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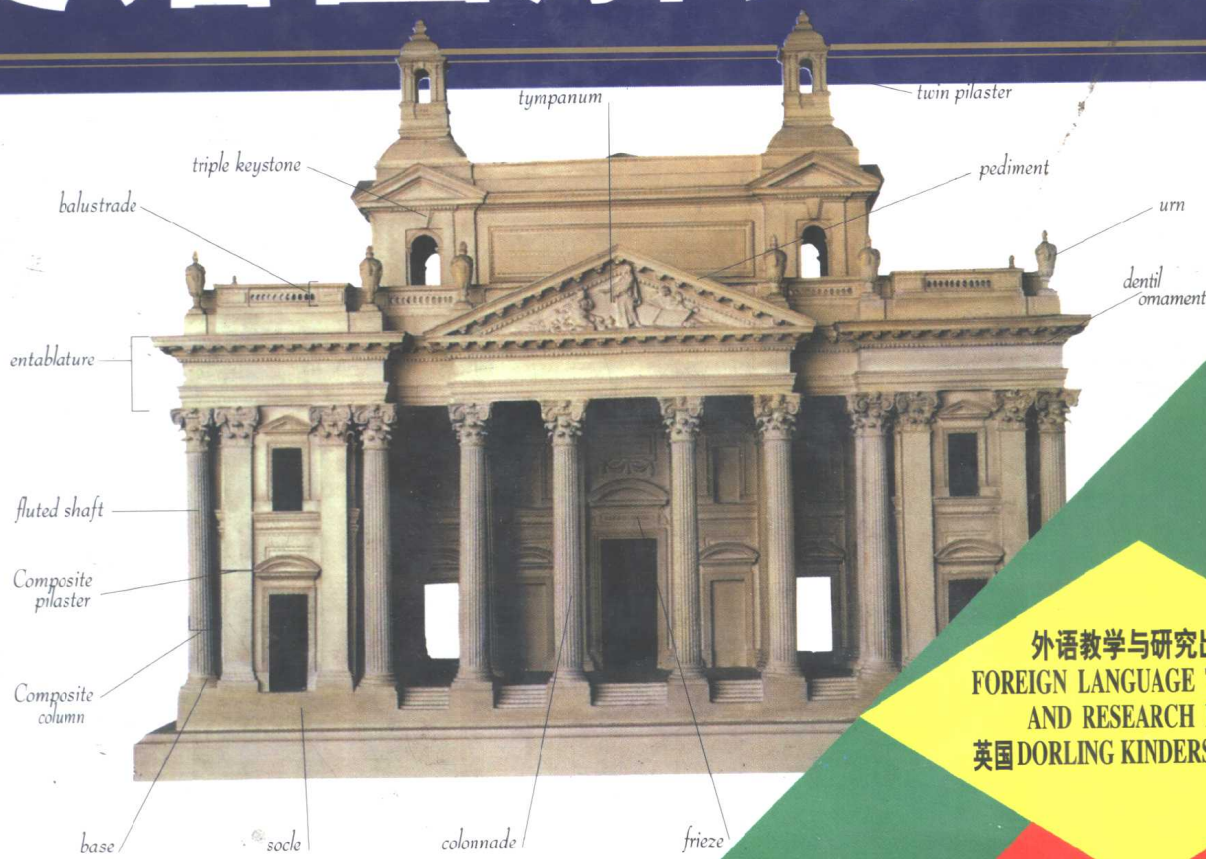


ILLUSTRATED

OXFORD

DICTIONARY

英语图解大词典



外语教学与研究出版社
 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING
 AND RESEARCH PRESS
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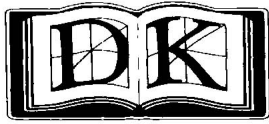
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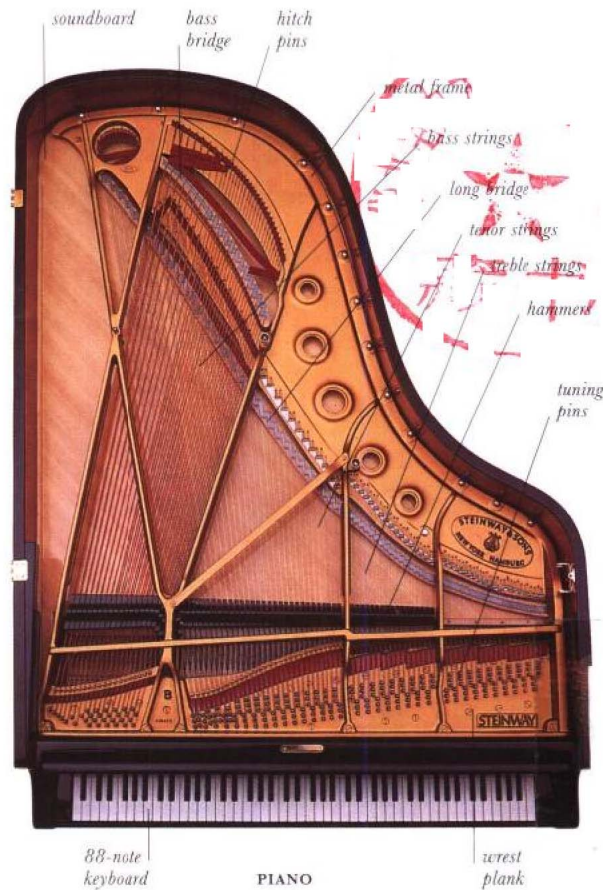
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前 言

英国 DK(Dorling Kindersley)公司与牛津大学出版社合作出版的《DK·牛津英语图解大词典》(DK Illustrated Oxford Dictionary)现在已由外语教学与研究出版社在我国重印发行。该社社长李朋义先生请我写一篇简短的介绍。我素来喜爱辞书,先睹为快,欣然同意。我花了几个晚上,把这部图文并茂的英语词典翻阅了一下,真是大开眼界,获益匪浅。

其实,这样一部图像词典(visual dictionary)会做自我介绍,用不着别人介绍。任何读者,手中拿着词典,随意翻到一处,就会受着精美彩图的吸引,查阅有关词条,不忍释手。

任何读者稍稍仔细查看之后也就会发现,本词典彩图的吸引力,不只是由于彩图本身多而精美,而主要是由于彩图与词条有一种有机的联系。即是说,彩图不是附加的点缀,而是词典的一个很重要的组成部分。这是本图解词典与其他一般附有插图的词典的根本性的区别。

本词典彩图多达 4,500 幅,都是根据词典的需要经过严格选择的。选择的标准是准确、实用,能扩充词条的释义或补充词义文字解说的不足。大多数彩图与特定词条或特定定义项密切挂钩,能帮助读者加深对某词义的理解。此外还有 600 幅较大型的彩图,每幅所图示的事物牵涉若干词条,例如 Car(汽车), Computer(计算机), Gymnastics(体操), Laser(激光), Notation(乐谱), Orchestra(管弦乐队), Perspective(透视), Spacecraft(宇宙飞船), Video Recorder(录像机), 等等。这些彩图的图像更详尽,还附有简明扼要的解说,能帮助读者增长知识从而扩大词汇。

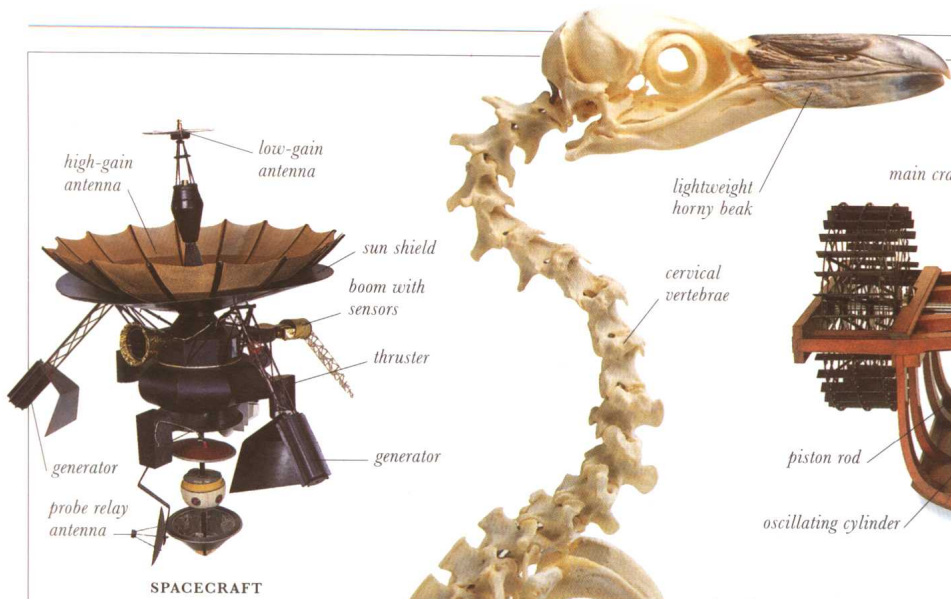
本词典彩图是由英国 DK 公司负责设计制作的,词条则是由牛津大学出版社负责编选的。DK 公司成立于 1974 年,是英国出版界后起之秀,专门出版图解图书,已创出了牌子。牛津大学出版社不用介绍。各种“牛津词典”在我国久已享有盛名。大家有理由相信,凡是“牛津词典”,质量总是可靠的。因此,简单介绍了本词典的图片部分后,对文字部分即词条部分实在不用多说什么了。要说的话,在许多特点之中,可以特别提出两点。一是收词量大,共收词条和释义 187,000 条,其中包括新词语 5,700 个,还有 400 条用法注解,充分反映了当代英语一般使用的情况。二是编排非常醒目,通过各种字体和符号,词条与彩图融为一体,查阅极为方便。本词典和当前某些名牌计算机一样,完全说得上是 user-friendly(为使用者的方便而制作的)。

总括起来说,《DK·牛津英语图解大词典》的确是一部新型的英语工具书,引进我国后,一定会深受广大学习英语的人、从事英语工作的人以及英语爱好者的欢迎。本词典于 1998 年在英国出版后不久,外语教学与研究出版社即计划将其引进我国,这反映该社领导的远见卓识以及对推动文化事业的热忱。引进这样一部内容和形式均属高水平的词典不失为一桩盛事。我写这篇简短的介绍,也可算参与了这桩盛事,我对此感到荣幸。

危东亚

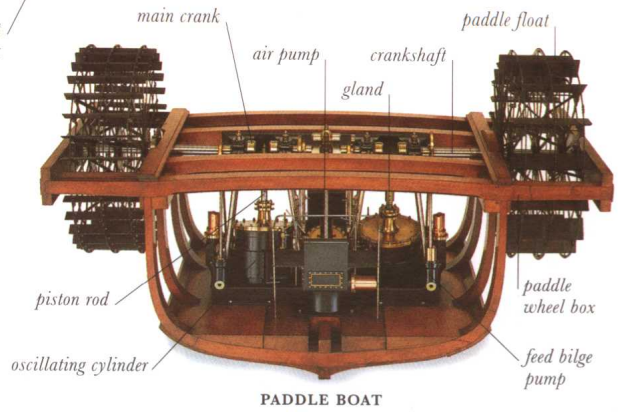
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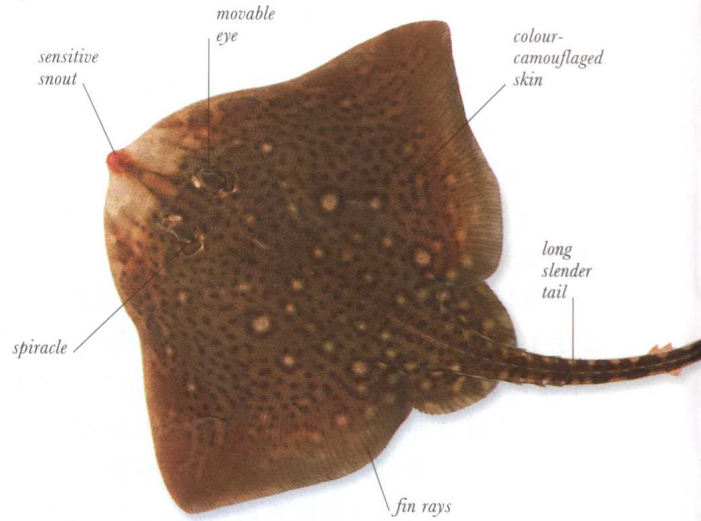


SPACECRAFT

PENGUIN SKELETON



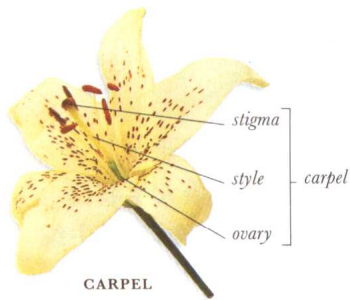
PADDLE BOAT



RAY



RETORT



CARPEL



BASEBALL MITT AND BALL



FOOL'S GOLD

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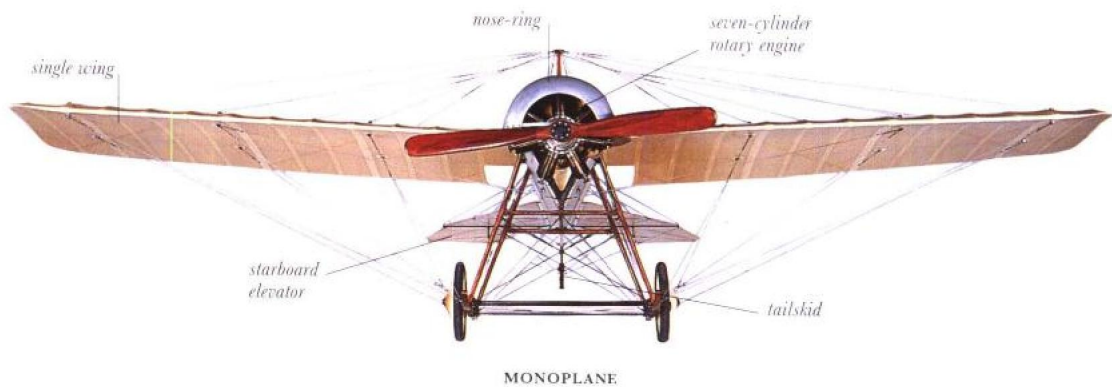
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FOREWORD

WHEN THE OPPORTUNITY AROSE for Dorling Kindersley to collaborate with Oxford University Press on an illustrated dictionary, it seemed like a perfect marriage of talents. The harnessing of the complementary strengths of the two houses generated the possibility of creating a new landmark in this area of publishing. I believe that this has been realised. The double branding of Oxford, the most renowned name in the world for the English language, and DK, recognized as a quality imprint on illustrated home reference, offers the reader not only care, expertise, and high production values but also a volume that reaches beyond the traditional confines of a language-only dictionary.

This is no mere dictionary with pictures. The rationale behind the choice of illustrations has been as rigorous as for word selection. To have added pictures whose value was simply decorative would not have afforded any benefits beyond the coffee table. The selection of images has been governed by their usefulness, their accuracy, their capacity to bring the unfamiliar to life, their potential for expanding a definition, for shedding light on the obscure, or illuminating those dark corners where the reach of verbal description is challenged. Illustration panels have been created to provide a wide range of themes with additional information: the wordfields of annotation placed around images expand the reader's vocabulary; cutaway diagrams and cross-sections deepen understanding and add detail to a variety of subjects; galleries of images demonstrate the diversity between objects or types defined by a single word.

These benefits are genuinely substantial, and the fact that the dictionary itself is a handsome object to have and to hold is an additional bonus. We are proud to be associated with it.

CHRISTOPHER DAVIS
PUBLISHER, DORLING KINDERSLEY

THE TEXT OF THE *Dorling Kindersley Illustrated Oxford Dictionary* has – like that of all Oxford dictionaries – benefited from Oxford's unrivalled language research programmes. Oxford dictionary editors rely on a wide range of editorial tools to extend our knowledge of English as it is used throughout the world. Central to these is the Oxford World Reading Programme – a 60-strong international network of readers who send new words, idioms, examples, and meanings to Oxford's editorial offices for analysis. Once sufficient evidence has built up to extend or alter an existing meaning or to add a new entry, specialist lexicographers undertake further research on the item, from pronunciation to etymology. Disputed facts are often checked with the Oxford Special Subject Advisors – a 150-strong international consultative body working in renowned institutions such as the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, London, and the IBM Laboratories. Finally, new entries are deposited with The Oxford Bank of New Words, the database that feeds new editions of all Oxford's dictionaries – including this one – and which, at any one time, holds over 3,000 authenticated new words.

Using computer search-and-analysis techniques, Oxford's lexicographers also consult databases of real language to research complex aspects of grammar, usage, and meaning. The Oxford Historical Corpus is used to investigate archaic words and holds the texts of some 700 titles dating from medieval times to the early twentieth century. A corpus of American English clarifies differences between American and British English, while the British National Corpus, representing every kind of writing and speech in English, answers questions on current English. Together, these databases ensure definitions and guidance to usage are as authoritative as possible.

THOMAS WEBSTER
PUBLISHING DIRECTOR FOR REFERENCE,
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS



STAINED-GLASS WINDOW

HOW TO USE THE DICTIONARY

THE FOLLOWING PAGES (8–14) illustrate and explain all the features and conventions that are used throughout this dictionary – from the structure and content of individual word entries to a complete list of abbreviations. The ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY itself appears on pages 15–972,

and is followed by a comprehensive selection of ready-reference material (pages 973–1007). With the exception of feature panels (see opposite), all illustrations appear in alphabetical order, and can be found below or adjacent to the precise definition to which they are relevant.

NEW SECTION

Each alphabetical section of the dictionary begins on a new page, and is introduced by a large capital letter to make it easier to find.

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Words are listed in ‘letter by letter’ alphabetical order, with spaces and punctuation disregarded.

QUICK-REFERENCE GUIDE TO WORD ENTRIES

word to be defined (headword) **jacuzzi** /jə-ˈkoo-zi/ *n.* (pl. jacuzzis) *prop.* a large bath with underwater jets of water to massage the body. [named after C. Jacuzzi, US inventor, 1903–86]

pronunciation guide /jə-ˈkoo-zi/ *n.* (pl. jacuzzis) *prop.*

indicates part of speech (e.g. noun, verb, adjective)

plural form (pl. jacuzzis)

indicates status of word

explains origin of word (etymology) [named after C. Jacuzzi, US inventor, 1903–86]

indicates definition is illustrated **jade**¹ *n.* 1 a hard usu. green stone composed of silicates of calcium and magnesium, or of sodium and aluminium, used for ornaments and implements. 2 the green colour of jade. ● *adj.* of this colour. [from Spanish *piedra de jade* ‘stone of the flank’, i.e. stone for colic (which it was believed to cure)]

introduces new part of speech (e.g. adjective) **jade**² *n.* 1 an inferior or worn-out horse. 2 *derog.* a disreputable woman. [Middle English]

bold numbers introduce different senses of the same word (letters may also be used for further sub-divisions of meaning) **ja**¹ *n.* a sharp projection of rock etc. ● *v.tr.* (**jagged, jagging**) 1 cut or tear unevenly. 2 make indentations in. [Middle English] □ **ja**² *n.* esp. *US colloq.* 1 a bout of drinking. 2 a period of indulgence in an activity, emotion, etc. 3 a bundle (of hay, logs, etc.). [16th-century coinage]

numerals denote words spell the same but with different meanings **jagged** *adj.* 1 with an unevenly cut or torn edge. 2 deeply indented. □ **jaggedly** *adv.* **jaggedness** *n.* **jaggy** *adj.* (**jaggier, jaggiest**) 1 = **JAGGED**. 2 (also **jaggie**) *Sc.* prickly.

illustration adjacent to word entry **JADE**: 18TH-CENTURY MEXICAN JADE MASK

illustration label **JADE**: 18TH-CENTURY MEXICAN JADE MASK

introduces derivative forms (as here) or phrases that use the word **ja**¹ *n.* a sharp projection of rock etc. ● *v.tr.* (**jagged, jagging**) 1 cut or tear unevenly. 2 make indentations in. [Middle English] □ **ja**² *n.* esp. *US colloq.* 1 a bout of drinking. 2 a period of indulgence in an activity, emotion, etc. 3 a bundle (of hay, logs, etc.). [16th-century coinage]

cross-reference to word entry in which a related illustration appears **jagged** *adj.* 1 with an unevenly cut or torn edge. 2 deeply indented. □ **jaggedly** *adv.* **jaggedness** *n.* **jaggy** *adj.* (**jaggier, jaggiest**) 1 = **JAGGED**. 2 (also **jaggie**) *Sc.* prickly.

indicates sphere of use and how used

cross-reference to more common form of headword

For a fuller explanation, and examples of all the elements that may be found in a word entry, see pages 10–13. A complete list of abbreviations appears on page 14.

J

J¹ *n.* (also **ji**) (pl. **Js** or **J's**) the tenth letter of the alphabet.

J² *sym.* (also **Jj**) joule(s).

jab *n.* & *v.t.* (**jabbed, jabbing**) 1 a poke roughly. 2 *sab.* 2 *coll.* (by *stab*) thrust (a thing) hard or abruptly. ● 1 an abrupt blow. 2 *coll.* a hypodermic injection. 3 *slang* a quick thrust. 4 *slang* (of *jabber*) to talk rapidly. 5 *slang* (of *jabber*) to talk rapidly. 6 *slang* (of *jabber*) to talk rapidly. 7 *slang* (of *jabber*) to talk rapidly. 8 *slang* (of *jabber*) to talk rapidly. 9 *slang* (of *jabber*) to talk rapidly. 10 *slang* (of *jabber*) to talk rapidly. 11 *slang* (of *jabber*) to talk rapidly. 12 *slang* (of *jabber*) to talk rapidly.

jack *n.* 1 any of various wild doglike mammals of the genus *Canis*, esp. *C. aureus*, found in Africa and S. Asia, usu. hunting or scavenging for food in packs. 2 *coll.* a person who does preliminary drudgery for another. [from Persian *jak*]

jackaroo *n.* (also **jackeroo**) *Austral. colloq.* a novice on a sheep station or cattle station.

jackass *n.* 1 a male ass. 2 a stupid person.

jackboot *n.* 1 a large boot reaching above the knee worn chiefly by soldiers. 2 this as a symbol of fascism or military oppression. □ **jackbooted** *adj.*

Jack-by-the-hedge *n.* a white-flowered cruciferous plant, *Alfalfa pratensis*, of shady places.

jackdaw *n.* a small grey-headed crow, *Corvus monedula*.

jackdew *n.* a small dew drop.

jackfruit *n.* 1 an East Indian tree, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, bearing fruit resembling breadfruit. 2 this fruit. [based on *Pycnanthus jaca*]

jackhammer *n.* & *v.t.* *AmE.* a portable pneumatic hammer or drill.

jack-in-the-box *n.* a toy figure that springs out of a box when it is opened.

jackknife *n.* & *v.t.* (pl. knives) 1 a large clasp-knife. 2 a dive in which the body is first bent at the waist and then straightened. ● *n.* (knifed, -knifing) 1 cut (of an articulated vehicle) fold against itself in an accident. 2 *n.* & *v.t.* fold like a jackknife.

jack of all trades *n.* a person who can do many different kinds of work.

jack-o'-lantern *n.* 1 a willow-*the-wisp*. 2 a pumpkin lantern.

jack plug *n.* a plug for use esp. in sound equipment, consisting of a single shaft.

jackpot *n.* a large prize or amount of winnings, esp. accumulated in a game or lottery etc. □ **hit the jackpot** *coll.* 1 win a large prize. 2 have remarkable luck or success. [originally in a form of poker, with two jacks as minimum to open the pool]

jackrabbit *n.* any of various large N. American prairie hares of the genus *Lepus*, with very long ears and hind legs. [earlier *jacks-rabbit*, so called from the long ears]

Jack Russell *n.* (in full **Jack Russell terrier**) a terrier of a small working breed with short legs. [named after Revd John (Jack) Russell, English clergyman and dog-breeder, 1795–1883]

jackstone *n.* 1 a small piece of metal etc. used with others in tossing games. 2 (in pl.) such a tossing game.

jack tar *n.* a sailor.

Jacobean *adj.* of or relating to the reign of James I of England. ● *n.* a person of the time of James I. [from ecclesiastical Latin *Jacobus* ‘James’]

Jacobite *n.* *Brit.* a supporter of James II of England after his removal from the throne in 1688, or of the Stuarts. [from ecclesiastical Latin *Jacobus* ‘James’] □ **Jacobitism** *n.*

Jacob's ladder *n.* ► a plant, *Polemonium caeruleum*, with corymbs of blue or white flowers, and leaves suggesting a ladder. [from Jacob's dream of a ladder reaching to heaven (Gen. 28:12)]

jacquard *n.* (also **jak-wird**) *n.* 1 an apparatus with perforated cards, fitted to a loom to facilitate the weaving of figured fabrics. 2 (in full **jacquard loom**) a (Polemonium caeruleum) loom fitted with this. 3 a fabric or article made with this. [named after C. Jacquard, French inventor, 1752–1834]

jacuzzi /jə-ˈkoo-zi/ *n.* (pl. jacuzzis) *prop.* a large bath with underwater jets of water to massage the body. [named after C. Jacuzzi, US inventor, 1903–86]

jade¹ *n.* 1 a hard usu. green stone composed of silicates of calcium and magnesium, or of sodium and aluminium, used for ornaments and implements. 2 the green colour of jade. ● *adj.* of this colour. [from Spanish *piedra de jade* ‘stone of the flank’, i.e. stone for colic (which it was believed to cure)]

jade² *n.* 1 an inferior or worn-out horse. 2 *derog.* a disreputable woman. [Middle English]

jaded *adj.* tired or worn out; surfeited. □ **jadedly** *adv.*

jadedness *n.*

jadeite *n.* a green, blue, or white sodium aluminium silicate form of jade. ▷ **GEM**

ja¹ *n.* a sharp projection of rock etc. ● *v.tr.* (**jagged, jagging**) 1 cut or tear unevenly. 2 make indentations in. [Middle English] □ **ja**² *n.* esp. *US colloq.* 1 a bout of drinking. 2 a period of indulgence in an activity, emotion, etc. 3 a bundle (of hay, logs, etc.). [16th-century coinage]

jagged *adj.* 1 with an unevenly cut or torn edge. 2 deeply indented. □ **jaggedly** *adv.* **jaggedness** *n. **jaggy** *adj.* (**jaggier, jaggiest**) 1 = **JAGGED**. 2 (also **jaggie**) *Sc.* prickly.*

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JACINTH

JACQUARD

JACQUIET

JACK

JACKAROO

JACKASS

JACKBOOT

JACK-DRAW

JACK-IN-THE-BOX

JACKKNIFE

JACK-O'-LANTERN

JACKPLUG

JACKPOT

JACKRABBIT

JACK-RUSSELL

JACKSTONE

JACK-TAR

JACOB

JACOBITE

JACOB'S LADDER

JACQUARD

JACUZZI

JADE

JADE MASK

JAG

JAGGED

JAGGEDLY

JAGGEDNESS

JAGGY

JAGGIER

JAGGIEST

JAGGIE

JAGUAR

JAGUAR (*Panthera onca*)

PICTURE LABELS
The exact form of the headword appears first in picture labels, in bold type.

FEATURE PANELS

Feature panels give more detailed explanations of words, and often employ larger illustrations or series of illustrations to aid understanding. Associated vocabulary may be introduced in the picture annotation. Feature panels appear on the same double-page spread as the word defined; picture symbols (e.g. ▲) indicate the direction in which to look.

PAGE HEADINGS

The left-hand page heading identifies the first word entry to appear in full on that page; the right-hand heading identifies the last entry to appear.

jaguarundi

jaguarundi *n.* *pl.* jaguarundis a long-tailed slender feline. *Felis jaguandis* of Central and S. America [Tupi-Guarani & N. American Indian language]
jail *also Brit. gaol* *n.* 1 a place to which persons are committed by a court for detention. 2 confinement in a jail. *n.* *pl.* jails [from Old Northern French *gaol*]
jailbait *n. (colloq.)* slang a girl or girls under the age of consent
jailbird *n. also Brit. gaolbird* a prisoner or habitual criminal
jailbreak *n. also Brit. gaolbreak* an escape from jail
jaïler *n. also Brit. gaoler* a person in charge of a jail or of the prisoners in it
jaïlhouse *n.* esp. V. Amer. a prison
Jain /*ˈdʒaɪn/* *n.* an adherent of a nontheistic Indian religion *n.* *adj.* of or relating to this religion [from Sanskrit *jaina*, 'saint, victor'] *pl.* Jains *n.*
 Jake *adj.* V. Amer., Austral., & NZ slang all right; satisfactory [20th-century coinage]

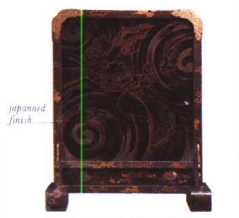


JALAPEÑO PEPPER

jalapeño /*ˌhæl-ə-ˈpeɪ-nəʊ/* *n.* *pl.* -ños also jalapeños a very hot green chili pepper, used esp. in Mexican-style cooking [Mexican Spanish]
jalopy /*ˈdʒɑːləpi/* *n.* *pl.* -ies *colloq.* a dilapidated old motor vehicle [20th-century coinage]
jalousie /*ˈdʒæləʊ-ziː/* *n.* a blind or shutter made of a row of angled slats to keep out rain etc. and control the light of light [French]

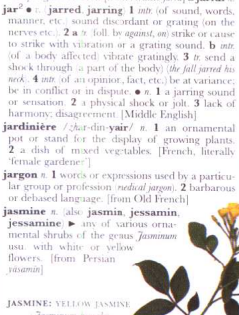
jam *n.* **1** jammed **jamming** 1 a *n.* squeeze or wedge into a space. *b.* *int.* to become wedged. 2 *n.* a *n.* cause, machinery or a component to become wedged or jammed so that it cannot work. *b.* *int.* to become jammed in this way. 3 *n.* a cram together in a compact mass. *int.* to fill in, to do up or crowd. *it.* *jammed on to the bus.* 5 *n.* a block a passage, road etc. by crowding or obstructing. *b.* *int.* to fill in or obstruct the exit of. *it.* *are jammed in.* 6 *n.* a jam fill in or apply brakes etc. for fully or abruptly. 7 *n.* to make a radio transmission unintelligible by causing interference. 8 *int.* *colloq.* in jazz etc.; extemporize with other musicians. *n.* 1 a squeeze or crush. 2 a crowded mass [*inflect.* *jam*]. 3 *colloq.* a predicament. 4 a stoppage (of a machine etc.) due to jamming. 5 *in full jam session* *colloq.* improvised playing by a group of jazz musicians. *pl.* *jammer* *n.*
jam *n.* 1 a conserve of fruit and sugar loaded to a thick consistency. 2 *Brit. colloq.* something easy or pleasant *monies for jam.* 3 *jam tomorrow* *Brit.* a pleasant thing often promised but never forthcoming.
jam *n.* *also* *boht* a side post or surface of a doorway, window, or fireplace. [from Late Latin *gambus* 'hoof']
janbhalaya /*ˌdʒɑːnbhɑːləɪə/* *n.* a Cajun dish of rice with shrimp, chicken, etc. [Louisiana French from modern Patois *janbhalan*]
janboree *n.* 1 a celebration. 2 a large rally of Scouts. [19th-century coinage]
Jan jar *n.* 1 a glass jar for containing jam. 2 *Brit. (slang)* slang a car.
janmy *adj.* **janmier** **janmiest** 1 covered with jam. 2 *Brit. colloq.* a lucky *b.* profitable.
jam-packed *adj.* *colloq.* full to capacity.
jam session *see* *jam* *n.* 5.
Jan *adj.* *inflect.* *January*
jane *n.* **1** plain *jane* an unattractive girl or woman.
jangle *n.* 1 *int.* *colloq.* to make, or cause (a bell) to make, a harsh metallic sound. 2 *n.* irritate the

nerves etc.; by discordant sound or speech etc. *n.* a harsh metallic sound [from Old French *jançler*].
janitor *n.* 1 a doorknocker. 2 a caretaker of a building [Latin, based on *janua* 'door'] *pl.* janitors *adj.*
janizary *n.* also **janissary** *pl.* -ies 1 *Brit.* a member of the Turkish infantry forming the Sultan's guard in the 14th-19th c. 2 a devoted follower [based on Turkish *yan* 'near' + *o* 'troop']
January *n.* *pl.* -ies the first month of the year [from Latin *Januarius* 'month of Janus, guardian god of doors and beginnings']
Jap *n.* *colloq.* *colloq.* *slang* a Japanese
Japan *n.* **1** a hard use; black varnish, esp. of a kind brought originally from Japan. *n.* *etc.* **Japanised**, **Japanising** 1 *v.* to varnish with Japan. 2 *v.* to make black and glossy



JAPAN: JAPANESE AND LACQUERED ANTIQUE SCREEN

Japanese *n.* *pl.* same 1 a native or national of Japan. *b.* a person of Japanese descent. 2 the language of Japan. *n.* *adj.* of or relating to Japan, its people, or its language.
Japanese quince *n.* = *quince*.
jape *n.* a practical joke. *n.* *int.* play a joke. [Middle English] *pl.* japes *n.*
Japlich *n.* a blend of Japanese and English, used in Japan.
Japanica *n.* any flowering shrub of the genus *Camellia*; esp. *C. japonica*, with round white, green, or yellow edible fruits and bright red flowers. [modern Latin form of *japonica* 'Japanese']
jar *n.* 1 a container of glass, earthenware, plastic, etc.; see cylindrical. *b.* the contents of this. 2 *Brit. colloq.* a glass of beer [from Arabic *jar*]. *pl.* jars *n.*
jar *v.* **jarred** **jar** 1 *int.* (of sound, words, manner, etc.) sound discordant or grating on the nerves etc. 2 *n.* (full *be* *quint*, *no* *strike* or *cause* *to* *strike* with vibration or a grating sound. *b.* *int.* (of a body affected) vibrate gratefully. 3 *int.* send a shock through a part of the body (the *fall* *jarred* *his* *neck*). 4 *int.* of an opinion, fact etc. *be* at variance; *be* in conflict or in dispute. *n.* 1 a jarring sound or sensation. 2 a physical shock or jolt. 3 lack of harmony, disagreement [Middle English]
jaridnière /*ˌdʒɑːrɪˈdɪəriə/* *n.* 1 an ornamental pot or stand for the display of growing plants. 2 a dish of mixed vegetables. [French, literally 'formal garden']
jargon *n.* 1 words or expressions used by a particular group or profession (*medical jargon*). 2 barbarous or debased language. [from Old French]
jasmine *n.* also **jasmin**, **jessamin**, **jessamine** *n.* any of various ornamental shrubs of the genus *Jasminum* with white or yellow flowers. [from Persian *yasmin*]
J-cloth *n.* (also) **cloth** *prop.* a type of cloth used esp. for household cleaning [from Johnson and Johnson, original makers]

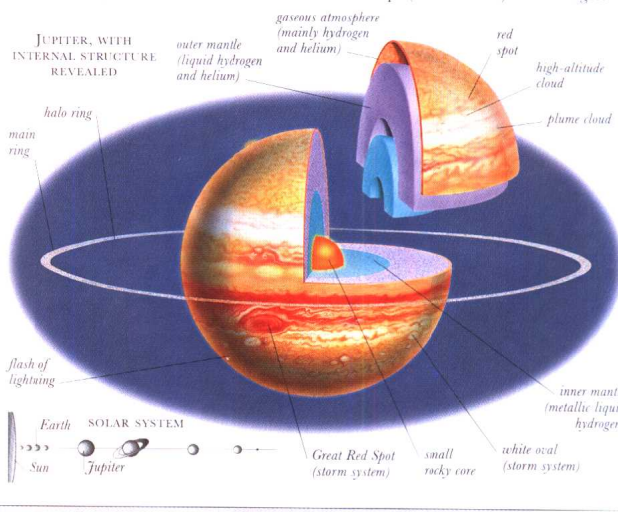


JASMINE: YELLOW JASMINE, *Jasminum tubiflora*

JUPITER

Jupiter is the largest, most massive planet in the solar system. Its rapid rate of rotation in 9 hours 55 minutes causes the clouds in its atmosphere to form dark, low-altitude 'belts' and bright, high-altitude 'zones' - both with

huge storm systems - which encircle the planet parallel with the equator. Jupiter has two faint rings, and is orbited by 16 known moons, of which Ganymede, Callisto, Io, and Europa (the Galileans) are the largest.

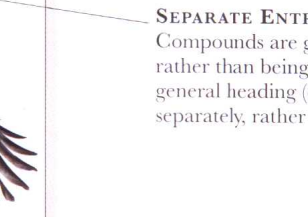


JUPITER, WITH INTERNAL STRUCTURE REVEALED

J

jaunt *n.* a short excursion for enjoyment. *n.* *colloq.* take a jaunt [16th-century coinage].
jaunty *adj.* **jaunter**, **jaunniest** 1 cheerful and self-confident. 2 *slang* jaunty *prop.* *but* *rather* *jaunt*, from French *gaill* 'merry' *pl.* jaunty *adj.*
jauntness *n.*
Javanese *n.* *pl.* same 1 a native or inhabitant of Java in Indonesia. *b.* a person of Javanese descent. 2 the Austronesian language of central Java. *n.* *adj.* of or relating to Java, its people, or its language.
Javelin *n.* 1 a light spear thrown in a competitive sport or as a weapon. 2 the athletic event or sport of throwing the javelin. [from Gallo-Roman *gabulinus*]
Jaw *n.* 1 a each of the upper and lower bony structures in vertebrates forming the framework of the mouth and containing the teeth. *b.* the parts of certain invertebrates used for the ingestion of food. 2 *n.* *pl.* the mouth with its bones and teeth. *b.* the narrow mouth of a valley, channel, etc. *c.* the gripping parts of a tool or machine. 3 *colloq.* a talkativeness. *hold your jaw*. *b.* a sermonizing talk. *n.* *colloq.* 1 *int.* speak esp. at tedious length. 2 *n.* a persuade by talking. *b.* admonish or lecture. [from Old French *pe* 'check, jaw'] *pl.* jawless *adj.*
Jawbone *n.* a bone of the jaw, esp. that of the lower jaw, or other part of this. *pl.* jawbones
Jawline *n.* the outline of the jaw.
Jay *n.* 1 a noisy European bird, *Corvus glandarius*, with vivid pinkish-brown, blue, black, and white plumage; *pl.* jays. 2 any other bird of the subfamily Corvidae. [from Late Latin *gana*]

JAW



JAY (*Corvus glandarius*)

Jaywalk *v.* *int.* cross or walk in the street or road without regard for traffic. *pl.* jaywalkers *n.*
Jazz *n.* 1 music of African-American origin characterized by improvisation, syncopation, and use of a forceful rhythm. 2 *colloq.* pretentious talk or behaviour (all that jazz). *n.* *colloq.* play or dance to jazz. 3 *colloq.* jazz up brighten or enliven. [20th-century coinage] *pl.* jazzers *n.*
Jazzman *n.* *pl.* -men a male jazz musician.
Jazzy *adj.* **jazzier**, **jazziest** 1 of or like jazz. 2 *vivid*, showy, *pl.* jazzily *adv.*
JCB *n.* *Brit. prop.* a type of mechanical excavator with a shovel at the front and a digging arm at the rear [from J. C. Bamford, the makers]
J-cloth *n.* (also) **cloth** *prop.* a type of cloth used esp. for household cleaning [from Johnson and Johnson, original makers]

USAGE NOTES

usage notes are placed between horizontal lines after main part of entry

jobber *n.* 1 (in the UK) a principal or wholesaler dealing on the Stock Exchange. 2 US a wholesaler. *b.* derog. = broker. 3 a person who jobs.

■ Usage The term *jobber* in sense 1 was officially replaced by *broker-dealer* in 1986, broker-dealers being entitled to act as both agents and principals in share dealings.

KEY TO SYMBOLS

- Introduces a new part of speech (e.g. noun, verb, adjective)
- Introduces a section containing phrases or derivatives
- Introduces a usage note (see right)
- ▷ Introduces a headword where a relevant illustration can be found
- ▶ Indicates that a definition is illustrated, and in which direction to look

STRUCTURE OF ENTRIES

These two pages contain examples from the dictionary, illustrating all elements found in word entries. Annotation identifies the typographic style and location of each part, and explains the editorial approach where appropriate. Proper names are not listed in the dictionary, but only

HEADWORDS

DIFFERENT FORMS

headword printed in bold type
variant spelling (where applicable)
different forms of the headword are given for different parts of speech

cosy (US *cozy*) ● *adj.* (**cosier**, **cosiest**) **1** comfortable and warm. **2** *derog.* complacent; expedient, self-serving. **3** warm and friendly. ● *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**) a cover to keep something hot, esp. a teapot or a boiled egg. ● *v.tr.* (**-ies**, **-ied**) (often foll. by *along*) *collog.* reassure, esp. deceptively. [originally Scots] □ **cosily** *adv.* **cosiness** *n.*

symbol introduces derivative forms of the headword (as here) or phrases (see below)

fizzle ● *v.intr.* make a feeble hiss. ● *n.* such a sound. □ **fizzle out** *end feebly.*

symbol introduces phrasal verb (or idioms and derivatives elsewhere)

foreign headword printed in bold italic type
pronunciation guide (with stress indicated in bold type)

idée fixe /ee-day feeks/ *n.* (*pl.* ***idées fixes*** *pronunc.* same) an idea that dominates the mind; an obsession. [French, literally 'fixed idea']

indicates that pronunciation is the same, despite change in form of headword

compounds are entered as headwords in their own right, rather than under general headings

zoom lens *n.* a lens allowing a camera to zoom by varying the focal length. ▷ **GAMCORDER**

DIVISION OF ENTRIES INTO DIFFERENT SENSES

different senses are numbered, and ordered by currency or comparative significance

letters are used to indicate closely related subdivisions within a sense

bull¹ ● *n.* **1** a uncastrated male bovine animal. **b** a male of the whale, elephant, and other large animals. **2** (**the Bull**) the zodiacal sign or constellation Taurus. **3** *Brit.* the bull's-eye of a target. **4** *Stock Exch.* a person who buys shares hoping to sell them at a higher price later. ● *attrib.adj.* like that of a bull (*bull neck*). [from Old Norse *bolli*]
bull² *n.* a papal edict. [from Latin *bulla* 'rounded object']

superior numerals are used to denote separate entries for words spell the same but with different meanings or origins

spelling change applicable to a specific sense

those vocabulary items to which they have given rise (e.g. *Jonah*). More detailed information on forms and labels appears on pages 12–13, and a list of abbreviations on page 14. Grammar and style are further clarified on pages 1002–1007 of the REFERENCE SECTION.

LABELLING

PARTS OF SPEECH (E.G. VERB, NOUN, ADJECTIVE)

a bullet introduces each successive part of speech within a word entry
labels indicate intransitive and transitive subdivisions of a verb

slant ● *v.* **1** *intr.* slope; lie or go obliquely. **2** *tr.* cause to do this. **3** *tr.* (often as **slanted** *adj.*) present (information) from a particular angle esp. in a biased or unfair way. ● *n.* **1** a slope; an oblique position. **2** a point of view, esp. a biased one. ● *adj.* sloping, oblique. □ **on a** (or **the**) **slant** *aslant*. [Middle English; *n.*: from Old Norse]

new part of speech
grammatical form in common use
new part of speech

part of speech indicating function of compound headword

blue blood *n.* **1** noble birth. **2** a person of noble lineage. □ **blue-blooded** *adj.*

part of speech of derivative form of headword

USAGE ADVICE WITHIN WORD ENTRIES

grammatical information

bracketed information indicates subject area(s)

stitch ● *n.* **1** **a** (in sewing or knitting or crocheting etc.) a single pass of a needle or the thread or loop etc. resulting from this. ▷ **KNITTING**. **b** a particular method of sewing or knitting etc. (*am learning a new stitch*). **2** (usu. in *pl.*) *Surgery* each of the loops of material used in sewing up a wound. **3** the least bit of clothing (*hadn't a stitch on*). **4** an acute pain in the side of the body induced by running etc. ● *v.tr.* **1** (also *absol.*) sew; make stitches (in). **2** join or close with stitches. □ **in stitches** *collog.* laughing uncontrollably. **stitch up** **1** join or mend by sewing or stitching. **2** *Brit. slang* cause (a person) to be charged with a crime, esp. by informing or manufacturing evidence. cheat. [Old English] □ **stitcher** *n.* **stitchery** *n.*

subject label

example illustrates how word is used

label indicates absolute use of verb with object implied not stated

geographical label identifies main area of use

label alerts reader to particular status (register) of word

FBI *abbr.* (in the US) Federal Bureau of Investigation.

bracketed comment specifies country associated with the defined institution

conscious *adj.* **1** awake and aware of one's surroundings and identity. **2** (usu. foll. by *of* or *that* + clause) aware (*conscious of his inferiority*). **3** (of actions, emotions, etc.) realized or recognized by the doer (*made a conscious effort not to laugh*). [from Latin *consciūs* 'knowing with others or in oneself']
 □ **consciously** *adv.*

specifies formula for grammatical construction

indicates limited use of word in this sense

use restricted to predicative position in this sense

fond *adj.* **1** (*predic.*; foll. by *of*) having affection or a liking for. **2** (*attrib.*) affectionate, loving, doting. **3** (*attrib.*) (of beliefs etc.) foolishly optimistic or credulous; naive. [Middle English, from obsolete *fon* 'to be foolish'] □ **fondly** *adv.* **fondness** *n.*

adjective used attributively in these senses

ETYMOLOGY

The etymologies aim to highlight noteworthy features in the history or composition of the headword, of particular interest in terms of origin, sense, form, etc. Information common to a set (e.g. **exclaim**, **exclamation**, **exclamatory**) is not repeated where neighbouring entries provide ease of reference. Cross-references are kept to a minimum and speculative derivations are not pursued. Notes on etymology are given in square brackets at the end of the main entry, before any derivative forms; examples of various types are shown below.

aardvark *n.* a nocturnal mammal of southern Africa, *Orycteropus afer*, with a tubular snout and long extensible tongue, that feeds on termites. Also called *ant-bear*, *earth-pig*. ▷ MAMMAL. [Afrikaans, from *aarde* 'earth' + *varken* 'pig']

etymology given in square brackets

banal /bā-nahl/ *adj.* trite, feeble, commonplace. [originally in sense 'compulsory', hence 'common to all'] □ **banality** *n.* (*pl.* -ies).

etymology appears before derivative forms

blotto *adj.* slang very drunk, esp. unconscious from drinking. [20th-century coinage]

etymology

hornpipe *n.* **1** a lively dance (esp. associated with sailors). **2** the music for this. [Middle English; originally the name of a wind instrument partly of horn]

etymology

CROSS-REFERENCES

variant spelling appears as bold headword
aging var. of **AGEING**.
 headword where definition appears

decanal *adj.* **1** of a dean or deanery. **2** of the south side of a choir, the side on which the dean sits. [based on Late Latin *decanus* (see **DEAN**)]

indicates further information is to be found at headword named

antonym given for consultation

statics *n.pl.* (usu. treated as *sing.*) **1** the science of bodies at rest or of forces in equilibrium (opp. **DYNAMICS** 1a). **2** = **STATIC** *n.*

small capitals used to indicate headword entry appearing elsewhere

cross-reference to the noun sense of the headword **static**

calves *pl.* of **CALF**¹, **CALF**².

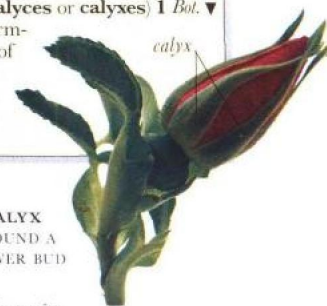
irregular forms appear as cross-referenced bold headwords, when they are three or more entries away from main headword

trodden *past part.* of **TREAD**.

PICTURES

symbol indicates that definition is illustrated, and points in direction of illustration

calyx *n.* (also **calix**) (*pl.* **calyces** or **calyxes**) **1** Bot. ▼ the sepals collectively, forming the protective layer of a flower in bud. **2** *Biol.* any cuplike cavity or structure. [from Greek *kalux* 'bud case, husk']



headword given in bold type

CALYX
AROUND A
FLOWER BUD

illustration label

fisher *n.* **1** an animal that catches fish, esp. the pekan, a tree-living N. American marten, *Martes pennanti*, valued for its fur. ▷ **MUSTELD**. **2** *archaic* a fisherman.

symbol introduces headword where relevant illustration appears

PRONUNCIATION

A guide to pronunciation is given for difficult words. The pronunciation given represents the standard speech of southern England. It is shown between diagonal slashes, usually just after the word itself. Words are broken up into small units, usually of one syllable. The syllable that is spoken with most stress in a word of two or more syllables is shown in bold type, like **this**. An apostrophe (') is occasionally used to show either a slight break between

sounds, as in /sɪ-ki-k'l/ for *psychical*, or that two letters are pronounced with their own separate sounds (and not as they might appear when together), as in /s'yoo-doh/ for *pseudo* or /θ'ee-tā/ for *theta*. A consonant is sometimes doubled to avoid misinterpretation, as in /**day**-iss/ for *dais*. The pronunciation of a word is sometimes indicated by giving a well-known word that rhymes with it, as in /rhymes with roof/ for *woof*².

The sounds represented are as follows:

a as in cat	ee as in meet	kh as in loch	or as in corn	uu as in book
ā as in ago	eer as in beer	l as in leg	ow as in cow	v as in van
ah as in calm	er as in her	m as in man	oy as in boy	w as in will
air as in hair	ew as in few	n as in not	p as in pen	y as in yes
ar as in bar	cwr as in pure	ng as in sing, finger	r as in red	or when preceded by a consonant = I as in cry, realize
aw as in law	f as in fat	nk as in thank	s as in sit	yoo as in unit
ay as in say	g as in get	o as in top	sh as in shop	yoor as in Europe
b as in bat	h as in hat	ō as in lemon	t as in top	yr as in fire
ch as in chin	i as in pin	oh as in most	th as in thin	z as in zebra
d as in day	I as in eye	oi as in join	th as in this	zh as in vision
e as in bed	j as in jam	oo as in soon	u as in cup	
ē as in taken	k as in king	oor as in poor	ũ as in circus	

LABELS

These are used to clarify the particular context in which a word or phrase is normally used. They appear in italic type, often in abbreviated form (an alphabetical list of all abbreviations is given on page 14).

SUBJECT

Some subject labels are used to indicate the particular relevance of a term or subject with which it is associated, e.g. *Mus.* (music), *Law*, *Physics*. They are not used when this is sufficiently clear from the definition itself.

GEOGRAPHICAL

The geographical label *Brit.* (British) indicates that the use of a word or phrase is found chiefly in British English (and often in other parts of the Commonwealth) but not in American English. *US* indicates that the use is found chiefly in American English but not in British English except as a conscious Americanism. Other geographical labels, such as *Austral.* (Australian) and *Canad.* (Canadian) show that use is generally restricted to the area named.

REGISTER (E.G. FORMAL, SLANG, DISPUTED)

● *formal, colloq., slang*

Words and phrases more common in formal (esp. written English) are labelled *formal*. Those more common in informal spoken English are labelled *colloq.* (colloquial) or, especially if very informal or restricted to a particular social group, *slang*.

● *coarse slang, offens.*

Two categories of deprecated usage are indicated by special markings: *coarse slang* indicates a word that, although widely found, is still unacceptable to many people; *offens.* (offensive) indicates a use that is regarded as offensive by members of a particular religious,

ethnic, or other group. Words regarded as offensive have not been excluded from the dictionary; instead they have been included and marked for the information of the reader as basic guidance.

● *disp.*

Where usage is disputed or controversial, *disp.* (disputed) alerts the user to a danger or difficulty; any further information is given in a usage note at the end of the entry (see page 9).

STYLE

● *literary, poet.*

Words or phrases found mainly in literature are indicated by *literary* whereas *poet.* (poetical) indicates that use is confined generally to poetry or other contexts with romantic connotations.

● *joc., derog.*

Where use is intended to be humorous, the label *joc.* (jocular) is given; *derog.* (derogatory) denotes the intentionally disparaging use of the word or phrase.

CURRENCY

● *archaic, hist.*

For words that have lost currency except perhaps in special contexts such as legal or religious use, *archaic* is given; *hist.* (historical) denotes a word or use that is confined to historical reference, normally because the thing referred to no longer exists.

STATUS

● *propr.*

The label *propr.* (proprietary) indicates a term that has the status of a trade mark (see the Note on Proprietary Status on page 4).

FORMS

In general, different forms of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are given when the form is irregular (as described further below) or when, though regular, it causes difficulty (as with forms such as **budgeted**, **coos**, and **taxis**).

PLURALS OF NOUNS

For nouns that form their plural regularly by adding *-s* (or *-es* when they end in *-s*, *-x*, *-z*, *-sh*, or soft *-ch*), the plural form is not shown. Other plural forms are given, notably for:

- nouns ending in *-i* or *-o* (e.g. **alibi**, **gazebo**).
- nouns ending in Latinate forms such as *-a* and *-um* (e.g. **amphora**, **ileum**).
- nouns ending in the suffix *-y* (e.g. **colloquy**).
- nouns with more than one plural form (e.g. **fish**, **aquarium**).
- nouns with plurals showing a change in the stem (e.g. **foot**).
- nouns with a plural form unchanged from the singular form (e.g. **sheep**).
- nouns ending in *-ful* (e.g. **handful**).

FORMS OF VERBS

The following forms are regarded as regular:

- third person singular present forms adding *-s* to the stem (or *-es* to stems ending in *-s*, *-x*, *-z*, *-sh*, or soft *-ch*).
- past tenses and past participles dropping a final silent *e* and adding *-ed* to the stem (e.g. **changed**, **danced**).
- present participles dropping a final silent *e* and adding *-ing* to the stem (e.g. **changing**, **dancing**).

Other forms are given, notably for:

- verbs that change form by doubling a consonant (e.g. **bat**, **batted**, **batting**). Where practice differs in American usage this is noted (e.g. at **cavil**).
- verbs with strong and irregular forms showing a change in the stem (e.g. **go**, **went**, **gone**).
- verbs ending in *-y* that change form by substituting *-i* for *-y* (e.g. **try**, **tries**, **tried**).

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE OF ADJECTIVES

For the following regular forms, changes in form are not given:

- Words of one syllable adding *-er* and *-est* (e.g. **greater**, **greatest**).
- Words of one syllable dropping a final silent *e* and adding *-er* and *-est* (e.g. **braver**, **bravest**).

Other forms are given, notably for:

- Those adjectives that double a final consonant (e.g. **hot**, **hotter**, **hottest**).
- Two-syllable words that have comparative and superlative forms in *-er* and *-est* (of which very many are words ending in *-y*, e.g. **happy**, **happier**, **happiest**), and their negative forms (e.g. **unhappy**, **unhappier**, **unhappiest**).

Specification of the above forms indicates only that they are available; it is usually also possible to form comparatives with *more* and superlatives with *most* (e.g. *more happy*, *most unhappy*).

ADJECTIVES IN *-ABLE*

These are given as derivative forms when there is sufficient evidence of their currency, and as headwords when further definition is called for. In general they are formed as follows:

- Verbs drop silent final *-e* except after *c* and *g* (e.g. **movable**, **abridgeable**).
- Verbs of more than one syllable ending in *-y* (preceded by a consonant or *qu*) change *y* to *i* (e.g. **enviable**).

A final consonant is often doubled as in a normal form change (e.g. **conferrable**, **regrettable**).

PREFIXES, SUFFIXES, AND COMBINING FORMS

A selection of these is given in the main body of the text: prefixes are given in the form **ex-**, **re-**, etc., and suffixes in the form **-able**, **-ably**, etc.

For a usage note on combining forms see the entry COMBINING FORM in the dictionary itself.

ABBREVIATIONS

Most abbreviations appear in *italics*.
Abbreviations in general use (such as *etc.*)
are explained in the dictionary itself.

<i>abbr.</i>	abbreviation	<i>fem.</i>	feminine	<i>phrs.</i>	phrases
<i>absol.</i>	absolute	<i>fol.</i>	followed	<i>Physiol.</i>	Physiology
<i>adj.</i>	adjective	<i>Geog.</i>	Geography	<i>pl.</i>	plural
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>Geol.</i>	Geology	<i>poet.</i>	poetical
<i>Aeron.</i>	Aeronautics	<i>Geom.</i>	Geometry	<i>Polit.</i>	Politics
<i>Amer.</i>	American	<i>Gk.</i>	Greek	<i>poss.</i>	possessive
<i>Anat.</i>	Anatomy	<i>Gram.</i>	Grammar	<i>prec.</i>	preceded
<i>Anglo-Ind.</i>	Anglo-Indian	<i>Hist.</i>	History	<i>predet.</i>	predeterminer
<i>Anthropol.</i>	Anthropology	<i>hist.</i>	with historical reference	<i>predic.</i>	predicate; predicative(ly)
<i>Antiq.</i>	Antiquities; Antiquity	<i>imper.</i>	imperative	<i>predic.adj.</i>	predicative adjective
<i>Archaeol.</i>	Archaeology	<i>infin.</i>	infinitive	<i>prep.</i>	preposition
<i>Archit.</i>	Architecture	<i>int.</i>	interjection	<i>pres. part.</i>	present participle
<i>assim.</i>	assimilated	<i>interrog.</i>	interrogative	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>Astrol.</i>	Astrology	<i>interrog.adv.</i>	interrogative adverb	<i>pronunc.</i>	pronunciation
<i>Astron.</i>	Astronomy	<i>interrog.pron.</i>	interrogative pronoun	<i>propr.</i>	proprietary term
<i>attrib.</i>	attributive(ly)	<i>intr.</i>	intransitive	<i>Psychol.</i>	Psychology
<i>attrib.adj.</i>	attributive adjective	<i>Ir.</i>	Irish	<i>RC Ch.</i>	Roman Catholic Church
<i>Austral.</i>	Australian	<i>iron.</i>	ironical	<i>refl.</i>	reflexive
<i>aux.</i>	auxiliary	<i>joc.</i>	jocular	<i>rel.adv.</i>	relative adverb
<i>Bibl.</i>	Biblical	<i>masc.</i>	masculine	<i>rel.det.</i>	relative determiner
<i>Biochem.</i>	Biochemistry	<i>Math.</i>	Mathematics	<i>Relig.</i>	Religion
<i>Biol.</i>	Biology	<i>Mech.</i>	Mechanics	<i>rel.pron.</i>	relative pronoun
<i>Bot.</i>	Botany	<i>Med.</i>	Medicine	<i>Rhet.</i>	Rhetoric
<i>Brit.</i>	British	<i>Meteorol.</i>	Meteorology	<i>Rom.</i>	Roman
<i>Canad.</i>	Canadian	<i>Mil.</i>	Military	<i>S.Afr.</i>	South African
<i>Chem.</i>	Chemistry; chemical	<i>Mineral.</i>	Mineralogy	<i>Sc.</i>	Scottish
<i>Cinematog.</i>	Cinematography	<i>Mus.</i>	Music	<i>Sci.</i>	Science
<i>collect.</i>	collective	<i>Mythol.</i>	Mythology	<i>sing.</i>	singular
<i>colloq.</i>	colloquial	<i>n.</i>	noun	<i>Stock Exch.</i>	Stock Exchange
<i>comb.</i>	combination; combining	<i>N. Amer.</i>	North American	<i>superl.</i>	superlative
<i>compar.</i>	comparative	<i>Naut.</i>	Nautical	<i>ymb.</i>	symbol
<i>compl.</i>	complement	<i>neg.</i>	negative	<i>Télev.</i>	Television
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	<i>N.Engl.</i>	Northern English	<i>Theatr.</i>	Theatre
<i>contr.</i>	contraction	<i>neut.</i>	neuter	<i>Theol.</i>	Theology
<i>Crystallog.</i>	Crystallography	<i>n.pl.</i>	noun plural	<i>tr.</i>	transitive
<i>derog.</i>	derogatory	<i>NZ</i>	New Zealand	<i>US</i>	American; United States
<i>det.</i>	determiner	<i>offens.</i>	offensive	<i>usu.</i>	usually
<i>dial.</i>	dialect	<i>opp.</i>	opposite; (as) opposed (to)	<i>v.</i>	verb
<i>disp.</i>	disputed	<i>orig.</i>	originally	<i>var.</i>	variant(s)
<i>Eccl.</i>	Ecclesiastical	<i>Parl.</i>	Parliament	<i>v.aux.</i>	auxiliary verb
<i>Ecol.</i>	Ecology	<i>part.</i>	participle	<i>v.intr.</i>	intransitive verb
<i>Econ.</i>	Economics	<i>past part.</i>	past participle	<i>v.refl.</i>	reflexive verb
<i>Electr.</i>	Electricity	<i>Pharm.</i>	Pharmacy; Pharmacology	<i>v.tr.</i>	transitive verb
<i>ellipt.</i>	elliptical(ly)	<i>Philol.</i>	Philology	<i>W.Ind.</i>	West Indian
<i>emphat.</i>	emphatic	<i>Philos.</i>	Philosophy	<i>Zool.</i>	Zoology
<i>Engin.</i>	Engineering	<i>Phonet.</i>	Phonetics		
<i>esp.</i>	especially	<i>Photog.</i>	Photography		
<i>euphem.</i>	euphemistic	<i>phr.</i>	phrase		

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TELESCOPE