
RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Second Edition



RANDOM HOUSE
NEW YORK

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Random House Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Second Edition, is a revised and updated edition of *The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, Second Edition, Unabridged*.

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International Phonetic Alphabet courtesy of International Phonetic Association

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data as of 1997:

Random House compact unabridged dictionary
Random House Webster's Unabridged dictionary.—2nd ed.
p. cm

Rev., updated ed. of: Random House compact unabridged dictionary.
Special 2nd Ed.

ISBN 0-679-45854-9.—ISBN 0-679-45853-0

1. English language—Dictionaries.

PE1625.R293 1997 423—dc21 97-17702

CIP

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New York Toronto London Sydney Auckland

Visit the Random House Reference Web site at www.randomwords.com

Typeset and printed in the United States of America.

ISBN: 0-375-42566-7 (Hardcover book only)

9 8 7 6 5 4

ISBN: 0-375-72026-X (Hardcover book and CD-ROM package)

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

pulled by one or two horses, seating two to four passengers, and having two or four wheels, a seat for a driver on a splashboard, and sometimes a folding top. 2. a folding top of a carriage. 3. calèche (def. 1). 4. a bonnet that folds back like the top of a calash, worn by women in the 18th century. [1660-70; < F *calèche* < G *Kaleche* < Czech *kalosa* carriage, lit., wheels; see *WHEEL*]

calash
(def. 1)

cal-a-the-a (kal'ə thē'ə), *n.* any of various tropical American plants of the genus *Calathea*, some of which have colorful, variegated leaves and are often cultivated as houseplants. [*< NL; see KALATHOS, -EA*]

cal-a-thi-form (kal'ə thī'fōrm', kə lath'ə-), *adj.* cup-shaped; concave. [1875-80; *calathi-* (comb. form of *KALATHOS*) + *-FORM*]

cal-a-thus (kal'ə thəs), *n.* *pl.* -thi (-thī'). *kalathos*. [*< L < Gk kalathos*]

cal-a-ver-ite (kal'ə vār'it), *n.* a silver-white mineral, gold telluride, AuTe₂, containing a little silver; an ore of gold. [1865-70, Amer.; Calaveras, county in California where first found + *-ITE*']

Cal-ba-yog (kāl bā'yōg), *n.* a city in the Philippines, on NW Samar. 108,719.

calc (kalk), *n.* Informal. a calculator, esp. a small portable one. [*by shortening*]

calo-, 1. a combining form of *calcareous*: *calo-tufa*. 2. var. of *calc-* before a vowel: *calcin*. [*< G Kalk lime < L calc- (s. of calx) lime, limestone; see CALX, CHALK*]

calc., calculate.

cal-ca-ne-um (kal kă'nē-əm), *n.* *pl.* -ne-a (-nē-ə). *calcareus*. [1745-55; short for *L (os) calcaneum* (bone) of the heel, equiv. to *calc-* (s. of *calx*) heel + *-aneum*, neut. of *-aneus*; see *-AN-, -OUS*]

cal-ca-ne-us (kal kă'nē-əs), *n.* *pl.* -nei (-nē-ī). 1. Anat. the largest tarsal bone, forming the prominence of the heel. 2. Zool. the corresponding bone in other vertebrates. Also, *calcaneum*. Also called *heel bone*. [1920-25; < *L*: heel, *n.* use of *calcaneus* of the heel; see *CALCANEUM*] —*cal-ca-ne-al*, *cal-ca-ne-an*, *adj.*

cal-car' (kal'kār), *n.* *pl.* *cal-car-i-a* (kal'kār-ē-ə). *Biol.* a spur or spurlike process. [*< L* spur, equiv. to *calc-*, s. of *calx* heel, *CALX* + *-ar*, shortening of *-are*, neut. of *-aris* -*AR*']

cal-car' (kal'kār), *n.* *pl.* *cal-car-i-a* (kal'kār-ē-ə). *Glassmaking.* a reverberatory furnace for preparing frit. [1655-65; < *It* *calcare* < *LL* *calcaria* lime-kiln, equiv. to *L* *calc-* lime (see *CHALK*) + *-aria* -*ARY*]

cal-ca-rate (kal'kă-rāt'), *adj.* *Biol.* having a calcar or calcaria; spurred. Also, *cal-ca-rat'ed*. [1820-30; *CALCAR* + *-ATE*']

calcarate
foot

cal-car-e-ous (kal'kār-ē-əs), *adj.* of, containing, or like calcium carbonate; chalky; *calcareous earth*. [1670-80; var. of *calcareous* < *L* *calcareus* of lime; see *CALX, -ARIOUS*] —*cal-car-e-ous-ly*, *adv.* —*cal-car-e-ous-ness*, *n.*

cal-car-e-ous tu'fa, *tufa* (def. 1). [1610-20]

cal-ca-rif-er-ous (kal'kă-rif'ər-əs), *adj.* *Biol.* bearing a spur or spurs. [1850-55; < *L* *calcar* *CALCAR* + *-i-* + *-ferous*]

calced (kalst), *adj.* (chiefly of members of certain religious orders) wearing shoes, shod. Cf. *discalced*. [1880-85; < *L* *calceus* shoe + *-ED*']

cal-ce-o-lar-i-a (kal'sē-ə-lār'ē-ə), *n.* any plant of the genus *Calceolaria*, of the figwort family, various species of which are cultivated for their slipperlike flowers. [1840-50; < *NL*, equiv. to *L* *calceol* (us) small shoe (*calceol*-us shoe + *-olus* -*OLE*) + *-aria* -*ARIA*]

cal-ce-o-late (kal'sē-ə-lāt'), *adj.* *Bot.* having the form of a shoe or slipper, as the labellum of certain orchids. [1860-65; < *L* *calceol* (us) a small shoe (*calceol*-us shoe + *-olus* -*OLE*) + *-ATE*']

cal-ces (kal'sēs), *n.* a *pl.* of *calc.*

calci-, a combining form of calcium, used with the meaning "calcium salt" or "calcite" in the formation of compound words: *calciferous*. Also, esp. before a vowel, *calci-*. [*< L* *calc-* (s. of *calx* lime; see *CHALK*) + *-i-*]

cal-cic (kal'sik), *adj.* pertaining to or containing lime or calcium. [1870-75; *CALC-* + *-IC*]

cal-ci-cole (kal'si kōl'), *n.* any plant capable of thriving in calcareous soil. Also called *calciphile*. [1880-85; back formation from *calci-colous* growing in limy earth. See *CALCI-*, *-COLOUS*] —*cal-ci-col-ous* (kal'si kōl'əs), *adj.*

cal-cif-er-ol (kal'sif-ər-ōl', -rōl'), *n.* *Biochem.* a fat-soluble, crystalline, unsaturated alcohol, C₂₅H₄₄OH, oc-

curing in milk, fish-liver oils, etc., produced by ultraviolet irradiation of ergosterol, and used as a dietary supplement, as in fortified milk. Also called *vitamin D*. [1930-35; *CALCI*(FEROUS) + (ERGOST)EROL]

cal-ci-fer-ous (kal'sif-ər-əs), *adj.* 1. forming salts of calcium, esp. calcium carbonate. 2. containing calcium carbonate. [1790-1800; *CALCI-* + *-FEROUS*]

cal-ci-fic (kal'sif'ik), *adj.* Zool. Anat. making or converting into salt of lime or chalk. [1860-65; *CALCI-* + *-FIC*]

cal-ci-fi-ca-tion (kal'sə fī kă'shən), *n.* 1. a changing into lime. 2. *Physiol.* the deposition of lime or insoluble salts of calcium and magnesium, as in a tissue. 3. Anat., Geol. a calcified formation. 4. a soil process in which the surface soil is supplied with calcium in such a way that the soil colloids are always close to saturation. 5. a hardening or solidifying; rigidity: As the conflict developed, there was an increasing calcification of attitudes on both sides. [1840-50; *CALCIFIC* + *-ATION*]

cal-ci-fuge (kal'sə fīyōg'), *n.* any plant incapable of thriving in calcareous soil. Also, *calciphobe*. [1880-85; *CALCI-* + *-FUGES*] —*cal-ci-fu-gous* (kal'sif-yō-gəs), *adj.*

cal-ci-fy (kal'sə fī'), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, *u.i.*, *-fied*, *-fying*. 1. *Physiol.* to make or become calcareous or bony; harden by the deposit of calcium salts. 2. *Geol.* to harden by deposition of calcium carbonate. 3. to make or become rigid or intransigent, as in a political position. [1830-40; *CALCI-* + *-FY*]

cal-ci-mine (kal'sə mīn', -mīn), *n.*, *v.*, *-mined*, *-min-ing*. —*n.* 1. a white or tinted wash for walls, ceilings, etc. —*u.t.* 2. to wash or cover with calcimine. Also, *kal-somine*. [1860-65; *CALCI-* + (KALSO)MINE] —*cal-ci-min'er*, *n.*

cal-cine (kal'sin, -sīn), *v.*, *-cined*, *-cining*, *n.* —*u.t.* 1. to convert into calx by heating or burning. 2. to frit. —*u.i.* 3. to be converted into calx by heating or burning. —*n.* 4. material resulting from calcination; calx. [1350-1400; ME < ML *calcinare* to heat, orig. used by alchemists] —*cal-cine-able* (kal'sē-ə-ə-ə-ə), *adj.* —*cal-cine-ation* (kal'sē-nā'shən), *n.* —*cal-ci-na-tor* (kal'sē-nā'tōr), *n.* —*cal-cin-a-to-ry* (kal'sē-nā'tōr-ē, -tōr'ē, kal'sē-nā'tōr-ē), *adj.*, *n.*

cal-cined bary'ta, *Chem.* baryta (def. 1).

cal-cin-er (kal'sīn-ər, kal'sī-'), *n.* 1. a person or thing that calcines. 2. an industrial furnace that processes material by calcination. [1700-10; *CALCINE* + *-ER*']

cal-ci-no-sis (kal'sē-nō'sis), *n.* *Pathol.* an abnormal condition characterized by the deposit of calcium salts in various tissues of the body. [1925-30; perh. *CALCINE* or *calcin* (s. of *calx*) (erroneously taken as synonymous with *CALCIFY*) + *-OSIS*]

cal-ci-phile (kal'sə fīl'), *n.* *calcicole*. [1930-35; *CALCI-* + *-PHILE*] —*cal-ci-phil-ic* (kal'sə fīl'ik), *adj.* —*cal-ci-ph-ous* (kal'sē-fōs), *adj.*

cal-ci-phobe (kal'sə fōb'), *n.* *calcifuge*. [*CALCI-* + *-PHOBES*] —*cal-ci-pho-bic*, *cal-ci-ph-o-bous* (kal'sē-fō-bōs), *adj.*

cal-cite (kal'sīt), *n.* one of the commonest minerals, calcium carbonate, CaCO₃, found in a great variety of crystalline forms; a major constituent of limestone, marble, and chalk; *calc-spar*. [1840-50; *CALC-* + *-ITE*'] —*cal-cit-ic* (kal'sīt'ik), *adj.*

cal-ci-to-nin (kal'sī-tō'nin), *n.* *Biochem.* a polypeptide hormone that participates in the regulation of calcium levels in vertebrates by inhibiting loss of calcium from bone to the blood. [1960-65; *CALCI-* + *-TONE* + *-IN*']

cal-ci-tri-ol (kal'sī-trē-ōl', -ōl'), *n.* 1. *Biochem.* a vitamin D compound, C₂₈H₄₄O₃, occurring in humans as a hormone derived from cholesterol, that acts in the regulation and absorption of calcium. 2. *Pharm.* a preparation of this compound, used in the treatment of osteoporosis and bone fracture. [1975-80; *spar*, *CALCIUM* + *TRIOL*]

cal-ci-um (kal'sē-əm), *n.* *Chem.* *Biol.* a silver-white divalent metal, occurring combined in limestone, chalk, gypsum, etc., occurring also in vertebrates and other animals, as a component of bone, skeletal mass, shell, etc., and as a necessary element in nerve conduction, heartbeat, muscle contraction, and many other physiological functions. Symbol: *Ca*; at. wt. 40.08; at. no. 20; sp. gr. 1.55 at 20°C. [1800-10; *CALC-* + *-IUM*]

cal-ci-um ar-se-nate, a white, slightly water-soluble, poisonous powder, Ca₃(AsO₄)₂, used as an insecticide and as a germicide.

cal-ci-um block'er, *Pharm.* any of a group of drugs that prevent the influx of calcium into excitable tissues such as smooth muscle of the heart or arterioles, used in the treatment of angina, hypertension, and certain arrhythmias. Also called *calcium channel block'er*.

cal-ci-um car-bide, a grayish-black, lumpy, crystalline powder, CaC₂, usually derived from coke or anthracite by reaction with limestone or quicklime; used chiefly for the generation of acetylene, which it yields upon decomposing in water. Also called *carbide*. [1885-90]

cal-ci-um car-bon-ate, a white, crystalline, water-insoluble, tasteless powder, CaCO₃, occurring in nature in various forms, as calcite, chalk, and limestone; used chiefly in dentifrices and polishes and in the manufacture of lime and cement. [1870-75]

cal-ci-um chlo-ride, a white, lumpy, deliquescent solid, CaCl₂, usually derived from calcium carbonate by reaction with hydrochloric acid, or as a by-product of various commercial processes; used chiefly as a drying agent and preservative and for preventing dust. [1880-85]

cal-ci-um cyan-am-ide, a gray-black, often lumpy powder, CaCN₂, unstable in water, obtained by heating calcium carbide and nitrogen; cyanamide; used chiefly as a fertilizer, herbicide, and intermediate in the synthesis of nitrogen compounds. [1905-10]

cal-ci-um flu-or-ide, a white, crystalline compound, CaF₂, insoluble in water, occurring in nature as the min-

eral fluorite; used as a flux in metallurgy and as a decay preventive in dentifrices.

cal-ci-um glu-con-ate, a white, tasteless, water-soluble powder, CaC₁₂H₂₂O₁₄, used as a dietary supplement to provide calcium. [1880-85; *GLUCON*(IC ACID) + *-ATE*']

cal-ci-um hy-drox-ide, See *slaked lime*. Also called *cal-ci-um hy-drate*. [1865-90]

cal-ci-um hypochlo-rite, a white, crystalline compound, Ca(OCl)₂, used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent. [1885-90]

cal-ci-um light', a brilliant white light produced by heating lime to incandescence in an oxyhydrogen or other hot flame; limelight. Also called *oxycalcium light*. [1860-65]

cal-ci-um met-a-sil-i-cate (met'ə sil'i kit, -kāt'), a white powder, CaSiO₃, insoluble in water, used as an anticid and as a filler for paper.

cal-ci-um ni-trate, a white, deliquescent solid, Ca(NO₃)₂, used chiefly in the manufacture of fertilizers, fireworks, matches, and explosives. Also called *Norwegian saltpeter*.

cal-ci-um ox-a-late, a white, crystalline powder, CaC₂O₄, insoluble in water, used in making oxalic acid.

cal-ci-um ox-ide, lime' (def. 1).

cal-ci-um oxychlo-ride. See *bleaching powder*.

cal-ci-um per-man-ga-nate, a violet, crystalline, deliquescent solid, Ca(MnO₄)₂·4H₂O, used chiefly as a disinfectant and deodorizer.

cal-ci-um phos-ph-ate, any of several phosphates of calcium occurring naturally in some rocks and in animal bones, used as a fertilizer and food additive as well as in baking powder and dentifrices. [1865-70]

cal-ci-um pro-pi-on-ate, a white, water-soluble powder, CaC₂H₃O₂, used in bakery products to inhibit the growth of fungi.

cal-ci-um sil-i-cate, any of the silicates of calcium: calcium metasilicate, dicalcium silicate, and tricalcium silicate. Cf. *wollastonite*. [1885-90]

cal-ci-um sul-fide, a yellow to light-gray, slightly water-soluble powder, CaS, having the odor of rotten eggs when moist; used chiefly in the preparation of luminous paint, hydrogen sulfide, and as a depilatory in cosmetics.

cal-cin-ter (kal'sīn'tər), *n.* *Mineral.* travertine. [1815-25; < G *Kalkstein*. See *CALC-, SINTER*]

cal-c-spar (kal'k-spār'), *n.* *calcite*. Also, *calc-spar*. [1815-25; < Sw *kalkspat* *calc-spar*; *t* > *r* by assoc. with *spar*; see *CALC-*]

cal-cu-fa (kal'kūf-ə, -tūf-ə), *n.* *tufa* (def. 1). Also, *calo-tuff* (kal'tūf'). [1815-25; *CALC-* + *TUFA*]

cal-cu-la-ble (kal'kyə-lə-ə-ə-ə), *adj.* 1. determinable by calculation; ascertainable: This map was designed so that distances by road are easily calculable. 2. that can be counted on; reliable. [1725-35; *CALCUL*(ATE) + *-ABLE*] —*cal-cu-la-bil'i-ty*, *n.* —*cal-cu-la-bly*, *adv.*

cal-cu-late (kal'kyə-lāt'), *v.*, *-lat-ed*, *-lat-ing*. —*v.t.* 1. to determine or ascertain by mathematical methods; compute: to calculate the velocity of light. 2. to determine by reasoning, common sense, or practical experience; estimate; evaluate; gauge. 3. to make suitable or fit for a purpose; adapt (usually used passively and with an infinitive): His remarks were calculated to inspire our confidence. 4. Chiefly Northern U.S. a. to think; guess. b. to intend; plan. —*v.i.* 5. to make a computation or form an estimate. 6. to count or rely (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*): They calculated on good weather. [1600-70; < LL *calculatus* reckoned (ptp. of *calculus*), equiv. to *calculus* pebble (see *CALCULUS*) + *-atus* -*ATE*'] —*Syn.* 1. count, figure, cast. 3. design, plan, intend, mean.

cal-cu-lat-ed (kal'kyə-lāt'ed), *adj.* 1. arrived at or determined by mathematical calculation; ascertained mathematically. 2. carefully thought out or planned: a calculated effort. [1715-25; *CALCULATE* + *-ED*] —*cal-cu-lat-ed-ly*, *adv.* —*cal-cu-lat-ed-ness*, *n.*

cal-cu-lated risk', a chance of failure, the probability of which is estimated before some action is undertaken.

cal-cu-lat-ing (kal'kyə-lāt'ing), *adj.* 1. capable of or made for performing calculations, esp. arithmetical calculations: a calculating machine. 2. shrewd; cautious: a wise and calculating lawyer. 3. selfishly scheming: a cold and calculating dictator. [1800-10; *CALCULATE* + *-ING*] —*cal-cu-lat-ing-ly*, *adv.* —*Syn.* 3. designing.

cal-cu-lating machine', calculator (def. 2). [1700-10]

cal-cu-la-tion (kal'kyə-lā'shən), *n.* 1. the act or process of calculating; computation. 2. the result or product of calculating: His calculations agree with ours. 3. an estimate based on the known facts; forecast: Her calculation of the building costs proved quite accurate. 4. forethought; prior or careful planning. 5. scheming selfishness. [1350-1400; ME < LL *calculatio* - (s. of *calculus* reckoning). See *CALCULATE*, *-ION*] —*cal-cu-la-tive* (kal'kyə-lā'tiv, -lā-tiv), *cal-cu-la-tion-al*, *cal-cu-la-to-ry* (kal'kyə-lā-tōr-ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* —*Syn.* 1. figuring, reckoning. 3. estimation. 4. circumspection, caution, wariness. See *prudence*.

cal-cu-la-tor (kal'kyə-lā'tōr), *n.* 1. a person who calculates or computes. 2. Also called *calculating machine*, a small electronic or mechanical device that performs calculations, requiring manual action for each individual operation. 3. a person who operates such a machine. 4. a set of tables that facilitates calculation. [1375-1425; late ME < L; see *CALCULATE*, *-TOR*]

CONCRETE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cipe, dīre, pāt, set, equal; if, ice; ca, river, bōdy, mīl, bōss, bōss, out, up, brye; child; sing; shoe; thin; that; ūh, as in trousers; a, as in alone; e, as in system; i, as in easy; o, as in gossip; u, as in circus; ū as in (fū)ture, hour (fū)re; l and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krād'l), and button (but'n). See the full key inside the front cover.