New Oxford American Dictionary

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New Oxford American Dictionary

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Edited by

Angus Stevenson

Christine A. Lindberg

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Elizabeth J. Jewell

Frank Abate

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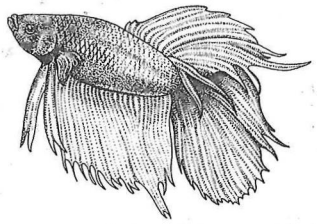
fight·ing chance ▶ n. a possibility of success if great effort is made: *they still have a fighting chance of clinching the title.*

figh t·ing fish (also **Siamese fighting fish**) ▶ n. a small labyrinth fish native to Thailand, the males of which fight vigorously. It has been bred in a variety of colors for fighting and for aquariums. ● *Betta splendens*, family Belontiidae.



fighting fish

fight·ing words ▶ plural n. informal words indicating a willingness to fight or challenge someone. ■ words expressing an insult, esp. of an ethnic, racial, or sexist nature.

fig leaf ▶ n. a leaf of a fig tree, often depicted as concealing the genitals in paintings and sculpture. ■ a thing designed to conceal a difficulty or embarrassment: *the amendment was just a fig leaf designed to cover the cracks in the party.*
– ORIGIN early 16th cent.: with reference to the story of Adam and Eve (Gen. 3:7).

fig·ment /ˈfigmənt/ ▶ n. a thing that someone believes to be real but that exists only in their imagination: *it really was Ross and not* ***a figment of her*** *overheated* ***imagination.***
– ORIGIN late Middle English (denoting an invented statement or story): from Latin *figmentum*, related to *fingere* 'form, contrive.' Compare with FEIGN and FICTION. The current sense dates from the early 17th cent.

fi·gu·ra /fiˈgyŏŏrə/ ▶ n. (pl. **figurae** /-ˌrē/) (in literary theory) a person or thing representing or symbolizing a fact or ideal.
– ORIGIN mid 20th cent.: Latin, literally 'figure' (representing an early use of *figure* to denote an emblem or type).

fig·ur·al /ˈfigyərəl/ ▶ adj. **1** another term for FIGURATIVE (sense 1)). ■ (in postmodernist writing) relating to or denoting a form of signification that relies on imagery and association rather than on rational and linguistic concepts.
2 Art another term for FIGURATIVE (sense 2)).
– ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French, or from late Latin *figuralis*, from *figura* 'form, shape' (see FIGURE).

fig·u·rant /ˈfigyərənt, ˌfigyəˈräNt/ ▶ n. (fem. **figurante** /ˌfigyəˈräntē, -ˈräNt/) a supernumerary actor.
– ORIGIN French, present participle of *figurer* 'to figure.'

fig·u·ra·tion /ˌfigyəˈrāsHən/ ▶ n. **1** ornamentation by means of figures or designs. ■ Music use of florid counterpoint: *the figuration of the accompaniment comes out too strongly.*
2 allegorical representation: *the figuration of "The Possessed" is much more complex* | *the opening parable may be read as a figuration of the main idea behind the novel.*
– ORIGIN Middle English (in the senses 'outline' and 'making of arithmetical figures'): from Latin *figuratio(n-)*, from *figurare* 'to form or fashion,' from *figura* (see FIGURE).

fig·ur·a·tive /ˈfigyərətiv/ ▶ adj. **1** departing from a literal use of words; metaphorical: *gold, in the figurative language of the people, was "the tears wept by the sun."*
2 (of an artist or work of art) representing forms that are recognizably derived from life.
– DERIVATIVES **fig·ur·a·tive·ly** adv., **fig·ur·a·tive·ness** n.
– ORIGIN Middle English: from late Latin *figurativus*, from *figurare* 'to form or fashion,' from *figura* (see FIGURE).

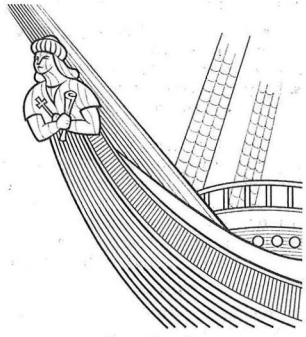
fig·ure /ˈfigyər/ ▶ n. **1** a number, esp. one that forms part of official statistics or relates to the financial performance of a company: *official census figures* | *a figure of 30,000 deaths annually from snakebite.* ■ a numerical symbol, esp. any of the ten in Arabic notation: *the figure 7.* ■ one of a specified number of digits making up a larger number, used to give a rough idea of the order of magnitude: *their market price runs into five figures* | [in combination] *a six-figure salary.* ■ an amount of money: *a figure of two thousand dollars.* ■ (**figures**) arithmetical calculations: *she has no* ***head for figures.***
2 a person's bodily shape, esp. that of a woman and when considered to be attractive: *she had always been so proud of her figure.* ■ a person seen indistinctly, esp. at a distance: *a backpacked figure appeared in the distance.* ■ a person of a particular kind, esp. one who is important or distinctive in some way: *Williams became something of a cult figure.* ■ a representation of a human or animal form in drawing or sculpture: *starkly painted figures.*
3 a shape defined by one or more lines in two dimensions (such as a circle or a triangle), or one or more surfaces in three dimensions (such as a sphere or a cuboid), either considered mathematically in geometry or used as a decorative design: *a red ground with white and blue geometric figures.* ■ a diagram or illustrative drawing, esp. in a book or magazine: *figure 1 shows an ignition circuit.* ■ Figure Skating a movement or series of movements following a prescribed pattern and often beginning and ending at the same point. ■ a pattern formed by the movements of a group of people, for example in square dancing or synchronized swimming, as part of a longer dance or display. ■ archaic the external form or shape of a thing.
4 Music a short succession of notes producing a single impression.
5 Logic the form of a syllogism, classified according to the position of the middle term.
▶ v. [no obj.] **1** be a significant and noticeable part of something: *the issue of nuclear policy* ***figured prominently in the talks.*** ■ (of a person) play a significant role in a situation or event: *he* ***figured largely in opposition to the bill.*** ■ (of a fictional character) play a part in a novel, play, or movie: *the four characters who* ***figure in*** *Ridley's play.*
2 [with obj.] calculate or work out (an amount or value) arithmetically.
3 [with clause] informal think, consider, or expect to be the case: *I* ***figure that*** *wearing a suit makes you look like a bank clerk* | [with obj.] *for years, teachers had figured him for a dullard.* ■ (of a recent event or newly discovered fact) be logical and unsurprising: *well, she supposed* ***that figured.***
4 [with obj.] represent (something) in a diagram or picture: *varieties of this Cape genus are figured from drawings made there.* ■ (usu. as adj. **figured**) embellish (something) with a pattern: *the floors were covered with figured linoleum.*
– PHRASES **figure of fun** a person who is considered ridiculous. **figure of speech** a word or phrase used in a nonliteral sense to add rhetorical force to a spoken or written passage: *calling her a crab is just a figure of speech.* **lose** (or **keep**) **one's figure** lose (or retain) a slim and attractive bodily shape.
– PHRASAL VERBS **figure on** informal count or rely on something happening or being the case in the future: *anyone thinking of salmon fishing should figure on paying $200 a day.* **figure something out** informal solve or discover the cause of a problem: *he was trying to figure out why the camera wasn't working.* **figure someone out** reach an understanding of a person's actions, motives, or personality.
– DERIVATIVES **fig·ure·less** adj.
– ORIGIN Middle English (in the senses 'distinctive shape of a person or thing,' 'representation of something material or immaterial,' and 'numerical symbol,' among others): from Old French *figure* (noun), *figurer* (verb), from Latin *figura* 'shape, figure, form'; related to *fingere* 'form, contrive.'

fig·ured bass ▶ n. Music a bass line with the intended harmonies indicated by figures rather than written out as chords, typical of continuo parts in baroque music.

fig·ure eight (Brit. **figure of eight**) ▶ n. an object or movement having the shape of the number eight.

fig·ure-ground ▶ adj. [attrib.] Psychology & Art relating to or denoting the perception of images by the distinction of objects from a background from which they appear to stand out, esp. in contexts where this distinction is ambiguous.

fig·ure·head /ˈfigyərˌhed/ ▶ n. **1** a nominal leader or head without real power.



figurehead 2

2 a carving, typically a bust or a full-length figure, set at the prow of an old-fashioned sailing ship.

fig·ure-hug·ging ▶ adj. (of a garment) fitting closely to the contours of a woman's body: *a low-cut, figure-hugging dress.*

fig·ure of mer·it ▶ n. a numerical expression representing the performance or efficiency of a given device, material, or procedure.

fig·ure skat·ing ▶ n. the competitive sport of ice skating in prescribed patterns (*figures*) and choreographed free skating.
– DERIVATIVES **fig·ure skat·er** n.

fig·ur·ine /ˌfigyəˈrēn/ ▶ n. a statuette, esp. one of a human form.
– ORIGIN mid 19th cent.: from French, from Italian *figurina*, diminutive of *figura*, from Latin *figura* (see FIGURE).

fig wasp ▶ n. a tiny Old World wasp that lays its eggs inside the flower of the wild fig. It was introduced into the New World to effect cross-fertilization of the cultivated fig. ● *Blastophaga psenes*, family Agaonidae, superfamily Chalcidoidea.

fig·wort /ˈfigˌwərt, -ˌwôrt/ ▶ n. a widely distributed herbaceous plant with purplish-brown two-lobed flowers. It was formerly considered to be effective in the treatment of scrofula. ● Genus *Scrophularia*, family Scrophulariaceae (the **figwort family**): several species. Plants of this family have distinctive two-lobed flowers and include the snapdragons, toadflaxes, foxgloves, mulleins, monkey flowers, and speedwells.
– ORIGIN mid 16th cent.: from obsolete *fig* 'piles' + WORT. The word originally denoted the pilewort, or lesser celandine, which was used as a treatment for piles; the current sense dates from the late 16th cent.

Fi·ji /ˈfējē/ a republic in the South Pacific consisting of a group of more than 800 islands, of which about a hundred are inhabited; pop. 944,700 (est. 2009); capital, Suva; languages, English (official), Fijian, and Hindi.

> First visited by Abel Tasman in 1643, the Fiji Islands became a British Crown Colony in 1874 and independent within the Commonwealth of Nations in 1970. In 1987, following a coup, Fiji became a republic and withdrew from the Commonwealth.

Fi·ji·an /ˌfējēən, fiˈjēən/ ▶ adj. of or relating to Fiji, its people, or language.
▶ n. **1** a native or inhabitant of Fiji, or a person of Fijian descent.
2 the Austronesian language of the indigenous people of Fiji.

fil·a·beg /ˈfilə,beg/ ▶ n. variant spelling of FILIBEG.

fil·a·gree /ˈfilə,grē/ ▶ n. variant spelling of FILIGREE.

fil·a·ment /ˈfiləmənt/ ▶ n. a slender threadlike object or fiber, esp. one found in animal or plant structures: *a filament of cellulose.* ■ a conducting wire or thread with a high melting point, forming part of an electric bulb or vacuum tube and heated or made incandescent by an electric current. ■ Botany the slender part of a stamen that supports the anther. ■ Astronomy a narrow streamer from the sun's chromosphere or in its corona. ■ Astronomy a narrow streamer of gas in an interstellar cloud or nebula.
– DERIVATIVES **fil·a·men·ta·ry** /ˌfilə'mentərē/ adj., **fil·a·ment·ed** adj., **fil·a·men·tous** /-ˈmentəs/ adj.
– ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from French, or from modern Latin *filamentum*, from late Latin *filare* 'to spin,' from Latin *filum* 'thread.'

fi·lar·i·a /fəˈle(ə)rēə/ ▶ n. (pl. **filariae** /-ˈle(ə)rē,ē, -ē,ī/) a threadlike parasitic nematode worm transmitted by biting flies and mosquitoes, causing filariasis and related diseases. ● Superfamily Filarioidea, class Phasmida.
– DERIVATIVES **fi·lar·i·al** /-ˈle(ə)rēəl/ adj.
– ORIGIN mid 19th cent.: from modern Latin *Filaria* (former genus name), from Latin *filum* 'thread.'

fil·a·ri·a·sis /ˌfilə'rīəsəs/ ▶ n. Medicine a tropical disease caused by the presence of filarial worms, esp. in the lymph vessels where heavy infestation can result in elephantiasis.

fil·a·ture /ˈfiləˌCHər, -CHŏŏr/ ▶ n. the process of obtaining silk thread from silkworm cocoons. ■ an establishment where such activity takes place.
– ORIGIN mid 18th cent.: from French, from Italian *filatura*, from *filare* 'to spin.'

fil·bert /ˈfilbərt/ ▶ n. **1** a cultivated hazel tree that bears edible oval nuts. ● Genus *Corylus*, family Betulaceae: several species, in particular the **giant filbert** (*Corylus maxima*). ■ the nut of this tree.
2 (also **filbert brush**) a brush with bristles forming a flattened oval head, used in oil painting.
– ORIGIN Middle English *fylberd*, from Anglo-Norman French *philbert*, dialect French *noix de*

2 a small bright orange marine fish found off California. ● *Hypsypops rubicundus*, family Pomacentridae.
– ORIGIN mid 19th cent.: named after G. **Garibaldi**.

gar·ish /ˈgarish/ ▶ **adj.** obtrusively bright and showy; lurid: *garish shirts in all sorts of colors*.
– DERIVATIVES **gar·ish·ly** adv., **gar·ish·ness** n.
– ORIGIN mid 16th cent.: of unknown origin.

Gar·land[1] /ˈgärlənd/ a city in northeastern Texas, northeast of Dallas; pop. 218,577 (est. 2008).

Gar·land[2], Judy (1922–69), US singer and actress; born *Frances Gumm*. Her best known movie role was as Dorothy in *The Wizard of Oz* (1939). Other notable movies: *Meet Me in St. Louis* (1944) and *A Star is Born* (1954).

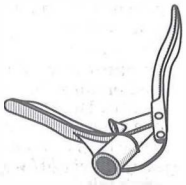
gar·land /ˈgärlənd/ ▶ n. a wreath of flowers and leaves, worn on the head or hung as a decoration. ■ dated a prize or distinction. ■ archaic a literary anthology or miscellany.
▶ v. [with obj.] adorn or crown with a garland: *they were garlanded with flowers*.
– ORIGIN Middle English: from Old French *garlande*, of unknown origin.

gar·lic /ˈgärlik/ ▶ n. **1** a strong-smelling pungent-tasting bulb, used as a flavoring in cooking and in herbal medicine.
2 the plant, closely related to the onion, that produces this bulb. ● *Allium sativum*, family Liliaceae (or Alliaceae).
– DERIVATIVES **gar·lick·y** adj.
– ORIGIN Old English *gārlēac*, from *gār* 'spear' (because the shape of a clove resembles the head of a spear) + *lēac* 'leek.'

gar·lic chives ▶ plural n. another term for **Chinese chives**.

gar·lic mus·tard ▶ n. a European mustard plant with medicinal and culinary uses that is also an aggressive woodland invader in most of the eastern US. ● *Alliaria petiolata*, family Brassicaceae.

gar·lic press ▶ n. a handheld device for crushing cloves of garlic through a sievelike receptacle.


garlic press

gar·ment /ˈgärmənt/ ▶ n. an item of clothing.
– ORIGIN Middle English: from Old French *garnement* 'equipment,' from *garnir* 'equip' (see **garnish**).

gar·ment bag ▶ n. a large zippered bag incorporating a hanger on which garments may be hung to prevent wrinkling during travel or storage.

Gar·mo, Mount /ˈgärˌmō/ former name (until 1933) of **Ismail Samani Peak**.

Gar·na·cha /ˌgärˈnäCHə/ ▶ n. a variety of wine grape grown in Spain. ■ a red or rosé wine made from Garnacha grapes.
– ORIGIN Spanish, from Italian *vernaccia* (see **vernaccia**). The grape is known in France and elsewhere as **Grenache**.

Gar·ner /ˈgärnər/, Errol (Louis) (1923–77), US jazz pianist and composer. He formed his own trio and also recorded with Charlie Parker. He wrote many songs, including "Misty."

gar·ner /ˈgärnər/ ▶ v. [with obj.] gather or collect (something, esp. information or approval): *the police struggled to garner sufficient evidence*. ■ archaic store; deposit: *the crop was ready to be reaped and garnered*.
▶ n. archaic a storehouse; a granary.
– ORIGIN Middle English (originally as a noun meaning 'granary'): from Old French *gernier*, from Latin *granarium* 'granary,' from *granum* 'grain.'

gar·net /ˈgärnit/ ▶ n. a precious stone consisting of a deep red vitreous silicate mineral. ■ Mineralogy any of a class of silicate minerals including this, which belong to the cubic system and have the general chemical formula $A_3B_2(SiO_4)_3$ (A and B being respectively divalent and trivalent metals).
– ORIGIN Middle English: probably via Middle Dutch from Old French *grenat*, from medieval Latin *granatus*, perhaps from *granatum* (see **pomegranate**), because the garnet is similar in color to the pulp of the fruit.

gar·ni·er·ite /ˈgärnēəˌrīt/ ▶ n. a bright green amorphous mineral consisting of a hydrated silicate of nickel and magnesium.
– ORIGIN 1875: named after Jules *Garnier* (1839–1904), French geologist.

gar·nish /ˈgärnish/ ▶ v. [with obj.] **1** decorate or embellish (something, esp. food): *salad garnished with an orange slice*.
2 Law serve with a garnishment. ■ seize (money, esp. part of a person's salary) to settle a debt or claim: *the IRS garnished his earnings*.
▶ n. a decoration or embellishment for something, esp. food.
– ORIGIN Middle English (in the sense 'equip, arm'): from Old French *garnir*, probably of Germanic origin and related to **warn**. Sense 1 of the verb dates from the late 17th cent.

gar·nish·ee /ˌgärniˈshē/ Law ▶ n. a third party who is served notice by a court to surrender money in settlement of a debt or claim: [as modifier] *a garnishee order*.
▶ v. (**garnishees, garnisheeing, garnisheed**) another term for **garnish** (sense 2 of the verb).

gar·nish·ment /ˈgärnishmənt/ ▶ n. **1** a decoration or embellishment.
2 Law a court order directing that money or property of a third party (usually wages paid by an employer) be seized to satisfy a debt owed by a debtor to a plaintiff creditor.

gar·ni·ture /ˈgärniCHər, -ˌCHŏŏr/ ▶ n. a set of decorative accessories, in particular vases.
– ORIGIN late 15th cent.: from French, from *garnir* 'to garnish.'

Ga·ronne /gəˈrän, gəˈrôn/ a river in southwestern France that rises in the Pyrenees Mountains and flows northwest for 400 miles (645 km) through Toulouse and Bordeaux to join the Dordogne River at the Gironde estuary.

ga·rotte ▶ v. & n. variant spelling of **garrote**.

gar·pike /ˈgärˌpīk/ ▶ n. another term for **garfish**.
– ORIGIN late 18th cent.: from **gar** + **pike**[1].

gar·ret /ˈgarit/ ▶ n. a top-floor or attic room, esp. a small dismal one (traditionally inhabited by an artist).
– ORIGIN Middle English (in the sense 'watchtower'): from Old French *garite*, from *garir* (see **garrison**).

Gar·ri·son /ˈgarəsən/, William Lloyd (1805–79), US social liberal and spearhead for New England abolitionism. He published *The Liberator* 1831–65 and was a founder of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833.

gar·ri·son /ˈgarəsən/ ▶ n. the troops stationed in a fortress or town to defend it. ■ the building occupied by such troops.
▶ v. [with obj.] provide (a place) with a body of troops: *troops are garrisoned in the various territories*. ■ station (troops) in a particular place: *army regiments were garrisoned in Ireland*.
– ORIGIN Middle English (in the sense 'safety, means of protection'): from Old French *garison*, from *garir* 'defend, provide,' of Germanic origin.

gar·ri·son cap ▶ n. a cap without a brim, esp. one worn as part of a military uniform.

gar·ri·son town ▶ n. a town that has troops permanently stationed in it.

gar·ron /ˈgarən/ ▶ n. a small, sturdy workhorse of a breed originating in Ireland and Scotland.
– ORIGIN mid 16th cent.: from Scottish Gaelic *gearran*, Irish *gearrán*.

gar·rote /gəˈrät, -ˈrōt/ (also **garrotte** or **garotte**) ▶ v. [with obj.] kill (someone) by strangulation, typically with an iron collar or a length of wire or cord: *he had been garroted with piano wire*.
▶ n. a wire, cord, or apparatus used for such a killing.
– ORIGIN early 17th cent.: via French from Spanish, 'a cudgel, a garrote,' perhaps of Celtic origin.

gar·ru·li·ty /gəˈrōōlitē/ ▶ n. excessive talkativeness, esp. on trivial matters: *the character's comic garrulity*.

gar·ru·lous /ˈgar(y)ələs/ ▶ adj. excessively talkative, esp. on trivial matters: *Polonius is portrayed as a foolish, garrulous old man*.
– DERIVATIVES **gar·ru·lous·ly** adv., **gar·ru·lous·ness** n.
– ORIGIN early 17th cent.: from Latin *garrulus* (from *garrire* 'to chatter, prattle') + **-ous**.

Gar·son /ˈgärsən/, Greer (1908–96), US actress; born in Ireland. She starred in movies such as *Mrs. Miniver* (1942), *Adventure* (1946), and *Sunrise at Campobello* (1960).

gar·ter /ˈgärtər/ ▶ n. **1** a band worn around the leg to keep up a stocking or sock. ■ a band worn on the arm to keep a shirtsleeve up. ■ a suspender for a sock or stocking.
2 (**the Garter**) short for **Order of the Garter**. ■ the badge or membership of this order.
– DERIVATIVES **gar·tered** adj.
– ORIGIN Middle English: from Old French *gartier*, from *garet* 'bend of the knee, calf of the leg,' probably of Celtic origin.

gar·ter belt ▶ n. a belt with attached garters or fasteners, worn as an undergarment to hold up stockings.

gar·ter snake ▶ n. **1** a common, harmless North American snake that typically has well-defined longitudinal stripes and favors damp habitats. It is occasionally kept as a pet. ● Genus *Thamnophis*, family Colubridae: several species, in particular *T. sirtalis*.
2 a venomous burrowing African snake that is typically dark with lighter bands. ● Genus *Elapsoidea*, family Elapidae: several species.

gar·ter stitch ▶ n. knitting in which all of the rows are knitted in knit (plain) stitch, rather than alternating with purl rows.

garth /gärTH/ ▶ n. Brit. an open space surro[illegible] cloisters. ■ archaic a yard or garden.
– ORIGIN Middle English (also, in early use, a hollow): from Old Norse *garthr*; related [illegible]

Gar·u·da /gəˈrōōdə/ Hinduism an eagle-like bi[illegible] Vishnu rides as his mount.
– ORIGIN from Sanskrit *garuḍa*.

Gar·vey /ˈgärvē/, Marcus (Mosiah) (1887–[illegible]) Jamaican political activist and black nation[illegible] leader. He advocated the establishment of [illegible] African homeland for black Americans. H[illegible] was later an important influence on Rasta[illegible]

Gar·y /ˈgarē, ˈge(ə)rē/ an industrial city in northwestern Indiana, on Lake Michigan, [illegible] of Chicago; pop. 95,920 (est. 2008).

gas /gas/ ▶ n. (pl. **gases** or **gasses**) **1** an air[illegible] substance which expands freely to fill any [illegible] available, irrespective of its quantity: *hot [illegible] gas that become stars* | *poisonous gases*. ■ [illegible] substance of this type that cannot be liqu[illegible] the application of pressure alone. Compar[illegible] **vapor**. ■ a flammable substance of this ty[illegible] a fuel. ■ a gaseous anesthetic such as nitr[illegible] used in dentistry. ■ gas or vapor used as a [illegible] agent to kill or disable an enemy in warfa[illegible] generated in the alimentary canal; flatule[illegible] ■ Mining an explosive mixture of firedamp [illegible]
2 informal short for **gasoline**. ■ used in ref[illegible] power or the accelerator of an automobil[illegible] *my friend to step on the gas*.
3 (**a gas**) informal a person or thing that is [illegible] entertaining or amusing: *the party would [illegible]*
▶ v. (**gases, gassed, gassing**) [with obj.] **1** kill [illegible] by exposure to poisonous gas. ■ [no obj.] (of [illegible] battery or dry cell) give off gas.
2 fill the tank of (an engine or motor veh[illegible] gasoline: *after gassing up the car, he went [illegible] restaurant*.
3 [no obj.] informal talk, esp. excessively, idl[illegible] boastfully: *I thought you'd never stop gass[illegible]*
– PHRASES **run out of gas** informal run out [illegible] lose momentum.
– ORIGIN mid 17th cent.: invented by J. B. [illegible] Helmont (1577–1644), Belgian chemist, [illegible] an occult principle that he believed to exi[illegible] matter; suggested by Greek *khaos* 'chaos,' [illegible] Dutch *g* representing Greek *kh*.

gas·bag /ˈgasˌbag/ ▶ n. **1** informal a person w[illegible] too much, typically about unimportant th[illegible]
2 the container holding the gas in a balloo[illegible]

gas burn·er ▶ n. a nozzle or jet through w[illegible] released to burn, e.g., on a stove.

gas cham·ber ▶ n. an airtight room that [illegible] filled with poisonous gas as a means of e[illegible]

gas chro·mat·o·graph ▶ n. a device or [illegible] used in gas chromatography to separate [illegible] constituents of a volatile substance.

gas chro·ma·tog·ra·phy ▶ n. chromat[illegible] employing a gas as the moving carrier m[illegible] Compare with **gas–liquid chromatograp[illegible]**

Gas·cogne /gäsˈkôn(yə)/ French name fo[illegible]

Gas·con /ˈgaskən/ ▶ n. **1** a native or inhab[illegible] Gascony.
2 (**gascon**) archaic a person who boasts a bo[illegible] achievements or possessions. [with allusi[illegible] perceived character of natives of Gascon[illegible]
▶ adj. of or relating to Gascony or its peop[illegible]
– ORIGIN via Old French from Latin *Vasco[illegible]* related to **Basque**.

gas·con·ade /ˌgaskəˈnād/ ▶ n. literary extr[illegible] boasting.
– ORIGIN mid 17th cent.: from French *gas[illegible]* from *gasconner* 'talk like a Gascon, brag.

gas con·stant (Symbol: **R**) ▶ n. Chemistry [illegible] of proportionality in the gas equation. [illegible] 8.314 joule kelvin^{-1} mole^{-1}.

Gas·co·ny /ˈgaskənē/ a region and form[illegible] in southwestern France, in the northern [illegible] the Pyrenees Mountains. French name G[illegible]

gas·e·ous /ˈgasēəs, ˈgasHəs/ ▶ adj. of, rel[illegible] having the characteristics of a gas: *gaseous [illegible] from motor vehicles* | *gaseous oxygen*.
– DERIVATIVES **gas·e·ous·ness** n.

gas e·qua·tion ▶ n. Chemistry the equation [illegible] of an ideal gas, $PV = nRT$, where P = pres[illegible] V = volume, T = absolute temperature, R [illegible] constant, and n = the number of moles of [illegible]

gas-fired ▶ adj. using a combustible gas [illegible] *gas-fired central heating*.

gas gan·grene ▶ n. rapidly spreading g[illegible] occurring in dirty wounds infected by b[illegible] that give off a foul-smelling gas. ● This d[illegible] usually caused by anaerobic bacteria of [illegible] *Clostridium*.

gas gi·ant ▶ n. Astronomy a large planet of [illegible] low density consisting predominantly of [illegible] and helium, such as Jupiter, Saturn, Ura[illegible] Neptune.