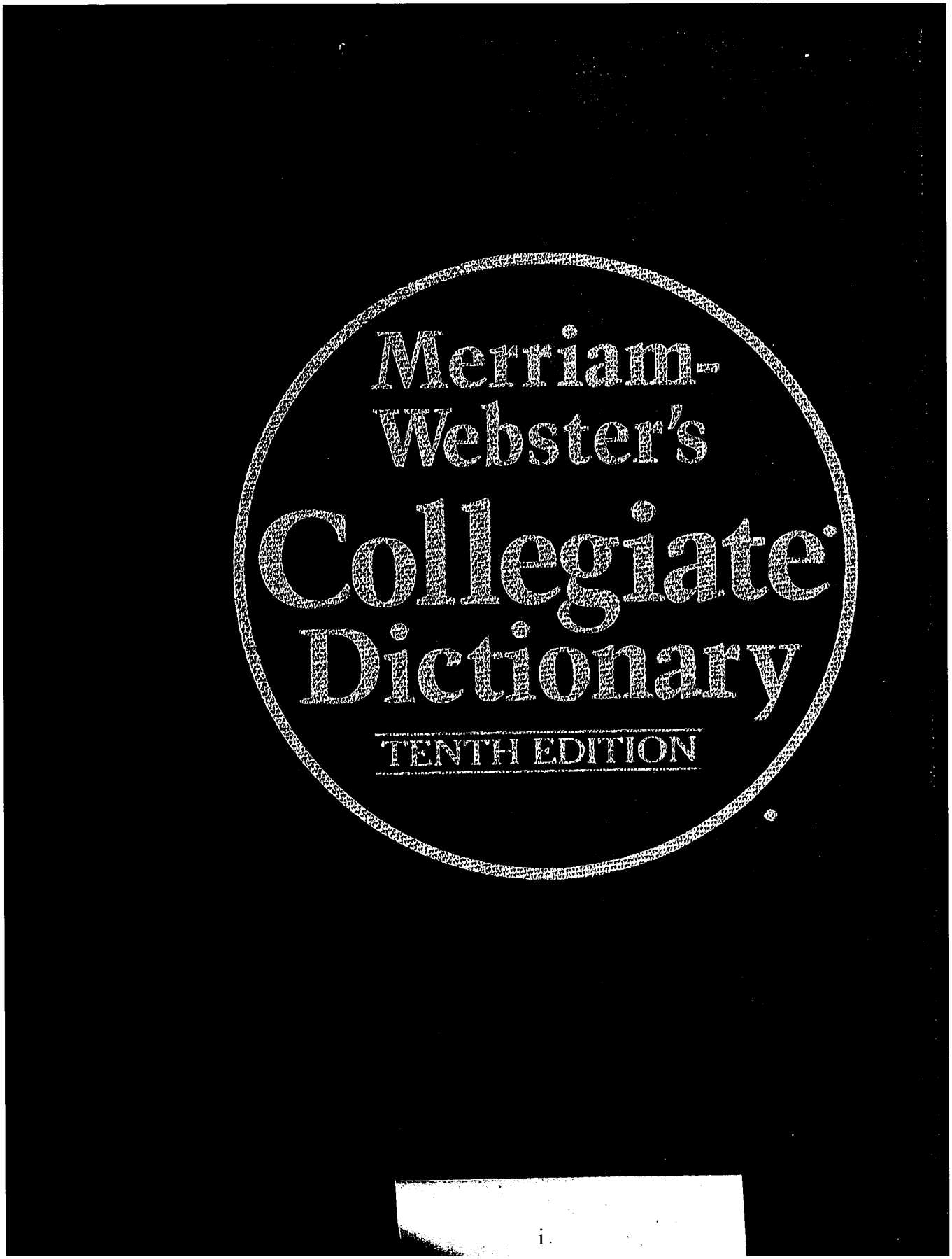

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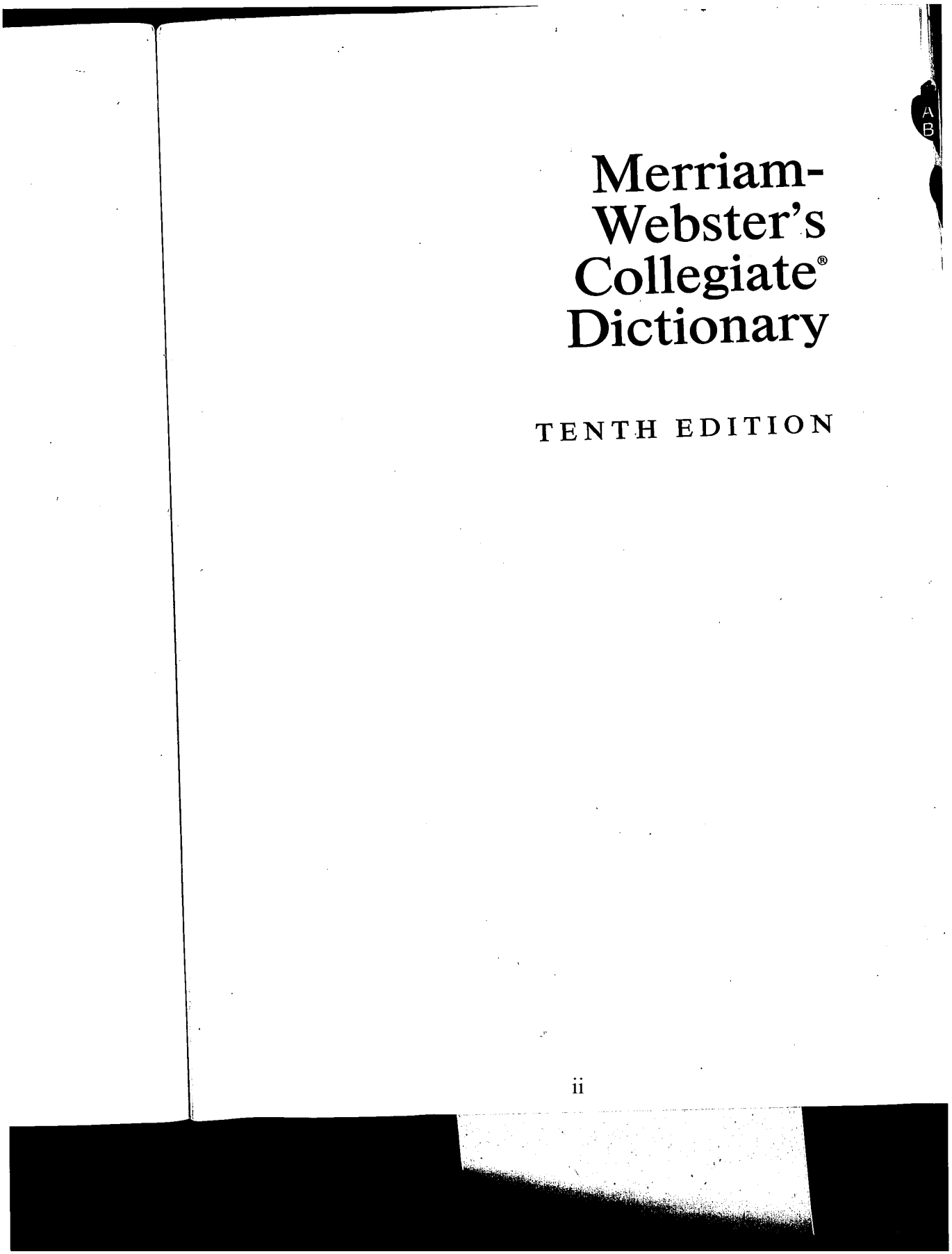

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

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dief·fen·bach·ia \ˌdē-fən-ˈbä-kē-ə, ˌdi-, -ˈbä-\ *n* [NL, fr. Ernst *Dieffenbach* †1855 Ger. naturalist] (ca. 1900) : any of a genus (*Dieffenbachia* of the family Araceae) of erect poisonous tropical American plants that have oblong usu. variegated leaves and are often used as houseplants

die–hard \ˈdī-ˌhärd\ *adj* (1922) : strongly or fanatically determined or devoted 〈～ fans〉; *esp* : strongly resisting change 〈a ～ conservative〉

die–hard *n* — **die–hard·ism** \-ˌiz-əm\ *n*

di·el \ˈdī-əl, -ˌel\ *adj* [irreg. fr. L *dies* day + E *-al*] (ca. 1935) : involving a 24-hour period that usu. includes a day and the adjoining night 〈～ fluctuations in temperature〉

diel·drin \ˈdē(ə)l-drən\ *n* [*Diels-Alder* reaction (an addition reaction forming a 6-membered ring), after Otto *Diels* & Kurt *Alder*] (ca. 1949) : a white crystalline persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide $C_{12}H_8Cl_6O$ that accumulates in and becomes toxic to vertebrates

di·elec·tric \ˌdī-ə-ˈlek-trik\ *n* [*dia-* + *electric*] (1837) : a nonconductor of direct electric current — **dielectric** *adj*

dielectric constant *n* (1875) : PERMITTIVITY

dielectric heating *n* (1944) : the rapid and uniform heating throughout a nonconducting material by means of a high-frequency electromagnetic field

di·en·ceph·a·lon \ˌdī-ən-ˈse-fə-ˌlän, ˌdī-(ˌ)en-, -lən\ *n* [NL, fr. *dia-* + *encephalon*] (ca. 1883) : the posterior subdivision of the forebrain — called also *betweenbrain* — **di·en·ce·phal·ic** \-sə-ˈfa-lik\ *adj*

di·ene \ˈdī-ˌēn\ *n* [*di-* + *-ene*] (1917) : a compound containing two double bonds between carbon atoms

die–off \ˈdī-ˌȯf\ *n* (1936) : a sudden sharp decline of a population (as of rabbits) that is not caused directly by human activity (as hunting)

die off \ˈdī-ˈȯf\ *vi* (1697) : to die sequentially either singly or in numbers so that the total number is greatly diminished

die out *vi* (1853) : to become extinct

di·er·e·sis *var of* DIAERESIS

die·sel \ˈdē-zəl, -səl\ *n* [Rudolf *Diesel*] (1894) **1** : DIESEL ENGINE **2** : a vehicle driven by a diesel engine

diesel–electric *adj* (1914) : of, relating to, or employing the combination of a diesel engine driving an electric generator 〈a ～ locomotive〉

diesel engine *n* (1894) : an internal combustion engine in which air is compressed to a temperature sufficiently high to ignite fuel injected into the cylinder where the combustion and expansion actuate a piston

die·sel·ing \ˈdē-zə-liŋ, -sə-\ *n* (ca. 1955) : the continued operation of an internal combustion engine after the ignition is turned off

die·sel·ize \ˈdē-zə-ˌlīz, -sə-\ *vt* **-ized; -iz·ing** (1925) : to equip with a diesel engine or with diesel-electric locomotives — **die·sel·iza·tion** \ˌdē-zə-lə-ˈzā-shən, -sə-\ *n*

Di·es Irae \ˌdē-(ˌ)ās-ˈē-ˌrā\ *n* [ML, day of wrath; fr. the first words of the hymn] (1860) : a medieval Latin hymn on the Day of Judgment sung in requiem masses

di·esis \ˈdī-ə-səs\ *n, pl* **di·eses** \-ˌsēz\ [prob. fr. It, sharp (in music), symbol for a sharp, fr. ML, quarter tone, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. *diiénai* to send through, fr. *dia-* + *hienai* to send — more at JET] (ca. 1706) : DOUBLE DAGGER

di·es·ter \ˈdī-ˌes-tər\ *n* (1935) : a compound containing two ester groups

die·stock \ˈdī-ˌstäk\ *n* (ca. 1859) : a stock to hold dies used for cutting threads

di·es·trus \(ˌ)dī-ˈes-trəs\ *n* [NL, fr. *dia-* + *estrus*] (1942) : a period of sexual quiescence that intervenes between two periods of estrus — **di·es·trous** \-trəs\ *adj*

[1]di·et \ˈdī-ət\ *n* [ME *diete*, fr. OF, fr. L *diaeta*, fr. Gk *diaita*, lit., manner of living, fr. *diattasthai* to lead one's life] (13c) **1 a** : food and drink regularly provided or consumed **b** : habitual nourishment **c** : the kind and amount of food prescribed for a person or animal for a special reason **2** : something provided esp. habitually 〈a ～ of Broadway shows and nightclubs —Frederick Wyatt〉

[2]diet *vt* (14c) **1** : to cause to take food : FEED **2** : to cause to eat and drink sparingly or according to prescribed rules 〜 *vi* : to eat sparingly or according to prescribed rules — **di·et·er** *n*

[3]diet *adj* (1969) : reduced in calories 〈a ～ soft drink〉

[4]diet *n* [ME *diete* day's journey, day set for a meeting, fr. ML *dieta*, lit., daily regimen, diet (taken as a derivative of L *dies* day), fr. L *diaeta*] (1565) **1** : a formal deliberative assembly of princes or estates **2** : any of various national or provincial legislatures

[1]di·e·tary \ˈdī-ə-ˌter-ē\ *n, pl* **di·e·tar·ies** (1838) : the kinds and amounts of food available to or eaten by an individual, group, or population

[2]dietary *adj* (1614) : of or relating to a diet or to the rules of a diet — **di·e·tar·i·ly** \ˌdī-ə-ˈter-ə-lē\ *adv*

dietary law *n* (ca. 1930) : any of the laws observed by Orthodox Jews that permit or prohibit certain foods

di·e·tet·ic \ˌdī-ə-ˈte-tik\ *adj* (1579) **1** : of or relating to diet **2** : adapted for use in special diets — **di·e·tet·i·cal·ly** \-ti-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

di·e·tet·ics \-ˈte-tiks\ *n pl but sing or pl in constr* (1799) : the science or art of applying the principles of nutrition to the diet

di·ether \(ˌ)dī-ˈe-thər\ *n* (1950) : a compound containing two atoms of oxygen with ether linkages

di·eth·yl·car·bam·a·zine \ˌdī-ˌe-thəl-kär-ˈba-mə-ˌzēn, -zən\ *n* [*di-* + *ethyl* + *carboxy-* + *amide* + *azine*] (1948) : an anthelmintic administered in the form of its crystalline citrate $C_{10}H_{21}N_3O{\cdot}C_6H_8O_7$ esp. to control human filariasis and large roundworms in dogs and cats

di·eth·yl ether \(ˌ)dī-ˌe-thəl-\ *n* (ca. 1930) : ETHER 3a

di·eth·yl·stil·bes·trol \-stil-ˈbes-ˌtrōl, -ˌtrȯl\ *n* [ISV] (1938) : a colorless crystalline synthetic compound $C_{18}H_{20}O_2$ used as a potent estrogen but contraindicated in pregnancy for its tendency to cause cancer or birth defects in offspring — called also *stilbestrol*

di·eth·yl zinc *n* (1952) : a volatile pyrophoric liquid organometallic compound $C_4H_{10}Zn$ used esp. to catalyze polymerization reactions and to deacidify paper

di·e·ti·cian *or* **di·e·ti·cian** \ˌdī-ə-ˈti-shən\ *n* [*dietitian* irreg. fr. *diet* + *-ician*] (ca. 1846) : a specialist in dietetics

dif·fer \ˈdi-fər\ *vi* **dif·fered; dif·fer·ing** \-f(ə-)riŋ\ [ME, fr. MF or L; MF *differer* to postpone, be different, fr. L *differre*, fr. *dis-* + *ferre* to carry — more at BEAR] (14c) **1 a** : to be unlike or distinct in nature, form, or characteristics 〈the law of one state 〜s from that of another〉 **b** : to change from time to time or from one instance to another : VARY 〈the number of cookies in a box may 〜〉 **2** : to be of unlike or opposite opinion : DISAGREE 〈they 〜 on religious matters〉

[1]dif·fer·ence \ˈdi-fərn(t)s, ˈdī-f(ə-)rən(t)s\ *n* (14c) **1 a** : the quality or state of being different **b** : an instance of differing in nature, form, or quality **c** *archaic* : a characteristic that distinguishes one from another **d** : the element or factor that separates or distinguishes contrasting situations **2** : distinction or discrimination in favor of one from the average **3 a** : modification in opinion : DISSENSION **b** : an instance of disagreement **4** : the degree or amount by which things differ in quantity or measure; *specif* : REMAINDER 2b(1) **5** : a significant change in or effect on a situation

[2]difference *vt* **-enced; -enc·ing** (1576) : DIFFERENTIATE, DISTINGUISH

[1]dif·fer·ent \ˈdi-fərnt, ˈdi-f(ə-)rənt\ *adj* [MF, fr. L *different-*, *differens*, prp. of *differre*] (14c) **1** : partly or totally unlike in nature, form, or quality : DISSIMILAR 〈could hardly be more 〜〉 — often followed by *from*, *than*, or chiefly Brit. *to* 〈small, neat hand, very 〜 from the captain's tottery characters —R. L. Stevenson〉 〈vastly 〜 in size than it was twenty-five years ago —N. M. Pusey〉 〈a very 〜 situation to the . . . one under which we live —Sir Winston Churchill〉 **2** : not the same; as **a** : DISTINCT 〈〜 age groups〉 **b** : VARIOUS 〈〜 members of the class〉 **c** : ANOTHER 〈switched to a 〜 TV program〉 **3** : UNUSUAL, SPECIAL 〈she was 〜 and superior〉 — **dif·fer·ent·ness** *n*

syn DIFFERENT, DIVERSE, DIVERGENT, DISPARATE, VARIOUS mean unlike in kind or character. DIFFERENT may imply little more than separateness but it may also imply contrast or contrariness 〈different foods〉. DIVERSE implies both distinctness and marked contrast 〈such *diverse* interests as dancing and football〉. DIVERGENT implies movement away from each other and unlikelihood of ultimate meeting or reconciliation 〈went on to pursue *divergent* careers〉. DISPARATE emphasizes incongruity or incompatibility 〈*disparate* notions of freedom〉. VARIOUS stresses the number of sorts or kinds 〈tried various methods〉.

usage Numerous commentators have condemned *different than* in spite of its use since the 17th century by many of the best-known names in English literature. It is nevertheless standard and is even recommended in many handbooks when followed by a clause. *Different from*, the generally safe choice, is more common and is even used in constructions where *than* would work more smoothly.

[2]different *adv* (1744) : DIFFERENTLY

dif·fer·en·tia \ˌdi-fə-ˈren(t)-shē-ə\ *n, pl* **-ti·ae** \-shē-ˌē, -shē-ˌī\ [L, difference, fr. *different-*, *differens*] (1690) : an element, feature, or factor that distinguishes one entity, state, or class from another; *esp* : a characteristic trait distinguishing a species from other species of the same genus

[1]dif·fer·en·tial \ˌdi-fə-ˈren(t)-shəl\ *adj* (1647) **1 a** : of, relating to, or constituting a difference : DISTINGUISHING **b** : making a distinction between individuals or classes **c** : based on or resulting from a difference **d** : functioning or proceeding differently or at a different rate **2** : being, relating to, or involving a differential or differentiation **3 a** : relating to quantitative differences **b** : producing effects by reason of quantitative differences — **dif·fer·en·tial·ly** \-ˈren(t)-shə-lē\ *adv*

[2]differential *n* (1704) **1 a** : the product of the derivative of a function of one variable by the increment of the independent variable **b** : a sum of products in which each product consists of a partial derivative of a given function of several variables multiplied by the corresponding increment and which contains as many products as there are independent variables in the function **2** : a difference between comparable individuals or classes 〈a price 〜〉; *also* : the amount of such a difference **3 a** : DIFFERENTIAL GEAR **b** : a case covering a differential gear

differential calculus *n* (1702) : a branch of mathematics concerned chiefly with the study of the rate of change of functions with respect to their variables esp. through the use of derivatives and differentials

differential equation *n* (1763) : an equation containing differentials or derivatives of functions — compare PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

differential gear *n* (ca. 1859) : an arrangement of gears forming an epicyclic train for connecting two shafts or axles in the same line, dividing the driving force equally between them, and permitting one shaft to revolve faster than the other — called also *differential gearing*

differential geometry *n* (ca. 1909) : a branch of mathematics using calculus to study the geometric properties of curves and surfaces

dif·fer·en·ti·ate \ˌdif-ə-ˈren(t)-shē-ˌāt\ *vb* **-at·ed; -at·ing** *vt* (1816) **1** : to obtain the mathematical derivative of **2** : to mark or show a difference in : constitute a difference that distinguishes **3** : to develop differential characteristics in **4** : to cause differentiation of in the course of development **5** : to express the specific distinguishing quality of : DISCRIMINATE 〜 *vi* **1** : to recognize or give expression to a difference **2** : to become distinct or different in character **3** : to undergo differentiation — **dif·fer·en·tia·bil·i·ty** \-ˌren(t)-shē-ə-bə-ˈbi-lə-tē\ *n* — **dif·fer·en·tia·ble** \-ˈren(t)-shē-ə-bəl\ *adj*

dif·fer·en·ti·a·tion \-ˌren(t)-shē-ˈā-shən\ *n* (1802) **1** : the act or process of differentiating **2** : development from the one to the many, the simple to the complex, or the homogeneous to the heterogeneous **3 a** : modification of body parts for performance of particular functions **b** : the sum of the processes whereby apparently indifferent cells, tissues, and structures attain their adult form and function **4** : the processes by which various rock types are produced from a common magma

dif·fer·ent·ly \ˈdi-fərnt-lē, ˈdi-f(ə-)rənt-\ *adv* (14c) **1** : in a different manner **2** : OTHERWISE

dif·fi·cile \ˌdē-fi-ˈsē(ə)l\ *adj* [F, lit., difficult] (1536) : STUBBORN, UNREASONABLE

dif·fi·cult \ˈdi-fi-(ˌ)kəlt\ *adj* [ME, back-formation fr. *difficulty*] (14c) **1** : hard to do, make, or carry out : ARDUOUS 〈a 〜 climb〉 **2 a** : hard to deal with, manage, or overcome 〈a 〜 child〉 **b** : hard to understand : PUZZLING 〈〜 reading〉 ***syn*** see HARD — **dif·fi·cult·ly** *adv*

dif·fi·cul·ty \-(ˌ)kəl-tē\ *n, pl* **-ties** [ME *difficulte*, fr. L *difficultas*, fr. *difficilis* not easy, fr. *dis-* + *facilis* easy — more at FACILE] (14c) **1** : the quality or state of being difficult **2** : CONTROVERSY, DISAGREEMENT **3** : OBJECTION **4** : something difficult : IMPEDIMENT **5** : EMBARRASSMENT, TROUBLE — usu. used in pl.

dif·fi·dence \ˈdi-fə-dən(t)s, -fə-ˌden(t)s\ *n* (14c) : the quality or state of being diffident

dif·fi·dent \-dənt, -ˌdent\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *diffident-*, *diffidens*, prp. of *diffidere* to distrust, fr. *dis-* + *fidere* to trust — more at BIDE] (15c) : hesitant in acting or speaking through lack of self-confidence

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in·te·gra·tive \ˈin-tə-ˌgrā-tiv\ *adj* (1862) : serving to integrate or favor integration : directed toward integration

in·te·gra·tor \-ˌgrā-tər\ *n* (1876) : one that integrates; *esp* : a device or computer unit that totalizes variable quantities in a manner comparable to mathematical integration

in·teg·ri·ty \in-ˈte-grə-tē\ *n* [ME *integrite*, fr. MF & L; MF *integrité*, fr. L *integritat-, integritas*, fr. *integr-, integer* entire] (14c) **1** : firm adherence to a code of esp. moral or artistic values : INCORRUPTIBILITY **2** : an unimpaired condition : SOUNDNESS **3** : the quality or state of being complete or undivided : COMPLETENESS *syn* see HONESTY

in·teg·u·ment \in-ˈte-gyə-mənt\ *n* [L *integumentum*, fr. *integere* to cover — more at THATCH] (ca. 1611) : something that covers or encloses; *esp* : an enveloping layer (as a skin, membrane, or husk) of an organism or one of its parts — **in·teg·u·men·ta·ry** \-ˌte-gyə-ˈmen-t(ə-)rē\ *adj*

in·tel·lect \ˈin-tᵊl-ˌekt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *intellectus*, fr. *intelligere* to understand — more at INTELLIGENT] (14c) **1 a** : the power of knowing as distinguished from the power to feel and to will : the capacity for knowledge **b** : the capacity for rational or intelligent thought when highly developed **2** : a person with great intellectual powers

in·tel·lec·tion \ˌin-tᵊl-ˈek-shən\ *n* (1579) **1** : an act of the intellect or thought **2** : exercise of the intellect : REASONING

in·tel·lec·tive \-ˈek-tiv\ *adj* (15c) : having, relating to, or belonging to the intellect : RATIONAL — **in·tel·lec·tive·ly** *adv*

in·tel·lec·tu·al \ˌin-tᵊl-ˈek-chə-wəl, -chəl, -shwəl\ *adj* (14c) **1 a** : of or relating to the intellect or its use **b** : developed or chiefly guided by intellect rather than by emotion or experience : RATIONAL **c** : requiring use of the intellect **2 a** : given to study, reflection, and speculation **b** : engaged in activity requiring the creative use of the intellect

in·tel·lec·tu·al·i·ty \-ˌek-chə-ˈwa-lə-tē\ *n* — **in·tel·lec·tu·al·ly** \-ˈek-chə-wə-lē, -chə-lē, -shwə-lē\ *adv* — **in·tel·lec·tu·al·ness** \-ˈek-chə-wəl-nəs, -chəl-, -shwəl-\ *n*

intellectual *n* (1615) **1** *pl, archaic* : intellectual powers **2** : an intellectual person

in·tel·lec·tu·al·ism \ˌin-tᵊl-ˈek-chə-wəˌli-zəm, -chəˌli-, -shwəˌli-\ *n* (1838) : devotion to the exercise of intellect or to intellectual pursuits

in·tel·lec·tu·al·ist \-list\ *n or adj* — **in·tel·lec·tu·al·is·tic** \-ˌek-chə-ˈlis-tik, -chə-ˈlis-, -shwə-ˈlis-\ *adj*

in·tel·lec·tu·al·ize \ˌin-tᵊl-ˈek-chə-wəˌlīz, -chəˌlīz, -shwəˌlīz\ *vt* **-ized; -iz·ing** (ca. 1819) : to give rational form or content to — **in·tel·lec·tu·al·i·za·tion** \-ˌek-chə-wə-lə-ˈzā-shən, -chə-lə-, -shwə-lə-\ *n* — **in·tel·lec·tu·al·iz·er** \-ˈek-chə-wəˌlī-zər, -chəˌlī-, -shwəˌlī-\ *n*

in·tel·li·gence \in-ˈte-lə-jən(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *intelligentia*, fr. *intelligent-, intelligens* intelligent] (14c) **1 a** (1) : the ability to learn or understand or to deal with new or trying situations : REASON; *also* : the skilled use of reason (2) : the ability to apply knowledge to manipulate one's environment or to think abstractly as measured by objective criteria (as tests) **b** *Christian Science* : the basic eternal quality of divine Mind **c** : mental acuteness : SHREWDNESS **2 a** : an intelligent entity *esp* : ANGEL **b** : intelligent minds or mind ⟨cosmic ~⟩ **3** : the fact of understanding : COMPREHENSION **4 a** : INFORMATION, NEWS **b** : information concerning an enemy or possible enemy or an area; *also* : an agency engaged in obtaining such information **5** : the ability to perform computer functions

intelligence quotient *n* (1916) : a number used to express the apparent relative intelligence of a person that is the ratio multiplied by 100 of the mental age as reported on a standardized test to the chronological age

in·tel·li·gen·cer \in-ˈte-lə-jən(t)-sər; -ˈte-lə-ˌjen(t)-, -ˌte-lə-\ *n* (1581) **1** : secret agent : SPY **2** : a bringer of news : REPORTER

intelligence test *n* (1914) : a test designed to determine the relative mental capacity of a person

in·tel·li·gent \in-ˈte-lə-jənt\ *adj* [L *intelligent-, intelligens*, prp. of *intellegere* to understand, fr. *inter-* + *legere* to gather, select — see LEGEND] (1509) **1 a** : having or indicating a high or satisfactory degree of intelligence and mental capacity **b** : revealing or reflecting good judgment or sound thought : SKILLFUL **2 a** : possessing intelligence **b** : guided or directed by intellect : RATIONAL **3 a** : guided or controlled by a computer; *esp* : using a built-in microprocessor for automatic operation, for processing of data, or for achieving greater versatility — compare DUMB 7 **b** : able to produce printed material from signals ⟨an ~ copier⟩ — **in·tel·li·gen·tial** \-ˌte-lə-ˈjen(t)-shəl\ **in·tel·li·gent·ly** \-ˈte-lə-jənt-lē\ *adv*

SYN INTELLIGENT, CLEVER, ALERT, QUICK-WITTED mean mentally keen or quick. INTELLIGENT stresses success in coping with new situations and solving problems ⟨an *intelligent* person could assemble it⟩. CLEVER implies native ability or aptness and sometimes suggests lack of more substantial qualities ⟨*clever* with words⟩. ALERT stresses quickness in perceiving and understanding ⟨*alert* to new technology⟩. QUICK-WITTED implies promptness in finding answers in debate or in devising expedients in moments of danger or challenge ⟨no match for his *quick-witted* opponent⟩.

in·tel·li·gent·sia \ˌin-ˌte-lə-ˈjen(t)-sē-ə, -ˈgen(t)-\ *n* [Russ *intelligentsiya*, fr. *intelligentnyi* intelligence] (1907) : intellectuals who form an artistic, social, or political vanguard or elite

in·tel·li·gi·ble \in-ˈte-lə-jə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *intelligibilis*, fr. *intelligere*] **1** : apprehensible by the intellect only **2** : capable of being understood or comprehended — **in·tel·li·gi·bil·i·ty** \-ˌte-lə-jə-ˈbi-lə-tē\ *n* — **in·tel·li·gi·ble·ness** \-ˈte-lə-jə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **in·tel·li·gi·bly** \-blē\ *adv*

in·tem·per·ance \(ˌ)in-ˈtem-p(ə-)rən(t)s\ *n* (15c) : lack of moderation; habitual or excessive drinking of intoxicants

in·tem·per·ate \-p(ə-)rət\ *adj* [ME *intemperat*, fr. L *intemperatus*, fr. *in-* (not) + *temperatus*, pp. of *temperare* to temper] (14c) : not temperate ⟨~ climate⟩; *esp* : given to excessive use of intoxicating liquors — **in·tem·per·ate·ly** *adv* — **in·tem·per·ate·ness** *n*

in·tend \in-ˈtend\ *vb* [ME *entenden, intenden*, fr. MF *entendre* to purpose, fr. L *intendere* to stretch out, direct, aim at, fr. *in-* + *tendere* to stretch — more at THIN] *vt* (14c) **1** : to direct the mind on **2** *archaic* : to proceed on (a course) **3 a** : SIGNIFY, MEAN **b** : to refer to **4 a** : to have in mind as a purpose or goal : PLAN **b** : to design for a specific or future ~ *vi, archaic* : SET OUT, START — **in·tend·er** *n*

in·tend·ance \in-ˈten-dən(t)s\ *n* (1739) **1** : MANAGEMENT, SUPERINTENDENCE **2** : an administrative department

in·ten·dant \-dənt\ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. L *intendent-, intendens*, prp. of *intendere* to intend, attend] (1652) : an administrative official (as a governor) esp. under the French, Spanish, or Portuguese monarchies

[1]intended *adj* (15c) **1** : expected to be such in the future ⟨an ~ career⟩ ⟨his ~ bride⟩ **2** : INTENTIONAL — **in·tend·ed·ly** *adv*

[2]intended *n* (1767) : the person to whom another is engaged

intending *adj* (1788) : PROSPECTIVE, ASPIRING ⟨an ~ teacher⟩

in·tend·ment \in-ˈten(d)-mənt\ *n* (14c) : the true meaning or intention esp. of a law

in·ten·er·ate \in-ˈte-nə-ˌrāt\ *vt* **-at·ed; -at·ing** [*[2]in-* + L *tener* soft, tender — more at TENDER] (1595) : to make tender : SOFTEN — **in·ten·er·a·tion** \-ˌte-nə-ˈrā-shən\ *n*

in·tense \in-ˈten(t)s\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *intensus*, fr. pp. of *intendere* to stretch out] (15c) **1 a** : existing in an extreme degree ⟨the excitement was ~⟩ ⟨~ pain⟩ **b** : having or showing a characteristic in extreme degree ⟨~ colors⟩ **2** : marked by or expressive of great zeal, energy, determination, or concentration ⟨~ effort⟩ **3 a** : exhibiting strong feeling or earnestness of purpose ⟨an ~ student⟩ **b** : deeply felt — **in·tense·ly** *adv* — **in·tense·ness** *n*

in·ten·si·fi·er \in-ˈten(t)-sə-ˌfī(-ə)r\ *n* (1835) : one that intensifies; *esp* : INTENSIVE

in·ten·si·fy \in-ˈten(t)-sə-ˌfī\ *vb* **-fied; -fy·ing** *vt* (1817) **1** : to make intense or more intensive : STRENGTHEN **2 a** : to increase the density and contrast of (a photographic image) by chemical treatment **b** : to make more acute : SHARPEN ~ *vi* : to become intense or more intensive : grow stronger or more acute — **in·ten·si·fi·ca·tion** \-ˌten(t)s-fə-ˈkā-shən, -ˌtēn(t)-sə-\ *n*

in·ten·sion \in-ˈten(t)-shən\ *n* (1604) **1** : INTENSITY **2** : CONNOTATION **3** — **in·ten·sion·al** \-ˈtench-nəl, -ˈten(t)-shə-nᵊl\ *adj* — **in·ten·sion·al·i·ty** \-ˌten(t)-shə-ˈna-lə-tē\ *n* — **in·ten·sion·al·ly** \-ˈtench-nə-lē, -ˈten(t)-shə-nᵊl-ē\ *adv*

in·ten·si·ty \in-ˈten(t)-sə-tē\ *n, pl* **-ties** (1665) **1** : the quality or state of being intense; *esp* : extreme degree of strength, force, energy, or feeling **2** : the magnitude of a quantity (as force or energy) per unit (as of area, charge, mass, or time) **3** : SATURATION 4a

[1]in·ten·sive \in-ˈten(t)-siv\ *adj* (15c) : of, relating to, or marked by intensity or intensification: as **a** : highly concentrated ⟨~ study⟩ **b** : tending to strengthen or increase; *esp* : tending to give force or emphasis ⟨~ adverb⟩ **c** : constituting or relating to a method designed to increase productivity by the expenditure of more capital and labor rather than by increase in scope ⟨~ farming⟩ — **in·ten·sive·ly** *adv* — **in·ten·sive·ness** *n*

[2]intensive *n* (1813) : an intensive linguistic element

intensive care *n* (1963) : special medical equipment and services for taking care of seriously ill patients ⟨heart patients in *intensive care*⟩ ⟨an *intensive care* unit⟩

[1]in·tent \in-ˈtent\ *n* [ME *entent*, fr. OF, fr. LL *intentus*, fr. L, act of stretching out, fr. *intendere*] (13c) **1 a** : the act or fact of intending : PURPOSE; *esp* : the design or purpose to commit a wrongful or criminal act ⟨admitted wounding him with ~⟩ **b** : the state of mind with which an act is done : VOLITION **2** : a usu. clearly formulated or planned intention : AIM **3 a** : MEANING, SIGNIFICANCE **b** : CONNOTATION 3 *syn* see INTENTION

[2]intent *adj* [L *intentus*, fr. pp. of *intendere*] (14c) **1** : directed with strained or eager attention : CONCENTRATED **2** : having the mind, attention, or will concentrated on something or some end or purpose ⟨~ on their work⟩ — **in·tent·ly** *adv* — **in·tent·ness** *n*

in·ten·tion \in-ˈten(t)-shən\ *n* (14c) **1** : a determination to act in a certain way : RESOLVE **2** : IMPORT, SIGNIFICANCE **3 a** : what one intends to do or bring about **b** : the object for which a prayer, mass, or pious act is offered **4** : a process or manner of healing of incised wounds **5** : CONCEPT; *esp* : a concept considered as the product of attention directed to an object of knowledge **6** *pl* : purpose with respect to marriage

syn INTENTION, INTENT, PURPOSE, DESIGN, AIM, END, OBJECT, OBJECTIVE, GOAL mean what one intends to accomplish or attain. INTENTION implies little more than what one has in mind to do or bring about ⟨announced his *intention* to marry⟩. INTENT suggests clearer formulation or greater deliberateness ⟨the clear *intent* of the statute⟩. PURPOSE suggests a more settled determination ⟨being successful was her *purpose* in life⟩. DESIGN implies a more carefully calculated plan ⟨the order of events came by accident, not *design*⟩. AIM adds to these implications of effort directed toward attaining or accomplishing ⟨her *aim* was to raise film to an art form⟩. END stresses the intended effect of action often in distinction or contrast to the action or means as such ⟨willing to use any means to achieve his *end*⟩. OBJECT may equal END but more often applies to a more individually determined wish or need ⟨his constant *object* was the achievement of pleasure⟩. OBJECTIVE implies something tangible and immediately attainable ⟨their *objective* is to seize the oil fields⟩. GOAL suggests something attained only by prolonged effort and hardship ⟨worked years to reach her *goals*⟩.

in·ten·tion·al \in-ˈtench-nəl, -ˈten(t)-shə-nᵊl\ *adj* (ca. 1727) **1** : done by intention or design : INTENDED ⟨~ damage⟩ **2 a** : of or relating to epistemological intention **b** : having external reference *syn* see VOLUNTARY — **in·ten·tion·al·i·ty** \-ˌten(t)-shə-ˈna-lə-tē\ *n* — **in·ten·tion·al·ly** \in-ˈtench-nə-lē, -ˈten(t)-shə-nᵊl-ē\ *adv*

in·ter \in-ˈtər\ *vt* **in·terred; in·ter·ring** [ME *enteren*, fr. MF *enterrer*, fr. (assumed) VL *interrare*, fr. *in-* + L *terra* earth — more at TERRACE] (14c) : to deposit (a dead body) in the earth or in a tomb

inter- *prefix* [ME *inter-, enter-*, fr. MF & L; MF *inter-, entre-*, fr. L *inter-*, fr. *inter;* akin to OHG *untar* among, Gk *enteron* intestine, OE *in* in] **1** : between : among : in the midst ⟨*inter*crop⟩ ⟨*inter*penetrate⟩ ⟨*inter*stellar⟩ **2** : reciprocal ⟨*inter*relation⟩ : reciprocally ⟨*inter*marry⟩ **3** : located between ⟨*inter*face⟩ **4** : carried on between ⟨*inter*national⟩ **5** : occurring between ⟨*inter*borough⟩ : intervening ⟨*inter*glacial⟩ **6** : shared by, involving, or derived from two or more ⟨*inter*faith⟩ **7**

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: between the limits of : within ⟨*inter*tropical⟩ **8** : existing between ⟨*inter*communal⟩ ⟨*inter*company⟩

in·ter–Af·ri·can
in·ter·agen·cy
in·ter·al·le·lic
in·ter–Amer·i·can
in·ter·an·i·ma·tion
in·ter·an·nu·al
in·ter·as·so·ci·a·tion
in·ter·atom·ic
in·ter·avail·abil·i·ty
in·ter·bank
in·ter·ba·sin
in·ter·bed
in·ter·be·hav·ior
in·ter·be·hav·ior·al
in·ter·bor·ough
in·ter·branch
in·ter·cal·i·bra·tion
in·ter·cam·pus
in·ter·caste
in·ter·cell
in·ter·cel·lu·lar
in·ter·chain
in·ter·chan·nel
in·ter·chro·mo·som·al
in·ter·church
in·ter·city
in·ter·clan
in·ter·class
in·ter·club
in·ter·clus·ter
in·ter·coast·al
in·ter·co·lo·nial
in·ter·com·mu·nal
in·ter·com·mu·nal·ty
in·ter·com·pa·ny
in·ter·com·pare
in·ter·com·par·i·son
in·ter·com·pre·hen·si·bil·i·ty
in·ter·cor·po·rate
in·ter·cor·re·late
in·ter·cor·re·la·tion
in·ter·cor·ti·cal
in·ter·coun·try
in·ter·coun·ty
in·ter·cou·ple
in·ter·cra·ter
in·ter·crys·tal·line
in·ter·cul·tur·al
in·ter·cul·tur·al·ly
in·ter·cul·ture
in·ter·deal·er
in·ter·de·nom·i·na·tion·al
in·ter·de·part·men·tal
in·ter·de·part·men·tal·ly
in·ter·de·pend
in·ter·de·pen·dence
in·ter·de·pen·den·cy
in·ter·de·pen·dent
in·ter·de·pen·dent·ly
in·ter·di·a·lec·tal
in·ter·dis·trict
in·ter·di·vi·sion·al
in·ter·do·min·ion
in·ter·elec·trode
in·ter·elec·tron
in·ter·elec·tron·ic
in·ter·ep·i·dem·ic
in·ter·eth·nic
in·ter·fac·ul·ty
in·ter·fa·mil·ial
in·ter·fam·i·ly
in·ter·fi·ber
in·ter·firm
in·ter·flow
in·ter·flu·vi·al
in·ter·fold
in·ter·fra·ter·ni·ty
in·ter·gang
in·ter·gen·er·a·tion
in·ter·gen·er·a·tion·al
in·ter·ge·ner·ic
in·ter·graft
in·ter·gran·u·lar
in·ter·group
in·ter·hemi·spher·ic
in·ter·in·di·vid·u·al
in·ter·in·dus·try
in·ter·in·flu·ence
in·ter·in·sti·tu·tion·al
in·ter·in·volve
in·ter·ion·ic
in·ter·is·land
in·ter·ju·ris·dic·tion·al
in·ter·la·cus·trine
in·ter·lam·i·nar
in·ter·lay
in·ter·lay·er
in·ter·lend
in·ter·li·brary
in·ter·lin·er
in·ter·lob·u·lar
in·ter·lo·cal
in·ter·male
in·ter·mar·gin·al
in·ter·mem·brane
in·ter·men·stru·al
in·ter·min·is·te·ri·al
in·ter·mi·tot·ic
in·ter·mo·lec·u·lar
in·ter·mo·lec·u·lar·ly
in·ter·moun·tain
in·ter·nu·cle·ar
in·ter·nu·cle·on
in·ter·nu·cle·on·ic
in·ter·nu·cle·o·tide
in·ter·ob·serv·er
in·ter·ocean
in·ter·oce·an·ic
in·ter·of·fice
in·ter·op·er·a·tive
in·ter·or·bit·al
in·ter·or·gan
in·ter·or·ga·ni·za·tion·al
in·ter·pan·dem·ic
in·ter·par·ish
in·ter·pa·ro·chi·al
in·ter·par·ox·ys·mal
in·ter·par·ti·cle
in·ter·par·ty
in·ter·pér·cep·tu·al
in·ter·per·me·ate
in·ter·pha·lan·ge·al
in·ter·plan·e·tary
in·ter·plu·vi·al
in·ter·point
in·ter·pop·u·la·tion
in·ter·pop·u·la·tion·al
in·ter·pro·fes·sion·al
in·ter·pro·vin·cial
in·ter·psy·chic
in·ter·re·gion·al
in·ter·re·li·gious
in·ter·re·nal
in·ter·row
in·ter·school
in·ter·sec·tion·al
in·ter·seg·ment
in·ter·seg·men·tal
in·ter·sen·so·ry
in·ter·so·ci·etal
in·ter·so·ci·ety
in·ter·stage
in·ter·sta·tion
in·ter·stim·u·la·tion
in·ter·stim·u·lus
in·ter·strain
in·ter·strand
in·ter·strat·i·fi·ca·tion
in·ter·strat·i·fy
in·ter·sub·sti·tut·abil·i·ty
in·ter·sub·sti·tut·able
in·ter·sys·tem
in·ter·term
in·ter·ter·mi·nal
in·ter·ter·ri·to·ri·al
in·ter·trans·lat·able
in·ter·tri·al
in·ter·trib·al
in·ter·troop
in·ter·union
in·ter·unit
in·ter·uni·ver·si·ty
in·ter·ur·ban
in·ter·val·ley
in·ter·ven·tric·u·lar
in·ter·ver·te·bral
in·ter·vil·lage
in·ter·vis·i·bil·i·ty
in·ter·vis·i·ble
in·ter·vis·i·ta·tion
in·ter·war
in·ter·work
in·ter·work·ing
in·ter·zon·al
in·ter·zone

in·fer·a·bang *var of* INTERROBANG
in·ter·act \ˌin-tə-ˈrakt\ *vi* (1839) : to act upon one another
in·ter·ac·tant \-ˈrak-tənt\ *n* (1949) : one that interacts
in·ter·ac·tion \ˌin-tə-ˈrak-shən\ *n* (1832) : mutual or reciprocal action or influence — **in·ter·ac·tion·al** \-shnəl, -shə-nᵊl\ *adj*
in·ter·ac·tive \-ˈrak-tiv\ *adj* (1832) **1** : mutually or reciprocally active **2** : of, relating to, or being a two-way electronic communication system (as a telephone, cable television, or a computer) that involves a user's orders (as for information or merchandise) or responses (as to a poll) — **in·ter·ac·tive·ly** *adv*
in·ter alia \ˌin-tər-ˈā-lē-ə, -ˈä-\ *adv* [L] (1665) : among other things
in·ter al·i·os \-lē-ˌōs\ *adv* [L] (ca. 1670) : among other persons
in·ter·al·lied \ˌin-tər-ˈa-ˌlīd, -ə-ˈlīd\ *adj* (1917) : relating to, composed of, or involving allies
in·ter·breed \ˌin-tər-ˈbrēd\ *vb* **-bred** \-ˈbred\; **-breed·ing** *vi* (1859) : to breed together: as **a** : CROSSBREED **b** : to breed within a closed population ~ *vt* : to cause to breed together
in·ter·ca·la·ry \in-ˈtər-kə-ˌler-ē, ˌin-tər-ˈka-lə-rē\ *adj* [L *intercalarius*, fr. *intercalare*] (1614) **1 a** : inserted in a calendar ⟨an ~ day⟩ **b** *of a year* : containing an intercalary period (as a day or month) **2** : inserted between other things or parts : INTERPOLATED
in·ter·ca·late \in-ˈtər-kə-ˌlāt\ *vt* **-lat·ed; -lat·ing** [L *intercalatus*, pp. of *intercalare*, fr. *inter-* + *calare* to proclaim, call — more at LOW] (1603) **1** : to insert (as a day) in a calendar **2** : to insert between or among existing elements or layers *syn* see INTRODUCE — **in·ter·ca·la·tion** \-ˌtər-kə-ˈlā-shən\ *n*
in·ter·cede \ˌin-tər-ˈsēd\ *vi* **-ced·ed; -ced·ing** [L *intercedere*, fr. *inter-* + *cedere* to go] (1597) : to intervene between parties with a view to reconciling differences : MEDIATE *syn* see INTERPOSE — **in·ter·ced·er** *n*
in·ter·cen·sal \ˌin-tər-ˈsen(t)-səl\ *adj* (1887) : occurring between censuses ⟨~ estimates⟩ ⟨~ period⟩
¹in·ter·cept \ˌin-tər-ˈsept\ *vt* [ME, fr. L *interceptus*, pp. of *intercipere*, fr. *inter-* + *capere* to take, seize — more at HEAVE] (15c) **1** *obs* : PREVENT, HINDER **2 a** : to stop, seize, or interrupt in progress or course or before arrival **b** : to receive (a communication or signal directed elsewhere) usu. secretly **3** *obs* : to interrupt communication or connection with **4** : to include (part of a curve, surface, or solid) between two points, curves, or surfaces ⟨the part of a circumference ~ed⟩ ⟨~ two radii⟩ **5 a** : to gain possession of (an opponent's pass) **b** : to intercept a pass thrown by (an opponent)
²in·ter·cept \ˈin-tər-ˌsept\ *n* (1821) **1** : the distance from the or... point where a graph crosses a coordinate axis **2** : INTERCEPTOR : the interception of a missile by an interceptor or of a target by a mis... sile **3** : a message, code, or signal that is intercepted (as by ... radio communications)
in·ter·cep·tion \ˌin-tər-ˈsep-shən\ *n* (15c) **1 a** : the action of ... ing **b** : the state of being intercepted **2** : something that is ... ed; *esp* : an intercepted forward pass
in·ter·cep·tor *also* **in·ter·cept·er** \ˌin-tər-ˈsep-tər\ *n* (1598) : one ... tercepts; *specif* : a light high-speed fast-climbing fighter plane ... designed for defense against raiding bombers or missiles
in·ter·ces·sion \ˌin-tər-ˈse-shən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF or L, MF ... *intercession-*, *intercessio*, fr. *intercedere*] (15c) **1** : the act of int... **2** : prayer, petition, or entreaty in favor of another — **in·ter·ces·sor** ... **al** \-ˈsesh-nəl, -ˈse-shə-nᵊl\ *adj* — **in·ter·ces·so·ry** \-ˈses-rē, -ˈse-sə-rē\ *adj*
¹in·ter·change \ˌin-tər-ˈchānj\ *vb* [ME *entrechaungen*, fr. M... *changier*, fr. OF, fr. *entre-* inter- + *changier* to change] *vt* (14c) ... put each of (two things) in the place of the other **2** : EXCHANG... : to change places mutually — **in·ter·chang·er** *n*
²in·ter·change \ˈin-tər-ˌchānj\ *n* (15c) **1** : the act, process, o... stance of interchanging : EXCHANGE **2** : a junction of two ... highways by a system of separate levels that permit traffic to p... one to another without the crossing of traffic streams
in·ter·change·able \ˌin-tər-ˈchān-jə-bəl\ *adj* (14c) : capable of ... terchanged; *esp* : permitting mutual substitution ⟨~ parts⟩ — **in·ter·change·abil·i·ty** \-ˌchān-jə-ˈbi-lə-tē\ *n* — **in·ter·change·ably** \-ˈchān-jə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **in·ter·change·ably** \-blē\ *adv*
in·ter·col·le·giate \ˌin-tər-kə-ˈlē-jət, -jē-ət\ *adj* (ca. 1874) : exist... rled on, or participating in activities between colleges ⟨~ athl...
in·ter·co·lum·ni·a·tion \ˌin-tər-kə-ˌləm-nē-ˈā-shən\ *n* [L *inter...nium* space between two columns, fr. *inter-* + *columna* column] ... **1** : the clear space between the columns of a series **2** : the sy... spacing of the columns of a colonnade
in·ter·com \ˈin-tər-ˌkäm\ *n* [short for *intercommunication* ... (1940) : a two-way communication system with a microph... loudspeaker at each station for localized use
in·ter·com·mu·ni·cate \ˌin-tər-kə-ˈmyü-nə-ˌkāt\ *vi* (1586) **1** ... change communication with one another **2** : to afford passa... one to another — **in·ter·com·mu·ni·ca·tion** \-ˌmyü-nə-ˈkā-shən\
intercommunication system *n* (1911) : INTERCOM
in·ter·com·mu·nion \ˌin-tər-kə-ˈmyü-nyən\ *n* (1921) : interde... tional participation in communion
in·ter·con·nect \ˌin-tər-kə-ˈnekt\ *vt* (1865) : to connect with one ... er ~ *vi* : to be or become mutually connected — **in·ter·con·n...** \-ˈnek-shən\ *n*
interconnected *adj* (1865) **1** : mutually joined or related ⟨... ways⟩ ⟨~ political issues⟩ **2** : having internal connections ... the parts or elements — **in·ter·con·nec·ted·ness** *n*
in·ter·con·ti·nen·tal \ˌin-tər-ˌkän-tᵊn-ˈen-tᵊl\ *adj* (ca. 1855) **1** ... ing among continents or carried on between continents **2** : ca... traveling between continents ⟨~ ballistic missile⟩
in·ter·con·ver·sion \ˌin-tər-kən-ˈvər-zhən, -shən\ *n* (1865) : mut... version ⟨~ of chemical compounds⟩ — **in·ter·con·vert** \-ˈvə...
in·ter·con·vert·ibil·i·ty \-ˌvər-tə-ˈbi-lə-tē\ *n* — **in·ter·con·v...** \-ˈvər-tə-bəl\ *adj*
in·ter·cool·er \ˈin-tər-ˈkü-lər\ *n* (1899) : a device for cooling a ... air) between successive heat-generating processes
in·ter·cos·tal \ˌin-tər-ˈkäs-tᵊl\ *adj* [NL *intercostalis*, fr. L *inter-...* rib — more at COAST] (1597) : situated or extending between ... ⟨~ spaces⟩ ⟨~ muscles⟩ — **intercostal** *n*
in·ter·course \ˈin-tər-ˌkōrs, -ˌkȯrs\ *n* [ME *intercurse*, prob. fr. ME ... *cours*, fr. ML *intercursus*, fr. L, act of running between, fr. *inter...* to run between, fr. *inter-* + *currere* to run — more at CAR] (1... : connection or dealings between persons or groups **2** : exchan... of thoughts or feelings : COMMUNION **3** : physical sexual con... tween individuals that involves the genitalia of at least one ... ⟨anal ~⟩ ⟨oral ~⟩; *esp* : SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 1 ⟨heterosexu...
in·ter·crop \ˌin-tər-ˈkräp, ˈin-tər-ˌ\ *vt* (1898) : to grow a crop in ... (another) ~ *vi* : to grow two or more crops simultaneously (as ... nate rows) on the same plot — **in·ter·crop** \ˈin-tər-ˌkräp\ *n*
¹in·ter·cross \ˌin-tər-ˈkrȯs\ *vb* (1711) : CROSS
²in·ter·cross \ˈin-tər-ˌkrȯs\ *n* (1859) : an instance or a product of ... breeding
in·ter·cur·rent \ˌin-tər-ˈkər-ənt, -ˈkə-rənt\ *adj* [L *intercurrent-*, ... *rens*, prp. of *intercurrere*] (1611) : occurring during and modify... course of another disease ⟨an ~ infection⟩
in·ter·cut \ˌin-tər-ˈkət\ *vt* (1938) **1** : to insert (a contrasting ... shot) into a take by cutting **2** : to insert a contrasting camera sh... (a take) by cutting ~ *vi* : to alternate contrasting camera shots ... ting
in·ter·den·tal \ˌin-tər-ˈden-tᵊl\ *adj* (ca. 1874) **1** : situated or ... for use between the teeth **2** : formed with the tip of the ton... tween the upper and lower front teeth — **in·ter·den·tal·ly** \-tᵊ...
¹in·ter·dict \ˈin-tər-ˌdikt\ *n* [ME, alter. of *entredit*, fr. OF, fr. L ... *tum* prohibition, fr. neut. of *interdictus*, pp. of *interdicere* to in... forbid, fr. *inter-* + *dicere* to say — more at DICTION] (15c) **1** : a ... Catholic ecclesiastical censure withdrawing most sacrament... Christian burial from a person or district **2** : a prohibitory ...
²in·ter·dict \ˌin-tər-ˈdikt\ *vt* (15c) **1** : to lay under or prohibit by ... terdict **2** : to forbid in a usu. formal or authoritative manner ... destroy, damage, or cut off (as an enemy line of supply) by fire... stop or hamper an enemy *syn* see FORBID — **in·ter·dic·tion** ... shən\ *n* — **in·ter·dic·tive** \-ˈdik-tiv\ *adj* — **in·ter·dic·tor** \-tər\ ... **ter·dic·to·ry** \-tə-rē\ *adj*
in·ter·dif·fu·sion \-di-ˈfyü-zhən\ *n* (ca. 1872) : the process of ... and mixing freely so as to approach a homogeneous mixture — ... **dif·fuse** \-ˈfyüz\ *vi*
in·ter·dig·i·tate \-ˈdi-jə-ˌtāt\ *vi* **-tat·ed; -tat·ing** [*inter-* + L *digitus* ... — more at TOE] (ca. 1849) : to become interlocked like the fin... folded hands — **in·ter·dig·i·ta·tion** \-ˌdi-jə-ˈtā-shən\ *n*

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two-toed sloth \ˈtü-ˈtōd-\ *n* (1781) : any of a genus (*Choloepus*) of sloths having two clawed digits on each forefoot, three clawed digits on each hind foot, and usu. six or seven vertebrae in the neck — compare THREE-TOED SLOTH

two-tone \ˈtü-ˈtōn\ *adj* (1906) : colored in two colors or in two shades of one color ⟨~ shoes⟩

two-toned \ˈtü-ˈtōnd\ *adj* (1886) : TWO-TONE

two-way *adj* (1571) **1** : being a cock or valve that will connect a pipe or channel with either of two others **2** : moving or allowing movement in either direction ⟨a ~ bridge⟩ **3 a** : involving or allowing an exchange between two individuals or groups ⟨there must be good ~ communication —Jerrold Orne⟩; *esp* : designed for both sending and receiving messages ⟨~ radio⟩ **b** : involving mutual responsibility or reciprocal relationships ⟨political alliance is a ~ thing —T. H. White †1986⟩ **4** : involving two participants ⟨a ~ race⟩ **5** : usable in either of two manners ⟨a ~ lamp⟩

two-way street *n* (1948) : a situation or relationship requiring give-and-take ⟨marriage is a *two-way street*⟩

two-wheel·er \-ˈhwē-lər, -ˈwē-\ *n* (1861) : a 2-wheeled vehicle (as a bicycle)

two-winged fly \ˈtü-ˈwiŋ(d)-\ *n* (1753) : ⁴FLY 2a

-ty *n suffix* [ME *-te*, fr. OF *-té*, fr. L *-tat-*, *-tas* — more at -ITY] : quality : condition : degree ⟨apriority⟩

ty·coon \tī-ˈkün\ *n* [Jp *taikun*] (1857) **1** : SHOGUN **2 a** : a top leader (as in politics) **b** : a businessman of exceptional wealth and power : MAGNATE

ty·er \ˈtī(-ə)r\ *var of* ³TIER

tyin \ˈtēn\ *n, pl* **tyin** [Kazakh *tiin, tiyin* kopeck, lit., squirrel, squirrel skin (formerly used as currency)] (1994) — see *tenge* at MONEY table

tying *pres part of* TIE

ty·iyn \tē-ˈyen\ *n, pl* **tyiyn** [Kirghiz *tiyin* kopeck, lit., squirrel, squirrel skin (formerly used as currency)] (1993) — see *som* at MONEY table

tyke \ˈtīk\ *n* [ME *tyke*, fr. ON *tík* bitch; akin to MLG *tîke* bitch] (15c) **1** : DOG; *esp* : an inferior or mongrel dog **2 a** *chiefly Brit* : a clumsy, churlish, or eccentric person **b** : a small child

tym·bal \ˈtim-bəl\ *n* [alter. of *timbal*] (1929) : the vibrating membrane in the shrilling organ of a cicada

tym·pan \ˈtim-pən\ *n* [in sense 1, fr. ME, fr. OE *timpana*, fr. L *tympanum*; in other senses, fr. ML & L *tympanum*] (bef. 12c) **1** : DRUM 2 : a sheet (as of paper or cloth) placed between the impression surface of a press and the paper to be printed **3** : TYMPANUM 2

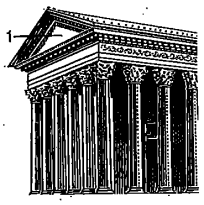
tym·pa·ni, tym·pa·nist *var of* TIMPANI, TIMPANIST

tym·pan·ic \tim-ˈpa-nik\ *adj* [L & NL *tympanum*] (1808) : of, relating to, or being a tympanum

tympanic membrane *n* (1860) : a thin membrane that closes externally the cavity of the middle ear and functions in the mechanical reception of sound waves and in their transmission to the site of sensory reception — called also *eardrum*; see BAR illustration

tym·pa·ni·tes \ˌtim-pə-ˈnī-tēz\ *n* [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk *tympanitēs*, fr. *tympanon*] (14c) : a distension of the abdomen caused by accumulation of gas in the intestinal tract or peritoneal cavity — **tym·pa·nit·ic** \-ˈni-tik\ *adj*

tym·pa·num \ˈtim-pə-nəm\ *n, pl* **-na** \-nə\ *also* **-nums** [ML & L; ML, eardrum, fr. L, drum, architectural panel, fr. Gk *tympanon* drum, kettledrum; perh. akin to Gk *typtein* to beat] (1619) **1 a** (1) : TYMPANIC MEMBRANE (2) : MIDDLE BAR **b** : a thin tense membrane covering an organ of hearing of an insect — see INSECT illustration **c** : a membranous resonator in a sound-producing organ **2 a** : the recessed usu. triangular face of a pediment within the frame made by the upper and lower cornices **b** : the space within an arch and above a lintel or a subordinate arch



1 tympanum 2a

tym·pa·ny \-nē\ *n, pl* **-nies** [ML *tympanias*, fr. Gk, fr. *tympanon*] (1528) **1** : TYMPANITES **2** : BOMBAST, TURGIDITY

Tyn·dar·e·us \tin-ˈdar-ē-əs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk] : a king of Sparta and husband of Leda in Greek mythology

tyne *var of* TINE

typ·al \ˈtī-pəl\ *adj* (1853) **1** : serving as a type : TYPICAL **2** : of or relating to a type

¹type \ˈtīp\ *n, often attrib* [ME, fr. LL *typus*, fr. L & Gk; L *typus* image, fr. Gk *typos* blow, impression, model, fr. *typtein* to strike, beat; akin to Skt *tupati* he injures and prob. to L *stupēre* to be benumbed] (15c) **1 a** : a person or thing (as in the Old Testament) believed to foreshadow another (as in the New Testament) **b** : one having qualities of a higher category : MODEL **c** : a lower taxonomic category selected as a standard of reference for a higher category; *also* : a specimen or series of specimens on which a taxonomic species or subspecies is actually based **2** : a distinctive mark or sign **3 a** (1) : a rectangular block usu. of metal bearing a relief character from which an inked print can be made (2) : a collection of such blocks ⟨a font of ~⟩ (3) : alphanumeric characters for printing ⟨the ~ for this book has been photoset⟩ **b** : TYPEFACE ⟨italic ~⟩ **c** : printed letters **d** : matter set in type **4 a** : qualities common to a number of individuals that distinguish them as an identifiable class: as (1) : the morphological, physiological, or ecological characters by which relationship between organisms may be recognized (2) : the form common to all instances of a linguistic element **b** : a typical and often superior specimen **c** : a member of an indicated class or variety of people ⟨the guests were mostly urban ~s —Lucy Cook⟩ **d** : a particular kind, class, or group ⟨oranges of the seedless ~⟩ ⟨leaders of the new ~ . . . did England yeoman's service —G. M. Trevelyan⟩ **e** : something distinguishable as a variety : SORT ⟨what ~ of food do you like?⟩

syn TYPE, KIND, SORT, NATURE, DESCRIPTION, CHARACTER mean a number of individuals thought of as a group because of a common quality or qualities. TYPE may suggest strong and clearly marked similarity throughout the items included so that each is typical of the group ⟨one of three basic body *types*⟩. KIND may suggest natural grouping ⟨a zoo seemingly having animals of every *kind*⟩, SORT suggests some disparagement ⟨the *sort* of newspaper design[illegible] tional stories⟩. NATURE may imply inherent, essential re[illegible] rather than obvious or superficial likenesses ⟨two problems lar *nature*⟩. DESCRIPTION implies a group marked by agree[illegible] details belonging to a type as described or defined ⟨not all a[illegible] *description* are actually illegal⟩. CHARACTER implies a grou[illegible] by distinctive likenesses peculiar to the type ⟨research on th[illegible] so far has been of an elementary *character*⟩.

²type *vb* **typed; typ·ing** *vt* (1596) **1** : to represent beforehand : PREFIGURE **2 a** : to produce a copy of **b** : to represent in typical characteristics : TYPIFY **3** : to produce (as a character ument) on a typewriter; *also* : KEYBOARD **4** : to identify as to a type: as **a** : to determine the natural type of (as a blood **b** : TYPECAST ~ *vi* : to write something on a typewriter or into a computer by way of a keyboard — **type·able** \ˈtī-pə-bəl

type A *adj* (1970) : relating to, characteristic of, having, or be sonality that is marked by impatience, aggressiveness, and com ness and that is held to be associated with increased risk of cular disease ⟨*type A* behavior⟩

type·cast \ˈtīp-ˌkast\ *vt* **-cast; -cast·ing** (1927) **1** : to cast (an actress) in a part calling for the same characteristics as those by the performer **2** : to cast (an actor or actress) repeated same type of role **3** : STEREOTYPE ⟨~ as the grubby, un place which is full of life —Miles Kington⟩

type·face \-ˌfās\ *n* (1887) **1** : the face of printing type **2** : all single design

type·found·er \-ˌfaůn-dər\ *n* (1797) : one engaged in the design duction of metal printing type for hand composition — **type·ing** \-diŋ\ *n*

type genus *n* (1840) : the genus of a taxonomic family or su from which the name of the family or subfamily is formed

type I diabetes \ˈtīp-ˈwən-\ *n* (1982) : a form of diabetes mell usu. develops during childhood or adolescence and is characteri a severe deficiency in insulin secretion resulting from atrophy o lets of Langerhans and causing hyperglycemia and a marked te toward ketoacidosis — called also *insulin-dependent diabetes dependent diabetes mellitus*

type I error *n* (1947) : rejection of the null hypothesis in statisti ing when it is true

type·script \ˈtīp-ˌskript\ *n* [*type* + *manuscript*] (1893) : a type manuscript; *esp* : one intended for use as printer's copy

type·set \-ˌset\ *vt* **-set; -set·ting** (1945) : to set in type : COMPOS

type·set·ter \-ˌse-tər\ *n* (1883) : one that sets type

type·set·ting \-ˌse-tiŋ\ *n* (1846) : the process of setting material or into a form to be used in printing; *also* : the process of pro graphic matter (as through a computer system)

type species *n* (1840) : the species of a genus with which the name is permanently associated

type specimen *n* (ca. 1891) : a specimen or individual design type of a species or lesser group and serving as the final criterion characteristics of that group

type·style \ˈtīp-ˌstī(ə)l\ *n* (1954) : TYPEFACE

type II diabetes \-ˈtü-\ *n* (1982) : a common form of diabetes that develops esp. in adults and most often in obese individu that is characterized by hyperglycemia resulting from impaired utilization coupled with the body's inability to compensate creased insulin production — called also *non-insulin-dependen tes, non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus*

type II error *n* (1947) : acceptance of the null hypothesis in st testing when it is false

type·write \ˈtīp-ˌrīt\ *vb* **-wrote** \-ˌrōt\; **-writ·ten** \-ˌrit-ᵊn\ formation fr. *typewriter*] *vt* (1887) : TYPE 3 ~ *vi* : TYPE

type·writ·er \-ˌrī-tər\ *n* (1868) **1** : a machine for writing in char similar to those produced by printer's type by means of key operated types striking a ribbon to transfer ink or carbon impr onto the paper **2** : TYPIST

type·writ·ing \-ˌrī-tiŋ\ *n* (1867) **1** : the act or study of or skill in typewriter **2** : writing produced with a typewriter

typ·ey *also* **typy** \ˈtī-pē\ *adj* **typ·i·er; -est** [¹*type*] (1923) : characte by strict conformance to type; *also* : exhibiting superior bodily co mation ⟨a sound ~ heifer⟩

typh·lo·sole \ˈtif-flə-ˌsōl\ *n* [Gk *typhlos* blind + *sōlēn* pipe, chann more at DEAF] (1859) : a longitudinal fold of the intestinal wall projects into the cavity esp. in bivalve mollusks, annelids, and fishes

Ty·pho·eus \tī-ˈfō-ˌyüs, -yəs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Typhōeus*] : TYPHON **phoe·an** \-ˈfē-ən\ *adj*

¹ty·phoid \ˈtī-ˌfȯid, (ˌ)tī-ˈ\ *adj* [NL *typhus*] (1800) **1** : of, relating suggestive of typhus **2** [²*typhoid*] : of, relating to, or constitutin phoid

²typhoid *n* (1861) **1** : TYPHOID FEVER **2** : a disease of domest mals resembling human typhus or typhoid

typhoid fever *n* (1845) : a communicable disease marked esp. by diarrhea, prostration, headache, and intestinal inflammation caused by a bacterium (*Salmonella typhi*)

Typhoid Mary *n, pl* **Typhoid Marys** [*Typhoid Mary*, nickna Mary Mallon †1938 Irish cook in U.S. who was found to be a t carrier] (1931) : one that is by force of circumstances a center which something undesirable spreads

Ty·phon \ˈtī-ˌfän\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Typhōn*] : a monster with a treme voice who according to classical mythology was father of Cerber Chimera, and the Sphinx

ty·phoon \tī-ˈfün\ *n* [alter. (influenced by Chin — Guangdong — *fūng*, fr. *daaih* big + *fūng* wind) of earlier *touffon*, fr. Ar *ṭūfān* hurri fr. Gk *typhōn* violent storm] (1771) **1** : a tropical cyclone occurri the region of the Philippines or the China sea **2** : WHIRLWIND veritable ~ of interest and corporate investment —Norman S witz⟩

ty·phus \ˈtī-fəs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *typhos* fever; akin to Gk *typhein* to — more at DEAF] (1785) : any of various bacterial diseases cau rickettsias: as **a** : a severe human febrile disease that is caused (*Rickettsia prowazekii*) transmitted esp. by body lice and is mark

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