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[Middle English *circumlocucion* < Latin *circumlocutiō*, *circumlocutiō* < *circumlocūtus*, past participle of *circumloqui*: *circum-*, *circum-* + *loqui*, to speak; see *tolk* in App. I.] —*circum-loc'u-to-ri-ly* (-lōk'ya-tōr'ē-lē) *adv.* —*circum-loc'u-to-ry* (-tōr'ē) *adj.*

circum-lu-nar (sūr'kām-lōō'nār) *adj.* Revolving about or surrounding the moon.

circum-nav-i-gate (sūr'kām-nāv'i-gāt') *tr.v.* -gat-ed, -gat-ing, -gates 1. To proceed completely around: *circumnavigating the earth*. 2. To go around; circumvent: *circumnavigate the downtown traffic*. —*circum-nav'i-ga'tion* *n.* —*circum-nav'i-ga'tor* *n.*

circum-po-lar (sūr'kām-pō'lār) *adj.* 1. Located or found in one of the Polar Regions. 2. *Astronomy* Denoting a star that from a given observer's latitude never sets below the horizon.

circum-ro-tate (sūr'kām-rō'tāt') *tr.v.* -tat-ed, -tat-ing, -tates To turn like a wheel; revolve. —*circum-ro-ta'tion* *n.* —*circum-ro-ta-to-ry* (-tō-tōr'ē) *adj.*

circum-scis-sile (sūr'kām-sis'il, -il') *adj.* Botany Splitting or opening along a circumference, with the top coming off as a lid: *a circumscissile seed capsule*. [CIRCUM- + Latin *scissilis*, easily split, splitting; see *SCISSILE*.]

circum-scribe (sūr'kām-skrib') *tr.v.* -scribed, -scribing, -scribes 1. To draw a line around; encircle. 2a. To form or mark the limits of; delineate: *The hedge circumscribes the property*. b. To limit narrowly; restrict: *Their plans were circumscribed by a lack of money*. See *Synonyms at limit*. 3a. To enclose (a polygon or polyhedron) within a configuration of lines, curves, or surfaces so that every vertex of the enclosed object is incident on the enclosing configuration. b. To erect (such a configuration) around a polygon or polyhedron: *circumscribe a circle around a square*. [Middle English *circumscriben* < Latin *circumscribere*: *circum-*, *circum-* + *scribere*, to write; see *skribh-* in App. I.] —*circum-scrib'a-ble* *adj.*

circum-scrip-tion (sūr'kām-skrip'shən) *n.* 1. The act of circumscribing or the state of being circumscribed. 2. Something, such as a limit or restriction, that circumscribes. 3. A circumscribed space or area. 4. A circular inscription, as on a medallion. [Latin *circumscriptiō*, *circumscriptiō* < *circumscriptus*, past participle of *circumscribere*, to circumscribe; see *CIRCUMSCRIBE*.] —*circum-scrip'tive* *adj.*

circum-so-lar (sūr'kām-sō'lār) *adj.* Revolving around or surrounding the sun.

circum-spect (sūr'kām-spēkt') *adj.* Heedful of circumstances and potential consequences; prudent. [Middle English < Latin *circumspectus*, past participle of *circumspicere*, to take heed: *circum-*, *circum-* + *specere*, to look; see *spek-* in App. I.] —*circum-spec'tion* (-spēkt'shən) *n.* —*circum-spec'tly* *adv.*

circum-stance (sūr'kām-stāns') *n.* 1. A condition or fact attending an event and having some bearing on it; a determining or modifying factor: *set out a day early because of favorable circumstances*. 2. The sum of determining factors beyond willful control: *a victim of circumstance*. 3. *Circumstances* Financial status or means: *"Prior came of a good family, much reduced in circumstances"* (George Sherburn). 4. Formal display; ceremony: *the pomp and circumstance of a coronation*. 5. A particular incident or occurrence: *Your arrival was a fortunate circumstance*. *tr.v.* -stanced, -stanc-ing, -stances To place in particular circumstances or conditions; situate. —*idioms*: under no circumstances In no case; never. under (or in) the circumstances Given these conditions; such being the case. [Middle English < Old French *circumstantia* < Latin *circumstāns*, *circumstant-*, present participle of *circumstāre*, to stand around: *circum-*, *circum-* + *stāre*, to stand; see *stā-* in App. I.]

circum-stance-tial (sūr'kām-stān'shəl) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or dependent on circumstances. 2. Of no primary significance; incidental. 3. Complete and particular; full of detail: *a circumstantial report about the debate*. 4. Full of ceremonial display. —*circum-stance-tial-ly* *adv.*

circumstantial evidence *n.* Evidence not bearing directly on the fact in dispute but instead on an attendant circumstance, such as the defendant's blood type or shoe size, from which the judge or jury might infer the occurrence of the fact in dispute.

circum-stance-ti-al-i-ty (sūr'kām-stān'shē-āl'i-tē) *n., pl. -ties* 1. The quality of being fully or minutely detailed. 2. A particular detail or circumstance.

circum-stance-ti-ate (sūr'kām-stān'shē-āt') *tr.v.* -at-ed, -at-ing, -ates To set forth or verify with circumstances; give detailed proof or description of. —*circum-stance-ti-a'tion* *n.*

circum-stel-lar (sūr'kām-stēl'ār) *adj.* Revolving around or surrounding a star.

circum-ter-res-trial (sūr'kām-tā-rēs'trē-āl) *adj.* Revolving around or surrounding the earth.

circum-val-late (sūr'kām-vāl'āt') *tr.v.* -lat-ed, -lat-ing, -lates To surround with or as if with a rampart. *adj.* 1. (also -it) Surrounded with or as if with a rampart. 2. *Anatomy* Surrounded by a ridge or raised, wall-like structure. [Latin *circumvallāre*, *circumvallāre*: *circum-*, *circum-* + *vallum*, rampart with palisades (< *vallus*, post, stake).] —*circum-val-la'tion* *n.*

circum-vent (sūr'kām-vēnt') *tr.v.* -vent-ed, -vent-ing, -vents 1. To surround (an enemy, for example); enclose or entrap. 2. To go around; bypass: *circumvented the city*. 3. To avoid or get around by artful maneuvering: *circumvented the bureaucratic red tape*. [Middle English *circumventen* < Latin *circumvenire*, *circumvenire*: *circum-*, *circum-* + *venire*, to go, come; see *gwa-* in App. I.] —*circum-vent'er*, *circum-vent'tor* *n.* —*circum-ven'tion* *n.* —*circum-ven'tive* *adj.*

circum-vo-lu-tion (sār-kūm'vā-lōō'shən, sūr'kām-vō-) *n.* 1. An act of turning, coiling, or folding about a center, core, or axis. 2. A single

turn, coil, or fold; a convolution. [Middle English *circumvolucion* < Medieval Latin *circumvolūtio*, *circumvolūtio* < Latin *circumvolūtus*, past participle of *circumvolvere*, to roll around; see *CIRCUMVOLVĒ*.]

circum-volve (sūr'kām-vōlv') *intr. & tr.v.* -volved, -volving, -volves To revolve or cause to revolve. [Latin *circumvolvere*: *circum-*, *circum-* + *volvere*, to roll; see *wel-* in App. I.]

circus (sūr'kās) *n.* 1a. A public entertainment consisting typically of a variety of performances by acrobats, clowns, and trained animals. b. A traveling company that performs such entertainments. c. A circular arena, surrounded by tiers of seats and often covered by a tent, in which such shows are performed. 2. A roofless oval enclosure surrounded by tiers of seats that was used in antiquity for public spectacles. 3. Chiefly British An open circular place where several streets intersect. 4. Informal Something suggestive of a circus, as in frenetic activity or noisy disorder: *"I was amazed at the amount of hubbub in the lobby. . . it was a circus. The check-in area brought to mind a mustering station on a foundering cruise ship"* (Bill Bryson). [Middle English, round arena < Latin, circus, circle; see *CIRCLE*.] —*circus-y* *adj.*

ciré also **cire** (sī-rā) *adj.* Having a highly glazed finish, usually by the application of wax: *a ciré shirt*; *a ciré jacket*. [French, past participle of *cirer*, to wax < Latin *cērare*; see *CERATED*.]

cirque (sūr'k) *n.* 1. A steep bowl-shaped hollow occurring at the upper end of a mountain valley, especially one forming the head of a glacier or stream. Also called *cwm*. 2. A ring; a circle. [French < Latin *circus*, circle; see *CIRCLE*.]

cir-rate (sī-rāt') *adj.* Biology Having or resembling a cirrus or cirri.

cirrho-sis (sī-rō'sis) *n.* 1. A chronic disease of the liver characterized by the replacement of normal tissue with fibrous tissue and the loss of functional liver cells. It can result from alcohol abuse, nutritional deprivation, or infection especially by the hepatitis virus. 2. Chronic interstitial inflammation of any tissue or organ. [New Latin: Greek *kirros*, tawny (from the color of the diseased liver) + *-osis*.] —*cirrho-tic* (-rōt'ik) *adj.*

cir-ri-pede (sī-rā-pēd') also **cir-ri-ped** (-pēd') *n.* Any of various crustaceans of the subclass Cirripedia, which includes the barnacles and related organisms that attach themselves to objects or become parasitic in the adult stage. [New Latin *Cirripedia*, order name: *CIRR*(us) + Latin *pēs*, *ped-*, foot; see *-PED-*.] —*cir-ri-pede'* *adj.*

cir-ro- or **cirri-** *pref.* Cirrus cloud: *cirrostratus*. [CIRRUS.]

cir-ro-cu-mu-lus (sī-rō'kyōōm'ya-las) *n.* A high-altitude cloud composed of a series of small, regularly arranged cloudlets in the form of ripples or grains.

cir-ro-strat-us (sī-rō'strāt'əs, -strāt'əs) *n.* A high-altitude, thin, hazy cloud, usually covering the sky and often producing a halo effect.

cir-rus (sī-rās) *n., pl. cir-ri* (sī-rī') 1. A high-altitude cloud composed of narrow bands or patches of thin, generally white, fleecy parts. 2. *Biology a.* A tendril. *b.* A slender flexible appendage, such as a tuft of fused cilia of certain protozoans or one of the feathery appendages of a barnacle. [Latin, curl of hair.]

CIS *abbr.* Commonwealth of Independent States

cis- *pref.* 1. On this side: *cisatlantic*. 2. Having a pair of identical atoms or groups on the same side of a plane that passes through two carbon atoms linked by a double bond. Used of a geometric isomer: *cis-2-butene*. [Latin < *cis*, on this side of; see *ko-* in App. I.]

cis-al-pine (sis-āl'pin') *adj.* Relating to, living on, or coming from the southern side of the Alps. [Latin *Cisalpinus*: *cis-*, *cis-* + *alpinus*, alpine; see *ALPINE*.]

Cis-al-pine Gaul (sis-āl'pin' gōl') A section of ancient Gaul south and east of the Alps in present-day Italy.

cis-at-lan-tic (sis'ət-lān'tik) *adj.* Situated on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Cis-cau-ca-sia (sis'kō-kā'zhā) A steppeland of southwest Russia north of the main range of the Caucasus Mountains.

cis-co (sis'kō) *n., pl. -coes* or **-cos** Any of several North American freshwater fishes of the genus *Coregonus* whose upper and lower jaws are the same length, unlike other whitefishes. [Canadian French *ciscoette* < Ojibwa *bemidewiskawed*, the (fish) with oily skin.]

cis-lu-nar (sis-lōō'nār) *adj.* Located within a spherical volume centered on the earth and having a radius equal to the distance between the earth and moon: *cislunar space*.

cis-mon-tane (sis-mōn'tān') *adj.* Situated on this side of the mountains, especially the Alps.

cis-pla-tin (sis-plā'tin) *n.* A platinum-containing chemotherapeutic drug, $\text{Cl}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{Pt}$, used in the treatment of metastatic ovarian or testicular cancers and advanced bladder cancer. Also called *cisplatinum*. [Short for *CISPLATINUM*.]

cis-plat-i-num (sis-plāt'n-əm) *n.* See *cisplatin*. [*cis*-(diamminedi-chloro)platinum.]

cist¹ (sist) *n.* A wicker receptacle used in ancient Rome for carrying sacred utensils in a procession. [Latin *cista* < Greek *kistē*.]

cist² (sist, kist) also **kist** (kist) *n.* A stone-lined grave, especially a tomb consisting of a pit lined with stones and often having a lid of stone or wood. [Short for Welsh *cist faen*, stone chest: *cist*, chest (ultimately < Latin *cista*, box; see *cist*¹) + *maen*, stone.]

Cis-ter-cian (sī-stūr'shən) *n.* A member of a contemplative monastic order founded by reformist Benedictines in France in 1098. [French *Cistercien* < Medieval Latin *Cistercium*, Cîteaux, a village of eastern France, site of an abbey.] —*Cis-ter-cian* *adj.*

cis-tern (sis'tərn) *n.* 1. A receptacle for holding water or other liquid, especially a tank for catching and storing rainwater. 2. *Anatomy a cisterna*. [Middle English *cisterna* < Latin *cisterna* < *cista*, box < Greek *kistē*, basket.] —*cis-tern'al* (sī-stūr'nāl) *adj.*



cirrocumulus



cirrus

(*Trypanosoma brucei* subsp. *gambiense* or *T. brucei* subsp. *rhodesiense*) transmitted by tsetse flies and characterized by fever, severe headache, and lymph node swelling in the early stages, followed by extreme weakness, sleepiness, and deep coma. Also called *African sleeping sickness*, *African trypanosomiasis*. 2. See *encephalitis lethargica*.

sleep-learning (slēp'ūr'ning) *n.* Attempted instruction in a subject during sleep, usually by means of recordings. Also called *hypnopedia*.

sleepless (slēp'lis) *adj.* 1a. Marked by a lack of sleep: a *sleepless night*. b. Unable to sleep. 2. Always alert or active; never resting: a *sleepless district of the city*. —**sleep/less-ly** *adv.* —**sleep/less-ness** *n.*

sleep-o-ver (slēp'ō'vər) *n.* An instance of a child spending the night at another child's house.

sleep-walk (slēp'wōk') *intr. v.* -walked, -walk-ing, -walks To walk or perform other motor acts while asleep; somnambulate. [Back-formation < SLEEPWALKING.] —**sleep/walk'er** *n.*

sleep-walk-ing (slēp'wō'king) *n.* The act or an instance of walking or performing another activity associated with wakefulness while asleep or in a sleep-like state. Also called *notambulism*, *somnambulism*.

sleep-wear (slēp'wēr') *n.* Clothes, such as pajamas or a nightgown, worn in bed. Also called *nightclothes*, *nightdress*, *nightwear*.

sleep-y (slēp'ē) *adj.* -i-er, -i-est 1a. Ready for or needing sleep. b. Sluggish from sleep. 2. Inducing sleep. 3. Inactive; quiet: a *sleepy rural town*. —**sleep/i-ly** *adv.* —**sleep/i-ness** *n.*

sleep-y-head (slēp'ē'hēd') *n.* Informal One who is in need of or groggy from sleep.

sleet (slēt) *n.* 1. Precipitation consisting of small ice pellets formed by the freezing of raindrops or of melted snowflakes. 2. A mixture of rain and snow or hail. 3. A thin icy coating that forms when rain or sleet freezes, as on trees or streets. —*intr. v.* **sleet-ed**, **sleet-ing**, **sleets** To shower sleet. [Middle English *slete*, probably < Old English *slēte; akin to German *Schlosse*, hail.] —**sleet/y** *adj.*

sleeve (slēv) *n.* 1. A part of a garment that covers all or part of an arm. 2. A case into which an object or device fits: a *record sleeve*. 3. A tutu that covers all or a large part of the arm. —*tr. v.* **sleeved**, **sleeve-ing**, **sleeves** To furnish or fit with sleeves or a sleeve. —*idiom:* **up (one's) sleeve** Hidden but ready to be used: *I still have a few tricks up my sleeve*. [Middle English *sleve* < Old English *slēf*; see *sleubh-* in App. 1.] —**sleeve/less** *adj.*

sleeve coupling *n.* A thin steel cylinder joining the ends of two lengths of shafting or pipe.

sleigh (slā) *n.* A vehicle mounted on runners for use on snow or ice, having one or more seats and usually drawn by a horse. —*intr. v.* **sleigh-ed**, **sleigh-ing**, **sleighs** To ride in or drive a sleigh. [Dutch *slee*, variant of *slēde* < Middle Dutch *slēde*.] —**sleigh'er** *n.*

sleight (slīt) *n.* 1. Deftness; dexterity. 2. A clever or skillful trick or deception; an artifice or stratagem. [Middle English, alteration of *sleahthe* < Old Norse *slægh* < *slægr*, sly.]

sleight of hand *n., pl. sleights of hand* 1a. The performance of or skill in performing juggling or magic tricks so quickly and deftly that the manner of execution cannot be observed; legerdemain. b. A trick or set of tricks performed in this way. 2a. Deception or trickery: *made the program appear affordable by statistical sleight of hand*. b. A deceptive or misleading act.

slender (slēn'dər) *adj.* -er, -est 1a. Having little width in proportion to height or length; long and thin: a *slender rod*. b. Thin and delicate in build; gracefully slim: *"She was slender as a willow shoot is slender—and equally graceful, equally erect"* (Frank Norris). 2. Small in amount or extent; meager: *slender wages*; a *slender chance of survival*. [Middle English *slendre*, *slendre*.] —**slen/der-ly** *adv.* —**slen/der-ness** *n.*

slender-ize (slēn'də-rīz') *tr. & intr. v.* -ized, -iz-ing, -izes To make or become slender or more slender.

slept (slēpt) *v.* Past tense and past participle of *sleep*.

sleuth (slūth) *n.* A detective. —*v.* **sleuthed**, **sleuth-ing**, **sleuths** —*tr.* To track or follow. —*intr.* To act as a detective. [Short for SLEUTH-BOUND.]

sleuth-hound (slūth'hound') *n.* 1. A dog used for tracking or pursuing, such as a bloodhound. 2. A detective. [Scots *sleuth hound*: *sleuth*, track, trail (< Middle English *sloth* < Old Norse *slóðh*) + *hound*, hound (< Middle English; see HOUND).]

slew¹ also **slue** (slō) *n.* Informal A large amount or number; a lot: *a slew of unpaid bills*. [Irish Gaelic *sluagh*, multitude < Old Irish *sluag*.]

slew² (slō) *v.* A past tense of *slay*.

slew³ (slō) *n.* Variant of *slough*¹.

slew⁴ also **slue** (slō) —*tr.* **slew-ed**, **slew-ing**, **slews** also **slued**, **slew-ing**, **slues** 1. To turn (something) on an axis; rotate: *slewed the swivel chair around*; *slewing the boom of a crane*. 2. To turn sharply; veer: *The braked and slewed the car around*. —*intr.* 1. To turn about an axis: *"The violet eyes slewed from door to window as if desperate for escape"* (P.D. James). 2. To turn or slide sideways or off course; skid. —*v.* The act of slewing. [Origin unknown.]

SLG *abbr.* Baseball slugging percentage

slice (slis) *n.* 1a. A thin broad piece cut from a larger object: *ate a slice of cheese*; *examined a slice of the diseased lung*. b. An often wedge-shaped piece cut from a larger, usually circular object: *ordered a slice of pie*; *shared a slice of pizza*. 2. A portion or share: *a slice of the profits*. 3a. A knife with a broad, thin, flexible blade, used for cutting and serving food. b. A similar implement for spreading printing ink. 4. *Sports a.* The course of a ball that curves in the direction of the dominant hand of the player of a ball that curves in the direction of a right-handed player. b. A stroke that propelling it, as to the right of a right-handed player. c. A ball that causes a ball to follow such a course: *a golfer with a bad slice*. c. A ball propelled on such a course. d. A stroke, as in tennis, in which the ball is struck with a downward motion with the open face of the racket in order

to impart backspin. —*v.* **sliced**, **slic-ing**, **slic-es** —*tr.* 1. To cut or divide into slices: *slice a loaf of bread*. 2. To cut from a larger piece: *slice off a piece of salami*. 3. To cut through or move through with an action like cutting: *"where wheels have freshly sliced the April mire"* (Robert Frost). 4. To divide into portions or shares; parcel out: *"With mortgage securitization, a pool of home loans is sliced into tranches bearing different degrees of risk"* (David Shirreff). 5. To reduce or remove from a larger amount or entity: *sliced 10 percent off the asking price*. 6. *Sports* To hit (a ball) with a slice. —*intr.* 1. To make a cut with a cutting implement: *I sliced into the cake*. 2. To move like a knife: *The destroyer sliced through the water*. 3. *Sports* To hit a ball with a slice. —*idiom:* **any way (or no matter how) you slice it** No matter how you look at it; no matter how it is analyzed. [Middle English, splinter < Old French *esclice* < *eschier*, to splinter, of Germanic origin.] —**slice/a-ble** *adj.* —**slic'er** *n.*

slice bar *n.* An iron tool with a broad flat end, used to loosen and clear out clinkers from furnace grates.

slice of life *n., pl. slices of life* An episode of actual experience represented realistically and with little alteration in a dramatic, fictional, or journalistic work. —**slice/of-life'** *adj.*

slick (slik) *adj.* **slick-er**, **slick-est** 1. Smooth, glossy, and slippery: *side-walks slick with ice*. 2. Deftly executed; adroit: *"A jockey occasionally won a four-mile heat with a slick maneuver"* (John Eisenberg). 3. Confident and effortlessly effective, especially in being persuasive: *a slick political insider*. 4. Superficially attractive or plausible but lacking depth or soundness: *a slick writing style*. 5. *Slang* Excellent; wonderful. —*n.* 1. A smooth or slippery surface or area. 2a. A floating film of oil. b. A trail of floating material: *a garbage slick*. 3. An implement used to make a surface slick, especially a chisel used for smoothing and polishing. 4. *Informal* A magazine, usually of large popular readership, printed on high-quality glossy paper. 5. A smooth, treadless tire, often used for racing. 6. *Slang* An unarmed military aircraft, especially a helicopter. —*tr. v.* **slicked**, **slick-ing**, **slicks** 1. To make smooth, glossy, or oily. 2. *Informal* To make neat, trim, or tidy: *slicked themselves up for the camera*. [Middle English *slike* < Old English *slīc; see *lei-* in App. I. V., Middle English *slīken* < Late Old English *-slician*, *-slycian* (in *nigslȳod*, freshly smoothed).] —**slick/ly** *adv.* —**slick/ness** *n.*

slick-en (slik'en) *tr. & intr. v.* -ened, -en-ing, -ens To make or become slick. —**slick/en-er** *n.*

slick-en-side (slik'en-sīd') *n.* A polished, striated rock surface caused by one rock mass sliding over another in a fault plane. [Dialectal *slicken*, glossy (alteration of SLICK) + *SIDE*.]

slick-er (slik'ər) *n.* 1a. A long water-repellant coat usually made of oilskin. b. A raincoat made of a glossy or shiny material, such as plastic or rubber. 2. A tool for dressing hides. 3. *Informal* A cheat; a swindler. 4. *Informal* A person with stylish clothing and manners.

slid (slīd) *v.* Past tense and past participle of *slide*.

slid-den (slīd'n) *v.* Archaic A past participle of *slide*.

slide (slīd) *v.* **slid** (slīd), **slid-ing**, **slides** —*intr.* 1a. To move over a surface while maintaining smooth continuous contact. b. To participate in a sport that involves such movement: *sliding for a medal in luge*. c. To lose a secure footing or positioning; slip: *slid on the ice and fell*. d. To pass smoothly and quietly; glide: *slid past the door without anyone noticing*. e. *Baseball* To drop down from a running into a lying or diving position when approaching a base so as to avoid being tagged out. 2. To be ignored or not dealt with; drop: *Let the matter slide*. 3a. To decrease: *Prices slid in morning trading*. b. To become less favorable or less desirable: *Economic conditions have begun to slide*. —*tr.* 1. To cause to slide or slip: *slid the glass down to the other end of the counter*. 2. To place covertly or deftly: *slid the stolen merchandise into his pocket*. —*n.* 1. A sliding movement or action. 2a. A smooth, usually inclined surface or track for sliding: *a water slide*. b. A playground apparatus for children to slide on, typically consisting of a smooth chute climbed onto by means of a ladder. 3. A part that operates by sliding, as the U-shaped section of tube on a trombone that is moved to change the pitch. 4. A period of decline or loss: *"The semiconductor industry is heading for a cyclical slide"* (New York Times). 5a. An image on a transparent base for projection on a screen. b. A small glass plate for mounting specimens to be examined under a microscope. 6. A fall of a mass of rock, earth, or snow down a slope; an avalanche or landslide. 7. A backless shoe with an open toe. 8. *Music a.* A slight portamento used in violin playing, passing quickly from one note to another. b. An ornamentation consisting of two grace notes approaching the main note. c. A small metal or glass tube worn over a finger or held in the hand, used in playing bottleneck-style guitar. d. The bottleneck style of guitar playing. [Middle English *sliden* < Old English *slīdan*.]

♦ **SYNONYMS** *slide, slip, glide, coast, skid* These verbs mean to move smoothly and continuously, often over a slippery surface. *Slide* usually implies rapid easy movement without loss of contact with the surface: *coal that slid down a chute to the cellar*. *Slip* is most often applied to accidental sliding resulting in loss of balance or foothold: *slipped on a patch of ice*. *Glide* refers to smooth, free-flowing, seemingly effortless movement: *"four snakes gliding up and down a hollow"* (Ralph Waldo Emerson). *Coast* applies especially to downward movement resulting from the effects of gravity or momentum: *The driver let the truck coast down the incline*. *Skid* implies an uncontrolled, often sideways sliding caused by a lack of traction: *The bus skidded on wet pavement*.

slid-er (slī'dər) *n.* 1. One that slides: *The snowy hill was filled with young sliders*. 2. *Baseball* A fast pitch released with the index and middle fingers close together and slightly off center so that it breaks in the same direction as a curve ball as it approaches the plate. 3. A small hamburger served on a small bun, usually as a snack or appetizer. 4. Any of various turtles of



sleigh

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ë	pet	öo	boot
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lr	pier	th	this
ö	pot	zh	vision
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Stress marks: ' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dīk'shə-nér'ē)

try-sail (tri/səl, -səl') *n.* A small fore-and-aft sail hoisted abaft the foremast and mainmast in a storm to keep a ship's bow to the wind. [*< obsolete try, a lying to, heaving to.*]

try square *n.* A carpenter's tool consisting of a ruled metal straight-edge set at right angles to a straight piece, used for measuring and marking square work.

tryst (trist) *n.* 1. An agreement between lovers to meet at a certain time and place. 2. A usually private meeting or meeting place that has been agreed on by lovers. See **Synonyms at engagement**. ♦ *intr.v.* **trysted**, **trysting**, **trysts** To keep a tryst. [Middle English *trist* < Old French *triste*, a waiting place (in hunting); see **deru-** in App. I.] —**tryst'er** *n.*

TS *abbr.* tensile strength

tsa-de (tsā'də, -dē) *n.* Variant of **sadhe**.

Tsa-na (tsā'nā, -nā), **Lake See Lake Tana.**

tsar (zār, tsār) *n.* Variant of **czar** (sense 1). See Usage Note at **czar**.

tsats-ke (tsāts'kə) *n.* Variant of **tchotchke**.

Tse-lin-o-grad (tsā-lin'ə-grād') See **Astana**.

tse-se-be (tsēs'ə-bē') *n.* Any of several subspecies of a medium-sized African antelope (*Damaliscus lunatus*) having a dark reddish-brown coat with black patches and curved ridged horns, especially *D. lunatus* subsp. *lunatus* of southern Africa. Also called **sassaby**. [Tswana *tshēsēbē*.]

tse-tse fly (tsē'tsē, tsē'f-) *n.* Any of various two-winged bloodsucking flies of the genus *Glossina* of sub-Saharan Africa that transmit the trypanosomes that cause sleeping sickness in humans and nagana in livestock. [Afrikaans < Sotho (Tswana) *tsēsē*.]

TSgt *abbr.* technical sergeant

TSH *abbr.* thyroid-stimulating hormone

tshi-lu-ba (chī-lōō'ba) *n.* See **Luba** (sense 2).

T-shirt also **tee shirt** (tē'shūrt') *n.* A short-sleeved, pullover shirt with no collar. [Perhaps < its being shaped like the letter T, when spread out.]

tsim-mes or **tzim-mes** (tsīm'is) *n.* 1. A stew of vegetables or fruits cooked slowly over very low heat. 2. *Informal* A state of confusion. [Yiddish *tsimes*: Middle High German *ze, zuo*, to, for (< Old High German; see **de-** in App. I) + Middle High German *imbiz*, light meal (< Old High German < *enbizzan*, to eat: *in*, *in*; see **en** in App. I + *bizan*, *bizzan*, to bite; see **bheid-** in App. I).]

Tsi-mshi-an (chīm'shē-ən, tsīm'f-) *n., pl.* Tsimshian or -ans 1. A member of a Native American people inhabiting a coastal area of western British Columbia and extreme southeast Alaska. 2. The family of languages spoken by the Tsimshian and related peoples.

Tsi-nan (jē'nān') See **Jinan**.

Tsing-hai (tsīng'hī') See **Qinghai**.

Tsing-tao (tsīng'tāu') See **Qingdao**.

Tsi-tsi-har (tsē'tsē'hār') See **Qiqihar**.

tsk (a t-like sound made by suction rather than plosion; conventional spelling pronunciation, tisk) *interj.* Used to express disappointment or sympathy. ♦ *n.* A sucking noise made by suddenly releasing the tongue from the hard palate, used to express disappointment or sympathy. —**tsk** *v.*

tsp. *abbr.* 1. teaspoon 2. teaspoonful

T-square (tē'skwār') *n.* A rule having a short, sometimes sliding, perpendicular crosspiece at one end, used by drafters for establishing and drawing parallel lines.

TSR (tēs'ār') *n.* A program, such as a spell checker or calendar, that remains loaded in memory so that it may be quickly recalled while another program is running, as found in operating systems which do not allow multitasking. [*t(erminate and) s(tay) r(esident).*]

Tsu-ga-ru Strait (tsōō-gā'rōō) A channel between Honshu and Hokkaido in northern Japan.

tsu-na-mi (tsōō-nā'mē) *n., pl. -mis* or **tsunami** A very large ocean wave caused by an underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption. [Japanese: *tsu*, harbor + *nami*, wave (so called because tsunamis generally pass unnoticed on the open sea, causing a slight swell, but rise to cause damage in the shallow waters of harbors).] —**tsu-na'mic** (-mīk) *adj.*

tsu-ris also **tzu-ris** (tsōō'rīs, tsūr'f-) *n. Informal* Trouble; aggravation. [Yiddish *tsures*, pl. of *tsure* < Hebrew *šārā* < *šārar*, to become narrow; see **šrr** in App. II.]

Tsu-shi-ma (tsōō-shē'mā, tsōō'shē-mā') Two islands of southwest Japan in Korea Strait between Kyushu and southeast South Korea. They are separated from Kyushu by **Tsushima Strait**, the site of a major naval battle (May 1905) in the Russo-Japanese War in which the Russian fleet was largely destroyed.

tsu-tsu-ga-mu-shi disease (tsōō'tsōō-gā-mōō'shē) *n.* See **scrub typhus**. [Japanese *tsutsugamushi*, typhus mite: *tsutsuga*, illness + *mushi*, tick.]

Tsve-ta-e-va (tsvyī-tā'ya-va), **Marina Ivanovna** 1892–1941. Russian poet whose work, including *Evening Album* (1910) and "The Swans' Camp" (published in 1957), is distinctive for its powerful rhythms and lyrical directness.

Tswana (tswā'nā, swā'f-) *n., pl.* Tswana or -nas 1. A member of a Bantu people inhabiting Botswana and western South Africa. Also called **Batswana**, **Bechuana**. 2. The Sotho language of the Tswana. Also called **Setswana**.

Tt *abbr.* Bible Titus

TT *abbr.* trust territory

T-top (tē'tōp') *n.* An automobile roof with removable panels.

TTY *abbr.* teletypewriter

Tu *abbr.* Tuesday

TU *abbr.* 1. trade union 2. transmission unit

Tu-a-mo-tu Archipelago (tōō'ā-mō'tōō) An island group of

French Polynesia in the southern Pacific Ocean east of Tahiti. Inhabited primarily by native Polynesian people, the islands were annexed by France in 1881.

Tuan (twān) *n.* Used in Malay as a form of respectful address for a man, equivalent to sir or mister. [Malay, perhaps < *tua*, old.]

Tua-reg (twā'rēg') *n., pl.* **Tuareg** or -regs A member of a traditionally Muslim, Berber-speaking people inhabiting the western and central Sahara and western Sahel of northwest Africa. [Arabic *ṭawāriq*.]

tu-a-ta-ra (tōō'ā-tār'ə) *n., pl.* **tuatara** or -ras Either of two lizardlike reptiles (*Sphenodon punctatus* or *S. guntheri*) that inhabit several small New Zealand islands and are the only extant members of the group Rhynchocephalia or Sphenodontia, which flourished during the Mesozoic Era. Also called **sphenodon**. [Maori *tuatara*: *tua*, back + *tara*, spine.]

Tu-a-tha Dé Da-na-an (tōō'ā-hā dā' dā'nān) *pl.n.* **Mythology** The pre-Christian gods who invaded and inhabited Ireland, sometimes represented as heroes or fairies. They were defeated by the Milesians and driven underground. [Middle Irish *Túatha Dé Danann* (traditionally interpreted as meaning "Tribes of the goddess Danu") < Old Irish *Túatha Dé Danann*: *tuatha*, pl. of *tuath*, people, tribe + *dé*, genitive of *día*, god, goddess + *Danann*, of unknown origin.]

tub (tüb) *n.* 1a. An open, flat-bottomed vessel, usually round and typically wider than it is deep, used for washing, packing, or storing. b. The amount that such a vessel can hold. c. The contents of such a vessel. 2a. A bathtub. b. *Informal* A bath taken in a bathtub. 3. *Informal* A wide, clumsy, slow-moving boat. 4a. A bucket used for conveying ore or coal up a mine shaft. b. A coal car used in a mine. ♦ *v.* **tubbed**, **tub-bing**, **tubs** —*tr.* 1. To pack or store in a tub. 2. To wash or bathe in a tub. —*intr.* To take a bath. [Middle English < Middle Dutch or Middle Low German *tubbe*.] —**tub/ba-ble** *adj.* —**tub/ber** *n.*

tu-ba (tōō'bā, tyōō'f-) *n.* 1. A large, valved, brass instrument with a bass pitch. 2. A reed stop in an organ, having eight-foot pitch. [Italian < Latin, trumpet; akin to *tubus*, tube.] —**tu/ba-ist**, **tu/bist** *n.*

tu-bal (tōō'bāl, tyōō'f-) *adj.* Of, relating to, or occurring in a tube, such as the fallopian tube or the eustachian tube.

tubal ligation *n.* A method of female sterilization in which the fallopian tubes are surgically tied.

tu-bate (tōō'bāt', tyōō'f-) *adj.* Forming or having a tube.

tub-by (tüb'ē) *adj.* **-bi-er**, **-bi-est** 1. Having a rounded shape: a *tubby* fishing boat. 2. *Informal* Short and plump. 3. Having a dull sound; lacking resonance. —**tub/bi-ness** *n.*

tube (tōōb, tyōōb) *n.* 1a. A hollow cylinder, especially one that conveys a fluid or functions as a passage. b. An organic structure having the shape or function of a tube; a duct: a *bronchial tube*. 2. A small flexible cylindrical container sealed at one end and having a screw cap at the other, for pigments, toothpaste, or other pastelike substances. 3. **Music** The cylindrical part of a wind instrument. 4. **Electronics** a. An electron tube. b. A vacuum tube. 5. **Botany** The lower, cylindrical part of a gamopetalous corolla or a gamosepalous calyx. 6a. A tunnel. b. An underground railroad system, especially the one in London, England. 7. The elongated space inside a wave when it is breaking. 8a. An inner tube. b. An inflatable tube or cushion made of rubber or plastic and used for recreational riding, as behind a motor boat or down a snow-covered slope. 9. *Informal* a. Television: *What's on the tube?* b. A television set. 10. **tubes** *Informal* The fallopian tubes. ♦ *v.* **tubed**, **tub-bing**, **tubes** —*tr.* 1. To provide with a tube; insert a tube in. 2. To place in or enclose in a tube. —*intr.* To ride or float on an inflated tube for recreation. —**idiom:** **down the tubes** (or **tube**) *Slang* Into a state of failure or ruin: *saw her plans go down the tubes*. [French < Old French < Latin *tubus*.]

tube cell *n.* The cell in a male gametophyte or pollen grain of seed plants that develops into the pollen tube.

tu-bec-to-my (tōō-bēk'tā-mē, tyōō-) *n., pl. -mies* See **salpingectomy**.

tube foot *n.* One of the numerous external, fluid-filled muscular tubes of an echinoderm, such as a starfish or sea urchin, serving as organs of locomotion, food handling, and respiration.

tube-less tire (tōōb'lis, tyōōb'f-) *n.* A pneumatic vehicular tire in which the air is held in the assembly of casing and rim without an inner tube.

tube pan *n.* A round pan with a hollow projection in the middle, used for baking or molding foods in the shape of a ring.

tu-ber (tōō'bər, tyōō'f-) *n.* 1a. A swollen, fleshy, usually underground outgrowth of the stem or rhizome of a plant, such as the potato, bearing buds from which new plant shoots arise. b. A similar outgrowth of a plant root. 2. A rounded projection or swelling; a tubercle. [Latin *tuber*, lump; see **teu-** in App. I.]

tu-ber-cle (tōō'bər-kəl, tyōō'f-) *n.* 1. A small rounded projecting part or outgrowth, such as a wartlike excrescence on the roots of some leguminous plants or a knoblike process in the skin or on a bone. 2. **Medicine** A nodule or swelling, especially a mass of lymphocytes and epithelioid cells forming the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis. [Latin *tuberculum*, diminutive of *tuber*, lump; see **TUBER**.]

tubercle bacillus *n.* A rod-shaped aerobic bacterium (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) that causes tuberculosis.

tu-ber-cu-lar (tōō-būr'kyā-lər, tyōō'f-) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or covered with tubercles; tuberculate. 2. Of, relating to, or affected with tuberculosis. ♦ *n.* A person having tuberculosis.

tu-ber-cu-late (tōō-būr'kyā-līt, tyōō'f-) also **tu-ber-cu-lat-ed** (-lā'f-tīd) *adj.* 1. Having or affected with tubercles. 2. Tubercular. —**tu-ber'cu-la-tion** *n.*

tu-ber-cu-lin (tōō-būr'kyā-līn, tyōō'f-) *n.* A sterile liquid containing proteins extracted from cultures of tubercle bacilli and used in tests for tuberculosis. [Latin *tuberculum*, tubercle; see **TUBERCLE** + *-in*.]

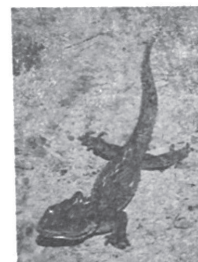
trysail | tuberculin



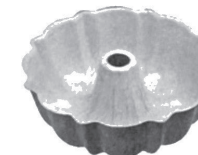
try square



T-square



tuatara
northern tuatara
Sphenodon punctatus



tube pan

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i	bite	th	thin
ir	pier	th	this
ō	pot	zh	vision
ō	toe	ə	about
ō	paw		item
ōr	core		

Stress marks: ' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dik'shā-nēr'ē)