

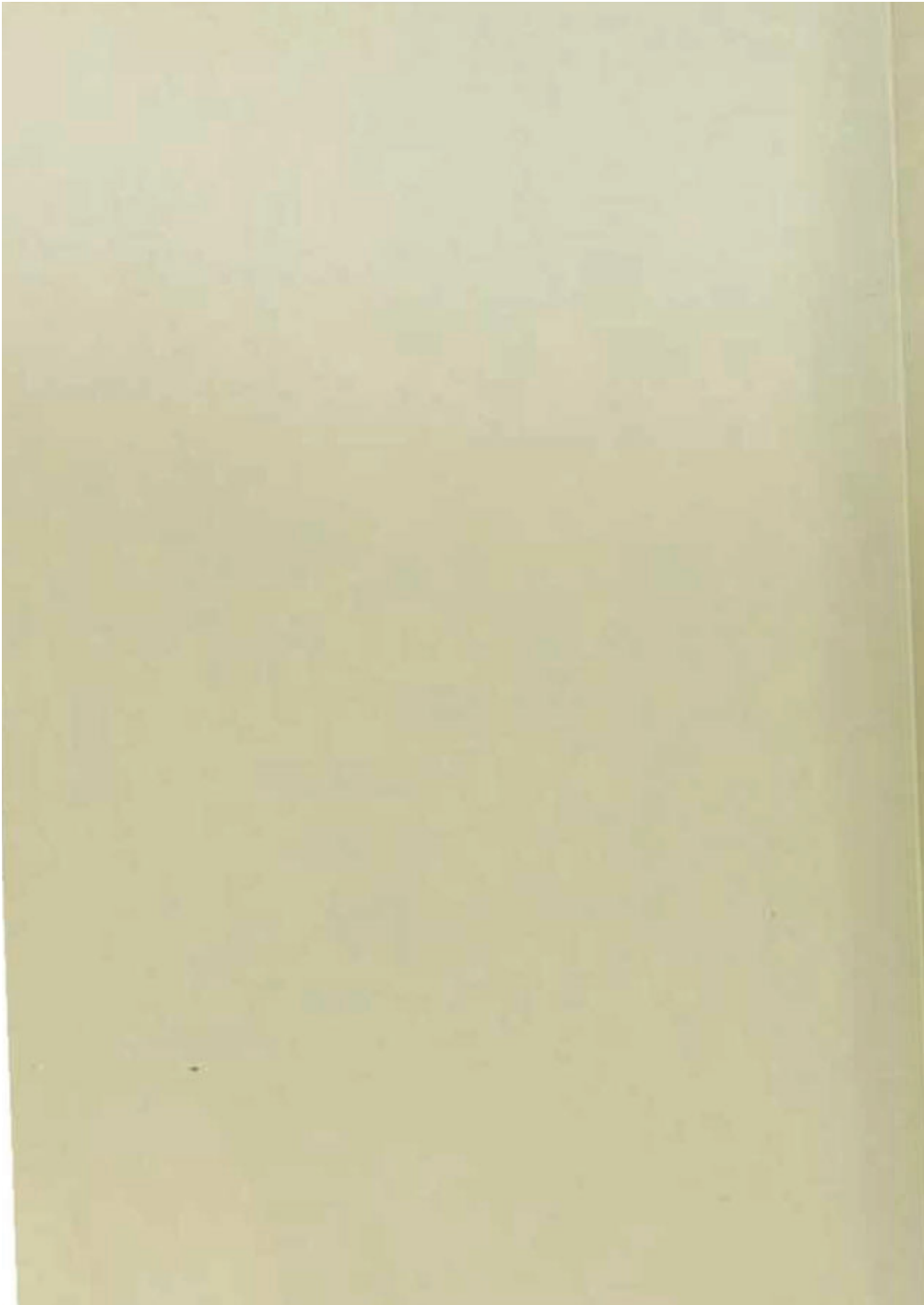
# The Oxford English Dictionary

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SECOND EDITION

Volume III  
Cham—Creeky

CLARENDON PRESS · OXFORD



THE OXFORD ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY

SECOND EDITION

THE OXFORD ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY

*First Edited by*

JAMES A. H. MURRAY, HENRY BRADLEY, W. A. CRAIGIE  
*and* C. T. ONIONS

COMBINED WITH

A SUPPLEMENT TO  
THE OXFORD ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY

*Edited by*

R. W. BIRCHFIELD

AND REPRINT WITH CORRECTIONS, REVISIONS  
AND ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

# THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

SECOND EDITION

*Prepared by*

J. A. SIMPSON and E. S. C. WEINER

VOLUME III

cham—creeky

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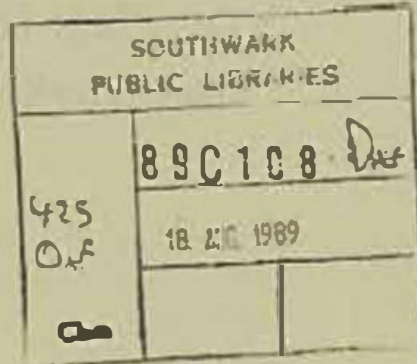
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# KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

The pronunciations given are those in use in the educated speech of southern England (the so-called 'Received Standard'), and the keywords given are to be understood as pronounced in such speech.

## I. Consonants

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, r, v, z have their usual English values.

|                                                    |                                                            |                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| g as in <i>go</i> (gɔː)                            | θ as in <i>thin</i> (θɪn), <i>birth</i> (bɜːθ)             | ð as in <i>an</i> and <i>when</i> (ðən)                                        |
| h as in <i>hot</i> (hɒt)                           | ʃ as in <i>then</i> (ðen), <i>usher</i> (bɜːʃ)             | ʒ as in <i>le</i> <i>octaplan</i> (œʁʒaˈn)                                     |
| r as in <i>run</i> (rʌn), <i>river</i> ('rɪvə(r))  | ʒ as in <i>shop</i> (ʃɒp), <i>rich</i> (ˈrɪʃ)              | p as in <i>French</i> (frenʃ)                                                  |
| (r) as in <i>her</i> (hɜː(r))                      | ɪl as in <i>ship</i> (ʃɪp), <i>church</i> (tʃɜːʃ)          | ʒ as in <i>Ger. rich</i> (ʁɪʃ), <i>Se. rich</i> (rɪʃ), <i>Sp. rich</i> (ˈtʃiʁ) |
| z as in <i>see</i> (siː), <i>success</i> (sək'sɛs) | ʒ as in <i>vision</i> ('vɪʒən), <i>decision</i> (dɪ'sɪʒən) | ʒ as in <i>Ger. rich</i> (ʁɪʃ), <i>Se. rich</i> (rɪʃ)                          |
| w as in <i>war</i> (wɔː(r))                        | dʒ as in <i>judge</i> (dʒʌdʒ)                              | ʒ as in <i>North Ger. sagen</i> ('zɑːɡən)                                      |
| hw as in <i>when</i> (hwen)                        | ŋ as in <i>king</i> ('kɪŋ), <i>think</i> (θɪŋk)            | ʒ as in <i>Altkath. beistimmend</i> ('beistimmend)                             |
| j as in <i>yes</i> (jɛs)                           | ŋ as in <i>finger</i> ('fɪŋɡə(r))                          | ʒ as in <i>Fr. cuisine</i> (kɜːzin)                                            |

Symbols in parentheses are used to denote elements that may be omitted either by individual speakers or in particular phonetic contexts, e.g. *middle* ('mɪd(ə)l), *success* ('sək(s)ɛs), *and* (ənd), *imprinted* (ɪm'prɪntɪd), *father* ('fɑːðə(r)).

## II. Vowels and Diphthongs

| SHORT                                          | LONG                       | DIPHTHONGS, etc.          |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| i as in <i>bit</i> (bɪt), <i>price</i> (praɪs) | i as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | eɪ as in <i>day</i> (deɪ) |
| e as in <i>pet</i> (pet), <i>Fr. pet</i> (pet) | œ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| æ as in <i>pat</i> (pæt)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ɑ as in <i>pat</i> (pɑt)                       | u as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ɒ as in <i>pot</i> (pɒt)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| u as in <i>put</i> (pʊt)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ʌ as in <i>unlucky</i> ('ʌnʌfɜːli)             | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ɔ as in <i>beet</i> ('biːt)                    | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| i as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| e as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| æ as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ɑ as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ɒ as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ʌ as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ɔ as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ɪ as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ʊ as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ɛ as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| æ as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ɑ as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ɒ as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ʌ as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ɔ as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ɪ as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |
| ʊ as in <i>Fr. u</i> (u)                       | ɛ as in <i>beet</i> (biːt) | ɔɪ as in <i>boy</i> (boɪ) |

The incidence of main stress is shown by a superior stress mark (ˈ) preceding the stressed syllable, and a secondary stress by an inferior stress mark (ˌ), e.g. *pronunciation* (prɒˈnʌnsiˌeɪʃən).

For further explanation of the transcription used see *General Explanations*, Volume I.

**coincident** (kou'insidənt), *a.* (and *sb.*) [*a.* *F.* *coincident*, *ad.* *med.L.* \**coincident-em*, *pres.* *pple.* of *coincidere* to COINCIDE.]

*A. adj.* 1. Occupying the same place or portion of space.

1656 *rr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 102 Coincident and coextended with it. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. viii, So the sides of the angles A and D are coincident. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), These circles . . . as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became coincident. 1822 LAMSON *Sci. & Art* (ed. Webster) i. 269 If the object be in the centre of the mirror's concavity, the image and object will be coincident, and equal in bulk. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xix. 164 Having its plane of polarisation coincident with or parallel to the plane of reflexion.

2. Occurring at the same time and occupying the same space of time; exactly contemporaneous.

1598 FLORIO, *Coincidents*, coincident, incident with or unto. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 3 In truth they were so co-incident, as the loyal hearted English could not distinguish between the Spanish match and Charles his ruine. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* vi. 355 The 13th year of his Reign was coincident in winter with the 20th of the Peloponnesian war. 1849 COBBEN *Speeches* 78 The most terrible distress, always coincident with dear food in our manufacturing districts. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* i. 1. iii. 130 The resistance to the Pope's authority . . . is pretty nearly coincident with the rise of the Ottomans.

3. Having the same nature, character, or value; in exact agreement, wholly consonant with.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1411 So the name of bishop is coincident with the office of apostle. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* iv. lxxxvii. 872 These [principles], though they be sometimes coincident, are not the same. 1665 GLANVILL *Seeps. Sci.* Introd. 8 Our ends are so far from being repugnant that they are coincident. 1729 BURNER *Serm. Wks.* 1874 11. 37 Duty and interest are perfectly coincident. 1798 T. TWINING *Recr. & Studies* (1882) 228 The most congenial, the most coincident friend I have. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 194 Standard coins, whose nominal value is coincident with their metallic value.

† 4. Incident or concomitant to. *Obs.*

1567 N. SANDER *Roche of Church* 216 An other thing coincident to some degree of men. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, Empires, Empires of Kings are now, and ever were. As Sallust saith, co-incident to feare.

† B. *sb.* A thing which coincides with something else, a concomitant. *Obs.*

1626 WATSON in *Reliq. Watson* (1672) 322 Coincidents are not always Causes. 1658 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) 111. 106 When virtue and blood are coincidents. 1750 HARRIS