

# WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD™

## COLLEGE DICTIONARY

**FOURTH EDITION**

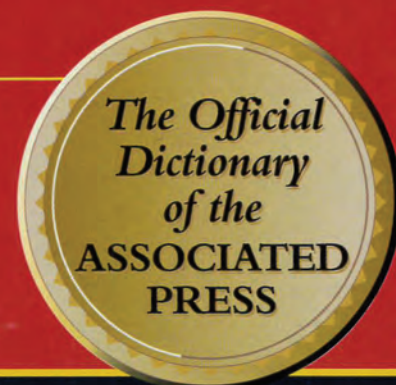
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Fourth Edition

Michael Agnes  
EDITOR IN CHIEF

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head 3 a blow on the head —vt. [Slang] to hit on the head —conk out [Slang] 1 to fail suddenly in operation 2 to become very tired and fall asleep 3 to die

**conk**<sup>2</sup> (känk, kōnk) *n.* [altered < ? CONCH] \*a shelllike growth of fungus found on various trees, usually on the trunk

\***conk**<sup>3</sup> (känk, kōnk) *n.* [? < name of a kind of copal, used for straightening hair] a hair style, as worn by some blacks, in which the hair is straightened, as with lye, and smoothed down —vt. to straighten and arrange hair thus

**conker** (känk'kər) *n.* [Brit dial., orig., a snail shell (< CONCH + -ER); the game was orig. played with shells] [Brit.] 1 [pl., with sing. v.] a child's game played with horse chestnuts tied to strings 2 a horse chestnut

\***con man** [Slang] CONFIDENCE MAN: also **con artist**

**con moto** (kän mō'tō; It kōn mō'tō) [It] *Musical Direction* with animated movement

**conn** (kän) *vt.* **conned**, **conn-ing** [earlier *cond* < ME *conduen*, to conduct < OFr *conduire* < L *conducere*: see CONDUCE] *Naut.* to direct the movements of (a ship), specif. by giving directions to the helmsman —*n.* *Naut.* 1 the station of a person who conns 2 the act of or responsibility for conning a ship

**Conn** Connecticut

**Con-nacht** (kän'ät, -əkht) province of NW Ireland: 6,609 sq mi (17,117 sq km); pop. 423,000

**con-nate** (kän nāt', känk'ät) *adj.* [LL *connatus*, pp. of *connasci*, to be born at the same time < L *com-*, together + *nasci*, to be born: see NATURE] 1 inborn; innate 2 coexisting since birth or the beginning 3 having the same origin or nature; related; cognate —**con'-nately** *adv.*

**con-natu-ral** (kän'nach'ər əl, kən-) *adj.* [ML *connaturalis*: see prec.] 1 innate; natural 2 related in nature; cognate —**con'-nat'-u-rally** *adv.* —**con-nat'-u-ral-ness** *n.*

**Con-naught** (kän'ät) *var.* of CONNACHT

**con-nect** (kə nek't) *vt.* [ME *connecten* < L *connectere*, to bind together < *com-*, together + *nectere*, to fasten] 1 to join or fasten (two things together, or one thing with or to another); link; couple 2 to show or think of as related; associate [to connect germs with disease] 3 to provide with a circuit for communicating by telephone [connect me with Chicago] 4 to plug into an electrical circuit —*vi.* 1 to join or be joined \*2 to meet so that passengers can transfer promptly: said of trains, buses, etc. 3 to be related in some way or in a proper or logical way 4 [Informal] a) to reach the thing aimed at b) Sports to hit a ball, target, etc. solidly c) Sports to be successful [connected on eighty percent of his shots] —**SYN.** JOIN —**con-nect'-or** *n.* or **con-nect'er**

**con-nected** (-nek'tid) *adj.* 1 linked together; united 2 linked together coherently or logically [expressing connected ideas on a subject] 3 related by blood 4 having social or professional relationships, or connections: usually in the phrase **well-connected** —**con-nect'-edly** *adv.* —**con-nect'-ed-ness** *n.*

**Con-nect-i-cut** (kə net'ə kət) [Algonquin (Mahican), lit., place of the long river] 1 New England state of the U.S.: one of the 13 original states; 4,844 sq mi (12,546 sq km); pop. 3,287,000; cap. Hartford: abbrev. CT or Conn 2 river in NE U.S., flowing from N.N.H. across Mass. & Conn. into Long Island Sound: 407 mi (655 km)

**connecting rod** a reciprocating rod connecting two or more moving parts of a machine, as the crankshaft and a piston of an automobile

**con-nection** (kə nek'shən) *n.* [ME *conneccioun* < L *connexio* < *connexus*, pp. of *connectere*: see CONNECT] 1 a joining or being joined; coupling; union 2 a part or thing that joins; means of joining 3 a relationship; association; specif., a) the relation between things that depend on, involve, or follow each other; causal relationship b) the logical linking together of words or ideas; coherence c) the relationship of a word or statement to the context, as it affects the meaning [in that connection, let me say this] d) affinity as by family ties, business, or common interests 4 a) a relative, as by distant kinship or marriage b) a business associate or acquaintance, esp. an influential one through whom one can get special favors: usually used in pl. \*5 [often pl.] the act or means of transferring from one train, bus, etc. to another in the course of a journey 6 a group of people associated together as in politics, business, or worship 7 a religious sect or denomination \*8 [Slang] a) a person who sells narcotics illicitly to addicts b) a narcotics sale or purchase 9 Elec. a circuit 10 Telephony, Telegraphy a line of communication between points —in connection with 1 together with; in conjunction with 2 with reference to —**con-nect'-tional** *adj.* **con-nect-ive** (kə nek'tiv) *adj.* connecting or serving to connect —*n.* 1 something that connects, esp. a word that connects phrases, clauses, or other words, as a conjunction or relative pronoun 2 Bot. an anther's lobe-connecting tissue that splits open, allowing the pollen to escape —**con-nect'-tively** *adv.* —**con-nect-iv-ity** (kän'ek tiv'ə tē, kə nek'tiv) *n.*

**connective tissue** tissue found throughout the body, serving to bind together and support other tissues and organs: it includes various kinds of fibrous tissue, fat, bone, and cartilage

**con-nex-ion** (kə nek'shən) *n.* *Brit. sp.* of CONNECTION

**conning tower** [pp. of CONN] 1 a heavily armored pilothouse on a warship, for use in battle 2 a low observation tower on a submarine, serving also as an entrance to the interior

**con-nip-tion** (kə nip'shən) *n.* [arbitrary pseudo-Latin coinage] [often pl.] [Informal] a fit of anger, hysteria, etc.; tantrum: also **con-nip-tion** fit

**con-niv-ance** (kə nī'vəns) *n.* [Fr *connivence* < L *coniventia*, < prp.

of *conivere*: see fol.] 1 the act of conniving 2 passive cooperation, as by consent or pretended ignorance, esp. in wrongdoing

**con-nive** (kə nīv') *vi.* —**nived'**, —**niv'-ing** [L *conivere*, to wink, connive < *com-*, intens. + base akin to *nictare*, to wink < IE base \**knei-gwh-*, to bend > Goth *hneiwān*, to bend, bow, OE *hnigan*, to bow (the head)] 1 to pretend not to see or look (at something wrong or evil), thus giving tacit consent or cooperation; feign ignorance of another's wrongdoing 2 a) to cooperate secretly (with someone), esp. in wrongdoing; conspire b) to scheme in an underhanded way —**con-niv'er** *n.*

**con-niv-ent** (-nīvənt) *adj.* [L *conivens*, prp. of *conivere*: see prec.] *Biol.* with the ends inclined toward each other, as wings or anthers

**con-nois-seur** (kän'ə sur', -sōr') *n.* [Fr (now *connaissance*) < OFr *connoisseur*, a judge, one well versed < *connoistre* < L *cognoscere*, to know: see COGNITION] a person who has expert knowledge and keen discrimination in some field, esp. in the fine arts or in matters of taste —**SYN.** AESTHETE —**con'-nois-seur'-ship** *n.*

**con-no-ta-tion** (kän'ə tā'shən) *n.* [ME *connotacion* < ML *connotatio*] 1 the act or process of connoting 2 something connoted; idea or notion suggested by or associated with a word, phrase, etc. in addition to its explicit meaning, or denotation [“politician” has different connotations from “statesman”] 3 Logic the properties possessed by all the objects in a term's extension; intension: cf. DENOTATION (sense 5) —**con-no-ta-tive** (kän'ə tā'tiv, kə nōt'ə tiv) *adj.* or **con'-no-ta'-tion-al** —**con'-no-ta'-tively** *adv.*

**con-note** (kə nōt') *vt.* —**not'ed**, —**not'-ing** [ML *connotare* < L *com-*, together + *notare*, to mark: see NOTE] 1 to suggest or convey (associations, overtones, etc.) in addition to the explicit, or denoted, meaning [the word “mother” means “female parent,” but it generally connotes love, care, tenderness, etc.] 2 to imply or involve as a result, accompaniment, etc.

**con-nu-bial** (kə nō'bē əl, -nyōō'-) *adj.* [L *conubialis* < *conubium*, marriage < *com-*, together + *nubere*, to marry: see NUBILE] of marriage or the state of being married; conjugal —**con-nu'-bi-al'-ity** (-bē əl'ə tē) *n.* —**con-nu'-bi-ally** *adv.*

**co-no-dont** (kō'nə dānt', känk'ə-) *n.* [Ger *konodont* < Gr *kōnos*, a wedge, CONE + *odontos* (gen. *odontos*), TOOTH] a very small fossil of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras, prob. a tooth from an extinct, eel-like vertebrate

**co-noid** (kō'noid') *adj.* [Gr *kōnoeidēs*: see CONE & -OID] cone-shaped: also **co-noi'-dal** —*n.* 1 a cone-shaped thing 2 *Geom.* a solid described by a conic section revolving about its axis

**con-quer** (känk'kər, känk'-) *vt.* [ME *conqueren* < OFr *conquerre* < VL \**conquerere* (for L *conquirere*), to search for, procure < L *com-*, intens. + *quaerere*, to seek, acquire] 1 to get possession or control of by or as by winning a war 2 to overcome by physical, mental, or moral force; get the better of; defeat —*vi.* to make conquests; win —**con'-quer-able** *adj.* —**con'-quer-or** *n.*

**SYN.** —**conquer** implies gaining mastery over someone or something by physical, mental, or moral force [to conquer bad habits]; **vanquish** implies a thorough overpowering or frustrating, often in a single conflict or battle [a vanquished army]; to **defeat** is to get the better of, often only for the time being [the defeated troops rallied and counterattacked]; **overcome** implies the overpowering of an antagonist or the surmounting of difficulties; to **subdue** is to defeat so as to break the spirit of resistance; to **subjugate** is to bring under complete subjection; **overthrow** implies a victory in which a prevailing power is dislodged by force; to **rout** is to defeat so overwhelmingly that the enemy is put to disorderly flight

**con-quest** (känk'kwēst', känk'-) *n.* [ME *conqueste* < OFr < ML *conquestus* < L *conquisitus*, pp. of *conquirere*] 1 the act or process of conquering 2 something conquered, esp. land taken in war 3 a) a winning of someone's affection or favor b) a person whose affection or favor has been won —**SYN.** VICTORY —the (Norman) **Con-quest** the conquering of England by the Normans under William the Conqueror in 1066

**con-quis-ta-dor** (kän kwis'tə dōr', -kēs'-; känk-) *n., pl. --dors' (-dōrz') or --dō'-res' (-dōr'ēz', -dōr'ās'; -dōrz')* [Sp, conqueror < *conquistar* < pp. of VL \**conquerere*: see CONQUER] any of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico, Peru, or other parts of America in the 16th cent.

**Con-rad**<sup>1</sup> (känk'rad) *n.* [Ger *Konrad* or Fr *Conrade*; both < OHG *Kuonrat*, *Chuonrat*, lit., bold or wise counselor < *kuon*, bold, wise (akin to KEEN<sup>1</sup>) + *rat*, counsel < *ratān*, to advise (akin to READ<sup>1</sup>)] a masculine name

**Con-rad**<sup>2</sup> (känk'rad), **Joseph** (born *Józef Teodor Konrad Nalecz Korzeniowski*) 1857-1924; Eng. novelist, born in Poland

**cons** *abbrev.* 1 consecrated 2 consolidated 3 consonant 4 constable 5 constitutional 6 construction 7 consul

**Cons** *abbrev.* 1 constable 2 Constitution 3 consul

**con-san-guin-eous** (kän'sanj gwīn'ē əs, -san-) *adj.* [L *consanguineus*, of the same blood: see COM- & SANGUINE] having the same ancestor; closely related: also **con-san'-guine** (-san'gwīn) —**con'-san-guin'-eously** *adv.*

**con-san-guin-ity** (kän'sanj gwīn'ə tē, -san-) *n.* [ME & OFr *consanguinitas* < L *consanguinitas*: see prec.] 1 relationship by descent from the same ancestor; blood relationship: distinguished from AFFINITY 2 close association; connection

**con-science** (känk'shəns) *n.* [OFr < L *conscientia*, consciousness, moral sense < prp. of *conscire* < *com-*, with + *scire*, to know (see SCIENCE): replacing ME *inwit*, knowledge within] 1 a knowledge

See the inside front cover for pronunciation information.

The symbol \* is used to mark terms of American origin.

**loss ratio** the ratio between the losses incurred and the premiums earned by an insurance company during a specified time

**lost** (lɒst, lɑst) *vt.*, *vi.* *pt.* & *pp.* of **LOSE** — *adj.* 1 *a*) destroyed or ruined physically or morally *b*) *Theol.* damned; reprobate 2 *not* to be found; missing 3 *no longer held or possessed; parted with* 4 *no longer seen, heard, or known* [a person *lost* in a crowd] 5 *not gained or won; attended with defeat* 6 *having wandered from the way; uncertain as to one's location* 7 *bewildered or ill at ease* 8 *not spent profitably or usefully; wasted* 9 *spent away from one's place of work, as because of illness* [to make up *lost* time] — *get lost!* [Slang] go away! — **lost in** absorbed in; engrossed in — **lost on** without effect on; failing to influence — **lost to** 1 *no longer in the possession or enjoyment of* 2 *no longer available to* 3 *having no sense of* (shame, right, etc.); insensible to

**lost cause** an undertaking or movement that has failed or is certain to fail

**lost motion** the difference in the rate of motion of driving and driven parts of a machine, due to faulty fittings, etc.

**Lost Pleiad**, *the see* **PLEIADES**, *the*

**lost tribes** the ten tribes of Israel carried off into Assyrian captivity about 722 B.C.: 2 Kings 17:6

**lost-wax process** (lɒst'waks) a method of casting in which a wax form is encased in a heat-resistant material, as clay, that is hardened and then heated to melt and drain away the wax, producing a mold into which molten material is poured: used in casting dental plates, metal sculpture, etc.

**lot** (lɒt) *n.* [ME < OE *hlōt*, akin to Ger *los*, Du *lot*, ON *hlutr*, Goth *hlauts* < IE base *\*kleu-*, a hook, forked branch > **CLOSE**, L *clavis*, key] 1 *an object used in deciding a matter by chance, a number of these being placed in a container and then drawn or cast out at random one by one* 2 *the use of such an object or objects in determining a matter* [to choose men by *lot*] 3 *the decision or choice arrived at by this means, regarded as the verdict of chance* 4 *what a person receives as the result of such a decision; share* 5 *one's portion in life; fortune* [her unhappy *lot*] 6 *a plot of ground; specif., *a*) a subdivision of a block in a town or city *b*) a parcel of land in a cemetery* 7 *a*) a number of persons or things regarded as a group *b*) a quantity of material processed or manufactured at the same time 8 [often pl.] [Informal] a great number or amount [a *lot* of cars, *lots* of money] 9 [Informal] sort (of person or persons) [he's a bad *lot*] \*10 *Film* a studio with the surrounding area belonging to it; specif., the area used for outdoor filming — **vt.** **lot'** **ted**, **lot'-ting** 1 *to divide into lots* 2 [Rare] *to allot* — **vi.** *to draw or cast lots* — **SYN.** **FATE** — *a* (whole) *lot* a great deal; very much: considered somewhat informal by some [a *lot* happier, a *whole lot* nicer] — **cast** (or **throw**) *in one's lot* with to take one's chances in association with; share the fortune of — **draw** (or **cast**) *lots* to decide an issue by using lots — **the lot** [Informal] the whole of a quantity or number

**Lot'** (lɒt) *n.* [Heb *Lōt*] *Bible* Abraham's nephew, who, warned by two angels, fled from the doomed city of Sodom: his wife looked back to see the destruction and was turned into a pillar of salt: Gen. 19:1-26

**Lot'** (lɒt) river in S France, flowing west into the Garonne: c. 300 mi (483 km)

**lota** or **lotah** (lɒ'tə) *n.* [Hindi *lotā*] in India, a globe-shaped water pot, usually of brass

**loth** (lɒθ, lɒth) *adj.* *alt. sp.* of **LOATH**

**Lo-thario** (lɒ'thə'ɪə, -thār'-) *n.*, *pl.* -**tos** [name of young rake in Nicholas Rowe's play *The Fair Penitent* (1703)] [often l-] a seducer of women; rake

**Lo-thian** (lɒ'thiən, -thē-) former administrative region of SE Scotland, which included Edinburgh & the former districts of East Lothian, Midlothian, & West Lothian

**loti** (lɒ'ti) *n.*, *pl.* **ma-loti** (mə'lɒti) the basic monetary unit of Lesotho: see the table of monetary units in the Reference Supplement

**Loti** (lɒ'ti), **Pierre** (pyer) (pseud. of Louis Marie Julien Viaud) 1850-1923; Fr. novelist

**lot-ic** (lɒ'tɪk) *adj.* [L *lotus*, a washing (< *laurus*, *pp.* of *lavere*, to wash: see **LAVE**) + -IC] *Ecol.* designating, of, or living in a freshwater habitat characterized by swiftly moving water that is difficult to pollute; cf. **LENTIC**

**lot-ion** (lɒ'shən) *n.* [ME *loſcion* < L *lotio* (gen. *lotionis*) < *lotus*: see **prec.**] a liquid preparation used, as on the skin, for cleansing, soothing, healing, etc.

**lots** (lɒts) *adv.* a great deal; very much: considered somewhat informal by some [lots happier]

**lotte** (lɒt) *n.* [Fr] [also in roman type] **MONKFISH**

**lot-tery** (lɒ'tɪrɪ) *n.*, *pl.* -**ter-ies** [MF *loterie* < MDu *loterije* < *lot*, *LOT*] 1 *a game of chance in which people buy numbered tickets, and prizes are given to those whose numbers are drawn by lot*: sometimes sponsored by a state or organization as a means of raising funds 2 *any undertaking that involves chance selections, as by the drawing of lots* [military draft *lottery*]

**Lot-tie** or **Lotty** (lɒ'ti) *n.* a feminine name: see **CHARLOTTE**

**lotto** (lɒ'tɒ) *n.* [It < Fr *lot* < MDu: see **LOT**] a game resembling bingo

**lo-tus** (lɒ'tʊs) *n.* [L < Gr *lōtos* < Heb *lōt*] 1 *Gr. Legend* *a*) a fruit that was supposed to induce a dreamy languor and forgetfulness *b*) the plant bearing this fruit, variously supposed to be the date, the jujube, etc. 2 *any of various waterlilies, esp. the white lotus* (*Nymphaea lotus*), once sacred in Egypt, or the pink or white Asian lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera*), used as a religious symbol in Hinduism and Buddhism 3 *a representation of any of these plants*, ancient, esp. Egyptian, sculpture and architecture 4 *any of a*

genus (*Lotus*) of plants of the pea family, with irregular, pinnate leaves and yellow, purple, or white flowers Also sp. **lo'-tos**

**lotus-eater** (-et'er) *n.* in the *Odyssey*, one of a people who ate the fruit of the lotus and consequently became indolent, dreamy, and forgetful of duty

**lotus land** 1 the land of the lotus-eaters, or any fabulous, dreamlike setting 2 [Slang] Hollywood and its film industry, thought of as glittery and alluring, not like the real world; also **Lo'-tus-land**

**lotus position** in yoga, an erect sitting posture with the legs crossed and with each foot, sole upturned, resting on the upper thigh of the opposite leg

**louche** (looʃə) *adj.* [Fr, lit., squinting < L *luscus*, fem. of *luscus*, one-eyed] [also in roman type] questionable; shady; odd

**loud** (laʊd) *adj.* [ME < OE *hlud*, akin to Ger *laut* < IE base *\*kleu-*, to hear, listen > L *cluere*, to be spoken of, esteemed] 1 striking with force on the organs of hearing; strongly audible: said of sound 2 making a sound or sounds of great intensity [a *loud* bell] 3 noisy 4 clamorous; emphatic; insistent [loud denials] 5 [Informal] too vivid; flashy 6 [Informal] unrefined; vulgar 7 [Dial.] strong or offensive, as in smell — **adv.** in a loud manner — **out loud** with the normal voice; not silently; aloud — **loud'-ish** *adj.* — **loud'-ly** *adv.* — **loud'-ness** *n.*

**louden** (laʊd'n) *vt.*, *vi.* to make or become loud or louder

**loud-hailer** (laʊd'hā'ler) *n.* [Chiefly Brit.] **BULLHORN**

**loud-mouthed** (-mʊθəd-, -mʊθtʃ) *adj.* in the habit of talking in a loud, irritating, or indiscreet manner — **loud'-mouth** *n.*

**loud-speaker** (-spēk'ər) *n.* **SPEAKER** (sense 3)

**Lou Geh-rig's disease** (loo ger'igz) [after (Henry) Lou(is) Gehrig (1903-41), U.S. baseball player who died of the disease] **AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS**

**lough** (lɒk) *n.* [ME, prob. < Gael & OE *loch*, **LOCH**] 1 a lake 2 an arm of the sea

**louis** (loo'is) *n.*, *pl.* **lou'is** (-ēz) **LOUIS D'OR**

**Louis'** (loo'is) *n.* [Fr < OE *Loeis*; prob. via ML *Ludovicus* < OHG *Hludowig* < Gmc base *\*hluða-*, famous (< base of **LOUD**) + *\*wiga-*, war, hence, lit., famous in war; in the form *Lewis*, sometimes an adaptation of Welsh *Llewelyn*] a masculine name: dim. *Lou*, *Louie*; var. *Lewis*; equiv. L. *Ludovicus*, Ger. *Ludwig*, It. *Luigi*, Sp. *Luis*, Welsh *Llewelyn*, *Llewellyn*; fem. *Louisa*, *Louise*

**Louis'** (loo'is; Fr *lwē*; for 12, *loo'is*) 1 **Louis I** A.D. 778-840; king of France & emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (814-840): son & successor of Charlemagne 2 **Louis II** de *Bourbon* see **CONDÉ**, Prince de 3 **Louis IX** 1214-70; king of France (1226-70); canonized as Saint *Louis*, his day is Aug. 25 4 **Louis XI** 1423-83; king of France (1461-83); son of Charles VII 5 **Louis XII** 1462-1515; king of France (1498-1515) 6 **Louis XIII** 1601-43; king of France (1610-43); son of Henry IV 7 **Louis XIV** 1638-1715; king of France (1643-1715); his reign encompassed a period of flourishing Fr. culture: son of Louis XIII; called the *Sun King* 8 **Louis XV** 1710-74; king of France (1715-74); great-grandson of Louis XIV 9 **Louis XVI** 1754-93; king of France (1774-92); reign marked by the French Revolution; guillotined: grandson of Louis XV 10 **Louis XVII** 1785-95; titular king of France (1793-95); son of Louis XVI 11 **Louis XVIII** 1755-1824; king of France (1814-15; 1815-24); brother of Louis XVI 12 **Joe** (born Joseph Louis Barrow) 1914-81; U.S. boxer: world heavyweight champion (1937-49)

**Loui-sa** (loo'ēzə) *n.* a feminine name: see **LOUIS'**

**louis d'or** (loo'ē dōr') [Fr, lit., gold louis; orig. after **LOUIS XIII**] 1 an old French gold coin of varying value, issued through the reigns of Louis XIII-Louis XVI 2 a later French gold coin worth 20 francs

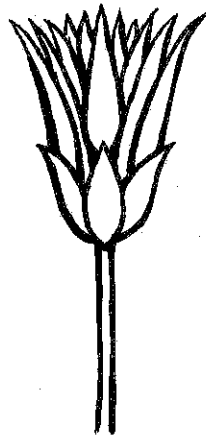
**Lou-ise'** (loo'ēz') *n.* [Fr, fem. of **LOUIS'**] a feminine name: dim. *Lou*, *Lulu*; var. *Eloise*

**Lou-ise'** (loo'ēz'), **Lake** [after Princess Louise Alberta, daughter of Queen Victoria & wife of the Marquess of Lorne, Cdn gov. gen. (1878-83)] small lake in SW Alberta, Canada

**Loui-si-ana** (loo'ēzə'nə, loo'ēzə-, loo'zə-) [Fr *La Louisianne*, name for the Mississippi Valley, after Louis XIV] state of the S U.S., on the Gulf of Mexico: admitted, 1812; 43,566 sq mi (112,836 sq km); pop. 4,220,000; cap. Baton Rouge: abbrev. **LA** or **La**

**Louisiana Purchase**

land bought by the U.S. from France in 1803 for \$15,000,000; it extended from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains & from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada



EGYPTIAN LOTUS MOTIF



LOUISIANA PURCHASE

## residue / resonant

1220

**resi-due** (rez'ə döo', -dyöo') *n.* [ME < MFr *residu* < L *residuum*, neut. of *residuus*, remaining < *residere*: see RESIDE] 1 that which is left over after part is taken away; remainder; rest 2 *Chem.* the matter remaining at the end of a process, as after evaporation, combustion, filtration, etc.; residual product 3 *Law* that part of a testator's estate which is left after all claims, charges, and bequests have been satisfied —*SYN.* REMAINDER

**re-sidu-um** (ri zī'öö am) *n., pl. -sid'ua (-ə)* [L] RESIDUE —*SYN.* REMAINDER

**re-sign** (ri zin') *vt.* [ME *resignen* < MFr *resigner* < L *resignare* < *re-*, back + *signare*, to SIGN] 1 to give up possession of; relinquish (a claim, etc.) 2 to give up (an office, position, etc.) —*vi.* to give up an office, position of employment, etc., esp. by formal notice; often with *from* —*re-sign oneself (to)* to submit or become reconciled (to); accept (something) passively

**res-ig-na-tion** (rez'ig nā'shən) *n.* [ME < MFr *resignation* < ML *resignatio*] 1 *a* the act of resigning *b* formal notice of this, esp. in writing 2 patient submission; passive acceptance; acquiescence

**re-signed** (ri zind') *adj.* feeling or showing resignation; submissive; yielding and uncomplaining —*re-sign'ed-ly* (-zin'id lē) *adv.* —*re-sign'ed-ness n.*

**re-sile** (ri zil') *vt.* —*siled'*, —*sil'-ing* [MFr *resiler* < L *resilire* < *re-*, back + *salire*, to JUMP: see SALIENT] [Now Rare] to bounce or spring back; rebound; specif., to come back into shape or position after being pressed or stretched: said of elastic bodies

**re-sil-i-ence** (ri zil'yans, -ē əns) *n.* the quality of being resilient; esp., *a* the ability to bounce or spring back into shape, position, etc. *b* the ability to recover strength, spirits, good humor, etc. quickly; buoyancy Also *re-sil'-i-ency*

**re-sil-i-ent** (-yant, -ē ənt) *adj.* [L *resiliens*, prp. of *resilire*: see RESILE] 1 bouncing or springing back into shape, position, etc. after being stretched, bent, or, esp., compressed 2 recovering strength, spirits, good humor, etc. quickly; buoyant —*SYN.* ELASTIC —*re-sil'-i-ently adv.*

**resin** (rez'an) *n.* [ME < MFr *resine* < L *resina* < or akin to Gr *rhētine*] 1 any of various solid or semisolid, viscous, usually clear or translucent, yellowish or brownish, organic substances exuded from various plants and trees: natural resins are soluble in ether, alcohol, etc., and are used in varnishes and lacquers, as modifiers in synthetic plastics, etc. 2 *a* SYNTHETIC RESIN *b* ROSIN —*vt.* to treat or rub with resin

**res-in-ate** (rez'ə nāt') *vt.* —*at'ed*, —*at'-ing* to impregnate or treat with resin

**resin canal** *Bot.* a tubular, intercellular opening containing resin, often found in the wood and needles of gymnosperms

**res-in-if-er-ous** (rez'ə nif'ər əs) *adj.* yielding resin: said of trees, etc.

**res-in-oid** (rez'ə noid') *adj.* like resin —*n.* 1 a resinoid substance 2 GUM RESIN

**res-in-ous** (-nəs) *adj.* [L *resinosus*] 1 of or like resin 2 obtained from resin 3 containing resin Also *res'-in-y*

**res ipsa loquitur** (ip'sə lök'wə tar) [L] the thing speaks for itself

**re-sist** (ri zist') *vt.* [ME *resisten* < MFr *resister* < L *resistere* < *re-*, back + *sistere*, to set, caus. of *stare*, to STAND] 1 to withstand; oppose; fend off; stand firm against; withstand the action of 2 *a* to oppose actively; fight, argue, or work against *b* to refuse to cooperate with, submit to, etc. [to resist conscription] 3 to keep from yielding to, being affected by, or enjoying [to resist temptation] —*vi.* to oppose or withstand something; offer resistance —*n.* a substance that resists, esp. something applied as a protective coating —*re-sist'er n.*

**re-sist-ance** (ri zis'təns) *n.* [ME < MFr *resistance* < LL *resistentia*] 1 the act of resisting, opposing, withstanding, etc. 2 power or capacity to resist; specif., the ability of an organism to ward off disease 3 opposition of some force, thing, etc. to another or others 4 a force that retards, hinders, or opposes motion 5 [often R-] the organized underground movement in a country fighting against a foreign occupying power, a dictatorship, etc., as in France during the Nazi occupation 6 *Elec.* *a* the property of a component by which it resists the flow of electricity, usually measured in ohms and equal to the ratio of the voltage to the current: it is the reciprocal of conductance (abbrev. *R*) (see IMPEDANCE) *b* RESISTOR 7 *Psychoanalysis* the active psychological opposition to the bringing of unconscious, usually repressed, material to consciousness

**resistance plasmid** any of a group of bacterial plasmids carrying genetic information that provide resistance to antibiotic drugs: some resistance plasmids are able to transfer themselves, and hence resistance, during conjugation

**re-sist-ant** (-tant) *adj.* [L *resistens*, prp.] offering resistance; resisting —*n.* a person or thing that resists

**Re-sis-ten-cia** (rā'sē sten'sya) city in N Argentina, on the Paraná River: pop. 292,000

**re-sist-ible** (ri zis'tə bəl) *adj.* that can be resisted —*re-sist'-ibil'-ity n.*

**re-sis-tive** (ri zis'tiv) *adj.* resisting, tending to resist, or capable of resistance —*re-sis'-tively adv.*

**re-sis-tiv-ity** (rē'zis tiv'ə tē, ri zis'-) *n.* 1 property of, capacity for, or tendency toward resistance 2 *Elec.* resistance per unit of area or volume, measured in ohms per meter: the reciprocal of conductivity

**re-sist-less** (ri zist'lis) *adj.* 1 that cannot be resisted; irresistible 2

without power to resist; unresisting —*re-sist'-lessly adv.* —*re-sist'-less-ness n.*

**re-sisto-jet** (ri zis'tə jet') *n.* [< fol. + JET'] a jet engine that obtains its thrust from a propellant heated by a resistance device using electrical power

**re-sis-tor** (ri zis'tər) *n.* *Elec.* a component with a specific resistance, used to control the current in a circuit

**res ju-di-cata** (jöö'di kät'ə) [L, thing decided] *Law* a matter already decided by judicial authority

**re-sole** (rē söl') *vt.* —*soled'*, —*sol'-ing* to put a new sole on (a shoe, etc.) —*n.* a new sole for a shoe, etc.

**re-sol-uble** (ri zäl'yə bəl, rez'al yə bəl) *adj.* [LL *resolubilis* < L *resolvere*] that can be resolved —*re-sol'-ubil'-ity n.* or *re-sol'-uble-ness*

**reso-lute** (rez'ə löüt') *adj.* [L *resolutus*, pp. of *resolvere*: see RE- & SOLVE] having or showing a fixed, firm purpose; determined; resolved; unwavering —*SYN.* FAITHFUL —*res-o-lute'ly adv.* —*res-o-lute'-ness n.*

**reso-lu-tion** (rez'ə löö'shən) *n.* [ME *resolucioun*, dissolution < MFr *resolution* < L *resolutio* < *resolutus*: see prec.] 1 *a* the act or process of resolving something or breaking it up into its constituent parts or elements *b* the result of this 2 *a* a resolving, or determining; deciding *b* the thing determined upon; decision as to future action; resolve 3 a resolute quality of mind 4 a formal statement of opinion or determination adopted by an assembly or other formal group 5 a solving, as of a puzzle, or answering, as of a question; solution 6 that part of a play, novel, etc. in which the plot is explained or made clear 7 *Med.* the subsidence or disappearance of swelling, fever, or other manifestation of disease 8 *Music a* the passing of a dissonant chord (or tone in a chord) to a consonant chord (or tone) *b* a chord or tone to which such passing occurs 9 *Physics* the capability of an optical system, or other imaging system, of making clear and distinguishable the separate parts or components of an object

**re-solv-able** (ri zäl'yə bəl, -zöl'-) *adj.* that can be resolved —*re-solv'-abil'-ity n.*

**re-solve** (ri zäl'v, -zöl'v) *vt.* —*solved'*, —*solv'-ing* [ME *resolven* < L *resolvere*: see RE- & SOLVE] 1 to break up into separate, constituent elements or parts; analyze 2 to change or transform: used reflexively [a discussion that resolved itself into an argument] 3 to cause (a person) to decide [the flood that resolved him to sell] 4 to reach a decision or intention; determine [to resolve to go] 5 *a* to find the solution or an answer to (a problem); solve *b* to make a decision about [to resolve the points at issue] *c* to explain or make clear; show the resolution of (a problem, a fictional plot, etc.) *d* to remove or dispel (doubt, etc.) 6 to decide by vote; make a formal decision about; express by resolution: said of a legislative assembly, etc. 7 [Obs.] to cause to dissolve or melt 8 *Chem.* to separate (an optically inactive compound or mixture) into its optically active components 9 *Med.* to cause (a swelling, fever, etc.) to subside or disappear 10 *Music* to cause (a chord or tone) to undergo resolution 11 *Physics* to make distinguishable the individual parts of (an image, radar echo, etc.) —*vi.* 1 to be resolved, as by analysis 2 to come to a decision; make a resolution; determine 3 *Music* to undergo resolution —*n.* 1 fixed purpose or intention; firm determination 2 a formal resolution, as of an assembly —*SYN.* DECIDE —*re-solv'er n.*

**re-solved** (ri zäl'vd, -zöl'vd) *adj.* firm and fixed in purpose; determined; resolute —*re-solv'-ed-ly* (-zäl'vid lē, -zöl'-) *adv.*

**re-sol-vent** (ri zäl'vant, -zöl'-) *adj.* that resolves; causing solution or resolution; solvent —*n.* 1 something solvent; specif., a medicine that can cause resolution, as of a swelling 2 something that resolves problems, etc.

**resolving power** 1 a measure of the smallest distance between two points in the image of an optical system when the two points can be distinguished as separate 2 the ability of a photographic emulsion to produce a picture containing fine detail

**reso-nance** (rez'ə nəns) *n.* [LME *resonance* < MFr *resonance* < L *resonantia*, an echo] 1 the quality or state of being resonant 2 reinforcement and prolongation of a sound or musical tone by reflection or by sympathetic vibration of other bodies 3 an underlying or pervasive quality of a particular type, esp. in a work of art or literature [an apocalyptic resonance] 4 *Chem.* the property of certain molecules of having two or more structures in which only the positions of electrons differ: these structures are approximations of the true structure, which cannot be described graphically, but is best represented by a mathematical expression 5 *Elec.* a condition arising in an electric circuit in which *a* the current or voltage flow is at maximum amplitude, produced when the frequency of the electrical source is varied, or *b* the current or voltage is in phase respectively with the applied current or voltage, or *c* the natural frequency of the circuit is the same as that of the incoming signal 6 *Med.* the sound produced in the percussion of some part of the body, esp. of the chest 7 *Physics a* the effect produced when the amplitude of oscillation of a body is greatly increased by a periodic force at the same or nearly the same frequency *b* a vibration caused by this phenomenon 8 *Phonet.* the intensification of, and particular quality given to, a speech sound, resulting from its vibrating in a resonating cavity, as the pharynx, the mouth, or the nose, or a combination of these

**reso-nant** (-nənt) *adj.* [L *resonans*, prp. of *resonare*, to resound: see RE- & SOUND, vi.] 1 resounding or reechoing [a resonant sound] 2 producing resonance; increasing the intensity of sounds by sympathetic vibration [resonant walls] 3 full of, characterized

re-sign  
resilverresituate  
resketchresmooth  
resolderresolidification  
resolidify

re-solve

**vi. slept, sleep'ing** 1 to be in the state of sleep; slumber 2 to be in a state of inactivity like sleep, as that of death, quiescence, hibernation, inattention, etc. 3 [Informal] to have sexual intercourse (with) 4 [Informal] to postpone a decision (on) to allow time for deliberation [let me sleep on it] 5 *Bot.* to assume a nyctitropic position at night, as petals or leaves —**vt.** 1 to slumber in (a specified kind of sleep) [to sleep the sleep of the just] 2 to provide sleeping accommodations for [a boat that sleeps four] —**last sleep death** —**sleep around** [Informal] to have promiscuous sexual relations —**sleep away** 1 to spend in sleeping; sleep during 2 to get rid of by sleeping —**sleep in** 1 to sleep at the place where one is employed as a household servant 2 to sleep later in the morning than one usually does —**sleep it off** to rid oneself of the effects of some excess, overindulgence, etc., specif. of the aftereffects of drinking much alcoholic liquor, by sleeping —**sleep off** to rid oneself of by sleeping —**sleep out** 1 to spend in sleeping; sleep throughout 2 to sleep outdoors —**sleep over** [Informal] to spend the night at another's home

**sleep apnea** a chronic disorder in which breathing is briefly suspended repeatedly during sleep

**sleep'ing** (slē'pər) *n.* [ME *slēpere* < OE *slæpere*] 1 a person or animal that sleeps, esp. as specified [a sound sleeper] 2 a timber or beam laid horizontally, as on the ground, to support something above it 3 [Chiefly Brit.] a tie supporting a railroad track \*4 SLEEPING CAR \*5 a previously disregarded person or thing that unexpectedly achieves success, assumes importance, etc. 6 [Slang] MOLD<sup>2</sup> (sense 2) \*7 *a* [usually pl.] a kind of pajamas for infants and young children, that enclose the feet *b* BUNTING<sup>1</sup> (sense 3) \*8 Bowling a pin concealed by one in front of it, in bowling for a spare

**sleepi-ly** (-pē lē) *adv.* in a sleepy or drowsy manner

**sleepi-ness** (-pē nis) *n.* a sleepy quality or state

\***sleeping bag** a large, warmly lined, zippered bag, often waterproof, in which a person can sleep, esp. outdoors

\***sleeping car** a railroad car equipped with berths, compartments, etc. for passengers to sleep in

**sleeping partner** *Brit. term for SILENT PARTNER*

\***sleeping pill** a pill or capsule containing a drug, esp. a barbiturate, for inducing sleep

**sleeping sickness** 1 an infectious disease, esp. common in tropical Africa, caused by either of two trypanosomes (*Trypanosoma gambiense* or *T. rhodesiense*) that are transmitted by the bite of a tsetse fly: it is characterized by fever, drowsiness, and coma, usually ending in prolonged coma and death 2 inflammation of the brain, caused by a virus and characterized by drowsiness and lethargy

**sleep-less** (slēp'lis) *adj.* 1 unable to sleep; wakeful; restless 2 marked by absence of sleep [a sleepless night] 3 constantly moving, active, or alert —**sleep'lessly** *adv.* —**sleep'less-ness** *n.*

**sleep-over** (-ō'vər) *n.* 1 an instance of spending the night at a place other than one's own home 2 a house party at which young people spend much of the night talking, eating, etc.

**sleep-walk-ing** (-wōk'ing) *n.* the act or practice of walking while asleep; somnambulism —**sleep'walk' vi.** —**sleep'walk'er n.**

**sleep-wear** (-wer') *n.* NIGHTCLOTHES

**sleepy** (slē'pē) *adj.* **sleep'i-er, sleep'i-est** 1 ready or inclined to sleep; drowsy 2 not very active; dull; quiet [a sleepy little town] 3 of, causing, or showing drowsiness

**SYN.**—**sleepy** applies to a person who is nearly overcome by a desire to sleep and, figuratively, suggests either the power to induce sleepiness or a resemblance to this state [a sleepy town, song, etc.]; **drowsy** stresses the sluggishness or lethargic heaviness accompanying sleepiness [the drowsy sentry fought off sleep through the watch]; **somnolent** is a formal equivalent of either of the preceding [the somnolent voice of the speaker]; **slumberous**, a poetic equivalent, in addition sometimes suggests latent powers in repose [a slumberous city]

**sleepy-head** (-hed') *n.* a sleepy person

**sleet** (slēt) *n.* [ME *slete* < OE \**slēte*, akin to Ger *schlosse*, hail < IE base \*(s)*lew-*, loose, lax > SLUR, SLUG<sup>1</sup>] 1 partly frozen rain, or rain that freezes as it falls 2 transparent or translucent precipitation in the form of pellets of ice that are smaller than 5 mm (.2 in) 3 the icy coating formed when rain freezes on trees, streets, etc. —**vi.** to shower in the form of sleet —**sleet'y** *adj.*

**sleeve** (slēv) *n.* [ME *slēve* < OE *slēfe*, akin to Du *sloof*, apron: for IE base see SLIP<sup>3</sup>] 1 that part of a garment that covers an arm or part of an arm 2 a tube or tubelike part fitting over or around another part 3 a thin paper or plastic cover for protecting a phonograph record, usually within a JACKET (n. 2b) 4 a drogue towed by an airplane for target practice —**vt.** **sleeved, sleeve'ing** to provide or fit with a sleeve or sleeves —**up one's sleeve** hidden or secret but ready at hand

**sleeved** (slēvd) *adj.* fitted with sleeves: often in hyphenated compounds [short-sleeved]

**sleeve-less** (slēv'lis) *adj.* without sleeves [a sleeveless sweater]

**sleeve-let** (-lit) *n.* a covering fitted over the lower part of a garment sleeve, as to protect it from soiling

\***sleigh** (slā) *n.* [Du *slēe*, contr. of *slēde*, a SLED] a light vehicle on runners, usually horse-drawn, for carrying persons over snow and ice —**vi.** to ride in or drive a sleigh

\***sleigh bells** a number of small, spherical bells fixed to the harness straps of an animal drawing a sleigh

**sleight** (slīt) *n.* [ME < ON *slægh* < *slægr*, cheat < IE base SLY<sup>1</sup>] 1 cunning or craft used in deceiving 2 skill or dexterity

**sleight of hand** 1 skill with the hands, esp. in confusing or deceiving onlookers, as in doing magic tricks; legerdemain 2 a trick or tricks thus performed

**slender** (slen'dər) *adj.* [ME *slendre*, *scleudre* < ?] 1 small in width as compared with the length or height; long and thin 2 having a slim, trim figure [a slender girl] 3 small or limited in amount, size, extent, etc.; meager [slender earnings] 4 of little force or validity; having slight foundation; feeble [slender hope] —**slen'derly** *adv.* —**slen'der-ness** *n.*

**slender-ize** (-iz') *vt.* —**ized', -iz'ing** to make or cause to seem slender —**vi.** to become slender

**slept** (slept) *vi., vt. pt. & pp. of SLEEP*

**Sles-vig** (sles'vikh) *Dan. name for SCHLESWIG*

**slenth** (slēth) *n.* [ME, a trail, spoor < ON *slóth*, akin to *slóthra*, to drag (oneself) ahead: for IE base see SLUG<sup>1</sup>] 1 [Rare] a dog, as a bloodhound, that can follow a trail by scent: also **slenth'hound'** (-hound') \*2 DETECTIVE (n. 2) —**vi.** to act as a detective

\***slew<sup>1</sup>** (slō) *n. alt. sp. of SLOUGH<sup>2</sup> (sense 4)*

**slew<sup>2</sup>** (slō) *n., vt., vi. alt. sp. of SLUE<sup>1</sup>*

\***slew<sup>3</sup>** (slō) *n.* [Ir *sluagh*, a host] [Informal] a large number, group, or amount; a lot

**slew<sup>4</sup>** (slō) *vt. pt. of SLAY*

**slice** (slis) *n.* [ME < OFr *esclice* < *esclacier*, to slice < Frank *slizzan*, akin to SLIT] 1 a relatively thin, broad piece cut from an object having some bulk or volume [a slice of apple] 2 a part, portion, or share [a slice of one's earnings] 3 any of various implements with a flat, broad blade, as a spatula 4 *a* the path of a hit ball that curves away to the right from a right-handed player or to the left from a left-handed player *b* a ball that follows such a path —**vt.** **sliced, slic'ing** 1 to cut into slices 2 *a* to cut off as in a slice or slices (often with *off, from, away*, etc.) *b* to cut across or through like a knife 3 to separate into parts or shares [*sliced up the profits*] 4 to use a SLICE (n. 3) to spread, remove, etc. 5 to hit (a ball) in a SLICE (n. 4a) —**vi.** 1 to cut (through) like a knife [a plow slicing through the earth] 2 *a* to be hit in a SLICE (n. 4a) *b* to hit a ball in a SLICE (n. 4a) —**slic'er n.**

**slice of life** [transl. of Fr *tranche de (la) vie*, prob. coined by dramatist Jean Jullien (1854-1919)] 1 the realistic description or representation of events and situations in everyday life in literature, film, journalism, etc. 2 such an event or situation —**slice-of-life' adj.**

**slick** (slik) *vt.* [ME *slikien* < OE *slician*, to make smooth, akin to ON *slīkr*, smooth < IE \*(s)*leig-*, slimy, to smooth, glide < base \*(s)*lei-*: see SLIDE] 1 to make sleek, glossy, or smooth 2 [Informal] to make smart, neat, or tidy: usually with *up* —**adj.** [ME *slike* < *th v.*] 1 sleek; glossy; smooth 2 slippery; oily, as a surface 3 accomplished; adept; clever; ingenious 4 [Informal] clever in deception or trickery; deceptively plausible; smooth [a slick alibi] 5 [Informal] having or showing skill in composition or technique but little depth or literary significance [a slick style of writing] 6 [Old Slang] excellent, fine, enjoyable, attractive, etc. —*n.* \*1 *a* smooth area on the surface of water, as resulting from a layer of oil *b* an oily layer on the surface of water *c* a slippery, oily area on the surface of a road 2 something used for smoothing or polishing, as any of various tools with broad, flat blades \*3 [Informal] a magazine printed on paper with a glossy finish: distinguished from PULP —**adv.** smoothly, cleverly, deftly, easily, etc. —**slick'ly** *adv.* —**slick'ness** *n.*

**slicken-side** (slik'an sid') *n.* [dial. *slicken*, var. of prec. + SIDE] *Geol.* a smooth, polished rock surface produced by friction, pressure, or cleavage

**slicker** (slik'ər) *n.* [SLICK, *adj.* + -ER] \*1 a loose, waterproof coat made of oil-treated cloth \*2 [Informal] a tricky, cleverly deceptive person

**slid-den** (slid'n) *vi., vt. archaic or dial. pp. of SLIDE*

**slide** (slid) *vi.* **slid** (slid), **slid'ing** [ME *sliden* < OE *slidan* < IE \*(s)*leidh-*, slippery < base \*(s)*lei-*, slimy, slippery > LIME<sup>1</sup>, SLIC SLIME] 1 to move along in constant frictional contact with some surface or substance [windows that slide open] 2 to move in a manner on a sled, the feet, etc. in contact with a smooth surface esp. snow or ice 3 to move quietly and smoothly; glide 4 to move stealthily or unobtrusively 5 to shift from a position; slip [the w cup slid from his hand] 6 to pass gradually (into or out of some condition) [to slide into bad habits] 7 Baseball to drop down or slide along the ground toward a base to avoid being tagged out the baseman —**vt.** 1 to cause to slide; make move with a smooth gliding motion 2 to move, place, or slip quietly, deftly, or stealthily (in or into) —*n.* 1 an act of sliding 2 a smooth, usually inclined track, surface, or chute down which to slide, as on a playground something that works by sliding; part that slides or is slid on 4 photographic transparency mounted for use with a viewer or projector 5 a small glass plate used as a mounting for objects to be examined under a microscope 6 *a* the fall of a mass of rock, snow, earth, etc. down a slope \**b* the mass that falls 7 Music *a* PORTAMENTO *b* an ornament made up of two or more notes ascending or descending to a principal note *c* a U-shaped section of tubing which is moved to change the pitch of certain brass instruments esp. the trombone —**adj.** \*BOTTLENECK —**let slide** to fail to take some expected or required action on; allow to drift along

\***slide fastener** a zipper or a zipperlike device having two grooved plastic edges joined or separated by a sliding tab, or pull

**slide knot** a kind of slipknot: see KNOT<sup>1</sup>, illus.

**slider** (slī'dər) *n.* 1 a person or thing that slides \*2 Baseball type of pitch with the speed of a fastball and the movement of a curve

**slide rule** a mechanical mathematical device consisting of a rule

**Spar-ta-cus** (spärt'ə kəs) died 71 B.C.; Thracian slave & gladiator in Rome: leader of a slave revolt

**Spar-tan** (spärt'n) *adj.* [L *Spartanus*] 1 of ancient Sparta or its people or culture 2 like or characteristic of the Spartans, who were famous for being warlike, brave, stoical, severe, frugal, and highly disciplined 3 not luxurious or ornate; plain; austere [*Spartan* furnishings] —*n.* 1 a person born or living in Sparta 2 a person with Spartan traits —*Spar'-tan-ism' n.*

**spar-te-ine** (spärt'tē ēn', -tē in) *n.* [L *ModL Spartium* (< L *spartum*, broom (see ESPARTO) + *-INE*)] a clear, oily, poisonous, liquid alkaloid, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, obtained from a broom (*Spartium scoparium*)

**spar varnish** a varnish that forms a hard, durable, protective finish, used esp. on outdoor surfaces

**spasm** (spaz'əm) *n.* [ME *spasme* < MFr < L *spasmus* < Gr *spasmos* < *span*, to draw, pull, wrench: see SPAN'] 1 a sudden, convulsive, involuntary muscular contraction: a **tonic spasm** is persistent and sustained, and a **clonic spasm** is one of a series of relatively brief contractions alternating with relaxations 2 any sudden, violent, temporary activity, feeling, etc. —*vi.* to undergo a spasm

**spas-modic** (spaz mäd'ik) *adj.* [ModL *spasmodicus* < Gr *spasmodēs* < *spasmos*: see prec. & -OID] 1 of, having the nature of, like, or characterized by a spasm or spasms; sudden, violent, and temporary; fitful; intermittent 2 [Rare] highly emotional or excitable Also **spas-mod'i-cal** —**spas-mod'i-cally** *adv.*

**spas-tic** (spas'tik) *adj.* [L *spasticus* < Gr *spastikos*, drawing, pulling < *span*: see SPASM] 1 of, characterized by, affected with, or produced by a spasm [*spastic colon*] 2 afflicted with or involving spastic paralysis —*n.* a person with spastic paralysis —**spas'-ti-cally** *adv.* —**spas-tic'-ity** (-tis'ə tē) *n.*

**spastic paralysis** a condition, as in cerebral palsy, in which certain muscles are in a state of continuous contraction, causing rigidity of a normally movable part, accompanied by exaggerated tendon reflexes

**spat**<sup>1</sup> (spat) *n.* [prob. echoic] 1 [Rare] a slap 2 a quick, slapping sound 3 [Informal] a brief, petty quarrel or dispute —*vi.* **spat'-ted**, **spat'-ting** 1 [Rare] to slap 2 to strike with a quick, slapping sound 3 [Informal] to engage in a spat, or quarrel —*vt.* [Rare] to slap —*SYN.* QUARREL<sup>2</sup>

**spat**<sup>2</sup> (spat) *n.* [contr. < SPATTERDASH] a gaiterlike covering for the instep and ankle, usually of heavy cloth

**spat**<sup>3</sup> (spat) *vt.*, *vi.* *alt. pt. & pp.* of SPIT<sup>2</sup>

**spat**<sup>4</sup> (spat) *n.* [Anglo-Fr < ?] a young oyster or young oysters collectively

**spatch-cock** (spach'kāk') [Brit.] *vt.* 1 to split open and broil (a fowl) 2 [Informal] a) to interpolate (a word or words) in or into a text, often hastily or inappropriately b) to put together so as to form a unit or whole, often a clumsy or incongruous one

**spate** (spāt) *n.* [ME (northern dial.) < ?] 1 [Chiefly Brit.] a) a flash flood b) a sudden, heavy rain 2 an unusually large outpouring, as of words

**spa-tha-ceous** (spā thā'shəs) *adj.* 1 having a spathe 2 of, or having the nature of, a spathe

**spathe** (spāth) *n.* [ModL *spatha* < L, a flat blade: see SPADE<sup>2</sup>] a large, leaflike part or pair of such parts enclosing a flower cluster (esp. a spadix) —**spathed** (spāthd) *adj.*

**spathic** (spath'ik) *adj.* [Ger *spath*, obs. sp. for *spat*, SPAR<sup>1</sup> < MHG *spat* (for IE base see SPADE<sup>1</sup>) + *-IC*] Mineralogy of or like spar

**spa-those**<sup>1</sup> (spā'thōs, spath'ōs) *adj.* SPATHACEOUS

**spath-ose**<sup>2</sup> (spath'ōs) *adj.* SPATHIC

**spathu-late** (spath'yoo lit) *adj.* SPATULATE (sense 1)

**spa-tial** (spā'shəl) *adj.* [L *spatium*, SPACE + *-AL*] 1 of space 2 happening or existing in space —**spa'-ti-al'-ity** (-shē əl'ə tē) *n.* —**spa'-ti-ally** *adv.*

**spa-tio-tem-po-ral** (spā'shē ō tem'pər əl) *adj.* 1 existing in both space and time 2 of space-time —**spa'-tio-tem'-po-rally** *adv.*

**spat-ter** (spat'ər) *vt.* [akin to Fris *spateren*, freq. of *spatten*, to splash, spurt] 1 to scatter in drops or small blobs [to *spatter* red paint over blue] 2 to splash, spot, or soil with such drops or blobs 3 to defame or slander —*vi.* 1 to emit or spurt out in drops or small blobs, as fat in frying 2 to fall or strike in or as in a shower, as raindrops or pellets —*n.* 1 a) the act or an instance of *spat-tering* b) the sound of this 2 a mark or wet spot caused by *spat-tering* 3 a small amount or number

**spatter-dash** (-dash') *n.* [prec. + DASH<sup>1</sup>] a long legging formerly worn to protect the stocking or trouser leg, as in wet weather

**spatter-dock** (-dāk') *n.* any of several waterlilies; esp., a North American species (*Nuphar advena*) with thick roots, heart-shaped leaves, and yellow flowers

**spatu-la** (spach'ə lə) *n.* [L, dim. of *spatha*, flat blade: see SPADE<sup>2</sup>] any of various implements with a broad, flat, flexible blade, used for spreading or blending substances, as foods or paints, for scraping, etc. —**spat'u-lar** *adj.*

**spatu-late** (-lit, -lāt') *adj.* [ModL *spatulatus*] 1 Bot. spoon-shaped in outline and attached at the narrow end, as some leaves: see LEAF, illus. 2 Zool. spoon-shaped or spatula-shaped

**spavin** (spav'in) *n.* [ME *spaveine* < MFr *esparvain* < ?] a disease of horses in which a deposit of bone (**bone spavin**) or an infusion of lymph (**bog spavin**) develops in the hock joint, usually causing lameness

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## Spartacus / spear grass

**spav-ined** (-ind) *adj.* afflicted with spavin; lame

**spawn** (spōn) *vt.*, *vi.* [ME *spaunnen* (for \**spaunden*) < Anglo-Fr *espaundre* < OFr *espaudre*, to shed < L *expandere*: see EXPAND] 1 to produce or deposit (eggs, sperm, or young) 2 to bring forth or be the source of (esp. something regarded with contempt and produced in great numbers) 3 Hort. to plant with spawn, or mycelium —*n.* 1 the mass of eggs or young produced by fish, mollusks, crustaceans, amphibians, etc. 2 something produced, esp. in great quantity; specif., numerous offspring or progeny: usually contemptuous 3 the mycelium of fungi, esp. of mushrooms grown to be eaten

**spay** (spā) *vt.* [ME *spayen*, aphetic < Anglo-Fr *espeier* < OFr *espeer*, to cut with a sword < *espee*, sword < L *spatha*: see SPADE<sup>2</sup>] to sterilize (a female animal) by removing the ovaries

**\*spaz** (spaz) *n.* [Slang] someone regarded with contempt as being clumsy, awkward, stupid, odd, etc.

**SPCA** *abbrev.* Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

**SPCC** *abbrev.* Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

**speak** (spēk) *vi.* **spoke**, **spo'-ken**, **speak'-ing** [ME *speken* < OE *specan*, earlier *sprecan*, akin to Ger *sprechen* < IE base \**sp(h)er(e)g-*, to strew, sprinkle > SPARK<sup>1</sup>, L *spargere*, to sprinkle: basic sense "to scatter (words)"] 1 to utter words with the ordinary voice; talk 2 to express or communicate opinions, feelings, ideas, etc. by or as by talking [*speak* in our behalf, actions *speak* louder than words] 3 to make a request or reservation (*for*): usually in the passive voice [*a seat not yet spoken for*] 4 to make a speech; deliver an address or lecture; discourse 5 to be a spokesman (*for*) 6 to talk with another or others; converse 7 to make or give out sound, as a gun firing or a dog barking —*vt.* 1 to express or make known by or as by speaking 2 to use or be able to use (a given language) in speaking 3 to utter (words) orally 4 [Archaic] to speak to; address 5 [Archaic] to declare or show to be; reveal 6 Naut. to hail (a ship) —*so to speak* in a manner of speaking; that is to say —**speak for itself** to be self-evident —**speak out** (or *up*) 1 to speak audibly or clearly 2 to speak freely or forcefully —**speak to** to respond to, deal with, fulfill, etc. [the decision *speaks* to the needs of everyone involved] —**speak well for** to say or indicate something favorable about —*to speak of* worthy of mention [no gains *to speak of*] —**speak'-able** *adj.*

*SYN.* —**speak** and **talk** are generally synonymous, but **speak** often connotes formal address to an auditor or audience [who will *speak* at the dinner?] and **talk** often suggests informal colloquial conversation [we were *talking* at dinner]; **converse** suggests a talking together by two or more people so as to exchange ideas and information [they are *conversing* in the parlor]; **discourse** suggests a somewhat formal, detailed, extensive talking to another or others [she was *discussing* to us on Keats]

**-speak** (spēk) *combining form* jargon, language [computerspeak, doublespeak]

**\*speak-easy** (-ē'zē) *n.*, *pl.* **-eas'ies** [SPEAK + EASY: so named from the secretive atmosphere] [Slang] a place where alcoholic drinks are sold illegally, esp. such a place in the U.S. during Prohibition

**speaker** (spē'kər) *n.* 1 a person who speaks; esp., a) a person who makes a speech or speeches in public b) the officer presiding over any of various lawmaking bodies \*c) [S-] the presiding officer of the U.S. House of Representatives (in full **Speaker of the House**) 2 a book of selections for use as exercises in declamation 3 a) a device consisting of a magnet and a diaphragm of paper, plastic, etc., for converting electrical signals to sound waves that are radiated into the air b) a boxlike enclosure holding one or more such devices —**speak'-er-ship** *n.*

**\*speaker-phone** (-fōn) *n.* a telephone with a speaker and microphone that enables more than one person to take part in a call

**speak-ing** (spē'kɪŋ) *adj.* 1 that speaks or seems to speak; expressive; eloquent; vivid [*a speaking likeness*] 2 used in or for speech 3 allowing or admitting of speech [within *speaking range*] —*n.* 1 the act or art of a person who speaks 2 that which is spoken; utterance; discourse —*on speaking terms* friendly enough to exchange greetings or carry on conversation

**speaking in tongues** GLOSSOLALIA (sense 1)

**speaking tube** a tube or pipe made to carry the voice, as from one part of a building or ship to another

**spear** (spīr) *n.* [ME *spere* < OE (akin to Ger *speer*) < IE base \**sper-* > SPAR<sup>2</sup>, L *sparus*] 1 a weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a sharp point, usually of metal or stone, for thrusting or throwing 2 any spearlike, often forked, implement used for thrusting, as in one kind of fishing 3 short for SPEARMAN 4 [var. of SPIRE<sup>2</sup>; ? infl. by *n.* 1 above] a long blade or shoot, as of grass —*vt.* 1 to pierce or stab with something pointed, as a spear 2 to catch (fish, etc.) with a spear 3 [Informal] to extend the arm so as to make a one-handed catch of (a baseball, etc.) —*vi.* 1 to pierce or shoot like a spear 2 [cf. *n.* 4] to sprout into a long stem —**spear'er** *n.*

**spear carrier** 1 [Informal] an actor with a walk-on role 2 a person having a minor or insignificant role in an organization, activity, etc.

**\*spear-fish** (spīr'fɪʃ) *n.*, *pl.* **-fish'** or **-fish'es** (see FISH) any billfish; esp., any of a genus (*Tetrapturus*, family Istiophoridae) of large, percid, food and game fishes of the open seas —*vi.* to fish with a spear or spear-thrusting device (**spear gun**)

**spear grass** any of several perennial grasses (genus *Stipa*) having hard, sharp-pointed, bearded fruits

See the inside front cover for pronunciation information.

The symbol \* is used to mark terms of American origin.

