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of the
English
Language

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goats' frisky movements): **capo**, head (< Latin *caput*; see **kaput-** in App. I.) + **riccio**, curly (< Latin *ericius*, hedgehog < *ēr*).

cap-ri-cious (kă-prîsh'əs, -prê'shəs) *adj.* Characterized by, arising from, or subject to caprice; unpredictable; impulsive: *capricious weather; capricious decisions.* —**cap-ri-cious-ly** *adv.* —**cap-ri-cious-ness** *n.*

Cap-ri-corn (kăp'ri-kôrn') *n.* 1. See **Capricornus**. 2a. The tenth sign of the zodiac in astrology. b. One who is born under this sign. Also called **Goat**. [Middle English *Capricorne* < Latin *Capricornus*: *caper*, *capr-*, goat + *cornū*, horn; see **ker-** in App. I.]

Cap-ri-corn-i-an (kăp'ri-kôrn'ē-ən) *n.* One who is born under the sign of Capricorn.

Cap-ri-cor-nus (kăp'ri-kôrn'əs) *n.* A constellation in the equatorial region of the Southern Hemisphere, near Aquarius and Sagittarius. Also called *Capricorn*, *Goat*.

cap-ri-fi-ca-tion (kăp'ra-fi-kā'shən) *n.* A method of assuring pollination of various edible figs in which groups of pollen-bearing caprifigs are hung from trees of edible figs of the same species, allowing the fig wasp *Blastophaga psenes* to carry pollen from the caprifigs to the female flowers of the edible varieties. [Latin *caprificatio*, *caprificatio* < *caprificatus*, past participle of *caprificare*, to ripen figs by caprification < *caprificus*, caprifig; see **CAPRIFIG**.]

cap-ri-fig (kăp'ra-fîg') *n.* 1. A wild variety of Mediterranean fig (*Ficus carica*) used in the caprification of certain edible figs. 2. The pear-shaped structure on this plant that encloses numerous small flowers and develops into an inedible multiple fruit. [Middle English < Latin *caprificus* (influenced by Middle English *fig*, *fig*): *caper*, *capr-*, goat + *figus*, fig; see **FIG**.]

cap-rine (kăp'rin') *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of a goat. 2. Of, relating to, or characteristic of an ungulate mammal of the subfamily Caprinae, including goats, sheep, and ibex. [Latin *caprinus* < *caper*, *capr-*, goat.] —**cap-rine** *n.*

cap-ri-ole (kăp'rē-ôl') *n.* 1. An upward leap made by a trained horse without going forward and with a backward kick of the hind legs at the height of the leap. 2. A playful leap or jump; a caper. ♦ *intr.v.* -oled, -oling, -oles To perform a capriole. [French < Italian *capriola*, somersault < *capriolo*, roebuck, wild goat < Latin *capreolus*, diminutive of *caper*, *capr-*, goat.]

cap-ri pants (kă-prêf) *pl.n.* Calf-length, usually tight-fitting pants, often having a slit on the outside of the leg bottoms. [After **CAPRI**.]

cap-pris (kă-prêz') *pl.n.* Capri pants.

Ca-pri-vi Strip (kă-prê-vî) A panhandle area of northeast Namibia.

cap-pro-ic acid (kă-prô'îk, kâ-) *n.* An odorless liquid fatty acid, C₆H₁₂O₂, found in milk fat and plant oils or synthesized and used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and flavorings. Also called *hexanoic acid*. [< Latin *caper*, *capr-*, goat (from the acid's goatlike smell).]

cap-ryl-ic acid (kă-prîl'îk, kâ-) *n.* A liquid fatty acid, C₈H₁₆O₂, found in coconut oil and other fats and oils and having a rancid taste. It is used in the manufacture of dyes, perfumes, and fungicides. Also called *octanoic acid*. [CAPR(IC ACID) + -YL + -IC.]

cap-sa-i-cin (kăp-sâ'i-sîn) *n.* A pungent alkaloid, C₁₈H₂₇NO₃, derived from certain capsicums that is a strong irritant to skin and mucous membranes and is used in some topical pain relievers and in pepper sprays. [Alteration (perhaps influenced by Latin *capsa*, box) of earlier *capsicin*: CAPSIC(UM) + -IN.]

cap screw *n.* A long-threaded bolt, usually with a square head, used in fastening machine parts.

Cap-si-an (kăp'sî-ən) *adj.* Of, relating to, or being a Paleolithic culture of northern Africa and southern Europe. [French *capsien* < Latin *Capsa*, Gafsa, a town of west-central Tunisia.]

cap-si-cum (kăp'sî-kəm) *n.* 1. Any of various tropical American pepper plants of the genus *Capsicum*, especially any of the numerous cultivated forms of the species *C. annuum* and *C. frutescens*. 2. The fruit of any of these plants, especially the dried pungent types used as a condiment and in medicine. [New Latin *Capsicum*, genus name, perhaps < Latin *capsa*, box (from its podlike fruit).]

cap-sid (kăp'sîd) *n.* The protein coat that constitutes the shell of a virus particle. [< Latin *capsa*, box.]

cap-size (kăp'sîz', kăp-sîz') *intr. & tr.v.* -sized, -siz-ing, -siz-es To overturn or cause to overturn: *The boat capsized. I capsized the canoe.* [Perhaps < Spanish *capuzar*, to load a ship so that its bow sinks (perhaps alteration of *chapuzar*, to duck, push underwater < Vulgar Latin **subputare*: Latin *sub-*, sub- + *puteus*, well; see **PUT**), or < Spanish *ca-bezar*, to pitch (< *cabeza*, head < Vulgar Latin **capitia* < Latin *caput*, *capit-*; see **CAPE**).]

cap-so-mere (kăp'sô-mîr') *n.* One of the individual subunits that makes up a capsid. [CAPS(ID) + -MERE.]

cap-stan (kăp'stən, -stān') *n.* 1. *Nautical* An apparatus used for hoisting, consisting of a vertical manually or mechanically rotated cylinder around which the cable to be pulled runs. 2. A small cylindrical shaft used to drive magnetic tape at a constant speed in a tape recorder. [Middle English < Norman French < Old Provençal *cabestan* < *cabestre*, noose < Latin *capistrum*, halter, probably < *capere*, to seize; see **kap-** in App. I.]

cap-stone (kăp'stôn') *n.* 1. The top stone of a structure or wall. 2. The crowning achievement or final stroke; the culmination or acme.

cap-su-late (kăp'sə-lăt', -lît, -syô-) also **cap-su-lat-ed** (-lăt'id) *adj.* Enclosed in or formed into a capsule. —**cap-su-la-tion** *n.*

cap-sule (kăp'səl, -sôl) *n.* 1. A small soluble container, usually made of gelatin, that encloses a dose of an oral medicine or a vitamin. 2. *Anatomy* A fibrous, membranous, or fatty sheath that encloses an organ or part, such as the sac surrounding the kidney or the fibrous tissues that surround a joint. 3. *Microbiology* A polysaccharide outer shell enveloping certain bacteria. 4. *Botany* a. A dry dehiscent fruit that develops from

two or more united carpels. b. The thin-walled, spore-containing structure of mosses and related plants. 5. A space capsule. 6. A brief summary; a condensation. ♦ *adj.* 1. Highly condensed; very brief: *a capsule description*. 2. Very small; compact. ♦ *tr.v.* -suled, -sul-ing, -sules 1. To enclose in or furnish with a capsule. 2. To condense or summarize: *capsuled the news*. [French < Latin *capsula*, diminutive of *capsa*, box.] —**cap-su-lar** (-sə-lər, -syô-) *adj.*

cap-sul-ize (kăp'sə-lîz', -syô-) *tr.v.* -ized, -iz-ing, -iz-es To condense or summarize: *capsulized the news every 30 minutes*.

cap-su-lot-o-my (kăp'sə-lôt'ə-mē) *n.* Incision into a capsule, esp. that of the crystalline lens of the eye, as to remove cataracts by surgery.

Capt. or **Capt** or **CAPT** *abbr.* captain

cap-tain (kăp'tən) *n.* 1. One who commands, leads, or guides others, especially: a. The officer in command of a ship, aircraft, or spacecraft. b. A precinct commander in a police or fire department, usually ranking above a lieutenant and below a chief. c. The designated leader of a team or crew in sports. 2a. A commissioned rank in the US Army, Air Force, or Marine Corps that is above first lieutenant and below major. b. A commissioned rank in the US Navy or Coast Guard that is above commander and below rear admiral. c. One who holds the rank of captain. 3. A figure in the forefront; a leader: *a captain of industry*. 4. One who supervises or directs the work of others, especially: a. A district official for a political party. b. A restaurant employee who is in charge of the waiters and usually attends to table seating. c. A bell captain. ♦ *tr.v.* -tained, -tain-ing, -tains To act as captain of; command or direct: *captained the football team*. [Middle English *captain* < Old French < Late Latin *capitaneus*, chief < Latin *caput*, *capit-*, head; see **kaput-** in App. I.] —**cap'tain-ry**, **cap'tain-ship** *n.*

cap-tain's chair (kăp'tanz) *n.* A wooden chair having a low back with extensions that curve forward to provide armrests.

captain's mast *n.* A disciplinary hearing involving a minor infraction of naval discipline allegedly committed by an enlisted person.

cap-tan (kăp'tən, -tān') *n.* A carcinogenic white solid, C₉H₈Cl₃NO₂S, used as an agricultural fungicide and bacteriostat. [Short for **MERCAPTAN**.]

capt-cha (kăp'chə) *n.* A security feature, as on a webpage, that attempts to distinguish between legitimate human users and bots by requiring users to perform a mildly challenging task such as deciphering distorted text. [Acronym of *c(ompletely) a(utomated) p(ublic) T(uring) test to tell c(omputers) and h(umans) a(part)*, coined by its developers and intended to suggest a colloquial pronunciation of **CAPTURE**.]

cap-tion (kăp'shən) *n.* 1. A title, short explanation, or description accompanying an illustration or a photograph. 2. A series of words superimposed on the bottom of television or motion picture frames that communicate dialogue to the hearing-impaired or translate foreign dialogue. 3. A title or heading, as of a document or article. 4. *Law* The heading of a pleading or other document that identifies the parties, court, term, and number of the action. ♦ *tr.v.* -tioned, -tion-ing, -tions To furnish a caption for. [Middle English *capcioun*, arrest < Old French *capcion* < Latin *captio*, *captiōn-* < *captus*, past participle of *capere*, to seize; see **kap-** in App. I.]

cap-tious (kăp'shəs) *adj.* 1. Marked by a disposition to find and point out trivial faults: *a captious scholar*. 2. Intended to entrap or confuse, as in an argument: *a captious question*. [Middle English *capacious* < Old French *captieux* < Latin *captiosus* < *captio*, seizure, sophism < *captus*, past participle of *capere*, to seize; see **kap-** in App. I.] —**cap'tious-ly** *adv.*

cap-ti-vate (kăp'tə-văt') *tr.v.* -vat-ed, -vat-ing, -vates 1. To attract and hold the interest of, as by beauty or wit. 2. *Archaic* To capture. [Late Latin *captivare*, *captivāt-*, to capture < Latin *captivus*, prisoner; see **CAPTIVE**.] —**cap'ti-va-tion** *n.* —**cap'ti-va'tor** *n.*

cap-tive (kăp'tîv) *n.* 1. One, such as a prisoner of war, who is forcibly confined, subjugated, or enslaved. 2. One held in the grip of a strong emotion or passion. 3. A subsidiary that serves only its parent company. ♦ *adj.* 1. Taken and held prisoner, as in war. 2. Held in bondage; enslaved. 3. Kept under restraint or control; confined: *captive birds*. 4. Enraptured, as by beauty; captivated. 5. Restrained by circumstances that prevent free choice: *a captive audience; a captive market*. 6. Serving a single company exclusively: *a captive insurer*. [Middle English *captif* < Old French < Latin *captivus* < *captus*, past participle of *capere*, to seize; see **kap-** in App. I.]

cap-tiv-i-ty (kăp'tîv'î-tē) *n., pl. -ties* The state or period of being imprisoned, confined, or enslaved.

cap-to-pril (kăp'tə-prîl') *n.* An ACE inhibitor drug used in the treatment of hypertension, congestive heart failure, and other cardiovascular disorders. [(MER)CAPT(AN) + -PR- (PROFANE) or PR(OLINE)] + alteration of -YL.]

cap-tor (kăp'tər, -tôr') *n.* One that takes another as a captive. [Late Latin, hunter < Latin *capere*, to seize; see **kap-** in App. I.]

cap-ture (kăp'chər) *tr.v.* -tured, -tur-ing, -tures 1a. To take captive, as by force or craft; seize. b. To gain possession or control of, as in a game or contest: *capture the queen in chess; captured the liberal vote*. 2a. To attract and hold: *tales of adventure that capture the imagination*. b. *Astronomy* To attract and pull (a celestial body) into orbit by gravitation. 3. To succeed in preserving in lasting form: *capture a likeness in a painting*. ♦ *n.* 1. The act of catching, taking, or winning, as by force or skill. 2. One that has been seized, caught, or won; a catch or prize. 3. *Astronomy* The process by which a massive body, such as a star or planet, draws and holds another body in gravitational orbit. 4. *Physics* The phenomenon in which an atom or a nucleus absorbs a subatomic particle, often with the subsequent emission of radiation. [< French, capture < Old French < Latin *captura*, a catching of animals < *captus*, past participle of *capere*, to seize; see **kap-** in App. I.]



capri pants



captain's chair

ă	pat	oi	boy
â	pay	ou	out
âr	care	ôo	took
â	father	ôor	lure
ê	pet	ôo	boot
ë	be	û	cut
î	pit	ûr	urge
î	bite	th	thin
îr	pier	th	this
ô	pot	zh	vision
ô	toe	ə	about,
ô	paw		item
ôr	core		

Stress marks: ' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dik'shə-nêr'ē)

Dar-win-ism (där'wī-niz'əm) *n.* A theory of biological evolution developed by Charles Darwin and others, stating that all species of organisms have developed from other species, primarily through natural selection. Also called *Darwinian theory*. —**Dar'win-ist** *n.* —**Dar'win-is'tic** *adj.*

dash¹ (dāsh) *v.* **dashed, dash-ing, dash-es** —*intr.* 1. To move with haste; rush: *dashed into the room; dashed down the hall.* 2. To strike violently; smash: *waves dashing on the rocks.* —*tr.* 1a. To break or smash by striking violently: *The ship was dashed upon the rocks.* b. To hurl, knock, or thrust with sudden violence: *dashed the cup against the wall.* c. To remove by striking or wiping: *dash tears from one's face.* 2. To splash; bespatter: *dash water on one's face.* 3a. To write hastily. Often used with *off*: *dashed off a note to the dean.* b. To drink hastily. Often used with *down*: *dashed down a glass of milk.* 4a. To add an enlivening or altering element to: *a speech dashed with humor.* b. To affect by adding another element or ingredient to: *ice cream that was dashed with rum.* 5a. To destroy or wreck: *Our hopes were dashed by the news.* See *Synonyms at blast*. b. To discourage or dispirit: "This discouraging information a little dashed the child" (Charles Dickens). ♦ *n.* 1. A swift, violent blow or stroke: *knocked the books to the floor with an impatient dash of his hand.* 2a. A splash: *threw a dash of water on my face.* b. A small amount of an added ingredient: *a dash of sherry.* 3. A quick stroke, as with a pencil or brush. 4. A sudden movement; a rush: *made a dash for the exit.* 5. *Sports* A footrace, usually less than a quarter-mile long, run at top speed from the outset. 6. A spirited quality in action or style; verve. See *Synonyms at vigor*. 7. Either of two symbols, an emdash or an endash, used in writing and in printing. 8. In Morse and similar codes, the long sound or signal used in combination with the dot and silent intervals to represent letters or numbers. 9. A dashboard. [Middle English *dashen*, probably of Scandinavian origin; akin to Danish *daske*, to beat.]

dash² (dāsh) *tr.v.* **dashed, dash-ing, dash-es** To damn. [Alteration of DAMN.]

dash-board (dāsh'bōrd') *n.* 1. A panel under the windshield of a vehicle, containing indicator dials, compartments, and sometimes control instruments. 2. A user interface on a computer display that presents constantly updated information, such as processing speed, in a format that resembles the dashboard of a vehicle.

da-shēen (dā-shēn') *n.* *Caribbean* 1. A variety of taro having large yellowish tubers. 2. The tuber of this plant. [Antillean English Creole < Antillean French Creole (Martinique) *dachine* < French (*chou*) de Chine, literally, (cabbage) from China (from the fact that the taro species *Colocasia esculenta* originates in Asia).]

dash-er (dāsh'ər) *n.* 1. One that dashes, especially the plunger of an ice-cream freezer. 2. The ledge along the top of the boards of an ice rink.

da-shi (dā'shē) *n.* A clear soup stock, usually with a fish or vegetable base. [Japanese, broth.]

da-shi-ki (dā-shē'kē) also **dai-shi-ki** (dī-) *n., pl. -kis* A loose, brightly colored garment worn especially in West Africa. [Yoruba *dàṣíkí* < Hausa *dān ciki*.]

dash-ing (dāsh'ing) *adj.* 1. Audacious and gallant; spirited: *a dashing young actor.* 2. Marked by showy elegance; splendid: *a dashing sports car.* —**dash'ing-ly** *adv.*

dash-pot (dāsh'pōt') *n.* A device consisting of a piston that moves within a cylinder containing oil, used to dampen and control motion.

Dasht-e-Ka-vir (dāsh'tē-kā-vīr', dāsh'tē-kā-vīr') A salt desert of north-central Iran southeast of the Elburz Mountains.

Dasht-e-Lut (dāsh'tē-lōōt') A sand and stone desert of eastern Iran extending southward from the Dasht-e-Kavir.

da Sil-va (dā sil'və), **Luiz Inácio Lula** See **Lula**.

das-sie (dās'ē) *n.* See **hyrax**. [Afrikaans, diminutive of *das*, badger < Middle Dutch; see **teks-** in App. I.]

das-tard (dās'tərd) *n.* A sneaking, malicious coward. [Middle English, probably alteration of Old Norse *dæstr*, exhausted < past participle of *dæsa*, to languish, decay.]

das-tard-ly (dās'tərd-lē) *adj.* Cowardly and malicious; base. —**das'tard-li-ness** *n.*

das-y-u-rid (dās'ē-yā-rid) *n.* Any of various carnivorous marsupials of the family Dasyuridae of Australia and New Guinea, including marsupial mice and rats, the quolls, and the Tasmanian devil. [*<* New Latin *Dasyūridae*, family name < *Dasyūrus*, type genus: Greek *dasy*, hairy + *ourā*, tail; see **ors-** in App. I.]

DAT *abbr.* digital audiotape

dat. *abbr.* dative

da-ta (dā'tə, dāt'ə, dā'tə) *pl.n.* (used with a *sing.* or *pl. verb*) 1. Facts that can be analyzed or used in an effort to gain knowledge or make decisions; information. 2. Statistics or other information represented in a form suitable for processing by computer. 3. Plural of **datum** (sense 1). [Latin, *pl. of datum*; see **DATUM**.]

♦ **USAGE NOTE** The word *data* is the plural of Latin *datum*, "something given." In English, most notably in scientific usage, this plural usage is still common, as in this example: "Eventually, his data suggest, a tumor's ... alterations give rise to mutant cells" (Janet Raloff). But *data* is also standard in denoting a singular mass entity (like *information*), especially in writing for a more general audience: "Before data is transmitted in bulk around the internet, it is routinely compressed to reduce redundancy" (Richard Dawkins). "Goodall ... wanted to get as much data as possible from her animals before she had to leave them" (Elizabeth Royte). • In our 2005 survey, 66 percent of the Usage Panel accepted the use of *data* with a singular verb and pronoun in the sentence *Once the data is in, we can begin to analyze it*. Fully 92 percent accepted the sentence *We have very little data on the efficacy of such programs*, the same percentage

that accepted the use of *data* as a plural noun. (Note that the quantifier *very little*, like *much* in the last quotation given above, is not used with plural nouns such as *facts* or *results*.) The percentages in the 2005 survey represent significant increases over those of our 1988 survey, making it safe to say that singular *data* has become a standard usage.

data bank or **da-ta-bank** (dā'tə-bāngk', dāt'ə-) *n.* 1. See **data-base**. 2. An organization chiefly concerned with building, maintaining, and using a database.

da-ta-base (dā'tə-bās', dāt'ə-) *Computers n.* also **data base** A collection of data arranged for ease and speed of search and retrieval. Also called *data bank*. ♦ *tr.v.* **-based, -bas-ing, -bas-es** To put (data) into a database.

data carrier *n.* A medium, such as magnetic tape, that is selected to record and often transport or communicate data.

data highway *n.* 1. A network of computer networks, other devices, and switching systems used for the transfer of digitized information. 2. The integrated circuitry of a computer chip.

data mining *n.* The extraction of useful, often previously unknown information from large databases or data sets.

data processing *n.* The storing or processing of data by a computer. —**da'ta-pro-cess'ing** *adj.*

data processor *n.* 1. A device, such as a calculator or computer, that performs operations on data. 2. A person who processes data.

data set *n.* 1. An electronic device that provides an interface in the transmission of data to a remote station. 2. A collection of related data records on a computer-readable medium, such as a disk.

data type *n.* 1. In programming, a classification identifying one of various types of data, as floating-point, integer, or Boolean, stating the possible values for that type, the operations that can be done on that type, and the way the values of that type are stored. 2. In databases or spreadsheets, a classification identifying one of various kinds of data, as a name, date, or dollar amount, found in a specific data field.

date¹ (dāt) *n.* 1a. The time stated in terms of the day, month, and year: *What is the date of your birth?* b. A statement of calendar time, as on a document. 2a. A particular point or period of time at which something happened or existed, or is expected to happen: *the date of their wedding.* b. *dates* The years of someone's birth and death: *Beethoven's dates were 1770 to 1827.* 3. The time during which something lasts; duration: *"Summer's lease hath all too short a date"* (Shakespeare). 4. The time or historical period to which something belongs: *artifacts of a later date.* 5. An appointment: *a luncheon date with a client.* See *Synonyms at engagement*. 6a. An engagement to go out socially with another person, often out of romantic interest. b. One's companion on such an outing. 7. An engagement for a performance: *has four singing dates this month.* ♦ *v.* **dated, dat-ing, dates** —*tr.* 1. To mark or supply with a date: *date a letter.* 2. To determine the date of: *date a fossil.* 3. To betray the age of: *Pictures of old cars date the book.* 4. To go on a date or dates with. —*intr.* 1. To have origin in a particular time in the past: *This statue dates from 500 bc.* 2. To become old-fashioned. 3. To go on dates. —*idioms:* **out of date** No longer in style; old-fashioned: *clothes that went out of date last year.* **to date** Until now: *To date, only half of those invited have responded.* **up to date** In or into accordance with current information, styles, or technology: *brought me up to date on the project's status.* [Middle English < Old French < Medieval Latin *data* < Latin *data* (Romae), issued (at Rome) (on a certain day), feminine past participle of *dare*, to give; see **dō-** in App. I.] —**dat'a-ble, date/a-ble** *adj.* —**dat'er** *n.*

date² (dāt) *n.* 1. The sweet, edible, oblong or oval fruit of the date palm, containing a narrow, hard seed. 2. A date palm. [Middle English < Old French < Old Provençal *datil* < Latin *dactylus* < Greek *daktulos*, finger, date (from its shape).]

date-book (dāt'bōok') *n.* A notebook or calendar for listing appointments, events, and other work-related or social information.

dat-ed (dāt'id) *adj.* 1. Marked with or displaying a date. 2. Out-of-date; old-fashioned. —**dat'ed-ly** *adv.* —**dat'ed-ness** *n.*

date-less (dāt'lis) *adj.* 1. Having no date whatsoever. 2. So ancient that no date can be determined. 3. Having no limits in time; timeless.

date-line (dāt'lin') *n.* A phrase at the beginning of a newspaper or magazine article that gives the date and place of its origin. —**date/-line'** *v.*

date line *n.* The International Date Line.

date palm *n.* A palm tree (*Phoenix dactylifera*) of western Asia and northern Africa that is cultivated also in the United States, South Asia, and Australia, having large pinnate leaves and bearing clusters of dates.

date rape *n.* Rape committed by a person who has been socializing or on a date with the victim.

dat-ing service (dāt'ing) *n.* A business or organization that arranges blind dates between clients or members, usually by matching profiles made by clients when they join.

da-tive (dā'tiv) *adj.* Of, relating to, or being the grammatical case that marks the recipient of action, that often indicates the indirect object of the verb, and that can be used with prepositions or other function words corresponding in meaning to English *to* and *for*. ♦ *n.* 1. The dative case. 2. A word or form in the dative case. [Middle English *datif* < Latin (*cāsus*) *dativus*, (case) of giving (translation of Greek *dotikē ptōsis*) < *datus*, past participle of *dare*, to give; see **dō-** in App. I.] —**da-tive-ly** *adv.*

Da-tong (dā'tōong') also **Ta-tung** (tā'tōong') A city of northeast China west of Beijing in Shanxi province.

DATP (dē'ā'tē'pē') *n.* One of the two purine nucleotides that are used to synthesize DNA. [D(EOXY)- + ATP.]

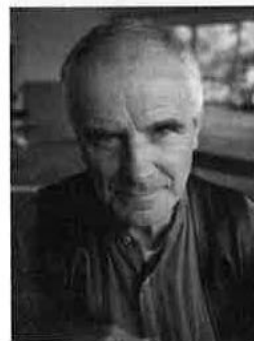
da-tum (dā'təm, dāt'əm, dā'təm) *n.* 1. *pl. -ta* (-tə) A fact or proposition used to draw a conclusion or make a decision. See *Usage Note at*



dashiki



date palm
Phoenix dactylifera



Sir Peter Maxwell
Davies