

Merriam
Webster's
Collegiate
Dictionary

TENTH EDITION



Merriam- Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
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ge-mütlich [gə-muət-lik, -'müt-lik] *adj* [G, fr. MHG *gemüetlich* pleasant] 1: fr. *gemüete* mentality, mind] (1852): agreeably pleasant; COM-
FORTABLE
ge-mütlich-keit [gə-muət-lik-kait, -'müt-lik-n] *n* [G, fr. *gemüetlich* +
-keit, alter. of -heit 'hood'] (1892): CORDIALITY, FRIENDLINESS
gen ['jɛn] *n* [perh. fr. general information] (1940) chiefly Brit; INFOR-
MATION 2a
gen- or **geno-** *comb form* [Gk *genos* birth, race, kind — more at KIN] 1: race (genocide) 2: genus; kind (genotype)
gen- or **geno-** *comb form*: *gen* (genome)
-gen also **-gene** *n comb form* [F -*gène*, fr. Gk -*genēs* born; akin to Gk
γεννησις 'birth'] 1: producer (androgen) 2: one that is (so) produced
(cultigen)
gen-darme ['ʒhān-därm also 'jān-n] *n* [F, fr. MF, back-formation fr.
gendarmes, pl. of *gent d'armes*, lit., armed people] (1796) 1: a mem-
ber of a body of soldiers esp. in France serving as an armed police force
for the maintenance of public order 2: POLICE OFFICER
gen-dar-mer-ie or **gen-dar-mery** ['ʒhān-därm-ri, -jān-n, *n*, pl -*ies*
[F *gendarmérie*, fr. *gendarme*] (ca. 1796): a body of gendarmes
'gen-dér ['jɛn-dər] *n* [ME *gendre*, fr. MF *genue*, *gendre*, fr. L *genus*,
genus birth, race, kind, *gender* — more at KIN] (14c) 1 a: a subclass
within a grammatical class (as noun, pronoun, adjective, or verb) of a
language that is partly arbitrary but also partly based on distinguish-
able characteristics (as shape, social rank, manner of existence, or sex)
and that determines agreement with and selection of other words or
grammatical forms b: membership of a word or a grammatical form
in such a subclass c: an inflectional form showing membership in
such a subclass 2 a: SEX (black divinities of the feminine ~ in
Charles Dickens) b: the behavioral, cultural, or psychological traits
typically associated with one sex
'gender *vb* **gen-dered**; **gen-der-ing** -d(ə)-rɪŋ] (*ME* *gendren*, fr. MF
gendrer, fr. L *generare* — more at GENERATE) (14c): ENGENDER
gen-dered ['jɛn-dərd] *adj* (1972): reflecting the experience, prejudices,
or orientations of one sex more than the other (~ language)
'gen-der ['jɛn-n] *n* [G *Gen*, short for *Pangen*, fr. *pān-* + *-gen*] (1911): a spe-
cific nucleic acid, resides in DNA or RNA that is located in the
germ plasma usu. on a chromosome and that is the functional unit of
inheritance controlling the transmission and expression of one or more
traits by specifying the structure of a particular polypeptide and esp. a
protein or controlling the function of other genetic material
ge-ne-al-o-gist [jɛ-nē-'ā-lə-jist also -'ā-lə also jɛ-nē-'ā-l] (1605): 1
person who traces or studies the descent of persons or families
ge-ne-al-o-gy [jɛ-nē, *n*, pl -gies] [ME *genealogie*, fr. MF, fr. LL *genealo-*
gia] (14c) 1: an account of the descent of a person, family, or group
from an ancestor or from older forms 2: regular descent of a person,
family, or group of organisms from a progenitor or older form; PEDIGREE 3: a study of family pedigree
'ge-ne-al-o-gy [jɛ-nē-'ā-lə-jɪ] *adj* **ge-ne-al-o-gi-cal** [jɛ-nē-'ā-lə-jɪ-kəl]
gene amplification *n* (1968): replication and excessive replication
(as in the polymerase chain reaction) of the genetic material in part of
a genome
gene conversion *n* (1955): a genetic process in which a heterozygote
with one damaged strand of DNA produces gametes in an aberrant
allelic ratio (as 3:1) instead of the normal 1:1 Mendelian ratio due to
repair of the damaged strand with genetic material complementary to
the other strand
gene flow *n* (1947): the passage and establishment of genes typical of
one breeding population into the gene pool of another by hybridization
and backcrossing
gene frequency *n* (1930): the ratio of the number of a specified allele
in a population to the total of all alleles at its genetic locus
gene mutation *n* (1927): POINT MUTATION
gene pool *n* (1946): the collection of genes of all the individuals in a
interbreeding population
genera *pl* of GENUS
'gen-er-a-ble ['jɛn-ərə-bəl, 'jɛ-nə-'ə] *adj* (15c): capable of being generated
gen-er-al ['jɛn-ərəl, 'jɛ-nə-'ə] *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *generalis*, fr. *genes-*
genus kind, class, — more at KIN] (14c) 1: involving, applicable to, or
of a whole 2: involving, relating to, or applicable to every member of a
class, kind, or group 3: of or equating to a straight line 4: belonging to,
not confined by specialization or careful limitation 5: belonging to the
common nature of a group of like individuals: GENERIC 5 a: ap-
plicable to or characteristic of the majority of individuals involved
PREVALENT b: concerned or dealing with universal rather than par-
ticular aspects 6: relating to, determined by, or concerned with main
elements rather than limited details (bearing a ~ resemblance to the
original) 7: holding superior rank or taking precedence over others
similarly titled (the ~ manager)
general *n* (14c) 1: something (as a concept, principle, or statement) ap-
plicable to or applicable to the whole 2: SUPERIOR GENERAL: b: *gen-
eral*: 3: the general: 4: a general: 5: a general officer b: a
commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps who ranks
above a lieutenant general and whose insignia is four stars — compare
ADMIRAL — in general: for the most part: GENERALLY
general admission *n* (ca. 1949): a fee paid for admission to a usu-
unreserved seating area (as in an auditorium or stadium)
general agent *n* (1835) 1: one employed to transact generally a
legal business entrusted to him by his principal 2: an insurance com-
pany agent working within a specified area
general assembly *n* (1619) 1: the highest governing body in a reli-
gious denomination (as the United Presbyterian Church) 2: a legisla-
tive assembly; esp. a U.S. state legislature 3 *cap G&A*: the supreme
deliberative body of the United Nations
general aviation *n* (1966): the operation of civilian aircraft not under
the control of a common carrier; also: such aircraft collectively
general Court *n* (1629): a legislative assembly; specif.: the state
legislature in Massachusetts and New Hampshire
general delivery *n* (1846): a department of a post office that handles
the delivery of mail at a post office window to persons who call for it
general election *n* (1716): an election usu. held at regular intervals in
which candidates are elected in all or most constituencies of a nation
state

general-alisa-tion, general-al-ise, gen-
 eralization, GENERALIZE, GENERALIZED
 general-al-lis-si-mō ʎen-ɾa-li-lis-si-mō, ʎe-
 general (1621): the chief commander of
 general-al-ist ʎen-ɾa-li-st, ʎe-na-ɾ (16
 or habits are varied or unspecified
 general-al-ty ʎe-na-ɾa-lə-tə, n, pl -
 ti of being general 2 a: GENERALIZATION
 statement 3: the greatest part 1 BULK
 general-al-iza-tion ʎen-ɾa-lə-zə-shən, n
 process of generalizing or generaliza-
 tion 3: the act or process of using
 stimulus production 3 but not identical with
 general-ize ʎen-ɾə-liz, ʎe-na-ɾ vb -iz
 give a general form to 2 a: to derive
 or principle from particulars b: to
 3: to give general applicability to (<
 ~ vi 1: to form generalizations; atr
 statements 2: to spread or extend thr
 ʎizabil-ty ʎen-ɾa-lə-zə-bi-lə-tə, ʎe-
 ʎizabil-tyz adj (ca. 1843): made gen-
 erated biologically nor strictly adapted to
 general-ly ʎen-ɾə-lē, ʎe-na-, ʎe-nə-r-
 lly overall as a: in disregard of specific ir-
 over all picture (< speaking) b: as a r
 general officer n (1681): any of the c
 marine corps above colonel — compai-
 CER, FLAG OFFICER
 general of the air force (1949): a ge
 air force whose insignia is five stars
 general of the air (1945): a genera
 whose insignia is five stars
 general paresis n (1874): insanity c
 the brain that leads to dementia and
 paralysis of the insane
 general partner n (1887): a partner
 debts and obligations is unlimited
 general practitioner n (ca. 1885): a
 practice is not limited to a specialty; br
 general propose adj (1894): suitabl
 basic purposes
 general quarters n pl (1902): a condi
 warship for action
 general relativity n (1916): RELATIV
 general semantics n pl but sing or pl i
 educational discipline intended to impr
 beings to their environment and one
 more critical use of words and other sy
 general-ship ʎen-ɾəl-ship, ʎe-na-ɾ-
 n office 2 a general 2: LEADERSHIP
 commander
 general store n (1835): a retail store
 community that carries a wide variety
 is not divided into departments
 general theory of relativity (1921):
 General will n (ca. 1902): the collecti
 embodiment or expression of its comm
 fr, -ate ʎe-na-ɾ-ɪt, vt -at-ed; -at-l
 fr, -us, genus decreed, birth — more
 existence 2: TO RECREATE, BEGET b
 cal, or physical process or condition (<
 of a situation, action, or state of mi
 deal of psychological suspense — *Atla*
 (as a mathematical or linguistic set or
 one or more rules or operations; esp
 moving point or trace-out (as a surface)
 -ation ʎe-na-ɾə-shən, n (14c)
 consisting a single step in the line of
 of group of individuals born and living o
 individual who living contemporaneou
 in a school) which is the subject of
 or class of objects usu. developed from
 new ~ of powerful supersonic fighters
 action or process of producing offspr
 of coming or bringing into being
 by a generating process : PRODUCTION
 figure by motion of another 3: the a
 -birth of parents and that of their offspr
 -sh-n) adj -gen-er-a-tiv-al-ly ʎe-na-
 -er-a-tiv ʎe-na-ɾ-iv, ʎe-na-, ʎə-r-
 or function of generating
 generative cell n (ca. 1892): a sexual
 Generative grammar ʎus ʎe-na-ɾ-iv
 the form of an ordered set of rules for
 elements of a language 2: TRANSFORM
 generative nucleus n (ca. 1892): the
 from the first division in the pollen gra
 to sperm nuclei — compare TUBE NUCLE
 Generative semantics ʎus ʎe-na-ɾ-
 (1970): a description of a language em-
 ture that is logical in form, that provi
 is related to surface structure by transfr
 Gener-a-tor ʎe-na-ɾ-ɪ-tər, n (1646)
 apparatus in which vapor or gas is fo
 mechanical energy is changed into elec
 cal energy that when subjected to one o
 mathematical entity or its elements; spe
 Gen-er-a-ry ʎe-na-ɾ-ɪ-ɾr-iks, n, pl -
 (JesZ) (1840) a point, line, or surface
 of surface, or solid
 -er-mer-ic ʎe-n-er-ik/ adj [F *générique*,
 class] (1676) 1 a: relating to or ch.
 class : GENERAL b: being or having a

nüt-lik *adj* [G, fr. MHG *gemüetlich* pleasant] (1852) : agreeably pleasant : COM-

lik-*kit* -müt-lik-*n* [G, fr. *gemüetlich* + 892] : CORDIALITY, FRIENDLINESS, information] (1940) chiefly Brit : INFORM-

Gk *genos* birth, race, kind — more at KIN] is : kind (genotype) *gene* (genome) *n* [F -*gène*, fr. Gk -*genēs* born; akin to Gk (androgen) 2 : one that is (so) produced

so 'jān-*n* [F, fr. MF, back-formation fr. *général*, *général* (1796) 1 : a mem- in France serving as an armed police force

order 2 : POLICE OFFICER *mery* zhān-dār-mā-rē, jān-*n*, pl -*mer-urme* (ca. 1796) : a body of gendarmes *gendre*, fr. MF *gendre*, *gendre*, fr. L *gendrus* as noun, pronoun, adjective, or verb) of a rary but also partly based on distinguish- e, social rank, manner of existence, or sent with and selection of other words or nbership of a word or a grammatical form inflectional form showing membership in x (black divinities of the feminine ~ e, chaviral, cultural, or psychological traits

sex *der-ing* -*n* (dā-rin) [ME *gendren*, fr. MF re at GENERATE] (14c) : ENGENDER 372) : reflecting the experience, prejudices re than the other (~ language)

Pangen, fr. *pan-* + *-gen* (1911) : a spe- in DNA or RNA that is located in the nosome and that is the functional unit of transmission and expression of one or more

ture of a particular polypeptide and esp. a tion of other genetic material *ist* also -*n* also -*n* (1605) : a the descent of persons or families

es [ME *genealogie*, fr. MF, fr. LL *genea-* family + *-logia* -logy; akin to Gk *genos* of the descent of a person, family, or group

forms 2 : regular descent of a person, as from a progenitor or older form : PED- y pedigrees — *gene-a-log-i-cal* -*n* (1605) : a *e-a-log-i-cal-ly* -*n* (1605) *adv*

1 : replication and esp. massive replication eaction) of the genetic material in part of a

a genetic process in which a heterozygote f DNA produces gametes in an aberrant f the normal 1:1 Mendelian ratio due to i with genetic material complementary to

sage and establishment of genes typical f the gene pool of another by hybridization

he ratio of the number of a specified allele f all alleles at its genetic locus INT MUTATION

ection of genes of all the individuals in an

10-*n* *adj* (15c) : capable of being generated *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *generalis*, fr. *gener-* KIN] (14c) 1 : involving, applicable to, or olving, relating to, or applicable to every roup (the ~ equation of a straight line) 3 ion or careful limitation 4 : belonging to p of like individuals : GENERAL 5 a : ap- of the majority of individuals involved or dealing with universal rather than par-

o, determined by, or concerned with main details (bearing a ~ resemblance to the or rank or taking precedence over others

er) ing (as a concept, principle, or statement) to the whole 2 : SUPERIOR GENERAL 3 : PEOPLE 4 a : GENERAL OFFICER b : a rmy, air force, or marine corps who ranks d whose insignia is four stars — compare the most part : GENERALLY

949) : a fee paid for admission to a usu- an auditorium or stadium) : one employed to transact generally all m by his principal 2 : an insurance com- specified area

1 : the highest governing body in a re- luted Presbyterian Church) 2 : a legisla- te legislature 3 cap G&A : the supreme d Nations

he operation of civilian aircraft not under ier; also : such aircraft collectively a legislative assembly; specif : the state and New Hampshire

a department of a post office that handle office window to persons who call for it n election usu. held at regular intervals in all or most constituencies of a nation or

general-isa-tion, gen-er-al-ise, gen-er-al-ised Brit var of GENERAL-

IZATION, GENERALIZE, GENERALIZED *gen-er-al-is-si-mo* \jē-nā-rā-lī-sā-mō, jē-nā-*n*, pl -*mos* [It, fr. *generale* general] (1621) : the chief commander of an army

gen-er-al-ist \jē-nā-rā-līst, jē-nā-*n* (1611) : one whose skills, interests, or habits are varied or unspecialized

gen-er-al-ity \jē-nā-rā-lī-tē, n, pl -*ties* (15c) 1 : the quality or state of being general 2 a : GENERALIZATION 2 b : a vague or inadequate statement 3 : the greatest part : BULK (the ~ of the population)

gen-er-al-iza-tion \jē-nā-rā-lī-zā-shən, jē-nā-*n* (1761) 1 : the act or process of generalizing 2 : a general statement, law, principle, or proposition 3 : the act or process whereby a response is made to a stimulus similar to but not identical with a reference stimulus

gen-er-al-ize \jē-nā-rā-līz, jē-nā-*n* vb -ized, -izing vt (ca. 1751) 1 : to give a general form to 2 a : to derive or induce (a general conception or principle) from particulars b : to draw a general conclusion from 3 : to give general applicability to (~ a law); also : to make indefinite ~ vt 1 : to form generalizations; also : to make vague or indefinite statements 2 : to spread or extend throughout the body — *gen-er-al-iz-abil-ity* \jē-nā-rā-lī-zā-bī-lī-tē, jē-nā-*n* — *gen-er-al-iz-able* \jē-nā-rā-lī-zā-bəl, jē-nā-*n* *adj* — *gen-er-al-izer* *n*

gen-er-al-ized *adj* (ca. 1843) : made general; esp. not highly differenti- ated biologically nor strictly adapted to a particular environment

gen-er-al-ly \jē-nā-rā-lī, jē-nā-*n*, -*n* *adv* (14c) : in a general man- ner; as : a : in disregard of specific instances and with regard to an overall picture (~ speaking) b : as a rule : USUALLY

general officer *n* (1681) : any of the officers in the army, air force, or marine corps above colonel — compare COMPANY OFFICER, FIELD OFFICER, FLAG OFFICER

general of the air force (1949) : a general of the highest rank in the air force whose insignia is five stars; *general of the army* (1945) : a general of the highest rank in the army whose insignia is five stars

general paresis *n* (1874) : insanity caused by syphilitic alteration of the brain that leads to dementia and paralysis — called also *general paralysis of the insane*

general partner *n* (1887) : a partner whose liability for partnership debts and obligations is unlimited

general practitioner *n* (ca. 1885) : a physician or veterinarian whose practice is not limited to a specialty; broadly : GENERALIST

general-purpose *adj* (1894) : suitable to be used for two or more basic purposes *general quarters* *n* pl (1902) : a condition of maximum readiness of a warship for action

general relativity *n* (1916) : RELATIVITY 3b *general semantics* *n* pl but sing or pl in constr (1933) : a doctrine and educational discipline intended to improve habits of response of human beings to their environment and one another esp. by training in the more critical use of words and other symbols

gen-er-al-ship \jē-nā-rā-lī-ship, jē-nā-*n* (1610) 1 : office or tenure of office of a general 2 : LEADERSHIP 3 : military skill in a high commander

general store *n* (1835) : a retail store located usu. in a small or rural community that carries a wide variety of goods including groceries but is not divided into departments

general theory of relativity (1921) : RELATIVITY 3b *general will* *n* (ca. 1902) : the collective will of a community that is the embodiment or expression of its common interest

gen-er-ate \jē-nā-rā-tē, vt -at-ed, -at-ing [L *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, fr. *gen-*, *genus* descent, birth — more at KIN] (1509) 1 : to bring into existence; as : a : PROCREATE, BEGET b : to originate by a vital, chemical, or physical process : PRODUCE (~ electricity) 2 : to be the cause of (a situation, action, or state of mind) (these stories... ~ a good deal of psychological suspense — *Atlantic*) 3 : to define or originate (as a mathematical or linguistic set or structure) by the application of one or more rules or operations; esp. : to trace out (as a curve) by a moving point or trace out (as a surface) by a moving curve

gen-er-a-tion \jē-nā-rā-shən, n (14c) 1 a : a body of living beings constituting a single step in the line of descent from an ancestor b : a group of individuals born and living contemporaneously c : a group of individuals having contemporaneously a status (as that of students in a school) which each one holds only for a limited period d : a type or class of objects usu. developed from an earlier type (first of the... new ~ of powerful supersonic fighters — Kenneth Koyen) 2 a : the action or process of producing offspring : PROCREATION b : the process of coming or bringing into being (~ of income) c : origination by a generating process : PRODUCTION; esp. : formation of a geometric figure by motion of another 3 : the average span of time between the birth of parents and that of their offspring — *gen-er-a-tion-al-ly* -*n* (14c) *adv*

gen-er-a-tive \jē-nā-rā-tiv, jē-nā-, -*rā-tiv* *adj* (14c) : having the power or function of generating, originating, producing, or reproducing

generative cell *n* (ca. 1892) : a sexual reproductive cell : GAMETE

generative grammar \u-sū 'jē-nā-rā-tiv-*n* (1959) 1 : a description in the form of an ordered set of rules for producing the grammatical sentences of a language 2 : TRANSFORMATIONAL GRAMMAR

generative nucleus *n* (ca. 1892) : the one of the two nuclei resulting from the first division in the pollen grain of a seed plant that gives rise to sperm nuclei — compare TUBE NUCLEUS

generative semantics \u-sū 'jē-nā-rā-tiv-*n* pl but usu sing in constr (1970) : a description of a language emphasizing a semantic deep structure that is logical in form, that provides syntactic structure, and that is related to surface structure by transformations

gener-a-tor \jē-nā-rā-tōr, n (1646) 1 : one that generates 2 : an apparatus in which vapor or gas is formed 3 : a machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy 4 : a mathematical entity that when subjected to one or more operations yields another mathematical entity or its elements; specif : GENERATRIX

gen-er-a-trix \jē-nā-rā-trīks, n, pl -*er-a-trī-ces* -*n* (1840) : a point, line, or surface whose motion generates a line, surface, or solid

ge-ner-ic \jē-nēr-ik, *adj* [F *générique*, fr. L *gen-*, *genus* birth, kind, class] (1676) 1 a : relating to or characteristic of a whole group or class : GENERAL b : being or having a nonproprietary name c : hav-

ing no particularly distinctive quality or application 2 : relating to or having the rank of a biological genus — *gen-er-i-cal-ly* -*n* (1676) *adv* — *gen-er-ic-ness* *n*

generic *n* (1967) : a generic product (as a drug) *gen-er-os-ity* \jē-nā-rā-sā-tē, -*rās-tē* *n*, pl -*ties* (ca. 1616) 1 a : the quality or fact of being generous b : a generous act 2 : ABUN-

DANCE *gen-er-ous* \jē-nā-rās, jē-nā-*n* *adj* [MF or L; MF *generosus*, fr. L *generosus*, fr. *gen-*, *genus*] (1588) 1 *archaic* : HIGHBORN 2 a : character- ized by a noble or forbearing spirit : MAGNANIMOUS, KINDLY b : liberal in giving : OPENHANDED c : marked by abundance or ample propor- tions : COPIOUS *syn* see LIBERAL — *gen-er-ous-ly* *adv* — *gen-er-ous-ness* *n*

gen-esis \jē-nā-sās, n, pl -*e-ses* -*sēz* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *gignesthai* to be born — more at KIN] (ca. 1604) : the origin or coming into being of something

Genesis *n* [Gk] : the mainly narrative first book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scriptures — see BIBLE table

gene-splic-ing \jē-n-splī-sīn, n (ca. 1978) : any of various techniques by which recombinant DNA is produced and made to function in an organism

gen-et \jē-nēt, n [ME *genete*, fr. MF, fr. Ar *jarnayt*] (15c) : any of a genus (*Genetta*) of small Old World usu. carnivorous mammals related to the civets and having retractile claws, spotted or striped fur, and a ringed tail

gene therapy *n* (1974) : the insertion of normal or genetically altered genes into cells usu. to replace defective genes esp. in the treatment of genetic disorders

ge-net-ic \jē-nē-tik, also *ge-net-i-cal* -*n* (1831) 1 : relating to or determined by the origin, development, or causal ante- cedents of something 2 a : of, relating to, or involving genetics b : GENIC — *ge-net-i-cal-ly* -*n* (1831) *adv*

gen-etic *adj* *comb form* : GENIC 1, 2 (psychogenetic) *genetic code* *n* (1961) : the biochemical basis of heredity consisting of codons in DNA and RNA that determine the specific amino acid se- quence in proteins and appear to be uniform for all known forms of life

genetic counseling *n* (1968) : medical education of affected individu- als and the general public concerning inherited disorders

genetic drift *n* (1945) : random changes in gene frequency esp. in small populations when leading to preservation or extinction of particu- lar genes

genetic engineering *n* (1966) : the directed alteration of genetic mate- rial by intervention in genetic processes; esp. : GENE-SPLICING — *geneti- cally engineered* *adj* — *genetic engineer* *n*

genetic map *n* (ca. 1960) : MAP 3 *genetic marker* *n* (1950) : a usu. dominant gene or trait that serves esp. to identify genes or traits linked with

gen-etics \jē-nē-tiks, n pl but sing in constr (1905) 1 : a branch of biology that deals with the heredity and variation of organisms 2 : the genetic makeup and phenomena of an organism, type, group, or condition — *ge-net-i-cist* -*n* (1905) *n*

ge-ne-va \jē-nē-vā, n [modif. of obs. D *Genever* (now *Jenever*), lit., juni- per, fr. MD, fr. OF *geneivre*, ultim. fr. L *juniperus*] (1706) : a highly aromatic bitter gin orig. made in the Netherlands

Gene-va bands \jē-nē-vā-*n* pl [Geneva, Swit- zerland; fr. their use by the Calvinist clergy of Geneva] (1882) : two strips of white cloth sus- pended from the front of a clerical collar and sometimes used by Protestant clergymen — called also *Geneva tabs*

Geneva convention *n* (1880) : one of a series of agreements concerning the treatment of pris- oners of war and of the sick, wounded, and dead in battle first made at Geneva, Switzerland in 1864 and subsequently accepted in later revisions by most nations

Geneva cross *n* [fr. its adoption by the Geneva convention] (ca. 1889) : RED CROSS

Geneva gown *n* [fr. its use by the Calvinist clergy of Geneva] (1820) : a loose large-sleeved black academic gown widely used as a vestment by members of the Protestant clergy

Gen-er-van \jē-nē-vān, *adj* (1573) 1 : of or relating to Geneva, Switzerland 2 : of or relating to Calvinism — *Genevan* *n*

ge-nial \jē-nī-əl, jē-nē-əl *adj* [L *genialis*, fr. *genius*] (1566) 1 *obs* : of or relating to marriage or generation (the ~ bed — John Milton) 2 *obs* : INBORN, NATIVE 3 a : favorable to growth or comfort : MILD (~ sunshine) b : marked by or diffusing sympathy or friendliness (your ~ host) 4 : displaying or marked by genius *syn* see GRACIOUS

ge-nial-ity \jē-nē-āl-ī-tē, jē-nī-āl-*n* — *ge-nial-ly* \jē-nī-āl-*ly* *adv* *ge-nial* \jē-nī-əl, *adj* [Gk *gēneion* chin, fr. *genys* jaw — more at CHIN] (1831) : of or relating to the chin

gen-ic \jē-nik, jē-*n* *adj* (1918) : of, relating to, or being a gene — *gen-i-cal-ly* -*n* (1831) *adv* *gen-ic* *adj* *comb form* [ISV -*gen* & -*geny* + -*ic*] 1 : producing : form- ing (carcinogenic) 2 : produced by : formed from (biogenic) 3 [pho- togenic] : suitable for production or reproduction by (such) a medium (telegenic)

gen-ic-u-late \jē-nī-kya-lāt, or *gen-ic-u-lat-ed* -*n* (1657) *adj* [L *geniculatus*, fr. *geniculum*, dim. of *genu* knee — more at KNEE] (1657) : bent abruptly at an angle like a bent knee

ge-nie \jē-nē, n, pl *genies* also *ge-ni* \jē-nē-*n* [F *génie*, fr. Ar *jinnī*] (1748) 1 : JINNI 2 : a magic spirit believed to take human form and serve the person who calls it

gen-i-tal \jē-nā-tīl, *adj* [ME, fr. L *genitalis*, fr. *genitus*, pp. of *gignere* to beget — more at KIN] (14c) 1 : GENERATIVE 2 : of, relating to, or



Geneva bands