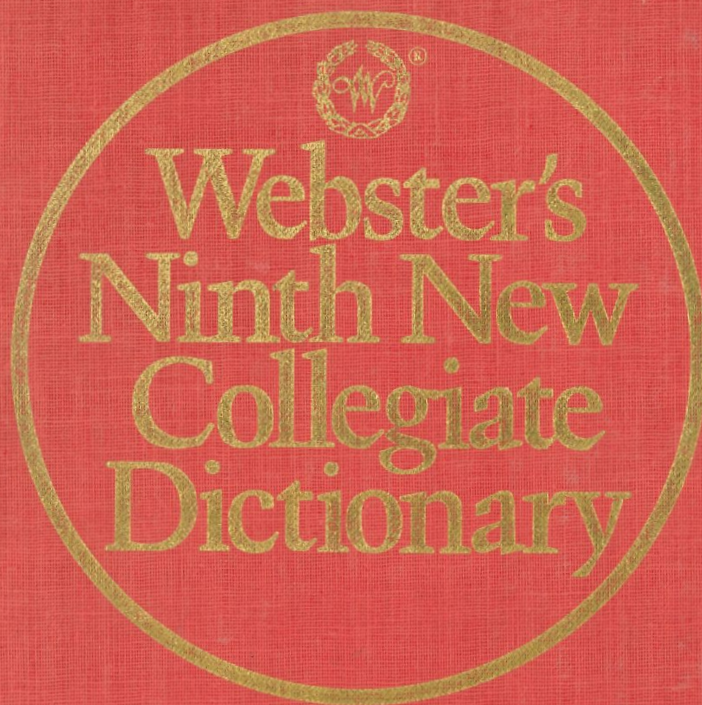




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di-cu-ma-röl also **di-cou-ma-röl** \dɪ-ˈk(y)ü-mä-röl, -röl\ **n** [*di + coum-*
+ -röl] (1943) : a crystalline compound C₁₇H₁₂O₆, orig. obtained
in +revent and observations have used delay clotting of blood esp.
in preventing and treating thrombotic embolic disease

di-cy-clic \dɪ-sɪ-kli-, -sik-lik\ **adj.** (ca. 1899) : BICYCLIC 2

die *past* \do/

di-daet \dɪ-dækt\ **n** [back-formation fr. *didactic*] (1954) : a didactic
person

di-dac-tic \dɪ-dak-tik, də-ə\ **adj** [Gk *didaktikos*, fr. *didaskein* to teach]
(1658) 1 *a* : designed or intended to teach b : intended to convey
instruction and information as well as pleasure and entertainment 2
adjective : modeling observation — *di-dac-tical* \tɪ-kəl\ **adj** — *di-*
cal-l-y \lɔ-(k)-lə\ **adv** — *di-dac-ticism* \tɪ-sɪ-zəm\ **n**

di-dac-tics \-tik-s\ **n pl** but *sing* or *pl* in constr (ca. 1846) : systematic
instruction : PEDAGOGY, TEACHINGS

di-dap-per \dɪ-dap-ər\ **n** [ME *dyddapper*, prob. alter. of OE *dīfaddoppa*
pelican, fr. *dūfan* to dive + *-doppa* (akin to OE *dyppan* to dip)] **n**
— more at DIVE, VB (14c) : a small grebe (as a dabchick)

di-dee \dɪ-di-, dɪ-dē-\ **adj** : di-ding \dɪ-dɪŋ, -'ɪŋ\ [orig. unknown]
v (1786) 1 : DAWDLE, FOOL 2 : FIDDLE, TOY — *used* with *with*
with short rapid motions until it broke) ~ *v i* chiefly *used* : to move
with short rapid motions 2 : to waste (as time) in trifling 3 : HOAX,
SWINDLE — **di-didder** \dɪ-dɪd-, -'ɪd-\ **v**

di-dig-er-doo \dɪ-jə-rē-, dʒ-, -'ɪ-ər\ **n** [orig. unknown] (1924) : a
dense bamboo or wooden trumpet of the Australian aborigines

didn't \dɪt-'nt, -'n, dial also dɪt-'nt(ɪ) or (ɪ)dnt\ **aux** : did not

di-do \dɪ-də\ **n, pl** *di does* or *di dos* [orig. unknown] (1807) 1 *a* :
mischievous or capricious act : PRANK, ANTIC — often used in the
phrase *cut di does* 2 : something that is frivolous or showy

Dido \dɪ-də\ **n** [L, fr. Gk *Dido*] : a legendary queen of Carthage in
Aeneas legend who kills herself when Aeneas leaves her

di-dum \dɪ-dəm, -'dɪ-əm\ **adj** [sing. or *pl* in constr] (*di sing*)
di-dym \dɪ-dim-ə-, -'dɪ-əm\ [NL, fr. Gr. *δύμιος* = twin, twinned]
fr. dyo two — more at TWO] (1842) : a mixture of rare-earth elements
made up chiefly of neodymium and praseodymium and used esp. for
coloring glass for optical filters

di-na-mous \dɪ-'din-ə-məs\ **adj** [deriv. of Gk *di + dynamis* power
— more at DYNAMIC] (1794) : having four stamens disposed in pairs of
unequal length (snapdragons are ~)

'die \dɪ v; died; dy-ing \dɪ-'ɪŋ\ (*ME dien*, fr. or akin to ON *deya* to die;
akin to OHG *tugon* to die, OFr *duine* human being) (12c) 1 : to pass
from physical existence 2 : to pass out of existence : CEASE (their
anger died at these words) 3 *a* : to suffer or face the pains of death
b : SINK, LANGUISH (dying from fatigue) c : to long keenly or des-
perately (dying to go) 4 *a* : to pass into an inferior state or situation
(they have developed competence which we . . . must utilize lest it
wither and ~ — Ruth G. Strickland) b : STOP (the motor died) 5 :
to cease to be subject : become indifferent (~ to worldly things) —
die hard 1 : to be long in dying (such rumors die hard) 2 : to continue
resistance against hopeless odds (hard-shell conservatism dies hard)
3 : to persist in one's position of opinion 4 : to refuse to give up
die : a small cube marked on each face with one to six spots and
used used in pairs in various games and in gambling by being shaken
and thrown to come to rest at random on a flat surface 2 *pl* *used*
: something determined by or as if by a cast of dice : CHANCE 3 *pl* *used*
: DADO la 4 *pl* *used* : any of various tools or devices for imparting a
desired shape, form, or finish to a material or for impressing an object
or material : as (1) : the larger of a pair of cutting or shaping tools
that when moved toward each other produce a desired form in or im-
press a desired device on an object by pressure or by a blow (2) : a
threaded screw-cutting tool used for forming screw threads c : a cut-
ter to cut out blanks d : a mold into which molten metal or plastic
material is forced e : a perforated block through which metal or plas-
tic is drawn or extruded for shaping

'die vi died; **die-ing** (1703) : to cut or shape with a die

die-back \dɪ-'bak\ **n** (ca. 1886) : a condition in woody plants in which
peripheral parts are killed esp. by parasites

die-cious var of DIECIOUS

die down *v* (1834) : DIMINISH, SUBSIDE (the storm died down)
die down \dɪ-'hɑrdn\ (1912) : an irreconcilable opponent of change
(partly ~ will allow no suggestion of any kind)

die-hard \dɪ-'hɑrd\ **adj** (1871) : stubbornly resisting change : completely
and determinately fixed (a ~ conservative) **die-hard-ism** \-iz-əm/
di-el \dɪ-'el\ **adj** [irreg. fr. L *dies* day + E *-ial*] (ca. 1935) : involving a
24-hour period that uses includes a day and the adjoining night (~
fluctuations in temperature)

diel-drin \dɪ-'el-drən\ **n** [Diels-Alder reaction (an addition reaction
forming a 6-membered ring), after Otto Diels & Kurt Alder] (ca. 1949)
: a white crystalline persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide

C₁₂H₈Cl₂ \dɪ-'vɪ-lək-trɪk\ **n** [*dia + electric*] (1837) : a nonconductor
of direct electric current — **dielectric** *adj*

dielectric heating *n* (1944) : the rapid and uniform heating throughout
a nonconducting material by means of a high-frequency electromag-
netic field

di-en-ceph-a-lon \dɪ-ən-'sef-ə-lōn, dɪ-(j)en-, -lən\ **n** [NL, fr. *dia-*
+ encephalon] (ca. 1883) : the posterior division of the forebrain —
also also *between brain* — **di-en-ce-phal-i-c** \-sə-fal-ik\ **adj**

diene \dɪ-'en\ **n** [*di-* + *-ene*] (1917) : a compound containing two dou-
ble bonds

die-off \dɪ-'ɒf\ **v** (see DIENON atoms; exp : DIAPYCNAL DEFENSE
die-off \dɪ-'ɒf\ (1936) : a sharp decline in the population of a species
(rabbits that is not caused directly by human activity (has hating))

die off \dɪ-'ɒf\ **v** (1697) : to die sequentially either singly or in numbers
so that the total number is greatly diminished

die out *v* (1853) : to become extinct

die-res-is var of DIAERESIS

die-sel \dɪ-'zæl-, -səl\ **n** [Rudolf Diesel] (1894) 1 : DIESEL ENGINE 2 : a
vehicle driven by a diesel engine

dielectric **adj** (1914) : of, relating to, or employing the combina-
tion of a dielectric engine driving an electric generator (a ~ locomotive)

diesel engine *n* : an internal combustion engine in which air is
compressed to a temperature sufficiently high to ignite fuel injected
into the cylinder where the combustion and expansion actuate a piston

diesel *ˈdi:z-(ə-)liŋ, ˈdɛs-ə* *n* (ca. 1955):
an internal-combustion engine after the igni-
fier *ˈdi:z-ə, -li:z, ˈdɛs-ə* *v* *ˈli:zəd, -li:z-
əd* diesel engine or with electric locomotives
powered by diesel engines — **die-sel-iz-a-ti-
sə-n** *n*
die-sink-er *ˈdi:z-sɪŋ-kər* *n* (1815): one that
dies
die-sink-ing *n*
Dies Irae *ˈdi:-(ə-)sɛ-, -rə* *n* [ML, day of wrath
(ca. 1805)]: a medieval Latin hymn
sung in requiem masses
diesis *ˈdi:z-səs* *n, pl* **dieses** *ˌ-sɛz* [NL, s-
ter tone, small interval, in G, F, *d. diatona*
hienai to send — more at **HEI**] (ca. 1706):
die-ster *ˈdi:-(ə-)tər* *n* (1935): a compound
ings
diestock *ˈdi:z-stɔk* *n* (1863): a stock to
theads
dietrust *ˈ(dɪ-)ɛs-trʌs* *n* [NL, period of se-
strus] (1942): a period of sexual quiesce
two periods of estrus — **dies-trous** *ˈv-
trʌs*
adj
diet *ˈdi:-(ə-)t* *n* [ME *diēte*, fr. OF, fr. L *d-*
diata, lit., manner of living, fr. *dia-* + *tro-*
(13c)
physical nourishment **c**: the kind and am-
portant or animal for a special reason **2**:
habitually (as for use or enjoyment) (a
nightclubs — Frederick Wyatt)
diet *v* (14c) **1**: to cause to take food: **F**
drink sparingly or according to prescribed
or according to prescribed rules — **die-tet-**
diet *n* [ML, *dieta*, day's journey, assembly
DEITY] (1) **c**: a formal deliberative as-
2: any of various national or provincial leg-
die-tary *ˈdi:-(ə-)təri* *n, pl* **die-taries** (15c)
dietary (available to or eaten by an individual,
dietary *adj* (1614): of or relating to a diet
die-tar-ly *ˈdi:-(ə-)təri-lə* *adv*
dietary law *n* (ca. 1930): one of the laws
that permit or prohibit certain foods
diete-ic *ˈdi:-(ə-)tɪ-ɪk* *adj* (1579) **1**: of or
for use in special diets **2**: dietetically **vi-**
diete-tics *ˈdi:-(ə-)tɪ-ɪks* *n, pl* but *sing* or *pl* in
of applying the principles of nutrition to
diet-ic *ˈdi:-(ə-)tɪk* *n* (1950): a chemi-
oxygen with other linkages
diet-yl-car-bam-azine *ˈdi:-(ə-)tɪl-kär-bäm-
+ carboxy + amide + azine* (1948): a
in the form of its crystalline citrate C₁₈H₂₄
filaris in man and large roundworms of
diet-yl ether *ˈdi:-(ə-)tɪl-ə* *n* (ca. 1930): a
diet-yl-stil-bes-tröl *ˈdi:-(ə-)tɪl-bes-trol*, *-tröl*
crystalline synthetic compound C₁₈H₂₄O₂
also *also stilbestrol*
diet-tian or **diet-tician** *ˈdi:-(ə-)tɪʃ-ən* *n* [
1846]: a specialist in dietetics
differ *ˈdif-(ə-)r* *v* **differed**; **dif-fer-ing** *-(ə-)r-*
L; MF *differre* to postpone, be different, fr.
to carry — more at **BEAR**] (14c) **1**: a: **t**
ture, form, or characteristics (the law of o-
other) **b**: to change from time to time
other: **VARY** **2**: to be of unlike or oppos-
~ **c**: **CONTRAST** **3**: **UNUSUAL**
difference *ˈdif-ər-n(t)s, ˈdif-(ə-)rən(t)s* *n*
state of being different **1**: an instance of
quality **c** *archaic*: a characteristic that
other or from the average **d**: the elemen
distinguishes contrasting situations **2**: **c**
in preference **3**: a disagreement in or
instance or cause of disagreement **4**: the
things differ in quantity or measure; **spe-**
sufficient change in or effect on a situation
differ-ent *ˈdif-ər-nt; -en-s(ə)nt* (15c):
differ-ent *ˈdif-ər-nt, ˈdif-(ə-)rən(t)* *adj* [MF
pp. of *differre*] (14c) **1**: partly or total
quality: **DISSIMILAR** (could hardly be
from, than, or chiefly Brit. to (small, neat-
tain's) tottery characters — R. L. Stevens
was twenty-five years ago — N. M. Pus
... one under which we live — Sir Wm
same as **a**: **DISTINCT** (~ age groups)
the (masses) **c**: **ANOTHER** (did not like the
~ channel) **3**: **UNUSUAL**, **SPECIAL** (she
wantness *n*
syn **DIFFERENT**, **DIVERSE**, **DIVERGENT**, **DISPA-**
kind or character, **DIFFERENT** may imply
but it may also imply contrast or contr-
VERSE implies both distinctness and ma-
interests as dancing and football) **DIVERG-**
from each other and unlikelihood of ult-
tion (went on to pursue two very **differ-**
sized incongruity or incompatibility (**dif-**
ference stresses the number of sorts or
been tried)
usage Numerous commentators have c-
spite of its use since the 17th century
names in English literature. It is never
recommended in many of the handbooks
Different from, the generally recommend-
more and is even used in constructions w-
smoothly.
differ-ent-ia *ˈdif-ər-ten-ç-(ə-)ə* *n, pl* **ti-**