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1 *deed* \dēd\ *n* [ME *dede*, fr. OE *dæd*; akin to OE *dōn* to do] (bef. 12c)
 1: something that is done (evil ~s) 2: a usu. illustrious act or action
 3: FEAT, EXPLOIT (a hero's daring ~s) 4: the act of performing; ACTION (righteous in word and in ~) 5: a signed and usu. sealed instrument containing some legal transfer, bargain, or contract ~ *deedless* \-ləs\ *adj*
2 *deed* *vt* (1758): to convey or transfer by deed
3 *deed* *poll* \-pōl\ *n*, *pl* *deeds* *poll* \dēd + pōl, *adj.*, having the edges cut even rather than indented, fr. *poll* (1574) *Brit*: a deed (as to change one's name) made and executed by only one party
deedy \dē-dē\ *adj* *deed-i-er*; *-est* (1615) *dial chiefly Eng*: INDUSTRI-
4 *deed* \dē-jā\ *n* [disc jockey] (ca. 1948): DISC JOCKEY — *deejay* *vb*
deem \dēm\ *vb* [ME *demen*, fr. OE *dēman*; akin to OHG *tuomen* to judge, OE *dōm* doom] *vt* (bef. 12c): to come to think or judge: CON-
sider (we'd it wise to go slow) ~ *vi*: to have an opinion: BELIEVE
de-em-pha-size \dē-ē-m(p)-fā-sīz\ *vt* (1938): to reduce in relative
 importance; also: PLAY DOWN — *de-em-pha-sis* \-fā-sīs\ *n*
de-en-er-gize \dē-ē-nar-jīz\ *vt* (1886): to disconnect from a source
 of electricity: shut off the power to
5 *deep* \dēp\ *adj* [ME *dep*, fr. OE *dēop*; akin to OHG *tīof* deep, OE *dyp-*
pan to dip — more at DIP] (bef. 12c) 1: extending far from some sur-
 face or area: as *a*: extending far downward (a ~ well) *b* (1): ex-
 tending well inward from an outer surface (a ~ gash) (a deep-chested
 animal) (2): not located superficially within the body (~ pressure
 receptors in muscles) *c*: extending well back from a surface accepted
 as front (a ~ closet) *d*: extending far laterally from the center (~
 borders of lace) *e*: occurring or located near the outer limits of the
 playing area (hit to ~ right field) *f*: thrown deep (a ~ pass) 2:
 having a specified extension in an implied direction usu. downward
 or backward (a shelf 20 inches ~) (cars parked three-deep) 3: a: dif-
 ficult to penetrate or comprehend: RECONDITE (~ mathematical
 problems) *b*: MYSTERIOUS, OBSCURE (a ~ dark secret) *c*: grave in
 nature or effect (in ~est disgrace) *d*: of penetrating intellect: WISE
 (a ~ thinker) *e*: intensely engrossed or immersed (she was ~ in her
 book) *f*: characterized by profundity of feeling or quality (a ~
 sleep); also: DEEP-SEATED (~ religious beliefs) 4 *a* of color: high in
 saturation and low in lightness *b*: having a low musical pitch or pitch
 range (a ~ voice) 5 *a*: situated well within the boundaries (a house
 ~ in the woods) *b*: remote in time or space *c*: being below the level
 of consciousness (~ neuroses) *d*: covered, enclosed, or filled to a
 specified degree — usu. used in combination (ankle-deep in mud) 6:
 LARGE (~ discounts) 7: having many good players (a ~ bull pen)
syn see BROAD — *deep-ly* *adv* — *deep-ness* *n* — *In deep water*: in
 difficulty or distress
6 *deep* *adv* (bef. 12c) 1: to a great depth: DEEPLY (still waters run ~)
 2: far on: LATE (danced ~ into the night) 3 *a*: near the outer limits
 of the playing area (the shortstop was playing ~) *b*: LONG 6
7 *deep* *n* (bef. 12c) 1 *a*: a vast or immeasurable extent: ABYSS *b* (1):
 the extent of surrounding space or time (2): OCEAN 2: any of the
 deep portions of a body of water; *specif*: a generally long and narrow
 area in the ocean where the depth exceeds 3000 fathoms (5500 meters)
 3: the middle or most intense part (the ~ of winter) 4: any of the
 fathom points on a sounding line other than the marks
deep-dish \-dīsh\ *adj* (1918): baked in a deep dish (a ~ pizza); *esp*:
 baked in a deep dish with usu. a fruit filling and no bottom crust (a
 ~ apple pie)
deep ecology *n* (1984): a movement or a body of concepts that con-
 sider humans no more important than other species and that advo-
 cates a corresponding radical readjustment of the relationships be-
 tween humans and nature — *deep ecologist* *n*
deep-en \dē-pən\ *vb* *deep-ened*; *deep-en-ing* \dē-pə-nīŋ, 'dēp-nīŋ\
vt (1598): to make deep or deeper ~ *vi*: to become deeper or more
 profound
deep fat *n* (1908): hot fat or oil deep enough in a cooking utensil to
 cover the food to be fried
deep focus *n* (1948): a photographic effect or technique (as in film-
 making) characterized by great depth of field
Deep-freeze \dēp-frēz\ *trademark* — used for a freezer for food stor-
 age
deep-freeze \dēp-frēz\ *vt* *-froze* \-frōz\, *-fro-zen* \-frō-zən\ (1943)
 1: QUICK-FREEZE 2: to store in a frozen state
deep freeze \dēp-frēz\ *n* (1948) 1: COLD STORAGE 2 (a bill present-
 ly in *deep freeze* awaiting a new congress — *Newsweek*) 2: intense
 cold
deep-fry \dēp-frī\ *vt* (1922): to cook in deep fat
deep fryer *n* (1950): a utensil suitable for deep-fat frying
deep pocket *n* (1975) 1: a person or an organization having substan-
 tial financial resources 2 *pl*: substantial financial resources (a cor-
 poration with *deep pockets*) — *deep-pock-et-ed* \dēp-pōk-ətəd\ *adj*
deep-root-ed \dēp-rūtəd, -rū-\ *adj* (15c): deeply implanted or es-
 tablished (a ~ loyalty) *syn* see INVETERATE
deep-sea \dēp-sē\ *adj* (1626): of, relating to, or occurring in the
 deeper parts of the sea (~ fishing)
deep-seat-ed \dēp-sē-təd\ *adj* (1741) 1: situated far below the sur-
 face (a ~ inflammation) 2: firmly established (a ~ tradition) *syn*
 see INVETERATE
deep-six \dēp-sīks\ *vt* (1952) 1: to get rid of: DISCARD, ELIMINATE
 (legislators voting to ~ a government program) 2 *slang*: to throw
 overboard
deep six *n* [fr. the leadman's call by the *deep six* for a depth cor-
 responding to the sixth deep on a sounding line] (1929) *slang*: a place of
 disposal or abandonment — used *esp.* in the phrase *give it the deep six*
deep-sky \dēp-skī\ *adj* (1968): relating to or existing in space outside
 the solar system (~ objects)
deep space *n* (ca. 1952): space well outside the earth's atmosphere
 and *esp.* that part lying beyond the earth-moon system
deep structure *n* (1964): a formal representation of the underlying se-
 mantic content of a sentence; also: the structure which such a rep-
 resentation specifies
deep throat *n*, often *cap* D&T [fr. the nickname given to such an infor-
 mant in the Watergate scandal by Bob Woodward b1943 U.S. journal-
 ist, fr. the title of a pornographic film (1972)] (1973): an informant
 who divulges damaging information under cover of anonymity

deep-wa-ter \dēp-wō-tər, -wā-\ *adj* (1795): of, relating to, or charac-
 terized by water of considerable depth (~ sailors); *esp*: able to ac-
 commodate oceangoing vessels (~ ports)
deer \dir\ *n*, *pl* *deer* also *deers* [ME, deer, animal, fr. OE *dēor* beast;
 akin to OHG *tlor* wild animal, Lith *dvasia* breath, spirit] (bef. 12c) 1
archaic: ANIMAL; *esp*: a small mammal 2: any of numerous slender-
 legged ruminant mammals (family Cervidae, the deer family) having
 usu. brownish fur and antlers borne by the males of nearly all and by
 the females of a few forms — *deer-like* \-lik\ *adj*
deer-ber-ry \-ber-ē, -be-rē\ *n* (1814) 1: either of two shrubs (*Vac-*
cinium stamineum or *V. caesium*) of the heath family that are found in
 dry woods and scrub of the eastern U.S. 2: the edible fruit of a deer-
 berry
deer-fly \dir-flī\ *n* (1853): any of numerous small horseflies (as of the
 genus *Chrysops*) that include important vectors of tularemia
deer-hound \-haund\ *n* (1816): SCOTTISH DEERHOUND
deer mouse *n* [fr. its agility] (1833): any of various mice (genus *Per-*
omyscus) of No. and Central America; *esp*: one (*P. maniculatus*) widely
 distributed in forests and grasslands of No. America
deer-skin \dir-skin\ *n* (14c): leather made from the skin of a deer;
 also: a garment of this leather
deer-stalk-er \-stō-kər\ *n* (1870): a close-fitting hat with a visor at the
 front and the back and with earflaps that may be worn up or down —
 called also *deerstalker cap*, *deerstalker hat*
deer tick *n* (1982): an ixodid tick (*Ixodes*
scapularis syn. *I. dammini*) of the eastern
 U.S. and Canada that transmits the bacteri-
 um causing Lyme disease — called also
 black-legged tick
deer-yard \dir-yārd\ *n* (1849): a place
 where deer herd in winter
de-es-ca-late \dē-es-kā-lāt, -kya-\ *vt*
 (1964): LIMIT 2b ~ *vi*: to decrease in ex-
 tent, volume, or scope — *de-es-ca-la-*
tion \dē-es-kā-lā-shən, -kya-\ *n* — *de-*
es-ca-la-to-ry \dē-es-kā-lā-tōr-ē,
 -kya-\ *adj*
deet \dēt\ *n*, often *all cap* [prob. fr. *d. e. t.*,
 fr. *di-* + ethyl + toluamide (C₈H₉NO)] (1962): a colorless oily liquid in-
 sect and tick repellent C₁₂H₁₇NO
1 *def* \def\ *adj* *def-fer*; *def-fest* [prob. alter. of *death* (fr. the phrase to
 death excessively)] (1979) *slang*: COOL 7
2 *def* *abbr* 1 defendant; defense 2 deferred 3 defined; definition 4
 definite
de-face \di-fās, dē-\ *vt* [ME, fr. AF **desfacere*, **deffacer*, fr. *des-* de- +
face front, face] (14c) 1: to mar the appearance of: injure by effac-
 ing significant details (~ an inscription) 2: IMPAIR 3 *obs*: DE-
 STROY — *de-face-ment* \-fās-mənt\ *n* — *de-fac-er* *n*
3 *de fac-to* \di-fak-(t)ō, dā-, dē-\ *adv* [ML, lit., from the fact] (1601): in
 reality: ACTUALLY
4 *de facto* *adj* (ca. 1689) 1: ACTUAL; *esp*: being such in effect though
 not formally recognized (a *de facto* state of war) 2: exercising power
 as if legally constituted (a *de facto* government) 3: resulting from
 economic or social factors rather than from laws or actions of the state
 (~ *de facto* segregation)
de-fal-cate \di-fal-kāt, -fōl-, dē-, 'de-fāl-\ *vb* *-cat-ed*; *-cat-ing* [ML
defalcatus, pp. of *defalcare*, fr. L *de-* + *falc-*, *falc* sickle] *vt* (1541) *archa-*
ic: DEDUCT, CURTAIL ~ *vi*: to engage in embezzlement — *de-fal-ca-*
tor \-kāl-tər\ *n*
de-fal-ca-tion \dē-fal-kā-shən, -fōl-, di-, 'de-fāl-\ *n* (15c) 1 *archa-*
ic: DEDUCTION 2: the act or an instance of embezzling 3: a failure
 to meet a promise or an expectation
def-a-ma-tion \de-fā-mā-shən\ *n* (14c): the act of defaming another
 ~ CALUMNY — *de-fam-a-to-ry* \di-fā-mā-tōr-ē, dē-\ *adj*
de-fame \di-fām, dē-\ *vt* *de-famed*; *de-fam-ing* [ME, fr. AF & ML;
 AF *deffamer*, *diffamer*, fr. ML *defamare*, alter. of L *diffamare*, fr. *dis-*
 + *fama* reputation, fame] (14c) 1 *archaic*: DISGRACE 2: to harm the
 reputation of by libel or slander 3 *archaic*: ACCUSE *syn* see MALIGN
 — *de-fam-er* *n*
de-fa-mil-lar-ize \dē-fā-mil-yā-rīz\ *vt* (1971): to present or render in
 an unfamiliar artistic form usu. to stimulate fresh perception — *de-fa-*
mil-lar-iza-tion \-mil-yā-rā-zā-shən\ *n*
de-fang \dē-fan\ *vt* (1953): to make harmless or less powerful
de-fat \dē-fāt\ *vt* (1919): to remove fat from
1 *de-fault* \di-fōlt, dē-, 'dē-fōlt\ *n* [ME *defaute*, *defaute*, fr. AF, fr. *defail-*
lir to be lacking, fail, fr. *de-* + *faillir* to fail] (13c) 1: failure to do
 something required by duty or law: NEGLECT 2 *archaic*: FAULT 3:
 a failure to pay financial debts 4 *a*: failure to appear at the required
 time in a legal proceeding *b*: failure to compete in or to finish an ap-
 pointed contest (lost the game by ~) 5 *a*: a selection made usu. au-
 tomatically or without active consideration due to lack of a viable al-
 ternative (remained the club's president by ~) *b*: a selection auto-
 matically used by a computer program in the absence of a choice made
 by the user — *In default of*: in the absence of
2 *default* *vt* (15c) 1: to fail to fulfill a contract, agreement, or duty: as
a: to fail to meet a financial obligation (~ on a loan) *b*: to fail to
 appear in court *c*: to fail to compete in or to finish an appointed con-
 test; also: to forfeit a contest by such failure 2: to make a default se-
 lection (the program ~s to a standard font) ~ *vi* 1: to fail to per-
 form, pay, or make good 2 *a*: FORFEIT *b*: to exclude (a player or a
 team) from a contest by default — *de-fault-er* *n*
de-fea-sance \di-fē-zən(t)s\ *n* [ME *defesance*, fr. AF, fr. *defesaunt*,
 pp. of *defaire*] (15c) 1 *a* (1): the termination of a property interest in
 accordance with stipulated conditions (as in a deed) (2): an instru-
 ment stating such conditions of limitation *b*: a rendering null or void
 2: DEFEAT, OVERTHROW



deer tick