree 2 a way or passage by which to enter; door, hall, etc.; entryway 3 *a*) the recording of an item, note, etc. in a list, journal, etc. or of data in a computer file *b*) an item thus recorded 4 the registration of a ship or cargo at a customhouse 5 *a*) one entered in a race, competition, etc.; entrant *b*) two or more horses belonging to the same owner, entered in the same race, and constituting a unit for betting purposes 6 *a*) a term defined, or a person, place, abbreviation, etc. identified, in a dictionary *b*) the heading under which an encyclopedia article is entered 7 Card Games a card that can win a trick and thus gain the lead 8 Law *a*) the taking possession of buildings, land, etc. by entering or setting foot upon them *b*) the entering upon premises with the intention of committing burglary or some other crime

entry-level (en'trē lev'al) *adj.* 1 designating or of a job or position offered to an inexperienced person, that usually pays low wages but provides training and experience and the prospect of future advancement 2 basic; introductory [an entry-level course in psychology]

ESP (ē'spē) *n.* extrasensory perception

esp. abbrev. especially

es-pa-drille (es'pā dril') *n.* [Fr, altered by metathesis < *espartille* < dial. (Gascon) *espartillo*, dim. < *Sp esparto*, *ESPARTO*] a kind of shoe for casual wear, with a canvas upper and a sole of twisted rope

es-pal-ier (es pal'yār, -yā; is-) *n.* [Fr < *It spalliera*, support for the shoulder < *spalla*, the shoulder < *L spatula*; see SPATULA] 1 a lattice or trellis on which trees and shrubs are trained to grow flat 2 a plant, tree, etc. so trained —*vt.* 1 to train as or on an espalier 2 to provide with an espalier

Es-paña (es pā'nyā) *Sp.* name for SPAIN

es-parto (es pā'tō) *n.* [Sp < *L spatium* < *Gr spatōn*, *spartos* < *IE* base **sper-*, to turn > SPIRAL] either of two kinds of long, coarse grass (*Stipa tenacissima* or *Lygeum spartum*) growing in Spain and N Africa, used to make cordage, baskets, shoes, and paper; also *esparto grass*

es-pe-cial (e spesh'āl, i-) *adj.* [ME & OFr < *L specialis*] special; particular; outstanding; exceptional —*SYN.* SPECIAL

es-pe-cially (-əl ē) *adv.* particularly; mainly; to a marked degree; unusually

Es-per-ranto (es'pā rān'tō, -rān') *n.* [after pseud. of the inventor, lit. (in Esperanto), one who hopes < *prp.* of *espero*, to hope < Romance forms (Fr *espérer*, Sp *esperar*, etc.) < *L sperare*, to hope] an invented language, devised (1887) by Pol. physician L. L. Zamenhof (1859-1917), and proposed for use as an international (chiefly European) auxiliary language: it uses word bases common to the main European languages, and it has self-evident parts of speech (all nouns end in -o, all adjectives in -a, etc.), a single and regular conjugation of verbs, a few simplified inflections, etc.

es-pial (e spī'āl, i-) *n.* [ME *espialle* < OFr < *espier*; see SPY] 1 an espying or being espied; observation 2 discovery 3 [Obs.] a spy

es-pio-nage (es'pē ā nāzh, -nāj') *n.* [Fr *espionnage* < *espionner*, to spy < *espion* < *It spione* < *spia*, spy < *Gmc* **speha*, akin to OHG *spehon*; see SPY] 1 the act of spying 2 the use of spies by a government to learn the military secrets of other nations 3 the use of spies in industry or commerce to learn the secrets of other companies

Es-pi-ri-to San-to (i spē'rē tō sän'tō) state of E Brazil, on the Atlantic: 17,832 sq mi (46,185 sq km); pop. 2,601,000; cap. Vitória

es-pla-nade (es'plā nād', -nād') *n.* [Fr < *It spianata* < *spianare*, to level < *L explanare*, to level; see EXPLAIN] a level, open space of ground; esp., a public walk or roadway, often along a shore

Es-poo (es'pō) city in S Finland, just west of Helsinki: pop. 191,000

es-pousal (e spou'zāl, i-) *n.* [ME *espousaille* < OFr *espousailles* (pl.) < *L sponsalia* < *sponsus* (fem. *sponsa*): see SPOUSE] 1 often pl. a betrothal or betrothal ceremony 2 a marriage or wedding 3 an espousing (of some cause, idea, etc.); advocacy

es-pouse (e spouz', i-) *vt.* -poused', -pous-ing [ME *espousen* < OFr *espouser* < *LL sponsare* < *L sponsus*; see SPOUSE] 1 to take as a spouse, esp. as a wife; marry 2 to give in marriage 3 to take up, support, or advocate some cause, idea, etc. —*es-pous'er n.*

es-presso (e spres'ō) *n., pl. -sos* [It (*caffè*) *espresso*, pressed-out (coffee), pp. of *esprimere*, to press out, express < *L exprimere*; see EXPRESS] coffee prepared in a special machine from finely ground coffee beans, through which steam under high pressure is forced

es-prit (e sprē') *n.* [Fr] 1 spirit 2 lively intelligence or wit

esprit de corps (-dā kōr') [Fr, lit., spirit of a body (of persons)] group spirit; sense of pride, honor, etc. shared by those in the same group or undertaking

es-prit d'es-ca-li-er (es prē dēs kā lyā') [Fr, wit of the staircase] clever repartee one thinks of too late

espy (e spī, i-) *vt.* -pied', -py-ing [ME *espian* < OFr *espier*; see SPY] to catch sight of; make out; spy; descry —*SYN.* SEE

Esq or **Esqr** abbrev. Esquire

-esque (esk) [Fr < *It -esco* < *Gmc* suffix akin to OHG *-isc*, *-ish*] suffix forming adjectives 1 in the manner or style of [Romanesque] 2 having the quality of; like [statuesque]

Es-qui-line (es'kwē lin') [L (*Mons*) *esquilinus*, after *Esquilinae*, the name of the hill < base akin to *colere*, to till; see CULT] see SEVEN HILLS OF ROME

Es-qui-mau (es'kə mō') *n., pl. -maux'* (-mō', -mōz') or *-mau'* archaic sp. of ESKIMO

es-quire (es'kwir'; e skwīr', i-) *n.* [ME *esquier* < OFr *escuier* < *LL scutarius*, a squire, shield-bearer < *L scutum*, a shield; see ESCUTCHEON] 1 [Historical] a candidate for knighthood, acting as attendant and shield-bearer for a knight; squire 2 in England, a member of the gentry ranking just below a knight 3 [E-] a title of courtesy, usually abbreviated *Esq.*, *Esqr.*, placed after a man's surname and corresponding more ceremoniously to *Mr.*: in the U.S., now specif. used for lawyers, male and female 4 [Archaic] a landed country gentleman; squire

ess (es) *n., pl. ess'es* 1 the letter S 2 something shaped like S —*ess* (es, is, əs) [ME *-esse*, *-isse* < OFr *-esse* < *LL -issa* < *Gr*] suffix forming nouns female (lioness) In nouns of agent ending in -tor or -ter, the vowel is usually dropped before adding -ess (actress) As applied to persons, now often avoided as patronizing or discriminatory (poetess, Negress)

es-say (e sā; for n. 1 usually, & for n. 2 always, es'ā) *vt.* [OFr

essayer < VL **exagiare* < LL *exagium*, a weight, weighing < *ex*, out of + *agere*, to do; see ACT] 1 to test the nature or quality of; try out 2 to try; attempt —*n.* [OFr *essai* < LL *exagium*] 1 a trying or testing 2 an attempt; trial 3 a short literary composition of an analytical, interpretive, or reflective kind, dealing with its subject in a nontechnical, limited, often unsystematic way and, usually, expressive of the author's outlook and personality 3 a proposed design for a new postage stamp or piece of paper money —*SYN.* TRY —*es-say'er n.*

es-say-ist (es'ā ist) *n.* one who writes essays

es-say-is-tic (es'ā is'tic) *adj.* having the style or tone of an essay

esse (es'ē, -ā) *n.* [L, to be] being; existence; essence

Es-sen (es'ən) city in W Germany, in the Ruhr valley, in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia: pop. 625,000

es-sence (es'əns) *n.* [ME < OFr & *L essentia* < *esse*, to be; for *IE* base see IS] 1 something that is, or exists; entity 2 that which makes something what it is; intrinsic, fundamental nature or most important quality (of something); essential being 3 a) a substance that keeps, in concentrated form, the flavor, fragrance, or other properties of the plant, drug, food, etc. from which it is extracted; essential oil b) a solution of such a substance or oil in alcohol c) a perfume 4 *Philos.* a) the inward nature of anything, underlying its manifestations; true substance b) the indispensable conceptual characteristics and relations of anything —in essence essentially —of the essence of the greatest importance

Es-sene (es'ēn, e sēn') *n.* [L *Esseni* < *Gr Essēnoi*, said (by Philo) to be < *hosios*, holy, pious, but < *Syr hsen*, pl. < *hsi*, pious, holy] a member of an ancient Jewish sect of ascetics and mystics, which existed to the middle of the 1st century A.D. —*Es-sen-ian* (e sē'nē ān) *adj.* or *Es-senic* (e sē'nēk, -sē'nēk)

es-sen-tial (ə sen'shāl, i-) *adj.* [ME *essential* < LL *essentialis*; see ESSENCE] 1 of or constituting the intrinsic, fundamental nature of something; basic; inherent (an essential difference) 2 absolute; complete; perfect 3 absolutely necessary; indispensable; requisite 4 containing, or having the properties of, a concentrated extract of a plant, drug, food, etc. (an essential oil) 5 *Biochem.* needed for life or health but not synthesized within the body, as an amino acid or vitamin that must be consumed —*n.* something necessary or fundamental; indispensable, inherent, or basic feature or principle —*es-sen'tially adv.*

SYN.—essential, in strict usage, is applicable to that which constitutes the absolute essence or the fundamental nature of a thing and therefore must be present for the thing to exist, function, etc. [food is essential to life]; an indispensable person or thing cannot be done without if the specified or implied purpose is to be achieved; requisite is applied to that which is required by the circumstances or for the purpose and generally suggests a requirement that is imposed externally rather than an inherent need [the requisite experience for a position]; necessary implies a pressing need but does not always connote absolute indispensability

es-sen-tial-ism (-iz'm) *n.* *Philos.* a theory which stresses indispensable conceptual characteristics and relations of things as opposed to existence as particular experienced actuality —*es-sen'tial-ist n.*

es-sen-tial-ity (i sen'shē āl'ā tē) *n., pl. -ties* essential quality, fact, or thing

es-sen-tial-ize (i sen'shāl iz') *vt.* -tized', -iz-ing to concentrate on the essential meanings or aspects of

essential oil any volatile oil that gives distinctive odor, flavor, etc. to a plant, flower, or fruit

Es-se-qui-bo (es'ē kā'bō) river in Guyana, flowing from the Guianas highlands northward to the Atlantic: c. 600 mi (966 km)

Es-sex¹ (es'iks), 2d Earl of (Robert Devereux) 1566-1601; Eng. soldier & courtier; executed for treason

Es-sex² (es'iks) 1 former Anglo-Saxon kingdom in E England 2 county in SE England, on the North Sea: 1,419 sq mi (3,675 sq km); pop. 1,529,000

es-so-nite (es'ā nīt') *n.* [Gr *hēssōn*, inferior (i.e., to real hyacinth) + *-ITE*] a dark-brown kind of garnet

est abbrev. 1 established; also *estab* 2 estate 3 estimate 4 estimated

Est abbrev. 1 Bible Esther 2 Estonia 3 Estonian

EST abbrev. Eastern Standard Time

-est (est, ist, ɔst) suffix 1 [ME < OE *-est*, *-ost*, *-ast*, superl. suffix of *adj.* & *adv.*, akin to OHG *-isto* < *IE* **-istha-* (> *Gr -isto-*, Sans *-īstha-*)] forming the superlative degree of most adjectives and adverbs of one or two syllables [greatest, soonest] 2 [ME < OE *-ast*, 2d pers. sing., pres. tense inflection < *IE* **-si*, **-s* + initial dental of enclitic pron. see THOU] forming the archaic 2d pers. sing., pres. indic., of verbs [goest]: in certain cases, it becomes *-st* [hadst]

es-tab-lish (ə stab'lish, i-) *vt.* [ME *establisshen* < extended stem of OFr *establis* < *L stabilire* < *stabilis*, STABLE] 1 to make stable; make firm; settle /to establish a habit/ 2 to order, ordain, or enact (a law, statute, etc.) permanently 3 to set up (a government, nation, business, etc.); found; institute 4 to cause to be or happen; bring about (efforts to establish a friendship) 5 to settle in an office or position, or set up as in business or a profession 6 to make a state institution of (a church) 7 to set up (a precedent, theory, reputation, etc.) permanently; cause to be accepted or recognized 8 to prove; demonstrate /to establish one's cause at law/ 9 *Card Games* to win control of (a suit) so that one is sure of taking all the remaining tricks in it —*es-tab'lisher n.*

established church 1 a church officially recognized by the gov.



ESPALIER
(sense 2)

spear-head (-hed') *n.* 1 the pointed head of a spear 2 the leading person, part, or group in an endeavor, esp. in a military attack — *vt.* to take the lead in (an attack, etc.)

spear-man (-mən) *n., pl. -men* (-mən) a warrior armed with a spear

spear-mint (-mint') *n.* [prob. from the appearance of the flowers on the stem] a fragrant perennial plant (*Mentha spicata*) of the mint family, used for flavoring

spec¹ (spek) *n.* [Informal] *short for:* 1 SPECIFICATION (sense 2) 2 SPECULATION (sense 2) — *on spec* [Informal] 1 according to specification(s) 2 as a speculation or gamble

spec² *abbrev.* 1 special 2 specifically

spe-cial (spesh'əl) *adj.* [ME < OFr *especial* < L *specialis* < *species*, kind, sort; see SPECIES] 1 of a kind different from others; distinctive, peculiar, or unique 2 exceptional; extraordinary [a special treat] 3 highly regarded or valued [a special friend] 4 of or for a particular person, occasion, purpose, etc. [by special permission, a special edition] 5 not general or regular; specific or limited [special legislation] — *n.* 1 a special person or thing; specif., a special train, edition, sale offer or item, etc. 2 a single TV program, not part of a regular series

SYN.—special and especial both imply that the thing so described has qualities, aspects, or uses which differentiate it from others of its class, and the choice of word generally depends on euphony, but especial is usually preferred where preeminence is implied [a matter of especial interest to you]; specific and particular are both applied to something that is singled out for attention, but specific suggests the explicit statement of an example, illustration, etc. [he cited specific cases], and particular emphasizes the distinctness or individuality of the thing so described [in this particular case] — **ANT.** general

special assessment a special tax levied on a property to pay for a local public improvement, as a sewer, that will presumably benefit that property

special court-martial a military court for judging offenses less grave than those judged by a general court-martial

★ **special delivery** a postal service through which, for an extra fee, mail is delivered by a special messenger

Special Drawing Rights see SDRs

special education educational programs and practices designed for students, as handicapped or gifted students, whose mental ability, physical ability, emotional functioning, etc. requires special teaching approaches, equipment, or care within or outside a regular classroom

special effects 1 artificial visual effects, either realistic or fantastic, used to create illusions in films 2 the art or work of creating these illusions 3 the complex mechanical devices and photographic techniques used to produce the effects

★ **Special Forces** small detachments of U.S. Army personnel who train and direct non-U.S. forces in guerrilla operations: full name U.S. Army Special Forces

★ **special handling** a postal service which, for an extra fee, handles third-class or fourth-class mail as expeditiously as possible

spe-cial-ism (spesh'əl iz'əm) *n.* concentration on or specialization in a branch or field of a study, profession, etc.

spe-cial-ist (-ist) *n.* 1 a person who specializes in a particular field of study, professional work, etc. 2 U.S. Army any of six grades for enlisted personnel with technical training and duties, corresponding to the grades of corporal through sergeant major — *adj.* of a specialist or specialism: also *spe'cial-is'tic*

spe-cial-ity (spesh'əl ə'tē) *n., pl. -ities* [ME *specialite* < OFr *specialité*] chiefly Brit. var. of SPECIALTY

spe-cial-ize (spesh'əl iz') *vt. -ized', -iz'ing* [Fr *spécialiser*] 1 to make special, specific, or particular; specify 2 to direct toward or concentrate on a specific end 3 Biol. to adapt (parts or organs) to a special condition, use, or requirement — *vi.* 1 to make a special study of something or work only in one part or branch of a subject, profession, etc. [to specialize in medieval history] 2 Biol. to become adapted to meet a special condition, use, etc. — *spe'cial-i-za'tion n.*

special jury Law STRUCK JURY

spe-cially (spesh'əl ē) *adv.* 1 in a special manner; particularly 2 for a special purpose

special pleading 1 Law a pleading which is more than a mere denial of the charges or allegations, as one introducing new matter justifying an otherwise culpable act 2 an argument or presentation that leaves out what is unfavorable and develops only what is favorable to the case

★ **special team** Football any of various units of players used only in certain special situations, primarily ones involving place kicks or punts: usually used in pl. — *spe'cial-team'er n.*

special theory of relativity see RELATIVITY (sense 4): also called special relativity

spe-cialty (spesh'əl tē) *n., pl. -ties* [ME *specialte* < OFr *especialté*] 1 a special quality, feature, point, characteristic, etc. 2 a thing specialized in; special interest, field of study or professional work, etc. 3 the state of being special 4 an article or class of article characterized by special features, superior quality, novelty, etc. [a bakery whose specialty is pie] 5 Law a special contract, obligation, agreement, etc. under seal, or a contract by deed — *adj.* 1 designating or of a store or stores that specialize in selling certain types of goods or to certain types of customers 2 of such goods or customers

★ **spe-cia-tion** (spē'shē ə'shən, -sē-) *n.* [< SPECI(ES) + ION] 1 the

the natural development of new species through evolution — *spe-ci-ate* (-āt') *vi. -at'ed, -at'ing*

spe-cie (spē'shē, -sē) *n.* [abl. of L *species*; used in E from occurrence in the phrase (*paid*) *in specie*] coin, as distinguished from paper money; also, coin made of precious, as distinguished from base, metal — *in specie* 1 in kind 2 in coin

spe-cies (-shēz, -sēz) *n., pl. -cies* [L, a seeing, appearance, shape, kind, or quality < base of *specere*, to see; see SPY] 1 a distinct kind; sort; variety; class [a species of bravery] 2 [Obs.] outward form; appearance, or mental image 3 *obs. var.* of SPECIE 4 Biol. a naturally existing population of similar organisms that usually interbreed only among themselves, and are given a unique, latinized binomial name to distinguish them from all other creatures; see GENUS (sense 2) 5 Logic a class of individuals or objects having certain distinguishing attributes in common, given a common name, and comprised with other similar classes in a more comprehensive grouping called a GENUS: cf. DIFFERENTIA 6 Physics a) a specific kind of atomic nucleus b) NUCLIDE 7 R.C.Ch. a) the totality of natural physical characteristics (appearance, taste, etc.) of bread or wine, these characteristics remaining the same in the consecrated bread or wine of the Eucharist b) the consecrated bread or wine of the Eucharist — *the species* the human race

spe-cies-ism (spē'shēz iz'əm, -sēz-) *n.* discrimination against or exploitation of animals based on the assumption that humans are superior to and more important than all other species

specif *abbrev.* 1 specific 2 specifically

speci-fi-able (spes'ə fī'ə bəl) *adj.* that can be specified

spe-cific (spə sif'ik) *adj.* [LL *specificus* < L *species* (see SPECIES) + *-ficus, -fic*] 1 limiting or limited; specifying or specified; precise; definite; explicit [no specific plans] 2 of or constituting a species 3 peculiar to or characteristic of something [specific traits] 4 of a special, or particular, sort or kind 5 Med. a) specially indicated as a cure for a particular disease [a specific remedy] b) produced by a particular microorganism [a specific disease] 6 Physics designating a certain constant characteristic of a substance or phenomenon measured against some arbitrary, fixed standard of reference or expressed as an amount per unit area, unit volume, etc. Also [Rare] *spe-cif'i-cal* — *n.* 1 something specially suited for a given use or purpose 2 a specific cure or remedy 3 a distinct item or detail; particular — **SYN.** EXPLICIT, SPECIAL — *spe-cif'i-cally adv.*

-specific (spə sif'ik) *combining form* limited or specific to, characteristic of (a specified thing or person) [species-specific]

speci-fi-ca-tion (spes'ə fī kə'shən) *n.* [ML *specificatio*] 1 the act of specifying; detailed mention or definition 2 [usually pl.] a) a detailed description of the parts of a whole b) a statement or enumeration of particulars, as to actual or required size, quality, performance, terms, etc. [specifications for a new building] 3 something specified; specified item, particular, etc.

specific characters the persistent features that distinguish one species from all others

specific gravity the ratio of the weight or mass of a given volume of a substance to that of an equal volume of another substance (water for liquids and solids, air or hydrogen for gases) used as a standard

specific heat 1 the number of calories needed to raise the temperature of one gram of a given substance 1°C 2 the ratio of the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a given mass of a substance one degree to the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of an equal mass of water one degree

speci-fic-ity (spes'ə fīs'ə tē) *n.* the fact, condition, or quality of being specific

specific performance Law the exact performance of a contract or an order compelling it

speci-fy (spes'ə fī') *vt. -fied', -fy'ing* [ME *specifien* < OFr *specifier* < LL *specificare* < *specificus*, SPECIFIC] 1 to mention, describe, or define in detail; state definitely [to specify the time and place] 2 to include as an item in a set of specifications 3 to state explicitly as a condition — *spec'i-fi'er n.*

speci-men (spes'ə mən) *n.* [L, a mark, token, example < *specere*, to see; see SPY] 1 a part of a whole, or one individual of a class or group, used as a sample or example of the whole, class, or group; typical part, individual, etc. 2 [Informal] a (specified kind of) individual or person [an unsavory specimen] 3 Med. a sample, as of urine, sputum, or blood, for analysis

spe-cious (spē'shəs) *adj.* [ME, fair, beautiful < L *speciosus*, showy, beautiful, plausible < *species*, look, show, appearance; see SPECIES] 1 seeming to be good, sound, correct, logical, etc. without really being so; plausible but not genuine [specious logic] 2 [Obs.] pleasing to the sight — **SYN.** PLAUSIBLE — *spe'ciously adv.* — *spe'cious-ness n.* or *spe'ci-os-ity* (-shē əs'ə tē)

speck (spek) *n.* [ME *specke* < OE *specca*: for IE base see SPARK] 1 a small spot, mark, or stain 2 a very small bit; particle — *vt.* to mark with specks

speckle (spek'əl) *n.* [ME *spakle*, dim. of *specke*, prec.] a small mark of contrasting color; speck — *vt. -led, -ling* to mark with speckles

★ **speckled trout** any of various fishes, as the sea trout or brook trout

specs (speks) *pl.n.* [Informal] 1 spectacles; eyeglasses 2 specifications; see SPECIFICATION (sense 2)

spec-ta-cle (spek'tə kəl) *n.* [Ofr < L *spectaculum* < *spectare*, to behold, freq. of *specere*, to see; see SPY] 1 something to look at, esp. some strange or remarkable sight; unusual display 2 a public show or exhibition on a grand scale 3 [pl.] [Old-fashioned] a pair of eyeglasses 4 [usually pl.] something like a pair of eyeglasses in

sub-soil (sub'soil') *n.* the layer of soil beneath the topsoil —*vt.* to stir or turn up the subsoil of —**sub-soil'er** *n.*

sub-so-lar (sub'solar') *adj.* [SUB- + SOLAR] 1 located under the sun 2 having the sun in the zenith

sub-sonic (-sɒn'ik) *adj.* [SUB- + SONIC] 1 designating, of, or moving at a speed in a surrounding fluid less than that of sound in the same fluid 2 INFRASONIC

sub-space (sub'spās') *n.* *Math.* a space which forms a proper subset of some larger space

sub-spe-cie ae-ter-ni-ta-tis (sub spē'shi ē ē tər'nī tā'tis) [*L.*, lit., under the aspect of eternity] from the standpoint of eternity; from a universal perspective

sub-spe-cies (sub'spēshēz) *n.* [ModL: see SUB- + SPECIES] any natural subdivision of a species that exhibits small, but persistent, morphological variations from other subdivisions of the same species living in different geographical regions or times: the subspecies name is usually the third term (not capitalized) in a trinomial (Ex.: the scientific name for Neanderthal man is *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*) —**sub-spe-ci'fic** (-spē sif'ik) *adj.*

subst *abbrev.* 1 substantive 2 substitute

sub-stage (sub'stāj') *n.* 1 any subdivision or part of a stage 2 the part of a microscope located below the stage to which a mirror, light, etc. can be attached

sub-stance (sub'stəns) *n.* [Ofr < *L.* *substantia* < *substare*, to be present < *sub-*, under + *stare*, to STAND] 1 the real or essential part or element of anything; essence, reality, or basic matter 2 a) the physical matter of which a thing consists; material b) matter of a particular kind or chemical composition 3 a) solid quality; substantial character b) consistency; body 4 the real content, meaning, or gist of something said or written 5 material possessions; property; resources; wealth —*adj.* 6 a drug: see CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE 7 *Philos.* something that has independent existence and is acted upon by causes —*in substance* 1 with regard to essential elements 2 actually; really

substance abuse excessive use of alcohol, opiates, stimulants, hallucinogens, etc., esp. without prescription

sub-standard (sub'stand'ard) *adj.* below standard; specif., a) below a standard established as by law b) *Linguist.* NONSTANDARD (a usually pejorative designation for forms of a language that differ from the standard dialect, and a term not widely used by linguists)

sub-stan-tial (sub'stan'shel) *adj.* [ME *substancial* < ML *substantialis* < *LL*] 1 of or having substance 2 real; actual; true; not imaginary 3 strong; solid; firm; stout 4 considerable; ample; large 5 of considerable worth or value; important 6 having property or possessions; wealthy 7 with regard to essential elements; in substance 8 *Philos.* of, or having the nature of, substance —*n.* a substantial thing; usually used in pl. —**sub-stan'tial-ity** (-shē al'ē tē) *n.* or **sub-stan'tial-ness** —**sub-stan'tially** *adv.*

sub-stan-tial-ism (-iz'əm) *n.* *Philos.* the doctrine that there are entities or beings underlying all phenomena as the subjects in which various properties inhere

sub-stan-tia ni-gra (sub'stan'shē ē nī'grē) *pl.* **sub-stan-tiae ni-grae** (sub'stan'shē ē nī'grē) or **substantia nigra** a layer of dark cells in the midbrain that produce the neurotransmitter dopamine; Parkinson's disease is caused by an inadequate supply of dopamine

sub-stan-ti-ate (sub'stan'shē āt') *vt.* -ated, -at'ing [ModL *substantiatus*, pp. of *substantiare* < *L.* *substantia*, SUBSTANCE] 1 to give substance or true existence to 2 to give concrete form or body to; convert into substance; embody 3 to show to be true or real by giving evidence; prove; confirm —*SYN.* CONFIRM —**sub-stan'tia-tion** *n.* —**sub-stan'tia-tive** *adj.* —**sub-stan'tia-tor** *n.*

sub-stan-tive (sub'stən'tiv, sub'stan'tiv) *adj.* [LME < *LL* *substantivus* < *L.* *substantia*: see SUBSTANCE] 1 existing independently; not dependent upon or subordinate to another 2 of considerable amount or quantity; substantial 3 having a real existence; actual 4 a) of, containing, or dealing with the essential elements; essential b) having direct bearing on a matter 5 of or relating to legal rights and principles as distinguished from legal procedures 6 becoming fixed without the use of a mordant: said of a dye 7 *Gram.* a) expressing existence (the substantive verb "to be") b) of or used as a substantive —*n.* 1 something substantive 2 *Gram.* a noun or any other word or group of words that functions as a noun; nominal —**sub-stan-ti-val** (-tī'val) *adj.* —**sub-stan-ti-vally** *adv.* or **sub-stan-tively** —**sub-stan-tive-ness** *n.*

substantive right a basic right of man, as life, liberty, etc., which exists independently from all man-made laws

sub-sta-tion (sub'stā'shən) *n.* a lesser station or a division of a station; specif., a small post-office station, as in a store or at a philatelic convention

sub-stel-lar (sub'stel'ar) *adj.* *Astron.* of a size much smaller than a typical star

sub-sti-tu-ent (sub'stich'ēt) *n.* [L < *L.* *substituens*, prp. of *substituere*: see fol.] *Chem.* an atom or group of atoms replacing another atom or group in a compound

sub-sti-tute (sub'stā tōōt', -tōōt') *n.* [ME < *L.* *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, to put instead of < *sub-*, under + *statuere*, to put, place: see STATUE] 1 a person or thing serving or used in place of another 2 *Gram.* any word or word group, as a pronoun, the verb to do, etc., used in place of another word or words (Ex.: *did* for *shouted* in "she shouted and he did, too") —*vt.* -tut'ed, -tut'ing 1 to put or use in place of another 2 [Now Rare] to take Page 8 of 9
3 *Chem.* to replace as a substituent —*vi.* to act or serve in place of

another: often with *for* —*adj.* being a substitute or substitutes —**sub-sti-tu-tion-able** *adj.*

sub-sti-tu-tion (sub'stā tōō'shən, -tōōt') *n.* the substituting of one person or thing for another —**sub-sti-tu-tional** *adj.* or **sub-sti-tu-tion-ary**

sub-sti-tu-tive (sub'stā tōō'tiv, -tōōt') *adj.* [LL *substitutivus*] 1 of or having to do with substitution 2 being or capable of being a substitute —**sub-sti-tu-tively** *adv.*

sub-strate (sub'strāt') *n.* 1 SUBSTRATUM 2 *Biochem.* a substance acted upon, as by an enzyme 3 *Biol.* *Bacteriology* MEDIUM (*n.* 6)

sub-strato-sphere (sub'strat'ō sfir') *n.* loosely, the highest part of the troposphere

sub-strat-um (sub'strāt'əm, -strāt'-) *n., pl.* -ta (-ə) or -tums [ModL < *L.* neut. of *substratus*, pp. of *substernere*, to strew beneath < *sub-*, under + *sternere*, to spread out < IE base *ster- > STREW] 1 a) a part, substance, element, etc. which lies beneath and supports another; foundation b) any basis or foundation 2 SUBSTRATE (senses 2 & 3) 3 loosely, SUBSOIL 4 *Bot.* the base or material to which a plant is attached and from which it gets nutriment 5 *Metaphysics* substance, with reference to the events or causes which act upon it, the changes occurring in it, the attributes that inhere in it, etc. 6 *Photog.* a thin layer of material on a photographic film or plate serving as a base for the sensitive emulsion 7 *Zool.* the ground or other solid material on which an animal moves or is fastened

sub-structure (sub'struk'chər) *n.* a part or structure acting as a support, base, or foundation: also **sub-struc'tion** —**sub-struc'tural** *adj.*

sub-sume (sub'sōōm', -sōōm') *vt.* -sumed', -sum'ing [ModL *subsumere* < *L.* *sub-*, under + *sumere*, to take: see CONSUME] 1 to include within a larger class, group, order, etc. 2 to show (an idea, instance, etc.) to be covered by a rule, principle, etc.

sub-sump-tion (sub'samp'shən) *n.* [ModL *subsumptio* < *subsumptus*, pp. of *subsumere*] 1 a subsuming or being subsumed 2 something subsumed; esp., a minor concept or premise —**sub-sump-tive** *adj.*

sub-sur-face (sub'surf'is) *adj.* lying below the surface, esp. of the earth, the oceans, etc. —*n.* a subsurface part

sub-sys-tem (sub'sis'təm) *n.* any system that is part of a larger system; component system

sub-tan-gent (sub'tan'jənt) *n.* *Geom.* the segment of the x-axis included between the ordinate of a given point on a curve and the tangent at that point

sub-teen (sub'tēn') *n.* a child nearly a teenager

sub-tem-per-ate (sub'tem'pər it) *adj.* of or occurring in the colder areas of the temperate zones

sub-ten-ant (sub'ten'ənt) *n.* a person who rents from a tenant; tenant of a tenant —**sub-ten'an-ty** *n.*

sub-tend (sub'tend') *vt.* [L *subtendere* < *sub-*, under + *tendere*, to stretch: see TEND'] 1 to extend under or be opposite to in position [each side of a triangle *subtends* the opposite angle] 2 *Bot.* to enclose in an angle, as between a leaf and its stem

sub-ter (sub'tər) [L < *subter*, below < *sub* (see SUB-) + *-ter*, compar. suffix] prefix below, under, less than, secretly

sub-ter-fuge (sub'tər fyōōj') *n.* [LL *subterfugium* < *L.* *subterfugere*, to flee secretly, escape < *subter*, secretly (< *subter*, below) + *fugere*, to flee: see FUGITIVE] any plan, action, or device used to hide one's true objective, evade a difficult or unpleasant situation, etc.; stratagem; artifice —*SYN.* DECEPTION

sub-ter-ra-nean (sub'tə rā'nē ən) *adj.* [L *subterraneus* < *sub-* (see SUB-) + *terra*, earth: see TERRAIN] 1 lying beneath the earth's surface; underground 2 secret; hidden Also **sub-ter-ra-neous** —*n.* one who lives underground —**sub-ter-ra-nean-ly** *adv.*

sub-text (sub'tekst') *n.* 1 the complex of feelings, motives, etc. conceived of by an actor as underlying the actual words and actions of the character being portrayed 2 an underlying meaning, theme, etc. —**sub-text'ual** *adj.*

sub-tile (sut'tl, sub'til) *adj.* [ME < MFr *subtil*, altered (infl. by *L.*) < OFr *soitil*; see SUBTLE] now rare var. of SUBTLE —**sub'tilely** *adv.* —**sub'tile-ness** *n.* —**sub'tilty** *n., pl.* -ties or **sub-tility** (sub'til'ē tē)

sub-ti-lize (sut'tl iz', sub'til-) *vt., vi.* -ized', -iz'ing [ML *subtilizare* < *L.* *subtilis*, SUBTLE] 1 to make or become subtle 2 to discuss or argue with subtle distinctions —**sub-ti-li-za-tion** *n.*

sub-ti-tle (sub'tit'l) *n.* 1 a secondary or explanatory title, as of a book or play 2 a book title repeated at the top of the first page of text 3 one or more lines of text, as a translation of dialogue in a foreign language, appearing usually at the bottom of a film or video image —*vt.* -titled', -titt'ing to add a subtitle or subtitles to

sub-tle (sut'tl) *adj.* **sub'tler** (-lər, -l'ər), **sub'tlest** [ME *sotil* < OFr *sotil* < *L.* *subtilis*, fine, thin, precise, orig., closely woven < *sub-* (see SUB-) + *tex*, web < *texere* < *texere*, to weave: see TECHNICAL] 1 (see SUB-) 2 *Tex.* web < *texere* < *texere*, to weave: see TECHNICAL] 1 thin; rare; tenuous; not dense or heavy / a *subtle* gas / 2 a) capable of making or noticing fine distinctions in meaning, etc. / a *subtle* thinker / b) marked by or requiring mental keenness / a *subtle* reasoning / 3 delicately skillful or clever; deft or ingenious / a *subtle* filigree / 4 not open or direct; crafty; sly 5 delicately suggestive; not grossly obvious / a *subtle* hint / 6 working insidiously; not easily detected / a *subtle* poison / —**sub'tle-ness** *n.* —**sub'tly** *adv.*

sub-tlety (-tē) *n.* [ME *subtelle* < OFr *sotillete* < *L.* *subtilitas*] 1 the quality or condition of being subtle; esp., the ability or tendency to make fine distinctions 2 *pl.* -ties something subtle; esp., a fine distinction

sub-tonic (sub'tōn'ik) *n.* *Music* the seventh tone of a diatonic scale; tone next below the upper tonic

sub-top-ic (sub'tāp'ik) *n.* a topic that is a division of a main topic

teg-men (teg'mən) *n.*, *pl.* **teg'mina** (-mi nə) [L < *tegere*, to cover: see THATCH] 1 a covering; integument 2 Bot. the inner coat of a seed 3 Zool. a) a beetle elytron b) a hardened forewing in some insects —**teg'mi-nal** *adj.*

Te-gu-ci-galpa (te gō'sē gāl'pā) capital of Honduras, in the SC part: pop. 670,000

tegu-lar (teg'yōō lar, -yə) *adj.* [L *tegula*, a tile < *tegere*, to cover (see THATCH) + *-AR*] 1 of or like a tile or tiles 2 arranged like tiles —**tegu-larly** *adv.*

tegu-ment (teg'yōō mēnt, -yə) *n.* [L *tegumentum* < *tegere*, to cover: see THATCH] **INTEGUMENT** —**tegu-men'tal** (-ment'əl) *adj.* or **tegu-men'tary** (-tə rē)

te-hee (tē'hē) *interj.*, *n.*, *vi.* --heed', --hee'ing *alt. sp.* of TEE-HEE

Teh-ran (te rān', tā-, -ran') capital of Iran, in the NC part: pop. 6,043,000; also **Tehe-ran** (te rān', tē-, tē'ā rān', tē'he rān', -ran')

Te-huan-te-pec (tē wānt'ē pek') 1 Gulf of arm of the Pacific, off the S coast of Mexico: c. 300 mi (483 km) wide 2 Isthmus of narrowest part of Mexico, between this gulf & the Gulf of Campeche: c. 125 mi (201 km) wide

Te-huel-che (te wel'che) *n.*, *pl.* --ches or --che [Araucanian *cheu* (ū)lche, lit., fearless & elusive] a member of a South American Indian people of Patagonia, famous in older European literature for their tall stature and great strength

Teide (tā'dē), **Pico de** (pē'kō dē) volcanic mountain on Tenerife, Canary Islands: c. 12,200 ft (3,719 m)

Tellhard de Char-din (te yār dē shār dan'), Pierre 1881-1955; Fr. paleontologist, geologist, & philosopher

Te-jano (te hā'nō, tē-) *n.* [AmSp, Texan] 1 *pl.* --nos a Texan of Mexican descent 2 a style of dance music combining elements of Mexican folk music, German polka music featuring the accordion, and variously country music, jazz, rock, etc.

Tejo (tē'zhō) *Port. name for* TAGUS

Teka-kwitha (tek'ə kwith'ə), **Catherine** (also called **Kateri Tekakwitha**) 1656-80; North American Indian ascetic; beatified: called *Lily of the Mohawks*

tek-tite (tek'tit) *n.* [L *tekktos*, molten (< *tēkein*, to melt < IE base *tā- > THAW) + *-ITE*] any of certain small, yellowish-green to black glassy bodies of various shapes, found in isolated locations around the world and thought to have originated as meteorites or from meteorite impacts: also **tec'tite**

tel¹ (tel) *n.* *alt. sp.* of TELL²

tel² *abbrev.* 1 telegram 2 telegraph 3 telephone

tel- (tel) *combining form* 1 TELE- [TelAutograph] 2 TELO-² [telangiectasis]

tela-mon (tel'ə mən') *n.*, *pl.* **tel'ə-mo'-nes'** (-mō'nēz') [L < Gr *tela-mōn*, bearer < *telassai*, to bear < IE base *tel- > TOLERATE] *Arohit.* a supporting column in the form of a man's figure: see also ATLANTIS, CARYATID

tel-an-gi-ec-ta-sis (te lan'jē ek'tə sis) *n.*, *pl.* --ses' (-sēz') [ModL < Gr *telos*, an end (see TELO-²) + *angelon*, receptacle (see ANGIO-) + *ektasis*, extension, dilatation] *Med.* chronic dilatation of capillaries and small arterial branches, producing small, reddish tumors in the skin, as of the face, thighs, etc.: also **tel-an'gi-ec-ta'sia** (-ek tā'zhə, -zhē ə) —**tel-an'gi-ec-tat'ic** (-tāt'ik) *adj.*

Tel Aviv (tel'ə vāv') seaport in W Israel, incorporating the former city of Jaffa: pop. 356,000 —**Tel Avi-van** (tel'ə vāv'vən)

tele- (tel'ə) *combining form* 1 [Gr *tēle-* < *tēle*, far off < IE base *kuel-, distant, remote > Welsh *pell*, distant] at, over, from, or to a distance [telegraph] 2 [L < TELE(VISION)] of, in, or by television [teletext]

tele-cast (tel'ə kast') *vt.*, *vi.* --cast' or --cast'ed, --cast'ing [prec. + (BROAD)CAST] to broadcast by television —*n.* a television broadcast —**tele-cast'er** *n.*

tele-com (tel'ə kām') *n.* short for TELECOMMUNICATION

tele-com-mu-ni-ca-tion (tel'ə kə myōō'ni kā'shən) *n.* [also *pl.*, with *sing.* or *pl. v.*] communication by electronic or electric means, as through radio, telephone, telegraph, television, or computers

tele-com-mute (tel'ə kə myōōt') *vi.* --mut'ed, --mut'ing to use a computer terminal, microcomputer, fax, etc. to perform work in one's home that traditionally has been done in the office —**tele-com-mut'er** *n.*

tele-con-fer-ence (tel'ə kān'fər əns) *n.* a conference of individuals in different locations, as by speakerphone, closed-circuit TV, etc. —*vi.* --enced, --encing to hold such a conference

tele-course (tel'ə kōrs') *n.* a course of televised lectures for credit or for auditing, offered by a college or other school

tel-edu (tel'ə dōō') *n.* [Malay] a small, badgerlike, burrowing carnivore (*Mydaus javanensis*), that ejects a vile-smelling fluid when molested: native to Java, Borneo, and Sumatra

tele-film (tel'ə film') *n.* a film made to be broadcast on television

teleg *abbrev.* 1 telegram 2 telegraph 3 telegraphy

tele-genic (tel'ə jen'ik) *adj.* [TELE- + *-GENIC*] looking or likely to look attractive on television: said of a person

tele-go-ny (tē leg'ə nē) *n.* [Ger *telegonie*: see TELE- & *-GONY*] the supposed transmission of characters of one sire to offspring subsequently born to other sires by the same female —**tele-gonic** (tel'ə gōn'ik) *adj.*

tele-gram (tel'ə gram') *n.* [TELE- + *-GRAM*] a message transmitted by telegraph

tele-graph (tel'ə graf') *n.* [Fr *télégraphe*: see TELE- & *-GRAPH*: orig. used of a semaphore] 1 [Obs.] any signaling apparatus 2 an apparatus or system that converts a coded message into electric impulses and sends it to a distant receiver: originally, Morse code; signals were sent using a key that opened and closed the circuit to

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tegmen / telephonist

activate an electromagnetic sounder, but now teletypewriters, computers, radio and microwave signals, satellites, and lasers are used —*vt.* 1 to send (a message) by telegraph 2 to send a telegram to 3 [Informal] to signal (an intended action, decision, etc.) unintentionally to another, as by a gesture or look —*vi.* to send a telegram —**te-leg-ra-pher** (tē leg'rə fər) *n.* or **te-leg'-raphist**

tele-graphic (tel'ə graf'ik) *adj.* 1 of or transmitted by telegraph 2 in the concise style of a telegram —**tele-graph'i-cally** *adv.*

telegraph plant a tick trefoil (*Desmodium gyrans*) of tropical Asia: so called because the two lateral leaflets of each leaf move like a railroad semaphore signal

te-leg-ra-phy (tē leg'rə fē) *n.* 1 the operation of telegraph apparatus or the study of this 2 the transmission of messages by telegraph

Tele-gu (tel'ə gōō') *n.* *alt. sp.* of TELUGU

tele-ki-ne-sis (tel'ə ki nē'sis) *n.* [ModL < *tele-*, TELE- + Gr *kinēsis*, motion < *kinein*, to move: see CITE] *Parapsychology* the act or process of causing an object to move by means of psychic forces, as directed by a spiritualistic medium, and not by means of any physical force —**tele-ki-net'ic** (-net'ik) *adj.*

Te-le-ma-chus (tē lem'ə kəs) *n.* [L < Gr *Telemachos*] Gr. Legend the son of Odysseus and Penelope: he helps his father slay his mother's suitors

Te-le-mann (tē'lə mən'), **Ge-org Phi-lipp** (gā ōrk' fē'lip) 1681-1767; Ger. composer

tele-mark (tel'ə mār'k') *n.* [after *Telemark*, region in S Norway] *Skiiing* a slow turning movement in which the outer ski is advanced and turned in at a widening angle until the turn is accomplished

tele-mar-ke-ting (tel'ə mār'ket ing) *n.* the practice of using the telephone to engage in selling, promotion, market research, etc. —**tele-mar'-keter** *n.*

tele-meter (tel'ə mēt'ər, tē lem'et'ər) *n.* [TELE- + *-METER*] 1 an instrument for determining the distance to a remote object; range finder 2 any device for transmitting measurements of physical phenomena, as temperature, radiation, etc., to a distant recorder or observer: used in satellites, spacecraft, etc. —*vt.*, *vi.* to transmit by telemeter —**tele-met'ric** (-mē'trik) *adj.* —**tele-met'-ri-cally** *adv.* —**tele-metry** (tē lem'ə trē) *n.*

tel-en-cepha-lon (tel'en sef'ə lān') *n.*, *pl.* --la (-lə) [ModL: see TELE- & ENCEPHALON] the most anterior part of the forebrain, including the cerebral hemispheres and olfactory lobes —**tel'en-cephal'ic** (-sə fāl'ik) *adj.*

tele-no-vela (tālā nō vā'lā) *n.* [AmSp < *tele* (visión), television + *novela*, novel] in Latin America, a TV soap opera, often one having a limited number of episodes

tele-o-log-y (tē'lē ōl'ə jē, tē'lē-) *n.* [ModL *teleologia* < Gr *telos*, *telos*, an end (see TELO-²) + *-logia* (see *-LOGY*)] 1 the study of final causes 2 the fact or quality of being directed toward a definite end or of having an ultimate purpose, esp. as attributed to natural processes 3 a) a belief, as that of vitalism, that natural phenomena are determined not only by mechanical causes but by an overall design or purpose in nature b) the study of evidence for this belief 4 *Ethics* the evaluation of conduct, as in utilitarianism, in relation to the end or ends it serves —**tele-o-log'i-cal** *adj.* —**tele-o-log'ist** *n.*

tele-on-omy (tē'lē ān'ə mē, tē'lē-) *n.* the concept that an organism's structures or functions must have given it an evolutionary advantage —**tele-on-om'ic** (-ə nām'ik) *adj.*

tele-op-er-a-tor (tel'ə āp'ər āt'ər) *n.* a robotic device controlled from a distance by a human operator; usually used to provide safety for the operator, as in working with radioactive materials

tel-eost (tē'lē āst', tē'lē-) *n.* [L < Gr *teleos*, complete < *telos* (see TELO-²) + *osteon*, bone: see OSSIFY] any of many orders of bony fishes having a consolidated internal skeleton, swim bladder, thin cycloid scales, etc. —*adj.* of or belonging to the teleosts Also **tel'eos'tean** (-ās'tē ān)

tele-pa-thy (tē lep'ə thē) *n.* [TELE- + *-PATHY*: coined (1882) by F. W. Myers (1843-1901), Eng. writer] *Parapsychology* communication between minds by some means other than the normal sensory channels; transference of thought —**tele-path** (tē'lē path') *n.* —**tele-path'ic** *adj.* —**tele-path'i-cally** *adv.* —**tele-pa-thist** *n.*

tele-phone (tel'ə fōn') *n.* [TELE- + *-PHONE*: term adopted by BELL (1876) after use for other sound instruments] 1 a system for transmitting speech or computerized information over distances, usually by converting sounds into electric impulses that are sent through a network of wires and cables: some systems transmit by means of radio waves 2 any device having a transmitter, receiver, and dialing mechanism, used in a telephone system —*vi.* --phoned', --phon'ing 1 to talk over a telephone; convey a message by telephone 2 to try to make a connection by dialing a telephone number —*vt.* 1 to convey (a message) by telephone 2 to speak to or reach (a person) by telephone; call —**tele'phon'er** *n.* —**tele'phon'ic** (-fān'ik) *adj.* —**tele'phon'i-cally** *adv.*

telephone book a book in which are listed alphabetically the names of persons, businesses, etc. having telephones in a specified area, along with their addresses and telephone numbers: also **tele-phone directory**

telephone booth a booth in a public place containing a telephone, usually operated by inserting coins

telephone receiver see RECEIVER (sense 2b)

tele-pho-nist (tel'ə fōn'ist, tē lef'ə nist) *n.* [Chiefly Brit.] a telephone switchboard operator

See the inside front cover for pronunciation information. The symbol * is used to mark terms of American origin.