

Merriam- Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

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EDITION



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



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First Printing 2003

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — Eleventh ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-807-9 (Laminated unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-808-7 (Jacketed hardcover unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-809-5 (Jacketed hardcover with CD-ROM : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-810-9 (Leatherlook with CD-ROM : alk. paper). — 0-87779-813-3 (Canadian). — 0-87779-814-1 (international).

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Title: Collegiate dictionary. II. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 2003

423—dc21

2003003674

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Made in the United States of America

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- all right** *adj* (1819) 1: SATISFACTORY, AGREEABLE (whatever you decide is *all right* with me) 2: SAFE, WELL (he was ill but he's *all right* now) 3: GOOD, PLEASING — often used as a generalized term of approval (an *all right* guy) *usage* see ALRIGHT
- all right** *adv* (1837) 1 — used interjectionally esp. to express agreement or resignation or to indicate the resumption of a discussion (*all right*, we can do that if you want) (*all right*, let's go) 2: beyond doubt: CERTAINLY (she has pneumonia *all right*) 3: well enough: SATISFACTORILY (does *all right* in school) *usage* see ALRIGHT
- all-round** *var* of ALL-AROUND
- all-round-er** \ˈɒl-rʌnd-ər/ *n* (1875) *Brit*: one having many skills or uses
- All Saints' Day** *n* (ca. 1549): November 1 observed in Western liturgical churches as a Christian feast in honor of all the saints
- All Souls' Day** *n* (14c): November 2 observed in some Christian churches as a day of prayer for the souls of the faithful departed
- all-spice** \ˈɒl-spɪs/ *n* (1621) 1: the berry of a West Indian tree (*Pimenta dioica*) of the myrtle family; *also*: the allspice tree 2: a mildly pungent and aromatic spice prepared from dried allspice berries
- all-star** \ˈɒl-stɑːr/ *adj* (1889): composed wholly or chiefly of stars or of outstanding performers or participants (an ~ cast)
- all-star** \ˈɒl-stɑːr/ *n* (ca. 1934): a member of an all-star team
- all-ter-rain vehicle** *n* (1969): a small motor vehicle with three or four wheels that is designed for use on various types of terrain — called also *ATV*
- all that** *adv* (1945): to an indicated or suggested extent or degree: so (didn't take his threats *all that* seriously)
- all-time** \ˈɒl-tɪm/ *adj* (1914) 1: FULL-TIME 2: being for or of all time up to and including the present; *esp*: exceeding all others of all time (an ~ best seller)
- all told** *adv* (1828): with everything or everyone taken into account: in all (expecting eight guests *all told*)
- allude** \ə-ˈluːd/ *vi* **al-lud-ed**; **al-lud-ing** [*L alludere*, lit., to play with, fr. *ad-* + *ludere* to play — more at LUDICROUS] (1533): to make indirect reference (comments *alluding* to an earlier discussion); *broadly*: REFER
- al-lure** \ə-ˈlʊr/ *vi* **al-lured**; **al-lur-ing** [*ME aluren*, fr. *MF alurer*, fr. *OF*, fr. *a-* (fr. *L ad-*) + *lure*, *leure* lure — more at LURE] (15c): to entice by charm or attraction *syn* see ATTRACT — **al-lure-ment** \-ˈlʊr-mənt/ *n* — **al-lur-ing-ly** *adv*
- allure** *n* (1548): power of attraction or fascination: CHARM
- al-lu-sion** \ə-ˈluː-zhən/ *n* [*LL allusion-*, *allusio*, fr. *L alludere*] (1548) 1: an implied or indirect reference *esp*. in literature; *also*: the use of such references 2: the act of alluding to or hinting at something — **al-lu-sive** \-ˈluː-sɪv-, -zɪv/ *adj* — **al-lu-sive-ly** *adv* — **al-lu-sive-ness** *n*
- al-lu-vi-al** \ə-ˈluː-vē-əl/ *adj* (1802): relating to, composed of, or found in alluvium (< soil) (< diamonds)
- alluvial** *n* (1841): an alluvial deposit
- alluvial fan** *n* (1873): the alluvial deposit of a stream where it issues from a gorge upon a plain or of a tributary stream at its junction with the main stream
- al-lu-vi-on** \ə-ˈluː-vē-ən/ *n* [*L alluvion-*, *alluvio*, fr. *alluere* to flow past, deposit (of water), fr. *ad-* + *lavare* to wash — more at LYE] (1536) 1: the wash or flow of water against a shore 2: FLOOD, INUNDATION 3: ALLUVIUM 4: an accession to land by the gradual addition of matter (as by deposit of alluvium) that then belongs to the owner of the land to which it is added; *also*: the land so added
- al-lu-vi-um** \-vē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -vi-ums or -via \-vē-ə/ [*ML*, alter. of *L alluvio*] (ca. 1656): clay, silt, sand, gravel, or similar detrital material deposited by running water
- all-wheel** \ˈɒl-wheɪl/ *adj* (1942): acting esp. independently on or by means of all four wheels of an automotive vehicle (< drive)
- al-ly** \ə-ˈli-, ˈa-, ˈli-/ *vb* **al-lied**; **al-ly-ing** [*ME allien*, fr. *AF alier*, fr. *L alligare* to bind to, fr. *ad-* + *ligare* to bind — more at LIGATURE] *vi* (14c): to unite or form a connection or relation between: ASSOCIATE (*allied* himself with a wealthy family by marriage) ~ *vi*: to form or enter into an alliance (two factions ~ing with each other)
- al-ly** \ə-ˈli-, ˈa-, ˈli-/ *n*, *pl* allies (1598) 1: a sovereign or state associated with another by treaty or league 2: a plant or animal linked to another by genetic or taxonomic proximity 3: one that is associated with another as a helper: AUXILIARY
- ally** *adv* suffix [-al + -ly]: -LY (<terrifically>) — in adverbs formed from adjectives in -ic with no alternative form in -ical
- al-lyl** \ə-ˈli-/ *adj* [*ISV*, fr. *L allium* garlic] (1854): being or containing the unsaturated monovalent radical $\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_2-$
- al-lyl-ic** \ə-ˈli-lik-, ˈa-/ *adj* (1857): involving or characteristic of an allyl radical
- al-ma-gest** \ˈal-ma-jest/ *n* [*ME almageste*, fr. *AF & ML*, fr. *Ar al-majustī*, the Arabic version of Ptolemy's astronomy treatise, fr. *al* the + *Gk megistē* (syntaxis), lit., greatest (composition)] (14c): any of several early medieval treatises on a branch of knowledge
- al-ma-ma-ter** \ˈal-ma-mā-tər/ *n* [*L*, fostering mother] (1651) 1: a school, college, or university which one has attended or from which one has graduated 2: the song or hymn of a school, college, or university
- al-ma-nac** \ˈɒl-mə-nak-, ˈal-/ *n* [*ME almenak*, fr. *ML almanach*, prob. fr. *Ar al-manākh* the almanac] (14c) 1: a publication containing astronomical and meteorological data for a given year and often including a miscellany of other information 2: a usu. annual publication containing statistical, tabular, and general information
- al-man-dine** \ˈal-mən-dēn-, -dɪn/ *n* [*ME alemundine*, fr. *AF alaman-dine*, alter. of *OF alabandine*, fr. *ML alabandina*, fr. *Alabanda*, ancient city in Asia Minor] (15c): ALMANDITE
- al-man-dite** \ˈal-mən-dɪt/ *n* [alter. of *almandine*] (ca. 1868): a deep red garnet consisting of an iron aluminum silicate
- al-mighty** \ˈɒl-mi-tē/ *adj* [*ME*, fr. *OE ealmihtig*, fr. *eall* all + *mihtig* mighty] (bef. 12c) 1: often *cap*: having absolute power over all (Al-



alluvial fan

- mighty** God) 2 a: relatively unlimited in power (an ~ board of directors) b: having or regarded as having great power or importance (the ~ dollar) 3: MIGHTY — used as an intensive (an ~ shock) — **al-mighti-ness** *n*
- almighty** *adv* (1833): to a great degree: EXTREMELY (although he did not precisely starve, he was ~ hungry) — *W. A. Swanberg*
- Almighty** *n* (bef. 12c): GOD 1 — used with the
- al-mond** \ˈæl-mənd-, ˈa-, ˈæl-/ *n* [*ME almande*, fr. *AF alemande* fr. *LL amandula*, alter. of *L amygdala*, fr. *Gk amygdalē*] (14c) 1 a: the drupaceous fruit of a small tree (*Prunus dulcis* syn. *P. amygdalus*) of the rose family with flowers and young fruit resembling those of the peach; *esp*: its ellipsoidal edible kernel used as a nut b: any of several similar fruits 2: a tree that produces almonds
- al-mond-eyed** \ˈɪd/ *adj* (1850): having narrow slant almond-shaped eyes
- al-mo-ner** \ˈæl-mə-nər-, ˈä-mə-/ *n* [*ME almoinier*, fr. *AF aumoner*, *alme-ner*, fr. *aumone* alms, fr. *LL elemosyna*] (15c) 1: one who distributes alms 2 *Brit*: a social-service worker in a hospital
- al-most** \ˈɒl-mɒst-, ˈɒl-/ *adv* [*ME*, fr. *OE ealmæst*, fr. *eall* + *mæst* most] (bef. 12c): very nearly but not exactly or entirely (we're ~ there)
- almost** *adj* (1709): very near but not quite (an ~ failure)
- alms** \ˈæ(l)mɪz/ *n*, *pl* alms [*ME almesse*, *almes*, fr. *OE ælmesse*, *ælmes*, fr. *LL elemosyna* alms, fr. *Gk eleēmosynē* pity, alms, fr. *eleēmōn* merciful, fr. *eleos* pity] (bef. 12c) 1 *archaic*: CHARITY 2: something (as money or food) given freely to relieve the poor — **alms-giv-er** \-ˈɡɪ-vər/ *n* — **alms-giv-ing** \-ˈɡɪ-vɪŋ/ *n*
- alms-house** \-ˈhauz/ *n* (14c) 1 *Brit*: a privately financed home for the poor 2: POORHOUSE
- alms-man** \-mən/ *n* (bef. 12c): a recipient of alms
- al-ni-co** \ˈæl-ni-kō/ *n* [*aluminum* + *nickel* + *cobalt*] (1935): a powerful permanent-magnet alloy containing iron, nickel, aluminum, and one or more of the elements cobalt, copper, and titanium
- al-oe** \ə-ˈ(l)ɔ-/ *n* [*ME*, fr. *LL*, fr. *L*, dried juice of aloe leaves, fr. *Gk aloē*] (bef. 12c) 1 *pl*: the fragrant wood of an East Indian tree (*Aquilaria agallocha*) of the mezereum family 2 a: any of a large genus (*Aloe*) of succulent chiefly southern African plants of the lily family with basal leaves and spicate flowers b: the dried juice of the leaves of various aloes used esp. formerly as a purgative — usu. used in *pl.* but sing. in constr. c: ALOE VERA
- aloe vera** \-ˈvɛr-ə-, -ˈvɪr-/ *n* [*NL*, species name, fr. *Aloe* + *L vera*, fem. of *verus* true — more at VERY] (ca. 1936): an aloe (*Aloe barbadensis* syn. *A. vera*) whose leaves furnish a gelatinous emollient extract used esp. in cosmetics and skin creams; *also*: such an extract or a preparation composed primarily of such an extract
- aloft** \ə-ˈlɒft/ *adv* [*ME*, fr. *ON āloft*, fr. *ā* on, in + *loft* air — more at ON, LOFT] (13c) 1: at or to a great height (measuring the winds ~) 2: in the air; *esp*: in flight (as in an airplane) (meals served ~) 3: at, on, or to the masthead or the higher rigging
- aloft** *prep* (14c): on top of: ABOVE (bright signs ~ hotels)
- alog-i-cal** \ə-ˈlɔ-jɪ-kəl/ *adj* (1694): being outside the bounds of that to which logic can apply — **alog-i-cal-ly** \-kəl-/ *adv*
- alo-ha** \ə-ˈlɔ-(h)ä-, ä-, -(h)ə/ *interj* [*Hawaiian*, fr. *aloha* love] (1820) — used as a greeting or farewell
- aloha shirt** *n* (1936): HAWAIIAN SHIRT
- alone** \ə-ˈlɒn/ *adj* [*ME*, fr. *al* all + *one* one] (13c) 1: separated from others: ISOLATED 2: exclusive of anyone or anything else: ONLY (she ~ knows why) 3 a: considered without reference to any other (the children ~ would eat that much) b: INCOMPARABLE, UNIQUE (< among their contemporaries in this respect) — **alone-ness** \-ˈlɒn-nəs/ *n*
- syn* ALONE, SOLITARY, LONELY, LONESOME, LONE, FORLORN; DESOLATE mean isolated from others. ALONE stresses the objective fact of being by oneself with slighter notion of emotional involvement than most of the remaining terms (everyone needs to be alone sometimes). SOLITARY may indicate isolation as a chosen course (glorying in the calm of her solitary life) but more often it suggests sadness and a sense of loss (left solitary by the death of his wife). LONELY adds to SOLITARY a suggestion of longing for companionship (felt lonely and forsaken). LONESOME heightens the suggestion of sadness and poignancy (an only child often leads a lonesome life). LONE may replace LONELY or LONESOME but typically is as objective as ALONE (a lone robin pecking at the lawn). FORLORN stresses dejection, woe, and listlessness at separation from one held dear (a forlorn lost child). DESOLATE implies inconsolable grief at loss or bereavement (desolate after her brother's death).
- alone** *adv* (13c) 1: SOLELY, EXCLUSIVELY (the blame is his ~) 2: without aid or support (said he could do it ~)
- along** \ə-ˈlɒŋ/ *prep* [*ME*, fr. *OE andlang*, fr. *and-* against + *lang* long — more at ANTE-] (bef. 12c) 1: in a line matching the length or direction of (walking ~ the road); *also*: at a point or points on (a house ~ the river) 2: in the course of (made stops ~ the way) 3: in accordance with: IN (a new agreement ~ the lines of the first)
- along** *adv* (14c) 1: FORWARD, ON (move ~) 2: from one to another (word was passed ~) 3 a: in company: as a companion (brought his wife ~) — often used with *with* (walked to school ~ with her friends) b: in association — used with *with* (work ~ with colleagues) 4 a: sometime within a specified or implied extent of time — usu. used with *about* (about July 17) b: at or to an advanced point (plans are far ~) 5: in addition: ALSO — usu. used with *with* (a bill came ~ with the package) 6: at hand: as a necessary or useful item (brought an extra one ~) (had his gun ~) 7: on hand: THERE (tell him I'll be ~ to see him)
- along of** *prep* [*ME* *ilong on*, fr. *OE gelang on*, fr. *ge-*, associative prefix + *lang* — more at CO-] (bef. 12c) *dial*: BECAUSE OF
- along-shore** \ə-ˈlɒŋ-ˈʃɔːr/ *adv* or *adj* (1765): along the shore or coast (walked ~) (< currents)
- along-side** \-ˈsɪd/ *adv* (1707) 1: along the side: in parallel position 2: at the side: close by (a guard with a prisoner ~)
- alongside** *prep* (1776) 1 a: along the side of (the boat docked ~ the pier) b: BESIDE (standing ~ me) 2 a: in company with (men she has been working ~ — Richard Halloran) b: in addition to (a special category ~ the awards it annually presents — Horizon)
- alongside of** *prep* (ca. 1742): ALONGSIDE

- round-wood** \ˈraʊnd-wʊd/ *n* (1782) : timber used (as for poles) without being squared by sawing or hewing
- round-worm** \ˈraʊnd-wɜrm/ *n* (1565) : NEMATODE; also : a related round-bodied unsegmented worm (as a spiny-headed worm) as distinguished from a flatworm
- roup** \ˈrɪp, ˈraʊp/ *n* [origin unknown] (ca. 1808) : any of various respiratory disorders of poultry
- rouse** \ˈraʊz/ *vb* **roused**; **rous-ing** [ME, to shake the feathers] *vt* (1531) 1 *archaic* : to cause to break from cover 2 *a* : to stir up : EXCITE <was roused to fury> *b* : to arouse from or as if from sleep or repose : AWAKEN ~ *vi* 1 : to become aroused : AWAKEN 2 : to become stirred — **rouse-ment** \ˈraʊz-mənt/ *n* — **rous-er** *n*
- rouse** *n* (1824) : an act or instance of rousing; *esp* : an excited stir
- rouse** *n* [alter. (fr. misdivision of *to drink carouse*) of *carouse*] (ca. 1601) 1 *obs* : DRINK, TOAST 2 *archaic* : CAROUSAL
- rouse-about** \ˈraʊ-zə-baʊt/ *n* (1861) *Austral* : an unskilled worker
- rousing** *adj* (1640) 1 *a* : giving rise to excitement : STIRRING <a ~ speech> *b* : BRISK, LIVELY 2 : EXCEPTIONAL, SUPERLATIVE <a ~ success> — **rous-ing-ly** *adv*
- Rous sarcoma** \ˈraʊs-/ *n* [F. Peyton Rous †1970 Am. physician] (ca. 1911) : a sarcoma of chickens caused by a retrovirus (species *Rous sarcoma virus* of the genus *Alpharetrovirus*)
- Rous-seau-ism** \ˈru-sə-izəm/ *n* (1865) 1 : the philosophical, educational, and political doctrines of Jean Jacques Rousseau 2 : the return to or glorification of a simpler and more primitive way of life — **Rous-seau-ist** \-ist/ *n* — **Rous-seau-ist-ic** \ˈru-sə-iz-tik, ˈru-/ *adj*
- roust** \ˈraʊst/ *vi* [alter. of *rouse*] (1658) : to drive (as from bed) roughly or unceremoniously
- roust-about** \ˈraʊs-tə-baʊt/ *n* (1868) 1 *a* : DECKHAND *b* : LONGSHOREMAN 2 : an unskilled or semiskilled laborer *esp.* in an oil field or refinery 3 : a circus worker who erects and dismantles tents, cares for the grounds, and handles animals and equipment 4 : a person with no permanent home or regular occupation; also : one who stirs up trouble
- roust-er** \ˈraʊs-tər/ *n* (1883) 1 : DECKHAND 2 : LONGSHOREMAN
- route** \ˈraʊt/ *n* [ME *route* band, company of soldiers, crowd, fr. AF *route* band, fr. VL **rupta*, fr. L, fem. of *ruptus*, pp. of *rumpere* to break — more at REAVE] (13c) 1 : a crowd of people : THRONG; *specif* : RABBLE 2 *a* : DISTURBANCE *b* *archaic* : FUSS 3 : a fashionable gathering
- route** \ˈrɔt, ˈrʊt/ *vi* [ME *rowten*, fr. ON *rauta*; akin to OE *rēotan* to weep, L *rudere* to roar] (14c) *dial chiefly Brit* : to low loudly : BELLOW — used of cattle
- route** \ˈraʊt/ *vb* [alter. of *root*] *vi* (ca. 1564) 1 : to poke around with the snout : ROOT <pigs ~ing in the earth> 2 : to search haphazardly ~ *vt* 1 *a* *archaic* : to dig up with the snout *b* : to gouge out or make a furrow in (as wood or metal) 2 *a* : to force out as if by digging — *usu.* used with *out* *b* : to cause to emerge *sp.* from bed 3 : to come up with : UNCOVER <scouts ~ing out new talent — Carrie Donovan>
- route** \ˈraʊt/ *n* [MF *route* defeat, *perh.* fr. *mettre en route* to set going, put into motion] (1598) 1 : a state of wild confusion or disorderly retreat 2 *a* : a disastrous defeat : DEBACLE *b* : a precipitate flight
- route** \ˈraʊt/ *vi* (ca. 1600) 1 *a* : to disorganize completely : DEMORALIZE *b* : to put to precipitate flight *c* : to defeat decisively or disastrously <the discomfiture of seeing their party ~ed at the polls — A. N. Holcombe> 2 : to drive out : DISPEL
- route** \ˈrʊt, ˈraʊt/ *n* [ME, fr. AF *route*, fr. VL **rupta* (via), lit., broken way, fr. L *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, pp.] (13c) 1 *a* : a traveled way : HIGHWAY <the main ~ north> *b* : a means of access : CHANNEL <the ~ to social mobility> — T. F. O'Dea 2 : a line of travel : COURSE 3 *a* : an established or selected course of travel or action *b* : an assigned territory to be systematically covered <a newspaper ~>
- route** *vi* **route-d**; **route-ing** (1832) 1 : to send by a selected route : DIRECT <was routed along the scenic shore road> 2 : to divert in a specified direction
- route-man** \ˈrʊt-mən, ˈraʊt-mən/ *n* (1918) : a person who is responsible for making sales or deliveries on an assigned route
- router** \ˈraʊ-tər/ *n* (1818) : one that routs; *a* : a routing plane *b* : a machine with a revolving vertical spindle and cutter for milling out the surface of wood or metal
- router** \ˈrʊ-tər, ˈraʊ-/ *n* (1903) : one that routes; *esp* : a device that mediates the transmission routes of data packets over an electronic communications network (as the Internet)
- router** \ˈrʊ-tər, ˈraʊ-/ *n* [route (race of a mile or more)] (ca. 1951) : a horse trained for distance races
- route step** *n* (1861) : a style of marching in which troops maintain prescribed intervals but are not required to keep in step or to maintain silence — called also *route march*
- route-way** \ˈrʊt-wā, ˈraʊt-/ *n* (1946) *chiefly Brit* : ROUTE 3a
- routh** \ˈraʊth, ˈrʊth/ *n* [origin unknown] (1668) *chiefly Scot* : PLENTY
- rou-tine** \ˈrʊ-tēn/ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *route* traveled way] (1676) 1 *a* : a regular course of procedure <if resort to legal action becomes a campus ~> — J. A. Perkins *b* : habitual or mechanical performance of an established procedure <the ~ of factory work> 2 : a reiterated speech or formula <the old "After you" ~> — Ray Russell 3 : a worked-out part (as of an entertainment or sports contest) that may be often repeated <a dance ~> <a gymnastic ~>; *esp* : a theatrical number 4 : a sequence of computer instructions for performing a particular task
- rou-tine** \ˈrʊ-tēn, ˈrʊ-/ *adj* (1817) 1 : of a commonplace or repetitious character : ORDINARY <~ problems> 2 : of, relating to, or being in accordance with established procedure <~ business> — **rou-tine-ly** *adv*
- rou-tin-ize** \ˈrʊ-tē-nīz, ˈrʊ-tə-nīz/ *vi* -ized; -iz-ing (1921) : to discipline in or reduce to a routine — **rou-tin-i-za-tion** \ˈrʊ-tē-nə-ˈzā-shən, ˈrʊ-tə-nə-/ *n*
- roux** \ˈrʊ, ˈpl roux/ *n* [F, fr. *beurre roux* brown butter] (1813) : a cooked mixture of flour and fat used as a thickening agent in a soup or a sauce
- rove** \ˈrɒv/ *vb* **roved**; **rov-ing** [earlier, to shoot at random, wander, of unknown origin] *vi* (1536) : to move aimlessly : ROAM ~ *vi* : to wander through or over *syn* see WANDER
- rove** *n* (1606) : an act or instance of wandering
- rove past and past part** of REEVE

rove *vi* **roved**; **rov-ing** [origin unknown] (1789) : to join (textile fibers) with a slight twist and draw out into roving

rove *n* (1789) : ROVING

rove beetle *n* [perh. fr. *rove*] (ca. 1771) : any of a family (Staphylinidae) of often predatory active beetles having a long body and very short wing covers beneath which the wings are folded transversely — called also *staphylinid*



rove beetle

ro-ver \ˈrɒ-vər/ *n* [ME, fr. MD, fr. *roven* to rob; akin to OE *rēafian* to reave — more at REAVE] (14c) : PIRATE

rov-er \ˈrɒ-vər/ *n* (1531) 1 : a random or long-distance mark in archery — *usu.* used in pl. 2 : WANDERER, ROAMER 3 : a player who is not assigned to a specific position on a team and who plays wherever needed 4 : a vehicle for exploring the surface of an extraterrestrial body (as the moon or Mars)

roving *adj* [*rove*] (1590) 1 *a* : not restricted as to location or area of concern *b* : capable of being shifted from place to place : MOBILE 2 : inclined to ramble or stray <a ~ fancy>

roving *n* [*rove*] (1802) : a slightly twisted roll or strand of *usu.* textile fibers

row \ˈrɒ/ *vb* [ME, fr. OE *rōwan*; akin to MHG *rūegen* to row, L *remus* oar] *vi* (bef. 12c) 1 : to propel a boat by means of oars 2 : to move by or as if by the propulsion of oars ~ *vt* 1 *a* : to propel with or as if with oars *b* (1) : to participate in (a rowing match) (2) : to compete against in rowing (3) : to pull (an oar) in a crew 2 : to transport in an oar-propelled boat — **row-er** \ˈrɒ-ər/ *n*

row *n* (1832) : an act or instance of rowing

row [ME *rawe*; akin to OE *rēaw* row, OHG *rīga* line, and *perh.* to Skt *rikhati* he scratches] (13c) 1 : a number of objects arranged in a *usu.* straight line <a ~ of bottles>; also : the line along which such objects are arranged <planted the corn in parallel ~s> 2 *a* : WAY; STREET *b* : a street or area dominated by a specific kind of enterprise or occupancy <doctors ~> 3 : TWELVE-TONE ROW 4 *a* : a continuous strip *usu.* running horizontally or parallel to a baseline *b* : a horizontal arrangement of items — *in a row* : one after another : SUCCESSIVELY

row *vi* (1657) : to form into rows

row \ˈraʊ/ *n* [origin unknown] (1746) : a noisy disturbance or quarrel

row \ˈraʊ/ *vi* (1797) : to engage in a row : have a quarrel

row-an \ˈrɒ-ən, ˈrɒ-ən/ *n* [of Scand origin; akin to Norw *raun* rowan; akin to OE *rēad* red — more at RED] (1801) 1 : either of two mountain ashes with flat corymbs of white flowers followed by small red pomes : *a* : one (*Sorbus aucuparia*) native to Eurasia that has become naturalized in the U.S. and Canada *b* : one (*S. americana*) native to the eastern U.S. and Canada 2 : the fruit of a rowan

row-an-ber-ry \-ber-ē/ *n* (1814) : ROWAN 2

row-boat \ˈrɒ-bōt/ *n* (1538) : a small boat designed to be rowed

row-dy \ˈraʊ-dē/ *adj* **row-dier**; -est [*perh.* irreg. fr. *row*] (1819) : coarse or boisterous in behavior : ROUGH; also : characterized by such behavior <~ local bars> — **row-dy-ly** \ˈraʊ-dē-lē/ *adv* — **row-diness** \ˈraʊ-dē-nəs/ *n* — **row-dy-ish** \-ish/ *adj*

rowdy *n*, *pl* **rowdies** (1808) : a rowdy person : TOUGH

row-dy-ism \ˈraʊ-dē-izəm/ *n* (1842) : rowdy character or behavior

row-el \ˈraʊ-əl/ *n* [ME *rowelle*, fr. AF *roele* small wheel — more at ROULETTE] (15c) : a revolving disk with sharp marginal points at the end of a spur

rowel *vi* -eled or -elled; -el-ing or -el-ling (1580) 1 : to goad with or as if with a rowel 2 : VEX, TROUBLE

row-en \ˈraʊ-ən/ *n* [ME *rowein*, fr. AF *regain*, *rewain*, fr. *re-* + *gain*, *waine* arable land, produce, profit — more at GAIN] (15c) : AFTER-MATH 1

row house \ˈrɒ-/ *n* (1921) : one of a series of houses connected by common side walls and forming a continuous group

row-ing \ˈrɒ-ɪŋ/ *n* (bef. 12c) 1 : the propelling of a boat by means of oars : the action of one that rows 2 : the sport of racing in shells

rowing boat *n* (1820) *chiefly Brit* : ROWBOAT

rowing machine *n* (1848) : an exercise machine that simulates the action of rowing

row-lock \ˈrɒ-lək, ˈrə-/ *n* [prob. by alter.] (ca. 1750) *chiefly Brit* : OARLOCK

roy-al \ˈrɔɪ-/ *adj* [ME *roial*, fr. AF *real*, *roial*, fr. L *regalis*, fr. *reg-*, *rex* king; akin to OIr *rī* (gen. *rīg*) king, Skt *rājān*, L *regere* to rule — more at RIGHT] (14c) 1 *a* : of kingly ancestry (the ~ family) *b* : of, relating to, or subject to the crown <the ~ estates> *c* : being in the crown's service <Royal Air Force> 2 *a* : suitable for royalty : MAGNIFICENT *b* : requiring no exertion : EASY <there is no ~ road to logic> — Justus Buchler 3 *a* : of superior size, magnitude, or quality <a patronage of ~ dimensions> — J. H. Plumb — often used as an intensive <a ~ pain> *b* : established or chartered by the crown 4 : of, relating to, or being a part (as a mast, sail, or yard) next above the topgallant — **roy-al-ly** \ˈrɔɪ-lē/ *adv*

royal *n* (14c) 1 : a person of royal blood 2 : a small sail on the royal mast immediately above the topgallant sail 3 : a stag of 8 years or more having antlers with at least 12 points

royal antler *n* (ca. 1727) : the third tine above the base of a stag's antler

royal blue *n* (1789) : a vivid purplish blue

royal flush *n* (ca. 1868) : a straight flush having an ace as the highest card — see POKER illustration

roy-al-ism \ˈrɔɪ-əl-izəm/ *n* (1793) : MONARCHISM

roy-al-ist \-ist/ *n* (1643) 1 *often cap* : an adherent of a king or of monarchical government : as *a* : CAVALIER 3 *b* : TORY 4 2 : a reactionary business tycoon — **royalist** *adj*

royal jelly *n* (1817) : a highly nutritious secretion of the pharyngeal glands of the honeybee that is fed to the very young larvae in a colony and to all queen larvae

royal palm *n* (ca. 1861) : any of a genus (*Roystonea*) of palms chiefly of the Caribbean region; *esp* : a tall graceful pinnate-leaved palm (*R. regia*) native to Cuba that is widely planted for ornament

royal poinciana *n* (ca. 1900) : a showy Madagascan tree (*Delonix regia* syn. *Poinciana regia*) widely planted for its immense racemes of scarlet and orange flowers — called also *flamboyant*, *peacock flower*

royal purple *n* (1661) : a dark reddish purple

him as a crook) 4 a: EXAMINE, WATCH (want to ~ how she handles the problem) b (1): READ (2): to read of c: to attend as a spectator (~ a play) 5 a: to take care of: provide for (had enough money to ~ us through) b: to make sure (~ that order is kept) 6 a: to regard as: JUDGE b: to prefer to have (I'll ~ him hanged first) (I'll ~ you dead before I accept your terms) c: to find acceptable or attractive (can't understand what he ~s in her) 7 a: to call on: VISIT b (1): to keep company with esp. in courtship or dating (had been ~ing each other for a year) (2): to grant an interview to: RECEIVE (the president will ~ you now) 8: ACCOMPANY, ESCORT (~ the guests to the door) 9: to meet (a bet) in poker or to equal the bet of (a player): CALL ~ vi 1 a: to give or pay attention b: to look about 2 a: to have the power of sight b: to apprehend objects by sight c: to perceive objects as if by sight 3 a: to grasp something mentally b: to acknowledge or consider something being pointed out (~, I told you it would rain) 4: to make investigation or inquiry — **see-able** \-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **see after** vi: to attend to: care for — **see eye to eye**: to have a common viewpoint: AGREE — **see red**: to become very angry — **see the light**: to discover or realize a usu. obscured truth — **see the light of day**: to become publicly known or available (as through publication) (manuscripts that will never see the light of day) — **see things**: HALLUCINATE — **see through**: to grasp the true nature of (saw through the scheme) — **see to**: to attend to: care for

see n [ME *se*, fr. AF *sé*, *see*, fr. L *sedes* seat; akin to L *sedere* to sit — more at SIT] (14c) 1 a *archaic*: CATHEDRA b: a cathedral town c: a seat of a bishop's office, power, or authority 2: the authority or jurisdiction of a bishop

seed \sēd/ n, pl **seeds** [ME, fr. OE *sēd*; akin to OHG *sāt* seed, OE *sāwan* to sow — more at SOW] (bef. 12c) 1 a (1): the grains or ripened ovules of plants used for sowing (2): the fertilized ripened ovule of a flowering plant containing an embryo and capable normally of germination to produce a new plant; *broadly*: a propagative plant structure (as a spore or small dry fruit) b: a propagative animal structure: (1): MILK, SEMEN (2): a small egg (as of an insect) (3): a developmental form of a lower animal suitable for transplanting; *specific*: SPAT c: the condition or stage of bearing seed (in ~) 2: PROGENY 3: a source of development or growth: OERM (sowed the ~s of discord) 4: something (as a tiny particle or a bubble in glass) that resembles a seed in shape or size 5: a competitor who has been seeded in a tournament (the top ~) — **seed adj** — **seed-ed** \sēd-əd/ *adj* — **seed-less** \sēd-ləs/ *adj* — **seed-like** \-līk/ *adj* — **go to seed** or **run to seed** 1: to develop seed 2: DECAY, DETERIORATE

seed vi (14c) 1: to bear or shed seed 2: to sow seed: PLANT ~ vi 1 a: to plant seeds in: SOW (~ a lawn with grass) b: to furnish with something that causes or stimulates growth or development c: INOCULATE d: to supply with nuclei (as of crystallization or condensation); *esp.* to treat (a cloud) with solid particles to convert water droplets into ice crystals in an attempt to produce precipitation e: to cover or permeate by or as if by scattering something (~ed [the] sea-lanes with thousands of magnetic mines — Otto Friedrich) 2: PLANT 1a 3: to extract the seeds from (as raisins) 4 a: to schedule (tournament players or teams) so that superior ones will not meet in early rounds b: to rank (a contestant) relative to others in a tournament on the basis of previous record (the top-seeded tennis star)

seed-bed \sēd-bed/ n (1660) 1: soil or a bed of soil prepared for planting seed 2: a place or source of growth or development

seed-cake \-kāk/ n (1573) 1: a cake or cookie containing aromatic seeds (as sesame or caraway) 2: OIL CAKE

seed coat n (1796): an outer protective covering of a seed

seed-eater \sēd-ē-tər/ n (ca. 1879): a bird (as a finch) whose diet consists basically of seeds

seed-er \sēd-ər/ n (1853) 1: an implement for planting or sowing seeds 2: a device for seeding fruit 3: one that seeds clouds

seed fern n (1927): any of an order (Pteridospermales) of extinct cycadophytes with foliage like that of ferns and with naked seeds

seed leaf n (1686): COTYLEDON 2

seed-ling \sēd-līn/ n (1660) 1: a young plant grown from seed 2 a: a young tree before it becomes a sapling b: a nursery plant not yet transplanted — **seedling adj**

seed money n (1943): money used for setting up a new enterprise

seed oyster n (1854): a young oyster esp. of a size for transplantation

seed pearl n (1553) 1: a very small and often irregular pearl 2: minute pearls imbedded in some binding material

seed plant n (1707): a plant that bears seeds; *specific*: SPERMATOPHYTE

seed-pod \sēd-pād/ n (1688): ²POD 1

seed potato n (1742): a potato tuber grown for its buds which are used to start new plants; *also*: a section of such a tuber with one or more buds

seeds-man \sēdz-mən/ n (1601) 1: a person who sows seeds 2: a dealer in seeds

seed stock n (1926): a supply (as of seed) for planting; *broadly*: a source of new individuals (seed stock for hardy dairy cattle)

seed tick n (1705): the 6-legged larva of a tick

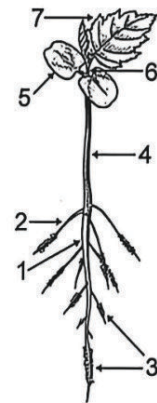
seed-time \sēd-tīm/ n (bef. 12c) 1: the season of sowing 2: a period of original development

seedy \sē-dē/ *adj* **seed-ier**; -est (1574) 1: containing or full of seeds (a ~ fruit) 2: inferior in condition or quality: as a: SHABBY, RUN-DOWN (~ clothes) b: somewhat disreputable (a ~ district) (a ~ lawyer) c: slightly unwell: DEBILITATED (felt ~ and went home early) — **seed-ily** \sēd-ē-ē/ *adv* — **seed-iness** \sēd-ē-nəs/ n

seeing conj (1503): INASMUCH AS — often used with *as* or *that*

seeing n (1903): the quality of the images of celestial bodies observed telescopically

Seeing Eye trademark — used for a guide dog trained to lead the blind



seedling 2a: 1 primary root, 2 rootlet, 3 root hairs, 4 hypocotyl, 5 cotyledon, 6 young stem, 7 true leaf

seek \sēk/ *vb* **sought** \sōt/; **seek-ing** [ME *seken*, fr. OE *sēcan*; akin to OHG *suohhen* to seek, L *sagus* prophetic, Gk *hēgelisthai* to lead] *vt* (bef. 12c) 1: to resort to: go to 2 a: to go in search of: look for b: to try to discover 3: to ask for: REQUEST (~s advice) 4: to try to acquire or gain: aim at (~ fame) 5: to make an attempt: TRY — used with *to* and an infinitive (governments ~ to keep the bulk of their people contented — D. M. Potter) ~ *vi* 1: to make a search or inquiry 2 a: to be sought b: to be lacking (in critical judgment ... they were sadly to ~ — *Times Lit. Supp.*) — **seek-er** n

seel \sēl/ *vt* [alter. of ME *silen*, fr. AF *ciller*, fr. ML *clillare*, fr. L *cliffum* eyelid] (15c) 1: to close the eyes of (as a hawk) by drawing threads through the eyelids 2 *archaic*: to close up (one's eyes)

see-ly \sē-lē/ *adj* [ME *sely* — more at SILLY] (14c) *archaic*: pitiable esp. because of weak physical or mental condition: FRAIL

seem \sēm/ *vi* [ME *semen* to appear to be, be fitting, of Scand origin; akin to ON *sema* to honor, *seamr* fitting, *samr* same — more at SAME] (13c) 1: to appear to the observation or understanding 2: to give the impression of being

seem-ing \sēm-īn/ n (15c): external appearance as distinguished from true character: LOOK

seeming adj (ca. 1557): outwardly or superficially evident but not true or real (the ~ immortality of our heroes) *syn* see APPARENT

seem-ly *adv*

seem-ly \sēm-lē/ *adj* **seem-ll-er**; -est [ME *seemly*, fr. ON *seemiligr*, fr. *seamr* fitting] (13c) 1 a: GOOD-LOOKING, HANDSOME b: agreeably fashioned: ATTRACTIVE 2: conventionally proper: DECOROUS (not ~ to brag about oneself) 3: suited to the occasion, purpose, or person: FIT — **seem-ll-ness** n — **seemly adv**

seen past part of SEE

seep \sēp/ *vi* [alter. of earlier *sipe*, fr. ME *sipen*, fr. OE *sipian*; akin to MLG *sipen* to seep] (1790) 1: to flow or pass slowly through fine pores or small openings: Ooze (water ~ed in through a crack) 2 a: to enter or penetrate slowly (fear of nuclear war had ~ed into the national consciousness — Tip O'Neill) b: to become diffused or spread (a sadness ~ed through his being — Agnes S. Turnbull)

seep n (1824) 1 a: a spot where a fluid (as water, oil, or gas) contained in the ground oozes slowly to the surface and often forms a pool b: a small spring 2: SEEPAGE — **seepy** \sē-pē/ *adj*

seep-age \sē-pij/ n (ca. 1825) 1: the process of seeping: Oozing 2: a quantity of fluid that has seeped (as through porous material)

seer \sir/ *n* (14c) 1: one that sees 2 a: one that predicts events or developments b: a person credited with extraordinary moral and spiritual insight 3: one that practices divination esp. by concentrating on a glass or crystal globe

seer-ess \sir-əs, -sē-ər-əs/ n (1845): a woman who predicts events or developments: PROPHETESS

seer-suck-er \sir-sək-ər/ n [Hindi *śir-śakkar*, *śir-sakkar* & Urdu *shirshakar*, lit., milk and sugar, fr. Pers *shir-o-shakar*] (1722): a light fabric of linen, cotton, or rayon usu. striped and slightly puckered

see-saw \sē-sō/ n [prob. fr. redupl. of 'saw'] (1704) 1: an alternating up-and-down or backward-and-forward motion or movement; *also*: a contest or struggle in which now one side now the other has the lead 2 a: a pastime in which two children or groups of children ride on opposite ends of a plank balanced in the middle so that one end goes up as the other goes down b: the plank or apparatus so used — **seesaw adj**

seesaw vi (1712) 1 a: to move backward and forward or up and down b: to play at seesaw 2: ALTERNATE (~ between two activities) ~ *vt*: to cause to move in seesaw fashion

seethe \sēth/ *vb* **seethed**; **seeth-ing** [ME *sethen*, fr. OE *sēothan*; akin to OHG *siodan* to seethe and prob. to Old Lith *siausti* (it) storms, rages] *vt* (bef. 12c) 1 *archaic*: BOIL, STEW 2: to soak or saturate in a liquid ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: BOIL 2 a: to be in a state of rapid agitated movement b: to churn or foam as if boiling 3: to suffer violent internal excitement (~ with jealousy)

seethe n (1816): a state of seething: EBULLITION

seething adj (14c) 1: intensely hot: BOILING (a ~ inferno) 2: constantly moving or active: AGITATED

see-through \sē-thrū/ *adj* (1945): TRANSPARENT 1

segment \seg-mənt/ n [L *segmentum*, fr. *seca* to cut — more at SAW] (1570) 1: a portion cut off from a geometric figure by one or more points, lines, or planes: as a: the area of a circle bounded by a chord and an arc of that circle b: the part of a sphere cut off by a plane or included between two parallel planes c: the finite part of a line between two points in the line 2 a: a separate piece of something: BIT, FRAGMENT (chop the stalks into short ~s) b: one of the constituent parts into which a body, entity, or quantity is divided or marked off by or as if by natural boundaries (all ~s of the population agree) *syn* see PART — **seg-men-tary** \-mən-ter-ē/ *adj*

seg-ment \seg-mənt/ *vt* (1859): to separate into segments: give off as segments

seg-men-tal \seg-mən-təl/ *adj* (1816) 1: of, relating to, or having the form of a segment and esp. the sector of a circle (~ fanlight) 2: of, relating to, or composed of somites or metameres: METAMERIC 3 a: divided into segments (~ knowledge) b: PARTIAL, INCOMPLETE c: resulting from segmentation — **seg-men-tal-ly** \-təl-ē/ *adv*

seg-men-ta-tion \seg-mən-tā-shən, -men-/ n (1851): the process of dividing into segments; *esp.* the formation of many cells from a single cell (as in a developing egg)

segmentation cavity n (1883): BLASTOCOEL

seg-ment-ed \seg-mən-təd, seg-/ *adj* (1854): divided into or composed of segments or sections (~ worms)

se-gno \sān-(j)ō/ n, pl **segnos** [It, sign, fr. L *signum* — more at SIGN] (1908): a notational sign; *specific*: the sign that marks the beginning or end of a musical repeat

se-go lily \sē-(j)ō-/ n [sego the bulb of the sego lily, fr. Southern Paiute *siyoʔo*] (1913): a mariposa lily (*Calochortus nuttallii*) of western No. America having mostly white or in some areas mostly yellow flowers mottled with a darker color

seg-re-gant \se-gri-gant/ n (1926): a genetic segregate

seg-re-gate \se-gri-gāt/ *vb* -gat-ed; -gat-ing [L *segregatus*, pp. of *segregare*, fr. *se-* apart + *greg-*, *greg* herd — more at SECEDE] *vt* (1542) 1: to separate or set apart from others or from the general mass; ISOLATE 2: to cause or force the separation of (as from the rest of soci-