

SECOND COLLEGE EDITION

WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY OF THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE

DAVID B. GURALNIK, *Editor in Chief*

SIMON AND SCHUSTER

Copyright © 1984 and 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982 by Simon & Schuster, Inc.

All rights reserved
including the right of reproduction
in whole or in part in any form

Published by New World Dictionaries/Simon and Schuster

A Division of Simon & Schuster, Inc.

Simon & Schuster Building

Rockefeller Center

1230 Avenue of the Americas

New York, New York 10020

SIMON and SCHUSTER, TREE OF KNOWLEDGE, WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD, and colophons
are registered trademarks of Simon & Schuster, Inc.

Dictionary Editorial Offices: New World Dictionaries,
850 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

Manufactured in the United States of America

20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Main entry under title:

Webster's New World dictionary of the American
language.

1. English language—Dictionaries. 2. Americanisms.

I. Guralnik, David Bernard, 1920-

PE1625.W34 1984 423 81-85763

ISBN 0-671-41809-2 (indexed)

ISBN 0-671-41807-6 (plain edge)

ISBN 0-671-41811-4 (pbk.)

ISBN 0-671-47035-3 (LeatherKraft)

rein-deer (rān'dīr') *n.*, *pl.* **-deer**, *occas.* **-deers** [ME. *reindere* < ON. *hreindýri* < *hreinn*, reindeer < IE. **kerēi-*, horned animal < base **ker-*, top of the head, horn, whence HORN, *L. cerebrum* + *dýr*, animal, DEER] a large deer (*Rangifer tarandus*) with branching antlers in both sexes, related to the caribou and found in northern regions, where it is domesticated as a beast of burden and as a source of milk, meat, and leather



REINDEER
(3 1/2-4 1/2 ft. high at shoulder)

Reindeer Lake [transl. of AmInd. name] lake in NE Saskatchewan & NW Manitoba, Canada: 2,467 sq. mi.

reindeer moss any of various intricately branched, spongy lichens (genus *Cladonia*), esp. a gray lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*) eaten by grazing animals in the Arctic and, sometimes, by man

re-in-force (rē'in fōrs') *vt.* **-forced**, **-forc'ing** [RE- + *inforce*, var. of ENFORCE] 1. to strengthen (a military, naval, or air force) with additional troops, ships, planes, etc. 2. to increase the number or amount of. 3. to strengthen or make stronger, as by patching, propping, adding new material, etc. 4. to make stronger or more compelling (to reinforce one's arguments). 5. *Psychol.* to increase the probability of (a response to a stimulus) by giving a reward or ending a painful stimulus —**re-in-forc'er** *n.*

reinforced concrete concrete masonry containing steel bars or mesh to increase its tensile strength

re-in-force-ment (-mant) *n.* 1. a reinforcing or being reinforced 2. anything that reinforces; specif., [pl.] additional troops, ships, etc. 3. *Physiol.*, *Psychol.* any action or event that reinforces a response

Reinhardt (rīn'hārt), Max (born Max Goldmann) 1873-1943; Austrian theatrical director & producer in Germany and later in the U.S.

reins (rānz) *n.pl.* [ME. *reines* < OFr. *reins* < L. *renes*, pl. of *ren*, kidney] [Archaic] 1. the kidneys, or the region of the kidneys 2. the reins, thought of as the seat of the emotions and affections 3. the emotions and affections

re-in-state (rē'in stāt') *vt.* **-stat'ed**, **-stat'ing** to instate again; restore to a former condition, position, etc. —**re-in-state-ment** *n.*

re-in-sure (rē'in shūr') *vt.* **-sured**, **-sur'ing** to insure again, esp. under a contract by which the first insurer protects himself by transferring all or part of the risk to another insurer —**re-in-sur'ance** *n.* —**re-in-sur'er** *n.*

re-in-ter-pret (rē'in tūr'pīt') *vt.* to interpret again; specif., to give a new explanation or exposition of —**re-in-ter-pre-ta'tion** *n.*

reis (rās) *n.pl.* *sing.* **re-al** (rē āl') [Port. pl. of *real*, REAL] a former Portuguese and Brazilian money of account

re-it-er-ate (rē it'ā rāt') *vt.* **-at'ed**, **-at'ing** [*L. reiteratus*, pp. of *reiterare*, to repeat: see RE- & ITERATE] to repeat (something done or said); say or do again or repeatedly —*SYN.* see REPEAT —**re-it'er-a'tion** *n.* —**re-it'er-a'tive** (-ā rāt'iv, -ā rā tiv) *adj.* —**re-it'er-a'tive-ly** *adv.*

reive (rēiv) *vt.* same as REAVE! —**reiv'er** *n.*

re-ject (ri jekt'; for *n.* rē'jekt) *vt.* [LME. *rejection* < L. *rejection*, pp. of *reicere*, *reicere*, to throw or fling back < *re-*, back + *jacere*, to throw: see JET] 1. to refuse to take, agree to, accede to, use, believe, etc. 2. to discard or throw out as worthless, useless, or substandard; cast off or out 3. to pass over or skip from (a record set by a record changer) without playing 4. to throw up (food); vomit 5. to rebuff; esp., to deny acceptance, care, love, etc. to (someone) [a rejected child] 6. *Physiol.* to be incompatible with (a part or organ grafted or transplanted into the body) —*n.* a rejected thing or person —*SYN.* see DECLINE —**re-ject'ee** *n.* —**re-ject'er**, **re-jec'tor** *n.* —**re-jec'tion** *n.* —**re-jec'tive** *adj.*

rejection slip a form or note from a publisher, rejecting a work submitted for possible publication

re-joice (ri jōis') *vi.* **-joiced**, **-joic'ing** [ME. *rejoissen* < inflectional stem of OFr. *rejoir* < *re-* + *joir* < VL. **gaudire*, for *gaudere*, to rejoice: see JOY] to be glad, happy, or delighted; be full of joy (often with *at* or *in*) —*vt.* to make glad; delight —**re-joic'ing-ly** *adv.*

re-joic-ing (-jōi'sin) *n.* 1. the action or feeling of one who rejoices 2. [often pl.] an occasion for joy

re-join (rē jōin') *vt.* [*L. rejoindre*: see ff.] 1. to come into the company of again 2. to join together again; reunite 3. to become a member of again after a lapse in membership —*vi.* to become joined together again; be reunited

reinduce
reinfect
reinflate
reinforce
reinfuse
reinhabit
reinoculate
reinscribe

reinsert
reinspect
reinspire
reinstall
reinsituate
reconstruct
reinter
reinterment

re-join (ri jōin') *vt.* [LME. *rejoynen* < Anglo-Fr. *rejoynere*, to reply to a charge < MFr. *rejoindre*, to join again: see RE- & JOIN] to say in answer —*vi.* 1. to answer 2. *Law* to answer the plaintiff's replication —*SYN.* see ANSWER

re-join-der (-dər) *n.* [LME. *rejoynere* < Anglo-Fr. *rejoynere*, substantive use of inf. *rejoindre*: see prec.] 1. a) an answer to a reply b) a reply; answer 2. *Law* the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication

re-ju-ve-nate (ri jōō/vā nāt') *vt.* **-nat'ed**, **-nat'ing** [*L. rejuvenare*, young + *-ate*] 1. a) to make feel or seem young again; bring back to youthful strength, appearance, etc. b) to make seem new or fresh again 2. *Geol.* a) to increase the grade and speed of flow of (a stream), usually by uplift of the surrounding land b) to give youthful land forms to (a region), as steep slopes —*vi.* to restore or reacquire a youthful or new appearance —**re-ju've-na'tion** *n.* —**re-ju've-na'tor** *n.*

re-ju-ve-nescence (ri jōō/vā nes'ns) *n.* [*L. re-*, again < *juvenescens*, pp. of *juvenescere*, to become young < *juvenis*, YOUNG] renewal of youthfulness —**re-ju've-nesc'ent** *adj.*

rel. 1. relating 2. relative 3. relatively 4. religion 5. religious

re-laid (rē lād') *pt.* & *pp.* of RE-LAY

re-lapse (ri laps'; for *n.*, also rē'laps) *vi.* **-lapsed**, **-laps'ing** [*L. relapsus*, pp. of *relabi*, to slip or slide back: see RE- & LAPSE] to slip or fall back into a former condition, esp. after improvement or seeming improvement; specif., a) to fall back into illness b) to fall back into bad habits, wrongdoing, etc.; backslide —*n.* 1. the act or an instance of relapsing 2. the recurrence of a disease after apparent improvement —**re-laps'er** *n.*

relapsing fever any of various acute infectious diseases caused by certain spirochetes (genus *Borrelia*) transmitted by ticks or lice, and characterized by recurrent attacks of fever and chills

re-late (ri lāt') *vt.* **-lat'ed**, **-lat'ing** [*L. relatus*, pp. of *referre*, to bring back: see REFER] 1. to tell the story of; narrate; recount 2. to connect or associate, as in thought or meaning; show as having to do with; show a relation between (to relate theory and practice) —*vi.* 1. a) to have some connection or relation (to) b) to show sympathetic understanding and awareness in one's personal relationships 2. to have reference (to) —*SYN.* see TELL! —**re-lat'a-ble** *adj.* —**re-lat'er** *n.*

re-lat-ed (-lāt'id) *adj.* 1. narrated; recounted; told 2. connected or associated, as by origin or kind; specif., connected by kinship, marriage, etc.; of the same family 3. *Music* closely connected melodically or harmonically: said of tones, chords, etc. —**re-lat'ed-ness** *n.*

SYN.—related, applied to persons, implies close connection through consanguinity or, less often, through marriage (we are related through our mothers), applied to things, close connection through common origin, interdependence, etc. [related subjects]; kindred basically suggests blood relationship but in extension connotes close connection as because of similar nature, tastes, goals, etc. [we are kindred souls]; cognate now usually applies to things and suggests connection because of a common source (cognate languages); allied, applied to persons, suggests connection through voluntary association; applied to things, connection through inclusion in the same category (allied sciences); affiliate usually suggests alliance of a smaller or weaker party with a larger or stronger one as a branch or dependent (several companies are affiliated with this corporation)

re-la-tion (ri lā'shən) *n.* [ME. *relacion* < MFr. or L. *MFr. relation* < *L. relatio*: see RELATE] 1. a narrating, recounting, or telling 2. what is narrated or told; account; recital 3. connection or manner of being connected or related, as in thought, meaning, etc. 4. connection of persons by blood or marriage; kinship 5. a person connected with another or others by blood or marriage; member of the same family; relative 6. [pl.] a) the connections or dealings between or among persons in business or private affairs b) sexual intercourse c) the connections or dealings between or among groups, peoples, nations, states, etc. [foreign and trade relations] 7. *Law* a) the statement of a relator at whose complaint an action is begun b) the referring of an act or proceeding to a time before its completion or enactment, as the time of its taking effect —*in* (or *with*) *relation* concerning; regarding; with reference to

re-la-tion-al (-l) *adj.* 1. of relation or relations 2. showing or specifying relation 3. *Gram.* a) showing relations of syntax: said of conjunctions, prepositions, relative pronouns, etc. b) having to do with grammatical relations that frequently recur (the dative, genitive, etc. are *relational* cases)

re-la-tion-ship (-ship) *n.* 1. the quality or state of being related; connection 2. connection by blood or marriage; kinship 3. a particular instance of being related

reinterrogate
reintrench
reintroduce
reintroduction
reinvent
reinvent
reinvestigate
reinviolate

reinvite
reinvolve
reissue
rejudge
rekindle
reknit
relabel
relace

rel-a-tive (rel'ā tiv) *adj.* [*L. relativus* < *L. relatus*: see RE- & RELATE] 1. relative to the other; dependent upon o to stay in the same relative po with; pertinent; relevant [docur 3. regarded in relation to some thing in relative comfort] 4. me ship; not absolute ["cold" is a ship] designating a word that introd a) refers to an antecedent ("wh in "the hat which you bought") word (a relative clause) —*n.* 1. thing 2. a person connected marriage; kinsman or kinswoman the same taxonomic division 1. relevant to; concerning; about proportion to —**rel'a-tive-ness** *n.* **relative humidity** see HUMIDITY **rel-a-tive-ly** (-lē) *adv.* in a relati or compared with something relatively unimportant matter/ **relative major** *Music* the major third degree of a specified minor **relative minor** *Music* the minor sixth degree of a specified major **rel-a-tiv-ism** (-iz'm) *n.* *Philos.* knowledge which maintains that relative, differing according to **rel'a-tiv-ist** *n.* —**rel'a-tiv-ist** *adj.* **rel-a-tiv-ity** (rel'ā tiv'ā tē) *n.* quality of being relative 2. the occurrence, value, quality, etc. same as: a) RELATIVISM b) REL 4. *Physics* the fact, principle, rather than absolute, character etc., and the interdependence as developed and mathematical Einstein and H. A. Lorentz in theory of relativity and by Eins of relativity (an extension cov gravitation), the theory of rela ments that: 1) there is no observ relative motion 2) the velocity c dependent on the motion of the be transmitted at a velocity g 4) the mass of a body in motion content and varies with the velo are equivalent 6) time is relati interdependent and form a fo 8) the presence of matter resul space-time continuum, so that nearby will describe a curve, th as gravitation, as evidenced by passing through a gravitational **relativity of knowledge** *Philos.* edge is relative to the mind, or only through their effects on t quently there can be no knowl itself

rel-a-tiv-ize (rel'ā tiv iz') *vt.* **-iz** treat as relative —**rel'a-tiv-iz-a** **re-la-tor** (ri lāt'ər) *n.* [L.] 1. a p relater 2. *Law* a private perso complaint a public action is beg exercise of an office, franchise, e **re-lax** (ri laks') *vt.* [ME. *relaxe* < *re-*, back + *laxare*, to loose cf. LAX] 1. to make looser, or one's grip/ 2. to make less si relax discipline/ 3. to abate; one's efforts/ 4. to release fr hard work, worry, etc.; give r —*vi.* 1. to become looser or 2. to become less tense or ster become less strict, or milder, a easier, or less stiff, in manner worry, or work, as by lying dov etc. —**re-lax'er** *n.*

re-lax-ant (-ant) *adj.* of, pertai tion, esp. reduction of muscul drug or agent

re-lax-a-tion (rē'lak sā'shən) *n.* [*relaxare*] 1. a relaxing or being ing of severity, etc. 2. a) a less worry, or effort b) recreation of this about

re-lax-ed-ly (ri laks'id lē) *adv.* **re-lax-in** (ri laks'in) *n.* [REL hormone associated with pregu to relax the pelvic ligaments, a **re-lay** (rē'lā; for *v.*, also ri lā') *n.* pl., orig., hounds kept as reserve of a hunt < *relaier*, to leave bel

relaunch *n.* fat, āpe, cār; ten, ēven; is, bīte; ē for ā in ago, ē in agent, ī in sanī; ū, Fr. duc; r, Fr. cri; H, G. ich