



Merriam- Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

Merriam-Webster™ is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1997 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Philippines Copyright 1997 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — 10th ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9 (indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover).

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 1997

423—dc20

96-42529

CIP

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Tenth Edition principal copyright 1993

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

181920RMcn97

two or more divisions and auxiliary arms and services 2: a group of persons associated together or acting under common direction; esp.: a body of persons having a common activity or occupation (the press ~) 3: CORPS DE BALLET

corps de ballet \kôr-də-(j)ba-'lā, kôr-\ n, pl **corps de ballet** \same or kôr-də-, kôr-\ [F] (1826): the ensemble of a ballet company
corps d'élite \kôr-dā-'lēt, kôr-\ n, pl **corps d'élite** \same or kôr-dā-, kôr-\ [F] *corps d'élite* (1884) 1: a body of picked troops 2: a group of the best people in a category

corpse \kôrps\ n [ME *corps*, fr. MF, fr. L *corpus*] (13c) 1 *obs*: a human or animal body whether living or dead 2 a: a dead body esp. of a human being b: the remains of something discarded or defunct (the ~s of rusting cars)

corps-man \kôr(z)-mən, 'kôr(z)-\ n (1901) 1: an enlisted man trained to give first aid and minor medical treatment 2: a member of a government-sponsored service corps

cor-pu-lence \kôr-pyā-lən(t)s\ n (1581): the state of being corpulent

cor-pu-len-cy \lən(t)-sē\ n, pl -cies (1577): CORPULENCE

cor-pu-lent \lən(t)-\ adj [ME, fr. L *corpulentus*, fr. *corpus*] (14c): having a large bulky body; OBESSE — **cor-pu-lent-ly** adv

cor-pul-mo-na-le \kôr-pul-mā-'nā-lē, -pōl-, -nā-\ n, pl **cor-dia pul-mo-na-lia** \kôr-dē-a-pul-mā-'nā-lē-a, -pōl-, -nā-\ [NL, lit., pulmonary heart] (1857): disease of the heart characterized by hypertrophy and dilatation of the right ventricle and secondary to disease of the lungs or their blood vessels

cor-pus \kôr-pəs\ n, pl **cor-po-ra** \p(a)-rā\ [ME, fr. L] (15c) 1: the body of a human or animal esp. when dead 2 a: the main part or body of a bodily structure or organ (the ~ of the uterus) b: the main body or corporeal substance of a thing; *specif*: the principal of a fund or estate as distinct from income or interest 3 a: all the writings or works of a particular kind or on a particular subject; esp.: the complete works of an author b: a collection or body of knowledge or evidence; esp.: a collection of recorded utterances used as a basis for the descriptive analysis of a language

corpus al-la-tum \ā-'lā-təm, -lā-\ n, pl **corpora al-la-ta** \lā-tā-, -lā-tā\ [NL, lit., applied body] (1947): one of a pair of separate or fused bodies in many insects that are sometimes closely associated with the corpora cardiaca and that secrete hormones (as juvenile hormone)

corpus cal-lo-sum \kā-'lō-səm\ n, pl **corpora cal-lo-sa** \sā-\ [NL, lit., callous body] (1706): the great band of commissural fibers uniting the cerebral hemispheres of higher mammals including humans — see BRAIN ILLUSTRATION

corpus car-di-a-cum \kār-'dī-a-kəm\ n, pl **corpora car-di-a-ca** \ā-kā\ [NL, lit., cardiac body] (1960): one of a pair of separate or fused bodies of nervous tissue in many insects that lie posterior to the brain and dorsal to the esophagus and that function in the storage and secretion of brain hormone

Corpus Chris-ti \kôr-pəs-'kris-tē\ n [ME, fr. ML, lit., body of Christ] (14c): the Thursday after Trinity observed as a Roman Catholic festival in honor of the Eucharist

cor-pus-cle \kôr-(j)pā-səl\ n [L *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*] (1660) 1: a minute particle 2 a: a living cell; esp.: one as a red or white blood cell or a cell in cartilage or bone not aggregated into continuous tissues b: any of various small circumscribed multicellular bodies — **cor-pus-cu-lar** \kôr-pəs-kyā-lər\ adj

cor-pus-de-lic-ti \kôr-pəs-dī-'lik-tī, -tē\ n, pl **corpora delicti** [NL, lit., body of the crime] (1832) 1: the substantial and fundamental fact necessary to prove the commission of a crime 2: the material substance (as the body of the victim of a murder) upon which a crime has been committed

corpus lu-te-um \lū-'tē-səm\ n, pl **corpora lu-tea** \tē-ā\ [NL, lit., yellowish body] (1788): a yellowish mass of progesterone-secreting endocrine tissue that forms immediately after ovulation from the ruptured graafian follicle in the mammalian ovary

corpus stri-a-tum \-'stri-'ā-təm\ n, pl **corpora stri-a-ta** \ā-tā\ [NL, lit., striated body] (1851): either of a pair of masses of nervous tissue within the brain that contain two large nuclei of gray matter separated by sheets of white matter

cor-rade \kō-'rād\ vb **cor-rad-ed**; **cor-rad-ing** [L *corraderē* to scrape together, fr. *com-* + *radere* to scrape — more at RODENT] vi (1646): to wear away by abrasion ~ vi: to crumble away through abrasion — **cor-ra-sion** \-'rā-zhən\ n — **cor-ra-sive** \-'rā-siv-, -zīv\ adj

cor-ral \kō-'rāl, -rē\ n [Sp, fr. (assumed) VL *currale* enclosure for vehicles, fr. L *currus* cart, fr. *currere* to run — more at CAR] (1582) 1: a pen or enclosure for confining or capturing livestock 2: an enclosure made with wagons for defense of an encampment

corral vi **cor-ralled**; **cor-ral-ling** (1847) 1: to enclose in a corral 2: to arrange (wagons) so as to form a corral 3: COLLECT, GATHER

cor-ralling \kō-'rāl-ŋ\ n (1847): the act of corraling

cor-rect \kō-'rēkt\ vi [ME, fr. L *correctus*, pp. of *corrige*, fr. *com-* + *regere* to lead straight — more at RIGHT] (14c) 1 a: to make or set right; AMEND b: COUNTERACT, NEUTRALIZE c: to alter or adjust so as to bring to some standard or required condition (~ a lens for spherical aberration) 2 a: to punish (as a child) with a view to reforming or improving b: to point out usu. for amendment the errors or faults of (spent the day ~ing tests) — **cor-rect-able** \-'rēk-tā-bəl\ adj — **cor-rec-tor** \-'rēk-tər\ n

syn CORRECT, RECTIFY, EMEND, REMEDY, REDRESS, AMEND, REFORM, REVISE mean to make right what is wrong. CORRECT implies taking action to remove errors, faults, deviations, defects (correct your spelling). RECTIFY implies a more essential changing to make something right, just, or properly controlled or directed (rectify a misguided policy). EMEND *specif*. implies correction of a text or manuscript (emend a text). REMEDY implies removing or making harmless a cause of trouble, harm, or evil (set out to remedy the evils of the world). REDRESS implies making compensation or reparation for an unfairness, injustice, or imbalance (redress past social injustices). AMEND, REFORM, REVISE imply an improving by making corrective changes. AMEND *usu.* suggesting slight changes (amend a law), REFORM implying drastic change (plans to reform the court system), and REVISE suggesting a careful examination of something and the making of necessary changes (revise the schedule). **syn** see in addition PUNISH

correct adj [ME, corrected, fr. L *correctus*, fr. pp. of *corrige*] (1676)

1: conforming to an approved or conventional standard 2: con-

forming to or agreeing with fact, logic, or known truth 3: conforming to a set figure (enclosed the ~ return postage) — **cor-rect-ly** \kō-'rēk(t)-lē\ adv — **cor-rect-ness** \-'rēk(t)-nəs\ n

syn CORRECT, ACCURATE, EXACT, PRECISE, NICE, RIGHT mean conforming to fact, standard, or truth. CORRECT *usu.* implies freedom from fault or error (correct answers). (socially correct dress). ACCURATE implies fidelity to fact or truth attained by exercise of care (an accurate description). EXACT stresses a very strict agreement with fact, standard, or truth (exact measurements). PRECISE adds to EXACT an emphasis on sharpness of definition or delimitation (precise calibration). NICE stresses great precision and delicacy of adjustment or discrimination (makes nice distinctions). RIGHT is close to CORRECT but has a stronger positive emphasis on conformity to fact or truth rather than mere absence of error or fault (the right thing to do)

corrected time n (ca. 1891): a boat's elapsed time less its time allowance in yacht racing

cor-rec-tion \kō-'rēk-shən\ n (14c) 1: the action or an instance of correcting: as a: AMENDMENT, RECTIFICATION b: REBUKE, PUNISHMENT c: a bringing into conformity with a standard d: NEUTRALIZATION, COUNTERACTION (~ of acidity) 2: a decline in market price or business activity following and counteracting a rise 3 a: something substituted in place of what is wrong (marking ~s on the student's papers) b: a quantity applied by way of correcting (as for adjustment of an instrument) 4: the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders through a program involving penal custody, parole, and probation; also: the administration of such treatment as a matter of public policy — **usu.** used in pl. — **cor-rec-tion-al** \-shənəl-, -shō-nəl\ adj

cor-rec-ti-tude \kō-'rēk-ti-tüd-, -tī-tüd\ n [blend of *correct* and *rectitude*] (1893): correctness or propriety of conduct

cor-rec-tive \kō-'rēk-tiv\ adj (1531): intended to correct (~ lenses) (~ punishment) — **cor-rec-tive-ly** adv

cor-re-late \kō-'rā-lāt-, -kār-, -lāt\ n [back-formation fr. *correlation*] (1643) 1: either of two things so related that one directly implies or is complementary to the other (as husband and wife) 2: a phenomenon (as brain activity) that accompanies another phenomenon (as behavior), is *usu.* parallel to it (as in form, type, development, or distribution), and is related in some way to it — **cor-re-late** adj

cor-re-late \kō-'rā-lāt-, -kār-, -lāt\ vb **lat-ed**; **lat-ing** vi (ca. 1742): to bear reciprocal or mutual relations: CORRESPOND ~ vt 1 a: to establish a mutual or reciprocal relation between (~ activities in the lab and the field) b: to show correlation or a causal relationship between 2: to present or set forth so as to show relationship (he ~s the findings of the scientists, the psychologists, and the mystics — Eugene Exman) — **cor-re-lat-able** \-lā-tā-bəl\ adj — **cor-re-lat-or** \-lā-tər\ n

cor-re-la-tion \kō-'rā-lā-shən, -kār-\ n [ML *correlation*, *correlatio*, fr. L *com-* + *relatio*, *relatio* relation] (1561) 1: the state or relation of being correlated; *specif*: a relation existing between phenomena or things or between mathematical or statistical variables which tend to vary, be associated, or occur together in a way not expected on the basis of chance alone (the obviously high positive ~ between scholastic aptitude and college entrance — J. B. Conant) 2: the act of correlating — **cor-re-la-tion-al** \-shənəl-, -shō-nəl\ adj

correlation coefficient n (ca. 1909): a number or function that indicates the degree of correlation between two sets of data or between two random variables and that is equal to their covariance divided by the product of their standard deviations

cor-rel-a-tive \kō-'rē-lā-tiv\ adj (1530) 1: naturally related: CORRESPONDING 2: reciprocally related 3: regularly used together but typically not adjacent (the ~ conjunctions *either...or*) — **cor-re-la-tive-ly** adv

cor-re-spond \kō-'rā-spānd-, -kār-\ vi [MF or ML: MF *correspondere*, fr. ML *correspondere*, fr. L *com-* + *respondere* to respond] (1529) 1 a: to be in conformity or agreement (the ideal failed ~ to ~ with the reality — James Sutherland) b: to compare closely: MATCH ~ *usu.* used with to or with c: to be equivalent or parallel 2: to communicate with a person by exchange of letters

cor-re-spon-dence \-'spān-dən(t)s\ n (15c) 1 a: the agreement of things with one another b: a particular similarity c: a relation between sets in which each member of one set is associated with one or more members of the other — compare FUNCTION 5a 2 a: communication by letters; also: the letters exchanged b: the news, information, or opinion contributed by a correspondent to a newspaper or periodical

correspondence course n (1902): a course offered by a correspondence school

correspondence school n (1889): a school that teaches nonresident students by mailing them lessons and exercises which upon completion are returned to the school for grading

cor-re-spon-den-cy \kō-'rā-spān-dən(t)-sē, -kār-\ n, pl -cies (1589): CORRESPONDENCE

cor-re-spon-dent \kō-'rā-spān-dənt-, -kār-\ adj [ME, fr. MF or ML: MF, fr. ML *correspondens*, *correspondens*, prp. of *correspondere*] (15c) 1: CORRESPONDING 2: FITTING, CONFORMING — used with with or to (the outcome was entirely ~ with my wishes)

correspondent n (ca. 1630) 1 a: one who communicates with another by letter b: one who has regular commercial relations with another c: one who contributes news or commentary to a publication (as a newspaper) or a radio or television network often from a distant place (a war ~) 2: something that corresponds

corresponding adj (1579) 1 a: having or participating in the same relationship (as kind, degree, position, correspondence, or function) esp. with regard to the same or like wholes (as geometric figures or sets) (~ parts of similar triangles) b: RELATED, ACCOMPANYING (all rights carry with them ~ responsibilities — W. P. Paepcke) 2 a: charged with the duty of writing letters (~ secretary) b: participating or serving at a distance and by mail (a ~ member of the society) — **cor-re-spon-ding-ly** \-'spān-dīŋ-lē\ adv

corresponding angles n pl (ca. 1804): any pair of angles each of which is on the same side of one of two lines cut by a transversal and on the same side of the transversal

cor-re-spon-sive \kō-'rā-spān(t)-siv-, -kār-\ adj (1606): mutually responsive

cor-ri-da \kō-'rē-thā\ n [Sp, lit., act of running] (1898): BULLFIGHT

cor-ri-dor \kō-'rā-dər-, -kār-, -dōr\ n [MF, fr. OIt *corridore*, fr. *correr*

to run, fr. hotel) in passage held territory stretching cor-rie \ of a dual in New Z cor-ri-ge \ corrigenda printed on a separa cor-ri-ge \ defect) fr. L cor-ri-val \ rival] (15 cor-rob-d \ rating eff cor-rob-d \ of corrob with evid cor-rob- \ ra-tiv-, ' rob-or-ra \ language festivity origines b: TUMU cor-rode \ gnaw to 1: to eat ally usu. 1: to weal ness that corrosion cor-ro-dy \ cor-ro-si \ gnawing, corrodin cor-ro-siv \ corrode or 1: ingly sar cor-ro-si \ corrosive cor-ru-ga \ kles — m folds or r come cor corrugate corrugate cor-ru-ga \ gating 2 cor-rupt \ a rumpe good to b with uncor (a person correct for : to beco see DEBAS libil-ty cor-rupt \ corrupt ally dege proper cor TRID, TAIH or correcte — cor-ru cor-rupt \ virtue, or : inducen : a depar chaic; ar cor-rupt \ corruption person fr title cor-rupt \ corruption body, fr. arrange cor-sair \ OProv cor more at corse \kō corse-let \ [MF, dir 2 or cor-bining fig cor-set \ fitting an boned su that exte the hips a corset vi closely :