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of the year in the Jewish calendar. See table at **calendar**. [Hebrew *tēbēt*, from Akkadian *tēbētu*, a month name. See **tēb** in Appendix II.]

Te-wa (tā'wə, tē'wə) *n.*, *pl.* **Tewa** or **-was** **1a**. A group of Pueblo peoples of northern New Mexico. **b**. A member of any of these peoples. **2**. The group of Tanoan languages spoken by the Tewa.

Tewkesbury (tē'wəks/bēr'ē, -bā-rē, -brē, tē'wəks/-) A municipal borough of west-central England on the Severn River north-northeast of Gloucester. Edward IV's Yorkist forces defeated the Lancastrians here (1471) in the final battle of the Wars of the Roses. Population: 76,400.

Tex·ar·kan·a (tēk'sār-kān'ə) **1**. A city of southwest Arkansas adjacent to Texarkana, Texas. Population: 26,400. **2**. A city of northeast Texas adjacent to Texarkana, Arkansas. Population: 34,800.

tex·as (tēk'səs) *n.* A structure on a river steamboat containing the pilothouse and the officers' quarters. [After **TEXAS** (from the fact that steamboat cabins were named after states and the officers' quarters were the largest).]

Tex·as (tēk'səs) *Abbr.* **TX** or **Tex.** A state of the south-central United States. It was admitted as the 28th state in 1845. Explored by the Spanish in the 16th and 17th centuries, the region became a province of Mexico in the early 1800s. Texans won independence in 1836 after a gallant but losing stand at the Alamo in February and a defeat of Santa Anna's forces at the Battle of San Jacinto (April 21). Denied admission as a state by antislavery forces in the U.S. Congress, the leaders of Texas formed an independent republic that lasted until 1845. Austin is the capital and Houston the largest city. Population: 20,900,000. —**Tex'an** *adj.* & *n.*

Texas bluebonnet *n.* See **bluebonnet** (sense 1).

Texas fever *n.* An infectious disease of cattle first identified in Texas, characterized by high fever, anemia, and emaciation and caused by a parasitic protozoan (*Babesia bigemina*) that is transmitted by cattle ticks.

Texas hold'em (hōld'əm) *n.* A poker game in which players each receive two cards and share five cards.

Texas leaguer *n.* Baseball A fly ball that drops between an infielder and an outfielder for a hit. [After the *Texas League*, a baseball minor league.]

Texas Ranger *n.* **1**. A member of a division of the Texas state highway patrol. **2**. A member of a former mounted force of Texans organized in 1835 and active in maintaining order on the frontier.

Tex·el (tēk'səl, tēs'əl) An island of northwest Netherlands in the North Sea in the southwest Frisian Islands. It is the largest of the West Frisian Islands and a popular resort area.

Tex·Mex (tēks'mēks') *adj.* Of or characterized by a blend of Mexican and southwest U.S. cultural elements: *Tex-Mex music*; *Tex-Mex food*. [TEX(AS) + MEX(ICAN).]

text (tēkst) *n.* **1a**. The original words of something written or printed, as opposed to a paraphrase, translation, revision, or condensation. **b**. The words of a speech appearing in print. **c**. Words, as of a libretto, that are set to music in a composition. **d**. Words treated as data by a computer. **2**. The body of a printed work as distinct from headings and illustrative matter on a page or from front and back matter in a book. **3**. One of the editions or forms of a written work: *After examining all three manuscripts, he published a new text of the poem*. **4**. Something, such as a literary work or other cultural product, regarded as an object of critical analysis. **5**. A passage from the Scriptures or another authoritative source chosen for the subject of a discourse or cited for support in argument. **6**. A passage from a written work used as the starting point of a discussion. **7**. A subject; a topic. **8**. A textbook. ♦ *tr.v.* **text·ed**, **text·ing**, **texts** **1**. To send a text message to: *She texted me when she arrived*. **2**. To communicate by text message: *He texted that he would be late*. [Middle English *texte*, from Old French, from Late Latin *textus*, written account, from Latin, structure, context, body of a passage, from past participle of *texere*, to weave, fabricate. See **teks-** in Appendix I.]

text·book (tēkst'bōok') *n.* A book used in schools or colleges for the formal study of a subject. ♦ *adj.* Being a characteristic example of its kind; classic: *a textbook case of schizophrenia*. —**text·book'ish** *adj.*

text edition *n.* An edition of a book designed especially for use in schools or colleges.

tex·tile (tēks'til', -təl) *n.* **1**. A cloth, especially one manufactured by weaving or knitting; a fabric. **2**. Fiber or yarn for weaving or knitting into cloth. [Latin, from neuter of *textilis*, woven, from *textus*, past participle of *texere*, to weave. See **TEXT**.]

text message *n.* A message consisting of characters that are typed or entered on a keypad and sent electronically to a cell phone, especially from another cell phone.

text messaging **1**. The process by which text messages are transmitted. **2**. The service provided by a telecommunications company for transmitting text messages.

tex·tu·al (tēks'chōō-əl) *adj.* Of, relating to, or conforming to a text. —**tex'tu·al·ly** *adv.*

textual criticism *n.* **1**. The study of manuscripts or printings to determine the original or most authoritative form of a text, especially of a piece of literature. **2**. Literary criticism stressing close reading and detailed analysis of a particular text.

tex·tu·al·ism (tēks'chōō-əl-iz'm) *n.* **1**. Strict adherence to a text, especially of the Scriptures. **2**. Textual criticism, especially of the Scriptures. —**tex'tu·al·ist** *n.*

tex·tu·ar·y (tēks'chōō-ēr'ē) *adj.* Of, relating to, or contained in a text; textual. ♦ *n.*, *pl.* **-ies** A specialist in the study of the Scriptures.

tex·ture (tēks'chər) *n.* **1**. A structure of interwoven fibers or other elements. **2**. The distinctive physical composition or structure of something, especially with respect to the size, shape, and arrangement of its parts: *the texture of sandy soil*; *the texture of cooked fish*. **3a**. The appearance and feel of a surface: *the smooth texture of soap*. **b**. A rough or grainy

surface quality: *Brick walls give a room texture*. **4**. Distinctive or identifying quality or character: *"an intensely meditative poet [who] conveys the religious and cultural texture of time spent in a Benedictine monastery"* (New York Times). **5**. The quality given to a piece of art, literature, or music by the interrelationship of its elements: *"The baroque influence in his music is clear here, with the harmonic complexity and texture"* (Rachelle Roe). ♦ *tr.v.* **-tured**, **-tur·ing**, **-tures** To give texture to, especially to impart desirable surface characteristics to: *texture a printing plate by lining and stippling it*. [Middle English, from Old French, from Latin *textūra*, from *textus*, past participle of *texere*, to weave. See **TEXT**.] —**tex'tur·al** *adj.* —**tex'tur·al·ly** *adv.* —**tex'tured** *adj.*

tex·tur·ize (tēks'chə-rīz') *tr.v.* **-ized**, **-iz·ing**, **-izes** To give a desired texture to by a special process: *texturize polyester yarn*. —**tex'tur·iz'er** *n.*

tex·tus re·cep·tus (tēk'tas rī-sēp'tas) *n.* **1**. **Textus Receptus** The Greek text of the New Testament that became standard in printed editions from the 16th to the end of the 19th century. **2**. The text of a written work that is generally considered genuine or original. [Latin, received text: *textus*, text + *receptus*, past participle of *recipere*, to receive.]

Tez·cat·li·po·ca (tēs-kāt'li-pō'kā) *n.* **Mythology** The sun god of the Aztecs and the patron deity of warriors.

T formation *n.* **Football** An offensive formation in which the full-back lines up directly behind the center and the quarterback with a half-back on either side or in which two running backs line up behind the quarterback in a line parallel to the line of scrimmage.

tfr. *abbr.* transfer

TG *abbr.* transformational grammar

t.g. *abbr.* type genus

TGIF *abbr.* thank God it's Friday

Th¹ The symbol for the element **thorium**.

Th² *abbr.* **1**. Bible Thessalonians **2**. Thursday

-th¹ *suff.* Variant of **-eth¹**.

-th² *suff.* **1**. Act; process: *spilth*. **2**. State; quality: *dearth*. [Middle English, from Old English *-thu*, *n. suff.*]

-th³ also **-eth** *suff.* Used to form ordinal numbers: *millionth*. [Middle English *-the*, from Old English *-tha*, *-the*.]

.th *abbr.* Thailand (in Internet addresses)

Thack·er·ay (thāk'ə-rē, thāk'rē), **William Makepeace** 1811–1863. British writer whose novels, including *Vanity Fair* (1847–1848), explore the ethical and social pretensions of largely amoral Victorian characters. —**Thack'er·ay** *an adj.*

Thai (ti) *n.*, *pl.* **Thai** or **Thais** **1a**. A native or inhabitant of Thailand. **b**. A member of a Tai-speaking people who constitute the predominant ethnic group of Thailand. **2**. The language of the Thai family that is the official language of Thailand. **3**. **Tai**. ♦ *adj.* **1**. Of or relating to Thailand or its peoples, languages, or cultures. **2**. **Tai**.

Thai·land (ti'lānd', -lənd) Formerly **Sī·am** (sī-ām'). A country of southeast Asia on the **Gulf of Thailand** (formerly the Gulf of Siam), an arm of the South China Sea. Various Thai kingdoms were founded from the 13th century on, frequently coming into conflict with neighboring Burmese and Cambodian powers. Siam remained an absolute monarchy until 1932, when the king was compelled to accept a constitution, and the country was renamed Thailand in 1939. Thailand was occupied by the Japanese in World War II, and most of its numerous postwar governments were controlled by the military. Bangkok is the capital and the largest city. Population: 64,800,000.

thal·a·men·ceph·a·lon (thāl'ə-mēn-sēf'ə-lōn') *n.* See **diencephalon**. [THALAM(US) + ENCEPHALON.] —**thal'a·men'ce·phal'ic** (-sə-fāl'ik) *adj.*

thal·a·mus (thāl'ə-məs) *n.*, *pl.* **-mi** (-mī') **1**. **Anatomy** A large ovoid mass of gray matter situated in the posterior part of the forebrain that relays sensory impulses to the cerebral cortex. **2**. **Botany** The receptacle of a flower. [Latin, inner chamber, from Greek *thalamos*.] —**tha·lam'ic** (thā-lām'ik) *adj.* —**tha·lam'ic·al·ly** *adv.*

Tha·las·sa (thā-lās'ə) *n.* The satellite of Neptune that is second in distance from the planet. [Greek *thalassa*, sea.]

thal·as·se·mi·a (thāl'ə-sē'mē-ə) *n.* An inherited form of anemia occurring chiefly among people of Mediterranean descent, caused by faulty synthesis of part of the hemoglobin molecule. [Greek *thalassa*, sea + *-emia*.] —**thal'as·se·mic** *adj.*

tha·las·sic (thā-lās'ik) *adj.* Of or relating to seas or oceans, especially smaller or inland seas. [French *thalassique*, from Greek *thalassa*, sea.]

thal·as·socr·acy (thāl'ə-sōk'rə-sē) *n.*, *pl.* **-cies** Naval or commercial supremacy on the seas. [Greek *thalassokratia*: *thalassa*, sea + *-kratia*, -cracy.] —**tha·las'socrat'** (thā-lās'ə-krāt') *n.*

Thal·berg (thōl'būrg', thōl'-), **Irving Grant** 1899–1936. American film producer. By age 25 he had become vice president of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, where he supervised production for such classic films as *The Big Parade* (1925) and *Mutiny on the Bounty* (1935).

thaler (tāl'ər) *n.* Variant of **taler**.

Thales (thāl'ēz) 624?–546? B.C. Greek philosopher who is traditionally considered the first Western philosopher and a founder of geometry and abstract astronomy. He maintained that matter is composed of water. —**Tha·le'sian** (thā-lē'zhan) *adj.*

Tha·li·a (thā-li'ə, thāl'ē-ə, thāl'yə) *n.* **Greek Mythology** **1**. The Muse of comedy and pastoral poetry. **2**. One of the three Graces.

tha·lid·o·mide (thā-lid'ə-mīd') *n.* A sedative and hypnotic drug, C₁₃H₁₀N₂O₄, withdrawn from general use after it was found to cause severe birth defects when taken during pregnancy. It is sometimes prescribed to treat leprosy. [(PH)THALIC ACID] + [IMIDE] (IMIDE)

thal·li (thāl'i) *n.* A plural of **thallus**. Skechers EX1046-p.3 Skechers v Nike



William Makepeace Thackeray
mezzotint by G. Sidney Hunt



Thailand