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Contents

Preface	6a
Explanatory Chart	8a
Explanatory Notes	10a
The English Language in the Dictionary	25a
Guide to Pronunciation	33a
Abbreviations in This Work	38a
Pronunciation Symbols	40a
A Dictionary of the English Language	1
Foreign Words and Phrases	1460
Biographical Names	1466
Geographical Names	1511
Signs and Symbols	1600
A Handbook of Style	1604
Index	1623

volve-n (**623**): a second or subsequent visit
reviv-*al-ist* vr-ví-zá-re-, -vívz-ré- *adj.* (ca. 1841) : having the power or purpose to revive (a ~ committee) (a ~ function)
re-vit-al-ize Brit var of REVITALIZE
re-vital-i-ze [vr-jér-vít-a-líz-w] <-ized; <-ing (1869) : to give new life or vigor to — **re-vital-i-za-tion** /ré-vít-a-la-zá-shən n/
re-vival vr-vít-vál-n (**651**) : 1 : instance of reviving ; the state of being revived 2 : renewed attention to or interest in something b : a new presentation or publication of something old c (1) : a period of renewed religious interest (2) : an often highly emotional evangelistic meeting or series of meetings 2 : restoration of force, validity, or effect (as to a contract)
re-viv-al-ism vr-ví-vál-il-iz-m (**1815**) : 1 : the spirit or methods characteristic of religious revivals 2 : tendency or desire to revive or restore
re-viv-al-ist /r-vít-vál-íst-, vív-list/ n (**1820**) 1 : one who conducts religious revivals; specific : a member of the clergy who travels about to conduct revivals 2 : one who revives or restores something disused — **re-vivial-ist** *adj.* — **re-viv-al-ís-tic** /r-vít-vál-is-tik/ *adj.*
re-vive vt-vív vb re-vived; re-vív-ing [*M.E., fr. AF vivere, fr. L vivere*] to live again, fr. *re-* + *viva* = *vivo* (see VIVID); quicken (w (15c)) to return to consciousness or life : become active or flourishing again ~ w (to restore to consciousness or life 2 : to restore from a depressed, inactive, or unused state ; bring back 3 : to renew in the mind or memory — **re-viv-able** /r-ví-və-bal/ *adj.* — **re-vivé'er** /r-ví-vú-er/ vr-ví-vó-fr [w F *réviver*, fr. LL *rēvivācere*; fr. LE *rēvivacare* to vivify] (1675) : to give new life to : REVIVE — **re-viv-e-fy** /r-ví-víf-yé-/ vr-ví-vó-fr [sh-shan] n (/r-ví-víf-ye-she/) : coming to life, fr. *re-* + *viviscere* to come to life, fr. *vivas* alive, living — more at QUICK (1626) : an act of reviving : the state of being revived — **re-viv-if-y-cent** /-snt/ *adv.*
rev-o-ca-ble /re-və-kə-bl/ also rí-vò-also **re-voc-able** /rí-vò-kə-bl/ *adj.* [*M.E., fr. AF, fr. L revocabilis, fr. revocare*] (15(c)) : capable of being revoked (a ~ privilege)
revo-cation /ri-vò-kà-shàn/ /rì-vò-, ré-r-ə/ n [*M.E., fr. AF, fr. L revocatione, fr. revoco*] (15(c)) : an act or instance of revoking
re-voke vr-vók vb re-voked; re-vok-ing [*M.E., fr. AF revocar, revocar*, fr. L *revocare*, fr. *revocare* to call, fr. voc-, vox voice — more at VOICE] w (14c) 1 : to annul by recalling or taking back ; RESCIND (~ a will) 2 : to bring or call back ~ w (to fail to follow suit when able in a card game) (1709) : an act or instance of revoking in a card game
revolt /rè-vòl/ n (**1709**) : an act or instance of revolting in a card game
re-volv-it /r-vól-it/ also -vól't vb [*MF revolver, fr. OIt rivolare*] to overthrow, fr. VL **revolutare*, freq. of L *revolvere* to revolve, roll back] w (1539) 1 : to renounce allegiance or submission (as to a government) ~ w (REBEL 2 a) : to experience disgust or shock b : to turn away with disgust ~ w : to cause to turn away or shrink with disgust or abhorrence — **re-volv-ent** *n.*
revolution /rè-völ-yùt/n (**1569**) : 1 : renouncing of allegiance (as to a government or party); esp.: a determined armed uprising 2 : a movement or expression of vigorous dissent syn see REBELLION
re-volút-ion /rí-vól-tín/ also -vól'-ád (1806) : extremely offensive (~ behavior) (a ~ odor) — **re-volút-ion-ly** *adv.*
revolu-tute /re-vò-lüt/ *adj.* [*L revoltutus*, pp. of *revolvere*] (ca. 1753) : rolled backward or curved round (the ~ margins)
revolutionary /rè-völ-yù-shən n/ [*M.E. revolutionum*, fr. MF *revolucion*, f. Fr *révolutionner*, f. It *rivolvere*, f. Sp *revolver*, f. Lat *revolvere*, *revolto*, fr. L *revolvere* to revolve] (14c) 1 a (1) : the action by a celestial body of going round in an orbit or elliptical course; also : apparent movement of such a body round the earth (2) : the time taken by a celestial body to make a complete round in its orbit (3) : the rotation of a celestial body on its axis b : completion of a course (as of vessels; also after a change of paradigm) in its career c : measure of time occupied by a succession of similar events c (1) : a progressive motion of a body around an axis so that any line of the body parallel to the axis returns to its initial position while remaining parallel to the axis in transit and usu. at a constant distance from it d : motion of any figure about a center or axis e : right angle of rotation about one of its legs generates a cone) (3) : ROTATION lb 2 a : a social, political, or conceptual change b : a fundamental change in politics or organization; esp. : the overthrow or renunciation of one government or ruler and the substitution of another by the governed c : a society or movement designed to effect fundamental changes in the socioeconomic situation d : a fundamental change in the way of thinking about or visualizing something e : change of paradigm (The Copernican ~) (fr. computer ~) (the foreign car ~) syn see REBELLION
rev-o-lu-tion-ar-y /-sho-nér-é-əd/ (1774) 1 a : of, relating to, or constituting a revolution (< war b : tending to or promoting revolutionary (< party) c : constituting or bringing about a major or fundamental change (< styling) (a ~ new product) c : of or related to the American Revolution or to the parties in which it occurred — **rev-o-lu-tion-ar-i-ness** /-ish-shò-nér-é-noš/ n
revolutionary n pl ar-lees (1850) 1 : one engaged in a revolution : an advocate or adherent of revolutionary doctrines
revo-lution-ise Brit var of REVOLUTIONIZE
revo-lu-tion-ize /rè-vò-lü-shàn-íz/ (1710) : REVOLUTIONARY
revolution-ize /-shò-níz/ vb <-ized; <-ing w (1797) 1 : to overthrow the established government of 2 : to imbue with revolutions doctrines 3 : to change fundamentally or completely (< an industrial ~ w i : to engage in revolution — **rev-o-lu-tion-izer** n
re-volve tr-ví-val, -vól'val also -vív or -vív'vb [*M.E., fr. AF vivere*] to move, rotate, or revolve to return, fr. *re-* + *volvere* to go back, ponder (~ a scheme) 2 a obs : to cause to go round in an orbit b : ROTATE I ~ w i : RECURE 2 a : to ponder something b : to remain under consideration (ideas revolved in his mind) 3 a : to move in a curved path round a center or axis b : to turn or roll around an axis 4 : to have or come to a specified focus (eyes turned ~ us) u.s. : to turn around (with respect to age ranges) — **revolv-al-ity** /-al-ité-ty/ *adjective* — **revolv-als** /-vòls-ə/ *adv.*

[illegible]

and pain in and around the joints, and by inflammatory involvement of the pericardium and heart valves

rheu-ma-ti-əm *vr̥i-ma-ti-səm*, *vr̥i-n̥* [L. *rheumatismus* flux, rheum, fr. *Gk rheumatismos*, fr. *rheuma* 'fluid'] *adj* *rheumatism* (1677) *n*: any of various conditions characterized by inflammation or pain in muscles, joints, or fibrous tissue (muscular ~) *2*: **RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS**

rheu-ma-toid *vr̥i-oid* *adj* [ISV, fr. *rheumatism*] (1869) *adj*: characteristic of or affected by rheumatoid arthritis

rheumatoid arthritis *n* (1859) *n*: a usu. chronic autoimmune disease that is characterized esp. by pain, stiffness, inflammation, swelling, and sometimes destruction of joints

rheumatoid factor *n* (1949) *n*: an autoantibody of high molecular weight that reacts against IgG immunoglobulins and is often present in rheumatoid arthritis

rheu-ma-tol-og-ŷ *vr̥i-ma-t̥i-ŷ*, *vr̥i-n̥* (c. 1941) *n*: a medical science dealing with rheumatic diseases

rheu-ma-to-log-ŷ *vr̥i-ma-to-lŷ*, *vr̥i-n̥* (c. 1941) *adj* *rheu-ma-to-log-ŷ* *vr̥i-ma-to-lŷ* *vr̥i-n̥* *adj*

Rh factor *vr̥i-ŷach-n̥* [rhesusus (in which it was first detected)] (1942) *n*: any of one or more genetically determined antigens present in the blood cells of most persons and of higher animals and capable of inducing intense immunogenic reactions

rhin- or rhino- comb form [NL, fr. *Gk. rh-* *rhin-*; *rhis*] *n*: nose (<rhinoplasty-)

rhin-al *vr̥i-n̥* *adj* (c. 1859) *adj*: of or relating to the nose; NASAL

rhin-o-ceph-a-lon *vr̥i-n̥-ŷen-ŷe-f̥-lān*, *-lān* [N] (1846) *n*: the chief olfactory part of the forebrain

rhin-o-ce-phal-ic *vr̥i-n̥-ŷe-f̥-lā-ŷik* *adj*

rhine-stone *vr̥i-n̥-stōn* [Rhine River] (c. 1888) *n*: a colorless imitation stone of high luster made of glass, paste, or gem quartz

rhine-stoned *vr̥i-n̥-stōnd* *adj*

Rhine wine *vr̥i-n̥* (1843) *n*: a usu. white wine produced in the Rhine valley

rhine-vine *vr̥i-n̥* *n*: a similar to Rhine wine produced elsewhere

rhino-vitis *vr̥i-n̥-ŷis* [N] (c. 1884) *n*: inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose

rhino *vr̥i-n̥* [origin unknown] (1670) *n*: MONEY, CASH

rhino *n*, **pl rhinos** *also rhino* (1884) *n*: RHINOCEROS

rhin-oc-er-os *vr̥i-n̥-ŷas-ras*, *r̥a-*, *n̥i-sa-s̥* *n*, **pl -n̥-oc-er-os-es** *also* *rhin-oc-er-os* or *-n̥-oc-er-i* *n̥-ŷa-s̥* [ME *rhinoceros*, fr. AF, fr. *rhinoceros*, *rhinoceros*, fr. *Gk rhinokeros*, *rhinokeros*, fr. *rhin-* + *keras* horn — more at HORN] *n*: any of a family (Rhinoce-rotidae) of large heavyset herbivorous perissodactyl mammals of Africa and Asia that have one or two upright keratinous horns on the snout and thick gray to brown skin with little hair

rhinoceros beetle *n* (1681) *n*: any of various large chiefly tropical scarab beetles (subfamily Dynastinae) having projecting horns on thorax and head

rhino-plas-ty *vr̥i-n̥-plas-t̥i*, *n*, **pl -ties** (1842) *n*: plastic surgery on the nose usu. for cosmetic purposes

rhino-sco-py *vr̥i-n̥-ŷas-ko-p̥* *n* [ISV] (1861) *n*: examination of the nasal passages

rhino-vi-rus *vr̥i-n̥-ŷi-r̥as* *n* [NL] (1961) *n*: any of a genus (*Rhinovirus*) of picornaviruses associated with disorders of the upper respiratory tract (as the common cold)

rhiz- or rhizo- comb form [NL, fr. *Gk. rh-* *rhiza* — more at ROOT] *n*: root (rhizoplane)

rhiza or -rhiza n comb form, **pl -zas** or **-zas** [NL, fr. *Gk rhiza*] *n*: root part resembling or connected with a root (coleorrhiza 'mycorrhiza')

rhizo-m *vr̥i-zo-m̥* *n*, **pl -bi-a** *n*, **pl -bi-a** *n* [NL, fr. *rhiz-* + *Gk bios* life — more at RHIZO] *n*: any of a genus (*Rhizobium*) of small heterotrophic soil bacteria capable of forming symbiotic nodules on the roots of leguminous plants and of their becoming bacteroids that fix atmospheric nitrogen

rhizo-bi-al *vr̥i-zo-bi-al* *adj*

rhizo-to-kill *vr̥i-zo-t̥o-k̥i* *n* [NL, fr. *rhiz-* + *Gk -ktōnos* killing, fr. *ktēnēn* to kill; akin to *Skt kṣatoti* he wounds] (1897) *n*: any of a form (*Rhizoctonia*) of imperfect fungi that includes major plant pathogens

rhizo-zoid *vr̥i-zo-id* *n* (1875) *n*: a rootlike structure

rhizo-zoi-dal *vr̥i-zo-i-dal* *adj*

rhizo-ma-tous *vr̥i-zo-ma-t̥as* *adj* [ISV, fr. NL *rhizomat*, *rhizoma*] (1847) *adj*: having, resembling, or being a rhizome (a ~ perennial grass)

rhizoma *n* [NL, *rhizomat*, *rhizoma*, fr. *Gk rhizomat*, *rhizōma* mass of roots, fr. *rhizōon* to cause to take root, fr. *rhiza* root — more at ROOT] (1845) *n*: a somewhat elongate usu. horizontal subterranean plant stem that is often thickened by reserve food material, produces shoots above and roots below, and usu. scalelike leaves from a true root in possessing buds, nodes, and usu. scalelike leaves

rhizo-mic *vr̥i-zo-m̥*, *-z̥i* *adj*

rhizo-plane *vr̥i-zo-plān* *n* (1949) *n*: the external surface of roots together with closely adhering soil particles and debris

rhizo-pod *vr̥i-zo-p̥d* *n* [NL, *Rhizopoda*, fr. *rhiz-* + *-poda* -pod] (1851) *n*: any of a superclass (Rhizopoda) of particles or protozoans (as an amoeba or a foraminifer) having lobate or rootlike pseudopodia

rhizo-pus *vr̥i-zo-p̥s*, *-p̥s* *n* [NL, fr. *rhiz-* + *Gk pous* foot — more at RHIZO] (1867) *n*: any of a genus (*Rhizopus*) of mold fungi including some commercially valuable forms and some plant or animal pathogens (as a bread mold)

rhizo-sphere *vr̥i-sf̥ir* *n* [ISV] (1929) *n*: soil that surrounds and is influenced by the roots of a plant



rhinoceros

ʌʌʌ about ʌʌʌ kitten, F table ʌʌʌ further ʌʌʌ ash ʌʌʌ ace ʌʌʌ mop, mar
 ʌʌʌ out ʌʌʌ chin ʌʌʌ bet ʌʌʌ easy ʌʌʌ go ʌʌʌ hit ʌʌʌ ice ʌʌʌ job
 ʌʌʌ sing ʌʌʌ go ʌʌʌ law ʌʌʌ boy ʌʌʌ thin ʌʌʌ the ʌʌʌ loot ʌʌʌ foot
 ʌʌʌ yet ʌʌʌ vision, beige ʌʌʌ k, n, æ, ue, ʌʌʌ see Guide to Pronunciation