



RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY

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cor-pu-lent (kôr'pya lant), *adj.* bulky of body; portly. [1350-1400; ME < L *corpulentus* = *corp(us)* body] —**cor-pu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

cor-pus (kôr'pas), *n.*, *pl.* -**po-ra** (-pə rə) for 1-3, -**pus-es** for 4. 1. a large or complete collection of writings: *the entire corpus of Old English poetry*. 2. the body of a person or animal, esp. when dead. 3. a. a mass of body tissue that has a specialized function. b. the main part of a bodily organ. 4. a collection of utterances, as spoken or written sentences, taken as a representative sample of a given language or dialect and used for linguistic analysis. [1225-75; ME < L]

cor-pus cal-lo-sum (kôr'pas ka lô'səm), *n.*, *pl.* -**po-ra cal-lo-sa** (kôr'pə rə ka lô'sə), the thick band of transverse nerve fibers between the two halves of the cerebrum in placental mammals. [1700-10; < NL; lit., firm body]

Cor-pus Chris-ti (kôr'pas kris'tē, -ti), *n.* a Roman Catholic festival in honor of the Eucharist, celebrated on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. [1325-75; ME < ML; lit., body of Christ]

Cor-pus Chris-ti (kôr'pas kris'tē), *n.* a seaport in S Texas. 260,930.

Cor'pus Chris'ti Bay, *n.* a bay in S Texas at the mouth of the Nueces River.

cor-pus-cle (kôr'pə sal, -pus əl), *n.* 1. an unattached cell, esp. a blood or lymph cell. 2. a small mass of cells forming a distinct anatomical part, as certain sensory receptors. 3. any minute particle. Sometimes, **cor-pus-cule** (kôr'pus'kyool). [1650-60; < L *corpusculum* = *corpus* body + *-culum* (-clē)] —**cor-pus-cu-lar** (-kya lər), *adj.*

cor-pus de-lic-ti (kôr'pas di lik'ti), *n.*, *pl.* -**po-ra delicti** (kôr'pə rə). 1. the basic element of a crime, as, in murder, the fact that a death has occurred. 2. the evidence, as a body, that proves a crime has been committed. [1825-35; < NL; lit., body of the offense]

cor-pus lu-te-um (kôr'pas lôo'tē əm), *n.*, *pl.* -**po-ra lu-te-a** (kôr'pə rə lôo'tē ə), a yellowish structure that develops in the ovary on the site where an ovum is released and that secretes progesterone if fertilization occurs. [1780-90; < NL; yellow body]

cor-pus stri-a-tum (kôr'pas strī ā'təm), *n.*, *pl.* -**po-ra stri-a-ta** (kôr'pə rə strī ā'ta), a mass of banded gray and white matter in front of the thalamus in each cerebral hemisphere. [1850-55; < NL; striated body]

corr., 1. corrected. 2. correction. 3. correspond. 4. correspondence. 5. correspondent. 6. corresponding.

cor-rade (ka rād', kō-), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, -**rad-ed**, -**rad-ing**. to wear down by corrosion; abrade. [1610-20; < L *corradere* to scrape together = *cor-* + *radere* to scrape. Cf. *ERASE*, *RAZE*]

cor-ral (ka ral'), *n.*, *v.*, -**ralled**, -**ral-ling**. —*n.* 1. an enclosure or pen for horses, cattle, etc. 2. a circular enclosure of wagons, formed for defense against attack. —*v.t.* 3. to confine in or as if in a corral. 4. *informal*. a. to seize; capture. b. to collect or garner: *to corral votes*. 5. to form (wagons) into a corral. [1575-85; < Sp < VL **currale* enclosure for carts = L *curr(us)* wagon, cart]

cor-ra-sion (ka rā'zhan), *n.* the mechanical erosion of soil and rock by the abrasive action of particles set in motion by running water, wind, glacial ice, and gravity. [1870-75; der. of *CORRADE*, on the model of *ABRADE*, *ABRASION*, etc.] —**cor-ra-sive** (-siv), *adj.*

cor-rect (ka rekt'), *v.t.* 1. to set or make right; remove the errors or faults from. 2. to point out or mark the errors in: *to correct examination papers*. 3. to rebuke or punish in order to improve: *Don't correct your child in public*. 4. to counteract the operation or effect of (something hurtful or undesirable). 5. to alter or adjust so as to bring into accordance with a standard or with a required condition. —*v.i.* 6. (of stock prices) to reverse a trend, esp. temporarily, as after a sharp advance or decline in previous trading sessions. —*adj.* 7. conforming to fact or truth; accurate. 8. in accordance with an acknowledged or accepted standard; proper: *correct behavior*. [1300-50; (v.) ME (< AF *correcter*) < L *correctus*, ptp. of *corrige* to make straight = *cor-* + *rigere*, comb. form of *regere* to guide, rule; (adj.) (< F *correct*) < L] —**cor-rect-a-ble**, **cor-rect-i-ble**, *adj.* —**cor-rect-a-bil-i-ty**, **cor-rect-i-bil-i-ty**, *n.* —**cor-rect-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**cor-rect-ly**, *adv.* —**cor-rect-ness**, *n.* —**cor-rec-tor**, *n.* —*Syn.* **CORRECT**, **ACCURATE**, **PRECISE** imply conformity to fact, standard, or truth. A **CORRECT** statement is one free from error, mistakes, or faults: *The student gave a correct answer in class*. An **ACCURATE** statement is one that, as a result of an active effort to comprehend and verify, shows careful conformity to fact, truth, or spirit: *The two witnesses said her account of the accident was accu-*

cor-re-late (v., *adj.* kôr'ə lāt', kôr'-; *n.* -lit, -lāt'), *v.*, -**lat-ed**, -**lat-ing**, *adj.*, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to place in or bring into mutual or reciprocal relation; establish in orderly connection: *to correlate expenses and income*. —*v.i.* 2. to have a mutual or reciprocal relation; stand in correlation. —*adj.* 3. mutually or reciprocally related. —*n.* 4. either of two related things, esp. when one implies the other. [1635-45; prob. back formation from **CORRELATION** and **CORRELATIVE**] —**cor-re-lat-a-ble**, *adj.*

cor-re-la-tion (kôr'ə lā'shan, kôr'-), *n.* 1. mutual relation of two or more things, parts, etc. 2. the act of correlating or the state of being correlated. 3. (in statistics) the degree to which two or more attributes or measurements on the same group of elements show a tendency to vary together. [1555-65; < ML] —**cor-re-la-tion-al**, *adj.*

cor-re-la-tion coeffi-cient, *n.* one of a number of measures of statistical correlation, usu. assuming values from +1 to -1. [1905-10]

cor-re-l-a-tive (ka rel'a tiv), *adj.* 1. so related that each implies or complements the other. 2. being in correlation; mutually related. 3. *Gram.* answering to or complementing one another and regularly used in association, as *either* and *or*, or *no sooner* and *than*. —*n.* 4. either of two things, as two terms, that are correlative. 5. a correlative expression. [1520-30; < ML]

corresp., correspondence.

cor-re-spond (kôr'ə spon'd', kôr'-), *v.i.* 1. to be in agreement or conformity; match (often fol. by *with* or *to*): *His actions don't correspond to his words*. 2. to be similar or analogous (usu. fol. by *to*): *The U.S. Congress corresponds to the British Parliament*. 3. to communicate by exchange of letters. [1520-30; (< MF) < ML *correspondere*. See **COR-**, **RESPOND**] —**cor-re-spond-ing-ly**, *adv.*

cor-re-spond-ence (kôr'ə spon'dəns, kôr'-), *n.* 1. communication by exchange of letters. 2. a letter or letters that pass between correspondents. 3. an instance of corresponding. 4. similarity or analogy. 5. agreement; conformity. 6. *FUNCTION* (def. 4a). Also, **correspondency** (for defs. 3-5). [1375-1425; late ME (< MF) < ML]

correspond-ence course, *n.* a course of instruction provided by a correspondence school. [1900-05]

correspond-ence school, *n.* a school from which students receive instructional materials through the mail as well as corrections on their work. [1885-90]

cor-re-spond-en-cy (kôr'ə spon'dən sē, kôr'-), *n.*, *pl.* -**cies**. **CORRESPONDENCE** (defs. 3-5). [1580-90]

cor-re-spond-ent (kôr'ə spon'dənt, kôr'-), *n.* 1. a person who communicates by letters. 2. a person employed by a newspaper, television network, etc., to gather and report news regularly from a distant place. 3. a thing that corresponds to something else. —*adj.* 4. consistent, similar, or analogous; corresponding. [1375-1425; < ML]

cor-re-spond-ing (kôr'ə spon'ding, kôr'-), *adj.* 1. identical in all essentials or respects: *corresponding fingerprints*. 2. similar in position, purpose, form, etc.: *corresponding officials in two states*. 3. associated in a working or other relationship: *a bolt and its corresponding nut*. 4. dealing with correspondence: *a corresponding secretary*. 5. employing the mails as a means of association: *a corresponding member of a club*. [1570-80] —**cor-re-spond-ing-ly**, *adv.*

cor-res-pond-ing an-gles, *n.pl.* two nonadjacent angles made by the crossing of two lines by a third line, one angle being interior, the other exterior, and both being on the same side of the third line.

cor-re-spon-sive (kôr'ə spon'siv, kôr'-), *adj.* responsive to effort or impulse; answering. [1600-10] —**cor-re-spon-sive-ly**, *adv.*

cor-ri-da (Sp. kôr rē'dā), *n.*, *pl.* -**das** (Sp. -thās), a bullfight. [1895-1900; < Sp. short for *corrida de toros* lit., running of bulls; *corrida*, *n.* use of fem. of *corrido*, ptp. of *correr* < L *curre* to run]

cor-ri-dor (kôr'i dər, -dôr', kôr'-), *n.* 1. a passageway giving access to rooms, apartments, ship cabins, railway compartments, etc.; hallway. 2. a narrow passageway of land, as between an inland country and an outlet to the sea. 3. a densely populated region with major overland and air transportation routes: *the Northeast corridor*. 4. a restricted path along which an aircraft must travel to avoid hostile action, other air traffic, etc. [1585-95; < MF < Upper It *corridore* = *cor(ere)* to run (< L *curre*)]

Cor-ri-en-tes (kôr'rē en'tes), *n.* a port in NE Argentina, on the Paraná River. 180,000.

cor-ri-gen-dum (kôr'i jen'dəm, kôr'-), *n.*, *pl.* -**da** (-dā). 1. an error to be corrected, esp. an error in print. 2. *corrigenda*, a list of

winged fruit that does not split open, as of the elm or maple. [1570-80; < NL; L *samara*, *samera* elm seed]

Sa-ma-ra (sə mār'ə), *n.* a port in the SE Russian Federation in Europe, on the Volga. 1,257,000. Formerly (1935-91), KUIBYSHEV.

Sa-mar-i-a (sə mār'ē ə), *n.* 1. a district in ancient Palestine N of Judea; later part of the Roman province of Syria; taken by Jordan 1948; occupied by Israel 1967. 2. the northern kingdom of the ancient Hebrews. 3. the ancient capital of this kingdom.

Sa-mar-i-tan (sə mār'i tən), *n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of ancient or modern Samaria. 2. a member of a religious sect of Samaria that split from Judaism in the 4th century B.C. 3. (often l.c.) GOOD SAMARITAN. —*adj.* 4. of or pertaining to Samaria or to Samaritans. [bef. 1000; < LL *samaritanus* < Gk *samarit(ēs)* dweller in SAMARIA]

sa-mar-i-um (sə mār'ē əm), *n.* a rare-earth metallic element discovered in samarskite. Symbol: Sm; at. wt.: 150.35; at. no.: 62; sp. gr.: 7.49. [1875-80; < NL; see SAMARSKITE, -IUM]

Sam-ar-kand (səm'ər kənd'), *n.* a city in SE Uzbekistan: taken by Alexander the Great 329 B.C.; Tamerlane's capital in the 14th century. 388,000. Ancient, **Maracanda**.

sa-mar-skite (sə mār'skit), *n.* a velvet-black mineral containing uranium, samarium, cerium, etc., occurring in masses: a minor source of uranium and rare-earth oxides. [*<* G *Samariskit* (1847), after Russian mining engineer V.E. *Samariskii*-Bykhovets (1803-70); see -ITE]

sam-ba (səm'bə, sām'-), *n.*, *pl.* -bas, *v.*, -baed, -ba-ing. —*n.* 1. a rhythmic Brazilian ballroom dance of African origin. —*v.t.* 2. to dance the samba. [1880-85; < Pg *samba*, alleged to be of African orig.]

sam-bar or **sam-bur** (səm'bər, sām'-), *n.* an Asian deer, *Cervus unicorn*, with three-pointed antlers. [1690-1700; < Hindi < Skt *śambara*]

Sam' Browne' belt' (səm' broun'), *n.* a sword belt with a supporting strap over the right shoulder, worn as part of a uniform. [1910-15; after its inventor, British general Samuel Browne (1824-1901)]

same (sām), *adj.* 1. identical with what is about to be or has just been mentioned: *This street is the same one we were on yesterday.* 2. being one or identical though having different names, aspects, etc.: *the same play with a different title.* 3. agreeing in kind, amount, etc.; corresponding: *two boxes of the same dimensions.* 4. unchanged in character, condition, etc.: *It's the same town after all these years.* —*pron.* 5. the same person, thing, or kind of thing. 6. the very person, thing, or set just mentioned: *Sighted sub sank same.* 7. **the same**, in the same manner; in an identical or similar way: *I see the same through your glasses as through mine.* —*Idiom.* 8. **all the same**, a. notwithstanding; nevertheless: *I know you're tired, but all the same, I wish you'd stay.* b. of no difference; immaterial: *It's all the same to me whether you go or not.* [1150-1200; ME < ON *samē*, c. Gk *homós*, Skt *samā*; cf., as adv., OE *same*, OS, OHG *sama*]

sa-mekh or **sa-mech** (sā'məkh), *n.* the 15th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. [1820-30; < Heb *sāmekh*, akin to *sāmakh* he supported]

same-ness (sām'nīs), *n.* 1. the state or quality of being the same; identity; uniformity. 2. lack of variety; monotony. [1575-85]

same'-sex', *adj.* of or involving a sexual relationship between two men or between two women: *same-sex marriage.* [1996]

Sam' Hill', *n.* Slang. hell (used as a mild oath and usu. prec. by *in* or *the*): *Who in Sam Hill are you?* [1830-40, Amer.; *Sam* (orig. *salmon*, var. of *Sal(o)mon* an oath) + *hill*, euphemism for HELL]

Sam-hi-ta (sum'hi tā'), *n.*, *pl.* -tas. VEDA (def. 2). [*<* Skt *samhitā*]

Sa-mi (sā'mē), *n.* LAPP.

sam-i-sen (səm'ə sen'), *n.* a guitarlike Japanese musical instrument having an extremely long neck and three strings. [1610-20; < Jpn < Chin *sānxia* three-string banjo]

sam-ite (səm'it, sām'it), *n.* a heavy silk fabric, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver threads. [1620-50; < OF *samit*, *samit*]

breed of medium-sized dogs with long, straight, dense white or cream hair that forms a ruff around the neck. [1580-90; < Russ *samoyed*]

Sam-o-yed-ic (sam'ə yed'ik), *n.* 1. a branch of the Uralic language family, comprising the languages spoken by the Samoyeds. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to the Samoyeds or their languages. [1805-15]

samp (səmp), *n.* 1. coarsely ground corn. 2. a porridge made of it. [1635-45, Amer.; < Narragansett (E sp.) *nasāump* cornmeal mush]

sam-pan (səm'pan), *n.* any of various small boats of the Far East, as one propelled by a single scull over the stern and provided with a roofing of mats. [1610-20; < dial. Chin (Guangdong) *sāmbān*; cf. Chin *sānbān* lit., three-plank (boat)]



sampan

sam-phire (səm'fīr), *n.* 1. a European succulent plant, *Crithmum maritimum*, of the parsley family, having small, whitish flowers and growing in clefts of rock near the sea. 2. GLASSWORT. [1535-45; earlier *sampiere* < MF (*herbe de*) *Saint Pierre* (herb of) Saint Peter]

sam-ple (səm'plē, sām'-), *n.*, *adj.*, *v.*, -pled, -pling. —*n.* 1. a small part of or a selection from something, intended to show the quality, style, or nature of the whole; specimen. 2. *Statistics*. a subset of a population. 3. a sound of short duration, as a musical tone or a drum-beat, digitally stored in a synthesizer for playback. —*adj.* 4. serving as a specimen: *a sample piece of cloth.* —*v.t.* 5. to take a sample of; test or judge by a sample. [1250-1300; ME < OF *essample*. See EXAM-PLÉ]

sam-pler (səm'plər, sām'-), *n.* 1. a person who samples. 2. a piece of cloth embroidered with various stitches, serving to show a beginner's skill in needlework. 3. a collection of samples. 4. an electronic device that digitally encodes and stores samples of sound.

sam-pling (səm'plɪŋ, sām'-), *n.* 1. the act or process of selecting a sample for testing. 2. the sample so selected. [1630-40]

sam-sa-ra (səm sār'ə), *n.* 1. (in Buddhism) the process of coming into existence as a differentiated, mortal creature. 2. (in Hinduism) the endless series of births, deaths, and rebirths to which all beings are subject. [1885-90; < Skt *samsāra* lit., running together]

Sam-son (səm'sən), *n.* 1. a judge of Israel famous for his great strength. Judges 13-16. 2. any man of extraordinary physical strength. —*Sam-so'ni-an* (-sō'nē ən), *adj.*

Sam-sun (səm sūn'), *n.* a city in N Turkey, in Asia. 280,068.

Sam-u-el (səm'yō əl), *n.* 1. a judge and prophet of Israel. I Sam. 1-3; 8-15. 2. either of two books of the Bible bearing his name.

sam-u-rai (səm'ōō rī'), *n.*, *pl.* -rai. (in feudal Japan) 1. a member of the hereditary warrior class. 2. a retainer of a daimyo. [1720-30; < Jpn]

San (sən), *n.*, *pl.* *Sans*, (esp. collectively) **San**. 1. a member of any of a group of physically distinctive, short-statured peoples of S Africa, traditionally dependent on hunting and foraging for subsistence. 2. the Khoisan languages of the San.

Sa-n'a or **Sa-naa** (sā nā'), *n.* the political capital of the Republic of Yemen, in SW Arabia. 150,000.

San' An-dre'as fault' (sən' an drā'as), *n.* an active geological fault in the western U.S., extending from San Francisco to S California.