



WEBSTER'S

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Collegiate
Dictionary

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an-i-mal-ize \an-ə-mə-'līz\ vt -ized; -izing (1741) 1: to represent in animal form 2: to cause to be or act like an animal — **an-i-mal-iza-tion** \an-ə-mə-'lī-zā-shən\ n

animal kingdom n (1847) the one of the three basic groups of natural objects that includes all living and extinct animals — compare MINERAL KINGDOM, PLANT KINGDOM

animal magnetism n (1784) 1: a mysterious force claimed by Mesmer to enable him to hypnotize patients 2: a magnetic charm or appeal; esp.: SEX APPEAL

animal pole n (1887) the point on the surface of an egg that is diametrically opposite to the vegetal pole and usu. marks the most active part of the protoplasm or the part containing least yolk

animal spirits n pl (15c) 1 sometimes animal spirit obs: the nervous energy that is the source of physical sensation and movement 2: vivacity arising from physical health and energy

animal starch n (ca. 1860) GLYCOGEN

an-i-mate \an-ə-mət\ adj [ME, fr. L *animatus*, pp. of *animare* to give life to, fr. *anima* breath, soul; akin to OE *āhian* to breathe, L *animus* spirit, mind, courage, Gk *anemos* wind] (15c) 1: possessing or characterized by life: ALIVE 2: of or relating to animal life as opposed to plant life 3: full of life: ANIMATED 4: referring to a living thing (an ~ noun) — **an-i-mate-ly** adv — **an-i-mate-ness** n

an-i-mate \-māt\ vt -mated; -mating (1538) 1: to give spirit and support to: ENCOURAGE 2 a: to give life to b: to give vigor and zest to 3: to move to action 4 a: to make or design in such a way as to create apparently spontaneous lifelike movement b: to produce in the form of an animated cartoon *syn* see QUICKEN

an-i-mat-ed \-māt-əd\ adj (1534) 1 a: endowed with life or the qualities of life: ALIVE (viruses that can behave as ~ bodies or inert crystals) b: full of movement and activity c: full of vigor and spirit (a ~ discussion) 2: having the appearance of something alive 3: made in the form of an animated cartoon *syn* see LIVELY — **an-i-mat-ed-ly** adv

animated cartoon n (1915) 1: a motion picture made from a series of drawings simulating motion by means of slight progressive changes in the drawings 2: ANIMATION 2a

an-i-ma-tion \an-ə-'mā-shən\ n (1597) 1: the act of animating: the state of being animate or animated 2 a: a motion picture made by photographing successive positions of inanimate objects (as puppets or mechanical parts) b: ANIMATED CARTOON 1 3: the preparation of animated cartoons

an-i-ma-to \an-ə-'māt-(ə)\ -ō, -an\ adv or adj [It, fr. L *animatus*] (ca. 1724) : with animation — used as a direction in music

an-i-ma-tor \an-ə-'māt-ər\ n (1611) 1: one that animates (the chief ~ of the movement) 2: an artist who creates drawings for an animated cartoon

an-i-mism \an-ə-'miz-əm\ n [G *animismus*, fr. L *anima* soul] (1832) 1: a doctrine that the vital principle of organic development is immaterial spirit 2: attribution of conscious life to nature or natural objects 3: belief in the existence of spirits separable from bodies — **an-i-mist** \-mɪst\ n — **an-i-mis-tic** \an-ə-'mɪs-tɪk\ adj

an-i-mos-i-ty \an-ə-'mɪs-ə-ti\ n, pl -ties [ME *animosité*, fr. MF or LL: MF *animosité*, fr. LL *animositas*, fr. L *animosus* spirited, fr. *animus*] (1605) 1: ill will or resentment tending toward active hostility 2: an antagonistic attitude *syn* see ENMITY

an-i-mus \an-ə-'mɪs\ n [L, spirit, mind, courage, anger] (1816) 1: basic attitude or governing spirit 2: DISPOSITION, INTENTION 2: a usu. prejudiced and often spiteful or malevolent ill will 3: an inner masculine part of the female personality in the analytic psychology of C. G. Jung — compare ANIMA *syn* see ENMITY

an-ion \an-ī-'ən\ n [Gk, neut. of *anion*, prp. of *anienai* to go up, fr. *ana-* + *ienai* to go — more at ISSUE] (1834) the ion in an electrolyzed solution that migrates to the anode; broadly: a negatively charged ion

an-ion-ic \an-ī-'ən-ɪk\ adj (ca. 1920) 1: of or relating to anions 2: characterized by an active and esp. surface-active anion — **an-ion-i-cally** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ adv

anis- or **aniso-** comb form [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *anisos*, fr. *a-* + *isos* equal] 1: unequal (*anisokonia*) [*anisodactylous*] 2: an herb (*Pimpinella anisum*) of the carrot family having carminative and aromatic seeds; also: ANISEED

an-i-seed \an-ə-'sēd\ n [ME *anis seed*, fr. *anis* + *seed*] (14c) the seed of anise often used as a flavoring in liqueurs and in cooking

an-is-ei-ko-nia \an-ī-'sī-'kō-nē-ə\ n [NL, fr. *anis-* + Gk *eikōn* image — more at ICON] (1934) a defect of binocular vision in which the two retinal images of an object differ in size — **an-is-ei-kon-ic** \-kən-ɪk\ adj

an-is-ette \an-ə-'set, -zət\ n [F, fr. *anis*] (1837) a usu. colorless sweet liqueur flavored with aniseed

an-isog-a-mous \an-ī-'sāg-ə-məs\ also **an-iso-gam-ic** \-ī-sə-'gam-ɪk\ adj (1891) characterized by fusion of heterogamous gametes or of individuals that usu. differ chiefly in size (~ reproduction) — **an-isog-a-my** \-ī-'sāg-ə-mē\ n

an-iso-me-tro-pia \an-ī-'sə-mə-'trō-pē-ə\ n [NL, fr. Gk *anisometros* of unequal measure (fr. *anis-* + *metron* measure) + NL *-opia* — more at MEASURE] (ca. 1880) : unequal refractive power in the two eyes — **an-iso-me-tro-pic** \-trō-pik\ adj

an-iso-trop-ic \an-ī-'sə-'trō-pik\ adj (1879) 1: exhibiting properties with different values when measured along axes in different directions (an ~ crystal) 2: assuming different positions in response to external stimuli — **an-iso-trop-i-cally** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ adv — **an-iso-tro-py** \-ī-'sə-'trō-pē\ or **an-iso-tro-pism** \-piz-əm\ n

an-ker-ite \an-'kər-īt\ n [G *Ankerit*, fr. M. J. Anker †1843 Austrian mineralogist] (ca. 1843) a dolomitic iron-containing mineral Ca(Fe,Mg,Mn)(CO₃)₂

ankh \'æŋk\ n [Egypt 'nh] (1888) a cross having a loop for its upper vertical arm and serving esp. in ancient Egypt as an emblem of life

an-kle \'æŋ-kəl\ n [ME *ankel*, fr. OE *ancleow*; akin to OHG *anchlao* ankle, L *angulus* angle] (bef. 12c) 1: the joint between the foot and the leg; also: the region of pastern (as in the horse)

an-kle-bone \'æŋ-kəl-'bōn, 'æŋ-kəl-\ n (14c) : TALUS 1

an-klet \'æŋ-klət\ n (1819) 1: something (as an ornament) worn around the ankle 2: a short sock reaching slightly above the ankle 3: a woman's or child's low shoe having one or more ankle straps — **an-ky-lo-se** \an-'ki-lōs, -lōz\ vb -losed; -losing [back-formation fr. *ankylosis*] vt (1787) : to unite or stiffen by ankylosis ~ vi : to undergo ankylosis

an-ky-lo-sis \an-'ki-lō-səs\ n, pl -loses \-səz\ [NL, fr. Gk *ankylosis*, fr. *ankyloun* to make crooked, fr. *ankylōs* crooked — more at ANGLE] (1713) 1: stiffness or fixation of a joint by disease or surgery 2: union of separate bones or hard parts to form a single bone or part — **an-ky-lo-tic** \-lāt-ɪk\ adj

an-ky-lo-sto-mi-a-sis \an-'ki-lō-'stə-'mī-ə-səs\ var of ANCYLOSTOMIASIS

an-la-ge \an-'lāg-ə\ n, pl -gen \-ən\ also -ges \-əz\ [G, lit., act of laying on] (1892) the foundation of a subsequent development; esp.: PRIMORDIUM

an-na \an-ə\ n [Hindi *ānā*] (1708) 1: a former monetary unit of Burma, India, and Pakistan equal to 1/16 rupee 2: a coin representing one anna

an-nal-ist \an-'nəl-ɪst\ n (ca. 1611) : a writer of annals: HISTORIAN — **an-nal-ist-ic** \an-'nəl-ɪs-tɪk\ adj

an-nals \an-'nəz\ n pl [L *annales*, fr. pl. of *annalis* yearly — more at ANNUAL] (1542) 1: a record of events arranged in yearly sequence 2: historical records: CHRONICLES 3: records of the activities of an organization

An-nam-ese \an-ə-'mēz, -mēs\ n, pl Annamese [Annam, region of Vietnam] (1826) 1 a: a Mongolian people inhabiting Vietnam b or Annam-ite \an-ə-'mɪt\ : a member of this people 2: the language of the Annamese people: VIETNAMESE — **Annamese** adj — **Annamite** adj

an-na-to \an-'nāt-(ə)\ -ō, -an\ n [of Caribian origin; akin to Galibi *annoto* tree producing annatto] (1629) : a yellowish red dyestuff made from the pulp around the seeds of a tropical tree (*Bixa orellana*, family Bixaceae); also: the tree that yields annatto

an-neal \ə-'nē(ə)\ vb [ME *anelen*, fr. OE *onēlan*, fr. *on* + *ēlan* to set on fire, burn, fr. *āl* fire; akin to OE *ād* funeral pyre — more at EDIFY] vt (1580) 1: to heat (as glass) in order to fix laid-on colors 2 a: to heat and then cool (as steel or glass) usu. for softening and making less brittle b: to heat and then cool (nucleic acid) in order to separate complementary strands of a different species 3: STRENGTHEN, TOUGHEN ~ vi : to be capable of combining with complementary nucleic acid by a process of heating and cooling

an-nel-id \an-'nəl-əd, -əd\ n [deriv. of L *anellus* little ring — more at ANNULET] (1834) : any of a phylum (Annelida) of coelomate and usu. elongated segmented invertebrates (as earthworms, various marine worms, and leeches) — **annelid** adj — **an-nel-i-dan** \ə-'nəl-əd-ən, -ən\ adj or n

an-nex \ə-'neks, -eks\ vt [ME *annexen*, fr. MF *annexer*, fr. OF, fr. *annexe* joined, fr. L *annexus*, pp. of *annectere* to bind to, fr. *ad-* + *nectere* to bind] (14c) 1: to attach as a quality, consequence, or connection 2 *archaic*: to join together materially: UNITE 3: to add to something earlier, larger, or more important 4: to incorporate (a country or other territory) within the domain of a state 5: to obtain or take for oneself — **an-nex-a-tion** \an-'ek-'sā-shən\ n — **an-nex-a-tion-al** \-shən-əl\ adj — **an-nex-a-tion-ist** \-sh(ə)-nɪst\ n

an-nex \an-'eks, -iks\ n (1501) : something annexed as an expansion or supplement: as a: an added stipulation or statement: APPENDIX b: a subsidiary or supplementary structure: WING

an-nexe \an-'eks, -iks\ chiefly Brit var of ANNEX

An-nie Oak-ley \an-ē-'ōk-lē\ n, pl Annie Oakleys [Annie Oakley †1926 Am. markswoman; fr. the resemblance of a punched pass to a playing card with bullet holes through the spots] (ca. 1910) : a free ticket

an-ni-hi-late \ə-'nɪ-ə-'lāt\ vb -lated; -lating [LL *annihilatus*, pp. of *annihilare* to reduce to nothing, fr. L *ad-* + *nihi* nothing — more at NIL] vt (1525) 1 a: to cause to be of no effect: NULLIFY b: to destroy the substance or force of 2: to regard as of no consequence 3: to cause to cease to exist 4 a: to destroy a considerable part of (the army was annihilated) b: to vanish completely: ROUT ~ vi : to cease to exist: VANISH — used of a particle and its antiparticle upon coming together and converting into other energy forms (as particles or radiation) — **an-ni-hi-la-tion** \-nɪ-ə-'lā-shən\ n — **an-ni-hi-la-tive** \ə-'nɪ-ə-'lāt-ɪv\ adj — **an-ni-hi-la-tor** \-lāt-ər\ n — **an-ni-hi-la-to-ry** \-nɪ-ə-'lāt-ər-ē\ adj

an-ni-ver-sa-ry \an-ə-'vɜrs-(ə)-rē\ n, pl -ries [ME *anniversarie*, fr. ML *anniversarium*, fr. L, neut. of *anniversarius* returning annually, fr. *annus* year + *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn — more at ANNUAL] (13c) 1: the annual recurrence of a date marking a notable event 2: the celebration of an anniversary

an-no Do-mi-ni \an-'(d)ə-'dām-ə-nē, -dō-mə-, -nē\ adv, often cap A [ML, in the year of the Lord] (1530) — used to indicate that a time division falls within the Christian era

an-no he-gi-rae \-hi-'jɪ-(ə)-rē\ adv, often cap A&H [NL, in the year of the Hegira] (ca. 1889) — used to indicate that a time division falls within the Islamic era

an-no-tate \an-ə-'tāt\ vb -tated; -tating [L *annotatus*, pp. of *annotare*, fr. *ad-* + *notare* to mark — more at NOTE] vt (1733) : to make or furnish critical or explanatory notes or comment ~ vi : to make or furnish annotations for (a literary work or subject) — **an-no-ta-tive** \-tāt-ɪv\ adj — **an-no-ta-tor** \-tāt-ər\ n

an-no-ta-tion \an-ə-'tā-shən\ n (15c) 1: a note added by way of comment or explanation 2: the act of annotating

an-nounce \ə-'naʊn(t)s\ vb -nounced; -nouncing [ME *announcen*, fr. MF *annoncer*, fr. L *annuntiare*, fr. *ad-* + *nuntiare* to report, fr. *nuntius* messenger] vt (15c) 1: to make known publicly: PROCLAIM (an-nounced their engagement) 2 a: to give notice of the arrival, presence, or readiness of (~ dinner) b: to indicate beforehand: FORE-TELL 3: to serve as an announcer of ~ vi 1: to serve as an



ankh

\ə\ about \ʔ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ə\ cot, cart
 \aʊ\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \h\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job
 \j\ sing \o\ go \ō\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ū\ loot \ū\ foot
 \y\ yet \zh\ vision \ə, ɛ, ʌ, æ, ɛ, ʊ, ɪ, ɛ, ʌ\ see Guide to Pronunciation

undertaken by Christian powers in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries to win the Holy Land from the Muslims 2: a remedial enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm
crusade *v* **crusaded**; **crusading** (1732): to engage in a crusade
crusher *n*
crusoid *n* [*kʁiˈzɔid*] also *cruso* *n*, *crusado* *n* [*ˈzid*], [*ʃɔi*]: an old gold or silver coin of Portugal having a cross on the reverse
crust *n* [*kʁʊst*], [*kʁʊst*], [*kʁʊst*], [*kʁʊst*]: a hard, brittle surface layer of a mass, as a jar or pot) for holding a liquid (as water or oil)
crush (*kʁʊʃ*) [*v*] [*ME* *crussen*, *fr* *MF* *cruiser*, of *Gmc* origin; akin to *MLG* *crushen* to crush] *v* (15c) 1: to squeeze or force by pressure so as to alter or destroy sth 2: to reduce to particles by pounding or grinding 3: to suppress or overwhelm as if by pressure or weight 4: to oppress or burden grievously 5: to subdue completely 5: *crown*, *plush* 6 archaic: *drink* [*crush* 1: *crush* 2: to become crushed 3: *crusher* *n* 4: *crushingly* *adv* 5: *crushable* *adj* 6: *crushably* *adv* 7: *crush* *n* 8: *crushingly* *adv* 9: *crushingly* *adv* 10: *crushingly* *adv* 11: *crushingly* *adv* 12: *crushingly* *adv* 13: *crushingly* *adv* 14: *crushingly* *adv* 15: *crushingly* *adv* 16: *crushingly* *adv* 17: *crushingly* *adv* 18: *crushingly* *adv* 19: *crushingly* *adv* 20: *crushingly* *adv* 21: *crushingly* *adv* 22: *crushingly* *adv* 23: *crushingly* *adv* 24: *crushingly* *adv* 25: *crushingly* *adv* 26: *crushingly* *adv* 27: *crushingly* *adv* 28: *crushingly* *adv* 29: *crushingly* *adv* 30: *crushingly* *adv* 31: *crushingly* *adv* 32: *crushingly* *adv* 33: *crushingly* *adv* 34: *crushingly* *adv* 35: *crushingly* *adv* 36: *crushingly* *adv* 37: *crushingly* *adv* 38: *crushingly* *adv* 39: *crushingly* *adv* 40: *crushingly* *adv* 41: *crushingly* *adv* 42: *crushingly* *adv* 43: *crushingly* *adv* 44: *crushingly* *adv* 45: *crushingly* *adv* 46: *crushingly* *adv* 47: *crushingly* *adv* 48: *crushingly* *adv* 49: *crushingly* *adv* 50: *crushingly* *adv* 51: *crushingly* *adv* 52: *crushingly* *adv* 53: *crushingly* *adv* 54: *crushingly* *adv* 55: *crushingly* *adv* 56: *crushingly* *adv* 57: *crushingly* *adv* 58: *crushingly* *adv* 59: *crushingly* *adv* 60: *crushingly* *adv* 61: *crushingly* *adv* 62: *crushingly* *adv* 63: *crushingly* *adv* 64: *crushingly* *adv* 65: *crushingly* *adv* 66: *crushingly* *adv* 67: *crushingly* *adv* 68: *crushingly* *adv* 69: *crushingly* *adv* 70: *crushingly* *adv* 71: *crushingly* *adv* 72: *crushingly* *adv* 73: *crushingly* *adv* 74: *crushingly* *adv* 75: *crushingly* *adv* 76: *crushingly* *adv* 77: *crushingly* *adv* 78: *crushingly* *adv* 79: *crushingly* *adv* 80: *crushingly* *adv* 81: *crushingly* *adv* 82: *crushingly* *adv* 83: *crushingly* *adv* 84: *crushingly* *adv* 85: *crushingly* *adv* 86: *crushingly* *adv* 87: *crushingly* *adv* 88: *crushingly* *adv* 89: *crushingly* *adv* 90: *crushingly* *adv* 91: *crushingly* *adv* 92: *crushingly* *adv* 93: *crushingly* *adv* 94: *crushingly* *adv* 95: *crushingly* *adv* 96: *crushingly* *adv* 97: *crushingly* *adv* 98: *crushingly* *adv* 99: *crushingly* *adv* 100: *crushingly* *adv* 101: *crushingly* *adv* 102: *crushingly* *adv* 103: *crushingly* *adv* 104: *crushingly* *adv* 105: *crushingly* *adv* 106: *crushingly* *adv* 107: *crushingly* *adv* 108: *crushingly* *adv* 109: *crushingly* *adv* 110: *crushingly* *adv* 111: *crushingly* *adv* 112: *crushingly* *adv* 113: *crushingly* *adv* 114: *crushingly* *adv* 115: *crushingly* *adv* 116: *crushingly* *adv* 117: *crushingly* *adv* 118: *crushingly* *adv* 119: *crushingly* *adv* 120: *crushingly* *adv* 121: *crushingly* *adv* 122: *crushingly* *adv* 123: *crushingly* *adv* 124: *crushingly* *adv* 125: *crushingly* *adv* 126: *crushingly* *adv* 127: *crushingly* *adv* 128: *crushingly* *adv* 129: *crushingly* *adv* 130: *crushingly* *adv* 131: *crushingly* *adv* 132: *crushingly* *adv* 133: *crushingly* *adv* 134: *crushingly* *adv* 135: *crushingly* *adv* 136: *crushingly* *adv* 137: *crushingly* *adv* 138: *crushingly* *adv* 139: *crushingly* *adv* 140: *crushingly* *adv* 141: *crushingly* *adv* 142: *crushingly* *adv* 143: *crushingly* *adv* 144: *crushingly* *adv* 145: *crushingly* *adv* 146: *crushingly* *adv* 147: *crushingly* *adv* 148: *crushingly* *adv* 149: *crushingly* *adv* 150: *crushingly* *adv* 151: *crushingly* *adv* 152: *crushingly* *adv* 153: *crushingly* *adv* 154: *crushingly* *adv* 155: *crushingly* *adv* 156: *crushingly* *adv* 157: *crushingly* *adv* 158: *crushingly* *adv* 159: *crushingly* *adv* 160: *crushingly* *adv* 161: *crushingly* *adv* 162: *crushingly* *adv* 163: *crushingly* *adv* 164: *crushingly* *adv* 165: *crushingly* *adv* 166: *crushingly* *adv* 167: *crushingly* *adv* 168: *crushingly* *adv* 169: *crushingly* *adv* 170: *crushingly* *adv* 171: *crushingly* *adv* 172: *crushingly* *adv* 173: *crushingly* *adv* 174: *crushingly* *adv* 175: *crushingly* *adv* 176: *crushingly* *adv* 177: *crushingly* *adv* 178: *crushingly</*

[illegible][illegible]

1. *cube* [kʏbi-bi-*adj*] (1500) 1: having the form of a cube: CUBICAL
 2: a: relating to the cube considered as a crystal form b: ISOMETRIC
 1b 3 a: THREE-DIMENSIONAL b: being the volume of a cube whose
 edge is a specified unit (~inch) 4: of third degree, order, or power
 (e.g., polynomial)
 2. *cubic* n (1799): a cubic curve, equation, or polynomial
 cubical [kʏbi-bi-*kal*] *adj* (1500) 1: CUBIC; esp: shaped like a cube
 2: relating to volume — cubical-*ly* [k-*ə*-*l*ə] *adv*
 cube equation n (ca. 1727): a polynomial equation in which the highest
 sum of exponents of variables in any term is three
 cube-like [kʏbi-bi-*kal*] n [L. *cubiculum*, fr. *cabare* to lie, recline — more
 at HP] (15c) 1: a sleeping compartment partitioned off from a larger
 room 2: a small partitioned space; esp.: CARRIEL
 cubic measure n (1600): a unit (as cubic inch or cubic centimeter) for
 measuring volume
 cubism [kʏbi-biz-*əm*] n (1911): a style of art that stresses abstract
 structure at the expense of other pictorial elements esp. by displaying
 several aspects of the same object simultaneously and by fragmenting
 the depicted objects — cub-list [-*b*əst] n — cubist or cub-*ist*
 [kʏbi-bis-*ik*] *adj*
 cubit [kʏbi-bət] n [ME, fr. L. *cubitus* elbow, cubit — more at HP]
 (14c): any of various ancient units of length based on the length of the
 forearm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger and usu. equal to
 18 in. or 45 cm
 cuboid [kʏbi-boid] *adj* (ca. 1828) 1: relating to or being the cuboid
 2: approximately cuboid in shape
 2. *cuboid* n (1829): the outermost bone in the distal row of tarsal bones
 of many higher vertebrates
 cuckoo [kʏk-*u*] *adj* (1803) 1: somewhat cubical 2: composed
 of nearly cubical elements (~epithelium)
 Cub Scout n (ca. 1935): a member of the scouting program of the Boy
 Scouts of America for boys of the age range 8 to 10
 cuckoo-stalk [kʏk-*ip*] n [ME *cuckoo* stalk, lit., defeating charm (12c-
) a charm formerly used to ward off evil magicians (as dishonest trades-
 men) by public exposure or ducking in water
 cuck-old [kʏk-*əld*] *adj* [OE *cuckewold*] (13c): a man whose wife is
 unfaithful — cuckold-*v*
 cuckold-ry [kʏk-*dri*] n (1529) 1: the practice of making cuckolds 2:
 the state of being a cuckold
 1. *cuckoo* n [kʏk-*u*], [kʏk-*u*] n, pl cuckoos [ME
cuccu, of imit. origin] (13c) 1: a largely grayish
 brown European bird (*Cuculus canorus*) that is a
 parasite given to laying its eggs in the nests of
 other birds which hatch them and rear the
 offspring; broadly: any of a large family (Cuculidae
 of the order Cuculiformes) to which this bird be-
 longs 2: the call of the cuckoo 3: a silly or
 slightly crackbrained person
 2. *cuckoo* v (1620): to repeat monotonously as a
 cuckoo does its call
 3. *cuckoo* *adj* (1627) 1: of, relating to, or resem-
 bling the cuckoo 2: deficient in sense or intelli-
 gence: SILLY
 cuckoo clock n (1789): a wall or shelf clock that
 announces the hours by sounds resembling a cuck-
 oo's call
 1. *cuckoo-flower* [kʏk-*u*-*flaʊ*-*ər*], [kʏk-*u*] n (1578) 1: a bitter cress
 (*Cardamine pratensis*) of Europe and America 2: RAGGED ROBIN
 cuckoo-opint [kʏk-*u*-*pint*] n [ME *cuccupint*, fr. *cuccu* + *pintel* pintle] (15c-
) a European arum (*Arun maculatum*) with erect spathe and short
 purple spadix
 cuckoo on plants n (1592) 1: a frothy secretion exuded on plants by the
 nymphs of spittle insects 2: SPITTLE INSECT
 cucullate [kʏk-*u*-*l*at, kʏk-*u*-*l*at] *adj* [ML *cucullatus*, fr. L. *cucullus* hood]
 (1794): having the shape of a hood: HOODED (a leaf)
 cucumber [kʏk-*u*-*kam*-*bər*] n [ME, fr. MF *cucumbre*, fr. L. *cucumber*,
 cultivated as a garden vegetable; also: this vine
 cucumber mosaic n (1916): a virus disease esp. of cucumbers that is
 transmitted by an aphid and produces mottled foliage and often pale
 warty fruits
 1. *cucumbers* n (1781): any of several American magnolias (esp. *Magnolia
 acuminata*) having fruit resembling a small cucumber
 cucur-bit [kʏk-*u*-*k*-*b*ət] n [ME *cucurbit*, fr. MF, fr. L. *cucurbita* gourd]
 (14c) 1: a vessel or flask for distillation used with or forming part of
 a still 2: the gourd family
 kud [kʏd, kʏd] n [ME *cucur*, fr. OE *cucur*; akin to OHG *kult* glue, Skt
jau gum] (bef. 12c) 1: *OE* brought up into the mouth by a
 ruminating animal from its first stomach to be chewed again 2: 1. *quid*
 cud-bear [kʏd-*b*ə(r)], [b-*ə*(r)] n [Irreg. fr. Dr. *Cuthbert* gourd, 18th
 c.] a small, round, ribbed, greenish-yellow bitter fruit from lichen
 2. *quid* [kʏd-*l*] *vb* cud-dled; cud-dling [kʏd-*l*], [-*l*ɪŋ] (origin un-
 known) v (1520): to hold close for warmth or comfort or in affection
 ~ *v* to lie close or snugg; NESTLE, SNUGGLE
 2. *cuddle* n (1825): a close, warm, affectionate hug
 cud-dlesome [kʏd-*l*-*s*əm] *adj* (1876): CUDDLY
 cuddly [kʏd-*l*], [-*l*ɪ] *adj* cud-dlier; -est (1915): fit for or inviting cud-
 dling
 1. *cuddly* [kʏd-*ə*] n, pl cuddlies [origin unknown] (1660) 1: a: a small
 cabin formerly used by sailors b: the galley or pantry of a small
 ship 2: a small room or cupboard
 2. *cuddly* or *cuddle* [kʏd-*ə*] *adj* [origin unknown] n, pl cuddies [perh. fr. *Cuddy*, nick-
 name for *Cuthbert*] (1714) 1: *adl* BRIE: DONKEY 2: *adl* BRIE: BLACK-
 HEAD
 1. *cudgel* [kʏj-*əl*] n [ME *kugel*, fr. OE *cypegel*; akin to MHG *kugele* ball]
 (bef. 12c): a short heavy club



cuckoo 1

|ə| abut |ʌ| kitten, F table |ər| further |a| ash |ā| ace |ä| cat, cart
 |aʊ| out |ch| chin |e| bet |eɪ| easy |g| go |i| hit |i| ice |j| job
 |j| sing |ō| go |ō| law |ōi| boy |th| thin |th| the |ü| foot |ü| foot
 |y| yet |zh| vision |ä, k, ʰ, æ, œ, ʊ, œ, ʲ| see Guide to Pronunciation