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Editor in Chief
RANDOM HOUSE
UNABRIDGED
DICTIONARY

Second Edition

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*Dedicated to the memory of
Jess Stein*

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emarginate leaves



e-mas-cu-late (v. i mas'kyə lāt; adj. i mas'kyə lit, -lāt), v., **-lat-ed**, **-lat-ing**, adj. —**u.t.** 1. to castrate. 2. to deprive of strength or vigor; weaken. —**adj.** 3. deprived of or lacking strength or vigor; effeminate. [1600-10; < L *emasculatus* (ptp. of *emasculare*), equiv. to *ē-* + *māscul(us)* MALE + *-ātus* -ATE] —**e-mas-cu-la-tion**, n. —**e-mas-cu-la-tive**, adj. —**e-mas-cu-la-tor**, n. —**e-mas-cu-la-to-ry** (i mas'kyə lə tōr'e, -tōr'ē), adj.

—**Syn.** 2. debilitate, undermine, devitalize, soften.

em-ba-cle (em bā'kəl, -bā'kəl), n. an accumulation of broken ice in a river. Cf. **debacle** (def. 2). [*< F*, equiv. to *em-* EM- + (dé)baclé DEBACLE]

em-balm (em bām'), v.t. 1. to treat (a dead body) so as to preserve it, as with chemicals, drugs, or balsams. 2. to preserve from oblivion; keep in memory: *his deeds embalmed in the hearts of his disciples*. 3. to cause to remain unchanged; prevent the development of. 4. to impart a balmy fragrance to. [1300-50; ME *embalmen*, *embaumen* < OF *emba(us)mer*, equiv. to *em-* EM- + *-ba(us)mer*, v. deriv. of *ba(us)me* BALM] —**em-balm'er**, n. —**em-balm'ment**, n.

em-bank (em bāng'k), v.t. to enclose or protect with an embankment. [1640-50; EM- + BANK¹]

em-bank'ment (em bāng'k'mənt), n. 1. a bank, mound, dike, or the like, raised to hold back water, carry a roadway, etc. 2. the action of embanking. [1780-90; EMBANK + -MENT]

em-bar (em bār'), v.t., **-barred**, **-bar-ring**. 1. to stop or hinder, as by a bar. 2. to enclose within bars; imprison. [1425-75; late ME *embarren* < AF, MF *embar-er*, equiv. to *em-* EM- + *barrer* to BAR¹]

em-bar-ca-de-ro (em bār'kə dā'rō), n., pl. **-ros**. 1. a pier, wharf, or landing place. 2. (sometimes cap.) a waterfront section in San Francisco: piers and seafood restaurants. [1840-50, Amer.; < AmerSp, *Sp*: pier, docking place, equiv. to *embarcad(o)* ptp. of *embarcar* to EMBARK, launch + *-ero* < L *arium* -ARIUM]

em-bar-ca-tion (em bār'kə shən), n. embarkation.

em-bar-go (em bār'gō), n., pl. **-goes**, v., **-good**, **-go-ing**. —**n.** 1. an order of a government prohibiting the movement of merchant ships into or out of its ports. 2. an injunction from a government commerce agency to refuse freight for shipment, as in case of congestion or insufficient facilities. 3. any restriction imposed upon commerce by edict. 4. a restraint or hindrance; prohibition. —**v.t.** 5. to impose an embargo on. [1595-1605; < Sp, deriv. of *embargar* to hinder, embarrasar < VL **imbarri-care*, equiv. to *im-* IM- + *-barri-care* (< *barr(a)* BAR¹ + *-icare* causative suffix)]

—**Syn.** 4. ban, restriction, interdiction, postscription.

em-bark (em bār'k), v.i. 1. to board a ship, aircraft, or other vehicle, as for a journey. 2. to start an enterprise, business, etc. —**v.t.** 3. to put or receive on board a ship, aircraft, or other vehicle. 4. to involve (someone) in an enterprise. 5. to venture or invest (something) in an enterprise. [1540-50; < MF *embarquer* < Sp *embarcar*, equiv. to *em-* EM- + *-barcar*, v. deriv. of *barca* BARK¹]

em-bar-ka-tion (em bār'kə shən), n. the act, process, or an instance of embarking. Also, **embarkation**. [1635-45; < F *embarcation* < Sp *embarcación*. See EMBARK, -ATION]

em-bark'ment (em bār'k'mənt), n. an embarkation. [1590-1600; EMBARK + -MENT]

em-bar-ras-de-ri-ches-ses (än bā rād' rē shes'), French. embarrassment of riches; confusing overabundance.

em-bar-rass (em bār'os), v.t. 1. to cause confusion and shame to; make uncomfortably self-conscious; disconcert; abash: *His bad table manners embarrassed her*. 2. to make difficult or intricate, as a question or problem; complicate. 3. to put obstacles or difficulties in the way of; impede: *The motion was advanced in order to embarrass the progress of the bill*. 4. to beset with financial difficulties; burden with debt: *The decline in sales embarrassed the company*. —**v.i.** 5. to become disconcerted, abashed, or confused. [1665-75; < F *embarrasser* < Sp *embarazar* < Pg *embarcar*, equiv. to *em-* EM- + *-barcar*, v. deriv. of *barca*, *baraca* cord, strap, noose (of obscure orig.)] —**em-bar-rass-ed-ly** (em bār'ost lē, -ō sid lē), adv. —**em-bar-rass-ing-ly**, adv.

—**Syn.** 1. discompose, discomfit, chagrin. See **confuse**. 3. hamper, hinder.

em-bar-rass'ment (em bār'os mēnt), n. 1. the state of being embarrassed; disconcertment; abashment. 2. an act or instance of embarrassing. 3. something that embarrasses. 4. an overwhelmingly excessive amount; overabundance: *an embarrassment of riches*. 5. the state of being in financial difficulties. 6. Med. impairment of functioning associated with disease: *respiratory embarrassment*. [1670-80; < F *embarrasement*. See EMBARRASS, -MENT]

—**Syn.** 1. discomposure. See **shame**.

em-bas-sa-dor (em bas'ə dər), n. Archaic. ambassador.

or office of an ambassador. 4. a mission headed by an ambassador. [1570-80; var. of *ambassy* < MF *ambassee*, OF *ambasce*, *ambaxee* < < OPr *ambaissada*, deriv. of *ambaxsar* to send a delegate < ML *ambasciäre*, deriv. of *ambascia* service, office, deriv. by a Gmc intermediary (cf. Goth *andabahi*, OHG *ambahti*) of Gallo-L *ambactus* retainer, servant (< Gaulish, equiv. to *amb-around*, AMBI- + *-act-* verbal adj. of *ag-* drive, lead; cf. ACT, Welsh *amaeth* husbandman); cf. AMBASSADOR]

em-bat-tle (em bat'l), v.t., **-tied**, **-ting**. 1. to arrange in order of battle; prepare for battle; arm. 2. to fortify (a town, camp, etc.). [1350-1400; ME *embataillen* < MF *embataillier*. See EM-¹, BATTLE¹]

em-bat-tle² (em bat'l), v.t., **-tied**, **-ting**. to furnish with battlements. [1350-1400; ME *embataillen*. See EM-¹, BATTLE²]

em-bat-tled (em bat'ld), adj. 1. disposed or prepared for battle. 2. engaged in or beset by conflict or struggle. [1350-1400; ME, see EMBATTLE¹, -ED; def. 2 prob. by assoc. with the general sense "restrict, enclose" of many verbs formed with EM-¹, EN-¹]

em-bat-tle-ment (em bat'l mēnt), n. battlement. [1400-1450; late ME *embattement*. See EMBATTLE², -MENT]

em-bay (em bā'), v.t. 1. to enclose in or as if in a bay; surround or envelop. 2. to form into a bay. [1575-85; EM-¹ + BAY¹]

em-bay-ment (em bā'mēnt), n. 1. a bay. 2. *Physical Geog.* the process by which a bay is formed. [1805-15; EMBAY + -MENT]

Em-ben (em bēn'), n. one of a breed of large, white domestic geese having orange shanks, toes, and bill. Also, **Emden**.

em-bed (em bēd'), v., **-bed-ded**, **-bed-ding**. —**v.t.** 1. to fix into a surrounding mass: *to embed stones in cement*. 2. to surround tightly or firmly; envelop or enclose: *Thick cotton padding embedded the precious vase in its box*. 3. to incorporate or contain as an essential part or characteristic: *A love of color is embedded in all of her paintings*. 4. *Histol.* to infiltrate (a biological tissue) with molten paraffin or other plastic material that later solidifies, enabling the preparation to be sliced very thin for viewing under a microscope. 5. *Math.* to map a set into another set. 6. *Gram.* to insert (a construction, as a phrase or clause) into a larger construction, as a clause or sentence. —**v.i.** 7. to be or become fixed or incorporated, as into a surrounding mass: *Glass embeds in the soft tar of the road*. Also, **imbed**. [1770-80; EM-¹ + BED] —**em-bed'ment**, n.

em-bed-ding (em bēd'ing), n. *Math.* the mapping of one set into another. Also, **imbedding**. [EMBED + -ING¹]

em-bel-ish (em bēl'ish), v.t. 1. to beautify by or as if by ornamentation; ornament; adorn. 2. to enhance (a statement or narrative) with fictitious additions. [1300-50; ME *embeiessen* < AF, MF *embelisse* (s. of *embelir*), equiv. to *em-* EM- + *-bel-* (< L *bellus* pretty) + *-iss-* -ISS¹] —**em-bel-ish'er**, n.

—**Syn.** 1. decorate, garnish, bedeck, embroider.

em-bel-ish-ment (em bēl'ish mēnt), n. 1. an ornament or decoration. 2. a fictitious addition, as to a factual statement. 3. *Music.* a ornament (def. 8). b. See **auxiliary tone**. 4. the act of embellishing. 5. state of being embellished. [1615-25; EMBELLISH + -MENT]

em-ber (em bər'), n. 1. a small live piece of coal, wood, etc., as in a dying fire. 2. **embers**, the smoldering remains of a fire. [bef. 1000; ME *ember*, *emeri*, OE *æmber*, *æmyrie* (c. ON *eimyrja*, OHG *eimuria*), equiv. to *em-* EM- + *-ber-* (< ON *emir* steam) + *-erge*, *-yrie*, akin to OE *ys(e)le* ember, L *urere* to burn]

Em'ber day, any of the days in the quarterly three-day period of prayer and fasting (the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after Sept. 14, and after Dec. 13) observed in the Roman Catholic Church and other Western churches. [bef. 1050; ME *ymber day*, OE *ymbrendæg*, pl. *-dagas*, equiv. to *ymbyrne* recurrence (*ymb(e)* around + *ryne* a running) + *dæg* DAY]

em-ber-i-zine (em bē ri'zin, -zin), *Ornith.* —**adj.** 1. belonging or pertaining to the subfamily Emberizinae, comprising the buntings, New World sparrows, and related birds. —**n.** 2. an emberizine bird. [*< NL* *Emberizinae*, equiv. to *Emberiza*(a) the bunting genus (< dial. G; cf. Swiss G *Amerzen*, Imbrütze; OHG *amarzo*, *amirzo*, hypocoristic forms of *amaro* (> G *Ammer* bunting), short for **amarofogal* lit. emmer-bird; see EMMER, YELLOWHAMMER] + *-inae* -INAE]

em-bez-zle (em bez'əl), v.t., **-zled**, **-zling**. to appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as money or property entrusted to one's care. [1375-1425; late ME *embesilen* < AF *embesiller* to destroy, make away with, equiv. to *em-* EM- + *besiller*, OF *besiller* to destroy < ?] —**em-bez-zle-ment**, n. —**em-bez-zler**, n.

—**Syn.** misappropriate.

em-bli-d (em bē'id), n. See **web spinner**. [*< NL* *Embiidae* the web spinner family, equiv. to *Embi(a)* a genus (< Gk, fem. of *embios* having life) + *-idae* -IDAE]

em-bi-ot-o-cid (em bē'ot'ə sid -ō tōs'id, -tō'sid), adj. 1. belonging or pertaining to the family Embiotocidae, comprising the surfperches. —**n.** 2. an embiotocid fish. [*< NL* *Embiotocidae*, equiv. to *Embiotoc(a)* name of genus (< Gk *embios*(s) having life + *-tokē*, fem. of *-tokos* bearing offspring) + *-idae* -IDAE]

em-bit-ter (em bit'ər), v.t. 1. to make bitter; cause to feel bitterness: *Failure has embittered him*. 2. to make bitter or more bitter in taste. Also, **imbitter**. [1595-1605; EM-¹ + BITTER] —**em-bit-ter-er**, n. —**em-bit-ter-ment**, n.

em-blaze (em blāz'), v.t., **-blazed**, **-blaz-ing**. Archaic. to emblazon. [1625-35] —**em-blaz'er**, n.

em-bla-zon (em blā'zən), v.t. 1. to depict, as on an escutcheon in heraldry. 2. to decorate with brilliant colors. 3. to proclaim; celebrate or extol. [1585-95; EM-¹ + BLAZON] —**em-bla-zon'er**, n.

em-bla-zon-ment (em blā'zən mēnt), n. 1. the act of emblazoning. 2. something that is emblazoned. [1790-1800; EMBLAZON + -MENT]

em-bla-zon-ry (em blā'zən rē), n. 1. the act or art of emblazoning; heraldic decoration. 2. brilliant representation or embellishment. [1660-70; EM-¹ + BLAZONRY]

em-blem (em blem'), n. 1. an object or its representation, symbolizing a quality, state, class of persons, etc.; symbol: *The olive branch is an emblem of peace*. 2. a sign, design, or figure that identifies or represents something: *the emblem of a school*. 3. an allegorical picture, often inscribed with a motto supplemental to the visual image with which it forms a single unit of meaning. 4. Obs. an inlaid or tessellate ornament. —**v.t.** 5. to represent with an emblem. [1400-50; late ME < L *emblemā* inlaid or mosaic work < Gk *emblēmā* something thrown or put; cf. *emballein* to throw in or on] —**Syn.** 1. token, sign, figure, image, device, badge.

em-blem-at-ic (em blem'at'ik), adj. pertaining to, of the nature of, or serving as an emblem; symbolic. Also, **em'blem-at'i-cal**. [1635-45; < Gk *emblemat-*, s. of *emblēmā* (see EMBLEM) + *-ic*] —**em-blem-at'i-cal-ly**, adv. —**em-blem-at'i-cal-ness**, n.

em-blem-a-tist (em blem'ə tist), n. a designer, maker, or user of emblems. [1640-50; *emblemat-* (see EMBLEMATIC) + *-ist*]

em-blem-a-tize (em blem'ə tiz'), v.t., **-tized**, **-tiz-ing**. to serve as an emblem of; represent by an emblem. Also, esp. Brit., **em-blem-a-tize'**. [1605-15; *emblemat-* (see EMBLEMATIC) + *-ize*]

em-ble-ments (em blem'mənts), n. pl. *Law*. the products or profits of land that has been sown or planted. [1485-95; pl. of *emblemment* < AF, MF *emblemment*, equiv. to *emblaer*(s) (< ML *imbladare* to sow with grain, equiv. to *im-* IM- + *blad(um)* grain (> F *blé*) < Gmc (cf. MD *blaad*, OE *blād*) + *-are* inf. suffix] + *-ment* -MENT]

em-bod-i-ment (em bod'ē mēnt), n. 1. the act of embodying. 2. the state or fact of being embodied. 3. a person, being, or thing embodying a spirit, principle, abstraction, etc.; incarnation. 4. something embodied. [1820-30; EMBODY + -MENT]

em-bod-y (em bod'ē), v.t., **-bod-ied**, **-bod-y-ing**. 1. to give a concrete form to; express, personify, or exemplify in concrete form: *to embody an idea in an allegorical painting*. 2. to provide with body; incarnate; make corporeal: *to embody a spirit*. 3. to collect into or include in a body; organize; incorporate. 4. to embrace or comprise. Also, **imbody**. [1540-50; EM-¹ + BODY] —**em-bod-y'er**, n.

em-boi-té (Fr. än bwa tā'), n., pl. **-tés** (-tā'). Ballet. a step, performed in series, in which the dancer stands on the toes with legs together and then springs up, swinging one foot out and around to the front of the other. Cf. **déboîté**. [*< F*: lit., boxed in, ptp. of *emboîter*; see EM-¹, BOÎTE]

em-bold-en (em bōl'dən), v.t. to make bold or bolder; hearten; encourage. Also, **imbolden**. [1495-1505; EM-¹ + BOLD + -EN]

em-bol-ic (em bōl'ik), adj. 1. *Pathol.* pertaining to an embolus or to embolism. 2. *Embryol.* of, pertaining to, or resulting from emboly. [1865-70; EMBOL(US) + -IC]

em-bo-lism (em bōl'izəm), n. 1. *Pathol.* the occlusion of a blood vessel by an embolus. 2. intercalation, as of a day in a year. 3. a period of time intercalated. 4. (in a Eucharistic service) the prayer following the final petitions of the Lord's Prayer. [1350-1400; ME < ML *embolismus* intercalation < LGk *embolismós*, equiv. to *em-bol-* (see EMBOLUS) + *-ismos* -ISM] —**em-bo-lis'mic**, adj.

em-bo-lite (em bōl'it'), n. a mineral, chloride and bromide of silver, used as a minor source of silver. [1840-50; < Gk *embol(ion)* insertion (see EMBOLUS) + *-lites*]

em-bo-li-za-tion (em bōl'ē zā'shən), n. obstruction of a blood vessel or organ by an embolus. [1945-50; EMBOL(US) + -IZATION]

em-bol-us (em bōl'əs), n., pl. **-li** (-li'). *Pathol.* undissolved material carried by the blood and impacted in some part of the vascular system, as thrombi or fragments of thrombi, tissue fragments, clumps of bacteria, protozoan parasites, fat globules, or gas bubbles. [1660-70; < L *piston* < Gk *embolos* stopper, equiv. to *em-* EM- + *bólos* a throw, akin to *ballein* to throw]

em-bo-ly (em bōl'ē), n., pl. **-lies**. *Embryol.* the pushing or growth of one part into another, as in the formation of certain gastrulas. [1875-80; < Gk *embolē* a putting into place, akin to *emballein* to throw in]

em-bon-point (Fr. än bōn pwan'), n. excessive plumpness; stoutness. [1655-65; < F, lit., in good condition]

em-bosk (em bōsk'), v.t. to hide or conceal (something, oneself, etc.) with or as if with foliage, greenery, or the like: *to embosk oneself within a grape arbor*. [EM-¹ + BOSK]

em-bos-om (em bōz'əm, -bōz'əm), v.t. 1. to enfold, envelop, or enclose. 2. to take into or hold in the bosom; embrace. 3. to cherish; foster. Also, **imbosom**. [1580-90; EM-¹ + BOSOM]

kind of breathing or condition of the respiratory system, as specified by the initial element: *dyspnea*; *hyperpnea*. Also, *-pnoea*. [*< Gk -pnoia*, akin to *pnein* to breathe; cf. *PNEUMA*]

pneu-draulic (nōō drō'lik, -drō'lik, nyōō'), *adj.* of or hydraulic action. [*PNEUMATIC* + (*HYDRAULIC*)]

pneum. 1. *pneumatic*. 2. *pneumatics*.

pneu-ma (nōō'ma, nyōō'), *n.* 1. the vital spirit; the soul. 2. *Theol.* the Spirit of God; the Holy Ghost. [*1875-80; < Gk pneuma* lit., breath, wind, akin to *pnein* to blow, breathe]

pneu-mat-ic (nōō mat'ik, nyōō'), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to air, gases, or wind. 2. of or pertaining to pneumatics. 3. operated by air or by the pressure or expansion of air. 4. *of or pertaining to* a mechanism involving both pneumatic and hydraulic action. [*PNEUMATIC* + (*HYDRAULIC*)]

pneumat-ic duct, the duct joining the air bladder and alimentary canal of a physostomous fish.

pneumat-ic pile, *Building Trades*, a hollow pile, used under water, in which a vacuum is induced so that air and water pressure force it into place. [*1855-60*]

pneu-mat-ics (nōō mat'iks, nyōō'), *n.* (used with a singular *v.*) the branch of physics that deals with the mechanical properties of air and other gases. Also called *pneumodynamics*. [*1650-60; see PNEUMATIC, -ICS*]

pneumat-ic trough, *Chem.* a trough filled with liquid, esp. water, for collecting gases in bell jars or the like by displacement. [*1820-30*]

pneumato-, a combining form meaning "air," "breath," "spirit," used in the formation of compound words: *pneumatology*; *pneumatophore*. Also, *pneumo-*. [*< Gk, comb. form of pneuma*; see *PNEUMA*]

pneu-mat-o-cyst (nōō mat'ō sist, nyōō'), *n.* 1. the cavity of a pneumatophore. 2. *pneumatophore*. [*1855-60; PNEUMATO- + -cyst*]

pneu-mat-o-graph (nōō mat'ō graf', -gräf', nyōō'), *n.* *Med.* pneumograph.

pneu-mat-o-logy (nōō'ma tōl'ō jē, nyōō'), *n.* 1. *Theol.* a doctrine concerning the Holy Spirit. 2. the belief in intermediary spirits between humans and God. 3. the doctrine or theory of spiritual beings. 4. *Archaic.* psychology. 5. *Obs.* pneumatics. [*1670-80; PNEUMATO- + -logy*] — **pneu-mat-o-log-ic** (nōō mat'ō lō'jik, nyōō'), *adj.* — **pneu-mat-o-log-ist**, *n.*

pneu-ma-tol-y-sis (nōō'ma tōl'ō sis, nyōō'), *n.* *Geol.* the process by which rocks are altered or minerals and ores are formed by the action of vapors given off by magma. [*1895-1900; PNEUMATO- + -lysis*] — **pneu-mat-ol-ytic**, *adj.* — **pneu-mat-ol-ic** (nōō mat'ō lō'jik, nyōō'), *adj.* — **pneu-mat-ol-ic** (nōō mat'ō lō'jik, nyōō'), *adj.*

pneu-mat-om-eter (nōō'ma tōm'ē tar, nyōō'), *n.* an instrument for measuring either the quantity of air inhaled or exhaled during a single inspiration or expiration or the force of inspiration or expiration. [*1825-35; PNEUMATO- + -meter*]

pneu-mat-o-phore (nōō mat'ō fōr', -fōr', nyōō'), *n.* 1. *Bot.* a specialized structure developed from the root in certain plants growing in swamps and marshes, serving as a respiratory organ. 2. *Zool.* the air sac of a siphonophore, serving as a float. [*1855-60; PNEUMATO- + -phore*] — **pneu-ma-toph-orous** (nōō'ma tōf'ōr ōs, nyōō'), *adj.*

pneu-mat-o-ther-apy (nōō mat'ō thēr'ā pē, nyōō'), *n.* the use of compressed or rarefied air in treating disease. [*1930-35; PNEUMATO- + -therapy*]

pneu-mec-to-my (nōō mek'tō mē, nyōō'), *n.* *pl. -mies.* *Surg.* pneumonectomy.

pneumo-, var. of *pneumato-* or *pneumono-*: *pneumococcus*.

pneu-mo-ba-cil-lus (nōō'mō bā sil'ŭs, nyōō'), *n.* *pl. -cilli (-sil'i).* a bacterium, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, causing a type of pneumonia and associated with certain other diseases, esp. of the respiratory tract. [*< NL; see PNEUMO-, BACILLUS*]

pneu-mo-coc-cus (nōō'ma kōk'ŭs, nyōō'), *n.* *pl. -coc-ci (-kōk'si, -sē).* a bacterium, *Diplococcus pneumoniae*, causing lobar pneumonia and associated with certain other diseases, esp. of the respiratory tract. [*< NL; see PNEUMO-, COCCUS*] — **pneu-mo-coc-cic** (nōō'ma kōk'ŭl, nyōō'), *adj.* — **pneu-mo-coc-cous** (nōō'ma kōk'ŭs, nyōō'), *adj.*

pneu-mo-co-ni-o-sis (nōō'ma kō'nē ō'sis, nyōō'), *n.* *Pathol.* any chronic lung disease, including anthracosis, asbestosis, and silicosis, caused by the inhalation of particles of coal, asbestos, silica, or similar substances and leading to fibrosis and loss of lung function. Also, *pneumonoconiosis*. [*1880-85; syncope of var. of PNEUMO- + -coniosis*]

pneu-mo-cys-tis pneumo-nia (nōō'ma sis'tis, nyōō'), *Pathol.* a pulmonary infection caused by the protozoan *Pneumocystis carinii*, occurring as an opportunistic disease in persons with impaired immune system. Also called *PCP*. [*< NL; see PNEUMO-, CYSTIS*] — **pneumocystis ca-r-i-ni-i pneumo-nia** (kō ri'nē i', nyōō'), *n.* (used with a singular *v.*) *Physics.* pneumatics. [*1830-40; PNEUMO- + -DYNAMICS*]

pneu-mo-dy-nam-ics (nōō'mō dī nam'iks, -di-nyōō'), *n.* (used with a singular *v.*) *Physics.* pneumatics. [*1830-40; PNEUMO- + -DYNAMICS*]

pneu-mo-en-ceph-a-lo-gram (nōō'mō en sēf'ō lō'gram', nyōō'), *n.* *Med.* an encephalogram made after

the replacement of the cerebrospinal fluid by air or gas, rarely used since the development of the CAT scanner. [*1930-35; PNEUMO- + ENCEPHALOGRAPH*]

pneu-mo-en-ceph-a-log-ra-phy (nōō'mō en sēf'ō lō'grā fē, nyōō'), *n.* *Med.* encephalography. [*1930-35; PNEUMO- + ENCEPHALOGRAPHY*]

pneu-mo-gas-tric (nōō'ma gas'trik, nyōō'), *anat.* — *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the lungs and stomach. 2. See *pneumogastric nerve*. [*1825-35; PNEUMO- + GASTRIC*]

pneu-mog-as-tric nerve, *Anat.* (formerly) the vagus nerve. [*1825-35*]

pneu-mo-graph (nōō'ma graf', -gräf', nyōō'), *n.* *Med.* a device for recording graphically the respiratory movements of the thorax. Also, *pneumatograph*. [*1875-80; PNEUMO- + GRAPH*] — **pneu-mo-graph-ic** (nōō'ma graf'ik, nyōō'), *adj.*

pneu-mo-graph-y (nōō mog'rā fē, nyōō'), *n.* *Med.* 1. the process of recording the movements of the thorax in respiration. 2. the production of x-ray photographs of the lungs. [*1835-45; PNEUMO- + -GRAPHY*]

pneumon-, var. of *pneumono-* before a vowel: *pneumonectomy*.

pneu-mo-nec-to-my (nōō'ma nek'tō mē, nyōō'), *n.* *pl. -mies.* *Surg.* excision of part or all of a lung. Also, *pneumectomy*. [*1885-90; PNEUMO- + -ECTOMY*]

pneu-mo-nia (nōō mōn'ya, -mō'nē ō, nyōō'), *n.* *Pathol.* 1. inflammation of the lungs with congestion. 2. Also called *lobar pneumonia*, an acute disease of the lungs, caused by the bacterium *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and characterized by fever, a cough with blood-tinged phlegm, and difficult breathing. [*1595-1605; < NL < Gk pneumonia*. See *PNEUMON-, -IA*]

pneu-mo-nic (nōō mōn'ik, nyōō'), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or affecting the lungs; pulmonary. 2. pertaining to or affected with pneumonia. [*1665-75; < NL pneumonia* *< Gk pneumonikos*. See *PNEUMON-, -IC*]

pneumon-ic plague, *Pathol.* a form of plague characterized by lung involvement. Cf. *plague*.

pneu-mo-nitis (nōō'ma nī'tis, nyōō'), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the lung caused by a virus or exposure to irritating substances. [*1815-25; < NL; see PNEUMON-, -ITIS*]

pneumono-, a combining form meaning "lung," used in the formation of compound words: *pneumonoconiosis*. Also, *pneumo-*; *esp. before a vowel*, *pneumon-*. [*comb. form repr. Gk pneumon lung*]

pneu-mo-no-co-ni-o-sis (nōō'ma nō kō'nē ō'sis, nyōō'), *n.* *Pathol.* pneumoconiosis. [*1865-70; PNEUMO- + Gk kōnī's dust + -osis*]

pneu-mo-ul-tra-mi-cro-scop-ic-sil-i-co-vol-ca-no-co-ni-o-sis (nōō'ma nō ul'trā mī'krō skōp'ik sil'i kō'vol kā'nō kō'nē ō'sis, nyōō'), *n.* an obscure term referring to a lung disease caused by silica dust, sometimes cited as one of the longest words in the English language. [*< NL; see PNEUMONO-, ULTRAMICROSCOPIC, SILICA, VOLCANO, (PNEUMONO)CONIOSIS*]

pneu-mo-tho-rax (nōō'ma thōr'aks, -thōr', nyōō'), *n.* *Pathol.* the presence of air or gas in the pleural cavity. [*1815-25; < NL; see PNEUMO-, THORAX*]

pneu-mo-trop-ic (nōō'ma trōp'ik, -trō'pik, nyōō'), *adj.* *Pathol.* directed toward or having an affinity for lung tissue. [*1925-30; PNEUMO- + -TROPIC*]

pnld, paneled.

pnlg, paneling.

-pnoea, var. of *-pnea*.

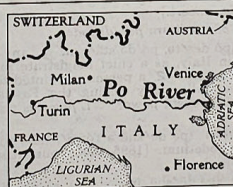
Pnom Penh (nōm' pen', pō nōm' pen'). See *Phnom Penh*. Also, *Phnom-penh'*, *Phnom-penh'*.

pnxt, pinxit.

Pnyx (niks, pō niks), *n.* a hill in Athens, Greece, near the Acropolis: the place of assembly in ancient Athens.

po (pō), *n.* *pl. pos.* Australia and New Zealand. a chamber pot. [*1875-80; prob. < F pot (de chambre) chamber pot*]

Po (pō), *n.* a river in Italy, flowing E from the Alps in the NW to the Adriatic. 418 mi. (669 km) long. Ancient, *Padus*.



Po, Symbol, Chem. polonium.

po., Baseball. put-out; put-outs.

P.O., 1. parole officer. 2. petty officer. 3. postal (money) order. 4. post office.

p.o., (in prescriptions) by mouth. [*< L per os*]

POA, See *Primary optical area*.

po-a-ceous (pō ā'shē), *adj.* belonging to the Poaceae, an alternate name for the plant family Gramineae. Cf. *grass* family. [*< NL Po(a) the type genus* (*< Gk pōs grass*) + *-ACEOUS*]

poach (pōch), *v.* 1. to trespass, esp. on another's game preserve, in order to steal animals or to hunt. 2. to take game or fish illegally. 3. (of land) to become broken up or slushy by being trampled. 4. (in tennis, squash, handball, etc.) to play a ball hit into the territory of one's partner that is properly the partner's ball to play. 5. *Informal.* to cheat in a game or contest. — *u.t.*

6. to trespass on (private property), esp. in order to hunt or fish. 7. to steal (game or fish) from another's property. 8. to take without permission and use as one's own: to poach ideas. 9. to break up by trampling. 10. to mix with water and reduce to a uniform consistency, as clay. [*1520-30; earlier to shove, thrust < MF pocher to gouge < Gmc; akin to roke*] — **poach-able**, *adj.*

poach (pōch), *v.* 1. to cook (eggs, fish, fruits, etc.) in a hot liquid that is kept just below the boiling point. [*1350-1400; ME poche < MF pocher lit., to bag (the yolk inside the white), deriv. of poche bag (F poche pocket) < MD poke poke*] — **poach-able, *adj.***

poach-er (pō'chər), *n.* 1. a person who trespasses on private property, esp. to catch fish or game illegally. 2. Also called *sea-poacher*, any of several slender, marine fishes of the family Agonidae, found chiefly in deeper waters of the North Pacific, having the body covered with bony plates. [*1660-70; poach' + -er*]

poach-er (pō'chər), *n.* 1. a pan having a tight-fitting lid and metal cups for steaming or poaching eggs. 2. any dish or pan used for poaching food, esp. a baking dish for poaching fish. [*1860-65; poach' + -er*]

poach-ing (pō'ching), *n.* 1. the illegal practice of trespassing on another's property to hunt or steal game without the landowner's permission. 2. any encroachment on another's property, rights, ideas, or the like. [*1605-15; poach' + -ing*]

poach-y (pō'chē), *adj.* **poach-ier**, **poach-i-est**. (of land) slushy; swampy. [*1700-10; poach' + -y*]

poach-i-ness, *n.*

POB, See *post-office box*. Also, *P.O.B.*

Po-be-da Peak (pō bēd'ā), *n.* a mountain in central Asia, on the boundary between Kirghizia (Kyrgyzstan) and China; highest peak of the Tien Shan range. 24,406 ft. (7439 m). Russian, *Pik Pobedy*.

POC, port of call.

Po-ca-hon-tas (pō'kə hōn'tas), *n.* (*Rebecca Rolfe*) 1597-1617, American Indian woman who is said to have prevented the execution of Captain John Smith.

Po-ca-tel-lo (pō'kə tel'ō), *n.* a city in SE Idaho. 46,340.

po-chard (pō'chard, -kord), *n.* *pl. -chards.* (*esp. collectively*) *chard*. 1. an Old World diving duck, *Aythya ferina*, having a chestnut-red head. 2. any of various related ducks, as the American redhead. [*1545-55; orig. uncert.*]

po-ché (pō shā'), *n.* the walls, columns, and other solids of a building or the like, as indicated on an architectural plan, usually in black. [*< F, ptp. of pocher to make a rough sketch, poach'*]

po-chet (pō shet'), *n.* kit². [*1910-15; < F, dim. of poche pocket*]

po-chis-mo (pō chēzmō; *Eng. pō chēzmō*), *n.* *pl. -chis-mos* (-chēzmōs; *Eng. -chēzmōs*) 1. Mexican Spanish. 1. an English word or expression borrowed into Spanish; a Spanish word showing U.S. influence. 2. a form of speech employing many such words. 3. an adopted U.S. custom, attitude, etc.

po-cho (pō'chō; *Eng. pō'chō*), *n.* *pl. -chos* (-chōs; *Eng. -chōs*). Mexican Spanish (*usually disparaging*), an American of Mexican parentage, esp. one who has adopted U.S. customs and attitudes; an Americanized Mexican.

Po Chi-i (bō' jī'vē), *A.D. 772-846*, Chinese poet.

po-cill, (in prescriptions) a little cup. [*< L pocillum*]

pock (pok), *n.* 1. a pustule on the body in an eruptive disease, as smallpox. 2. a mark or spot left by or resembling such a pustule. 3. a small indentation, pit, hole, or the like. 4. *Scot. poke*². [*bef. 1000; ME poke, OE poc; c. G Pocke; perh. akin to OE pocca. See POKK'*]

pocked (pokt), *adj.* marked with pustules or with pits left by them; pitted. [*POCK + -ED*]

pock-et (pok'it), *n.* 1. a shaped piece of fabric attached inside or outside a garment and forming a pouch used esp. for carrying small articles. 2. a bag or pouch. 3. means, financial resources: a selection of gifts to fit every pocket. 4. any pouchlike receptacle, compartment, hollow, or cavity. 5. an envelope, receptacle, etc., usually of heavy paper and open at one end, used for storing or preserving photographs, stamps, phonograph records, etc. Each album has 12 pockets. 6. a recess, as in a wall, for receiving a sliding door, sash weights, etc. 7. any isolated group, area, element, etc., contrasted, as in status or condition, with a surrounding element or group: pockets of resistance; a pocket of poverty in the central city. 8. Mining. a. a small orebody or mass of ore, frequently isolated. b. a bin for ore or rock storage. c. a raise or small slope fitted with chute gates. 9. Billiards. Pool. any of the pouches or bags at the corners and sides of the table. 10. a position in which a competitor in a race is so hemmed in by others that his or her progress is impeded. 11. Football. the area from which a quarterback throws a pass, usually a short distance behind the line of scrimmage and protected by a wall of blockers. 12. Bowling. the space between the headpin and the pin next behind to the left or right, taken as the target for a strike. 13. Baseball. the deepest part of a mitt or glove, roughly in the area around the center of the palm, where most balls are caught. 14. Naut. a holder consisting of a strip of sailcloth sewed to a sail, and containing a thin wooden batten that stiffens the leech of the sail. 15. Anat. any saclike cavity in the body: a pus pocket. 16. See *stage pocket*. 17. an English unit of weight for hops equivalent to 168 pounds (764 kg). 18. In one's pocket, in one's possession; under one's influence: He has the audience in his pocket. 19. In one's pockets, to profit, esp. at the expense of

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cape, dare, part, set, equal; i, ice; ox, over, order, oil, bōck, boot, out, up, ūrge; child; sing; shoe; thin; that; zh as in treasure. ə = a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus * as in fire (fīr), hour (oʊr), l and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krad'l), and button (bat'n). See the full key inside the front cover.

