

The image shows the front cover of a Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition. The cover is a deep blue color with a gold-colored circular emblem in the center. Inside the circle, the title "Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary" is written in a gold serif font, with "Merriam" on the first line, "Webster's" on the second, "Collegiate" on the third, and "Dictionary" on the fourth. Below the title, the words "TENTH EDITION" are printed in a smaller, gold, all-caps sans-serif font, flanked by two horizontal gold lines.

Merriam
Webster's
Collegiate[®]
Dictionary

TENTH EDITION



Merriam-Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



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Preface

In 1898 an abridged dictionary titled Webster's Collegiate Dictionary took the place, in the Merriam-Webster line, of an earlier book titled Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary. The new book was based upon the 1890 edition of the Merriam-Webster Unabridged, and it aimed, its editors said, "to present the most essential parts of Webster's International Dictionary, in a compact and convenient form, suited to the general reader and especially to the college student." The change cannot have seemed momentous to the people involved; nonetheless, it inaugurated a series of editions that has continued for nearly a hundred years. The book you hold, Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition, is the very latest in that series. Its title is new, and its contents have undergone the most searching and extensive sort of review and modification over the two-year course of work, but it remains rooted as firmly as ever in the Merriam-Webster tradition of excellence in the making of dictionaries.

A word must be said about the new title, which breaks with tradition in beginning not with Webster's but with Merriam-Webster's. During the time that our Collegiate Dictionary has been in existence, we have seen the proliferation of dictionaries from other publishers bearing the designation Webster's in their titles. In 1982 we changed the name of our company from the G. & C. Merriam Company that it had borne since its inception in 1831 to Merriam-Webster, Incorporated. Events of the succeeding decade have brought us to believe that we must now place even greater emphasis on the Merriam-Webster combination, which is uniquely ours. The new title of a very prominent dictionary in our line reflects this belief.

Although Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition, may lack a familiar ring, this dictionary like all earlier editions is meant to serve the general public as its chief source of information about the words of our language. Its title may suggest a special appropriateness for the student, but those who work in offices and those who read, think, and write at home will equally find it a trustworthy guide to the English of our day.

The ever-expanding vocabulary of our language exerts inexorable pressure on the contents of any dictionary. Words and senses are born at a far greater rate than that at which they die out. The 1600 pages of this Collegiate make it the most comprehensive ever published. And its treatment of words is as nearly exhaustive as the compass of an abridged work permits. As in all Merriam-Webster dictionaries, the information given is based on the collection of 14,500,000 citations maintained in the offices of this company. These citations show words used in a wide range of printed sources, and the collection is constantly being augmented through the efforts of the editorial staff. Thus, the user of the dictionary may be confident that entries in the Collegiate are based on current as well as older material. The citation files hold 4,500,000 more examples than were available to the editors of Webster's Third New International Dictionary, published in 1961, and 1,500,000 more than the editors of the Ninth Edition had at their disposal. The editors of this edition also had available to them for the first time a machine-readable corpus of over 20,000,000 words of text drawn from the wide and constantly changing range of publications that supply the paper slips in the citation files.

Those entries known to be trademarks or service marks are so labeled and are treated in accordance with a formula approved by the United States Trademark Association. No entry in this dictionary, however, should be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark or service mark.

The best features of the vocabulary section in the last edition have been retained, reviewed, and improved for this one. Over a hundred additional pictorial illustrations are present, and many of them were drawn especially for this book in order to supplement and clarify definitions. To the synonym paragraphs brief verbal illustrations have consistently been added to assist with the understanding of the discrimination offered. Usage paragraphs, which appeared for the first time in the Ninth Edition, are here again, augmented in number and extensively revised in the light of the research and thought that produced Webster's Dictionary of English Usage about halfway between these editions. The dates of first use provided at most main entries, also new to the last edition, have proved to be very popular with users of the Collegiate. For the Tenth Edition, thousands of these dates have been pushed back in time, anywhere from a single year to several centuries from published materials not available ten years ago, from the continuing investigations of our own editors, and from the contributions of hundreds of interested readers.

The front matter of this book establishes a context for understanding what this dictionary is and how it came to be, as well as how it may be used most effectively. The Explanatory Notes address themselves to the latter topic. They answer the user's questions about the conventions, devices, and techniques by which the editors have been able to compress mountains of information about English words into little more than 1400 pages. All users of the dictionary are urged to read this section through and then consult it for special information as they need to. The brief essay on our language as it is recorded in Merriam-Webster dictionaries, and this Collegiate in particular, is meant to satisfy an interest in lexicography often expressed in the correspondence which our editors receive. The Guide to Pronunciation serves both to show how the pronunciations in this book are arrived at and to explain the mechanics of the respelling system in which they are set down.

The back matter retains five sections from the last edition of the Collegiate. These are Abbreviations and Symbols for Chemical Elements, Foreign Words and Phrases that occur frequently in English texts but have not become part of the English vocabulary; thousands of proper names brought together under the separate headings Biographical Names and Geographical Names; a gathering of important Signs and Symbols that cannot readily be alphabetized; and a Handbook of Style in which various stylistic conventions (as of punctuation and capitalization) are summarized and exemplified. All the sections are expanded in this edition.

Looking at a copy of that long-ago first Collegiate Dictionary, one is struck by how different it is, as a physical book and as a work of reference, from the present edition. The board covers are heavy, the margins of the page are wide, and the type is relatively large; at the same time it holds only about 1100 pages and only about half the number of vocabulary entries of this Tenth Edition. At that time the Merriam-Webster citation file was no more than in its infancy. Yet the editors of that book created it with the same careful, serious attention that the present editors have brought to their work.

The publishers said of their original Collegiate Dictionary, "For the book as a whole we venture to claim that in its class and for its purpose it has no superior and no equal." The trained, experienced, permanent staff of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, who worked on this Tenth Edition and whose names are given on the facing page, have no less confidence in what they have created. They offer it to people everywhere who need information about the vocabulary of English, in the assurance that it will prove a reliable companion.

Frederick C. Mish
Editor in Chief

of a commodity or an industry —
adj
 systematic planning, coordinating, and
 activities and influences to insure having
 quality, and at reasonable cost

adj (1612) 1: having the quality or
 (~ fishing waters) 2: effective
 committees have been ~ of much good
 ults, benefits, or profits b: yielding
 wants or the creation of utilities
 nation of new words or constructions
 ucus or sputum (as from the bronchi)
adv — **pro-duc-tive-ness** *n*
 ē, prā-, prā-dək-ə *n* (ca. 1810) 1
 ductive 2: rate of production esp.
 energy by producer organisms
proheme, fr. MF, fr. L *proemium*, fr.
 ong; prob. akin to Hitt *išamai*-song
 [EW] (14c) 1: preliminary comment
 nial prō-ē-mē-ə, -ē-ə *adj*
 [SV] (ca. 1900): ZYMOGEN
 L] (1923): a period immediately pre-
 paratory physiological changes

na-adj (1926) 1: favoring or en-
 couraging and values 2: opposing abor-

prō-ə *n* (1552): the act or an instance

pr-, -fā-, -tōr-ə *adj* (1853): tend-

faned; **pro-fan-ing** [ME *prophanen*,
 1: to treat (something sacred) with
 DESECRATE 2: to debase by a wrong
 an-er *n*
 MF, fr. L *prophanus*, fr. *pro-* before +
 FEAST] (15c) 1: not concerned with
 ECULAR 2: not holy because unconse-
 crated 3: serving to debase or
 4: a: not being among the initiated
 pert knowledge — **pro-fane-ly** *adv* —

n, pl -ties (1607) 1 a: the quality
 e use of profane language 2 a: pro-
 of profane language
 ense 1, fr. ME, fr. *profes*, *adj.*, having
 LL *professus*, fr. L pp. of *profiteri* to
 e + *fateri* to acknowledge; in other
 ore at CONFESS] vi (14c) 1: to receive
 unity following a novitiate by accep-
 a: to declare or admit openly or freely
 ords or appearances only: PRETEND
 in or allegiance to 4 a: to practice
 (of religion or profession) b: to teach as a
 profession or avowal 2 obs: to profess

9) 1: openly and freely declared or
 professing to be qualified; also: EXPERT
 est-le *adv* (1570) 1: by profession or
 th pretense: ALLEGEDLY
 ME *proffessiuon*, fr. OF *profession*, fr. LL
 fr. L, public declaration, fr. *profiteri*
 vows of a religious community 2: an
 ically claiming a belief, faith, or opinion
 religious faith 4 a: a calling requiring
 often long and intensive academic prep-
 are, vocation, or employment c: the
 in a calling
 -fe-shə-n-ē *adj* (ca. 1748) 1 a: of,
 a profession b: engaged in one of the
 characterized by or conforming to the
 of a profession (2): exhibiting a courte-
 ly businesslike manner in the workplace
 livelihood in an activity or field of en-
 teurs (a ~ golfer) b: having a particu-
 career (a ~ soldier) c: engaged in by
 ion (~ football) 3: following a line of
 profession (a ~ patriot) — **pro-fes-sion-**

that is professional; esp: one that engages
 onally
 (1970): a corporation organized by one
 as a doctor or lawyer) esp. for the pur-
 services and obtaining tax advantages
 -li-zəm, -fe-shə-n-ē-j-ē *n* (1856) 1: the
 e characterize or mark a profession or a
 following of a profession (as athletics) for

vi -ized; -izing (1856): to give a pro-
 -of-sion-al-i-za-tion -fesh-nə-lə-zā-

4c) 1: one that professes, avows, or
 mber of the highest academic rank at an
 b: a teacher at a university, college, or
 c: one that teaches or professes special
 occupation requiring skill — **pro-fes-so-**
 -sōr-ə *adj* — **pro-fes-so-ri-al-ly** -ē-ə-lē-
 -fe-sər-ship *n*
 -n (1860): the office, term of office, or

-ot, prā-, -sōr-, -ē-at- or **pro-fes-so-ri-**
 professorat, fr. *professeur* professor, fr. L
 1: the body of college and university

teachers at an institution or in society 2: the office, duties, or posi-
 tion of a professor
prof-fer \prā-fər\ *vi* **prof-fered**; **prof-fer-ing** \-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME *proffen*,
 fr. AF *proffer*, fr. OF *poroffrir*, fr. *por-for* (fr. L *pro-* + *offir* to offer
 — more at PRO-] (14c): to present for acceptance: TENDER, OFFER

prof-fer *n* (14c): OFFER, SUGGESTION
pro-fi-cien-cy \prā-fi-shən(t)-sē\ *n* (ca. 1639) 1: the quality or state
 of being proficient 2: advancement in knowledge or skill: PROGRESS
pro-fi-cient \-shənt\ *adj* [L *proficient*, *proficiens*, prp. of *proficere* to go
 forward, accomplish, fr. *pro-* forward + *facere* to make — more at
 PRO, DO] (ca. 1590): well advanced in an art, occupation, or branch of
 knowledge — **pro-fi-cient-ly** *adv*

syn PROFICIENT, ADEPT, SKILLED, SKILLFUL, EXPERT mean having great
 knowledge and experience in a trade or profession. PROFICIENT implies
 a thorough competence derived from training and practice (*proficient*
 in translating foreign languages). ADEPT implies special aptitude as
 well as proficiency (*adept* at doing long division). SKILLED stresses
 mastery of technique (*a skilled surgeon*). SKILLFUL implies individual
 dexterity in execution or performance (*skillful drivers*). EXPERT implies
 extraordinary proficiency and often connotes knowledge as well as
 technical skill (*expert* in the evaluation of wines).

pro-file \prō-fīl\ *n* [It *profilo*, fr. *profilare* to draw in outline, fr. *pro-*
 forward (fr. L) + *filare* to spin, fr. LL — more at FILE] (ca. 1656) 1
 a representation of something in outline; esp: a human head or face
 represented or seen in a side view 2: an outline seen or represented in
 sharp relief: CONTOUR 3: a side or sectional elevation: as a: a draw-
 ing showing a vertical section of the ground b: a vertical section of a
 soil from the ground surface to the underlying unweathered material
 4: a set of data often in graphic form portraying the significant fea-
 tures of something (a corporation's earnings ~); esp: a graph repre-
 senting the extent to which an individual exhibits traits or abilities as
 determined by tests or ratings 5: a concise biographical sketch 6
 degree or level of public exposure (trying to keep a low ~) (a job
 with a high ~) **syn** see OUTLINE

pro-file *vi* **pro-filed**; **pro-filing** (1715) 1: to represent in profile or
 by a profile: produce (as by drawing, writing, or graphing) a profile of
 2: to shape the outline of by passing a cutter around — **pro-filer** *n*
pro-fit \prā-fīt\ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *profectus* advance,
 profit, fr. *proficere*] (14c) 1: a valuable return: GAIN 2: the excess
 of returns over expenditure in a transaction or series of transactions;
 esp: the excess of the selling price of goods over their cost 3: net
 income usu. for a given period of time 4: the ratio of profit for a
 given year to the amount of capital invested or to the value of sales 5
 the compensation accruing to entrepreneurs for the assumption of
 risk in business enterprise as distinguished from wages or rent — **pro-fit-**
less \-ləs\ *adj* — **pro-fit-wise** \-wīz\ *adv*

pro-fit *vi* (14c) 1: to be of service or advantage: AVAIL 2: to derive
 benefit: GAIN 3: to make a profit ~ *vi*: to be of service to: BENEFIT
pro-fit-able \prā-fā-tə-bəl, -fāf-tə-bəl\ *adj* (14c): affording profits
 yielding advantageous returns or results — **pro-fit-abil-i-ty** \prā-fā-
 tə-bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **pro-fit-able-ness** \prā-fā-tə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **pro-fit-**
ably \-blē\ *adv*

pro-fit and loss *n* (1588): a summary account used at the end of an
 accounting period to collect the balances of the nominal accounts so
 that the net profit or loss may be shown
pro-fit-tee \prā-fā-tīr\ *n* (1912): one who makes what is considered
 an unreasonable profit esp. on the sale of essential goods during times
 of emergency — **pro-fiteer** *vi*

pro-fit-er-ole \prā-fī-tə-rōl\ *n* [F, perh. fr. *profit* profit] (1884): a
 miniature cream puff with a sweet or savory filling

pro-fit sharing *n* (1881): a system or process under which employees
 receive a part of the profits of an industrial or commercial enterprise

pro-fit system *n* (1945): FREE ENTERPRISE

pro-fi-li-ga-cy \prā-fī-li-gə-sē\ *n* (1738): the quality or state of being
 profligate

pro-fi-li-gate \prā-fī-li-gət-, -gāt\ *adj* [L *profligatus*, fr. pp. of *profligare*
 to strike down, fr. *pro-* forward, down + *-fligare* (akin to *fligare* to
 strike); akin to Gk *phlibein* to squeeze] (1647) 1: completely given up
 to dissipation and licentiousness 2: wildly extravagant: PRODIGAL —
pro-fi-li-gate-ly *adv*

pro-fligate *n* (1709): a person given to wildly extravagant and usu.
 grossly self-indulgent expenditure

pro-flu-ent \prā-flū-ənt-, -prō-; -flū-ə\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *profluent-*
profluens, prp. of *profluere* to flow forth, fr. *pro-* forth + *fluere* to flow
 — more at PRO, FLUID] (15c): flowing copiously or smoothly

pro-for-ma \(\prō-fōr-mə\ *adj* [L, for form] (ca. 1580) 1: made or
 carried out in a perfunctory manner or as a formality 2: provided in
 advance to prescribe form or describe items (*pro forma* invoice)

pro-found \prā-faund-, prō-ə\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *profond* deep, fr. L *pro-*
fundus, fr. *pro-* before + *fundus* bottom — more at PRO, BOTTOM] (14c)
 1 a: having intellectual depth and insight b: difficult to fathom or
 understand 2 a: extending far below the surface b: coming from,
 reaching to, or situated at a depth: DEEP-SEATED (a ~ sigh) 3 a
 characterized by intensity of feeling or quality b: all encompassing
 COMPLETE (~ sleep) — **pro-found-ly** \-faund(d)-lē\ *adv* — **pro-**
found-ness \-faund(d)-nəs\ *n*

pro-found *n* (1621) *archaic*: something that is very deep; *specif*: the
 depths of the sea

pro-fun-di-ty \prō-fən-dā-tē\ *n, pl -ties* [ME *profundite*, fr. MF *profundité*,
 fr. L *profunditas*, *profunditas* depth, fr. *profundus*] (15c) 1 a
 intellectual depth b: something profound or abstruse 2: the qual-
 ity or state of being profound or deep

pro-fuse \prā-fyūs-, prō-ə\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *profusus*, pp. of *profundere* to
 pour forth, fr. *pro-* forth + *fundere* to pour — more at FOUND] (15c) 1
 pouring forth liberally: EXTRAVAGANT (~ in their thanks) 2: ex-
 hibiting great abundance: BOUNTIFUL (a ~ harvest) — **pro-fuse-ly**
adv — **pro-fuse-ness** *n*

syn PROFUSE, LAVISH, PRODIGAL, LUXURIANT, LUSH, EXUBERANT mean
 giving or given out in great abundance. PROFUSE implies pouring forth
 without restraint (uttered *profuse* apologies). LAVISH suggests an un-
 stinted or unmeasured profusion (a *lavish* wedding reception). PROD-
 I-GAL implies reckless or wasteful lavishness threatening to lead to early
 exhaustion of resources (*prodigal* spending). LUXURIANT suggests a
 rich and splendid abundance (*luxuriant* side-whiskers). LUSH suggests

rich, soft luxuriance (a *lush* green lawn). EXUBERANT implies marked
 vitality or vigor in what produces abundantly (an *exuberant* imagina-
 tion).

pro-fu-sion \-fyū-zhən\ *n* (1545) 1: lavish expenditure: EXTRA-
 GANCE 2: the quality or state of being profuse 3: great quantity
 of lavish display or supply (snow falling in ~)

prog \præg\ *vi* **progged**; **prog-ging** [origin unknown] (1624) *chiefly*
dial: to search about; esp: FORAGE

prog *n* (1655) *chiefly dial*: FOOD, VICTUALS

pro-gen-i-tor \prō-jē-nā-tər, prō-ə\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *progeniteur*, fr. L
progenitor, fr. *prognere* to beget, fr. *pro-* forth + *gnere* to beget —
 more at KIN] (14c) 1 a: an ancestor in the direct line: FOREFATHER
 b: a biologically ancestral form 2: PRECURSOR, ORIGINATOR (~s of
 socialist ideas — *Times Lit. Supp.*)

prog-e-ny \prā-jē-nē\ *n, pl -nies* [ME *progenie*, fr. MF, fr. L *progenies*,
 fr. *prognere*] (14c) 1 a: DESCENDANTS, CHILDREN b: offspring of
 animals or plants 2: OUTCOME, PRODUCT 3: a body of followers,
 disciples, or successors

pro-ges-ta-tion-al \prō-jes-tā-shənəl-, shə-n-əl\ *adj* (1923): preceding
 pregnancy or gestation; esp: of, relating to, inducing, or constituting
 the modifications of the female mammalian system associated esp. with
 ovulation and corpus luteum formation (~ hormones)

pro-ges-ter-one \prō-jes-tə-rōn\ *n* [pro-ges-t- + *-sterone*] (1935): a
 female steroid sex hormone C₂₁H₃₀O₂ that is secreted by the corpus
 luteum to prepare the endometrium for implantation and later by the
 placenta during pregnancy to prevent rejection of the developing em-
 bryo or fetus

pro-ges-tin \-jes-tən\ *n* [pro- + gestation + -in] (1930): a proges-
 tational hormone; esp: PROGESTERONE

pro-ges-to-gen \-jes-tə-jən\ *n* [pro-gestational + -ogen (as in *estrogen*)]
 (1942): any of several progestational steroids (as progesterone) —

pro-ges-to-gen-ic \-jes-tə-jē-nik\ *adj*

pro-glot-tid \(\prō-glā-tād\ *n* [NL *proglottis*] (1878): a segment of a
 tapeworm containing both male and female reproductive organs

pro-glot-tis \(\prō-glā-tād\ *n, pl -glot-ti-des* \-glā-tā-dēz\ [NL *pro-*
glottid, *proglottis*, fr. Gk *proglottis* tip of the tongue, fr. *pro-* + *glōtta*
 tongue — more at GLOSS] (1855): PROGLOTTID

prog-na-thism \prā-gnā-thi-zəm, -prā-gnā-ə\ *n* (ca. 1864): progna-
 thous condition

prog-na-thous \-thəs\ *adj* (1836): having the jaws projecting beyond
 the upper part of the face

prog-no-sis \prāg-nō-səs\ *n, pl -no-ses* \-sēz\ [LL, fr. Gk *prognōsis*,
 lit., foreknowledge, fr. *prognōskein* to know before, fr. *pro-* + *gnōs-*
 kein to know — more at KNOW] (1655) 1: the prospect of recovery as
 anticipated from the usual course of disease or peculiarities of the case
 2: FORECAST, PROGNOSTICATION

prog-no-sis-tic \prāg-nās-tik\ *n* [ME *pronostique*, fr. MF, fr. L *prognos-*
ticum, fr. Gk *prognōstikon*, fr. neut. of *prognōstikos* foretelling, fr. *pro-*
gnōstikoskein] (14c) 1: something that foretells: PORTENT 2: PROG-
 NOSTICATION, PROPHECY

prognostic *adj* (1603): of, relating to, or serving as ground for prog-
 nostication or a prognosis (~ weather charts) (favorable ~ signs)

prog-nos-ti-cate \prāg-nās-tā-kāt\ *vi* **-cat-ed**; **-cat-ing** (15c) 1: to
 foretell from signs or symptoms: PREDICT 2: PRESAGE **syn** see FORE-
 TELL — **prog-nos-ti-ca-tive** \-kāt-iv\ *adj* — **prog-nos-ti-ca-tor** \-kāt-
 ōr\ *n*

prog-nos-ti-ca-tion \(\prāg-nās-tā-kā-shən\ *n* (15c) 1: an indica-
 tion in advance: FORETOLD 2 a: an act, the fact, or the power of
 prognosticating: FORECAST b: FOREBODING

pro-grade \prō-grād\ *adj* [L *pro-* forward + *E-grade* (as in *retro-*
grade)] (1967): having or being a direction of rotation or revolution
 that is counterclockwise as viewed from the north pole of the sky or a
 planet

pro-gram \prō-gram-, -grəm\ *n* [F *programme* agenda, public notice,
 fr. Gk *programma*, fr. *graphein* to write before, fr. *pro-* before +
graphein to write — more at CARVE] (1633) 1 [LL *programma*, fr. Gk]
 a: a public notice 2 a: a brief issue. printed outline of the order to be
 followed, of the features to be presented, and the persons participating
 (as in a public exercise or performance) b: the performance of a pro-
 gram; esp: a performance broadcast on radio or television 3: a plan
 or system under which action may be taken toward a goal 4: CUR-
 RICULUM 5: PROSPECTUS, SYLLABUS 6 a: a plan for the programming
 of a mechanism (as a computer) b: a sequence of coded instructions
 that can be inserted into a mechanism (as a computer); also: such a
 sequence that is part of an organism's genotype or behavioral reper-
 toire

program also **programme** *vi* **-grammed** or **-gramed**; **-gram-ming**
 or **-gram-ing** (1896) 1 a: to arrange or furnish a program of or for
 b: BILL b: to enter in a program 2: to work out a sequence of opera-
 tions to be performed by (a mechanism): provide with a program 3
 a: to insert a program for (a particular action) into or as if into a
 mechanism b: to control by or as if by a program c (1): to code in
 an organism's program (2): to provide with a biological program
 (cells *programmed* to synthesize hemoglobin) 4: to predetermine the
 thinking, behavior, or operations of as if by computer programming
 (children *are programmed* into violence — Lisa A. Richette) — **pro-**
gram-ma-bil-i-ty \(\prō-grā-mā-bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **pro-gram-ma-ble**
 \prō-grā-mā-bəl\ *adj* or *n*

program director *n* (1953): one in charge of planning and scheduling
 program material for a radio or television station or network

pro-gram-mat-ic \prō-grā-mā-tik\ *adj* (1896) 1: relating to pro-
 gram music 2: of, relating to, resembling, or having a program —
pro-gram-mat-i-cal-ly \-tik-ə-lē\ *adv*

programme *chiefly Brit* var of PROGRAM

programmed instruction *n* (1962): instruction through information
 given in small steps with each requiring a correct response by the
 learner before going on to the next step

\ə\ abut \ʌ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ä\ ace \ä\ mop, mar
 \ə\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job
 \j\ sing \o\ go \o\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ü\ loot \ü\ foot
 \y\ yet \zh\ vision \ä, k, ɱ, æ, œ, ʊ, ɛ, ɤ\ see Guide to Pronunciation

