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al·dol \'al-ˌdȯl, -ˌdōl\ *n* [ISV *aldehyde* + *-ol*] (1874) : a colorless beta-hydroxy aldehyde $C_4H_8O_2$ used esp. in organic synthesis; *broadly* : any of various similar aldehydes — **al·dol·i·za·tion** \ˌal-dō-lə-ˈzā-shən, -dȯ-\ *n*

al·dol·ase \'al-də-ˌlās, -ˌlāz\ *n* [*aldol* + *-ase*] (1940) : a crystalline enzyme that occurs widely in living systems and catalyzes reversibly the cleavage of a phosphorylated fructose into triose sugars

al·dose \'al-ˌdōs, -ˌdōz\ *n* [ISV *aldehyde* + *-ose*] (1894) : a sugar containing in its acyclic form one aldehyde group per molecule

al·do·ste·rone \al-ˈdäs-tə-ˌrōn; ˌal-dō-ˈster-ˌōn, -ˈstir-; ˈal-dō-stə-ˌrōn\ *n* [*aldehyde* + *-o-* + *-sterone*] (1954) : a steroid hormone $C_{21}H_{28}O_5$ of the adrenal cortex that functions in the regulation of the salt and water balance of the body

al·do·ste·ron·ism \al-ˈdäs-tə-rəˌniz-əm; ˌal-dō-ˈster-ˌō-, -ˈstir-; ˌal-dō-stə-ˈrō-\ *n* (1955) : a condition that is characterized by excessive secretion of aldosterone and typically by loss of body potassium, muscular weakness, and elevated blood pressure

al·drin \'ȯl-drən, 'al-\ *n* [Kurt *Alder* †1958 Ger. chemist + E *-in*] (1949) : a very poisonous formerly used cyclodiene insecticide $C_{12}H_8Cl_6$

ale \'āl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *ealu*; akin to ON *ǫl* ale, Lith *alus*] (bef. 12c) 1 : an alcoholic beverage brewed esp. by rapid fermentation from an infusion of malt with the addition of hops 2 : an English country festival at which ale is the principal beverage

ale·a·tor·ic \ˌā-lē-ə-ˈtȯr-ik, -ˈtär-\ *adj* [L *aleatorius*] (1961) : characterized by chance or indeterminate elements ⟨~ music⟩

ale·a·to·ry \ˈā-lē-ə-ˌtȯr-ē\ *adj* [L *aleatorius* of a gambler, fr. *aleator* gambler, fr. *alea* a dice game] (1693) 1 : depending on an uncertain event or contingency as to both profit and loss ⟨an ~ contract⟩ 2 : relating to luck and esp. to bad luck 3 : ALEATORIC

alee \ə-ˈlē\ *adv* (14c) : on or toward the lee — compare AWEATHER

ale·house \ˈāl-ˌhaüs\ *n* (bef. 12c) : a place where ale is sold to be drunk on the premises

Al·e·man·nic \ˌa-lə-ˈma-nik\ *n* [ultim. fr. LL *Alemanni, Alamanni* a confederation of Germanic tribes, fr. Gmc **ala-* all + **mann-* man — more at ALL, MAN] (ca. 1797) : the group of dialects of German spoken in Alsace, Switzerland, and southwestern Germany

alem·bic \ə-ˈlem-bik\ *n* [ME, fr. MF & ML; MF *alambic* & ML *alembicum*, fr. Ar *al-anbiq*, fr. *al* the + *anbiq* still, fr. LGk *ambik-, ambix* alembic, fr. Gk, cap of a still] (14c) 1 : an apparatus used in distillation 2 : something that refines or transmutes as if by distillation ⟨philosophy . . . filtered through the ~ of Plato's mind —B. T. Shropshire⟩

alen·çon \ə-ˈlen-ˌsän, -ˈlen(t)-sən\ *n, often cap* [*Alençon*, France] (1865) : a delicate needlepoint lace

aleph \ˈä-ˌlef, -laf\ *n* [Heb *āleph*, prob. fr. *eleph* ox] (14c) : the 1st letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

aleph–null \-ˈnal\ *n* (ca. 1909) : the number of elements in the set of all integers which is the smallest transfinite cardinal number

[1]**alert** \ə-ˈlərt\ *adj* [It *all'erta*, on the watch, lit., on the height] (1618) 1 **a** : watchful and prompt to meet danger or emergency **b** : quick to perceive and act 2 : ACTIVE, BRISK *syn* see WATCHFUL, INTELLIGENT — **alert·ly** *adv* — **alert·ness** *n*

[2]**alert** *n* (1803) 1 : a state of careful watching and readiness esp. for danger or opportunity ⟨on 24-hour ~⟩ 2 **a** : an alarm or other signal of danger **b** : an urgent notice ⟨an ~ to parents . . . about new immunization requirements —Ann Schrader⟩ 3 : the period during which an alert is in effect

[3]**alert** *vt* (ca. 1868) 1 : to call to a state of readiness : WARN 2 : to make aware of ⟨~*ed* the public to the dangers of pesticides⟩

-ales *n pl suffix* [NL, fr. L, pl. of *-alis* -al] : plants consisting of or related to — in the names of orders of plants ⟨Coniferales⟩

al·eu·rone \ˈal-yə-ˌrōn\ *n* [G *Aleuron*, fr. Gk, flour; akin to Arm *alam* I grind] (1869) : protein matter in the form of minute granules or grains occurring in seeds in endosperm or in a special peripheral layer

Aleut \ə-ˈlē-ˌüt, ˈa-lē-ˌ, ə-ˈlüt\ *n* [Russ] (1780) 1 : a member of a people of the Aleutian and Shumagin Islands and the western part of Alaska Peninsula 2 : the language of the Aleuts

A level *n* (1951) 1 : the second of three standardized British examinations in a secondary school subject used as a qualification for university entrance; *also* : successful completion of an A-level examination in a particular subject — called also *Advanced level*; compare O LEVEL, S LEVEL 2 **a** : the level of education required to pass an A-level examination **b** : a course leading to an A-level examination

al·e·vin \ˈa-lə-vən\ *n* [F, fr. ÖF, fr. *alever* to lift up, rear (offspring), fr. L *allevare*, fr. *ad-* + *levare* to raise — more at LEVER] (1868) : a young fish; *esp* : a newly hatched salmon when still attached to the yolk sac

[1]**ale·wife** \ˈāl-ˌwīf\ *n* (15c) : a woman who keeps an alehouse

[2]**alewife** *n, pl* **ale·wives** \-ˌwīvz\ [perh. alter. of obs. *allowes*, a kind of shad, fr. F *alose* shad, fr. ÖF, fr. LL *alausa*] (1633) : a food fish (*Alosa pseudoharengus*) of the herring family that is very abundant along the Atlantic coast; *also* : any of several related fishes (as the menhaden)

al·ex·an·der \ˌa-lig-ˈzan-dər, ˌe-\ *n, often cap* (1929) : an iced cocktail made from crème de cacao, sweet cream, and gin or brandy

Al·ex·an·dri·an \ˌa-lig-ˈzan-drē-ən, ˌe-\ *adj* (1840) 1 : HELLENISTIC 2 : of or relating to Alexander the Great

al·ex·an·drine \-ˈzan-ˌdrēn, -drən, -ˌdrīn\ *n, often cap* [F *alexandrin*, adj., fr. *Alexandre* Alexander the Great; fr. its use in a poem on Alexander] (1667) : a line of verse of 12 syllables consisting regularly of 6 iambs with a caesura after the third iamb — **alexandrine** *adj*

al·ex·an·drite \-ˈzan-ˌdrīt\ *n* [G *Alexandrit*, fr. *Alexander I* Russ. emperor] (ca. 1880) : a grass-green chrysoberyl that shows a red color by transmitted or artificial light

alex·ia \ə-ˈlek-sē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *a-* + Gk *lexis* speech, fr. *legein* to speak — more at LEGEND] (1878) : aphasia marked by loss of ability to read

Al·fa \ˈal-fə\ (1952) — a communications code word for the letter *a*

al·fal·fa \al-ˈfal-fə\ *n* [Sp, modif. of Ar dial. *al-fasfasa* the alfalfa] (1845) : a deep-rooted leguminous perennial plant (*Medicago sativa*) of southwestern Asia that is widely grown for hay and forage

alfalfa weevil *n* (1912) : a small dark brown European weevil (*Hypera postica*) that is now a widespread pest of alfalfa in No. America

al·for·ja \al-ˈfȯr-(ˌ)hä\ *n* [Sp, fr. Ar *al-khurj*] (1611) *West* : SADDLEBAG

al·fres·co \al-ˈfres-(ˌ)kō\ *adj or adv* [It] (1753) : taking place or located in the open air : OUTDOOR, OUTDOORS ⟨an ~ lunch⟩ ⟨an ~ café⟩ ⟨dining ~⟩

alg *abbr* algebra

al·ga \ˈal-gə\ *n, pl* **al·gae** \ˈal-(ˌ)jē\ *also* **algas** [L, seaweed] (1551) : a plant or plantlike organism of any of several phyla, divisions, or classes of chiefly aquatic usu. chlorophyll-containing nonvascular organisms of polyphyletic origin that usu. include the green, yellow-green, brown, and red algae in the eukaryotes and esp. formerly the cyanobacteria in the prokaryotes — **al·gal** \-gəl\ *adj*

al·ga·ro·ba *or* **al·gar·ro·ba** \ˌal-gə-ˈrō-bə\ *or* **al·gar·ro·bo** \-bō\ *n* [Sp *algarroba*, fr. Ar *al-kharrūba* the carob] (1577) 1 : CAROB 1 2 [MexSp, fr. Sp] : MESQUITE; *also* : its pods

al·ge·bra \ˈal-jə-brə\ *n* [ML, fr. Ar *al-jabr*, lit., the reduction] (1551) 1 : a generalization of arithmetic in which letters representing numbers are combined according to the rules of arithmetic 2 : any of various systems or branches of mathematics or logic concerned with the properties and relationships of abstract entities (as complex numbers, matrices, sets, vectors, groups, rings, or fields) manipulated in symbolic form under operations often analogous to those of arithmetic — compare BOOLEAN ALGEBRA — **al·ge·bra·ist** \-ˌbrā-ist\ *n*

al·ge·bra·ic \ˌal-jə-ˈbrā-ik\ *adj* (1662) 1 : relating to, involving, or according to the laws of algebra 2 : involving only a finite number of repetitions of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, extraction of roots, and raising to powers ⟨~ equation⟩ — compare TRANSCENDENTAL — **al·ge·bra·i·cal·ly** \-brā-ə-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

algebraic number *n* (1904) : a root of an algebraic equation with rational coefficients

-algia *n comb form* [Gk, fr. *algos* pain] : pain ⟨*neuralgia*⟩

al·gi·cide *or* **al·gae·cide** \ˈal-jə-ˌsīd\ *n* (1904) : an agent used to kill algae — **al·gi·cid·al** \ˌal-jə-ˈsī-dᵊl\ *adj*

al·gid \ˈal-jəd\ *adj* [L *algidus*, fr. *algēre* to feel cold] (ca. 1623) : COLD

al·gin \ˈal-jən\ *n* [*alga* + *-in*] (1883) : any of various colloidal substances (as an alginate or alginic acid) derived from marine brown algae and used esp. as emulsifiers or thickeners

al·gi·nate \ˈal-jə-ˌnāt\ *n* (ca. 1909) : a salt or ester of alginic acid

al·gin·ic acid \(ˌ)al-jin-ik-\ *n* [ISV *algin* + *-ic*] (1885) : an insoluble colloidal acid ($C_6H_8O_6$)$_n$ that in the form of its salts is a constituent of the cell walls of brown algae

Al·gol \ˈal-ˌgäl, -ˌgōl\ *n* [Ar *al-ghūl*, lit., the ghoul] (14c) : a binary star in the constellation Perseus whose larger member orbits and eclipses the smaller brighter star causing periodic variation in brightness

AL·GOL *or* **Al·gol** \ˈal-ˌgäl, -ˌgōl\ *n* [*algorithmic language*] (1959) : an algebraic computer programming language used esp. in mathematical and scientific applications

al·go·lag·nia \ˌal-gō-ˈlag-nē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *algos* pain + *lagneia* lust, from *lagnos* lustful — more at SLACK] (ca. 1900) : a perversion (as sadism or masochism) characterized by pleasure and esp. sexual gratification in inflicting or suffering pain — **al·go·lag·ni·ac** \-ˈlag-nē-ˌak\ *n*

al·gol·o·gy \al-ˈgä-lə-jē\ *n* (1849) : PHYCOLOGY — **al·go·log·i·cal** \ˌal-gə-ˈlä-ji-kəl\ *adj* — **al·gol·o·gist** \al-ˈgä-lə-jist\ *n*

Al·gon·qui·an \al-ˈgän-kwē-ən, -ˈgän-\ *or* **Al·gon·quin** \-kwən\ *or* **Al·gon·ki·an** \-ˈgäŋ-kē-ən\ *also* **Al·gon·kin** \-ˈgäŋ-kən\ *n* [Conf *Algoumequin, Algonquin*, perh. fr. Malecite-Passamaquoddy (Algonquian language of Maine and New Brunswick) *elakómkwik* they are our relatives] (1625) 1 *usu Algonquian* **a** : an American Indian people of the Ottawa River valley **b** : the dialect of Ojibwa spoken by these people 2 *usu Algonquian* **a** : a family of American Indian languages spoken by peoples from Labrador to Carolina and westward into the Great Plains **b** : a member of the peoples speaking Algonquian languages

al·go·rithm \ˈal-gə-ˌri-thəm\ *n* [alter. of ME *algorisme*, fr. OF & ML; OF, fr. ML *algorismus*, fr. Ar *al-khuwārizmi*, fr. *al-Khwārizmī fl* A.D. 825 Islamic mathematician] (1926) : a procedure for solving a mathematical problem (as of finding the greatest common divisor) in a finite number of steps that frequently involves repetition of an operation; *broadly* : a step-by-step procedure for solving a problem or accomplishing some end esp. by a computer — **al·go·rith·mic** \ˌal-gə-ˈrith-mik\ *adj* — **al·go·rith·mi·cal·ly** \-mi-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

Al·ham·bra \al-ˈham-brə\ *n* [Sp, fr. Ar *al-ḥamrā'* the red house] (1612) : the palace of the Moorish kings at Granada, Spain

[1]**all-as** \ˈä-lē-əs, ˈäl-yəs\ *adv* [L, otherwise, fr. *alius* other — more at ELSE] (15c) : otherwise called : otherwise known as

[2]**allas** *n* (1605) : an assumed or additional name

Ali Ba·ba \ˌa-lē-ˈbä-bə, ˌä-lē-\ *n* (1812) : a woodcutter in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments* who enters the cave of the Forty Thieves by using the password *Sesame*

[1]**al·i·bi** \ˈa-lə-ˌbī\ *n* [L, elsewhere, fr. *alius*] (1743) 1 : the plea of having been at the time of the commission of an act elsewhere than at the place of commission; *also* : the fact or state of having been elsewhere at the time 2 : an excuse usu. intended to avert blame or punishment (as for failure or negligence) *syn* see APOLOGY

[2]**alibi** *vb* **-bied; -bi·ing** *vi* (1909) : to exonerate by an alibi : furnish an excuse for ~ *vt* : to offer an excuse

Al·ice–in–Won·der·land \ˈa-lə-sən-ˈwən-dər-ˌland\ *adj* [fr. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865) by Lewis Carroll] (1925) : suitable to a world of fantasy or illusion : UNREAL

ali·cy·clic \ˌa-lə-ˈsī-klik, -ˈsi-klik\ *adj* [ISV *aliphatic* + *cyclic*] (1891) : of, relating to, or being an organic compound that contains a ring but is not aromatic — compare ALIPHATIC

al·i·dade \ˈa-lə-ˌdād\ *n* [ME *alidada*, fr. ML *alhidada*, fr. Ar *al-'iḍāda* the revolving radius of a circle] (15c) : a rule equipped with simple or telescopic sights and used for determination of direction: as **a** : a part of an astrolabe **b** : a part of a surveying instrument consisting of the telescope and its attachments

[1]**alien** \ˈā-lē-ən, ˈāl-yən\ *adj* [ME, fr. AF, fr. L *alienus*, fr. *alius*] (14c) 1 **a** : belonging or relating to another person, place, or thing : STRANGE **b** : relating, belonging, or owing allegiance to another country or government : FOREIGN **c** : EXOTIC 2 : differing in nature or character typically to the point of incompatibility *syn* see EXTRINSIC — **alien·ly** *adv* — **alien·ness** \-lē-ən-nəs, -yən-nəs\ *n*

[2]**alien** *n* (14c) 1 : a person of another family, race, or nation 2 : a foreign-born resident who has not been naturalized and is still a subject or citizen of a foreign country; *broadly* : a foreign-born citizen 3 : EXTRATERRESTRIAL 4 : EXOTIC 1

[3]**alien** *vt* (14c) 1 : ALIENATE, ESTRANGE 2 : to make over (as property) — **alien·able** \ˈā-lyə-nə-bəl, ˈā-lē-ə-nə-\ *adj* (1611) : transferable to another's ownership — **alien·abil·i·ty** \ˈāl-yə-nə-ˈbi-lə-tē, ˌā-lē-ə-nə-\ *n*

alien·age \ˈāl-yə-nij, ˈā-lē-ə-nij\ *n* (1809) : the status of an alien

alien·ate \ˈā-lē-ə-ˌnāt, ˈāl-yə-\ *vt* **-at·ed; -at·ing** (ca. 1509) 1 : to make unfriendly, hostile, or indifferent esp. where attachment formerly existed 2 : to convey or transfer (as property or a right) usu. by a specific act rather than the due course of law 3 : to cause to be withdrawn or diverted *syn* see ESTRANGE — **alien·ator** \-ˌnā-tər\ *n*

alien·ation \ˌā-lē-ə-ˈnā-shən, ˌāl-yə-\ *n* (14c) 1 : a withdrawing or separation of a person or a person's affections from an object or position of former attachment : ESTRANGEMENT ⟨~ . . . from the values of one's society and family —S. L. Halleck⟩ 2 : a conveyance of property to another

alien·ee \ˌ-ˈnē\ *n* (1531) : one to whom property is transferred

alien·ism \ˈā-lē-ə-ˌni-zəm, ˈāl-yə-\ *n* (1808) : ALIENAGE

alien·ist \-nist\ *n* [F *aliéniste*, fr. *aliéné* insane, fr. L *alienatus*, pp. of *alienare* to estrange, fr. *alienus*] (1864) : PSYCHIATRIST

alien·or \ˌā-lē-ə-ˈnȯr, ˌāl-yə-\ *n* (ca. 1552) : one who transfers property to another

[1]**alight** \ə-ˈlīt\ *vi* **alight·ed** *also* **alit** \ə-ˈlit\; **alight·ing** [ME, fr. OE *ālihtan*, fr. *ā-* (perfective prefix) + *lihtan* to alight — more at ABIDE, LIGHT] (bef. 12c) 1 : to come down from something (as a vehicle); as **a** : DISMOUNT **b** : DEPLANE 2 : to descend from or as if from the air and come to rest : LAND, SETTLE 3 *archaic* : to come by chance — **alight·ment** *n*

[2]**alight** *adj* (15c) 1 *chiefly Brit* : being on fire 2 : lighted up

align *also* **aline** \ə-ˈlīn\ *vb* [F *aligner*, fr. OF, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-*) + *ligne* line, fr. L *linea*] *vt* (ca. 1693) 1 : to bring into line or alignment 2 : to array on the side of or against a party or cause ⟨he ~*ed* himself with the protesters⟩ ~ *vi* 1 : to get or fall into line 2 : to be in or come into precise adjustment or correct relative position — **align·er** *n*

align·ment *also* **aline·ment** \ə-ˈlīn-mənt\ *n* (1790) 1 : the act of aligning or state of being aligned; *esp* : the proper positioning or state of adjustment of parts (as of a mechanical or electronic device) in relation to each other 2 **a** : a forming in line **b** : the line thus formed 3 : the ground plan (as of a railroad or highway) in distinction from the profile 4 : an arrangement of groups or forces in relation to one another ⟨new ~ within the political party⟩

[1]**alike** \ə-ˈlīk\ *adv* (14c) : in the same manner, form, or degree : EQUALLY ⟨was denounced by teachers and students ~⟩

[2]**alike** *adj* [ME *ilik, ilich* (fr. OE *gelīc*) & *alik*, alter. of OE *onlīc*, fr. *on* + *lic* body — more at LIKE] (15c) : exhibiting close resemblance without being identical ⟨~ in their beliefs⟩ — **alike·ness** *n*

[1]**al·i·ment** \ˈa-lə-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. L *alimentum*, fr. *alere* to nourish — more at OLD] (15c) : FOOD, NUTRIMENT; *also* : SUSTENANCE ⟨there was nothing there of conversational ~ —Kingsley Amis⟩

[2]**al·i·ment** \-ˌment\ *vt* (15c) : to give aliment to : NOURISH, SUSTAIN

al·i·men·ta·ry \ˌa-lə-ˈmen-t(ə-)rē\ *adj* (1615) 1 : of or relating to nourishment or nutrition 2 : furnishing sustenance or maintenance

alimentary canal *n* (1764) : the tubular passage that extends from mouth to anus and functions in digestion and absorption of food and elimination of residual waste

al·i·men·ta·tion \ˌa-lə-man-ˈtā-shən, -ˌmen-\ *n* (ca. 1656) : the act or process of affording nutriment or nourishment ⟨intravenous ~⟩

al·i·mo·ny \ˈa-lə-ˌmō-nē\ *n, pl* **-nies** [L *alimonia* sustenance, fr. *alere*] (1656) 1 : an allowance made to one spouse by the other for support pending or after legal separation or divorce 2 : the means of living : MAINTENANCE

A–line \ˈā-ˌlīn\ *adj* (1964) : having a flared bottom and a close-fitting top — used of a garment ⟨an ~ skirt⟩

al·i·phat·ic \ˌa-lə-ˈfa-tik\ *adj* [ISV, fr. Gk *aleiphat-, aleiphar* oil, fr. *aleiphein* to smear; perh. akin to Gk *lipos* fat — more at LEAVE] (1889) : of, relating to, or being an organic compound (as an alkane) having an open-chain structure — compare ALICYCLIC, AROMATIC 2

al·i·quot \ˈa-lə-ˌkwät, -kwət\ *adj* [ML *aliquotus*, fr. L *aliquot* some, several, fr. *alius* other + *quot* how many — more at ELSE, QUOTE] (1570) 1 : contained an exact number of times in something else — used of a divisor or part ⟨5 is an ~ part of 15⟩ ⟨an ~ portion of a solution⟩ 2 : FRACTIONAL ⟨an ~ part of invested capital⟩ — **aliquot** *n*

A–list \ˈā-ˌlist\ *n* (1980) : a list or group of individuals of the highest level of society, excellence, or eminence

alit·er·a·cy \ˌā-ˈli-tər-ə-sē, ə-\ *n* (1984) : the quality or state of being able to read but uninterested in doing so — **alit·er·ate** \-ˈli-tər-ət\ *adj or n*

alive \ə-ˈlīv\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *on life*, fr. *on* + *līf* life] (bef. 12c) 1 : having life : not dead or inanimate 2 **a** : still in existence, force, or operation : ACTIVE ⟨kept hope ~⟩ **b** : still active in competition with a chance of victory ⟨must win to stay ~ in the playoffs⟩ 3 : knowing or realizing the existence of : SENSITIVE ⟨~ to the danger⟩ 4 : marked by alertness, energy, or briskness ⟨his face came ~ at the mention of food⟩ 5 : marked by much life, animation, or activity : SWARMING ⟨streets ~ with traffic⟩ 6 — used as an intensive following the noun ⟨the proudest boy ~⟩ *syn* see AWARE — **alive·ness** *n*

all·yah *or* **all·ya** \ˌä-ˈlē-(ˌ)yä, ˌä-lē-ˈyä\ *n* [ModHeb *'aliyāh*, fr. Heb, ascend] (ca. 1934) : the immigration of Jews to Israel

aliz·a·rin \ə-ˈli-zə-rən\ *n* [prob. fr. F *alizarine*] (ca. 1835) 1 : an orange or red crystalline compound $C_{14}H_8O_4$ formerly prepared from madder and now made synthetically and used esp. to dye Turkey reds and in making red pigments 2 : any of various acid, mordant, and solvent dyes derived like alizarin proper from anthraquinone

alk *abbr* alkaline

al·ka·hest \ˈal-kə-ˌhest\ *n* [NL *alchahest*] (1641) : the universal solvent believed by alchemists to exist — **al·ka·hes·tic** \ˌal-kə-ˈhes-tik\ *adj*

al·kali \ˈal-kə-ˌlī\ *n, pl* **-lies** *or* **-lis** [ME, fr. ML, fr. Ar *al-qilī* the ashes of the plant saltwort] (14c) 1 : a soluble salt obtained from the ashes of plants and consisting largely of potassium or sodium carbonate; *broadly* : a substance (as a hydroxide or carbonate of an alkali metal) having marked basic properties — compare BASE 7a 2 : ALKALI METAL 3 : a soluble salt or a mixture of soluble salts present in some soils of arid regions in quantity detrimental to agriculture

alkali metal *n* (1860) : any of the monovalent mostly basic metals of group 1 of the periodic table comprising lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium, and francium — see PERIODIC TABLE table

al·ka·line \ˈal-kə-lən, -ˌlīn\ *adj* (1675) : of, relating to, containing, or having the properties of an alkali or alkali metal : BASIC; *esp, of a solution* : having a pH of more than 7 — **al·ka·lin·i·ty** \ˌal-kə-ˈli-nə-tē\ *n*

alkaline battery *n* (1941) : a long-lived dry cell with an alkaline electrolyte that decreases corrosion of the cell — called also *alkaline cell*

alkaline earth metal *n* (1869) : any of the divalent strongly basic metals of group II of the periodic table comprising beryllium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, and radium — called also *alkaline earth*; see PERIODIC TABLE table

alkaline phosphatase *n* (1948) : any of the phosphatases that are optimally active in alkaline medium and occur in esp. high concentrations in bone, the liver, the kidneys, and the placenta

al·ka·lin·ize \ˈal-kə-lə-ˌnīz\ *vt* **-ized; -iz·ing** (1800) : to make alkaline — **al·ka·lin·i·za·tion** \ˌal-kə-lə-ni-ˈzā-shən, -lə-nə-\ *n*

al·ka·loid \ˈal-kə-ˌlȯid\ *n* (ca. 1831) : any of numerous usu. colorless, complex, and bitter organic bases (as morphine or caffeine) containing nitrogen and usu. oxygen that occur esp. in seed plants and are typically physiologically active — **al·ka·loi·dal** \ˌal-kə-ˈlȯi-dᵊl\ *adj*

al·ka·lo·sis \ˌal-kə-ˈlō-səs\ *n* (1911) : an abnormal condition of increased alkalinity of the blood and tissues — **al·ka·lot·ic** \-ˈlä-tik\ *adj*

al·kane \ˈal-ˌkān\ *n* [*alkyl* + *-ane*] (1899) : any of numerous saturated hydrocarbons; *specif* : any of a series of open-chain hydrocarbons C_nH_{2n+2} (as methane and butane) — called also *paraffin*

al·ka·net \ˈal-kə-ˌnet\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *alcannetta*, fr. Ar *al-hanna, al-hinnā'* the henna] (14c) 1 **a** : a European plant (*Alkanna tinctoria*) of the borage family; *also* : its root **b** : a red dyestuff prepared from the root 2 : a Eurasian plant (*Anchusa officinalis*) of the borage family with delicate usu. blue flowers

al·kene \ˈal-ˌkēn\ *n* [ISV *alkyl* + *-ene*] (1899) : any of numerous unsaturated hydrocarbons having one double bond; *specif* : any of a series of open-chain hydrocarbons C_nH_{2n} (as ethylene)

al·kie *or* **al·ky** \ˈal-kē\ *n, pl* **alkies** [by shortening & alter.] (1948) *slang* : ALCOHOLIC

alk·ox·ide \al-ˈkäk-ˌsīd, -səd\ *n* [*alkyl* + *oxide*] (ca. 1889) : a basic salt derived from an alcohol by the replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen with a metal

alk·oxy \ˈal-ˌkäk-sē\ *adj* [ISV *alkyl* + *oxygen*] (ca. 1925) : of, relating to, or containing a monovalent radical RO– composed of an alkyl group united with oxygen — often used in combination

alky *abbr* alkalinity

al·kyd \ˈal-kəd\ *n* [blend of *alkyl* and *acid*] (1929) 1 : any of numerous synthetic resins that are used esp. for protective coatings and in paint 2 : a paint in which the vehicle is an alkyd resin

[1]**al·kyl** \ˈal-kəl\ *adj* (1879) : having a monovalent organic group and esp. one C_nH_{2n+1} (as methyl) derived from an alkane (as methane)

[2]**alkyl** *n* [prob. fr. G, fr. *Alkohol* alcohol] (1889) : a compound of one or more alkyl groups with a metal ⟨mercury ~s⟩

alkylating agent *n* (1900) : a substance that causes replacement of hydrogen by an alkyl group esp. in a biologically important molecule; *specif* : one with mutagenic activity that inhibits cell division and growth and is used to treat some cancers

al·kyl·ation \ˌal-kə-ˈlā-shən\ *n* (1895) : the act or process of introducing one or more alkyl groups into a compound (as to increase octane number in a motor fuel) — **al·kyl·ate** \ˈal-kə-ˌlāt\ *vt*

al·kyne \ˈal-ˌkīn\ *n* [*alkyl* + *-yne*, alter. of *-ine*] (ca. 1909) : any of a series of open-chain hydrocarbons C_nH_{2n-2} (as acetylene) having one triple bond

[1]**all** \ȯl\ *adj* [ME *all, al*, fr. OE *eall*; akin to OHG *all* all] (bef. 12c) 1 **a** : the whole amount, quantity, or extent of ⟨needed ~ the courage they had⟩ ⟨sat up ~ night⟩ **b** : as much as possible ⟨spoke in ~ seriousness⟩ 2 : every member or individual component of ⟨~ men will go⟩ ⟨~ five children were present⟩ 3 : the whole number or sum of ⟨~ the angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles⟩ 4 : EVERY ⟨~ manner of hardship⟩ 5 : any whatever ⟨beyond ~ doubt⟩ 6 : nothing but : ONLY: **a** : completely taken up with, given to, or absorbed by ⟨became ~ attention⟩ **b** : having or seeming to have (some physical feature) in conspicuous excess or prominence ⟨~ legs⟩ **c** : paying full attention with ⟨~ ears⟩ 7 *dial* : used up : entirely consumed — used esp. of food and drink 8 : being more than one person or thing ⟨who ~ is coming⟩ *syn* see WHOLE — **all the** : as much of . . . as : as much of a . . . as ⟨*all the* home I ever had⟩

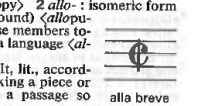
[2]**all** *adv* (bef. 12c) 1 **a** : WHOLLY, QUITE ⟨sat ~ alone⟩ — often used as an intensive ⟨~ out of proportion⟩ ⟨~ over the yard⟩ ⟨it wasn't ~ that funny⟩ **b** : selected as the best (as at a sport) within an area or organization — used in combination ⟨*all*-league halfback⟩ 2 *obs* : ONLY, EXCLUSIVELY 3 *archaic* : JUST 4 : so much ⟨~ the better for it⟩ 5 : for each side : APIECE ⟨the score is two ~⟩

[3]**all** *pron, sing or pl in constr* (bef. 12c) 1 **a** : the whole number, quantity, or amount : TOTALITY ⟨~ that I have⟩ ⟨~ of us⟩ ⟨~ of the books⟩ **b** — used in such phrases as *for all I know, for all I care*, and *for all the good it does* to indicate a lack of knowledge, interest, or effectiveness 2 : EVERYBODY, EVERYTHING ⟨gave equal attention to ~⟩ ⟨that is ~⟩ — all in all : on the whole : GENERALLY ⟨*all in all*, things might have been worse⟩ — **and all** : and everything else esp. of a kind suggested by a previous context ⟨cards to fill out with . . . numbers *and all* —Sally Quinn⟩

[4]**all** *n* (1593) : the whole of one's possessions, resources, or energy ⟨gave his ~ for the cause⟩

all- *or* **allo-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *allos* other — more at ELSE] 1 : other : different : atypical ⟨*allogamous*⟩ ⟨*allotropy*⟩ 2 *allo-* : isomeric form or variety of (a specified chemical compound) ⟨*allopurinol*⟩ 3 *allo-* : being one of a group whose members together constitute a structural unit esp. of a language ⟨*allophone*⟩

[1]**al·la breve** \ˌä-lə-ˈbrev, ˌä-lä-ˈbre-(ˌ)vā\ *n* [It, lit., according to the breve] (ca. 1740) : the sign marking a piece or passage to be played alla breve; *also* : a passage so marked


alla breve

al·la breve *adv or adj* (ca. 1823) : in duple or quadruple time with the beat represented by the half note

an·gi·o·ma \an-jē-ˈō-mə\ *n, pl* **-mas** *also* **-ma·ta** \-mə-tə\ [NL] (1871) : a tumor composed chiefly of blood vessels or lymph vessels — **an·gi·o·ma·tous** \-mə-təs\ *adj*

an·gio·plas·ty \ˈan-jē-ə-ˌplas-tē\ *n, pl* **-ties** (ca. 1919) : surgical repair or recanalization of a blood vessel; *esp* : BALLOON ANGIOPLASTY

an·gio·sperm \ˈan-jē-ə-ˌspərm\ *n* [ultim. fr. NL *angi-* + Gk *sperma* seed — more at SPERM] (ca. 1828) : any of a class (Angiospermae) or division (Magnoliophyta) of vascular plants (as magnolias, grasses, oaks, roses, and daisies) that have the ovules and seeds enclosed in an ovary, form the embryo and endosperm by double fertilization, and typically have each flower surrounded by a perianth composed of two sets of floral envelopes comprising the calyx and corolla — called also *flowering plant* — **an·gio·sper·mous** \ˌan-jē-ə-ˈspər-məs\ *adj*

an·gio·ten·sin \ˌan-jē-ō-ˈten(t)-sən\ *n* [*angi-* + hyper*tension* + *-in*] (1958) : either of two forms of a kinin of which one has marked vasoconstrictive action; *also* : a synthetic amide derivative of the physiologically active form used to treat some forms of hypotension

angiotensin converting enzyme *n* (1960) : a proteolytic enzyme that converts the physiologically inactive form of angiotensin to the active vasoconstrictive form

Angl *abbr* Anglican

[1]**an·gle** \ˈaŋ-gəl\ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. L *angulus*] (14c) **1** : a corner where two lines extending from the same point; *also* : DIHEDRAL ANGLE **b** : a measure of an angle or of the amount of turning necessary to bring one line or plane into coincidence with or parallel to another **3 a** : the precise viewpoint from which something is observed or considered ⟨a camera ~⟩ ⟨consider the question from all ~s⟩; *also* : the aspect seen from such an angle ⟨discuss all ~s of the question⟩ **b** (1) : a special approach, point of attack, or technique for accomplishing an objective ⟨try a new ~⟩ (2) : an often improper or illicit method of obtaining advantage ⟨a salesman always looking for an ~⟩ **4** : a sharply divergent course ⟨the road went off at an ~⟩ **5** : a position to the side of an opponent in football from which a player may block his opponent more effectively or without penalty — usu. used in the phrases *get an angle* or *have an angle* — **an·gled** \-gəld\ *adj*

[2]**angle** *vb* **an·gled; an·gling** \-g(ə-)liŋ\ *vi* (1621) : to turn or proceed at an angle ~ *vt* **1** : to turn, move, or direct at an angle **2** : to present (as a news story) from a particular or prejudiced point of view : SLANT

[3]**angle** *vi* **an·gled; an·gling** \-g(ə-)liŋ\ [ME *angelen*, fr. *angel* fishhook, fr. OE, fr. *anga* hook; akin to OHG *ango* hook, L *uncus*, Gk *onkos* barbed hook, *ankos* glen] (15c) **1** : to fish with a hook **2** : to use artful means to attain an objective ⟨*angled* for an invitation⟩

An·gle \ˈaŋ-gəl\ *n* [L *Angli*, pl., of Gmc origin; akin to OE *Engle* Angles] (bef. 12c) : a member of a Germanic people that invaded England along with the Saxons and Jutes in the fifth century A.D. and merged with them to form the Anglo-Saxon peoples

angle bracket *n* (ca. 1956) : BRACKET 3b

angle iron *n* (ca. 1846) **1** : an iron cleat for joining parts of a structure at an angle **2** : a piece of structural steel rolled with an L-shaped section

angle of attack (1908) : the acute angle between the direction of the relative wind and the chord of an airfoil

angle of depression (1773) : the angle formed by the line of sight and the horizontal plane for an object below the horizontal

angle of elevation (ca. 1737) : the angle formed by the line of sight and the horizontal plane for an object above the horizontal

angle of incidence (1626) : the angle that a line (as a ray of light) falling on a surface or interface makes with the normal drawn at the point of incidence

angle of reflection (1638) : the angle between a reflected ray and the normal drawn at the point of incidence to a reflecting surface

angle of refraction (ca. 1727) : the angle between a refracted ray and the normal drawn at the point of incidence to the interface at which refraction occurs

an·gler \ˈaŋ-glər\ *n* (15c) **1** : one that angles **2** : ANGLERFISH

ang·ler·fish \ˈ-ˌfish\ *n* (ca. 1889) : any of several pediculate fishes (as the goosefishes); *esp* : MONKFISH

angle shot *n* (ca. 1922) : a picture taken with the camera pointed at an angle from the horizontal

an·gle·site \ˈaŋ-gəl-ˌsīt, -glə-\ *n* [*F anglésite*, fr. *Anglesey* Island, Wales] (ca. 1841) : a mineral consisting of lead sulfate formed by the oxidation of galena

an·gle·worm \ˈaŋ-gəl-ˌwərm\ *n* (1653) : EARTHWORM

An·gli·an \ˈaŋ-glē-ən\ *n* (ca. 1711) **1** : a member of the Angles **2** : the Old English dialects of Mercia and Northumbria — **Anglian** *adj*

An·gli·can \ˈaŋ-gli-kən\ *adj* [ML *anglicanus*, fr. *anglicus* English, fr. L *Angli* Angles] (1635) **1** : of or relating to the established episcopal Church of England and churches of similar faith and order in communion with it **2** : of or relating to England or the English nation — **Anglican** *n* — **An·gli·can·ism** \-kə-ˌni-zəm\ *n*

an·gli·ce \ˈaŋ-gli-(ˌ)sē\ *adv, often cap* [ML, adv. of *anglicus*] (1602) : in English; *esp* : in readily understood English ⟨the city of Napoli, ~ Naples⟩

an·gli·cise *often cap, chiefly Brit, var of* ANGLICIZE

an·gli·cism \ˈaŋ-glə-ˌsi-zəm\ *n, often cap* [ML *anglicus* English] (1642) **1** : a characteristic feature of English occurring in another language **2** : adherence or attachment to English customs or ideas

An·gli·cist \ˈaŋ-glə-sist\ *n* (1801) : a specialist in English linguistics

an·gli·cize \ˈaŋ-glə-ˌsīz\ *vt* **-cized; -ciz·ing** *often cap* (1710) **1** : to make English in quality or characteristics **2** : to adapt (a foreign word, name, or phrase) to English usage: as **a** : to alter to a characteristic English form, sound, or spelling **b** : to convert (a name) to its English equivalent ⟨~ *Juan* as *John*⟩ — **an·gli·ci·za·tion** \ˌaŋ-glə-sə-ˈzā-shən\ *n, often cap*

an·gling \ˈaŋ-gliŋ\ *n* (15c) : the action of one who angles; *esp* : the action or sport of fishing with hook and line

An·glist \ˈaŋ-glist\ *n* (1888) : ANGLICIST

An·glo \ˈaŋ-(ˌ)glō\ *n, pl* **Anglos** [in sense 2, fr. AmerSp, short for Sp *angloamericano* Anglo-American] (1800) **1** : ANGLO-AMERICAN **2** : a white inhabitant of the U.S. of non-Hispanic descent — **Anglo** *adj*

An·glo- *comb form* [NL, fr. LL *Angli*] **1** \ˈaŋ-(ˌ)glō-, -glə\ : English ⟨*Anglo*-Norman⟩ **2** \-(ˌ)glō\ : English and ⟨*Anglo*-Japanese⟩

An·glo–Amer·i·can \ˌaŋ-glō-ə-ˈmer-ə-kən\ *n* (ca. 1782) **1** : an inhabitant of the U.S. of English origin or descent **2** : a North American whose native language is English and esp. whose culture or ethnic background is of European origin — **Anglo–American** *adj*

An·glo–Cath·o·lic \-ˈkath-lik, -ˈka-thə-\ *adj* (1838) : of or relating to a High Church movement in Anglicanism emphasizing its continuity with historic Catholicism and fostering Catholic dogmatic and liturgical traditions — **Anglo–Catholic** *n* — **An·glo–Ca·thol·i·cism** \-kə-ˈthä-lə-ˌsi-zəm\ *n*

An·glo-cen·tric \-ˈsen-trik\ *adj* (1886) : centered on or giving priority to England or things English ⟨an ~ view of history⟩

An·glo–French \-ˈfrench\ *n* (1876) : the French language used in medieval England

An·glo·ma·nia \-ˈmā-nē-ə, -nyə\ *n* (1787) : an absorbing or pervasive interest in England or things English

An·glo–Nor·man \-ˈnȯr-mən\ *n* (1735) **1** : any of the Normans living in England after the Norman conquest of 1066 **2** : the form of Anglo-French used by Anglo-Normans — **Anglo–Norman** *adj*

An·glo·phile \ˈaŋ-glə-ˌfī(-ə)l\ *also* **An·glo·phil** \-ˌfil\ *n* [F, fr. *anglo-* + *-phile*] (1883) : a person who greatly admires or favors England and things English — **Anglophile** *or* **An·glo·phil·ic** \ˌaŋ-glə-ˈfi-lik\ *adj*

An·glo·phil·ia \ˌaŋ-glō-ˈfi-lē-ə\ *n* (1896) : unusual admiration or partiality for England, English ways, or things English — **An·glo·phil·ic** \-lē-ˌak\ *adj*

An·glo·phobe \ˈaŋ-glō-ˌfōb\ *n* [prob. fr. F, fr. *anglo-* + *-phobe*] (1866) : a person who is averse to or dislikes England and things English — **An·glo·pho·bia** \ˌaŋ-glō-ˈfō-bē-ə\ *n* — **An·glo·pho·bic** \-bik\ *adj*

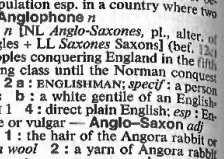
an·glo·phone \ˈaŋ-glə-ˌfōn\ *adj, often cap* (1900) : consisting of or belonging to an English-speaking population esp. in a country where two or more languages are spoken — **Anglophone** *n*

An·glo–Sax·on \ˌaŋ-glō-ˈsak-sən\ *n* [NL *Anglo-Saxones*, pl., alter. of ML *Angli Saxones*, fr. L *Angli* Angles + LL *Saxones* Saxons] (bef. 12c) **1** : a member of the Germanic peoples conquering England in the fifth century A.D. and forming the ruling class until the Norman conquest — compare ANGLE, JUTE, SAXON **2 a** : ENGLISHMAN; *specif* : a person descended from the Anglo-Saxons **b** : a white gentile of an English-speaking nation **3** : OLD ENGLISH 1 **4** : direct plain English; *esp* : English using words considered crude or vulgar — **Anglo–Saxon** *adj*

an·go·ra \aŋ-ˈgȯr-ə, an-\ *n* (1812) **1** : the hair of the Angora rabbit or Angora goat — called also *angora wool* **2** : a yarn of Angora rabbit hair used esp. for knitting **3** *cap* **a** : ANGORA CAT **b** : ANGORA GOAT **c** : ANGORA RABBIT

Angora cat *n* [*Angora* (Ankara), Turkey] (1819) : any of a breed of cats having a long graceful body and silky medium-length hair with no undercoat; *broadly* : a long-haired domestic cat

Angora goat *n* (1833) : any of a breed of domestic goats raised for their long silky hair which is the true mohair



Angora goat

Angora rabbit *n* (1849) : any of several breeds of long-haired rabbits raised for their abundant fine wool; *esp* : any of a breed having usu. white wool and red eyes

an·gry \ˈaŋ-grē\ *adj* **an·gri·er; -est** (14c) **1** : feeling or showing anger : WRATHFUL **2 a** : indicative of or proceeding from anger ⟨~ words⟩ **b** : seeming to show anger or to threaten in an angry manner ⟨an ~ sky⟩ **3** : painfully inflamed ⟨an ~ rash⟩ — **an·gri·ly** \-grə-lē\ *adv* — **an·gri·ness** \-grē-nəs\ *n*

angry young man *n* (1941) **1** : an outspoken critic of or protester against an economic condition or social injustice **2** : one of a group of mid-20th century British authors whose works express the bitterness of the lower classes toward the established sociopolitical system and toward the mediocrity and hypocrisy of the middle and upper classes

angst \ˈäŋ(k)st, ˈaŋ(k)st\ *n* [Dan & G; Dan, fr. G] (ca. 1942) : a feeling of anxiety, apprehension, or insecurity ⟨teenage ~⟩

ang·strom \ˈaŋ-strəm *also* ˈōŋ-\ *n* [Anders J. *Ångström*] (1892) : a unit of length equal to one ten-billionth of a meter

[1]**an·guish** \ˈaŋ-gwish\ *n* [ME *angwisshe*, fr. AF *angoisse, angoisse*, fr. L *angustiae*, pl., straits, distress, fr. *angustus* narrow; akin to OE *enge* narrow — more at ANGER] (13c) : extreme pain, distress, or anxiety *syn* see SORROW

[2]**anguish** *vi* (14c) : to suffer anguish ~ *vt* : to cause to suffer anguish

an·guished *adj* (14c) **1** : suffering anguish : TORMENTED ⟨the ~ martyrs⟩ **2** : expressing anguish : AGONIZED ⟨~ cries⟩

an·gu·lar \ˈaŋ-gyə-lər\ *adj* [MF or L; MF *angulaire*, fr. L *angularis*, fr. *angulus* angle] (15c) **1 a** : forming an angle : sharp-cornered **b** : having one or more angles **2** : measured by an angle ⟨~ distance⟩ **3 a** : stiff in character or manner : lacking smoothness or grace **b** : lean and having prominent bone structure — **an·gu·lar·ly** *adv*

angular acceleration *n* (1883) : the rate of change per unit time of angular velocity

an·gu·lar·i·ty \ˌaŋ-gyə-ˈler-ə-tē, -ˈla-rə-\ *n, pl* **-ties** (1642) **1** : the quality of being angular **2** *pl* : angular outlines or characteristics

angular momentum *n* (1870) : a vector quantity that is a measure of the rotational momentum of a rotating body or system, that is equal in classical physics to the product of the angular velocity of the body or system and its moment of inertia with respect to the rotation axis, and that is directed along the rotation axis

angular velocity *n* (1672) : the rate of rotation around an axis usu. expressed in radians or revolutions per second or per minute

an·gu·la·tion \ˌaŋ-gyə-ˈlā-shən\ *n* (1869) **1** : the action of making angular **2** : an angular position, formation, or shape

An·gus \ˈaŋ-gəs\ *n* [*Angus*, county in Scotland] (1842) : any of a breed of usu. black hornless beef cattle originating in Scotland

an·he·do·nia \ˌan-(ˌ)hē-ˈdō-nē-ə, -nyə\ *n* [NL, fr. [2]*a-* + Gk *hēdonē* pleasure — more at HEDONISM] (1897) : a psychological condition characterized by inability to experience pleasure in normally pleasurable activities — **an·he·don·ic** \-ˈdä-nik\ *adj*

an·hin·ga \anˈ-hiŋ-gə\ *n* [NL, prob. ultim. fr. Tupi **aĩŋa*] (1769) : any of a genus (*Anhinga*) of fish-eating birds related to the cormorants but distinguished by a longer neck and sharply pointed rather than hooked bill; *esp* : one (*A. anhinga*) occurring from the southern U.S. to Argentina

anhyd *abbr* anhydrous

anhy·dride \(ˌ)an-ˈhī-ˌdrīd\ *n* (1863) : a compound derived from another (as an acid) by removal of the elements of water

an·hy·drite \-ˌdrīt\ *n* [G *Anhydrit*, fr. Gk *anydros*] (ca. 1823) : a mineral consisting of an anhydrous calcium sulfate that is usu. massive and white or slightly colored

an·hy·drous \-drəs\ *adj* [Gk *anydros*, fr. *a-* + *hydōr* water — more at WATER] (1819) : free from water and esp. water of crystallization

ani \ˈä-(ˌ)nē\ *n* [NL, prob. modif. of Pg *anuí*, fr. Tupi *anú*?] (1758) : any of a genus (*Crotophaga*) of black cuckoos of the warmer parts of America

anile \ˈa-ˌnīl-ˌīl, ˈā-\ *adj* [L *anilis*, fr. *anus* old woman] (1652) : of or resembling a doddering old woman; *esp* : SENILE — **anil·i·ty** \a-ˈni-lə-tē, ə-, ā-\ *n*

an·i·line \ˈa-nᵊl-ən\ *n* [G *Anilin*, fr. *Anil* indigo, fr. F, fr. Pg, fr. Ar *al-nīl* the indigo plant, fr. Skt *nīlī* indigo, fr. fem. of *nīla* dark blue] (1849) : an oily liquid poisonous amine $C_6H_5NH_2$ obtained esp. by the reduction of nitrobenzene and used chiefly in organic synthesis (as of dyes)

aniline dye *n* (1864) : a dye made by the use of aniline or one chemically related to such a dye; *broadly* : a synthetic organic dye

an·i·lin·gus \ˌa-nᵊl-ˈliŋ-gəs\ *or* **an·i·linc·tus** \-ˈliŋ(k)-təs\ *n* [NL, fr. *anus* + *-i-* + *-lingus, -linctus* (as in *cunnilingus, cunnilinctus*)] (1949) : erotic stimulation achieved by contact between mouth and anus

an·i·ma \ˈa-nə-mə\ *n* [NL, fr. L, soul] (1923) : an individual's true inner self that in the analytic psychology of C. G. Jung reflects archetypal ideals of conduct; *also* : an inner feminine part of the male personality — compare ANIMUS, PERSONA

an·i·mad·ver·sion \ˌa-nə-ˌmad-ˈvər-zhən, -məd-, -ˈvər-shən\ *n* [*animadversion-, animadversio*, fr. *animadvertere*] (1599) **1** : a critical and usu. censorious remark — often used with *on* **2** : adverse criticism

an·i·mad·vert \ˌa-nə-ˈvərt\ *vb* [L *animadvertere* to pay attention to, censure, fr. *animum advertere* ~ *vi* : to make an animadversion

an·i·mal \ˈa-nə-məl\ *n* [L, fr. *animale*, neut. of *animalis* animate, fr. *anima* soul — more at ANIMATE] (14c) **1** : any of a kingdom (Animalia) of living things including many-celled organisms and often many of the single-celled ones (as protozoans) that typically differ from plants in having cells without cellulose walls, in lacking chlorophyll and the capacity for photosynthesis, in requiring more complex food materials (as proteins), in being organized to a greater degree of complexity, and in having the capacity for spontaneous movement and rapid motor responses to stimulation **2 a** : one of the lower animals as distinguished from human beings **b** : MAMMAL; *broadly* : VERTEBRATE **3** : a human being considered chiefly as physical or nonrational; *also* : this nature **4** : a person with a particular interest or aptitude ⟨a political ~⟩ **5** : MATTER, THING ⟨the theater . . . is an entirely different ~ —Arthur Miller⟩; *also* : CREATURE 1c — **an·i·mal-like** \-məl-ˌlīk\ *adj*

[2]**animal** *adj* (1615) **1** : of, relating to, resembling, or derived from animals **2 a** : of or relating to the physical or sentient as contrasted with the intellectual or rational **b** : SENSUAL, FLESHLY **3** : of or relating to the animal pole of an egg or to the part from which ectoderm normally develops *syn* see CARNAL — **an·i·mal·ly** \-mə-lē\ *adv*

animal control *n* (1957) : an office or department responsible for enforcing ordinances relating to the control, impoundment, and disposition of animals

animal cracker *n* (1892) : a small cookie in the shape of an animal

an·i·mal·cule \ˌa-nə-ˈmal-ˌkyül(ˌ)a\ *also* **an·i·mal·cu·lum** \-ˈmal-kyə-ləm\, *pl* **-cules** *also* **-cu·la** \-kyə-lə\ [NL *animalculum*, dim. of L *animal*] (1662) : a minute usu. microscopic organism

animal heat *n* (1748) : heat produced in the body of a living animal by functional chemical and physical activities

animal husbandry *n* (1898) : a branch of agriculture concerned with the production and care of domestic animals

an·i·mal·ier \ˌa-nə-mə-ˈlir\ *n* [F, fr. *animal* animal, fr. L] (1912) : a sculptor or painter of animal subjects

an·i·mal·ism \ˈa-nə-mə-ˌli-zəm\ *n* (1831) : ANIMALITY — **an·i·mal·is·tic** \ˌa-nə-mə-ˈlis-tik\ *adj*

an·i·mal·i·ty \ˌa-nə-ˈma-lə-tē\ *n* (1615) **1** : a quality or nature associated with animals: **a** : VITALITY **b** : a natural unrestrained unreasoned response to physical drives or stimuli **2** : the animal nature of human beings

an·i·mal·ize \ˈa-nə-mə-ˌlīz\ *vt* **-ized; -iz·ing** (1741) **1** : to represent in animal form **2** : to cause to be or act like an animal — **an·i·mal·iza·tion** \ˌa-nə-mə-lə-ˈzā-shən\ *n*

animal kingdom *n* (ca. 1766) : a basic group of natural objects that includes all living and extinct animals — compare MINERAL KINGDOM, PLANT KINGDOM

animal magnetism *n* (1784) **1** : a mysterious force claimed by Mesmer to enable him to hypnotize patients **2** : a magnetic charm or appeal; *esp* : SEX APPEAL

animal model *n* (1973) : an animal sufficiently like humans in its anatomy, physiology, or response to a pathogen to be used in medical research in order to obtain results that can be extrapolated to human medicine; *also* : a pathological or physiological condition that occurs in such an animal and is similar to one occurring in humans

animal pole *n* (1887) : the point on the surface of an egg that is diametrically opposite to the vegetal pole and usu. marks the most active part of the protoplasm or the part containing least yolk

animal rights *n pl* (1879) : rights (as to fair and humane treatment) regarded as belonging fundamentally to all animals — **animal right·ist** \-ˈrī-tist\ *n*

animal spirits *n pl* (1543) **1** *sometimes* **animal spirit**, *obs* : the nervous energy that is the source of physical sensation and movement **2** : vivacity arising from physical health and energy **3** : a willingness to take esp. economic risks

an·i·mate \ˈa-nə-ˌmāt\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *animatus*, pp. of *animare* to give life to, fr. *anima* breath, soul; akin to OE *ōthian* to breathe, L *animus* spirit, Gk *anemos* wind, Skt *aniti* he breathes] (15c) **1** : possessing or characterized by life : ALIVE **2** : full of life : ANIMATED **3** : of or relating to animal life as opposed to plant life **4** : referring to a living thing ⟨an ~ noun⟩ — **an·i·mate·ness** *n*

[2]**an·i·mate** \-ˌmāt\ *vt* **-mat·ed; -mat·ing** (15c) **1** : to give spirit and support to : ENCOURAGE **2 a** : to give life to **b** : to give vigor and zest to **3** : to move to action ⟨a criminal *animated* by greed⟩ **4 a** : to make or design in such a way as to create apparently spontaneous life-like movement ⟨~ a cartoon⟩ **b** : to produce in the form of an animated cartoon ⟨~ a story⟩ *syn* see QUICKEN

an·i·mat·ed \-ˌmā-təd\ *adj* (1534) **1 a** : endowed with life or the qualities of life : ALIVE **b** : full of movement and activity ⟨an ~ crowd⟩ **c** : full of vigor and spirit : LIVELY ⟨an ~ discussion⟩ **2** : having the appearance of something alive ⟨an unusually ~ piece of sculpture⟩ **3** : made in the form of an animated cartoon ⟨an ~ film⟩ *syn* see LIVELY — **an·i·mat·ed·ly** *adv*

animated cartoon *n* (1915) : a motion picture that is made from a series of drawings, computer graphics, or photographs of inanimate objects (as puppets) and that simulates movement by slight progressive changes in each frame

an·i·ma·tion \ˌa-nə-ˈmā-shən\ *n* (1597) **1** : the act of animating : the state of being animate or animated **2** : ANIMATED CARTOON **3** : the preparation of animated cartoons

an·i·ma·to \ˌä-nə-ˈmä-(ˌ)tō, ˌa-\ *adv or adj* [It, fr. L *animatus*] (ca. 1724) : with animation — used as a direction in music

an·i·ma·tor \ˈa-nə-ˌmā-tər\ *n* (1611) **1** : one that animates ⟨prime ~ of the movement⟩ **2** : an artist who creates drawings for an animated cartoon

an·i·ma·tron·ic \ˌa-nə-mə-ˈträ-nik\ *adj* [short for *audio-animatronic*] (1978) : of, relating to, or being a puppet or similar figure that is animated by means of electromechanical devices — **an·i·ma·tron·i·cal·ly** \-ni-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

an·i·ma·tron·ics \-ˈträ-niks\ *n pl but sing or pl in constr* (1971) : technology dealing with animatronic animation

an·i·me \ˈa-nə-ˌmā, ˈä-nē-\ *n* [Jp, animation, short for *animēshiyon*, fr. E] (1988) : a style of animation originating in Japan that is characterized by stark colorful graphics depicting vibrant characters in action-filled plots often with fantastic or futuristic themes

an·i·mism \ˈa-nə-ˌni-zəm\ *n* [G *Animismus*, fr. L *anima* soul] (1832) **1** : a doctrine that the vital principle of organic development is immaterial spirit **2** : attribution of conscious life to objects in and phenomena of nature or to inanimate objects **3** : belief in the existence of spirits separable from bodies — **an·i·mist** \-mist\ *n* — **an·i·mis·tic** \ˌa-nə-ˈmis-tik\ *adj*

an·i·mos·i·ty \ˌa-nə-ˈmä-sə-tē\ *n, pl* **-ties** [ME *animosite*, fr. MF or LL; MF *animosité*, fr. LL *animositat-, animositas*, fr. L *animosus* spirited, fr. *animus*] (1605) : ill will or resentment tending toward active hostility ; an antagonistic attitude *syn* see ENMITY

an·i·mus \ˈa-nə-məs\ *n* [L, spirit, mind, courage, anger] (1816) **1** : basic attitude or governing spirit : DISPOSITION, INTENTION **2** : a usu. prejudiced and often spiteful or malevolent ill will **3** : an inner masculine part of the female personality in the analytic psychology of C. G. Jung — compare ANIMA *syn* see ENMITY

an·ion \ˈa-ˌnī-ən\ *n* [Gk, neut. of *aniōn*, prp. of *anienai* to go up, fr. *ana-* + *ienai* to go — more at ISSUE] (1834) : the ion in an electrolyzed solution that migrates to the anode; *broadly* : a negatively charged ion

an·ion·ic \ˌa-(ˌ)nī-ˈä-nik\ *adj* (ca. 1920) **1** : of or relating to anions **2** : characterized by an active anion esp. surface-active anion

ani·so- *or* **aniso-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *anisos*, fr. *a-* + *isos* equal] : unequal ⟨*anisotropic*⟩

an·ise \ˈa-nəs\ *n* [ME *anis*, fr. AF, fr. L *anisum*, fr. Gk *annēson, anison*] (14c) : a Eurasian annual herb (*Pimpinella anisum*) of the carrot family having carminative and aromatic seeds; *also* : ANISEED

an·i·seed \ˈa-nə-(s)ˌsēd\ *n* [ME *anis seed*, fr. *anis* + *seed*] (14c) : the seed of anise often used as a flavoring in liqueurs and in cooking

an·i·so·ei·ko·nia \ˌa-ˌnī-ˌsī-ˈkō-nē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *anis-* + Gk *eikōn* image — more at ICON] (1934) : a defect of binocular vision in which the two retinal images of an object differ in size — **an·i·so·ei·kon·ic** \-ˈkä-nik\ *adj*

an·i·s-ette \ˌa-nə-ˈset, -ˈzet\ *n* [F, fr. *anis*] (1836) : a usu. colorless sweet liqueur flavored with aniseed

Anish-i·na·be *also* **Anish-i·naa·be** \ä-ni-shi-ˈnȯ-bā\ *or* **Anish-i·na·beg** \-bāg, -bāk\ *n* [Ojibwa *anišši·na·pe·* (pl. *anišši·na·pe·k*) Ojibwa, Indian] (1902) : OJIBWA 1

an·isog·a·mous \ˌa-(ˌ)nī-ˈsä-gə-məs\ *adj* (1891) : characterized by fusion of heterogamous gametes or of individuals that usu. differ chiefly in size ⟨~ reproduction⟩ — **an·isog·a·my** \-(ˌ)nī-ˈsä-gə-mē\ *n*

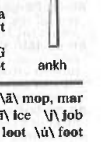
an·iso·me·tro·pia \ˌa-ˌnī-sə-mə-ˈtrō-pē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *anisometros* of unequal measure (fr. *anis-* + *metron* measure) + NL *-opia* — more at MEASURE] (ca. 1880) : unequal refractive power in the two eyes — **an·iso·me·tro·pic** \-ˈträ-pik, -ˈtrō-\ *adj*

an·iso·trop·ic \ˌa-ˌnī-sə-ˈträ-pik\ *adj* (1879) : exhibiting properties with different values when measured in different directions ⟨an ~ crystal⟩ — **an·iso·trop·i·cal·ly** \-pi-k(ə-)lē\ *adv* — **an·isot·ro·py** \-(ˌ)nī-ˈsä-trə-pē\ *also* **an·isot·ro·pism** \-ˌpi-zəm\ *n*

An·jou \ˈan-jü, -zhü\ *n* [*Anjou*, France] (1941) : a large sweet ovoid pear having a usu. yellowish-green skin

an·ker·ite \ˈaŋ-kə-ˌrīt\ *n* [G *Ankerit*, fr. M. J. *Anker* †1843 Austrian mineralogist] (ca. 1843) : a yellowish to brown mineral consisting of a carbonate of calcium and iron

ankh \ˈäŋk\ *n* [Egypt *ʿnḫ* live] (1888) : a cross having a loop for its upper vertical arm and serving esp. in ancient Egypt as an emblem of life



ankh

an·kle \ˈaŋ-kəl\ *n* [ME *ankel*, fr. OE *ancleow*; akin to OHG *anchlāo* ankle] (bef. 12c) **1** : the joint between the foot

and the leg; *also* : the region of this joint **2** : the joint between the cannon bone and pastern (as in the horse)

an·kle·bone \ˈaŋ-kəl-ˌbōn, ˌaŋ-kəl-ˈ\ *n* (14c) : ²TALUS 1

an·klet \ˈaŋ-klət\ *n* (1819) **1** : something (as an ornament) worn around the ankle **2** : a short sock reaching slightly above the ankle

an·ky·lo·saur \ˈaŋ-kə-lō-ˌsȯr\ *n* [NL *Ankylosauria*, fr. *Ankylosaurus*] (1949) : any of a suborder (Ankylosauria) of herbivorous Cretaceous ornithiscian dinosaurs having a long low-lying thickset body covered dorsally with bony plates

an·ky·lo·sau·rus \ˌaŋ-kə-lō-ˈsȯr-əs\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *ankylos* + *sauros* lizard] (1908) : any of a No. American genus (*Ankylosaurus*) of large ankylosaurs having a bony club at the end of the tail

an·ky·lose \ˈaŋ-kiˌlōs, -ˌlōz\ *vb* **-losed**; **-los·ing** [back-formation fr. *ankylosis*] *vt* (1787) : to unite or stiffen by ankylosis ~ *vi* : to undergo ankylosis

an·ky·lo·sis \ˌaŋ-kiˈlō-səs\ *n, pl* **-lo·ses** \-ˌsēz\ [NL, fr. Gk *ankylōsis*, fr. *ankyloun* to make crooked, fr. *ankylos* crooked — more at ANGLE] (1713) **1** : stiffness or fixation of a joint by disease or surgery **2** : union of separate bones or hard parts to form a single bone or part — **an·ky·lot·ic** \-ˈlä-tik\ *adj*

ankylostomiasis *var of* ANCYLOSTOMIASIS

an·la·ge \ˈän-ˌlä-gə\ *n, pl* **-gen** \-gən\ *also* **-ges** \-gəz\ [G, lit., act of laying on] (1892) : the foundation of a subsequent development; *esp* : PRIMORDIUM

ann *abbr* **1** annals **2** annual

an·na \ˈä-nə\ *n* [Hindi & Urdu *ānā*] (1708) **1** : a former monetary unit of Burma, India, and Pakistan equal to 1/16 rupee **2** : a coin representing one anna

an·nal·ist \ˈa-nᵊl-ist\ *n* (ca. 1611) : a writer of annals : CHRONICLER — **an·nal·is·tic** \ˌa-nᵊl-ˈis-tik\ *adj*

an·nals \ˈa-nᵊlz\ *n pl* [L *annales*, fr. pl. of *annalis* yearly — more at ANNUAL] (1542) **1** : a record of events arranged in yearly sequence **2** : historical records : CHRONICLES **3** : records of the activities of an organization

An·nam·ese \ˌa-nə-ˈmēz, -ˈmēs\ *n, pl* **Annamese** (1826) **1** *or* **An·nam·ite** \ˈa-nə-ˌmīt\ : a native or inhabitant of Annam **2** : VIETNAMESE 2 — **Annamese** *adj* — **Annamite** *adj*

an·nat·to \ə-ˈnä-(ˌ)tō\ *n* [Carib *annoto* tree producing annatto] (1629) **1** : a yellowish-red dyestuff made from the pulp around the seeds of a tropical American tree (*Bixa orellana*) **2** : the tree from which annatto is derived; *also* : its dried seed used to color and flavor food

an·neal \ə-ˈnēl\ *vb* [ME *aneelen* to set on fire, fr. OE *onǣlan*, fr. *on* + *ǣlan* to set on fire, burn, fr. *ǣl* fire; akin to OE *ǣled* fire, ON *eldr*] *vt* (1664) **1 a** : to heat and then cool (as steel or glass) usu. for softening and making less brittle; *also* : to cool slowly usu. in a furnace **b** : to heat and then cool (double-stranded nucleic acid) in order to separate strands and induce combination at lower temperature with complementary strands **2** : STRENGTHEN, TOUGHEN ~ *vi* : to be capable of combining with complementary nucleic acid by a process of heating and cooling

an·ne·lid \ˈa-nə-ˌlid\ *n* [ultim. fr. L *anellus* little ring — more at ANNULET] (1834) : any of a phylum (Annelida) of usu. elongated segmented coelomate invertebrates (as earthworms and leeches) — **annelid** *adj* — **an·ne·li·dan** \ə-ˈne-lə-dən, a-\ *adj or n*

[1]**an·nex** \ə-ˈneks, ˈa-ˌneks\ *vt* [ME, fr. AF *annexer*, fr. *annexe* attached, fr. L *annexus*, pp. of *annectere* to bind to, fr. *ad-* + *nectere* to bind] (14c) **1** : to attach as a quality, consequence, or condition — **2** *archaic* : to join together materially : UNITE **3** : to add to something earlier, larger, or more important **4** : to incorporate (a country or other territory) within the domain of a state **5** : to obtain or take for oneself — **an·nex·a·tion** \ˌa-ˌnek-ˈsā-shən\ *n* — **an·nex·a·tion·al** \-shnəl, -shə-nᵊl\ *adj* — **an·nex·a·tion·ist** \-sh(ə-)nist\ *n*

[2]**an·nex** \ˈa-ˌneks, -niks\ *n* (1501) : something annexed as an expansion or supplement: as **a** : an added stipulation or statement : APPENDIX **b** : a subsidiary or supplementary building or structure : WING

an·nexe *chiefly Brit var of* ²ANNEX

An·nie Oak·ley \ˌa-nē-ˈō-klē\ *n, pl* **Annie Oakleys** [*Annie Oakley* †1926 Am. markswoman; fr. the resemblance of a punched pass to a playing card with bullet holes through the spots] (ca. 1910) : a free ticket

an·ni·hi·late \ə-ˈnī-ə-ˌlāt\ *vb* **-lat·ed**; **-lat·ing** [LL *annihilatus*, pp. of *annihilare* to reduce to nothing, fr. L *ad-* + *nihil* nothing — more at NIL] *vt* (1525) **1 a** : to cause to be of no effect : NULLIFY **b** : to destroy the substance or force of **2** : to regard as of no consequence **3** : to cause to cease to exist; *esp* : KILL **4 a** : to destroy a considerable part of ⟨bombs *annihilated* the city⟩ **b** : to vanquish completely : ROUT ⟨*annihilated* the visitors 56–0⟩ **5** : to cause (a particle and its antiparticle) to vanish by annihilating ~ *vi, of a particle and its antiparticle* : to vanish or cease to exist by coming together and changing into other forms of energy (as photons) — **an·ni·hi·la·tion** \-ˌnī-ə-ˈlā-shən\ *n* — **an·ni·hi·la·tor** \-ˌlā-tər\ *n* — **an·ni·hi·la·to·ry** \-ˈnī-ə-lə-ˌtȯr-ē\ *adj*

an·ni·ver·sa·ry \ˌa-nə-ˈvərs-rē, -ˈvər-sə-\ *n, pl* **-ries** [ME *anniversarie*, fr. ML *anniversarium*, fr. L, neut. of *anniversarius* returning annually, fr. *annus* year + *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn — more at ANNUAL, WORTH] (13c) **1** : the annual recurrence of a date marking a notable event; *broadly* : a date that follows such an event by a specified period of time measured in units other than years ⟨the 6-month ~ of the accident⟩ **2** : the celebration of an anniversary

an·no Do·mi·ni \ˌa-(ˌ)nō-ˈdä-mə-nē, -ˈdō-, -ˌnī\ *adv, often cap A* [ML, in the year of the Lord] (1512) — used to indicate that a time division falls within the Christian era

an·no he·gi·rae \-hi-ˈjī-(ˌ)rē, -ˈhe-jə-ˌrē\ *adv, often cap A&H* [NL, in the year of the Hegira] (1613) — used to indicate that a time division falls within the Islamic era

an·no·tate \ˈa-nə-ˌtāt\ *vb* **-tat·ed**; **-tat·ing** [L *annotatus*, pp. of *annotare*, fr. *ad-* + *notare* to mark — more at NOTE] *vt* (1710) : to make or furnish critical or explanatory notes or comment ~ *vi* : to make or furnish annotations for (as a literary work or subject) — **an·no·ta·tive** \-ˌtā-tiv\ *adj* — **an·no·ta·tor** \-ˌtā-tər\ *n*

an·no·ta·tion \ˌa-nə-ˈtā-shən\ *n* (15c) **1** : a note added by way of comment or explanation **2** : the act of annotating

an·nounce \ə-ˈnaůn(t)s\ *vb* **an·nounced**; **an·nounc·ing** [ME, fr. AF *annuncier*, fr. L *annuntiare*, fr. *ad-* + *nuntiare* to report, fr. *nuntius* messenger] *vt* (15c) **1** : to make known publicly : PROCLAIM ⟨announced the appointment⟩ **2 a** : to give notice of the arrival, presence, or readiness of ⟨~ dinner⟩ **b** : to indicate beforehand : FORETELL **3** : to serve as an announcer of ⟨~ a football game⟩ ~ *vi* **1** : to serve as an announcer **2 a** : to declare one's candidacy ⟨~ for president⟩ **b** : to declare oneself politically ⟨~ against a nominee⟩ *syn* see DECLARE

an·nounce·ment \ə-ˈnaůn(t)-smənt\ *n* (15c) **1** : the act of announcing or of being announced **2** : a public notification or declaration **3** : a piece of formal stationery designed for a social or business announcement

an·nounc·er \ə-ˈnaůn(t)-sər\ *n* (ca. 1611) : one who announces: as **a** : a person who introduces television or radio programs, makes commercial announcements, or gives station identification **b** : a person who describes and comments on the action in a broadcast sports event

an·noy \ə-ˈnȯi\ *vb* [ME *anoien*, fr. AF *anuier, ennoier*, fr. LL *inodiare* to make loathsome, fr. L *in-* + *odium* hatred — more at ODIUM] *vt* (13c) **1** : to disturb or irritate esp. by repeated acts **2** : to harass esp. by quick brief attacks ~ *vi* : to cause annoyance — **an·noy·er** *n*

syn ANNOY, VEX, IRK, BOTHER mean to upset a person's composure. ANNOY implies a wearing on the nerves by persistent petty unpleasantness ⟨their constant complaining *annoys* us⟩. VEX implies greater provocation and stronger disturbance and usu. connotes anger that sometimes perplexity or anxiety ⟨*vexed* by her son's failure to clean his room⟩. IRK stresses difficulty in enduring and the resulting weariness or impatience of spirit ⟨careless waste *irks* the boss⟩. BOTHER suggests interference with comfort or peace of mind ⟨don't *bother* me while I'm reading⟩. *syn* see in addition WORRY

an·noy·ance \ə-ˈnȯi-ən(t)s\ *n* (14c) **1** : the act of annoying or of being annoyed **2** : the state or feeling of being annoyed : VEXATION **3** : a source of vexation or irritation : NUISANCE ⟨the delay was a minor ~⟩

an·noy·ing \-iŋ\ *adj* (14c) : causing vexation : IRRITATING ⟨an ~ habit⟩ ⟨~ questions⟩ — **an·noy·ing·ly** \-iŋ-lē\ *adv*

[1]**an·nu·al** \ˈan-yə(-wə)l, -yül-ə\ *adj* [ME, fr. AF & LL; AF *annuel*, fr. LL *annualis*, blend of L *annuus* yearly (fr. *annus* year) and L *annalis* yearly (fr. *annus* year); prob. akin to Goth *athnam* (dat. pl.) years, Skt *atati* he walks, goes] (14c) **1** : covering the period of a year ⟨~ rainfall⟩ **2** : occurring or happening every year or once a year : YEARLY ⟨an ~ reunion⟩ **3** : completing the life cycle in one growing season or single year ⟨~ plants⟩ — **an·nu·al·ly** *adv*

[2]**annual** *n* (14c) **1** : an event that occurs yearly **2** : a publication appearing yearly **3** : something that lasts one year or season; *specif* : a plant that completes its life cycle in one growing season

an·nu·al·ize \ˈan-yə(-wə)-ˌlīz, -yü-ə-\ *vt* **-ized**; **-iz·ing** (1918) : to calculate or adjust to reflect a rate based on a full year ⟨quarterly returns yielding at an *annualized* rate of seven percent⟩

annual report *n* (1815) : a usu. lengthy report issued yearly by an organization giving an account of its internal workings and esp. its finances

annual ring *n* (1792) : the layer of wood produced by a single year's growth of a woody plant

an·nu·itant \ə-ˈnü-ə-tənt, -ˈnyü-\ *n* (1720) : a beneficiary of an annuity

an·nu·ity \ə-ˈnü-ə-tē, -ˈnyü-\ *n, pl* **-ities** [ME *annuite*, fr. AF *annuité*, fr. ML *annuitat-, annuitas*, fr. L *annuus* yearly] (15c) **1** : a sum of money payable yearly or at other regular intervals **2** : the right to receive an annuity **3** : a contract or agreement providing for the payment of an annuity

an·nul \ə-ˈnəl\ *vt* **an·nulled**; **an·nul·ling** [ME *annullen*, fr. AF *annuller*, fr. LL *annullare*, fr. L *ad-* + *nullus* not any — more at NULL] (15c) **1** : to reduce to nothing : OBLITERATE **2** : to make ineffective or inoperative : NEUTRALIZE ⟨~ the drug's effect⟩ **3** : to declare or make legally invalid or void ⟨wants the marriage *annulled*⟩ *syn* see NULLIFY

an·nu·lar \ˈan-yə-lər\ *adj* [MF or ML; MF *annulaire*, fr. ML *anularis*, fr. L *anulus*] (1571) : of, relating to, or forming a ring ⟨an ~ skin lesion⟩

annular eclipse *n* (ca. 1751) : an eclipse in which a thin outer ring of the sun's disk is not covered by the smaller dark disk of the moon

an·nu·late \ˈan-yə-lət, -ˌlāt\ *adj* (ca. 1823) : furnished with or composed of rings : RINGED

an·nu·la·tion \ˌan-yə-ˈlā-shən\ *n* (1829) : a ringlike anatomical structure

an·nu·let \ˈan-yə-lət\ *n* [modif. of MF *annelet*, dim. of *anel*, fr. L *anellus*, dim. of *anulus*] (1598) **1** : a little ring **2** : a small architectural molding or ridge forming a ring

an·nul·ment \ə-ˈnəl-mənt\ *n* (15c) **1** : the act of annulling : the state of being annulled **2** : a judicial or ecclesiastical pronouncement declaring a marriage invalid

an·nu·lus \ˈan-yə-ləs\ *n, pl* **-li** \-ˌlī, -(ˌ)lē\ *also* **-lus·es** [ML, fr. L *anulus* finger ring, fr. *anus* ring — more at ANUS] (1563) **1** : RING **2** : a part, structure, or marking resembling a ring: as **a** : a line of cells around a fern sporangium that ruptures the sporangium by contracting **b** : a growth ring (as on the scale of a fish) that is used in estimating age

an·nun·ci·ate \ə-ˈnən(t)-sē-ˌāt\ *vt* **-at·ed**; **-at·ing** (ca. 1536) : ANNOUNCE

an·nun·ci·a·tion \ə-ˌnən(t)-sē-ˈā-shən\ *n* [ME *annunciacioun*, fr. AF *annuntiation*, fr. LL *annuntiation-, annuntiatio*, fr. L *annuntiare* — more at ANNOUNCE] (14c) **1** *cap* : March 25 observed as a church festival in commemoration of the announcement of the Incarnation to the Virgin Mary **2** : the act of announcing or of being announced : ANNOUNCEMENT

an·nun·ci·a·tor \ə-ˈnən(t)-sē-ˌā-tər\ *n* (ca. 1753) : one that announciates; *specif* : a usu. electrically controlled signal board or indicator — **an·nun·ci·a·to·ry** \-sē-ə-ˌtȯr-ē\ *adj*

an·nus hor·ri·bi·lis \ˌa-nəs-hȯr-ˈi-bə-ləs, -ˌā-\ [NL] (1983) : a disastrous or unfortunate year

an·nus mi·ra·bi·lis \ˌa-nəs-mə-ˈrā-bə-ləs, -ˌā-\ *n, pl* **an·ni mi·ra·bi·les** \ˈa-ˌnī-mə-ˈrā-bə-ˌlēz, ˈä-(ˌ)nē-mə-ˈrä-bə-ˌläs\ [NL, lit., wonderful year] (1660) : a remarkable or notable year

an·ode \ˈa-ˌnōd\ *n* [Gk *anodos* way up, fr. *ana-* + *hodos* way] (1834) **1** : the electrode of an electrochemical cell at which oxidation occurs: as **a** : the positive terminal of an electrolytic cell **b** : the negative terminal of a galvanic cell **2** : the electron-collecting electrode of an electron tube; *broadly* : the positive electrode of a diode — compare CATHODE — **an·od·ic** \a-ˈnä-dik\ *also* **an·od·al** \-ᵊd-ᵊl\ *adj* — **an·od·i·cal·ly** \-di-k(ə-)lē\ *also* **an·od·al·ly** \-ᵊd-ᵊl-ē\ *adv*

an·od·ize \ˈa-nə-ˌdīz\ *vt* **-ized**; **-iz·ing** (1931) : to subject (a metal) to electrolytic action as the anode of a cell in order to coat with a protective or decorative film — **an·od·i·za·tion** \ˌa-nō-də-ˈzā-shən, ˌa-nə-\ *n*

an·o·dyne \ˈa-nə-ˌdīn\ *adj* [L *anodynos*, fr. Gk *anōdynos*, fr. *a-* + *odynē* pain; prob. akin to OE *etan* to eat] (1543) **1** : serving to alleviate pain **2** : not likely to offend or arouse tensions : INNOCUOUS

anodyne *n* (ca. 1550) **1** : something that soothes, calms, or comforts ⟨the ~ of bridge, a comfortable book, or sport —Harrison Smith⟩ **2** : a drug that allays pain

anoint \ə-ˈnȯint\ *vt* [ME, fr. AF *enoint*, pp. of *enoindre*, fr. L *inunguere*, fr. *in-* + *unguere* to smear — more at OINTMENT] (14c) **1** : to smear or rub with oil or an oily substance **2 a** : to apply oil to as a sacred rite esp. for consecration **b** : to choose by or as if by divine election; *also* : to designate as if by a ritual anointment ⟨critics ~*ed* the author as the bright new talent⟩ — **anoint·er** *n* — **anoint·ment** \-mənt\ *n*

anointing of the sick (ca. 1884) : EXTREME UNCTION

ano·le \ə-ˈnō-lē\ *n* [prob. fr. F *anolis*, fr. Arawak of the Lesser Antilles] (ca. 1753) : any of a genus (*Anolis*) of arboreal No. American lizards (as the American chameleon) of the iguana family that have a brightly colored dewlap and the ability to change color

anom·a·lous \ə-ˈnä-mə-ləs\ *adj* [LL *anomalus*, fr. Gk *anōmalos*, lit., uneven, fr. *a-* + *homalos* even, fr. *homos* same — more at SAME] (1655) **1** : inconsistent with or deviating from what is usual, normal, or expected : IRREGULAR, UNUSUAL **2 a** : of uncertain nature or classification **b** : marked by incongruity or contradiction : PARADOXICAL

syn see IRREGULAR — **anom·a·lous·ly** *adv* — **anom·a·lous·ness** *n*

anom·a·ly \ə-ˈnä-mə-lē\ *n, pl* **-lies** (1603) **1** : the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion as seen from the sun **2** : deviation from the common rule : IRREGULARITY **3** : something anomalous : something different, abnormal, peculiar, or not easily classified

an·o·mie *also* **an·o·my** \ˈa-nə-mē\ *n* [F *anomie*, fr. MF, fr. Gk *anomia* lawlessness, fr. *anomos* lawless, fr. *a-* + *nomos* law, fr. *nemein* to distribute — more at NIMBLE] (1933) : social instability resulting from a breakdown of standards and values; *also* : personal unrest, alienation, and uncertainty that comes from a lack of purpose or ideals — **anomic** \ə-ˈnä-mik, -ˈnō-\ *adj*

[1]**anon** \ə-ˈnän\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *on ān*, fr. *on* in + *ān* one — more at ON, ONE] (bef. 12c) **1** *archaic* : at once : IMMEDIATELY **2** : SOON, PRESENTLY ⟨tomorrow will be here ~ —Nathaniel Hawthorne⟩ **3** : after a while : LATER ⟨more of that ~⟩

[2]**anon** *abbr* anonymous; anonymously

an·o·nym \ˈa-nə-ˌnim\ *n* (1812) **1** : an anonymous person **2** : PSEUDONYM

an·o·nym·i·ty \ˌa-nə-ˈni-mə-tē\ *n, pl* **-ties** (1820) **1** : the quality or state of being anonymous **2** : one that is anonymous

anon·y·mous \ə-ˈnä-nə-məs\ *adj* [LL *anonymus*, fr. Gk *anōnymos*, fr. *a-* + *onyma* name — more at NAME] (1631) **1** : not named or identified ⟨an ~ author⟩ ⟨they wish to remain ~⟩ **2** : of unknown authorship or origin ⟨an ~ tip⟩ **3** : lacking individuality, distinction, or recognizability ⟨the ~ faces in the crowd⟩ ⟨the gray ~ streets —William Styron⟩ — **anon·y·mous·ly** *adv* — **anon·y·mous·ness** *n*

anoph·e·les \ə-ˈnä-fə-ˌlēz\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *anōphelēs* useless, fr. *a-* + *ophelos* advantage, help; akin to Gk *ophellein* to increase, Arm *aweli* more] (1899) : any of a genus (*Anopheles*) of mosquitoes that includes all mosquitoes which transmit malaria to humans — **anoph·e·line** \-ˌlīn\ *adj or n*

an·o·rak \ˈa-nə-ˌrak\ *n* [Dan, fr. Inuit (Greenland) *annoraaq*] (1922) : a usu. pullover hooded jacket long enough to cover the hips

an·o·rec·tic \ˌa-nə-ˈrek-tik\ *also* **an·o·ret·ic** \-ˈret-ik\ *adj* [Gk *anorektos*, fr. *a-* + *oregein* to reach after — more at RIGHT] (ca. 1894) **1** a : lacking appetite **b** : ANOREXIC 2 **2** : causing loss of appetite

anorectic *also* **anoretic** *n* (ca. 1957) : an anorectic agent **2** : ANOREXIC

an·orex·ia \ˌa-nə-ˈrek-sē-ə, -ˈrek-shə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *a-* + *orexis* appetite, fr. *oregein*] (1598) **1** : loss of appetite esp. when prolonged **2** : ANOREXIA NERVOSA

anorexia ner·vo·sa \-(ˌ)nər-ˈvō-sə, -zə\ *n* [NL, nervous anorexia] (1873) : a serious disorder in eating behavior primarily of young women in their teens and early twenties that is characterized esp. by a pathological fear of weight gain leading to faulty eating patterns, malnutrition, and usu. excessive weight loss

[1]**an·orex·ic** \ˌa-nə-ˈrek-sik\ *adj* (ca. 1907) **1** : ANORECTIC **2** : relating to, characteristic of, or affected with anorexia nervosa; *also* : seemingly affected with anorexia nervosa as by being excessively skinny

[2]**anorexic** *n* (1913) : a person affected with or as if with anorexia nervosa

an·orex·i·gen·ic \ˌa-nə-ˌrek-sə-ˈje-nik\ *adj* (1948) : ANORECTIC 2

an·or·thite \ə-ˈnȯr-ˌthīt\ *n* [F, fr. *a-* + Gk *orthos* straight] (1833) : a white, grayish, or reddish feldspar occurring in many igneous rocks — **an·or·thit·ic** \ˌa-nȯr-ˈthi-tik\ *adj*

an·or·tho·site \ə-ˈnȯr-thə-ˌsīt\ *n* [F *anorthose*, a feldspar, fr. *a-* + Gk *orthos* — more at ORTH-] (1863) : a granular plutonic igneous rock composed almost exclusively of a soda-lime feldspar (as labradorite) — **an·or·tho·si·tic** \ə-ˌnȯr-thə-ˈsi-tik\ *adj*

an·os·mia \a-ˈnäz-mē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *a-* + Gk *osmē* smell — more at ODOR] (ca. 1811) : loss or impairment of the sense of smell — **an·osmic** \-mik\ *adj*

an·oth·er \ə-ˈnə-thər *also* ə- *or* ā-\ *adj* (12c) **1** : different or distinct from the one first considered ⟨the same scene viewed from ~ angle⟩ **2** : some other ⟨do it ~ time⟩ **3** : being one more in addition to one or more of the same kind ⟨have ~ piece of pie⟩

another *pron* (13c) **1** : an additional one of the same kind : one more **2** : one that is different from the first or present one **3** : one of a group of unspecified or indefinite things ⟨in one way or ~⟩

another guess \ə-ˈnə-thər-ˌges\ *adj* [alter. of *anothergates*, fr. *another* + *gate*] (1644) *archaic* : of another sort

ANOVA *abbr* analysis of variance

an·ovu·la·to·ry \(ˌ)an-ˈāv-yə-lə-ˌtȯr-ē, -ˈōv-, -ˌtór-\ *adj* (1934) **1** : not involving or accompanied by ovulation ⟨~ bleeding⟩ **2** : suppressing ovulation

an·ox·emia \ˌa-ˌnäk-ˈsē-mē-ə\ *n* [NL] (ca. 1881) : a condition of subnormal oxygenation of the arterial blood — **an·ox·emic** \-mik\ *adj*

an·ox·ia \a-ˈnäk-sē-ə\ *n* [NL] (1931) : hypoxia esp. of such severity as to result in permanent damage

an·ox·ic \(ˌ)a-ˈnäk-sik\ *adj* (1920) **1** : of, relating to, or affected with anoxia **2** : greatly deficient in oxygen : OXYGENLESS ⟨~ water⟩

ans *abbr* answer

ANSI *abbr* American National Standards Institute

[1]**an·swer** \ˈan(t)-sər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *andswaru* (akin to ON *andsvar* answer); akin to OE *and-* against, *swerian* to swear — more at ANTE-] (bef. 12c) **1 a** : something spoken or written in reply to a question **b** : a correct response ⟨knows the ~⟩ **2** : a reply to a legal charge or suit : PLEA; *also* : DEFENSE **3** : something done in response or reaction ⟨his only ~ was to walk out⟩ **4** : a solution of a problem ⟨more money is not the ~⟩ **5** : one that imitates, matches, or corresponds to another ⟨television's ~ to the news magazines⟩

syn ANSWER, RESPONSE, REPLY, REJOINDER, RETORT mean something spoken, written, or done in return. ANSWER implies the satisfying of a question, demand, call, or need ⟨had *answers* to all their questions⟩. RESPONSE may imply a quick or spontaneous reaction to a person or thing that serves as a stimulus ⟨a *response* to the call for recruits⟩. REPLY often suggests a thorough response to all issues, points, or questions raised ⟨a point-by-point *reply* to the accusation⟩. REJOINDER can be a response to a reply or to an objection ⟨a salesman with a quick *rejoinder* to every argument⟩. RETORT implies a reaction to an implicit or explicit charge, criticism, or attack which contains a countercharge or counterattack ⟨she made a cutting *retort* to her critics⟩.

[2]**answer** *vb* **an·swered**; **an·swer·ing** \ˈan(t)s-riŋ, ˈan(t)-sə-\ *vi* (bef. 12c) **1** : to speak or write in reply **2 a** : to be or make oneself responsible or accountable ⟨~ for a debt⟩ **b** : to make amends : ATONE ⟨must ~ for his crimes⟩ **3** : to be in conformity or correspondence ⟨~*ed* to the description⟩ **4** : to act in response to an action performed elsewhere or by another ⟨the home team scored first but the visitors ~*ed* quickly⟩ **5** : to be adequate : SERVE ⟨an old bucket ~*ed* for a sink⟩ ~ *vt* **1 a** : to speak or write in reply to ⟨~ a question⟩ ⟨~ me⟩ **b** : to say or write by way of reply ⟨~ yes or no⟩ **2** : to reply to in rebuttal, justification, or explanation ⟨~ an accusation⟩ **3 a** : to correspond to ⟨~ the description⟩ **b** : to be adequate or usable for : FULFILL ⟨~ a need⟩ **4** *obs* : to atone for **5** : to act in response to ⟨~*ed* the call to arms⟩ **6** : to offer a solution for; *esp* : SOLVE ⟨~ a riddle⟩ — **an·swer·er** \ˈan(t)-sər-ər\ *n*

an·swer·able \ˈan(t)-s(ə-)rə-bəl\ *adj* (1536) **1** *archaic* : SUITABLE, ADEQUATE **2** : liable to be called to account : RESPONSIBLE **3** *archaic* : CORRESPONDING, SIMILAR **4** : capable of being refuted *syn* see RESPONSIBLE — **an·swer·abil·i·ty** \ˌan(t)-s(ə-)rə-ˈbi-lə-tē\ *n*

answering machine *n* (1961) : a machine that receives telephone calls by playing a recorded message and usu. by recording messages from callers

answering service *n* (1941) : a commercial service that answers telephone calls for its clients

[1]**ant** \ˈant\ *n* [ME *ante, emete*, fr. OE *æmette;* akin to OHG *āmeiza* ant] (bef. 12c) : any of a family (Formicidae) of colonial hymenopterous insects with a complex social organization and various castes performing special duties — **ants in one's pants** : impatience for action or activity : RESTLESSNESS

[2]**ant** *abbr* **1** antenna **2** antonym

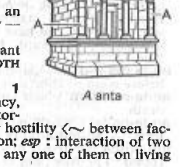
Ant *abbr* Antarctica

[1]**ant-** — see ANTI-

[2]**-ant** *n suffix* [ME, fr. AF, fr. *-ant*, prp. suffix, fr. L *-ant-, -ans*, prp. suffix of first conjugation, fr. *-a-* (stem vowel of first conjugation) + *-nt-, -ns*, prp. suffix; akin to OE *-nde*, prp. suffix, Gk *-nt-, -n*, part. suffix] **1 a** : one that performs (a specified action) : personal or impersonal agent ⟨*claimant*⟩ ⟨*coolant*⟩ **b** : thing that promotes (a specified action or process) ⟨*expectorant*⟩ **2** : one connected with ⟨annuit*ant*⟩ **3** : thing acted upon (in a specified manner) ⟨inhal*ant*⟩

[2]**-ant** *adj suffix* **1** : performing (a specified action) or being (in a specified condition) ⟨somnambul*ant*⟩ **2** : promoting (a specified action or process) ⟨*expectorant*⟩

an·ta \ˈan-tə\ *n, pl* **antas** *or* **an·tae** \-ˌtē, -ˌtī\ [L; akin to ON *ǫnd* anteroom] (1598) : a pier produced by thickening at the ends of a wall at its termination



A anta

ant·ac·id \(ˌ)ant-ˈa-səd, ˈant-ˌa-\ *n* (1732) : an agent that counteracts or neutralizes acidity — **antacid** *adj*

An·tae·an \an-ˈtē-ən\ *adj* [*Antaeus*, a giant overcome by Hercules] (1782) **1** : MAMMOTH **2** : having superhuman strength

ant·ag·o·nism \an-ˈta-gə-ˌni-zəm\ *n* (1835) **1** a : opposition of a conflicting force, tendency, or principle ⟨the ~ of democracy to dictatorship⟩ **b** : actively expressed opposition or hostility ⟨~ between factions⟩ **2** : opposition in physiological action; *esp* : interaction of two or more substances such that the action of any one of them on living cells or tissues is lessened *syn* see ENMITY

an·tag·o·nist \-nist\ *n* (1575) **1** : one that contends with or opposes another : ADVERSARY, OPPONENT **2** : an agent of physiological antagonism: as **a** : a muscle that contracts with and limits the action of an agonist with which it is paired — called also *antagonistic muscle* **b** : a chemical that acts within the body to reduce the physiological activity of another chemical substance (as an opiate); *esp* : one that opposes the action on the nervous system of a drug or a substance occurring naturally in the body by combining with and blocking its nervous receptor — compare AGONIST 2b

an·tag·o·nis·tic \(ˌ)an-ˌta-gə-ˈnis-tik\ *adj* (1632) : marked by or resulting from antagonism — **an·tag·o·nis·ti·cal·ly** \-ti-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

an·tag·o·nize \an-ˈta-gə-ˌnīz\ *vt* **-nized**; **-niz·ing** [Gk *antagōnizesthai*, fr. *anti-* + *agōnizesthai* to struggle, fr. *agōn* contest — more at AGONY] (ca. 1742) **1** : to act in opposition to : COUNTERACT **2** : to incur or provoke the hostility of ⟨his criticism *antagonized* his friends⟩

ant·arc·tic \(ˌ)ant-ˈärk-tik, -ˈär-tik\ *adj, often cap* [ME *antartik*, fr. L *antarcticus*, fr. Gk *antarktikos*, fr. *anti-* + *arktikos* arctic] (14c) : of or relating to the south pole or to the region near it

antarctic circle *n, often cap A&C* (1556) : the parallel of latitude that is approximately 66½ degrees south of the equator and that circumscribes the southern frigid zone

An·tar·es \an-ˈter-(ˌ)ēz\ *n* [Gk *Antarēs*] (1842) : a giant red star of very low density that is the brightest star in Scorpio

ant·bear \ˈant-ˌber\ *n* (1796) : AARDVARK

ant cow *n* (1875) : an aphid from which ants obtain honeydew

[1]**an·te** \ˈan-tē\ *n* [*ante-*] (1821) **1** : a poker stake usu. put up before the deal to build the pot ⟨the dealer called for a dollar ⟨~⟩ **2 a** : COST, PRICE ⟨these improvements would raise the ⟨~⟩ **b** : RISK, STAKES ⟨the new law ups the ~ on tax cheats⟩ **c** : a level (as of achievement or intensity) regarded esp. as a goal or standard ⟨the film ups the ~ on special effects⟩

[2]**ante** *vb* **an·ted; an·te·ing** *vt* (1775) : to put up (an ante); *also* : PAY, PRODUCE — often used with *up* ~ *vi* : PAY UP — often used with *up*

ante- *prefix* [ME, fr. L, fr. *ante* before, in front of; akin to OE *and-* against, Gk *anti* before, against — more at END] **1 a** : prior : earlier ⟨*ante*date⟩ **b** : anterior : forward ⟨*ante*room⟩ **2** : prior to : earlier than ⟨*ante*diluvian⟩

ant-eat-er \ˈant-ˌē-tər\ *n* (1764) : any of several mammals that feed largely or entirely on ants or termites: as **a** : any of a family (Myrmecophagidae) of New World edentates with a long narrow snout, a long tongue, and large salivary glands that includes the giant anteater and tamandua **b** : PANGOLIN **c** : ECHIDNA **d** : AARDVARK

an·te·bel·lum \ˌan-ti-ˈbe-ləm\ *adj* [L *ante bellum* before the war] (ca. 1847) : existing before a war; *esp* : existing before the American Civil War

an·te·cede \ˌan-tə-ˈsēd\ *vt* **-ced·ed; -ced·ing** [L *antecedere*] (1624) : PRECEDE

an·te·ced·ence \-ˈsē-dᵊn(t)s\ *n* (1599) : PRIORITY, PRECEDENCE

[1]**an·te·ced·ent** \ˌan-tə-ˈsē-dᵊnt\ *n* [ME, fr. ML & L; ML *antecedent-, antecedens*, fr. L, what precedes, fr. neut. of *antecedent-, antecedens*, prp. of *antecedere* to go before, fr. *ante-* + *cedere* to go] (14c) **1** : a substantive word, phrase, or clause whose denotation is referred to by a pronoun (as *John* in "Mary saw John and called to him"); *broadly* : a word or phrase replaced by a substitute **2** : the conditional element in a proposition (as *if A* in "if A, then B") **3** : the first term of a mathematical ratio **4 a** : a preceding event, condition, or cause **b** *pl* : the significant events, conditions, and traits of one's earlier life **5 a** : PREDECESSOR; *esp* : a model or stimulus for later developments **b** *pl* : ANCESTORS, PARENTS

[2]**antecedent** *adj* (14c) : PRIOR *syn* see PRECEDING — **an·te·ced·ently** *adv*

an·te·ces·sor \ˌan-ti-ˈse-sər\ *n* [ME *antecessour*, fr. L *antecessor* — more at ANCESTOR] (14c) : one that goes before : PREDECESSOR

an·te·cham·ber \ˈan-ti-ˌchām-bər\ *n* [F *antichambre*, fr. MF, fr. It *anti-* (fr. L *ante-*) + MF *chambre* room] (1655) : ANTEROOM

an·te·chap·el \-ˌcha-pəl\ *n* (1703) : a vestibule or anteroom to a chapel or church

[1]**an·te·date** \ˈan-ti-ˌdāt\ *n* (15c) : a date assigned to an event or document earlier than the actual date of the event or document

[2]**an·te·date** \ˌan-ti-ˈdāt, ˌan-ti-ˈ\ *vt* (1572) **1 a** : to date as of a time prior to that of execution **b** : to assign to a date prior to that of actual occurrence **2** *archaic* : ANTICIPATE **3** : to precede in time

an·te·di·lu·vi·an \ˌan-ti-də-ˈlü-vē-ən, -(ˌ)dī-\ *adj* [*ante-* + L *diluvium* flood — more at DELUGE] (1646) **1** : of or relating to the period before the flood described in the Bible **2 a** : made, evolved, or developed a long time ago ⟨an ~ automobile⟩ **b** : extremely primitive or outmoded ⟨an ~ prejudice⟩ — **antediluvian** *n*

an·te·fix \ˈan-ti-ˌfiks\ *n, pl* **-fix·a** \-ˌfik-sə\ *or* **-fix·es** \-ˌfik-səz\ [L *antefixum*, fr. neut. of *antefixus*, pp. of *antefigere* to fasten before, fr. *ante-* + *figere* to fasten — more at FIX] (1832) : an ornament at the eaves of a classical building concealing the ends of the joint tiles of the roof

an·te·lope \ˈan-tə-ˌlōp\ *n, pl* **-lope** *or* **-lopes** [ME, fabulous heraldic beast, prob. fr. MF *antelop* savage animal with sawlike horns, fr. ML *anthalopus*, fr. LGk *antholop-, antholops*] (15c) **1 a** : any of various ruminant deerlike mammals (family Bovidae) chiefly of Africa and southwest Asia that have a slender lean build and usu. horns directed upward and backward **b** : PRONGHORN **2** : leather from antelope hide

an·te me·ri·di·em \ˌan-ti-mə-ˈri-dē-əm, -dē-ˌem\ *adj* [L] (1563) : being before noon — abbr. *a.m.*

an·te·mor·tem \-ˈmȯr-təm\ *adj* [L *ante mortem*] (1862) : preceding death

an·te·na·tal \-ˈnā-tᵊl\ *adj* (1806) : PRENATAL ⟨~ diagnosis of birth defects⟩ — **an·te·na·tal·ly** \-ə\ *adv*

an·ten·na \an-ˈte-nə\ *n, pl* **-nae** \-(ˌ)nē\ *or* **-nas** [ML, fr. L, sail yard] (1646) **1** *pl* **-nae** : one of a pair of slender movable segmented sensory organs on the head of insects, myriapods, and crustaceans — see INSECT illustration **2** : a usu. metallic device (as a rod or wire) for radiating or receiving radio waves **3** *antennae pl* : a special sensitivity or receptiveness ⟨his political *antennae* proved to be shrewder than ever —Erich Segal⟩ — **an·ten·nal** \-ˈte-nᵊl\ *adj*

an·ten·nule \an-ˈten-(ˌ)yül\ *n* (1843) : a small antenna or similar appendage — **an·ten·nu·lar** \-ˈten-yə-lər\ *adj*

an·te·nup·tial \ˌan-ti-ˈnəp-shəl, -chəl; ÷-shə-wəl, ÷-chə-\ *adj* (1696) : PRENUPTIAL

an·te·pen·di·um \ˌan-ti-ˈpen-dē-əm\ *n, pl* **-di·ums** *or* **-dia** \-dē-ə\ [ML, fr. L *ante-* + *pendēre* to hang — more at PENDANT] (1635) : a hanging for the front of an altar, pulpit, or lectern

an·te·pe·nult \ˌan-ti-ˈpē-ˌnəlt, -pi-ˈ\ *also* **an·te·pen·ul·ti·ma** \-pi-ˈnəl-tə-mə\ *n* [LL *antepaenultima*, fem. of *antepaenultimus* preceding the next to last, fr. L *ante-* + *paenultimus* penultimate] (1552) : the third syllable of a word counting from the end (as *cu* in *accumulate*) — **an·te·pen·ul·ti·mate** \-pi-ˈnəl-tə-mət\ *adj or n*

an·te·post \ˈan-ti-ˌpōst\ *adj* (1902) *Brit* : relating to or being wagers on a horse race made esp. before the day of the race

an·te·ri·or \an-ˈtir-ē-ər\ *adj* [L, compar. of *ante* before — more at ANTE-] (1541) **1 a** : situated before or toward the front **b** : situated near or toward the head or part most nearly corresponding to a head **2** : coming before in time or development *syn* see PRECEDING — **an·te·ri·or·ly** *adv*

anterior cruciate ligament *n* (1974) : a cruciate ligament of each knee that attaches the front of the tibia with the back of the femur and functions esp. to prevent hyperextension of the knee and is subject to injury esp. by tearing — called also *ACL*

an·ter·o·grade \ˈan-tə-(ˌ)rō-ˌgrād\ *adj* [NL *antero-* from front to (fr. L *anterior*) + E *-grade*] (1923) **1** : occurring or performed in the normal or forward direction of conduction or flow ⟨~ axonal transport⟩ **2** : affecting memories of a period immediately following a shock or seizure ⟨~ amnesia⟩

an·te·room \ˈan-ti-ˌrüm, -ˌrüm\ *n* (1762) : an outer room that leads to another room and that is often used as a waiting room

anth- — see ANTI-

an·thel·min·tic \ˌant-ˌhel-ˈmin-tik, ˌan-ˌthel-\ *adj* [*anti-* + Gk *helminth-, helmis* worm] (1684) : expelling or destroying parasitic worms esp. of the intestine — **anthelmintic** *n*

an·them \ˈan(t)-thəm\ *n* [ME *anotem*, fr. OE *antefn*, fr. LL *antiphona*, fr. LGk *antiphōna*, pl. of *antiphōnon*, fr. Gk, neut. of *antiphōnos* responsive, fr. *anti-* + *phōnē* sound — more at BAN] (bef. 12c) **1 a** : a psalm or hymn sung antiphonally or responsively **b** : a sacred vocal composition with words usu. from the Scriptures **2** : a song or hymn of praise or gladness **3** : a usu. rousing popular song that typifies or is identified with a particular subculture, movement, or point of view ⟨~s of teenage angst⟩ — **an·the·mic** \an(t)-ˈthē-mik, -ˈthe-\ *adj*

an·the·mi·on \an-ˈthē-mē-ən\ *n, pl* **-mia** \-mē-ə\ [Gk, fr. dim. of *anthemon* flower, fr. *anthos* — more at ANTHOLOGY] (1865) : a flat ornament of floral form (as in relief sculpture or in painting)

an·ther \ˈan(t)-thər\ *n* [NL *anthera*, fr. L, medicine made fr. flowers, fr. Gk *anthēra*, fr. fem. of *anthēros* flowery, fr. *anthos*] (ca. 1706) : the part of a stamen that produces and contains pollen and is usu. borne on a stalk — see FLOWER illustration — **an·ther·al** \-thə-rəl\ *adj*

an·ther·id·i·um \ˌan(t)-thə-ˈri-dē-əm\ *n, pl* **-id·ia** \-dē-ə\ [NL, fr. *anthera*] (1839) : the male reproductive organ of some cryptogamous plants — **an·ther·id·i·al** \-dē-əl\ *adj*

an·the·sis \an-ˈthē-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *anthēsis* bloom, fr. *anthein* to flower, fr. *anthos*] (ca. 1823) : the action or period of opening of a flower

ant-hill \ˈant-ˌhil\ *n* (14c) : a mound of debris thrown up by ants or termites in digging their nest

an·tho·cy·a·nin \ˌan(t)-thə-ˈsī-ə-nən\ *n* [Gk *anthos* + *kyanos* dark blue] (1839) : any of various soluble glycoside pigments producing blue to red coloring in flowers and plants

an·thol·o·gist \an-ˈthä-lə-jist\ *n* (1805) : a compiler of an anthology

an·thol·o·gize \-ˌjīz\ *vt* **-gized; -giz·ing** (1892) : to compile, publish, or include in an anthology — **an·thol·o·giz·er** \-ˌjī-zər\ *n*

an·thol·o·gy \an-ˈthä-lə-jē\ *n, pl* **-gies** [NL *anthologia* collection of epigrams, fr. MGk, fr. Gk, flower gathering, fr. *anthos* flower + *logia* collecting, fr. *legein* to gather; akin to Skt *andha* herb — more at LEGEND] (1621) **1** : a collection of selected literary pieces or passages or works of art or music **2** : ASSORTMENT ⟨an ~ of threadbare clichés of . . . bistro cuisine —Jay Jacobs⟩ — **an·tho·log·i·cal** \an(t)-thə-ˈlä-ji-kəl\ *adj*

an·thoph·i·lous \an-ˈthä-fə-ləs\ *adj* [ISV, fr. Gk *anthos* + E *-philous*] (1883) : feeding upon or living among flowers ⟨~ insects⟩

an·tho·phyl·lite \an(t)-thə-ˈfi-ˌlīt, (ˌ)an-ˈthä-fə-\ *n* [G *Anthophyllit*, fr. NL *anthophyllum*, fr. Gk *anthos* + *phyllon* leaf — more at BLADE] (ca. 1828) : an orthorhombic mineral of the amphibole group that is essentially a silicate of magnesium and iron and is usu. lamellar or fibrous and when fibrous is one of the less common forms of asbestos

an·tho·zo·an \ˌan(t)-thə-ˈzō-ən\ *n* [ultim. fr. Gk *anthos* + *zōion* animal; akin to Gk *zōē* life — more at QUICK] (1877) : any of a class (Anthozoa) of marine coelenterates (as the corals and sea anemones) having polyps with radial partitions — **anthozoan** *adj*

an·thra·cene \ˈan(t)-thrə-ˌsēn\ *n* (1863) : a crystalline tricyclic aromatic hydrocarbon $C_{14}H_{10}$ obtained from coal-tar distillation

an·thra·cite \ˈan(t)-thrə-ˌsīt\ *n* [Gk *anthrakitis*, fr. *anthrak-, anthrax* coal] (1811) : a hard natural coal of high luster differing from bituminous coal in containing little volatile matter and in burning very cleanly — called also *hard coal* — **an·thra·cit·ic** \ˌan(t)-thrə-ˈsi-tik\ *adj*

an·thrac·nose \ˌan-ˈthrak-ˌnōs\ *n* [F, fr. Gk *anthrak-, anthrax* + *nosos* disease] (1886) : any of numerous destructive plant diseases caused by imperfect fungi and characterized esp. by necrotic lesions

an·thra·ni·late \ˌan-ˈthra-nə-ˌlāt, ˌan-thrə-ˈni-ˌlāt\ *n* (1845) : a salt or ester of anthranilic acid

an·thra·nil·ic acid \ˌan(t)-thrə-ˈni-lik-\ *n* [ISV *anthr*acene + *anil*ine] (1845) : a crystalline acid $NH_2C_6H_4COOH$ used as an intermediate in the manufacture of dyes (as indigo), pharmaceuticals, and perfumes

an·thra·qui·none \ˌan(t)-thrə-kwi-ˈnōn, -ˈkwi-ˌnōn\ *n* [prob. fr. F, fr. *anthracene* + *quinone*] (1869) : a yellow crystalline ketone $C_{14}H_8O_2$ often derived from anthracene and used esp. in the manufacture of dyes

an·thrax \ˈan-ˌthraks\ *n* [ME *antrax* carbuncle, fr. L *anthrax*, fr. Gk, coal, carbuncle] (1861) : an infectious disease of warm-blooded animals (as cattle and sheep) caused by a spore-forming bacterium (*Bacillus anthracis*), transmissible to humans esp. by the handling of infected products (as wool), and characterized by cutaneous ulcerating nodules or by often fatal lesions in the lungs; *also* : the bacterium causing anthrax

anthrop *abbr* anthropological; anthropology

anthrop- *or* **anthropo-** *comb form* [L *anthropo-*, fr. Gk *anthrōp-, anthrōpo-*, fr. *anthrōpos*] : human being ⟨*anthropo*genic⟩

an·throp·ic \an-ˈthrā-pik\ *or* **an·thropi·cal** \-pi-kəl\ *adj* [Gk *anthrōpikos*, fr. *anthrōpos*] (ca. 1806) : of or relating to human beings or the period of their existence on earth

anthropic principle *n* (1974) : either of two principles in cosmology: **a** : conditions that are observed in the universe must allow the observer to exist — called also *weak anthropic principle* **b** : the universe must have properties that make inevitable the existence of intelligent life — called also *strong anthropic principle*

an·thro·po·cen·tric \ˌan(t)-thrə-pə-ˈsen-trik\ *adj* (1863) **1** : considering human beings as the most significant entity of the universe **2** : interpreting or regarding the world in terms of human values and experiences — **an·thro·po·cen·tri·cal·ly** \-tri-k(ə-)lē\ *adv* — **an·thro·po·cen·tric·i·ty** \-pō-(ˌ)sen-ˈtri-sə-tē\ *n* — **an·thro·po·cen·trism** \-ˈsen-ˌtri-zəm\ *n*

an·thro·po·gen·ic \-pə-ˈje-nik\ *adj* (1923) : of, relating to, or resulting from the influence of human beings on nature ⟨~ pollutants⟩ — **an·thro·po·gen·ic·al·ly** \-ni-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

an·thro·poid \ˈan(t)-thrə-ˌpȯid\ *n* [Gk *anthrōpoeidēs* resembling a human, fr. *anthrōpos*] (1832) **1** : any of a suborder (Anthropoidea) of higher primates (as macaques and marmosets); *esp* : APE 1b **2** : a person resembling an ape ⟨the howling ~s of the Hookworm Belt —H. L. Mencken⟩ — **anthropoid** *adj*

anthropoid ape *n* (ca. 1837) : APE 1b

an·thro·pol·o·gy \ˌan(t)-thrə-ˈpä-lə-jē\ *n* [NL *anthropologia*, fr. *anthrop-* + *-logia* -logy] (1593) **1** : the science of human beings; *esp* : the study of human beings and their ancestors through time and space and in relation to physical character, environmental and social relations, and culture **2** : theology dealing with the origin, nature, and destiny of human beings — **an·thro·po·log·i·cal** \-pə-ˈlä-ji-kəl\ *adj* — **an·thro·po·log·i·cal·ly** \-ji-k(ə-)lē\ *adv* — **an·thro·pol·o·gist** \ˌan(t)-thrə-ˈpä-lə-jist\ *n*

an·thro·pom·e·try \ˌan(t)-thrə-ˈpä-mə-trē\ *n* [F *anthropométrie*, fr. *anthrop-* + *-métrie* -metry] (ca. 1839) : the study of human body measurements esp. on a comparative basis — **an·thro·po·met·ric** \-pə-ˈme-trik\ *adj*

an·thro·po·morph \ˈan(t)-thrə-pə-ˌmȯrf\ *n* (1894) : a stylized human figure (as in prehistoric art)

an·thro·po·mor·phic \ˌan(t)-thrə-pə-ˈmór-fik\ *adj* [LL *anthropomorphus* of human form, fr. Gk *anthrōpomorphos*, fr. *anthrōp-* + *-morphos* -morphous] (1827) **1** : described or thought of as having a human form or human attributes ⟨~ deities⟩ **2** : ascribing human characteristics to nonhuman things ⟨~ supernaturalism⟩ — **an·thro·po·mor·phi·cal·ly** \-fi-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

an·thro·po·mor·phism \-ˌfi-zəm\ *n* (1753) : an interpretation of what is not human or personal in terms of human or personal characteristics : HUMANIZATION — **an·thro·po·mor·phist** \-fist\ *n*

an·thro·po·mor·phize \-ˌfīz\ *vb* **-phized; -phiz·ing** *vt* (1845) : to attribute human form or personality to ~ *vi* : to attribute human form or personality to things not human — **an·thro·po·mor·phi·za·tion** \-ˌmȯr-fə-ˈzā-shən\ *n*

an·thro·po·pa·thism \an(t)-thrə-ˈpä-pə-ˌthi-zəm, -pō-ˈpa-ˌthi-\ *n* [LGk *anthrōpopatheia* humanity, fr. Gk *anthrōpopathēs* having human feelings, fr. *anthrōp-* + *pathos* experience — more at PATHOS] (1847) : the ascription of human feelings to something not human

an·thro·poph·a·gous \ˌan(t)-thrə-ˈpä-fə-gəs\ *adj* (ca. 1828) : feeding on human flesh — **an·thro·poph·a·gy** \-fə-jē\ *n*

an·thro·poph·a·gus \-fə-gəs\ *n, pl* **-a·gi** \-fə-ˌgī, -ˌjī, -ˌgē\ [L, fr. Gk *anthrōpophagos*, fr. *anthrōp-* + *-phagos* -phagous] (1552) : MAN-EATER, CANNIBAL

an·thro·pos·o·phy \an(t)-thrə-ˈpä-sə-fē\ *n* (1916) : a 20th century religious system growing out of theosophy and centering on human development — **an·thro·po·so·phist** \-sə-fist\ *n*

an·thur·ium \an-ˈthür-ē-əm, -ˈthyür-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *anthos* flower + *oura* tail — more at ANTHOLOGY, ASS] (ca. 1839) : any of a genus (*Anthurium*) of tropical American plants of the arum family with large often brightly colored leaves, a cylindrical spadix, and a colored spathe

[1]**an·ti** \ˈan-(ˌ)tī, ˌan-tē\ *n, pl* **antis** [*anti-*] (1788) : one that is opposed

[2]**anti** *adj* (1857) : OPPOSED

[3]**anti** *prep* (1953) : opposed to : AGAINST

anti- \ˌan-(ˌ)tī, ˌan-tē *also* ˌan-ti *before consonants*\ *or* **ant-** *or* **anth-** *prefix* [*anti-* fr. ME, fr. AF & L; AF, fr. L, against, fr. Gk, fr. *anti*; *ant-* fr. ME, fr. L, against, fr. Gk, fr. *anti*; *anth-* fr. L, against, fr. Gk, fr. *anti* — more at ANTE-] **1 a** : of the same kind but situated opposite, exerting energy in the opposite direction, or pursuing an opposite policy ⟨*anti*clinal⟩ **b** : one that is opposite in kind to ⟨*anti*climax⟩ **2 a** : opposing or hostile to in opinion, sympathy, or practice ⟨*anti*-Semite⟩ **b** : opposing in effect or activity ⟨*anti*acid⟩ **3** : serving to prevent, cure, or alleviate ⟨*anti*anxiety⟩ **4** : combating or defending against ⟨*anti*aircraft⟩ ⟨*anti*missile⟩

an·ti·ac·a·dem·ic
an·ti·ac·ne
an·ti·ad·min·is·tra·tion
an·ti·ag·gres·sion
an·ti·ag·ing
an·ti·AIDS
an·ti·al·co·hol
an·ti·al·co·hol·ism
an·ti·al·len
an·ti·al·ler·gen·ic
an·ti·al·ler·gy
an·ti·ane·mia
an·ti·apart·heid
an·ti·aph·ro·di·si·ac
an·ti·Ar·ab
an·ti·aris·to·crat·ic
an·ti·ar·mor
an·ti·ar·thrit·ic
an·ti·ar·thri·tis
an·ti·Asian
an·ti·as·sim·i·la·tion
an·ti·asth·ma
an·ti·au·thor·i·tar·i·an
an·ti·au·thor·i·tar·i·an·ism
an·ti·au·thor·i·ty
an·ti·aux·in
an·ti·back·lash
an·ti·bac·te·ri·al
an·ti·bi·as
an·ti·bill·board
an·ti·Bol·she·vik
an·ti·boss
an·ti·bour·geois
an·ti·boy·cott
an·ti·Brit·ish
an·ti·bug
an·ti·bu·reau·crat·ic
an·ti·bur·glar
an·ti·bur·glary
an·ti·cak·ing
an·ti·cap·i·tal·ism
an·ti·cap·i·tal·ist
an·ti·car·cin·o·gen
an·ti·car·ci·no·gen·ic
an·ti·car·ies
an·ti·Catho·lic
an·ti·Catho·li·cism
an·ti·cel·lu·lite
an·ti·cen·sor·ship
an·ti·cho·les·ter·ol
an·ti·Christian
an·ti·Christian·i·ty
an·ti·church
an·ti·cig·a·rette
an·ti·city
an·ti·class·si·cal
an·ti·cling
an·ti·clot·ting
an·ti·cold
an·ti·col·li·sion
an·ti·co·lo·nial
an·ti·co·lo·nial·ism
an·ti·co·lo·nial·ist
an·ti·com·mer·cial
an·ti·com·mer·cial·ism
an·ti·com·mu·nism
an·ti·com·mu·nist
an·ti·con·glom·er·ate
an·ti·con·ser·va·tion·ist
an·ti·con·sum·er
an·ti·con·ven·tion·al
an·ti·cor·po·rate
an·ti·cor·ro·sion
an·ti·cor·ro·sive
an·ti·cor·rup·tion
an·ti·coun·ter·feit·ing
an·ti·crack
an·ti·cre·ative
an·ti·crime
an·ti·cru·el·ty
an·ti·cult
an·ti·cul·tur·al
an·ti·dan·druff
an·ti·Dar·win·i·an
an·ti·Dar·win·ism
an·ti·de·fa·ma·tion
an·ti·de·pres·sion
an·ti·de·seg·re·ga·tion
an·ti·de·sert·i·fi·ca·tion
an·ti·des·ic·cant
an·ti·de·vel·op·ment
an·ti·di·a·bet·ic
an·ti·di·ar·rhe·al
an·ti·di·lu·tion
an·ti·dis·crim·i·na·tion
an·ti·dog·mat·ic
an·ti·draft
an·ti·eco·nom·ic
an·ti·ed·u·ca·tion·al
an·ti·egal·i·tar·i·an
an·ti·elite
an·ti·elit·ism
an·ti·emet·ic
an·ti·En·glish
an·ti·en·tro·pic
an·ti·en·vi·ron·men·tal
an·ti·ep·i·lep·sy
an·ti·ep·i·lep·tic
an·ti·erot·ic
an·ti·es·sen·tial·ist
an·ti·es·tab·lish·ment
an·ti·es·tro·gen
an·ti·evo·lu·tion
an·ti·evo·lu·tion·ary
an·ti·evo·lu·tion·ism
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en·dog·a·my \en-ˈdä-gə-mē\ *n* (1865) : marriage within a specific group as required by custom or law — **en·dog·a·mous** \-məs\ *adj*
en·do·gen·ic \ˌen-də-ˈje-nik\ *adj* (ca. 1904) 1 : of or relating to metamorphism taking place within a planet or moon 2 : ENDOGENOUS
en·dog·e·nous \en-ˈdä-jə-nəs\ *adj* (1830) 1 : growing or produced by growth from deep tissue ⟨~ plant roots⟩ 2 **a** : caused by factors inside the organism or system ⟨suffered from ~ depression⟩ ⟨~ business cycles⟩ **b** : produced or synthesized within the organism or system ⟨an ~ hormone⟩ — **en·dog·e·nous·ly** *adv*
en·do·lith·ic \ˌen-də-ˈli-thik\ *adj* (1886) : living within or penetrating deeply into stony substances (as rocks or coral) ⟨~ lichens⟩
en·do·lymph \ˈen-də-ˌlim(p)f\ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1839) : the watery fluid in the membranous labyrinth of the ear — **en·do·lym·phat·ic** \ˌen-də-lim-ˈfa-tik\ *adj*
en·do·me·tri·osis \ˌen-dō-ˌmē-trē-ˈō-səs\ *n* [NL] (1925) : the presence and growth of functioning endometrial tissue in places other than the uterus that often results in severe pain and infertility
en·do·me·tri·tis \ˌen-dō-mə-ˈtrī-təs\ *n* [NL] (1872) : inflammation of the endometrium
en·do·me·tri·um \-ˈmē-trē-əm\ *n, pl* **-tria** \-trē-ə\ [NL, fr. *end-* + Gk *mētra* uterus, fr. *mētr-, mētēr* mother — more at MOTHER] (ca. 1882) : the mucous membrane lining the uterus — **en·do·me·tri·al** \-trē-əl\ *adj*
en·do·mi·to·sis \-mī-ˈtō-səs\ *n* [NL] (1942) : division of chromosomes not followed by nuclear division that results in an increased number of chromosomes in the cell — **en·do·mi·tot·ic** \-mī-ˈtä-tik\ *adj*
en·do·mix·is \-ˈmik-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. *end-* + Gk *mixis* act of mixing, fr. *mignynai* to mix — more at MIX] (1914) : a periodic nuclear reorganization in ciliated protozoans
en·do·morph \ˈen-də-ˌmȯrf\ *n* [*endo*derm + *-morph*] (1940) : an endomorphic individual
en·do·mor·phic \ˌen-də-ˈmȯr-fik\ *adj* [*endo*derm + *-morphic*; fr. the predominance in such types of structures developed from the endoderm] (1940) 1 : of or relating to the component in W. H. Sheldon's classification of body types that measures the massiveness of the digestive viscera and the body's degree of roundedness and softness 2 : having a heavy rounded body build often with a marked tendency to become fat — **en·do·mor·phy** \ˈen-də-ˌmȯr-fē\ *n*
en·do·mor·phism \ˌen-də-ˈmȯr-ˌfi-zəm\ *n* (1909) : a homomorphism that maps a mathematical set into itself — compare ISOMORPHISM
en·do·nu·cle·ase \ˌen-dō-ˈnü-klē-ˌās, -ˌāz, -ˈnyü-\ *n* (1962) : an enzyme that breaks down a nucleotide chain into two or more shorter chains by cleaving the internal covalent bonds linking nucleotides — compare EXONUCLEASE
en·do·nu·cleo·lyt·ic \-ˌnü-klē-ō-ˈli-tik, -ˌnyü-\ *adj* [*end-* + *nucleo-* + *-lytic*] (1967) : cleaving a nucleotide chain into two parts at an internal point ⟨~ nicks⟩
en·do·par·a·site \-ˈpa-rə-ˌsīt\ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1882) : a parasite that lives in the internal organs or tissues of its host — **en·do·par·a·sit·ic** \-ˌpa-rə-ˈsi-tik\ *adj* — **en·do·par·a·sit·ism** \-ˈpa-rə-ˌsī-ˌti-zəm, -sə-ˌti-\ *n*
en·do·pep·ti·dase \-ˈpep-tə-ˌdās, -ˌdāz\ *n* (1936) : any of a group of enzymes that hydrolyze peptide bonds within the long chains of protein molecules : PROTEASE — compare EXOPEPTIDASE
en·do·per·ox·ide \-pə-ˈräk-ˌsīd\ *n* (1962) : any of various biosynthetic intermediates in the formation of prostaglandins
en·do·phyte \ˈen-də-ˌfīt\ *n* [ISV] (1835) : an organism (as a bacterium or fungus) living within a plant — **en·do·phyt·ic** \ˌen-də-ˈfi-tik\ *adj*
en·do·plasm \ˈen-də-ˌpla-zəm\ *n* [ISV] (1882) : the inner relatively fluid part of the cytoplasm — **en·do·plas·mic** \ˌen-də-ˈplaz-mik\ *adj*
endoplasmic reticulum *n* (1947) : a system of interconnected vesicular and lamellar cytoplasmic membranes that functions esp. in the transport of materials within the cell and that is studded with ribosomes in some places — see CELL illustration
en·do·poly·ploidy \ˌen-dō-ˈpä-li-ˌplȯi-dē\ *n* (1945) : a polyploid state in which the chromosomes have divided repeatedly without subsequent division of the nucleus or cell — **en·do·poly·ploid** \-ˌplȯid\ *adj*
end organ *n* (1875) : a structure forming the end of a neural path and consisting of an effector or a receptor with its associated nerve terminations
en·dor·phin \ˌen-ˈdȯr-fən\ *n* [ISV *endo*genous + *morphine*] (1976) : any of a group of endogenous peptides (as enkephalin) found esp. in the brain that bind chiefly to opiate receptors and produce some pharmacological effects (as pain relief) like those of opiates; *specif* : BETA-ENDORPHIN
en·dorse \in-ˈdȯrs, en-\ *also* **in·dorse** \in-\ *vt* **-dorsed; -dors·ing** [alter. of obs. *endoss*, fr. ME *endosen*, fr. AF *endosser*, to put on, don, write on the back of, fr. *en-* + *dos* back, fr. L *dorsum*] (1581) 1 **a** : to write on the back of; *esp* : to sign one's name as payee on the back of (a check) in order to obtain the cash or credit represented on the face **b** : to inscribe (one's signature) on a check, bill, or note **c** : to inscribe (as an official document) with a title or memorandum **d** : to make over to another (the value represented in a check, bill, or note) by inscribing one's name on the document **e** : to acknowledge receipt of (a sum specified) by one's signature on a document 2 **a** : to approve openly ⟨~ an idea⟩; *esp* : to express support or approval of publicly and definitely ⟨~ a mayoral candidate⟩ **b** : to recommend (as a product or service) usu. for financial compensation ⟨shoes *endorsed* by a pro basketball player⟩ *syn* see APPROVE — **en·dors·able** \-ˈdȯr-sə-bəl\ *adj* — **en·dors·ee** \in-ˌdȯr-ˈsē, ˌen-\ *n* — **en·dors·er** \in-ˈdȯr-sər\ *n*
en·dorse·ment \in-ˈdȯr-smənt, en-\ *also* **in·dorse·ment** \in-\ *n* (1547) 1 : the act or process of endorsing 2 **a** : something that is written in the process of endorsing **b** : a provision added to an insurance contract altering its scope or application 3 : SANCTION, APPROVAL ⟨went ahead without the ~ of his boss⟩ 4 : money earned from a product recommendation ⟨made millions in salary and ~s⟩
en·do·scope \ˈen-də-ˌskōp\ *n* [ISV] (1861) : an illuminated usu. fiberoptic flexible or rigid tubular instrument for visualizing the interior of a hollow organ or part (as the bladder or esophagus) for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes that typically has one or more channels to enable passage of instruments (as forceps or scissors) — **en·dos·co·py** \enˈdäs-kə-pē\ *n*
en·do·scop·ic \ˌen-də-ˈskä-pik\ *adj* (1853) : of, relating to, or performed by means of an endoscope or endoscopy — **en·do·scop·i·cal·ly** \-pi-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*
en·do·skel·e·ton \ˌen-dō-ˈske-lə-tən\ *n* (ca. 1847) : an internal skeleton or supporting framework in an animal — **en·do·skel·e·tal** \-lə-tᵊl\ *adj*
en·do·some \ˈen-də-ˌsōm\ *n* (1887) : a vesicle formed by the invagination and pinching off of the cell membrane during endocytosis
en·do·sperm \ˈen-dō-ˌspərm\ *n* [F *endosperme*, fr. *end-* + Gk *sperma* seed — more at SPERM] (1819) : a nutritive tissue in seed plants formed within the embryo sac by division of the endosperm nucleus
endosperm nucleus *n* (ca. 1902) : the triploid nucleus formed in the embryo sac of a seed plant by fusion of a sperm nucleus with two polar nuclei or with a nucleus formed by the prior fusion of the polar nuclei
en·do·spore \ˈen-dō-ˌspȯr\ *n* [ISV] (1875) : an asexual spore developed within the cell esp. in bacteria
end·os·te·al \en-ˈdäs-tē-əl\ *adj* (ca. 1868) 1 : of or relating to the endosteum 2 : located within bone or cartilage — **end·os·te·al·ly** *adv*
end·os·te·um \en-ˈdäs-tē-əm\ *n, pl* **-tea** \-tē-ə\ [NL, fr. *end-* + Gk *osteon* bone — more at OSSEOUS] (ca. 1881) : the layer of vascular connective tissue lining the medullary cavities of bone
en·do·style \ˈen-dō-ˌstīl(-ə)l\ *n* [ISV *end-* + Gk *stylos* pillar — more at STEER] (1854) : a pair of parallel longitudinal folds projecting into the pharyngeal cavity in lower chordates (as the tunicates) that secrete mucus for trapping food particles
en·do·sul·fan \ˌen-də-ˈsal-ˌfan, -ˌfan\ *n* [*endo-* + *sulf-* + *-an*] (1961) : a toxic crystalline chlorinated insecticide and acaricide $C_9H_6Cl_6O_3S$ used esp. on food crops
en·do·sym·bi·o·sis \ˌen-dō-ˌsim-bī-ˈō-səs, -bē-\ *n* (ca. 1940) : symbiosis in which a symbiont dwells within the body of its symbiotic partner — **en·do·sym·bi·ont** \-ˈsim-bī-ˌänt, -bē-\ *n* — **en·do·sym·bi·ot·ic** \-ˌsim-bī-ˈä-tik, -bē-\ *adj*
en·do·the·ci·um \ˌen-dō-ˈthē-sē-əm, -shē-\ *n, pl* **-cia** \-sē-ə, -shē-\ [NL] (1832) : the inner lining of a mature anther
en·do·the·li·o·ma \-ˌthē-lē-ˈō-mə\ *n, pl* **-mas** *or* **-ma·ta** \-mə-tə\ [NL] (1880) : a tumor developing from endothelial tissue
en·do·the·li·um \ˌen-də-ˈthē-lē-əm\ *n, pl* **-lia** \-lē-ə\ [NL, fr. *end-* + *-thelium* (as in *epithelium*)] (1872) 1 : an epithelium of mesodermal origin composed of a single layer of thin flattened cells that lines the internal body cavities and the lumens of vessels 2 : the inner layer of the seed coat of some plants — **en·do·the·li·al** \-lē-əl\ *adj*
en·do·therm \ˈen-dō-ˌthərm\ *n* (1940) : a warm-blooded animal
en·do·ther·mic \ˌen-dō-ˈthər-mik\ *adj* [ISV] (1884) 1 : characterized by or formed with absorption of heat 2 : WARM-BLOODED
en·do·ther·my \ˈen-də-ˌthər-mē\ *n* (1922) : physiological generation and regulation of body temperature by metabolic means : the property or state of being warm-blooded
en·do·tox·in \ˌen-dō-ˈtäk-sən\ *n* [ISV] (1904) : a toxic heat-stable lipopolysaccharide substance present in the outer membrane of gram-negative bacteria that is released from the cell upon lysis — **en·do·tox·ic** \-sik\ *adj*
en·do·tra·che·al \-ˈtrā-kē-əl\ *adj* (1910) 1 : placed within the trachea ⟨an ~ tube⟩ 2 : applied or effected through the trachea
en·do·tro·phic \ˌen-də-ˈtrō-fik\ *adj* (1899) *of a mycorrhiza* : penetrating into the associated root and ramifying between the cells — compare ECTOTROPHIC
en·dow \in-ˈdau, en-\ *vt* [ME, fr. AF *endower*, fr. *en-* + *dower* dower, endow, fr. L *dotare*, fr. *dot-, dos* gift, dowry — more at DATE] (14c) 1 : to furnish with an income; *esp* : to make a grant of money providing for the continuing support or maintenance of ⟨~ a hospital⟩ 2 : to furnish with a dower 3 : to provide with something freely or naturally ⟨~*ed* with a good sense of humor⟩
en·dow·ment \-mənt\ *n* (15c) 1 : the act or process of endowing 2 : something that is endowed; *specif* : the part of an institution's income derived from donations 3 : natural capacity, power, or ability (a person of great intellectual ~)
end·pa·per \ˈen(d)-ˌpā-pər\ *n* (1818) : a once-folded sheet of paper having one leaf pasted flat against the inside of the front or back cover of a book and the other pasted at the base to the first or last page
end plate *n* (1878) : a complex terminal treelike branching of the axon of a motor neuron that contacts with a muscle fiber
end point *n* (1899) 1 : a point marking the completion of a process or stage of a process; *esp* : a point in a titration at which a definite effect (as a color change) is observed 2 *usu* **end-point** : either of two points or values that mark the ends of a line segment or interval; *also* : a point that marks the end of a ray
en·drin \ˈen-drən\ *n* [*end-* + *dieldrin*] (1952) : a toxic chlorinated compound $C_{12}H_8Cl_6O$ that is a stereoisomer of dieldrin used esp. formerly as an insecticide
end run *n* (1902) 1 : a football play in which the ballcarrier attempts to run wide around the end of the line; *specif* : SWEEP 3e 2 : an evasive trick or maneuver ⟨made an *end run* around the regulations⟩
end–run *vt* (1952) : to avoid artfully ⟨*end-running* the law⟩
end–stage \ˈend-ˌstāj\ *adj* (1977) : being or occurring in the final stages of a terminal disease or condition ⟨~ renal disease⟩
end–stopped \ˈen(d)-ˌstäpt\ *adj* (1877) : marked by a logical or rhetorical pause at the end ⟨an ~ line of verse⟩ — compare RUN-ON
end table *n* (1851) : a small table usu. about the height of the arm of a chair that is used beside a larger piece of furniture (as a sofa)
end–time \ˈend-ˌtīm\ *n, often attrib* (1917) : the time of the proposed end of the world : ARMAGEDDON
en·due \in-ˈdü, -ˈdyü, en-\ *or* **in·due** \in-\ *vt* **en·dued** *or* **in·dued**; **en·du·ing** *or* **in·du·ing** [ME, fr. AF *enduire* to introduce, imbue, fr. L *inducere* — more at INDUCE] (15c) 1 : PROVIDE, ENDOW ⟨*endued* with the rights of a citizen⟩ 2 : IMBUE, TRANSPUSE ⟨a mummy again *dued* with animation —Mary W. Shelley⟩ 3 [ME *induen*; influenced by L *induere* to put on] : PUT ON, DON
en·dur·able \in-ˈdůr-ə-bəl, -ˈdyůr-, en-\ *adj* (1796) : capable of being endured : BEARABLE — **en·dur·ably** \-blē\ *adv*
en·dur·ance \in-ˈdůr-ən(t)s, -ˈdyůr-, en-\ *n* (15c) 1 : PERMANENCE, DURATION ⟨the ~ of the play's importance⟩ 2 : the ability to withstand hardship or adversity; *esp* : the ability to sustain a prolonged stressful effort or activity ⟨a marathon runner's ~⟩ 3 : the act or an instance of enduring or suffering ⟨~ of many hardships⟩

en·dure \in-ˈdůr, -ˈdyůr, en-\ *vb* **en·dured; en·dur·ing** [ME, fr. AF *enduire*, fr. L, to harden, fr. *in-* + *durare* to harden, endure — more at DURING] *vt* (14c) 1 : to undergo (as a hardship) esp. without giving in : SUFFER ⟨*endured* great pain⟩ 2 : to regard with acceptance or tolerance ⟨could not ~ noisy children⟩ ~ *vi* 1 : to continue in the same state : LAST ⟨the style *endured* for centuries⟩ 2 : to remain firm under suffering or misfortune without yielding ⟨though it is difficult, we must ~⟩ *syn* see BEAR, CONTINUE
en·dur·ing (15c) : LASTING, DURABLE ⟨an ~ truth⟩ — **en·dur·ing·ness** *n*
en·dur·o \en-ˈdůr-(ˌ)ō, -ˈdyůr-\ *n, pl* **en·dur·os** [*endurance* + *-o* (It or Sp masc. n. ending)] (1935) : a long race (as for automobiles or motorcycles) stressing endurance rather than speed
end user *n* (ca. 1945) : the ultimate consumer of a finished product
end·ways \ˈend-ˌwāz\ *adv or adj* (ca. 1608) 1 : in or toward the direction of the ends : LENGTHWISE ⟨~ pressure⟩ 2 : with the end forward (toward the observer) 3 : on end : UPRIGHT ⟨boxes set ~⟩
end·wise \ˈend-ˌwīz\ *adv or adj* (1655) : ENDWAYS
en·dy·mi·on \en-ˈdi-mē-ən\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Endymiōn*] (1567) : a beautiful youth loved by Selene in Greek mythology
end zone *n* (ca. 1916) : the area at either end of a football field between the goal line and the end line
ENE *abbr* east-northeast
-ene [ISV, fr. Gk *-ēnē*, fem. of *-ēnos*, adj. suffix] : unsaturated carbon compound ⟨benzene⟩; *esp* : carbon compound with one double bond ⟨ethylene⟩
en·e·ma \ˈe-nə-mə\ *n, pl* **enemas** *also* **ene·ma·ta** \ə-ˈne-mə-tə, ˈe-nə-mə-tə\ [L, fr. Gk, fr. *enienai* to inject, fr. *en-* + *hienai* to send — more at JET] (15c) 1 : the injection of liquid into the intestine by way of the rectum 2 : material for injection as an enema
en·e·my \ˈe-nə-mē\ *n, pl* **-mies** [ME *enemi*, fr. AF, fr. L *inimicus*, fr. *in-* + *amicus* friend — more at AMIABLE] (13c) 1 : one that is antagonistic to another; *esp* : one seeking to injure, overthrow, or confound an opponent 2 : something harmful or deadly ⟨alcohol was his greatest ~⟩ 3 **a** : military adversary **b** : a hostile unit or force
en·er·get·ic \ˌe-nər-ˈje-tik\ *adj* [Gk *energētikos*, fr. *energein* to be active, energize] (1651) 1 : operating with or marked by vigor or effect 2 : marked by energy : STRENUOUS ⟨an ~ walk⟩ 3 : of or relating to energy ⟨~ equation⟩ *syn* see VIGOROUS — **en·er·get·i·cal·ly** \-ti-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*
en·er·get·ics \-tiks\ *n pl but sing in constr* (1855) 1 **a** : a branch of mechanics that deals primarily with energy and its transformations 2 : the total energy relations and transformations of a physical, chemical, or biological system ⟨the ~ of an ecological community⟩
en·er·gize *Brit var of* ENERGIZE
en·er·gy \ˈe-nər-jē\ *n, pl* **-gies** [LL *energia*, fr. Gk *energeia* activity, fr. *energos* active, fr. *en* in + *ergon* work — more at WORK] (1599) 1 **a** : dynamic quality ⟨narrative ~⟩ **b** : the capacity of acting or being active ⟨intellectual ~⟩ **c** : a usu. positive spiritual force ⟨the ~ flowing through all people⟩ 2 : vigorous exertion of power : EFFORT ⟨investing time and ~⟩ 3 : a fundamental entity of nature that is transferred between parts of a system in the production of physical change within the system and usu. regarded as the capacity for doing work 4 : usable power (as heat or electricity); *also* : the resources for producing such power *syn* see POWER
energy level *n* (1910) : one of the stable states of constant energy that may be assumed by a physical system — used esp. of the quantum states of electrons in atoms and of nuclei; called also *energy state*
en·er·vate \ˈi-nər-ˌvāt\ *adj* (1603) : lacking physical, mental, or moral vigor : ENERVATED
en·er·vate \ˈe-nər-ˌvāt\ *vt* **-vat·ed; -vat·ing** [L *enervatus*, pp. of *enervare*, fr. *ex-* + *nervus* sinew — more at NERVE] (1605) 1 : to reduce the mental or moral vigor of 2 : to lessen the vitality or strength of *syn* see WEAKEN — **en·fee·ble·ment** \-bəl-mənt\ *n*
en·fee·ble \in-ˈfē-bəl, en-\ *vt* **en·fee·bled; en·fee·bling** \-b(ə-)liŋ\ [ME *enfeblen*, fr. AF *enfebler, enfeblir*, fr. *en-* + *feble* feeble] (14c) : to make feeble : deprive of strength *syn* see WEAKEN — **en·fee·ble·ment** \-bəl-mənt\ *n*
en·feoff \in-ˈfef, -ˈfēf, en-\ *vt* [ME *enfeoffen*, fr. AF *enfeffer, enfeoffer*, fr. *en-* + *fe, fief* fief] (15c) : to invest with a fief or fee — **en·feoff·ment** \-mənt\ *n*
en·fet·ter \in-ˈfe-tər, en-\ *vt* (1599) : to bind in fetters : ENCHAIN
En·field rifle \ˈen-ˌfēld-\ *n* [*Enfield*, England] (1854) : a .30 caliber bolt-action repeating rifle used by U.S. and British troops in World War I
en·fi·lade \ˈen-fə-ˌlād, -ˌlād\ *n* [F, fr. *enfiler* to thread, enfilade, fr. OF, to thread, fr. *en-* + *fil* thread — more at FILE] (ca. 1730) 1 : an interconnected group of rooms arranged usu. in a row with each room opening into the next 2 : gunfire directed from a flanking position along the length of an enemy battle line
enfilade *vt* **-lad·ed; -lad·ing** (1706) : to rake or be in a position to rake with gunfire in a lengthwise direction
enflame *var of* INFLAME
en·feu·rage \ˌäⁿ-ˌflər-ˈäzh\ *n* [F, fr. *enfleurer* to saturate with the perfume of flowers, fr. *en-* ⟨n- + *fleur* flower, fr. OF *flor* — more at FLOWER] (1855) : a process of extracting perfumes by exposing absorbents to the exhalations of flowers
en·fold \in-ˈfōld, en-\ *vt* (1566) 1 **a** : to cover with or as if with folds : ENVELOP **b** : to surround with a covering : CONTAIN 2 : to clasp within the arms : EMBRACE
en·force \in-ˈfōrs, en-\ *vt* [ME, fr. AF *enforcer*, fr. *en-* + *force* force] (14c) 1 : to give force to : STRENGTHEN 2 : to urge with energy ⟨~ arguments⟩ 3 : CONSTRAIN, COMPEL ⟨~ obedience⟩ 4 *obs* : to effect or gain by force 5 : to carry out effectively ⟨~ laws⟩ — **en·force·abil·i·ty** \-ˌfōr-sə-ˈbi-lə-tē\ *n* — **en·force·able** \-ˈfōr-sə-bəl\ *adj* — **en·force·ment** \-ˈfōr-smənt\ *n*
en·forc·er \in-ˈfōr-sər\ *n* (1580) 1 : one that enforces 2 **a** : a violent criminal employed by a crime syndicate; *esp* : HIT MAN 1 **b** : player (as in ice hockey) known for rough play and fighting
en·frame \in-ˈfrām\ *vt* (1615) : FRAME 6 — **en·frame·ment** \-ˈfrām-mənt\ *n*
en·fran·chise \in-ˈfran-ˌchīz, en-\ *vt* **-chised; -chis·ing** [ME, fr. AF *enfranchiss-*, stem of *enfranchir*, fr. *en-* + *franc* free — more at FRANK] (15c) 1 : to set free (as from slavery) 2 : to endow with a franchise: as **a** : to admit to the privileges of a citizen and esp. to the right of suffrage **b** : to admit (a municipality) to political privileges or rights — **en·fran·chise·ment** \-ˌchīz-mənt, -chəz-\ *n*
eng *abbr* 1 engine 2 engineer; engineering
en·gage \in-ˈgāj, en-\ *vb* **en·gaged; en·gag·ing** [ME, fr. AF *engager*, fr. *en-* + *gage* pledge, gage] *vt* (15c) 1 : to offer (as one's word) as security for a debt or cause 2 **a** *obs* : to entangle or entrap in or as if in a snare or bog **b** : to attract and hold by influence or power **c** : to interlock with : MESH; *also* : to cause (mechanical parts) to mesh ⟨~ the clutch⟩ 3 : to bind (as oneself) to do something; *esp* : to bind by a pledge to marry 4 **a** : to provide occupation for : INVOLVE ⟨~ him in a new project⟩ **b** : to arrange to obtain the use or services of : HIRE ⟨~ a lawyer⟩ 5 **a** : to hold the attention of : ENGROSS ⟨her work ~s her completely⟩ **b** : to induce to participate ⟨*engaged* the shy boy in conversation⟩ 6 **a** : to enter into contest or battle with ⟨~ the enemy⟩ **b** : to bring together or interlock (weapons) 7 : to deal with esp. at length ~ *vi* 1 **a** : to pledge oneself : PROMISE **b** : GUARANTEE ⟨he ~s for the honesty of his brother⟩ 2 **a** : to begin and carry on an enterprise or activity ⟨*engaged* in trade for a number of years⟩ **b** : to take part : PARTICIPATE ⟨at college she *engaged* in gymnastics⟩ **c** : to give attention to something : DEAL ⟨the author's unwillingness to ~ with our political system —C. B. Rosenberg⟩ 3 : to enter into conflict or battle 4 : to come together and interlock (as of machinery parts) : be or become in gear
en·ga·gé \äⁿ-ˌgä-ˈzhā\ *adj* [F, pp. of *engager* to engage] (1946) : committed to or supportive of a cause
en·gaged \in-ˈgājd, en-\ *adj* (1629) 1 : involved in activity : OCCUPIED, BUSY 2 : pledged to be married : BETROTHED 3 : greatly interested : COMMITTED 4 : involved esp. in a hostile encounter 5 : partly embedded in a wall ⟨an ~ column⟩ 6 : being in gear : MESHED
en·gage·ment \in-ˈgāj-mənt, en-\ *n* (1601) 1 **a** : an arrangement to meet or be present at a specified time and place ⟨a dinner ~⟩ **b** : a job or period of employment esp. as a performer 2 : something that engages : PLEDGE 3 **a** : the act of engaging : the state of being engaged **b** : emotional involvement or commitment ⟨seesaws between obsessive ~ and ambiguous detachment —Gary Taylor⟩ **c** : BETROTHAL 4 : the state of being in gear 5 : a hostile encounter between military forces
engaging *adj* (1673) : tending to draw favorable attention or interest : ATTRACTIVE ⟨an ~ smile⟩ — **en·gag·ing·ly** \-ˈgā-jiŋ-lē\ *adv*
En·gel·mann spruce \ˈeŋ-gəl-mən-\ *n* [George *Engelmann* †1884 Am. botanist] (1866) : a large spruce (*Picea engelmannii*) of the Rocky mountain region and British Columbia that yields a light-colored wood
en·gen·der \in-ˈjen-dər, en-\ *vb* **en·gen·dered; en·gen·der·ing** \-d(ə-)riŋ\ [ME *engendren*, fr. AF *engendrer*, fr. L *ingenerare* to generate] *vt* (14c) 1 : BEGET, PROCREATE 2 : to cause to exist or to develop : PRODUCE ⟨policies that have ~*ed* controversy⟩ ~ *vi* : to assume form : ORIGINATE
en·gild \in-ˈgild, en-\ *vt* (15c) : to make bright with or as if with light
[1]en·gine \ˈen-jən\ *n* [ME *engin*, fr. AF, fr. L *ingenium* natural disposition, talent, fr. *in-* + *gignere* to beget — more at KIN] (13c) 1 *obs* **a** : INGENUITY **b** : evil contrivance : WILE 2 **a** : something used to effect a purpose : AGENT, INSTRUMENT ⟨mournful and terrible ~ of horror and of crime —E. A. Poe⟩ **b** : something that produces a particular and usu. desirable result ⟨~s of economic growth⟩ 3 **a** : a mechanical tool: as (1) : an instrument or machine of war (2) *obs* : a torture implement **b** : MACHINERY **c** : any of various mechanical appliances — often used in combination ⟨fire ~⟩ 4 : a machine for converting any of various forms of energy into mechanical force and motion; *also* : a mechanism or object that serves as an energy source ⟨black holes may be the ~s for quasars⟩ 5 : a railroad locomotive 6 : computer software that performs a fundamental function esp. of a larger program — **en·gine·less** *adj*
[2]engine *vt* **en·gined; en·gin·ing** (1868) : to equip with engines
engine driver *n* (1828) *Brit* : ENGINEER 4
[1]en·gi·neer \ˌen-jə-ˈnir\ *n* [ME *engineour*, fr. AF, fr. *enginer* to devise, construct, fr. *engin*] (14c) 1 : a member of a military group devoted to engineering work 2 *obs* : a crafty schemer : PLOTTER 3 **a** : a designer or builder of engines **b** : a person who is trained in or follows as a profession a branch of engineering **c** : a person who carries through an enterprise by skillful or artful contrivance 4 : a person who runs or supervises an engine or an apparatus
[2]engineer *vt* (1843) 1 : to lay out, construct, or manage as an engineer ⟨~ a bridge⟩ 2 **a** : to contrive or plan out usu. with more or less subtle skill and craft ⟨~ a business deal⟩ **b** : to guide the course of ⟨~ a rally⟩ 3 : to modify or produce by genetic engineering ⟨corn ~*ed* to resist crop pests⟩ *syn* see GUIDE
en·gi·neer·ing \ˌnir-iŋ\ *n* (1720) 1 : the activities or function of an engineer 2 **a** : the application of science and mathematics by which the properties of matter and the sources of energy in nature are made useful to people **b** : the design and manufacture of complex products ⟨software ~⟩ 3 : calculated manipulation or direction (as of behavior) ⟨social ~⟩ — compare GENETIC ENGINEERING
en·gine·ry \ˈen-jən-rē\ *n* (1641) : instruments of war
en·gird \in-ˈgərd, en-\ *vt* (1566) *archaic* : GIRD, ENCOMPASS
en·gir·dle \in-ˈgər-dᵊl, en-\ *vt* (1596) : GIRDLE 1