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addlepat

ad hominem

The heat addled his brain. See Syns at **confuse**. —intr. 1. To become confused. 2. To become rotten, as an egg. [*< ME adel, rotten < OE adel, pool of excrement.*]

ad-dle-pat-ed (ăd'l-pă'tid) *adj.* 1. Muddled; confused. 2. Eccentric; peculiar. 3. Senseless; mad.

add-on (ăd'ŏn', -ŏn') *n.* 1. One thing added as a supplement to another. 2. *Computer Science* a. See **add-in** 2. b. A hardware device added to a computer to increase its capabilities. 3. An additional amount or charge.

ad-dress (ă-drēs') *tr.v.* -dressed, -dress-ing, -dress-es 1. To speak to: *addressed me in low tones*. 2. To make a formal speech to. 3. To direct (a spoken or written comment) to someone's attention: *Address your remarks to the manager*. 4. To mark with a destination: *address a letter*. 5a. To direct the efforts of (oneself): *address oneself to a task*. b. To deal with; manage. 6. *Sports* To adjust the club behind (a golf ball) before a stroke. ♦ *n.* 1. (also *ăd'rēs')* a. A description of the location of a person or organization, as placed on mail as directions for delivery: *wrote the address on the envelope*. b. The location at which a particular organization or person may be found or reached: *went to her address but no one was home*. 2. (also *ăd'rēs')* *Computer Science* a. A name or number used in information storage or retrieval assigned to a specific memory location. b. The memory location identified by this name or number. c. A name or a sequence of characters that designates an e-mail account or a specific network site. 3. A formal spoken or written communication. 4. A formal speech. 5. Courteous attentions. Often used in the plural. 6. The manner or bearing of a person, esp. in conversation. 7. Skill and grace in dealing with people or situations. [ME *adresses*, to direct < OFr. *adresses* < VLat. **addirectiare*: Latin *ad-*, *ad-* + VLat. **directiare*, to straighten (< Lat. *directus*, p. part. of *dirigere*, to direct; see **DIRECT**).] —**ad-dress'a-ble** *adj.* —**ad-dress'er**, **ad-dress'or** *n.* **ad-dress-ee** (ăd'rē-seē, -d-rēs'ē) *n.* The one to whom something is addressed.

ad-duce (ă-dūōs', -d-yōōs') *tr.v.* -duced, -duc-ing, -duc-es To cite as an example or means of proof in an argument. [Lat. *adducere*, to bring to: *ad-*, *ad-* + *dūcere*, to lead; see **deuk-** in App.] —**ad-duce'a-ble**, **ad-duc'i-ble** *adj.*

ad-duct (ă-dūkt', -dūkt') *tr.v.* -duct-ed, -duct-ing, -ducts *Physiology* To draw inward toward the median axis of the body or toward an adjacent part or limb. ♦ *n.* A chemical compound formed by the addition of two or more substances. [Back-formation < **ADDUCTOR**.] —**ad-duc'tion** *n.* —**ad-duc'tive** *adj.*

ad-duc'tor (ă-dūkt'ŏr) *n.* A muscle that adducts a body part. [NLat. < Lat. *adducere*, *adduct-*, to bring to, to contract. See **AD-DUCE**.]

-ade *suff.* A sweetened beverage of: *limeade*. [ME < OFr., ult. < Lat. *-āta*, fem. of *-atus*, -ate. See **-ATE**.]

Ad-e-laide (ăd'l-ăd') *A* city of S Australia NW of Melbourne; founded 1836. Met. area pop. 1,071,100.

A-dé-lie Coast also **A-dé-lie Land** (ă-dă'lē) *A* region of Antarctica near George V Coast, under French sovereignty.

Adélie penguin *n.* A common Antarctic penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) that has white underparts and a black back and head.

a-demp'tion (ă-dēmp'shən) *n.* The disposal by a testator of property bequeathed in a will so as to invalidate the bequest. [Lat. *ademptio*, *ademptiōn-*, a taking away < *ademptus*, p. part. of *adimere*, to take away: *ad-*, *ad-* + *emere*, to buy, take.]

A-den (ăd'n, ăd'n) 1. A former British colony and protectorate of S Arabia, part of Southern Yemen (now Yemen) since 1967. 2. A city of S Yemen on the Gulf of Aden; cap. of Southern Yemen (1967–90). Pop. 400,783.

Aden, Gulf of An arm of the Arabian Sea between Yemen on the Arabian Peninsula and Somalia in E Africa.

A-de-na (ă-dē'nə) *n.* A Native American culture centered in the Ohio River valley from about the tenth century B.C. to about the second century A.D., noted esp. for its circular earthworks and elaborate burial mounds. [After the *Adena* Mound in Adena, Ohio.]

Ad-en-au-er (ăd'n-ou'ər, ăd'-), Konrad 1876–1967. First chancellor of West Germany (1949–63).

ad-e-nec-to-my (ăd'n-ēktə-mē) *n.*, pl. -mies Surgical excision of a gland.

ad-e-nine (ăd'n-ēn', -in) *n.* A purine base, C₅H₅N₅, that is the constituent involved in base-pairing with thymine in DNA and with uracil in RNA.

ad-e-ni-tis (ăd'n-i'tis) *n.* Inflammation of a lymph node or gland.

adeno- or **aden-** *pref.* Gland: *adenectomy*. [*< Gk. aden, aden-*]

ad-e-no-car-ci-no-ma (ăd'n-ŏ-kăr'sə-nŏ'mə) *n.* A malignant tumor originating in glandular tissue. —**ad-e-no-car-ci-nom'a-tous** (-nŏm'ə-təs, -nŏ'mə-təs) *adj.*

ad-e-no-hy-poph-y-sis (ăd'n-ŏ-hi-pŏf'i-sis) *n.* The anterior lobe of the pituitary gland. —**ad-e-no-hy-poph'y-se'al**, **ad-e-no-hy-poph'y-si'al** (-pŏf'i-sē'al) *adj.*

ad-e-noid (ăd'n-oid') *n.* One of two masses of lymphoid tissue at the back of the nose in the upper part of the throat that when swollen may obstruct breathing. Often used in the plural. ♦ *adj.* Of or relating to lymphatic glands or lymphoid tissue.

ad-e-noi-dal (ăd'n-oid'l) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the adenoids. 2. Suggestive of the vocal sound caused by enlarged adenoids.

ad-e-no-ma (ăd'n-ŏ-mə) *n.*, pl. -mas or -ma-ta (-mə-tə) *A* benign epithelial tumor having a glandular origin and structure. —**ad-e-nom'a-toid'** (ăd'n-ŏm'ə-toid') *adj.* —**ad-e-nom'a-tous** (-ŏm'ə-təs) *adj.*

a-den-o-sine (ă-dēn'ŏ-sēn') *n.* A nucleoside, C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₄, that is a structural component of nucleic acids and the major molecular component of ADP, AMP, and ATP. [Blend of **ADENINE** and **RIBOSE**.]

adenosine diphosphate *n.* ADP.

adenosine mon-o-phos-phate (mŏn'ŏ-fŏs'fāt') *n.* 1. AMP. 2. Cyclic AMP.

adenosine triphosphate *n.* ATP.

ad-e-no-sis (ăd'n-ŏ'sis) *n.*, pl. -ses (-sēz') *A* disease of a gland, esp. one marked by abnormal formation or enlargement.

ad-e-no-vi-rus (ăd'n-ŏ-vi'ras) *n.* Any of a group of DNA-containing viruses that cause conjunctivitis and respiratory infections in humans. [ADENO(ID) + VIRUS.] —**ad-e-no-vi'ral** *adj.*

a-den-yl-ate cy-clase (ă-dēn'l-it si'klās, -klāz, ăd'n-il'it) *also* **a-den-yl cyclase** (ă-dēn'l, ăd'n-il) *n.* An enzyme that catalyzes the formation of cyclic AMP from ATP. [ADEN(INE) + -YL + -ATE² + CYCL(O) + -ASE.]

ad-e-nyl-ic acid (ăd'n-il'ik) *n.* See **AMP**. [ADEN(INE) + -YL + -IC + ACID.]

a-dept (ă-dēpt') *adj.* Very skilled. See Syns at **proficient**. ♦ *n.* (ăd'ēpt') *A* highly skilled person; an expert. [Lat. *adeptus*, p. part. of *adipisci*, to attain: *ad-*, *ad-* + *apisci*, to grasp.] —**a-dept'ly** *adv.* —**a-dept'ness** *n.*

ad-e-quate (ăd'i-kwit) *adj.* 1. Sufficient to meet a need. 2. Barely satisfactory or sufficient. [Lat. *adaequatus*, p. part. of *adaequare*, to equalize: *ad-*, *ad-* + *aequare*, to make equal < *aequis*, equal.] —**ad-e-qua-cy** (-kwŏ-sē), **ad-e-quate-ness** *n.* —**ad-e-quate-ly** *adv.*

à deux (ă' dŏe') *adj.* Involving two persons. ♦ *adv.* With only two persons involved. [Fr.: *à*, by, at + *deux*, two.]

ad fem-i-nam (ăd fēm'i-nām', -nəm) *adj.* Appealing to irrelevant personal considerations concerning women. See Usage Note at **ad hominem**. [Lat. *ad*, to + *feminam*, accusative of *femina*, woman.] —**ad fem'i-nam'** *adv.*

ADH *abbr.* antidiuretic hormone

ADHD *abbr.* attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

ad-her-e (ăd-hēr') *v.* -hered, -her-ing, -heres —intr. 1. To stick fast; remain attached. 2. To be a devoted follower or supporter. 3. To carry out a plan, scheme, or operation without deviation. —tr. To cause to adhere; make stick. [Fr. *adhérer* < Lat. *adhaerere*, to stick to: *ad-*, *ad-* + *haerere*, to stick.]

ad-her-ence (ăd-hēr'əns, -hēr'-) *n.* 1. The process or condition of adhering. 2. Faithful attachment; devotion.

ad-her-ent (ăd-hēr'ənt, -hēr'-) *n.* A supporter, as of a cause or individual. ♦ *adj.* 1. Sticking or holding fast. 2. Botany Joined but not united. —**ad-her'ent-ly** *adv.*

ad-he-sion (ăd-hē'zhən) *n.* 1. The act or state of adhering. 2. Attachment or devotion; loyalty. 3. Assent or agreement to join. 4. Physics The molecular force that attracts or binds dissimilar substances. 5. Medicine A fibrous band of scar tissue that binds together normally separate anatomical structures. [Fr. *adhésion* < Lat. *adhaesio*, *adhaesiōn-* < *adhaesus*, p. part. of *adhaerere*, to adhere. See **ADHERE**.]

ad-he-si-ot-o-my (ăd-hē'zē-ŏt'ə-mē) *n.*, pl. -mies Surgical division or separation of adhesions.

ad-he-sive (ăd-hē'siv, -ziv) *adj.* 1. Tending to adhere; sticky. 2. Gummed so as to adhere. ♦ *n.* A substance, such as paste or cement, that provides adhesion. —**ad-he-sive-ly** *adv.* —**ad-he-sive-ness** *n.*

adhesive tape *n.* A tape lined on one side with an adhesive.

ad hoc (ăd hŏk', hŏk') *adv.* For the specific purpose or situation at hand. ♦ *adj.* 1. Formed for or concerned with one specific purpose: *an ad hoc committee*. 2. Improvised; impromptu. [Lat.: *ad*, to + *hoc*, neut. accusative of *hic*, this.]

ad hom-i-nem (hŏm'ə-nēm', -nəm) *adj.* Appealing to personal considerations rather than to logic or reason. [Lat.: *ad*, to + *hominem*, accusative of *homo*, man.] —**ad hom'i-nem'** *adv.*

USAGE NOTE The phrase *ad hominem* is used to denote an argument designed to appeal to the listener's emotions rather than to reason, as in the sentence *The Republicans' evocation of pity for the small farmer struggling to maintain his property is a purely ad hominem argument for reducing inheritance taxes*. This usage appears to be waning; only 37 percent of the Usage Panel finds this sentence acceptable. The phrase now chiefly describes an argument based on the failings of an adversary rather than on the merits of the case: *Ad hominem attacks on one's opponent are a tried-and-true strategy for people who have a case that is weak*. Ninety percent of the Panel finds this sentence acceptable. • A modern coinage patterned on *ad hominem* is *ad feminam*. Though some would argue that this neologism is unnecessary because the Latin word *homo* refers to humans generically, rather than to the male sex, in some contexts *ad feminam* has a more specific meaning than *ad hominem*, being used to describe attacks on women as women or because they are women, as in "Their recourse . . . to *ad feminam* attacks evidences the chilly climate for women's leadership on campus" (Donna M. Riley).



Adélie penguin
Pygoscelis adeliae

ad·i·a·bat·ic (ăd'ē-a-băt'ik, ăd'ī-a-) *adj.* Of, relating to, or being a reversible thermodynamic process occurring without gain or loss of heat or change in entropy. [*< Gk. adiabatos, impassable; a-, not; see a- + diabatos, passable (dia, dia- + batos, passable < bainein, to go; see gā- in App.)*]. —**ad·i·a·bat'ic·ly** *adv.*

a·di·eu (ă-dyōō', ă-dōō') *interj.* Used to express farewell. ♦ *n., pl. a·di·eus or a·di·eux* (ă-dyōōz', ă-dōōz') A farewell. [ME *< OFr. a dieu*, (I commend you) to God; *a*, to (*< Lat. ad*) + *Dieu*, God (*< Lat. deus*; see *dyeu-* in App.)].

A·di·ge (ăd'jī-jā', ăd'jē-jē') A river of NE Italy rising in the Alps and flowing c. 410 km (255 mi) to the Adriatic Sea.

ad in·fi·ni·tum (ăd in'fā-nī'təm) *adv. & adj.* To infinity; having no end. [Lat. *ad*, to + *infinitum*, accusative of *infinitus*, infinite.]

ad in·ter·im (in'tar-əm) *adv.* In or for the meantime; temporarily. ♦ *adj.* Acting or done ad interim; temporary. [Lat. *ad*, to, for + *interim*, the meantime.]

ad·i·os (ăd'ē-ōs') *interj.* Used to express farewell. [Sp. *adiós*, prob. transl. of French *à dieu*. See *ADIEU*.]

a·dip·ic acid (ă-dip'ik) *n.* A white crystalline dicarboxylic acid, C₁₈H₃₄O₄, that is derived from oxidation of various fats, is slightly soluble in water, and is used esp. in the manufacture of nylon. [*< Lat. adeps, adip-, fat*.]

ad·i·po·cere (ăd'fā-pō-sīr') *n.* A brown, fatty waxlike substance that forms on dead animal tissues in response to moisture. [ADIP(ose) + Lat. *cera*, wax.]

ad·i·po·cyte (ăd'fā-pō-sīt') *n.* See *fat cell*.

ad·i·pose (ăd'fā-pōs') *adj.* Of, relating to, or composed of animal fat; fatty. ♦ *n.* The fat found in adipose tissue. [NLat. *adipōsus* *< Lat. adeps, adip-, fat*.]

adipose tissue *n.* A type of connective tissue that contains stored cellular fat.

Ad·i·ron·dack chair (ăd'fā-rōn'dăk') *n.* An outdoor armchair having an angled back and seat made of wide, usu. wooden slats.

Adirondack Mountains A group of mountains in NE NY between the St. Lawrence R. and the Mohawk R. Part of the Appalachian system, the range rises to 1,629.9 m (5,344 ft).

ad·it (ăd'īt') *n.* An almost horizontal entrance to a mine. [Lat. *aditus*, access *< p. part. of adire*, to approach: *ad-*, *ad-* + *ire*, to go; see *ei-* in App.]

adj. *abbr.* 1. adjective 2. adjunct 3. Adj. adjutant

ad·ja·cent·cy (ă-jā'sən-sē) *n., pl. -cies* 1. The state of being adjacent; contiguity. 2. A thing that is adjacent.

ad·ja·cent (ă-jā'sənt) *adj.* 1. Close to; lying near: *adjacent cities*. 2. Next to; adjoining: *adjacent garden plots*. [ME *< Lat. adiacens, adjacent-*, pr. part. of *adiacere*, to lie near: *ad-*, *ad-* + *iacere*, to lie.] —**ad·ja·cent·ly** *adv.*

adjacent angle *n.* Either of two angles having a common side and a common vertex.

ad·jec·tive (ăj'ik-tiv) *n.* 1. *Grammar* The part of speech that modifies a noun or other substantive by limiting, qualifying, or specifying and often distinguished in English by one of several suffixes, such as *-ous*, *-er*, and *-est*, or by preceding a noun or nominal phrase. 2. A word belonging to this part of speech. ♦ *adj.* 1. *Grammar* Of, relating to, or functioning as an adjective. 2. Not standing alone; derivative or dependent. [ME *< OFr. adjectif* *< LLat. adiectivus < adiectus*, p. part. of *adiacere*, to add to: *ad-*, *ad-* + *iacere*, to throw.] —**ad·jec·ti·val** (-it'vəl) *adj.* —**ad·jec·ti·val·ly** *adv.* —**ad·jec·tive·ly** *adv.*

ad·join (ă-jōin') *v.* —**joined**, —**join·ing**, —**joins** —*tr.* 1. To be next to; be contiguous to: *property that adjoins ours*. 2. To attach; append. —*intr.* To be contiguous. [ME *ajoinen* *< OFr. ajoindre, ajoin-* *< Lat. adiungere*, to join to: *ad-*, *ad-* + *iungere*, to join; see *yeug-* in App.]

ad·join·ing (ă-jōi'ning) *adj.* Neighboring; contiguous.

ad·journ (ă-jūr'n) *v.* —**journe**, —**jour·ning**, —**journs** —*tr.* To suspend until a later stated time. —*intr.* 1. To suspend proceedings to another time or place. 2. To move from one place to another: *We adjourned to the living room*. [ME *ajournen* *< OFr. ajourner*: *a-*, to (*< Lat. ad*; see *AD-*) + *jour*, day (*< LLat. diurnum* *< Lat. diurnus*, daily *< diēs*, day; see *dyeu-* in App.)]. —**ad·journ·ment** *n.*

Adj. *abbr.* adjutant

ad·judge (ă-jūj') *tr.v.* —**judged**, —**judg·ing**, —**judg·es** 1a. To determine or decide by judicial procedure; adjudicate. b. To order judicially; rule. c. To award by law. d. To sentence; condemn. 2. To regard or deem. [ME *ajugen* *< OFr. ajuger* *< Lat. adiudicare*. See *ADJUDICATE*.]

ad·ju·di·cate (ă-jōō'dī-kăt') *v.* —**cat·ed**, —**cat·ing**, —**cates** —*tr.* 1. To hear and settle (a case). 2. To study and settle (a dispute). —*intr.* To act as a judge. [Lat. *adiudicare, adiudicat-*, to award to (judicially): *ad-*, *ad-* + *iudicare*, to judge (*< iudex*, judge; see *JUDGE*).] —**ad·ju·di·ca·tion** *n.* —**ad·ju·di·ca·tive** *adj.* —**ad·ju·di·ca·tor** *n.*

ad·junct (ăj'ŭŋkt') *n.* 1. Something attached to another in a dependent or subordinate position. 2. A person associated with another in a subordinate or auxiliary capacity. 3. *Grammar* A clause or phrase added to a sentence that amplifies its meaning. ♦ *adj.* 1. Added or connected in a subordinate or auxiliary capacity. 2. Attached to a faculty or staff in a temporary or auxiliary capacity:

an adjunct professor of history. [*< Lat. adiunctus*, p. part. of *adiungere*, to join to. See *ADJOIN*.] —**ad·junc·tion** (ă-jŭŋkt'shən) *n.* —**ad·junc·tive** *adj.*

ad·ju·ra·tion (ăj'ŭ-rā'shən) *n.* An earnest, solemn appeal.

ad·jur·a·to·ry (ă-jōōr'fā-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.*

ad·jure (ă-jōōr') *tr.v.* —**jured**, —**jur·ing**, —**jures** 1. To command or enjoin solemnly, as under oath. 2. To appeal to or entreat earnestly. [ME *adjuren* *< Lat. adiurare*, to swear to: *ad-*, *ad-* + *iurare*, to swear.] —**ad·jur·er**, **ad·jur·or** *n.*

ad·just (ă-jŭst') *v.* —**just·ed**, —**just·ing**, —**justs** —*tr.* 1. To change so as to match or fit. 2. To bring into proper relationship. 3. To adapt or conform, as to new conditions. See *Syns* at *adapt*. 4. To make more effective or efficient: *adjust the timing of a car*. 5. To settle; resolve. 6. To decide how much is to be paid on (an insurance claim). —*intr.* To adapt oneself; conform. [Obsolete *Fr. adjuster* *< OFr. ajoster* *< VLat. adiustare*, to put close to: *Lat. ad-*, *ad-* + *Lat. iuxta*, near; see *yeug-* in App.] —**ad·just·a·ble** *adj.* —**ad·just·a·bly** *adv.* —**ad·just·er**, **ad·just·or** *n.*

ad·just·a·ble·rate mortgage (ă-jŭst'fā-bəl-răt') *n.* A mortgage whose interest rate is raised or lowered at periodic intervals according to the prevailing interest rates in the market.

ad·just·ed (ă-jŭs'tid) *adj.* 1. Arranged or changed so as to match, conform, or function, esp. in a specified way: *an improperly adjusted scale*. 2. Having achieved psychological balance, esp. regarding others or the demands of everyday life: *a poorly adjusted teenager*.

ad·just·ment (ă-jŭst'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of adjusting or the state of being adjusted. 2. A means of adjusting. 3. Settlement of a debt or claim. 4. A modification, fluctuation, or correction: *an adjustment on a bill*.

ad·ju·tant (ăj'ŭ-tənt) *n.* 1. A staff officer who helps a commanding officer with administrative affairs. 2. An assistant. 3. See *marabout* 1. [*< Lat. adiutans, adiutant-*, pr. part. of *adiutare*, to help. See *AID*.] —**ad·ju·tan·cy** *n.*

adjutant general *n., pl. adjutants general* 1. An adjutant of a unit having a general staff. 2. An officer in charge of the National Guard in one of the US states. 3. **Adjutant General** The chief administrative officer, a major general, of the US Army.

adjutant stork *n.* See *marabout* 1.

ad·ju·vant (ăj'ŭ-vənt) *n.* 1. An agent added to a drug to increase or aid its effect. 2. An immunological agent that increases antigenic response. [*< Lat. adiuvans, adiuvant-*, pr. part. of *adiuvare*, to help. See *AID*.]

ADL *abbr.* 1. activities of daily living 2. Anti-Defamation League

Ad·ler (ăd'lər, ăd'-), Alfred 1870–1937. Austrian psychiatrist who theorized that neurotic behavior is an overcompensation for feelings of inferiority. —**Ad·le·ri·an** (ăd-lir'ē-ən) *adj.*

Ad·ler (ăd'lər), Cyrus 1863–1940. Amer. religious leader who was president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America (1924–40).

Ad·ler (ăd'lər), Mortimer Jerome b. 1902. Amer. educator and philosopher whose works include *How to Read a Book* (1940).

ad lib (ăd lib') *adv.* In an unrestrained manner; spontaneously. [Short for *AD LIBITUM*.]

ad·lib (ăd-lib') *v.* —**libbed**, —**lib·bing**, —**libs** —*tr.* To improvise and deliver extemporaneously. —*intr.* To engage in improvisation, as in a speech. ♦ *n.* (ăd-lib') Something, such as a joke, that is improvised. ♦ *adj.* Improvised; extemporaneous. —**ad·lib·ber** *n.*

ad·lib·i·tum (ăd lib'i-təm) *adj.* Music At the discretion of the performer. Used chiefly as a direction giving license to alter or omit a part. [Lat. *ad*, according to + *libitum*, p. part. of *libere*, to please.]

ad loc *abbr.* Latin ad locum (to, or at, the place)

ADM or Adm. *abbr.* admiral

ad·man (ăd'măn') *n.* A man who designs, writes, acquires, or sells advertising.

ad·meas·ure (ăd-mēzh'ər) *tr.v.* —**ured**, —**ur·ing**, —**ures** To divide and distribute proportionally; apportion. [ME *amesuren* *< OFr. amesurer*: *a-*, to (*< Lat. ad*; see *AD-*) + *mesurer*, to measure (*< LLat. mēnsūrāre*, to measure *< Lat. mēnsūra*, measure; see *MEASURE*).] —**ad·meas·ure·ment** *n.* —**ad·meas·ur·er** *n.*

Ad·me·tus (ăd-mē'təs) *n.* Greek Mythology A king of Thessaly and husband of Alceste.

ad·min·is·ter (ăd-mīn'ī-stər) *v.* —**tered**, —**ter·ing**, —**ters** —*tr.* 1. To have charge of; manage. 2a. To give or apply in a formal way: *administer the last rites*. b. To apply as a remedy: *administer a sedative*. c. To direct the taking of (an oath). 3. To mete out; dispense: *administer justice*. 4. To manage or dispose of (a trust or estate) under a will or official appointment. 5. To impose, offer, or tender (an oath, for example). —*intr.* 1. To manage as an administrator. 2. To minister: *administering to every whim*. [ME *administren* *< OFr. administrer* *< Lat. administrāre*: *ad-*, *ad-* + *ministrāre*, to manage (*< minister, ministr-*, servant; see *MINISTER*).] —**ad·min'is·tra·ble** (-ī-strā-bəl) *adj.* —**ad·min'is·trant** *adj.* & *n.*

ad·min·is·trate (ăd-mīn'ī-străt') *tr.v.* —**trat·ed**, —**trat·ing**, —**trates** To administer.

ad·min·is·tra·tion (ăd-mīn'ī-străt'shən) *n.* 1. The act or process of administering, esp. the management of a government or large institution. 2. The activity of a government or state in the exercise of its powers and duties. 3a. often *Administration* The

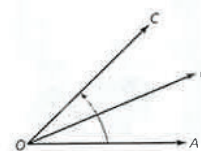
adiabatic administration



Adirondack chair



adit
Eureka Mine, Death Valley,
California



adjacent angle
The common vertex is O;
angle AOB is adjacent to
angle BOC.

ă	pat	oi	boy
ā	pay	ou	out
ā	care	ōō	took
ā	father	ōō	boot
ē	pet	ū	cut
ē	be	ūr	urge
ī	pit	th	thin
ī	pie	th	this
ī	pier	hw	which
ō	pot	zh	vision
ō	toe	ə	about
ō	paw	item	

Stress marks:
/ (primary);
' (secondary), as in
lexicon (lĕk'si-kŏn')

New Style

Nice



newt
red-spotted newts
Notophthalmus viridescens
in eft stage



Isaac Newton
detail of a portrait
attributed to Godfrey
Kneller (1646-1723)



New Zealand



Nicaragua

New Style *n.* The current method of reckoning the months and days of the year according to the Gregorian calendar.

New Sweden *A* Swedish colony (1638-55) in North America along the Delaware R.

news-week-ly (nōōz'wēk'lē, nyōōz'-) *n., pl. -lies* *A* weekly newsmagazine or newspaper that reports current events.

news-wom-an (nōōz'wōm'ən, nyōōz'-) *n.* A woman who gathers, reports, or edits news.

news-wor-thy (nōōz'wūr'thē, nyōōz'-) *adj. -thi-er, -thi-est* Of sufficient interest or importance to the public to warrant reporting in the media. —*news-wor'thi-ness* *n.*

news-y (nōō'zē, nyōōz'-) *adj. -i-er, -i-est* Informal Full of news; informative. —*news/i-ness* *n.*

newt (nōōt, nyōōt) *n.* Any of several small, often brightly colored semiaquatic salamanders of the genus *Triturus* and related genera. [ME *neute* < a *neute*, alteration of an *eute*, var. of *evete* < OE *efete*.]

New Testament *n. Bible* The second of the two main divisions of the Christian Bible, consisting of the Gospels, Acts, Pauline and other Epistles, and the Book of Revelation. See table at **Bible**.

new-ton (nōōt'n, nyōōt'n) *n.* In the meter-kilogram-second system, the unit of force required to accelerate a mass of one kilogram one meter per second per second, equal to 100,000 dynes. [After Sir Isaac NEWTON.]

Newton *A* city of E MA, a suburb of Boston. Pop. 83,829.

Newton, Sir Isaac 1642-1727. English mathematician and scientist who invented differential calculus and formulated the theory of universal gravitation, a theory about the nature of light, and three laws of motion. —*New-ton-i-an* *adj.*

New-ton's laws of motion (nōōt'nz, nyōōt'-) *pl.n.* The three laws proposed by Sir Isaac Newton to define the concept of a force and describe motion, used as the basis of classical mechanics. [After Isaac NEWTON.]

new town *n.* A planned urban community designed for self-sufficiency.

new wave *n.* 1. often **New Wave** *a.* A movement in French cinema in the 1960s that abandoned traditional narrative techniques in favor of greater use of discontinuity and abstraction. *b.* Any of various new movements in cinema, esp. one led by a group of experimental filmmakers. 2. An avant-garde or experimental movement, as in the arts. 3. A style of rock music popularized in the early 1980s, marked by the use of synthesizers. [Transl. of Fr. *nouvelle vague*: *nouvelle*, new + *vague*, wave.]

New World The Western Hemisphere. The term was first used by the Italian historian Peter Martyr (1457-1526), whose *De Rebus Oceanicis et Novo Orbe* (1516) chronicled the discovery of America.

New Year *n.* The first day or days of the calendar year.

New Year's Day *n.* January 1, the first day of the year, celebrated as a holiday in many countries.

New Year's Eve *n.* The eve of New Year's Day.

New York 1. A state of the NE US; admitted as one of the original Thirteen Colonies in 1788. Cap. Albany. Pop. 18,976,457. 2. or **New York City** *A* city of S NY on New York Bay at the mouth of the Hudson R. Founded by the Dutch as New Amsterdam, it includes the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten I. Pop. 8,008,278. —*New York'er* *n.*

New York aster *n.* A wild aster (*Aster novi-belgii*) of eastern North America with pointed leaves and bluish-violet flowers.

New York Bay An arm of the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Hudson R. between W Long I. and NE NJ divided into Upper New York Bay and Lower New York Bay by the Narrows.

New York State Barge Canal A system of inland waterways, c. 845 km (525 mi), traversing NY and connecting the Great Lakes with the Hudson R. and Lake Champlain.

New Zealand An island country in the S Pacific SE of Australia; set off from Australia in 1841, received dominion status in 1907, and achieved full independence from Great Britain in 1931. Cap. Wellington. Pop. 3,493,000. —*New Zealand'er* *n.*

NEX *abbr.* Navy exchange

next (nĕkst) *adj.* 1. Nearest in space or position; adjacent: the next room. 2. Immediately following, as in time, order, or sequence: next week. *adv.* 1. In the time, order, or place nearest or immediately following: our next oldest child. 2. On the first subsequent occasion: when I write next. *n.* The next person or thing: The next will be better. —*idiom*: next to 1. Adjacent to. 2. Following in order or degree. 3. Almost; practically. [ME *nexte* < OE *niehta*, *nĕht*, superl. of *neah*, near.]

next door *adv.* To or in the adjacent house, building, apartment, or room. —*next-door* (nĕkst'dōr, -dōr) *adj.*

next friend *n.* A person appointed by or admitted to a court to act in behalf of a minor or other party under legal disability.

next of kin *n., pl. next of kin* 1. The person or persons most closely related by blood to another person. 2. Law *a.* The closest relative of a deceased person. *b.* (used with a pl. verb) The relative or relatives entitled to share in the personal property of one who dies intestate.

nex-us (nĕk'səs) *n., pl. nexus* or *-us-es* 1. A means of connection; a link or tie. 2. A connected series or group. 3. The core or center. [Lat., *p. part.* of *nectere*, to bind.]

Ney (nā), Michel 1769-1815. French commander of the rear

guard in Napoleon I's retreat from Moscow (1812).

Nez Perce (nĕz' pŭrs', nĕs') also **Nez Per-cé** (pŕ-sar') *n., pl. Nez Perce* or **Nez Per-cés** (pŭr'siz) also **Nez Percé** or **Nez Per-cés** (-sāz') 1. A member of a Native American people formerly inhabiting the lower Snake River and its tributaries, with present-day populations in western Idaho and northeast Washington. 2. The Sahaptian language of the Nez Perce. [Fr. *Nez-Percé*: *nez*, nose + *percé*, pierced.]

NF *abbr.* 1. National Formulary 2. neurofibromatosis 3. Newfoundland 4. or **n/f** no funds

NFC *abbr.* National Football Conference

NFL *abbr.* National Football League

Nfld. *abbr.* Newfoundland

NG *abbr.* 1. National Guard 2. natural gas 3. no good

Nga-mi (ang-gā'mē), Lake *A* marshy lake of N Botswana N of the Kalahari Desert.

n'ga-na (nā-gā'na) *n.* Variant of **nagana**.

NGF *abbr.* nerve growth factor

NGO *abbr.* nongovernmental organization

ngul-trum (ang-gŭl'trəm) *n.* See table at **currency**. [Bhutanese.]

Ngu-ni (ang-gōo'nē) *n., pl. Nguni* or *-nis* 1. A member of a group of peoples of southern and southeast Africa, including the Swazi, Ndebele, Xhosa, and Zulu. 2. Any of the Bantu languages of the Nguni.

NH or **N.H.** *abbr.* New Hampshire

NHI *abbr.* National Health Insurance

NHL *abbr.* National Hockey League

NHS *abbr.* National Health Service

Ni The symbol for the element **nickel** 1.

ni-a-cin (nī'a-sin) *n.* A white crystalline acid, C₆H₇NCOOH, that is a component of the vitamin B complex, found in meat, wheat germ, dairy products, and yeast and used to treat and prevent pellagra. [NI(COTINIC) AC(ID) + -IN.]

Ni-ag-a-ra (nī-āg'rā, -rā) *n.* A torrent or flood. [After **NIAGARA** (FALLS).]

Niagara Falls 1. Falls in the Niagara R. between the cities of Niagara Falls NY and Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada; divided by Goat I. into the American Falls, 50.9 m (167 ft), and the Canadian, or Horseshoe, Falls, 48.2 m (158 ft).

Niagara Falls 2. 1. A city of SE Ontario, Canada, on the Niagara R. opposite Niagara Falls NY. Pop. 76,917. 2. A city of W NY on the Niagara R. NNW of Buffalo. Pop. 55,593.

Niagara River A river flowing c. 55 km (34 mi) from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.

Nia-mey (nē-ā'mā, nyā-mā') The cap. of Niger, in the SW part on the Niger R. Pop. 399,100.

nib (nīb) *n.* 1a. The sharpened point of a quill pen. *b.* A tapered point of a pen, for insertion into a penholder or a fountain pen. 2. A sharp point or tip. 3. A bird's beak or bill. [Alteration of **NEB**.]

nib-ble (nīb'əl) *v. -bled, -bling, -bles —tr.* 1. To bite at gently and repeatedly. 2. To eat with small quick bites or in small morsels: nibble a cracker. 3. To wear away or diminish bit by bit. —*intr.* To take small or hesitant bites. *n.* 1. A very small quantity, esp. of food; a morsel. 2. The act or an instance of nibbling. [ME *nebyllen*; akin to LGer. *nibbelen*.] —**nib'bler** *n.*

Ni-be-lung (nē'bā-lōōng') *n. Mythology* 1. Any of a race of dwarfs whose hoard of riches and magic ring were taken from them by Siegfried. 2. A follower of Siegfried. 3. One of the Burgundian kings in the *Nibelungenlied*. [Ger. < MHGer. *Nibelunc* < OHGer. *Nibulunc*, *Niblung*.]

Ni-be-lung-en-lied (nē'bā-lōōng'ən-led') *n.* A Middle High German epic poem written in the early 13th century and based on the legends of Siegfried and of the Burgundian kings.

nib-lick (nīb'lik) *n.* A nine iron in golf. [?]

nibs (nībz) *n. Informal* A person in authority, esp. one who is self-important. Used with *his* or *her*. [Perh. alteration of **NOB**.]

Ni-cae-a (nī-sē'a) An ancient city of Bithynia in NW Asia Minor; dating from the 4th cent. B.C. —**Ni-cae'an** *adj.*

Ni-c'a-ra-gua (nik'a-rā'gwā) A country of Central America on the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean; declared its independence in 1821 and became a republic in 1838. Cap. Managua. Pop. 4,401,000. —**Ni-ca-ra-guan** *adj. & n.*

Nicaragua, Lake The largest lake of Central America, in SW Nicaragua; part of the Caribbean Sea until landmasses rose around it in prehistoric times.

nic-co-lite (nik'ā-lit') *n.* A nickel ore, essentially nickel arsenide; NiAs, found in America and Europe. [NLat. *niccolum*, nickel (perh. < Swed. *nickel*; see **NICKEL**) + -ITE'.]

nice (nis) *adj. nic-er, nic-est* 1. Pleasing and agreeable in nature: had a nice time. 2. Having a pleasant or attractive appearance. 3. Exhibiting courtesy and politeness: a nice gesture. 4. Of good character and reputation; respectable. 5. Overdelicate or fastidious; fussy. 6. Showing or requiring great precision or sensitive discernment; subtle: a nice distinction. 7. Done with delicacy and skill. 8. Used as an intensive with *and*: nice and warm. 9. Obsolete. *a.* Wanton; profligate. *b.* Affectedly modest; coy. [ME, foolish < OFr. < Lat. *nescius*, ignorant < *nescire*, to be ignorant. See **NESCIENCE**.] —*nice/ly* *adv.* —*nice-ness* *n.*

Nice (nĕs) A resort city of SE France on the Mediterranean Sea NE of Cannes; ceded to France in 1860. Pop. 342,903.

Nicene Creed

Niger



niche
statue of Michelangelo,
Royal Academy of Arts,
London



Jack Nicklaus



Niger

Ni-cene Creed (nī'sēn', nī-sēn') *n.* Christianity A formal statement of doctrine of the Christian faith adopted at the Council of Nicea in A.D. 325 to defend orthodoxy from Arianism and expanded in later councils.

nic-e-nel-ly (nī'sēl'ē) *adj.* 1. Priggish. 2. Marked by the use of euphemism: *nicely-nelly language*. [*< the name Nelly, nickname for Helen.*] —*nic-e-nel-ly-ism* *n.*

ni-ce-ty (nī'sē-tē) *n., pl. -ties* 1. The quality of showing or requiring careful, precise treatment. 2. Delicacy of character or feeling; fastidiousness; scrupulousness. 3. A fine point, small detail, or subtle distinction: *the niceties of etiquette*. 4. An elegant or refined feature; an amenity. [*ME nicete, silliness, exactitude < OFr., silliness < nice, silly. See NICE.*]

niche (nich, nēsh) *n.* 1. A recess in a wall, as for holding a statue or urn. 2. A cranny, hollow, or crevice. 3a. A situation or activity specially suited to a person's interests, abilities, or nature. b. A special area of demand for a product or service. 4. Ecology a. The function or position of an organism or population within an ecological community. b. The particular area within a habitat occupied by an organism. *♦ tr.v. niched, nich-ing, nich-es* To place in a niche. [*Fr. < OFr. < nichier, to nest (< VLat. *nidicare < Lat. nidus, nest; see sed- in App.), or < Ital. nicchio, seashell (perh. < Lat. mitulus, mussel).*]

Ni-chi-ren (nē'che-rēn') Orig. Zennichimaro. 1222–82. Japanese Buddhist monk and founder of a sect of Buddhism that bears his name.

Nich-o-las (nik'ə-lās), Saint. 4th cent. A.D. Bishop of Myra in Asia Minor who is often associated with Santa Claus.

Nicholas I 1796–1855. Czar of Russia (1825–55) who suppressed the Decembrist movement and led Russia into the Crimean War (1853–56).

Nicholas II 1868–1918. The last czar of Russia (1894–1917), who was forced to abdicate and was executed by the Bolsheviks after the Revolution of 1917.

Nicholas of Cu-sa (kyōō'zə, -sə) 1401–64. German prelate, scientist, and philosopher who emphasized the incompleteness of the human knowledge of God and nature.

Nich-ols (nik'əlz), Mike b. 1931. German-born Amer. stage and film director whose credits include *The Odd Couple* (1965) and the film *The Graduate* (1967).

nick (nik) *n.* 1. A shallow notch, cut, or indentation on an edge or surface. 2. Chiefly British Slang A prison or police station. 3. Printing A groove down the side of a piece of type used to ensure that it is correctly placed. *♦ tr.v. nicked, nick-ing, nicks* 1a. To cut a nick or notch in. b. To cut into and wound slightly. 2. To cut short; check. 3. Slang To cheat, esp. by overcharging. 4. Chiefly British Slang a. To steal. b. To arrest. —*idiom:* in the nick of time Just in time. [*ME nik, poss. alteration of niche. See NICHE.*]

nick-el (nik'əl) *n.* 1. Symbol Ni A silvery hard ductile ferromagnetic metallic element used in alloys and in corrosion-resistant surfaces and batteries and for electroplating. Atomic number 28; atomic weight 58.69; melting point 1,453°C; boiling point 2,732°C; specific gravity 8.902; valence 0, 1, 2, 3. See table at element. 2. A US coin worth five cents, made of a nickel and copper alloy. 3. Slang A nickel bag. *♦ tr.v. -eled, -el-ing, -els or -elled, -el-ing, -els* To coat with nickel. [*Swe., short for kopparnickel, nicolite, partial transl. of Ger. Kupfernickel: Kupfer, copper + Nickel, demon, rascal < the deceptive copper color of the ore (< the name Nikolaus, Nicholas).*]

nick-el-and-dime (nik'əl-ən-dīm') *Informal adj.* 1. Involving or paying only a small amount of money. 2. Minor; small-time. *♦ v. nick-el-and-dimed, nick-el-and-dim-ing, nick-el-and-dimes or nick-eled-and-dimed, nick-el-ing-and-dim-ing, nick-els-and-dimes* —*intr.* To spend very little money. —*tr.* 1. To drain or destroy bit by bit, esp. financially. 2. To accumulate in small amounts.

nick-el-ic (nī-kēl'ik) *adj.* Of or containing trivalent nickel, Ni³⁺.

nick-el-if-er-ous (nik'ə-līf'ər-əs) *adj.* Bearing or containing nickel. Used of ores.

nick-el-o-de-on (nik'ə-lō'dē-ən) *n.* 1. An early movie theater charging an admission price of five cents. 2. A player piano. 3. A jukebox. [*NICKEL + (Mel)odeon, music hall; see MELODEON.*]

nick-el-ous (nik'ə-las) *adj.* Of or containing bivalent nickel, Ni²⁺.

nickel silver *n.* A silvery hard corrosion-resistant ductile malleable alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, used in tableware.

nick-er (nik'ər) *intr.v. -ered, -er-ing, -ers* To neigh softly. [*Perh. alteration of nicher, freq. of NEIGH.*] —*nick'er* *n.*

Nick-laus (nik'lās), Jack William b. 1940. Amer. golfer who won 18 major international tournaments.

nick-nack (nik'nāk') *n.* Variant of knickknack.

nick-name (nik'nām') *n.* 1. A descriptive name added to or replacing the actual name of a person, place, or thing. 2. A familiar or shortened form of a proper name. *♦ tr.v. -named, -nam-ing, -names* 1. To give a nickname to. 2. Archaic To call by an incorrect name; misname. [*ME neke name < a neke name, alteration of an eke name: eke, addition (< OE ēaca; see aug- in App.) + name, name; see NAME.*] —*nick/nam'er* *n.*

Nic-o-bar Islands (nik'ə-bār') An island group in the Bay of Bengal NW of Sumatra, part of the Andaman and Nicobar Is. belonging to India.

ni-coise olive (nē-swāz') *n.* A small edible variety of olive with a rich flavor. [*Fr. niçoise, fem. of niçois, of Nice.*]

Nic-o-let (nik'ə-lā, nē-kō-lē'), Jean 1598–1642. French explorer of the Great Lakes region (1634).

Nic-ol-son (nik'əl-sən), Sir Harold George 1886–1968. British diplomat noted for his biographies and literary criticism.

Nic-o-me-di-a (nik'ə-mē'dē-ə) An ancient city of NW Asia Minor near the Bosphorus in present-day Turkey.

Nic-o-si-a (nik'ə-sē-ə) The cap. of Cyprus, in the N-central part; probably founded before the 7th cent. B.C. Pop. 186,400.

ni-co-ti-an-a (nī-kō'shē-ān'ə, -ā'nə, -ā'nə) *n.* Any of various flowering annual or perennial herbs of the genus *Nicotiana*, native to the Americas and including the tobacco plant. [*NLat. (herba) nicotiana, (herb of) Nicot, nicotiana, after Jean Nicot (1530?–1600), French diplomat.*]

nicotin- *pref.* 1. Nicotine: *nicotinic*. 2. Nicotinic acid: *nicotinamide*. [*< NICOTINE.*]

ni-co-tin-a-mide adenine dinucleotide (nik'ə-tin'ə-mīd', -tē'nə-) *n.* NAD.

ni-co-tine (nik'ə-tēn') *n.* A poisonous alkaloid, C₁₀H₁₄N₂, derived from the tobacco plant and the substance to which cigarette smokers become addicted. [*Fr. < NLat. nicotiana. See NICOTIANA.*]

ni-co-tin-ic (nik'ə-tin'ik, -tē'nik) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to nicotine. 2. Of or relating to niacin.

nicotinic acid *n.* See niacin. [*So called because it is often obtained by oxidizing nicotine.*]

ni-co-tin-ism (nik'ə-tē-nīz'əm) *n.* Nicotine poisoning, caused by excessive use of tobacco.

ni-ti-tate (nik'ti-tāt') also **ni-c-tate** (nik'tāt') *intr.v. -tat-ed, -tat-ing, -tates* To wink. [*Med.Lat. nictare, nictiāt-, freq. of Lat. nictare.*] —*ni'ti-ta'tion* *n.*

ni-c-ti-tat-ing membrane (nik'ti-tā'ting) also **ni-c-tat-ing membrane** (nik'tāt-ing) *n.* A transparent inner eyelid in birds, reptiles, and some mammals that protects and moistens the eye.

ni-date (nī'dāt) *tr.v. -dat-ed, -dat-ing, -dates* To become implanted in the uterus. Used of a fertilized cell. [*NID(US) + -ATE.*] —*ni-da'tion* *n.*

nid-der-ing (nīd'ər-ing) *n.* Archaic A cowardly person; a wretch. [*Misreading of ME nithing < OE nithing < ON nithing < nīdh, scorn.*]

nide (nid) *n.* A nest or brood of pheasants. [*Lat. nidus, nest. See sed- in App.*]

ni-dic-o-lous (nī-dīk'ə-lās) *adj.* 1. Remaining in the nest after hatching until grown or nearly grown. Used of birds. 2. Sharing the nest of another animal species. Used of insects. [*Lat. nidus, nest; see sed- in App. + -COLOUS.*]

ni-dif-u-gous (nī-dīf'yə-gas) *adj.* Leaving the nest a short time after hatching. [*Lat. nidus, nest; see sed- in App. + -fugus, fleeing (< fugere, to flee; see FUGITIVE).*]

ni-di-fy (nīd'ə-fī) *intr.v. -fied, -fy-ing, -fies* To build a nest. [*Lat. nidificare: nidus, nest; see sed- in App. + -ficare, -fy.*] —*ni-dif-i-ca'tion* (-fī-kā'shən) *n.*

nid-us (nī'dəs) *n., pl. -dus-es or -di (-dī)* 1. A nest, esp. one for the eggs of insects, spiders, or small animals. 2. A cavity where spores develop. 3. Pathology A central point or focus of bacterial growth in an organism. 4. A point or place at which something originates, accumulates, or develops. [*Lat. nidus. See sed- in App.*]

Nie-buhr (nē'bōör', -bər), Barthold George 1776–1831. German historian who developed the scientific study of history.

Niebuhr, Reinhold 1892–1971. Amer. theologian who argued that Christianity is obligated to confront ethical, social, and moral problems.

niece (nēs) *n.* 1. The daughter of one's brother or sister or of the brother or sister of one's spouse. 2. The illegitimate daughter of an ecclesiastic who has taken a vow of celibacy. [*ME nece < OFr. < VLat. *neptia < Lat. neptis. See nepot- in App.*]

ni-el-lo (nē-ēl'ō) *n., pl. -el-li (-ēl'ē) or -el-los* 1. Any of several black metallic alloys of sulfur with copper, silver, or lead, used to fill an incised design on the surface of another metal. 2. A surface or object decorated with niello. 3. The art or process of ornamenting metal surfaces with niello. *♦ tr.v. -loed, -lo-ing, -los* To decorate or inlay with niello. [*Ital. < Med.Lat. nigellum < neut. of Lat. nigellus, dim. of niger, black. See nek'-t- in App.*] —*ni-el-list* *n.*

Nie-men (nē'mən, nyē'-) See Neman.

Nie-mey-er (nē'mī'ər), Oscar b. 1907. Brazilian architect who directed the creation of Brazil's capital, Brasília (1950–60).

Nie-tzsche (nē'chə, -chē), Friedrich Wilhelm 1844–1900. German philosopher whose works include *Thus Spake Zarathustra* (1883–92). —*Nie'tzsche-an* *adj. & n.*

Nif-i-heim (nīf'əl-hām') *n.* Mythology The realm of the dead in Norse myth. [*ON niflheimr: nifl-, mist, dark; see nebh- in App. + heimr, home; see ktei- in App.*]

nif-ty (nīf'tē) *Slang adj. -ti-er, -ti-est* First-rate; great: *a nifty idea*. *♦ n., pl. -ties* A nifty person or thing, esp. a clever joke. [*?*] —*nif-ti-ly* *adv.* —*nif-ti-ness* *n.*

Nig. *abbr.* Nigeria

Ni-ger (nī'jər, nē-zhār') A country of W-central Africa; achieved independence from France in 1960. Cap. Niamey. Pop. 8,846,000.

ă	pat	oi	boy
ā	pay	ou	out
ār	care	ōō	took
ā	father	ōō	boot
ē	pet	ū	cut
ē	be	ūr	urge
ī	pit	th	thin
ī	pie	th	this
īr	pier	hw	which
ō	pot	zh	vision
ō	toe	ə	about,
ō	paw		item

Stress marks:

' (primary);

' (secondary), as in

lexicon (lĕk'si-kŏn')