

Webster's II

New College Dictionary



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together. — see COMPOSITE.} 1. Fruit cooked or stewed in syrup. 2. A long-stemmed dish used for holding fruit, nuts, or candy.

com-pound (kôm-pôund', kôm, kôm'pound') *v.* **-pound-ed, -pound-ing, -pounds.** [ME *compouen* < Lat. *componere*. — see COMPOUND.] — *vi.* 1. To combine so as to form a whole: mix. 2. To produce or create by combining parts <a druggist *compounding* medicine>. 3. To resolve (e.g., a debt) by settling on an amount less than the claim: adjust. 4. To compute (interest) on the principal and accrued interest. 5. Law. To agree, for a consideration, not to prosecute <a *compound* a misdemeanor>. 6. To increase; augment <Fog *compounded* the difficulties of the search party>. — *vi.* 1. To combine in or form a compound. 2. To come to terms: *ACREE*. — *adj.* (kôm'pound', kôm-pôund', kôm-). Comprised of two or more substances or parts. — *n.* (kôm'pound'). 1. A combination of two or more elements or parts. 2. A word, as *fourspeaker* or *baby-sitting*, containing two or more elements having perceptible lexical meaning. 3. Chem. A pure, macroscopically homogeneous substance consisting of atoms or ions of two or more different elements in definite proportions and usu. with properties unlike those of its constituent elements. — **com-pound'a-ble** *adj.* — **com-pound'er** *n.*

com-pound (kôm'pound') *n.* [Malay *kompung*, village.] 1. A group of buildings, esp. residences, enclosed by a fence or wall. 2. An area for confining prisoners of war.

com-pound-com-plex sentence (kôm'pound-kôm'plêks') *n.* A sentence composed of at least two coordinate independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

compound eye *n.* The eye of most insects and some crustaceans, composed of many light-sensitive elements, each with its own refractive system and each forming a portion of an image.

compound flower *n.* A flower head of a composite plant, consisting of numerous small flowers appearing as a single bloom.

compound fraction *n.* A complex fraction.

compound fracture *n.* A fracture in which broken bone lacerates soft tissue and *usu.* protrudes through the skin.

compound interest *n.* Interest computed on the accumulated unpaid interest as well as on the original principal.

compound leaf *n.* A leaf having two or more separate leaflets borne on a single leafstalk.

compound lens *n.* LENS 1b.

compound microscope *n.* A microscope with an eyepiece and an objective at opposite ends of an adjustable tube.

compound number *n.* A quantity, as 5 pounds 10 ounces or 4 feet 3 inches, involving different units of measure.

compound sentence *n.* A sentence of two or more coordinate independent clauses, often joined by a conjunction or conjunctions, e.g., *The climb was arduous, but we finally reached the top.*

com-pra-dor also **com-pra-dore** (kôm'prâ-dôr') *n.* [Port. < LLat. *comparator*, buyer < Lat. *comparare*, to buy: *com-*, together + *parare*, to get.] A native agent once employed by a foreign business in China and certain other Asian countries to serve as an intermediary in commercial transactions.

com-pre-hend (kôm'pri-hënd') *vt.* **-hend-ed, -hend-ing, -hends.** [ME *comprehenden* < Lat. *comprehendere*: *com-*, together + *prehendere*, to grasp.] 1. To grasp mentally; UNDERSTAND. 2. To include or embrace: COMPRISE. — **com'pre-hend'i-ble** *adj.*

com-pre-hen-si-ble (kôm'pri-hên'si-bol) *adj.* [Lat. *comprehensibilis* < *comprehensus*, p.p. of *comprehendere*, to comprehend.] Capable of being understood: INTELLIGIBLE. — **com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty**, **com'pre-hen'si-ble-ness** *n.* — **com'pre-hen'si-bly** *adv.*

com-pre-hen-sion (kôm'pri-hên'shôn) *n.* [ME *comprehensioun* < Lat. *comprehensio* < *comprehensus*, p.p. of *comprehendere*, to comprehend.] 1. a. The act or fact of comprehending; UNDERSTANDING. b. Knowledge acquired by comprehending. 2. The capacity to include: COMPREHENSIVENESS. 3. CONNOTATION 3.

com-pre-hen-sive (kôm'pri-hên'siv) *adj.* [Lat. *comprehensivus* < *comprehensus*, p.p. of *comprehendere*, to comprehend.] 1. Broad in scope or content <a *comprehensive* analysis of the problem>. 2. Marked by or showing extensive understanding <*comprehensive* insight>. — *n.* often **comprehensives**. Informal. Examinations covering the entire field of major study, given in the final undergraduate or graduate year of college. — **com'pre-hen'sive-ly** *adv.* — **com'pre-hen'sive-ness** *n.*

com-press (kôm-prêss') *vt.* **-pressed, -press-ing, -press-es.** [ME *compressen* < LLat. *comprimere*, freq. of Lat. *comprimere*: *com-*, together + *primere*, to press.] 1. To squeeze or press together. 2. To make smaller as if by squeezing. — *n.* (kôm'prêss'). 1. Med. A soft pad of material, as gauze, applied to press against a part of the body. 2. A device for compressing.

com-pressed (kôm-prêst') *adj.* 1. Pressed together: COMPACTED. 2. Biol. Flattened lengthwise or laterally, as certain seed pods or the bodies of many fish.

compressed air *n.* Air under greater than atmospheric pressure.

com-press-i-ble (kôm-prêss'i-bol) *adj.* Capable of being com-

pressed. — **com-press'i-bil'i-ty**, **com-press'i-ble-ness** *n.* **com-pres-sion** (kôm-prêsh'ân) *n.* 1. The act or process of compressing or state of being compressed. 2. a. The process by which the vaporized fuel mixture in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine is compressed. b. The engine cycle during which this process occurs. — **com-pres'sion-al** *adj.*

compression wave or **compressional wave** *n.* A wave, as of sound, propagated by the compression of an elastic medium.

com-pres-sive (kôm-prêss'iv) *adj.* Compressing or capable of compressing. — **com-pres'sive-ly** *adv.*

com-pres-sor (kôm-prêss'ôr) *n.* One that compresses, esp. a machine used to compress gases.

com-prise (kôm-priz') *vt.* **-prised, -pris-ing, -pris-es.** [ME *comprisen* < *comprisid*, included < OFr. *compris*, p.p. of *comprendre* < Lat. *comprehendere*. — see COMPREHEND.] 1. To be composed of; consist of. 2. To include: contain. **usage:** The traditional rule states that the whole *comprises* the parts; the parts *compose* the whole. *Comprise*, however, is increasingly used in place of *compose*: *The Union is comprised of 50 states*. This last example is considered unacceptable by many. — **com-pris'a-ble** *adj.*

com-pro-mise (kôm'prô-miz') *n.* [ME *compromis* < OFr. < Lat. *compromissum*, mutual promise < *compromittere*, to promise mutually: *com-*, together + *promittere*, to promise. — see PROMISE.] 1. a. A settlement of differences in which each side makes concessions. b. Something resulting from such a settlement. 2. Something combining qualities of two different things. 3. A concession to something that is harmful or depreciable <a *compromise* of allegiance>. — **-mised, -mis-ing, -mis-es.** — *vt.* 1. To settle by concessions. 2. To expose to suspicion, danger, or dispute. 3. Obs. To pledge mutually. — *vi.* To make a compromise. — **com'pro-mis'er** *n.*

Compton effect (kômpt'ân) *n.* [After A.H. Compton (1892–1962), its discoverer.] The increase in wavelength of electromagnetic radiation, esp. of an x-ray or gamma-ray photon, scattered by an electron. **com-pul-sion** (kôm-pûl'shôn) *n.* [Lat. *compulsio* < Lat. *compellere*, to compel. — see COMPEL.] 1. The act of compelling or state of being compelled. 2. *Psychol.* An irresistible impulse to act irrationally.

com-pul-sive (kôm-pûl'siv) *adj.* 1. Having the capacity to compel. 2. *Psychol.* Caused by obsession or compulsion. — **com-pul'sive-ly** *adv.* — **com-pul'sive-ness** *n.*

com-pul-so-ry (kôm-pûl'sô-ri) *adj.* 1. Exerting or employing compulsion: COERCIVE. 2. Required: mandatory. — **com-pul'so-ri-ly** *adv.* — **com-pul'so-ri-ness** *n.*

* **syns:** COMPULSORY, IMPERATIVE, MANDATORY, NECESSARY, OBLIGATORY, REQUIRED, REQUEST *adj.* **core meaning:** imposed on one by authority, command, or convention <compulsory attendance> <compulsory draft registration> **ant:** VOLUNTARY

com-punc-tion (kôm-pûngk'shôn) *n.* [ME *compunctioun* < Med. Lat. *compunctio*, sting of conscience < Lat. *pungere* < *compungere*, to sting: *com-* (intensive) + *pungere*, to prick.] 1. A strong uneasiness caused by a sense of guilt <had no *compunctions* about stealing>. 2. Misgiving about the appropriateness of an action: SCRUPLE. — **com-punc'tious** (shôs) *adj.* — **com-punc'tious-ly** *adv.*

com-pur-ga-tion (kôm'pur-gâ'shôn) *n.* [LLat. *compurgatio*, complete purification < Lat. *compurgare*, to purify completely: *com-* (intensive) + *purigare*, to purify.] Law. The practice of clearing an accused person of a charge by having a number of people swear to belief in his or her innocence.

com-pu-ta-tion (kôm'pyû-tâ'shôn) *n.* 1. a. The act or process of computing. b. A method of computing. 2. The result of computing. 3. The act of operating a computer. — **com'pu-ta'tion-al** *adj.* — **com'pu-ta'tion-al-ly** *adv.*

com-pute (kôm-pyût') *v.* **-put-ed, -put-ing, -putes.** [Lat. *computare*: *com-*, together + *putare*, to reckon.] — *vt.* 1. To determine by mathematics, esp. by numerical methods <computed the gallons per mile>. 2. To determine by the use of a computer. — *vi.* 1. To determine number or amount. 2. To use a computer. — *n.* Computation. — **com-put'a-bil'i-ty** *n.* — **com-put'a-ble** *adj.*

com-put-er (kôm-pyû'târ) *n.* One that computes, esp. a high-speed electronic device that processes, retrieves, and stores programmed information.

com-put-er-ese (kôm-pyû'tâ-rêz', -rêss') *n.* The technical language of the computer profession.

computer graphics *n.* (sing. or pl. in number) Art obtained by programming a computer to create the desired design or picture.

com-put-er-ize (kôm-pyû'tâ-rîz') *vt.* **-ized, -iz-ing, -izes.** 1. To process or store [data] with or in a computer or computer system. 2. To furnish with a computer or computer system. — **com-put'er-iz-a-ble** *adj.* — **com-put'er-iz-a'tion** *n.*

com-put-er-ized (kôm-pyû'tâ-rîzd') *adj.* Of or relating to a computer or the use of a computer.

computerized axial tomography *n.* Tomography in which computer analysis of a series of cross-sectional scans made along a single axis of a structure is used to construct a three-dimensional image.

computer language *n.* A code used to provide data and instructions to computers.

king-ship (kɪŋˈʃɪp) *n.* 1. The position, power, province, or prerogative of a king. 2. The domain ruled by a king: KINGDOM. 3. A king's tenure: REIGN. 4. The style of a king: MAJESTY. 5. A monarchy.

king-size (kɪŋˈsaɪz) *also* **king-sized** (-saɪzd) *adj.* Larger than the standard or usual size <a king-size bed>

king snake *n.* A nonvenomous New World snake of the genus *Lampropeltis*, having yellow or reddish markings.

king-wood (kɪŋˈwʊd) *n.* 1. A South American tree, *Dalbergia cearensis*, having hard, fine-textured, purplish-brown wood used in cabinetmaking. 2. The wood of the kingwood tree.

ki-nin (kiˈnɪn) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move + -*in*.] Any of various polypeptides that act in the contraction of smooth muscle.

kink (kɪŋk) *n.* [LG *klinke* < MLG.] 1. A tight curl or a sharp twist in a wirelike material, typically caused by the tensing of a looped section. 2. A painful muscle spasm: CRICK. 3. A slight difficulty or flaw. 4. A physical or mental quirk. 5. A clever idea. —*vt.* *vi.* **kinked**, **kink-ing**, **kinks**. To form kinks.

kink-a-jou (kɪŋˈkəˈjoʊ) *n.* [Fr. *quinquajou*, of Algonquian orig.] A tropical American arboreal mammal, *Potos flavus*, with brownish fur and a long prehensile tail.

kink-y (kɪŋˈkeɪ) *adj.* **-i-er**, **-i-est**. 1. Tightly curled: FRIZZY. 2. Informal. a. Marked by or engaging in a perverted eroticism. b. Sexually perverted. —**kink-y** *adv.* —**kink-y** *n.*

kin-ni-kin-nick *also* **kin-ni-kin-nie** (kɪnˈniˈkɪn-ɪk) *n.* [Of Algonquian orig.] 1. A preparation made from dried leaves, bark, and occas. tobacco and smoked esp. by American Indians. 2. A plant, as the bearberry, whose leaves or bark were used in kinnikinnick.

ki-no (keˈno) *n.* *pl.* **-nos**. [Prob. < Mandingo *keno*.] A reddish resin obtained from several Old World tropical trees of the genera *Pterocarpus* and *Butea*.

-kins *suffix*. *var.* of **-kin**.

kins-folk (kɪnzˈfɒk) *pl. n.* *var.* of **KINFOLK**.

kin-ship (kɪnˈʃɪp) *n.* The state or quality of being kin.

kins-man (kɪnzˈmən) *n.* 1. A man relative. 2. A man sharing the same racial, cultural, or national background as another.

kins-wom-an (kɪnzˈwʊm-ən) *n.* 1. A woman relative. 2. A woman sharing a racial, cultural, or national background with another.

ki-osk (keˈɒsk, keˈɒsk) *n.* [Fr. *kiosque* < Turk. *kāshk* < Pers. *kāshk*, portico.] 1. An open pavilion or gazebo. 2. A small structure used as a newsstand or refreshment booth. 3. A cylindrical structure on which advertisements are posted.

Ki-o-wa (kiˈoʊ-wə, -wā, -wā) *also* **Ki-o-way** (-wā) *n.* *pl.* **Ki-owa** or **-was** *also* **Kioway** or **-ways**. [Kiowa *ká-i-gwá*.] 1. A member of a Plains Indian people once living in Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas, now in Oklahoma. 2. The Uto-Aztecan language of the Kiowa.

Kiowa Apache *n.* *pl.* **Kiowa Apache** or **Kiowa Apaches**. 1. A member of an American Indian people of the southern Great Plains who formed part of the Kiowa tribe although speaking an unrelated Athapascan language. 2. The Athapascan language of the Kiowa Apache.

kip (kɪp) *n.* *pl.* **kip**. [Thai.] —See table at **CURRENCY**.

kip (kɪp) *n.* [Obs. Du.] The untanned hide of a small or young animal, as a calf.

kip (kɪp) [Poss. < Dan. *kippe*, cheap inn.] Chiefly *Brit.* —*n.* 1. A boarding house. 2. A room or bed in a boarding house. 3. A bed. 4. Sleep. —*vi.* **kipped**, **kip-ping**, **kips**. To sleep.

kip (kɪp) *n.* [R(LO) + P(OUND)] A 1,000-pound unit of weight.

kip-per (kɪpˈər) *n.* [ME *kyppe* < OE *cypara*.] 1. A male salmon or sea trout in the spawning season. 2. A split, salted, and smoked herring. —*vt.* **-pered**, **-per-ing**, **-pers**. To cure (fish) by splitting, salting, and smoking.

kir *also* **Kir** (kɪr) *n.* [After Canon Félix Kir (1876–1968), mayor of Dijon, France.] A drink consisting of dry white wine or champagne flavored with cassia.

Kir-ghiz (kɪrˈɡɪz) *n.* *pl.* **Kirghiz** or **-ghiz-es**. 1. A member of a Turkic people residing chiefly in Kyrgyzstan. 2. The Turkic language of the Kirghiz.

kir-i-ga-mi (kɪrˈiˌɡəˈmi) *n.* [*i.* *kiri*, to cut + *kami*, paper.] The Japanese art of making ornamental designs by cutting and folding paper.

kirk (kɜrk) *n.* [ME < ON *kirkja* < OE *cirice*, church. —see **CHURCH**.] 1. Scot. A church. 2. **Kirk**. Chiefly *Brit.* The Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

Kir-li-an photography (kɪrˈli-ən) *n.* The process of photographing an object by exposing film in a dark room to ultraviolet light that results from electronic and ionic interactions caused by an applied electric field. [After S. D. and V. K. *Kirlian*, 20th-cent. Russian electricians.]

kirsch (kɪrʃ) *n.* [G. *Kirsch(wasser)*, cherry (water).] A colorless brandy made from fermented cherry juice.

kir-tle (kɜrˈdl) *n.* [ME < OE *cyrtel*, prob. ult. < Lat. *curtus*, shortened.] 1. A knee-length tunic or coat once worn by men. 2. A woman's long dress or skirt.

kish-ke (kɪʃˈkeɪ) *n.* [Yiddish, of Slav. orig.] **DERMA**?

Kis-lev (kɪsˈləv) *n.* [Heb. *kislev*.] The third month of the year in the Jewish calendar. —See table at **CALENDAR**.

kis-met (kɪzˈmɛt, -mɪt) *n.* [Turk. < Ar. *qismah*, portion < *qasama*, he allotted.] Fate; fortune.

kiss (kɪs) *v.* **kissed**, **kiss-ing**, **kiss-es**. [ME *kissen* < OE *cysian*] —*vt.* 1. To caress or touch with the lips as a sign of sexual passion, affection, greeting, or respect. 2. To touch lightly. —*vi.* To engage in mutual touching or caressing with the lips. —**kiss off**. Informal. To get rid of; DISMISS. —*n.* 1. a. A caress or touch with the lips. b. A slight or gentle touch. 2. a. A small piece of candy, esp. of chocolate. b. A baked confection of meringue. —**kiss good-bye**. To resign oneself to the loss of.

kiss-er (kɪsˈər) *n.* 1. A person who kisses. 2. Slang. The human mouth. 3. Slang. The human face.

kissing bug *n.* An assassin bug, *Melanolestes picipes*, that inflicts a painful bite, often on the lips of a sleeping person.

kissing cousin *n.* A distant relative known well enough to be kissed when greeted.

kissing disease *n.* Informal. Mononucleosis.

kiss of death *n.* [From the kiss by which Judas betrayed Jesus.] Something ultimately ruinous.

kiss-off (kɪsˈɒf, -ɒf) *n.* Informal. A dismissal.

kiss of life *n.* Chiefly *Brit.* Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

kiss of peace *n.* A ceremonial gesture, as a kiss or a handclasp, used as a sign of brotherhood in Christian liturgies.

kist (kɪst) *n.* *var.* of **CIST**?

kit (kɪt) *n.* [ME *kit*, wooden tub.] 1. A set of articles used for a particular purpose <a survival kit> <a travel kit> 2. A set of parts or materials to be assembled <a stereo kit> 3. A packaged set of related materials <a sales kit> 4. A container for a kit. 5. Chiefly *Brit.* A signal. A tub. —**the (whole) kit and caboodle**. Informal. The entire lot or collection.

kit (kɪt) *n.* [Short for **KITTEN**.] 1. A kitten. 2. A young, often undersized fur-bearing animal.

kit (kɪt) *n.* [Orig. unknown.] A small three-stringed violin.

kit-chen (kɪtʃən) *n.* [ME *kichene* < OE *cyceae*, ult. < LLat. *coquina* < fem. of Lat. *coquius*, of cooking < *coquere*, to cook.] 1. A place where food is cooked or prepared. 2. The facilities and equipment used in preparing and serving food. 3. A department that prepares, cooks, and serves food.

kitchen cabinet *n.* 1. A cabinet or cupboard for kitchen use. 2. An informal group of advisers to a head of state.

kit-chen-er (kɪtʃən-ər) *n.* 1. A manager of a kitchen, esp. in a monastery. 2. Chiefly *Brit.* A large cooking stove.

kitchen-ette (kɪtʃən-ɛt) *n.* A small kitchen.

kitchen garden *n.* A garden in which vegetables and fruits are grown for household use.

kitchen midden *n.* [Transl. of Dan. *kekkenmodding*.] A refuse heap or mound with artifacts, shells, and often bones indicating the site of a primitive human settlement.

kitchen police *n.* 1. Enlisted military personnel assigned to kitchen work. 2. The work of the kitchen police.

kit-chen-ware (kɪtʃən-wər) *n.* Utensils for kitchen use.

kite (kɪt) *n.* [ME, bird of prey < OE *cyta*.] 1. A light framework covered with cloth, plastic, or paper, designed to climb and fly in a steady breeze at the end of a long string. 2. Any of the light sails of a ship. 3. Any of various predatory birds of the subfamilies *Milvinae* and *Elaninae*, having long, often forked tails. 4. Negotiable paper, as a check, representing a fictitious financial transaction and used temporarily to sustain credit or raise money. —*v.* **kited**, **kit-ing**, **kites**. —*vi.* 1. To fly like a kite. 2. To get money or credit with a kite. —*vt.* To use a kite to sustain credit or raise money.

kith and kin (kɪθ ˈən kɪn) *n.* [ME *kyth* < OE *cyð*.] Friends and neighbors.

kitsch (kɪtʃ) *n.* [G. < *kitschen*, to put together sloppily.] 1. Pretentious bad taste, esp. in the arts. 2. Something that exemplifies kitsch. —**kitsch-y** *adj.*

kit-ten (kɪtˈən) *n.* [ME *kitoun*, prob. < ONFr. **caton*, dim. of *cat*, cat < Lat. *cattus*.] A young cat. —*vi.* **-tened**, **-ten-ing**, **-tens**. To bear kittens.

kit-ten-ish (kɪtˈən-ɪʃ) *adj.* Playful and coy. —**kit-ten-ish-ly** *adv.* —**kit-ten-ish-ness** *n.*

kit-ti-wake (kɪtˈiˌwəˈkeɪ) *n.* [Imit. of its cry.] A gull, *Lissa tridactyla* or *R. brevirostris*, of northern regions.

kit-tle (kɪtˈl) *adj.* [Sc. < ME *kytyllen*, prob. of ON orig.] Scot. 1. Unpredictable; capricious. 2. Touchy.

kit-ty (kɪtˈi) *n.* *pl.* **-ties**. [Sc. < *kyty*.] 1. a. An extra hand or part of a hand to be used by the highest bidder in some card games. b. A hand made up of a portion of each player's winnings in a card game, used to pay the game expenses. 2. A pool of money.

kit-ty (kɪtˈi) *n.* *pl.* **-ties**. [Shortening and alteration of **KITTEN**.] Informal. A cat, esp. a kitten.

kit-ty-cornered (kɪtˈiˌkɔr-nəd) *adj.* Cater-cornered.

Kitty Litter. A trademark for absorbent material used in a box or pan for the waste of small domestic pets, esp. cats.

Ki-wa (keˈvə) *n.* [Hopi.] An underground or partially underground room in a Pueblo Indian village, used by the men esp. for ceremonies or councils.

à pat à pay àr care à father è pet è be hw which i pie
i tie fr pier ò pot ò toe ò paw, for oi noise òò took

system of related organs including the lips, teeth, tongue, and associated parts, with which food is chewed and swallowed and sounds and speech are articulated. 2. The part of the lips that can be seen on the human face. 3. A person regarded as a consumer of food <had 12 mouths to feed> 4. A pout, grimace, or similar expression <making mouths at each other> 5. a. The faculty of speech. b. A tendency to talk too much or unwisely <a big mouth> c. Rude or foul language <Watch your mouth> 6. MOUTHPIECE 3. 7. A natural opening, as the part of a stream that empties into a larger body of water or the entrance to a harbor, canyon, valley, or cave. 8. An opening in a container. 9. An opening in tools and devices whose function is to grip or hold. 10. a. An opening in the pipe of an organ. b. The opening in the mouthpiece of a flute across which the player blows. — *v.* (mouth) **mouthed, mouth-ing, mouths.** — *vt.* 1. To speak; pronounce. 2. a. To utter in a bombastic style <always mouthing dull platitudes> b. To utter automatically, without conviction or comprehension <mouthing pious thoughts> 3. To form or articulate words soundlessly <mouthing the song in time with the chorus> 4. To put, take, or move around in the mouth. — *vi.* 1. To orate affectedly; declaim. 2. To grimace. — **mouth off.** *Slang.* To complain, criticize, or brag loudly and indiscreetly. **mouth-breed-er** (mouth/'brē'dor) *n.* Any of various unrelated fishes that carry their eggs and young in their mouths. **mouth-ful** (mouth/'fōl') *n.* 1. The amount of food or other material that can be placed or kept in the mouth at one time. 2. A small amount to be eaten or tasted. 3. An utterance that is complicated or difficult to pronounce. 4. An important or discerning comment. **mouth organ** *n.* 1. HARMONICA 1. 2. A panpipe. **mouth-piece** (mouth/'pēs') *n.* 1. A part, as of a musical instrument or a telephone, that functions in or near the mouth. 2. A protective rubber device that boxers wear over the teeth. 3. *Informal.* A spokesperson. 4. *Slang.* A defense lawyer. **mouth-to-mouth** (mouth/'ta-mouth') *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or being a method of artificial resuscitation in which the rescuer places his or her mouth directly over the victim's and forces air into the victim's lungs every few seconds. **mouth-wash** (mouth/'wōsh', -'wōsh') *n.* An antiseptic, usu. flavored liquid for cleaning the mouth and freshening breath. **mouth-water-ing** or **mouth-wa-ter-ing** (mouth/'wō'tar-īng) *adj.* Appealing to the sense of taste; APPETIZING. **mouth-y** (mou/'thē, -thē) *adj.* -i-er, -i-est. Given to ranting; BOMBASTIC. — **mouth-'i-ness** *n.* **mou-tōn** (mōd/'tōn') *n.* [Fr. sheep < OFr. of Celt. orig.] Sheepskin sheared and processed to look like beaver or seal. **mou-ton-nee** (mōd/'tō-nā') *also* **mou-ton-nēd** (-nād') *adj.* [Short for Fr. *roche moutonnée*: *roche*, rock + *moutonnée*, fleecy.] Geol. Formed by glacial action to a shape suggestive of a sheep's back, as a rock formation. **move-a-ble** *also* **move-a-ble** (mōd/'və-bəl) — *adj.* 1. Capable of being moved. 2. Varying in date from year to year <a moveable holiday> 3. Law. Of or relating to personal property that can be moved. — *n.* 1. *often* **moveables.** Something that can be moved, esp. furniture, as opposed to permanent fixtures. 2. Law. Personal property. — **mov-a-bil-i-ty, mov-a-ble-ness** *n.* — **mov-a-bly** *adv.* **move** (mōv) *v.* **moved, moving, moves.** [ME *moven* < AN *mover* < Lat. *movere*] — *vi.* 1. To change from one position to another <moved away from the door> 2. To advance step by step; go forward <events moved slowly> 3. To follow a particular course <The earth moves in orbit around the sun> 4. To progress toward a given state <moving up in the world> 5. To settle in a new place of business or residence; RELOCATE. 6. To change hands commercially <Apartment leases move fast in the fall> 7. To change posture or position <moving in the breeze> 8. To be stirred <flowers moving in the breeze> 9. To be put into motion or turn in a prescribed fashion. — *Used of machinery.* 10. To hum with activity. 11. To start an action. 12. To live or be active in a specific environment <move in theater circles> 13. To make a formal motion in parliamentary procedure <move for adoption of the resolution> — *vt.* 1. a. To change the position or place of <move our business> <move my legs> b. To change from one position to another in a board game <move a knight> 2. To dissuade from a firm opinion. 3. To cause to take action <Arouse> <Resentment moved them to seek revenge> 4. a. To set or keep in motion. b. To cause to function. c. To cause to advance or progress. 5. To set astir: SHAKE <The wind moved the leaves> 6. a. To arouse or stir the emotions of <The plight of the refugees moved us greatly> b. To excite or provoke to the manifestation of a feeling or emotion <We were moved to tears> 7. To propose or request in formal parliamentary procedure <moved adjournment> 8. To cause to change hands commercially <easy to move calculators> 9. To cause (the bowels) to evacuate. — **move in.** To occupy a residence or place of business. — **move in on.** 1. To make advances toward. 2. To try to get control of. — *n.* 1. An act of moving. 2. A change of residence or place of business. 3. a. An act of shifting a piece from one position to another in board games. b. The prescribed manner in which

a piece may be maneuvered. c. A player's turn to maneuver a piece. 4. One of a series of calculated actions embarked on to gain an end.

— **get a move on.** *Informal.* To get started; get going. — **on the move.** 1. In the process of moving about. 2. Making progress; ADVANCING <a career on the move>

move-a-ble (mōd/'və-bəl) *adj.* *adv.* *var.* of MOVABLE.

move-ment (mōd/'mənt) *n.* [ME < OFr. < Med. Lat. *movimentum* < Lat. *movēre*, to move.] 1. a. An act of moving. b. A strategic or tactical shift in the location of military troops, ships, or aircraft: MANEUVER. 2. a. The activities of a group of people to achieve a specific goal <the peace movement> b. A tendency or trend. 3. Activity, esp. in business or commerce. 4. a. Evacuation of the bowels. b. The waste matter so evacuated. 5. The quality that manifests the illusion or effect of motion in the fine arts. 6. Progression of events in the development of a literary plot. 7. The metrical or rhythmic structure of a poetic composition. 8. Mus. A self-contained component section of a composition. 9. A mechanism that produces or transmits motion, as the works of a watch.

mov-er (mōd/'vər) *n.* 1. One that moves. 2. One whose occupation is transporting furnishings.

mover and shaker *n., pl. movers and shakers.* One who wields power and influence in a sphere of activity.

mov-ie (mōd/'vē) *n.* [Short for MOVING PICTURE.] *Informal.* 1. A motion picture. 2. A theater that shows motion pictures. 3. **movies.** a. A showing of a motion picture. b. The motion picture industry.

mov-ie-dom (mōd/'vē-dəm) *n.* Film industry.

mov-ie-go-er (mōd/'vē-gō-'ər) *n.* A filmgoer.

mov-ie-mak-er (mōd/'vē-mā-'kər) *n.* One who makes movies.

mov-ing (mōd/'vīng) *adj.* 1. Changing or able to change position. 2. Of or relating to a change of residence <a moving van> 3. Causing or producing motion or action. 4. Deeply affecting the emotions. — **mov-ing-ly** *adv.*

* **syns:** 1. MOVING, MOBILE, MOVABLE *adj.* *core meaning:* capable of moving or being moved from place to place <a moving automobile> <moving targets> 2. MOVING, POIGNANT, STIRRING, TOUCHING *adj.* *core meaning:* eliciting a deep emotional response <a moving farewell speech>

moving picture *n.* A motion picture.

mow (mō) *n.* [ME, stack of hay < OE *mōga*.] 1. A place for storing grain or hay. 2. Feed stored, esp. in a barn.

mow (mō) *vt.* **mowed, mowed or mown** (mōn), **mow-ing, mows.** [ME *mowen* < OE *māwan*.] 1. To cut down with a scythe or mechanical device. 2. To cut (growth) from. — **mow down.** To destroy in great numbers, as in battle. — **mow-er** (mō-'ər) *n.*

moz-ile (mōk/'sē) *n.* [*< Moxie.*] 1. The ability to face problems with spirit: PLUCK. 2. Energy or pep.

Moz-ile (mōk/'sē). A trademark for a soft drink.

Moz-ar-ab (mō-zār-'əb) *n.* [Sp. *Mozárabe* < Ar. *mustarib*, would-be Arab < 'arab, Arab.] One of a group of Spanish Christians who practiced a modified form of their religion under Muslim rule. — **Moz-ar-a-bic** *adj.*

moz-zet-ta (mō-zēt-'ə, mōt-sēt-'ə) *n.* [Ital. < *almozetta* < Med. Lat. *almutia*.] Rom. Cath. Ch. A short hooded cape worn by bishops.

moz-zo (mō-'zō) *n., pl. -zos.* [Sp. boy < QSp. *moço*.] Western U.S. A man who helps with a pack train or acts as a porter.

moz-za-rel-la (mōt-'sā-rēl-'ə, mōt-'ə) *n.* [Ital., dim. of *mozza*, a kind of cheese < *mozzare*, to cut off.] A soft white Italian curd cheese.

Mpon-gwe (əm-pōng-'wā) *n.* A Bantu language used in the area around the estuary of the Gabon river.

Mr. (mīz/'tər) *n., pl. Messrs.* [Abbr. of MISTER.] — Used as a courtesy title with a man's name <Mr. Roe> <Mr. James Roe>

Mrs. (mīz/'iz) *n., pl. Mmes.* [Abbr. of MISTRESS.] — Used as a courtesy title with a married woman's name <Mrs. Smith> <Mrs. John Smith>

Mrs. Grun-dy (grūn-'dē) *n.* (After Mrs. Grundy, character alluded to in the play *Speed the Plough* by Thomas Morton (1764–1838).) A highly conventional, priggish person.

Ms. or Ma (mīz) *n., pl. Mses. or Mss.* [Blend of Miss and Mrs.] — Used as a courtesy title with a woman's name when her marital status is unknown or irrelevant <Ms. Doe> <Ms. Jane Doe> **usage:** Ms., the equivalent of Mr., is now widely used in business, professional, and social situations.

Mt symbol for MEITNERIUM.

mu (myōō, mōb) *n.* [Gk., of Phoenician orig., akin to Hebrew *mēm*.] The 12th letter in the Greek alphabet. — See table at ALPHABET.

muc- *pref. var. of MUCO-*

much (mūch) *adj.* **more** (mōr, mōr), **most** (mōst) [ME *muchē* < *muchel* < OE *mycel*.] Great in quantity, degree, or extent <much heat> — *n.* 1. A large quantity or amount. 2. One that is important or remarkable <As a swimmer, you certainly aren't much> — *adv.*

more, most. 1. To a great degree or extent <much discussed> 2. Just about: ALMOST <much the same> — **much-ness** (-nīs) *n.*

much as *conj.* However much.

muc- *pref. var. of MUCO-*

mu-cic acid (myōō/'sīk) *n.* [*< MUCUS.*] An organic acid, HOOC(CHOH),COOH, often derived from milk sugar.

mu-cif-er-ous (myōō-sīf-'ər-əs) *adj.* Secreting or producing mucus.

mu-ci-lage (myōō/'sā-lī) *n.* [ME *mucilage* < OFr. *mucilage* < Llat.

you out th thin th this ù cut ùr urge y young
zh vision a about, item, edible, gallop, circus

-o'don-toph'o-ral (ô'dôn-tôf'ô-rah), **-o'don-toph'o-rine'** (-ô-mî', -î-nî), **-o'don-toph'o-rous** (-ô-ô-s) *adj.*
odor (ô'day) *n.* [ME *odour* < OFr. < Lat. *odor*] 1. The property or quality of a thing that stimulates or is perceived by the sense of smell <the fool odor of the chemical plant> 2. A sensation, stimulation, or perception of the sense of smell. 3. A pervasive quality: AIR <an odor of sanctity> 4. Repute; esteem <a theory that is not currently in good odor> — **-o'dored** *adj.*
odoriferous (ô'dô-rîf'ô-ô-s) *adj.* Having or giving off an odor.
odoriferous-ly *adv.* — **-o'dor-if'er-ous-ness** *n.*
odorless (ô'dô-rîs) *adj.* Having no odor. — **-o'dor-less-ly** *adv.*
-o'dor-less-ness *n.*
odorous (ô'dô-ras) *adj.* Having a distinctive odor, as: a. Fragrant. b. Malodorous. — **-o'dor-ous-ly** *adv.* — **-o'dor-ous-ness** *n.*
odour (ô'dar) *n.* Chiefly Brit. var. of **odor**.
Odysseus (ô-dîs'yô-s, ô-dîs'ê-s) *n.* [Gk. *Odysseus*] Gk. Myth. The king of Ithaca, a leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War, who reached home after ten years of wandering.
odyssey (ôd'î-sê) *n., pl. -sies*. (After the *Odyssey*, a Homeric epic recounting the wanderings of Odysseus after the fall of Troy <Fr. *Odyssée* < Lat. *Odyssea* < Gk. *Odusseia* < *Odysseus*, *Odysseus*.) 1. An extended adventurous wandering. 2. A spiritual or intellectual quest.
oedema (î-dê'mô-) *n.* var. of **EDEMA**.
oedipal (êd'î-pal, êd'î-dâ-) *adj.* Often **Oedipal**. Of, pertaining to, or typical of the Oedipus complex. — **-oed'i-pal-ly** *adv.*
Oedipus (êd'î-pas, êd'î-dâ-) *n.* [Gk. *Oidipus* : *oidan*, to swell + *pus*, foot] Gk. Myth. A son of Laius and Jocasta, who was abandoned at birth and unintentionally killed his father and married his mother.
Oedipus complex *n.* In psychoanalysis, a subconscious sexual desire in a child, esp. a male child, for the parent of the opposite sex, which may result in neurosis in adulthood.
oenology (ê-nôl'ô-jê) *n.* [Gk. *oinos*, wine + *-logos*] Study of wines and wine-making. — **-oe-no-log'i-cal** (ê-nô-lôj'î-kal) *adj.*
-oenol'ogist *n.*
oenomeli (ê-nô-mêl'î) *n.* [Gk. *oinomeli* : *oinos*, wine + *meli*, honey] A beverage of ancient Greece, made of wine and honey.
o'er (ôr, ôr) *prep.* **adv.** Over.
oersted (ôr'stêd) *n.* [After Hans Christian Oersted (1777–1851).] The centimeter-gram-second electromagnetic unit of magnetic intensity, equal to the magnetic intensity one centimeter from a unit magnetic pole.
oenoph-a-gus (î-sôf'ô-gas) *n.* var. of **ESOPHAGUS**.
oestrogen (ês'trô-jen) *n.* var. of **ESTROGEN**.
oestrus (ês'tras) *n.* var. of **ESTRUS**.
oeuvre (ôr'vra) *n., pl. oeuvres (ôr'vra) [Fr. < Lat. *opus*, work.] 1. A work of art. 2. The entire body of an artist's life work.
of (ôv, ôv, unstressed ôv) *prep.* [ME < OE.] 1. Derived or coming from <Stibes of the south> 2. Caused by <the patient's slow death of cancer> 3. At a distance from <a mile west of there> 4. So as to be separated or relieved from <robbed of one's self-respect> <cleared of measles> 5. From the total or group comprising <give of one's energies> <two of my associates> <most of the cases> 6. Composed or made from <a coat of wool> 7. Associated with or adhering to <a member of your religion> 8. Belonging or connected to <the rungs of a ladder> 9. A. Possessing : having <a person of courage> b. On the part of <very kind of you> 10. Containing or carrying <a basket of peaches> 11. Specified as <a depth of 50 meters> <the Garden of Eden> 12. Centering on : directed toward <a love of dogs> 13. Produced by : issuing from <products of the vine> 14. Characterized or identified by <a year of discord> 15. a. With reference to : about <thought little of my proposals> <spoke of it tomorrow> b. In respect to <slow of speech> 16. Set aside for <needed a day of rest> 17. Before : until <ten minutes of one> 18. During or on a specified time <of recent years> 19. By <beloved of one's family> 20. — Used to indicate an appositive <that idiot of a driver> 21. Archaic. On <"A plague of all cowards, I say" — Shakespeare> **usage**: Grammarians have sometimes condemned the "double genitive" construction, as in *a friend of my sister's*. This usage is well supported by literary precedent, however, and should be regarded as acceptable at all levels.
off (ôf, ôf) *adv.* [ME of < OE.] 1. From a place or position <drive off> 2. a. At a certain distance in space or time <a kilometer off> <a month off> b. From a given course or route : ASIDE <swerved off into a gutter> c. Into an unconscious state <nodded off> 3. a. So as to be no longer on, attached, or connected <shaved off the beard> b. So as to be divided <marked off the field by yards> 4. So as to be no longer continuing or operating <turn off the TV> 5. So as to be completely removed, finished, or eliminated <write off a report> <kill off the mosquitoes> 6. So as to be smaller, fewer, or less <Car sales dropped off> 7. So as to be away from work or duty <took a week off> 8. Offstage.
adjective : b. Remote : slim <on the off chance that I'm not busy> 2. Not on, attached, or connected <with my gloves off> 3. Not operating or operational <The TV is off> 4. No longer taking place : CANCELED*

<The party is off> 5. Slack <Production is off this year> 6. a. Below standard <Your pitching is off today> b. Inaccurate : incorrect <Your statistical results are off> c. Somewhat crazy : ECCENTRIC <is a little bit off> 7. Started on the way : GOING <I'm off to see the wizard> 8. a. Absent or away from work or duty <I'm off today> b. Spent away from work or duty <My off day is Monday> 9. On the right side of a vehicle or draft team <The off horse is lame> 10. Naut. Farthest from the shore : SEAWARD. 11. Designating or toward the side of the cricket field facing the batsman. 12. Off-color. — **prep.** 1. So as to be removed or distant from <The bird hopped off the twig> 2. Away or relieved from <off duty> 3. a. By consuming <living off bark and weeds> b. With the means provided by <living off my investments> c. Non-standard. From <got a loan off us> 4. Extending or branching out from <an artery off the heart> 5. Not up to the usual standard of <off your tennis game> 6. So as to abstain from <went off drugs> 7. To seaward of <a mile off Edisto Island> — **v.** **offed**, **off-ing**, **offs**. — **vi.** To go away : LEAVE. — **vt.** Slang. To murder. — **off and on**. Intermittently <slept off and on during the flight>

offal (ôf'al, ôf'al) *n.* [ME : *off*, off + *fall*, fall.] 1. Waste parts or leavings, esp. of a butchered animal. 2. Filth : refuse.
off-beat (ôf'bet', ôf'-) *n.* An unaccented beat in a musical measure. — *adj.* (ôf'bet', ôf'-) Slang. Not conforming to an ordinary pattern or type : UNCONVENTIONAL.

off-broad-way (ôf'brôd'wâ', ôf'-) *adj.* 1. Designating or relating to often experimental and low-cost theatrical activity presented in theaters outside the Broadway entertainment district of New York City. 2. Located outside the Broadway entertainment district.

off-cast (ôf'kâst', ôf'-) *adj.* Discarded : rejected.
off-chance *n.* A remote or slight chance. <The sun was shining, but I brought an umbrella on the off chance that it might rain>
off-color (ôf'kôl'ôr, ôf'-) *adj.* 1. Varying from the standard or desired color. 2. In poor taste : INDECENT <an off-color remark> 3. Chiefly Brit. Not in good spirits or health.

offense (ô-fens') *n.* Chiefly Brit. var. of **OFFENSE**.
offend (ô-fend') *v.* **-tend-ed**, **-fend-ing**, **-fends**. [ME *offenden* < OFr. *offendre* < Lat. *offendere*] — **vt.** 1. To arouse anger, resentment, or indignation in. 2. To be disagreeable or displeasing to <crude language that offended our ears> 3. a. To transgress : violate. b. Obs. To cause to sin. — **vi.** 1. To cause displeasure or affront <Slovenly habits may offend> 2. a. To violate a moral or divine law <offend against decency> b. To violate a law or rule. — **-off-fend'er** *n.*

offense (ô-fens') *n.* [ME < OFr. *offense* < Lat. *offensa* < p.p. part of *offendere*, to offend.] 1. a. The act of offending or causing anger, displeasure, resentment, or affront. b. The state of being offended <took offense at the thoughtless remark> 2. a. A breach of a social or moral code : SIN. b. A violation of law : CRIME. 3. Something that outrages moral sensibilities <Torture is an offense to the human spirit> 4. (ôf'ens'). The act of attacking or assaulting. 5. (ôf'ens'). a. An athletic team having possession of a ball or puck. b. The ability or potential of a team to score points. c. The means or tactics used in an attempt to score points.

offensive (ô-fen'siv) *adj.* 1. Disagreeable to the senses <an offensive smell> 2. Causing anger, resentment, displeasure, or affront <an offensive slur> 3. a. Engaged in an attack. b. Of, relating to, or used for attack <offensive weapons> c. Of or relating to a team in possession of a ball or puck <the offensive backfield> — *n.* 1. An attitude of attack <took the offensive> 2. An attack : assault <opened offensives on two fronts> — **-off-fen'sive-ly** *adv.* — **-off-fen'sive-ness** *n.*

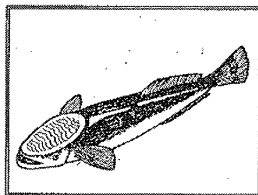
offer (ôf'ôr, ôf'ar) *v.* **-fered**, **-fer-ing**, **-fers**. [ME *offren*, ult. < Lat. *offerre* : *ob*, to + *ferre*, to bring.] — **vt.** 1. To present for acceptance or rejection : PROFFER. 2. To put forward or submit for consideration : PROPOSE <offer a suggestion> 3. To present for sale. 4. To propose as : BID. 5. To present as an act of worship or veneration <offer a blessing> 6. To exhibit readiness or desire to do : VOLUNTEER <offered their assistance> 7. To put up : DISPLAY <The opposing side offered a good fight> 8. To make available : EXTEND <offer credit> 9. To furnish : provide <a resort that offers tennis> 10. To present to an audience <a network offering all new programs> — **vi.** 1. To present an offering in worship or devotion. 2. To make an offer or proposal, esp. an offer of marriage. 3. To present itself <waited years until a better job offered> — *n.* 1. An act of offering <an offer of aid> 2. Something offered, as a suggestion or invitation. 3. Law. A proposal that if accepted constitutes a legally binding contract. 4. The condition of being offered, esp. for sale <a new line of products on offer> 5. a. An attempt : try. b. A show of intention. — **-off'fer-er**, **off'fer-or** *n.*
offer (ôf'ôr, ôf'ar) *v.* **-fered**, **-fer-ing**, **-fers**. [ME *offren*, ult. < Lat. *offerre* : *ob*, to + *ferre*, to bring.] — **vt.** 1. To present for acceptance or rejection : PROFFER. 2. To put forward or submit for consideration : PROPOSE <offer a suggestion> 3. To present for sale. 4. To propose as : BID. 5. To present as an act of worship or veneration <offer a blessing> 6. To exhibit readiness or desire to do : VOLUNTEER <offered their assistance> 7. To put up : DISPLAY <The opposing side offered a good fight> 8. To make available : EXTEND <offer credit> 9. To furnish : provide <a resort that offers tennis> 10. To present to an audience <a network offering all new programs> — **vi.** 1. To present an offering in worship or devotion. 2. To make an offer or proposal, esp. an offer of marriage. 3. To present itself <waited years until a better job offered> — *n.* 1. An act of offering <an offer of aid> 2. Something offered, as a suggestion or invitation. 3. Law. A proposal that if accepted constitutes a legally binding contract. 4. The condition of being offered, esp. for sale <a new line of products on offer> 5. a. An attempt : try. b. A show of intention. — **-off'fer-er**, **off'fer-or** *n.*
offer (ôf'ôr, ôf'ar) *v.* **-fered**, **-fer-ing**, **-fers**. [ME *offren*, ult. < Lat. *offerre* : *ob*, to + *ferre*, to bring.] — **vt.** 1. To present for acceptance or rejection : PROFFER. 2. To put forward or submit for consideration : PROPOSE <offer a suggestion> 3. To present for sale. 4. To propose as : BID. 5. To present as an act of worship or veneration <offer a blessing> 6. To exhibit readiness or desire to do : VOLUNTEER <offered their assistance> 7. To put up : DISPLAY <The opposing side offered a good fight> 8. To make available : EXTEND <offer credit> 9. To furnish : provide <a resort that offers tennis> 10. To present to an audience <a network offering all new programs> — **vi.** 1. To present an offering in worship or devotion. 2. To make an offer or proposal, esp. an offer of marriage. 3. To present itself <waited years until a better job offered> — *n.* 1. An act of offering <an offer of aid> 2. Something offered, as a suggestion or invitation. 3. Law. A proposal that if accepted constitutes a legally binding contract. 4. The condition of being offered, esp. for sale <a new line of products on offer> 5. a. An attempt : try. b. A show of intention. — **-off'fer-er**, **off'fer-or** *n.*
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of the Protestant denomination that these dissenters founded. — **re-mon-strant-ly** *adv.*
re-mon-strate (ri-môn'strāt') *v.* — **strat-ed**, — **strat-ing**, — **strates**. [Med. Lat. *remonstrare*, *remonstrat*, to demonstrate; Lat. *re-* (intensive) + Lat. *monstrare*, to show < *monstrum*, portent.] — *vt.* To say in protest, objection, or reproach. — *vi.* To protest, object, or express a reproach. — **re-mon-stration** (ri-môn'strā'shən, rēm'ōn') *n.* — **re-mon'stra-tive** (ri-môn'strā-tiv) *adj.* — **re-mon'stra-tively** *adv.* — **re-mon'stra-tor** *n.*
re-mon-tant (ri-môn'tānt) *adj.* [Fr. *p.p.* of *remonter*, to rise again < OFr. — see REMOUNT.] Blooming more than once in a season. — *n.* A remontant rose.
rem-o-ra (rēm'ōr-ə) *n.* [Lat., delay < *remorari*, to delay; *re-*, back + *morari*, to delay < *mora*, delay.] Any of several marine fishes of the family Echenidae, having on the head a sucking disk with which they fasten themselves to sharks, whales, sea turtles, or ship hulls.



remora
Approximately 2 feet long

re-morse (ri-mōrs') *n.* [ME < OFr. *remors* < Med. Lat. *remorsus* < Lat. *remordere*, to torment; *re-* (intensive) + *inordere*, to bite.] 1. Moral anguish and bitter regret arising from repentance for past misdeeds. 2. Obs. Compassion. — **re-morse'ful** *adj.* — **re-morse'ful-ly** *adv.* — **re-morse'ful-ness** *n.*
re-morse-less (ri-mōrs'lis) *adj.* Lacking remorse. — **re-morse'-less-ly** *adv.* — **re-morse'less-ness** *n.*
re-mote (ri-mōt') *adj.* — **mot'er**, — **mot-est**. [Lat. *remotus*, *p.p.* of *removere*, to remove.] 1. Situated relatively far away in space. 2. Distant in time <the remote days of yore>. 3. Barely discernible; SLIGHT <a remote chance>. 4. Being distantly related by blood or marriage <a remote family connection>. 5. Distant in manner; ALCOOL. — *u.* 1. A radio or television broadcast originating outside a studio. 2. Remote control. — **re-mote'ly** *adv.* — **re-mote'ness** *n.*
remote control *n.* 1. The direction of a remote activity, process, or machine, as by radioed instructions or coded signals. 2. A device for controlling an apparatus or machine from a distance.
re-mo-tion (ri-mō'shən) *n.* [ME *remocion* < Lat. *remotio* < *removere*, to remove.] 1. An act of removing. 2. Obs. Departure.
re-mou-lade (ri-mōn-lād') *n.* [Fr.] A pungent cold sauce for cold poultry, meat, and shellfish, made of mayonnaise mixed with chopped pickles, capers, anchovies, and herbs.
re-mount (ri-mōnt') *vt.* — **mount-ed**, — **mount-ing**, — **mounts**. [ME *remounten* < OFr. *remonter*, to remount, to rise again; *re-*, again < Lat.) + *monter*, to mount. — see MOUNT.] 1. To mount again. 2. To supply with fresh horses. — *n.* [Fr.] 1. A fresh horse. — **re-mov-a-ble** (ri-mōv'ə-bəl) *adj.* Able to be removed. — **re-mov-a-bil-i-ty**, **re-mov'a-bil-ness** *n.* — **re-mov'a-bly** *adv.*
re-mov-al (ri-mōv'əl) *n.* 1. An act of removing or the fact of having been removed. 2. Relocation, as of a residence or business. 3. Dismissal, as from office.
re-move (ri-mōv') *v.* — **mov-ed**, — **mov-ing**, — **moves**. [ME *removen* < OFr. *remouvoir* < Lat. *removere*, to move back; *re-*, back + *move*, to move.] — *vt.* 1. To move from a position occupied <remove the plates>. 2. To convey from one place to another. 3. To take from one's person; DORF <remove one's coat>. 4. To take away <remove blemishes>. 5. To do away with; ELIMINATE. 6. To dismiss from office. — *vi.* 1. To change one's place of residence or business; MOVE. 2. To depart. — *n.* 1. REMOVAL. 2. The distance or degree of space, time, or status that separates persons or things <were at a safe remove from the explosion>. — **re-mov'er** *n.*
re-mov-ed (ri-mōv'əd') *adj.* 1. REMOTE. 2. 2. Separated in relationship by a particular degree of descent <My first cousin's child is my first cousin once removed>. — **re-mov'ed-ly** (ri-mōv'əd-lē) *adv.* — **re-mov'ed-ness** (ri-mōv'əd-nēs) *n.*
REM sleep *n.* A stage in the normal sleep cycle during which dreams occur as well as rapid eye movement, loss of reflexes, and increased pulse rate and brain activity.
re-mu-da (ri-mōd'ā) *n.* [Mex. Sp., change of horses < Sp., exchange < *remudar*, to exchange; *re-*, in return < Lat.) + *mudar*, to change < Lat. *mutare*.] A herd of horses from which ranch hands choose their mounts.
re-mu-ner-ate (ri-myūb'na-rāt') *vt.* — **at-ed**, — **at-ing**, — **ates**. [Lat. *remunerare*, *remunerat*; *re-*, in response + *munerare*, to give < *munus*, gift.] 1. To pay to (one) for goods provided, services rendered, or losses incurred <remunerated us for our travel expenses>. 2. To

make payment for <remunerate their work>. — **re-mu'ner-a-bil-i-ty** (ri-myūb'na-rē-tē) *n.* — **re-mu'ner-a-ble** *adj.* — **re-mu'ner-a-tion** (ri-myūb'na-rā'shən) *n.* — **re-mu'ner-a-tor** *n.*
re-mu-ner-a-tive (ri-myūb'na-rā-tiv) *adj.* 1. Apt to be well remunerated; PROFITABLE. 2. Serving to remunerate. — **re-mu'ner-a-tive-ly** *adv.* — **re-mu'ner-a-tive-ness** *n.*
Re-mus (ri-məs) *n.* [Lat.] Rom. Myth. Romulus' twin brother.
ren-ais-sance (rēn'ī-sāns', -zāns', ri-nā'sāns) *n.* [Fr. < OFr. < *renaître*, to be born again < Lat. *renasci*; *re-*, again + *nasci*, to be born.] 1. A revival; rebirth. 2. **Renaissance**. a. The humanistic revival of classical art, literature, and learning originating in 14th-cent. Italy and later spreading through Europe. b. The period of this revival approx. from the 14th through the 16th cent. 3. **after Renaissance**. A period of revived artistic or intellectual achievement or enthusiasm <the Celtic Renaissance>. — *adj.* **Renaissance**. 1. Of, relating to, or typical of the Renaissance or its artistic and intellectual works and styles. 2. Of or indicating the style of architecture and decoration common during the Renaissance.
Renaissance man *n.* A man having varied interests and expertise in several areas.
Renaissance woman *n.* A woman having varied interests and expertise in several areas.
re-nal (rē'nāl) *adj.* [Fr. *renal* < LLat. *renalis* < Lat. *renes*, kidneys.] Of, relating to, or in the region of the kidneys.
re-nas-cence (ri-nās'āns, -nā'sāns) *n.* 1. A new life or birth; REBIRTH. 2. **Renaissance**. Renaissance.
re-nas-cent (ri-nās'ānt, -nā'sānt) *adj.* [Lat. *renascens*, *renascen*, *p.p.* of *renasci*, to be born again; *re-*, again + *nasci*, to be born.] Coming into being again. 2. Showing fresh growth or vigor.
ren-coun-ter (rēn-koun'tar) *n.* [OFr. *rencontre* < *rencontrer*, to meet; *re-*, again < Lat.) + *encontrer*, to meet.] An unplanned meeting. — *vt.* & *vi.* — **tered**, — **ter-ing**, — **ters**. To meet unexpectedly or to have an unexpected meeting.
rend (rēnd) *v.* — **rent** (rēnt) or **rend-ed**, **rend-ing**, **rends**. [ME *renden* < OE *rendan*.] — *vt.* 1. To tear apart or into pieces violently; SPLIT. 2. To remove forcibly; WREST. 3. To penetrate and disturb as if by tearing <howls rending the night stillness>. 4. To distress (e.g., the heart) painfully. — *vi.* To come apart; BURST.
ren-der (rēn'dar) *vt.* — **der-ed**, — **der-ing**, — **ders**. [ME *renden*, to give in return < OFr. *rendre*, to give back < VLat. *rendere* < Lat. *reddere*; *re-*, red-, back + *dare*, to give.] 1. To submit for consideration or approval <render a bill>. 2. To give or make available <render aid>. 3. To give what is due or correct <rendered respect>. 4. To give in return or retribution <render regrets for being absent>. 5. To surrender or relinquish; YIELD. 6. To represent in a verbal or artistic form; IMITATE <Joyce has attempted . . . to render . . . what our participation in life is like>. — Edmund Wilson>. 7. To perform an interpretation of (e.g., a musical piece). 8. To express in another language or form; TRANSLATE. 9. To pronounce formally <The court rendered its ruling>. 10. To cause to become; MAKE. 11. To reduce, convert, or melt down (fat) by heating. 12. To coat (e.g., brick) with cement or plaster. — *n.* A payment in kind, services, or cash from a tenant to a feudal lord. — **ren'der-a-ble** *adj.* — **ren'der-er** *n.*
ren-dez-vous (rān'dē-vōō', -dā) *n.* pl. **-vous** (-vōōz') [Fr. < OFr. < the phrase *rendez vous*, present yourselves.] 1. A meeting place arranged in advance. 2. A meeting arranged in advance. 3. A popular gathering place. 4. The process of maneuvering two spacecraft together. — *vt.* & *vi.* — **-voused** (-vōōd'), — **-vousing** (-vōōz'ing), — **-voused** (-vōōz'). To bring or meet together at a specified time and place.
ren-di-tion (rēn-dī'shən) *n.* [Obs. Fr. < OFr. *rendre*, to give back. — see RENDER.] An act of rendering, as: a. An interpretation of a dramatic piece or musical score. b. A musical or dramatic performance. c. An often interpretive translation. d. A surrender.
ren-e-gade (rēn'ī-gād') *n.* [Sp. *renegado* < Med. Lat. *renegatus*; *p.p.* of *renegare*, to deny; Lat. *re-* (intensive) + *negare*, to deny.] 1. One who rejects one's religion, cause, allegiance, or group for another; TRAITOR. 2. An outlaw. — *vi.* — **-gad-ed**, — **-gad-ing**, — **-gades**. To become a renegade.
re-neg-e (ri-nēg', -nēg', -nēg') *v.* — **neg-ed**, — **neg-ing**, — **neges**. [Med. Lat. *renegare*, to deny. — see RENEGADE.] — *vi.* 1. To fail to adhere to a promise or commitment. 2. To fail to follow suit in a card game when able and obliged by the rules to do so. — *vt.* To renounce; DISOWN. — **re-neg'er** *n.* — **re-neg'er** *n.*
re-ne-go-ti-ate (rē-nē-gō'ti-āt') *vt.* — **at-ed**, — **at-ing**, — **ates**. To negotiate anew, esp. to modify the terms of (a contract) so as to limit or get back the contractor's excess profits. — **re-nē-gō-ti-a-ble** *adj.* — **re-nē-gō-ti-a-tion** *n.*
re-new (ri-nōō', -nyōō') *v.* — **new-ed**, — **new-ing**, — **news**. [ME *renewen*; *re-*, again + *new*, new.] — *vt.* 1. To make new or as if new again; RESTORE. 2. To take up again; RESUME. 3. To repeat so as to reaffirm. 4. To regain (vigor); REVIVE. 5. To arrange for the extension of <renew a lease>. 6. To replenish. 7. To bring into being again; RE-ESTABLISH. — *vi.* 1. To become new again. 2. To start over. — *re-*

ā pat ā pay ā care ā father ē pet ē be hw which ū up
i tie ir pier ō pot ō toe ō paw, for oi noise ōo took

a potter's wheel <throw a vase> 9. To twist (fibers) into thread. 10. a. To roll (dice). b. To roll (a particular combination) with dice. c. To discard or play (a card). 11. To cast <The streetlight threw shadows across the yard> 12. To bear (young), as cows or horses. 13. Slang. To arrange or give (e.g., a party). 14. To move (a controlling lever or switch). 15. Informal. To lose (a contest) on purpose. 16. To abandon oneself to <I threw a fit when they wrecked my car> 17. To commit oneself for leniency or support <threw myself on the mercy of the court> 18. To deliver (a punch), as in boxing <threw a left hook> —vi. To hurl, fling, or cast an object. —**throw away**. 1. a. To get rid of as useless. b. To discard <threw away two aces> 2. a. To fail to take advantage of <threw away a chance to travel> b. To waste or use foolishly <threw away the family fortune> —**throw back**. 1. To hinder or check the progress of. 2. To revert to an earlier type or stage. 3. To cause to depend: make reliant. —**throw in**. 1. To engage (e.g., a clutch). 2. To add (an extra amount) with no additional charge. 3. To insert or introduce into a course of something <threw in some nasty remarks> —**throw off**. 1. To cast out or reject. 2. To give off or emit. 3. To rid oneself of <threw off my cold> —**throw out**. 1. To emit <searchlights throwing out powerful beams> 2. To reject or discard <threw out the original plan> 3. To get rid of as useless <threw out all the junk> 4. To offer, as a suggestion. 5. To disengage (a clutch or gears). 6. Baseball. To put out (a base runner) by throwing the ball to the player guarding the base to which he or she is running. 7. To eject from a place, esp. in an abrupt or unexpected manner <threw the troublemaker out> —**throw over**. 1. To overturn. 2. To abandon. —**throw up**. 1. To abandon or relinquish. 2. To vomit. 3. To construct hurriedly. 4. To refer to something repeatedly and often reproachfully <always throwing up my past to me> —n. 1. The act of throwing. 2. The distance, height, or direction of something thrown <a low throw> 3. a. A roll or cast of dice. b. The combination of numbers so obtained. 4. A venture or chance. 5. A technique used to throw an opponent in wrestling. 6. a. A light blanket or coverlet, as an Afghan. b. A scarf or shawl. 7. a. The length of the radius of a circle described by a machine part, as a crank or cam. b. The maximum displacement of a machine part moved by a crank, cam, or similar part. c. Col. A. The amount of vertical displacement of a fault. b. The vertical component of the net slip. —**throw in the sponge** (or **towel**). To give up in a contest or undertaking: admit defeat <finally threw in the sponge after 15 years of marriage> —**throw (one's) weight around**. To use power or authority, esp. in an excessive or heavy-handed way. —**throw up (one's) hands**. To admit defeat. —**throw'er** n.
* **syns**: THROW, CAST, EMIT, PROJECT, RADIATE, SHED v. core meaning: to send out heat, light, or energy <the moon throwing ghostly light over the moors>
throw-a-way (thró'ə-wá') n. A free handbill distributed on the street. —adj. 1. Designed or intended to be discarded after use. 2. Written or delivered in a low-key or offhand manner <throwaway comedy>
throw-back (thró'bak') n. 1. A reversion to a former type or ancestral characteristic. 2. ATAVISM
thrower (thróv) v. p.p. of THROW.
throw rug n. A scatter rug.
thru (thro) prep. adv. & adj. Informal. Through.
thrum (throm) v. **thrummed**, **thrum-ming**, **thrums**. [imit.] —vi. 1. To play (a stringed instrument) idly or monotonously. 2. To recite or repeat in a monotone. —vi. 1. To strum idly on a stringed instrument. 2. To speak in a monotone: DRONE. —**thrum** n.
thrum (throm) n. [ME <OE (tunge) drum, ligament (of the tongue).] 1. a. The fringe of warp threads left on a loom after the cloth has been cut off. b. One of these threads. 2. A loose end, fringe, or tuft of thread. 3. **thrums**. Naut. Short bits of rope yarn inserted into canvas to roughen the surface. —vt. **thrummed**, **thrum-ming**, **thrums**. 1. To cover or trim with thrums: FRINGE. 2. Naut. To sew thrums in (canvas).
thrush (thrush) n. [ME *thrush* < OE *þrūsc*] 1. Any of various songbirds of the family Turdidae, with brownish upper plumage and a spotted breast. 2. A bird related or similar to the thrush.
thrush (thrush) n. [Prob. of Scand. orig.] 1. An oral infection with a fungus, *Candida albicans*, characterized by white eruptions in the mouth. 2. A suppurative infection of a horse's foot caused by standing in a wet dirty stall.
thrust (thrust) v. **thrust**, **thrust-ing**, **thrusters**. [ME *thrusten* < ON *þrasta*.] —vt. 1. a. To push or drive quickly and forcibly <thrust the ax into the tree> b. To stab or pierce, as with a dagger. 2. To force (oneself or another) into a specified condition or situation <was thrust into a position of awesome responsibility> 3. To interject, as questions or comments. —vi. 1. To shove into something <rust> 2. To pierce or stab with or as if with a pointed weapon. 3. To force one's way. —n. 1. A forceful shove or push: LUNGE. 2. a. A driving force or pressure. b. The forward-directed force developed in a jet or rocket engine as a reaction to the rearward ejection of fuel gases at high velocities. 3. A stab. 4. General direction or tendency <The whole thrust of

the campaign was to raise funds> 5. Outward or lateral stress in a structure, as an arch. —**thrust'er** n.

thrust fault n. Geol. A reverse fault having a low angle of inclination in relation to the horizontal plane.

thru-way also through-way (throo'wá') n. An expressway.

thud (thud) n. [Perh. < ME *thudden*, to strike with a weapon < OE *dyddan*.] 1. A dull sound, as that of a heavy object striking a solid surface. 2. A blow or fall causing a thud. —vt. **thud-ded**, **thud-ding**, **thuds**. To make a thud.

thug (thug) n. [Hindi *thag* < Skt. *sthagah*, a cheat < *sthagati*, he conceals.] 1. One of a band of professional assassins once active in northern India. 2. A brutal ruffian or gangster. —**thug'ger-y** n. —**thug'gish** adj.

* **syns**: THUG, APE, GOON, GORILLA, HOOD, HOODLUM, HOOLIGAN, RUFFIAN n. core meaning: a person who treats others violently and roughly, esp. for hire <thugs who intimidated the witness>
thu-ja (thoo'já, thyoo'já) n. [NLat. *Thuja*, arborvitae genus < Med. Lat. *thuja*, cedar < Gk. *thua*.] ARBORVITAE 1.

Thule (thoo'le, thyoo'le) n. [Lat. < Gk. *Thoulé*.] The most northerly region of the ancient habitable world.

thulium (thoo'lee-um, thyoo'lee-um) n. [< THULE.] Symbol **Tm** A bright silvery rare-earth element, one isotope of which is used in small portable medical x-ray units; atomic number 69; atomic weight 168.934.

thumb (thum) n. [ME < OE *þuma*.] 1. a. The short first digit of the human hand, opposable to each of the other four digits. b. A corresponding digit in other animals, esp. primates. c. The part of a glove or mitten covering the thumb. 2. An ovolo. —v. **thumbed**, **thumb-ing**, **thumbs**. —vt. 1. To disarrange, soil, or impair by careless or frequent handling. 2. Informal. To solicit (a ride) from a passing vehicle by signaling with the thumb. —vi. To hitchhike. —**thumb (one's) nose**. To express scorn or denision by or as if by placing the thumb on the nose and wiggling the fingers. —**thumb through**. To browse rapidly through (the pages of a publication).

thumb-hole (thum'hol') n. The hole on a wind instrument that is opened or closed with the thumb.

thumb index n. A series of rounded labeled indentations cut into the front edge of a reference book to indicate separate sections.

thumb-in-dex (thum'in'deks) vt. **-dex-ed**, **-dex-ing**, **-dex-es**. To supply with a thumb index.

thumb-nail (thum'nál') n. The nail of the thumb. —adj. 1. Of the size of a thumbnail. 2. Brief <a thumbnail sketch>

thumb-nut (thum'nút') n. A wing nut.

thumb-print (thum'prínt') n. A print made by the thumb.

thumb-screw (thum'skroo') n. 1. A screw so designed that it can be turned with the thumb and fingers. 2. An instrument of torture used to compress the thumb.

thumb-tack (thum'ták') n. A tack with a smooth, rounded head that can be pressed into place with the thumb. —vt. **-tacked**, **-tack-ing**, **-tacks**. To affix with a thumbtack.

thump (thump) n. [imit.] 1. A blow with a blunt instrument. 2. The muffled sound produced by or as if by a blow with a blunt instrument: THUD. —v. **thumped**, **thump-ing**, **thumps**. —vt. 1. To beat with or as if with a blunt instrument so as to produce a thud. 2. To beat thoroughly: DRUB. —vi. 1. To hit or fall in such a way as to produce a thump: POUND. 2. To walk with heavy steps. 3. To throb audibly. —**thump'er** n.

thump-ing (thum'ping) adj. Informal. 1. Very large or great. 2. Thoroughly enjoyable. —**thump'ing-ly** adv.

thunder (thun'dər) n. [ME < OE *þunor*.] 1. The sound emitted by rapidly expanding gases along the path of the electrical discharge of lightning. 2. A sound similar to thunder. —v. **-dered**, **-der-ing**, **-ders**. —vi. 1. To produce thunder. 2. To produce sounds like thunder. 3. To utter loud, vociferous remarks or threats. —vt. To express violently, commandingly, or angrily: ROAR. —**thun'der'er** n.

thun-der-bird (thun'dər-bərd') n. A spirit of thunder, lightning, and rain personified as a huge bird in the mythology of certain North American Indians.

thun-der-bolt (thun'dər-bólt') n. 1. The discharge of lightning that accompanies thunder. 2. A flash of lightning imagined as a bolt or dart hurled from the heavens. 3. One that acts with sudden and destructive fury.

thun-der-clap (thun'dər-kláp') n. 1. A single sharp crash of thunder. 2. Something similar to a thunderclap in violence, as a startling or shocking piece of news.

thun-der-cloud (thun'dər-klood') n. 1. A large, dark cloud charged with electricity and producing thunder and lightning: CUMULONIMBUS. 2. Something dreadful or menacing.

thun-der-head (thun'dər-héd') n. The swollen upper portion of a thundercloud, often associated with the coming of a thunderstorm.

thunder lizard n. A brontosaurus.

thun-der-ous (thun'dər-əs) adj. 1. Producing thunder or a similar sound. 2. Loud and unrestrained <thunderous cheers> —**thun'der-ous-ly** adv.

thun-der-show-er (thun'dər-shou'ər) n. A brief rainstorm accompanied by thunder and lightning.

thun-der-stone (thun'dər-stón') n. 1. A mineral concretion, as a belemnite, formerly considered to be a thunderbolt. 2. Archaic. A flash of lightning conceived as a stone: THUNDERBOLT.

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wire-worm (wir'wûrm) *n.* 1. The wirelike larva of various click beetles, causing severe damage by boring into the roots of many kinds of plants. 2. Any of various millipedes.

wire-wove (wir'wôv) *adj.* 1. Designating a high grade of writing paper with a smooth finish. 2. Made of woven wire.

wiring (wir'ing) *n.* 1. The act of attaching, connecting, or installing electric wires. 2. A system of electric wires.

wir-ra (wir'a) *interj.* [*< Ir. Gael. a Muire, O Mary. fr. —Used to express sorrow.*]

wir-y (wir'ē) *adj.* -i-er, -i-est. 1. Of or pertaining to wire. 2. Wirelike and kinky, as hair. 3. Sinewy and lean *<a wiry physique>* —**wir-i-ly** *adv.* —**wir-i-ness** *n.*

wis-dom (wiz'dəm) *n.* [*ME < OE wisdom < wis, wise, 1. Understanding of what is true, right, or lasting. 2. Good judgment; common sense. 3. Learning; erudition.*]

Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach (si'rak') *n.* —See table at BIBLE.

Wisdom of So-lo-mon (sôl'a-man) *n.* —See table at BIBLE.

wisdom tooth *n.* [*< NLat. dentes sapientiae, teeth of wisdom, from their usu. being cut around the age of 20. One of four molars, the last on each side of both jaws, usu. erupting much later than the others.*]

wise (wiz) *adj.* **wis-er**, **wis-est**. [*ME < OE wis 1. Having wisdom or discernment for what is true, right, or lasting; judicious. 2. a. Displaying common sense: PRUDENT <a wise choice> b. Shrewd; crafty. 3. Having great learning: ERUDITE <a wise philosopher> 4. Having knowledge or information: INFORMED <wise to my adversary's schemes> 5. Slang. Offensively self-assured: ARROGANT. —get wise. Slang. 1. To learn the facts or become aware <got wise and invested their money> 2. To become defiantly insolent <a worker who got wise with the foreman> —wise up. Slang. To make or become aware or sophisticated. —wise'ly *adv.*]*

wise (wiz) *n.* [*ME < OE wise. Method or way of doing: FASHION <in no wise> <in this wise> <in any wise>*]

-wise *suffix* [*ME < OE -wisan < wise, manner. 1. In a given manner, direction, or position <clockwise> 2. With reference to: in regard to <dollarwise> usage: The suffix -wise has a long history of use with the meaning "in the manner or direction of" as in clockwise or likewise. Recently -wise has come into use as a noun suffix meaning "with relation to," as in saleswise. But indiscriminate coinage of terms with this suffix can lead to confusion since the exact nature of the intended relation is not always clear from the context.*]

wis-e-a-cre (wiz'a'kər) *n.* [*MDu. wijsegger, soothsayer, alteration of OHG wissago, seer. Informal. An offensively self-assured person.*]

wise-crack (wiz'krak') *Slang.* —*n.* A flippant, often caustic remark. —*vi.* -cracked, -crack-ing, -cracks. To make or utter a wisecrack. —**wise'crack'er** *n.*

wise guy *n.* Slang. A wisecracker.

wis-en-heim-er also **weis-en-heim-er** (wiz'an-hi'mər) *n.* [*< wist + G. -enheimer (as in G. surnames such as Oppenheimer). Informal. A wisecracker.*]

wis-ent (vɛ'zɛnt') *n.* [*G. < OHG wisunt. The European bison, Bison bonasus.*]

wish (wɪʃ) *n.* [*ME wishen < OE wiscan. 1. A desire, longing, or strong inclination. 2. An expression or confession of a desire, longing, or strong inclination. 3. Something desired or longed for. —v.*]

wished, **wish-ing**, **wish-es**. —*vt.* 1. To desire or long for: WANT. 2. To entertain or express wishes for: BID <I wished you good night>.

3. To call upon or invoke <They wished you luck> 4. To order or entreat <I wish you to return at once> 5. To impose or force: ROIST <it was a hard task they wished on me> —*vi.* 1. To have or feel a desire <wish for the impossible> 2. To express a wish. —**wish'er** *n.*

wish-bone (wɪʃ'bɒn) *n.* [*From the superstition that when two people pull it apart a wish will be fulfilled for the one who retains the longer piece. The forked bone, or furcula, anterior to the breastbone of most birds, formed by fusion of the clavicles.*]

wish-ful (wɪʃ'fʊl) *adj.* Having or expressing a wish. —**wish'ful-ly** *adv.* —**wish'ful-ness** *n.*

wish fulfillment *n.* 1. Gratification of a desire. 2. Psychoanal. Satisfaction of a desire or release of tension by the use of imagination.

wishful thinking *n.* Erroneous identification of one's own wishes with reality.

wish-wash (wɪʃ'wɒʃ, -wɒʃ) *n.* [*Redup. of WASH. Informal. A thin watery drink.*]

wish-y-wash-y (wɪʃ'ē-wɒʃ'ē, -wɒ'shē) *adj.* -i-er, -i-est. Redup. of wishy < WASH. Informal. 1. Watery; thin. 2. Lacking strength or purpose: INEFFECTUAL <a wishy-washy character>

wisp (wɪsp) *n.* [*ME 1. A small bunch or bundle, as of straw, hair, or grass. 2. a. One that is thin, frail, or slight. b. A thin or faint streak or fragment, as of smoke or clouds. 3. A fleeting trace or indication: HINT <a wisp of a smile> 4. A flock of birds, esp. of snipe. 5. Ignis fatuus.*]

wisped, **wisp-ing**, **wisps**. —*vt.* To twist into a wisp. —*vi.* To drift in wisps <clouds wisp-ing> —**wisp'y** *adj.*

wist (wɪst) *v.* Archaic. *p.t.* wist *p.p.* of writ.

wis-ter-i-a (wɪ'stɪr-ē-ə) also **wis-tar-i-a** (wɪ'stɑr-ē-ə) *n.* [*NLat. Wisteria, genus name, after Caspar Wistar (1761–1818). A climbing woody vine of the genus Wisteria, with compound leaves and drooping purplish or white flower clusters.*]

wist-ful (wɪst'fʊl) *adj.* [*< obs. wistly, intently. Full of a pensive or melancholy yearning. —wist'ful-ly* *adv.* —**wist'ful-ness** *n.*]

wit (wɪt) *n.* [*ME < OE. 1. Natural ability to know or perceive: INTELLIGENCE. 2. wits. a. Keeness of perception or discernment. b. Sound mental faculties: SANITY. 3. a. Ability to perceive and express in an ingeniously humorous way the relationship or similarity between seemingly incongruous or disparate things. b. One noted for this ability, esp. one skilled in repartee. —at (one's) wits' end. At the limit of one's mental resources. —have (or keep) (one's) wits about (one). To remain alert or calm, esp. in a crisis.*]

wit (wɪt) *v.* **wist** (wɪst), **wit-ting**, 1st & 3rd person present **wot** (wɒt) [*ME < OE witan. Archaic. —vi.* To be or become aware of: LEARN. —*vi.* To know. —*to wit*. That is to say: NAMELY.

wit-an (wɪ'tæn) *pl. n.* [*OE, pl. of wita, counselor. 1. The members of the witenagemot in Anglo-Saxon England. 2. The witenagemot.*]

witch (wɪtʃ) *n.* [*ME wicche < OE wicca, witch, and < OE wicca, wizard. 1. A woman who practices black magic: SORCERESS. 2. A follower of a pagan nature religion having roots in pre-Christian Europe. 3. An ugly, vicious old woman: HAG. 4. Informal. A bewitching young woman or girl. —vt. witch-ed, witch-ing, witch-es. 1. To bewitch. 2. To cause, bring, or effect by witchcraft.*]

witchcraft (wɪtʃ'krɑft') *n.* 1. Black magic: sorcery. 2. A magical or irresistible influence, attraction, or charm.

witch doctor *n.* A shamanistic healer, sorcerer, or prophet, esp. among traditional African peoples.

witch elm *n.* var. of WYCH ELM.

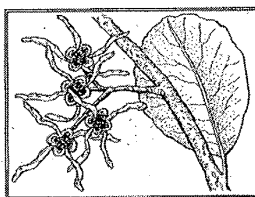
witch-er-y (wɪtʃ'ə-ri) *n., pl. -ies.* 1. Witchcraft: sorcery. 2. Power to fascinate or charm.

witch-es-broom (wɪtʃ'ɪz-brʊm, -brʊm) *n.* An abnormal brushlike growth of weak, closely clustered shoots or branches on a tree or woody plant caused by fungi or viruses.

witches' Sabbath *n.* An orgy of demons, witches, and sorcerers.

witch grass *n.* 1. A North American grass, *Panicum capillare*, with branching purplish panicles. 2. Couch grass.

witch hazel *n.* [*From ME wyche, WYCH (ELM) + HAZEL. 1. A shrub of the genus Hamamelis, esp. H. virginiana of eastern North America, bearing yellow flowers that bloom in late autumn or winter. 2. An alcoholic solution containing an extract of the bark and leaves of the witch hazel, applied externally as a mild astringent.*]



witch hazel

witch-hunt (wɪtʃ'hʌnt') *n.* A political campaign launched on the pretext of investigating activities subversive to the state. —**witch'-hunt'** *v.* (-hunt-ed, -hunt-ing, -hunts). —**witch'-hunt'er** *n.*

witch-ing (wɪtʃ'ɪŋ) *adj.* 1. Relating to or suitable for witchcraft. 2. Having power to charm or enchant: SEWITCHING. —*n.* Witchcraft. —**witch'ing-ly** *adv.*

witch moth *n.* [*From its nocturnal habits. A large moth of the genus Erebus of the southern United States and tropical America.*]

witch of Ag-ne-si (ən-yā'zē) *n.* [*After Maria Gaetana Agnesi (1718–1799). A planar cubic curve that is symmetric about the y-axis and that approaches the x-axis as an asymptote.*]

wite (wɪt) *n.* [*ME < OE wite, punishment. Chiefly Scot. Blame.*]

wit-e-na-ge-mot (wɪ'tn-ə-gə-mɒt') *n.* [*OE witenagemot, meeting of councilors. An Anglo-Saxon advisory council to the king, composed of about 100 nobles, prelates, and other officials, convened at intervals to discuss administrative and judicial affairs.*]

with (wɪð, wɪθ) *prep.* [*ME, with, against, from < OE wɪð. 1. As a companion of: ACCOMPANYING <took the dog with us> 2. Next to <Sit with them> 3. Having as a possession, attribute, or characteristic <people with blue eyes> 4. a. In a manner characterized by <act with decision> b. In the performance, use, or operation of <problems with the plan> 5. In the charge or keeping of <left the kids with a neighbor> 6. In the opinion or estimation of <Is it O.K. with the boss?> 7. In support of: on the side of <We're with you all the way!> 8. Of the same opinion or belief as <Were they with you on that issue?> 9. In the same group or mixture as: AMONG <planted onions with the carrots> 10. In the membership or employment of <is with a major airline> 11. By the means or agency of <eat with chopsticks>*]