



DICTIONARY OF FOREIGN TERMS



SECOND EDITION

C. O. SYLVESTER MAWSON

CHARLES BERLITZ*

THOUSANDS OF EXPRESSIONS FROM
MORE THAN FIFTY LANGUAGES

A

adscriptus gl'bae

the soil, a sett

ad sectam [L.]

adsum [L.]

ad summam [L.]

ad summum [L.]

a due voci [It.]

ad unguem [L.]

ed (an expre

the smoothne

Cf. εἰς ὄνυχ

the nail; "a m

(fr. by Coning

ad unum omnes

without excep

a dur âne dur aig

goad.

ad usum [L.]

ad utrumque parat

ad valorem [L.]

ad verbum [L.]

ad verec indiam [L.]

adversa virtute ro

courage).

adversus [L.]

ad vitam aut culpa

good behavior

ad vivum [L.]

advocatus diaboli

dispute claims

one who argue

aegrescit medendo

the remedy is

aegri somnia vana

aegrotat [L.; pl. ae

aequaliter et dili

aequam servare n

(adapted from

servare mentem

difficulties): Ho

aequanimiter [L.]

aequitas sequitur lo

common-law p

would ensue):

aequo animo [L.]

aequo pulsat pede

Horace. See PA

aere perennius [L.]

mes alienum [L.]

mes triplex [L.]

metatis [L.]

(or her) age.

aeternum servans s

wound within th

ἀετός ἐν νεφέλαις

clouds; fig., an

affectissimo [Sp.; fem

abbr. in a letter

affectuoso [Sp.; fem

affabile [It.], in a p

affaire [Fr.], affair

affair —affair

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Dictionary of Foreign Terms

By C. O. Sylvester Mawson

SECOND EDITION

Revised and updated by

Charles Berlitz



BARNES & NOBLE BOOKS

A DIVISION OF HARPER & ROW, PUBLISHERS

New York, Hagerstown, San Francisco, London

A hardcover edition of this book was published by Thomas Y. Crowell Publishers.
It is here reprinted by arrangement.

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embodied in critical articles and reviews. For information address Harper &
Row, Publishers, Inc., 10 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. Published
simultaneously in Canada by Fitzhenry & Whiteside Limited, Toronto.

First BARNES & NOBLE BOOKS edition published 1979.

ISBN: 0-06-463494-9

79 80 81 82 83 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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*the text of this book is printed
on 100% recycled paper*

PREFACE

There is an old Spanish proverb which holds that English is the language of business, Italian the language of singers, French the language of diplomats, German the language of soldiers and horses, and Spanish, with a backward look toward Don Juan, the language of lovers. However the truth may be in these linguistic attributions, the observation about English is well substantiated, as it is now spoken by 500,000,000 people in every corner of the world and is not only the language of business, but also of transportation, travel, communications and diplomacy. However, as English has taken over the functions of a world language, it has ceased to be entirely English and has adopted a host of foreign words and expressions culled from most of the languages of the world. This is principally because English, being essentially simple grammatically and without word gender, provides an open door to incorporate foreign words and expressions many of which express an idea so exactly, with what the French call *le mot juste* — the precise word — that it is easier and more piquant and expressive to leave them in their original language.

The result of this adoptive tendency of English is to fill conversation, literature, and communication media with foreign words and expressions, the exact meanings of which are often missed by the reader or listener. It is for this reason that the **DICTIONARY OF FOREIGN TERMS** is especially valuable to American readers constituting as it does a dictionary where foreign words and expressions, listed alphabetically, can be used as a ready reference, furnishing the exact meaning of what one may hear and read in current or literary usage. This present volume, originally compiled by C. O. Sylvester Mawson, Litt.D., Ph.D., was the first book of its kind to list all foreign expressions in English. It has now been revised by Charles Berlitz, international linguist and lexicographer, who has updated the material and added many new expressions of foreign origin currently used in the English of today.

Dictionaries are not unmindful of the importance of foreign terms and phrases: the larger the dictionary the greater the number of non-English inclusions. But for the ordinary reader to provide himself with an adequate collection of foreign expressions, a large number of books—some of them costly—would be required. There are literally hundreds of terms included in this volume that have so far escaped the notice of even the largest dictionaries.

A brief summary of the classes of foreign words and other features included is an indication of the scope of this dictionary, which is virtually several dictionaries in one.

1. Foreign words and phrases from more than fifty languages frequently used in conversation or likely to be encountered in the fields of literature, law, science, politics, music, art, diplomacy, fashion, travel, food and dining.
2. Words from Asian languages, particularly Japanese, which have been adopted into American usage in recent years.
3. Menu terms in French, Italian, and other languages, with explanations and descriptions of many foreign dishes.
4. Quotations from classical and modern authors frequently used in literature and public addresses with passages from the Vulgate and the Old Testament in the original Greek and also English transliteration.
5. Naval and military terms from foreign languages, and some of the military slang brought into English during the two World Wars.
6. Terms of French and Spanish origin peculiar to Canada and the Southwestern United States.
7. Expressions adopted into English from the American Indian languages.
8. Words from languages relatively new on the international scene, such as Swahili, which are currently extending their linguistic area of influence.
9. Translations of foreign language mottos of states, institutions, and families.
10. Translations and definitions of all foreign terms used with the secondary meanings and popular usages clearly indicated where necessary.
11. Plurals of all words that might present difficulty to the English reader.

12. Feminine forms of foreign nouns and adjectives.

13. Foreign abbreviations and contractions.

The reader will also find, alphabetically indicated, certain sayings and everyday expressions from foreign languages which furnish a picturesque and pungent way of presenting ideas; and examples of folk wisdom of other languages and cultures. These sayings are a fascinating example of how proverbs expressed in other languages may differ in choice of words from ours but nevertheless deal with the same fundamental verities. These basic truths are what unite rather than divide the peoples of the world and are truly a part of a general world culture.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS BOOK

<i>abbr.</i>	abbreviation	<i>elec.</i> ..	electricity
<i>adj.</i>	adjective	<i>Eng.</i>	English
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>engin</i> ..	engineering
<i>aero.</i>	aeronautics	<i>Esk.</i>	Eskimo
<i>Afrik.</i>	Afrikaans	<i>fem.</i>	feminine
<i>Am.</i>	American	<i>fig.</i>	figuratively
<i>Am. Sp.</i> ..	American Spanish	<i>Flem.</i>	Flemish
<i>anat.</i>	anatomy	<i>fort.</i>	fortification
<i>Anglo-Ind.</i>	Anglo-Indian	<i>fr.</i>	from
<i>Ar.</i>	Arabic	<i>Fr.</i>	French
<i>Aram.</i>	Aramaic	<i>Fr. Am.</i>	French American
<i>arch.</i>	architecture	<i>Fr. Can.</i>	French Canadian
<i>arith.</i>	arithmetic	<i>Gael.</i>	Gaelic
<i>Armen.</i>	Armenian	<i>geol.</i>	geology
<i>astron.</i>	astronomy	<i>Ger.</i>	German
<i>auto.</i>	automobiles	<i>Gr.</i>	Greek
<i>Beng.</i>	Bengali	<i>gram.</i>	grammar
<i>biol.</i>	biology	<i>Guj.</i>	Gujarati
<i>Bohem.</i>	Bohemian	<i>Hawa.</i>	Hawaiian
<i>bot.</i>	botany	<i>Heb.</i>	Hebrew
<i>Br.</i>	British	<i>her.</i>	heraldry
<i>Bulg.</i>	Bulgarian	<i>Hind.</i>	Hindi and/or Urdu (Hindustani)
<i>Can.</i>	Canadian	<i>hist.</i>	history; historical
<i>Can. Fr.</i>	Canadian French	<i>Hung.</i>	Hungarian
<i>cf.</i>	confer [L., compare]	<i>Icel.</i>	Icelandic
<i>Chin.</i>	Chinese	<i>i.e.</i>	id est [L., that is]
<i>colloq.</i>	colloquial; colloquialism	<i>Ind.</i>	Indian
<i>com.</i>	commerce	<i>interj.</i>	interjection
<i>corr.</i>	corruption	<i>It.</i>	Italian
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish	<i>Jap.</i>	Japanese
<i>dial.</i>	dialect; dialectal	<i>Kan.</i>	Kanarese
<i>Du.</i>	Dutch	<i>L.</i>	Latin
<i>eccl.</i>	ecclesiastical	<i>LL.</i>	Late Latin

<i>lit.</i>	literally	<i>q.v.</i> ...	quod vide [L., which see]
<i>Mal.</i> ..	Malay and Indonesian	<i>R.C.Ch.</i>	Roman Catholic Church
<i>Mar.</i>	Marathi	<i>rhēt.</i>	rhetoric
<i>masc.</i>	masculine	<i>R.R.</i>	railroad
<i>mech.</i>	mechanics	<i>Rum.</i>	Rumania
<i>med.</i>	medicine	<i>Russ.</i>	Russian
<i>Mex.</i>	Mexican	<i>sculp.</i>	sculpture
<i>Mex. Sp.</i> ..	Mexican Spanish	<i>sing.</i>	singular
<i>mil.</i>	military	<i>Sing.</i>	Singhalese
<i>mod.</i>	modern	<i>Skr.</i>	Sanskrit
<i>myth.</i>	mythology	<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish
<i>n.</i>	noun	<i>Sp. Am.</i> ..	Spanish American
<i>naut.</i>	nautical	<i>specif.</i>	specifically
<i>nav.</i>	naval	<i>St.</i>	Saint
<i>Nav.</i>	Navajo	<i>Sw.</i>	Swedish
<i>neut.</i>	neuter	<i>Swa.</i>	Swahili
<i>n.f.</i>	noun feminine	<i>Tag.</i>	Tagalog
<i>NL.</i>	New Latin	<i>Tam.</i>	Tamil
<i>n.m.</i>	noun masculine	<i>tech.</i>	technical
<i>Norw.</i>	Norwegian	<i>Tel.</i>	Telugu
<i>OF.</i>	Old French	<i>theat.</i>	theatrical
<i>orig.</i>	originally	<i>theol.</i>	theology
<i>p.adj.</i>	participial adjective	<i>theos.</i>	theosophy
<i>paleog.</i>	paleography	<i>topog.</i>	topography
<i>Pers.</i>	Persian	<i>tr.</i>	translated
<i>Pg.</i>	Portuguese	<i>Turk.</i>	Turkish
<i>pharm.</i>	pharmacy	<i>typog.</i>	typography
<i>philos.</i>	philosophy	<i>univ.</i>	university
<i>phon.</i>	phonetics	<i>U. S.</i>	United States
<i>photog.</i>	photography	<i>v.</i>	verb
<i>P.I.</i>	Philippine Islands	<i>v.a.</i>	verb active
<i>pl.</i>	plural	<i>v.i.</i>	verb intransitive
<i>Pol.</i>	Polish	<i>Viet.</i>	Vietnamese
<i>pop.</i>	popularly	<i>v.n.</i>	verb neuter
<i>pr.</i>	pronounced	<i>Zool.</i>	zoology
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	<i>Zu.</i>	Zulu
<i>prob.</i>	probably		
<i>psychol.</i>	psychology		

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A

ab absurdo [L.], from the absurd: *geometry*.

à bas! [Fr.], down with! off with!

¡abajo con...! [Sp.], down with...!

ab asino lanam [L.], wool from an ass; blood from a stone.

abatis or abattis [Fr.], giblets. —**abatis de dinde**, turkey giblets: *cooking*.

abat-jour [Fr.], lamp shade or reflector; *arch.*, an inclined device attached to a window, for directing daylight downward; also, a skylight or sloping aperture to admit light from above.

à bâtons rompus [Fr.], lit., with sticks broken; by fits and starts; fitfully.

abat-sons [Fr.], a device for throwing sound downward, as in a belfry; louver.

abattu [Fr.; *fem.* *abattue*], dejected; cast down.

a battuta [It.], lit., by the beat; in strict time: *music*.

abat-vent [Fr.], any device for breaking the wind, without blocking the passage of air and sound.

abat-voix [Fr.], sounding board, as over a pulpit.

abbachio [It.], lamb.

abbaye [Fr.], abbey.

abbé [Fr.], abbot; priest, esp. one without official ecclesiastical duties.

abbellimento [It.], embellishment; ornament: *music*.

Abbildung [Ger.], picture; cut: *typog.*

à beau jeu beau retour [Fr.], one good turn deserves another.

à beau mentir qui vient de loin [Fr.], travelers from afar can lie with impunity.

Abendessen [Ger.], supper.

abends wird der Faule fleissig [Ger.], in the evening the lazy man becomes industrious.

a beneplacito [It.], at pleasure; *music*, at the discretion of the performer.

Aberglaube [Ger.], "extra-belief"; superstition, esp. in the earlier sense of excessive reverence for that which is unknown: called by Goethe the "poetry of life."

abest [L.; *pl.* *absunt*], he (*or* she) is absent.

abeto [Sp.], spruce tree; fir tree; also, its wood; spruce.

abeunt studia in mores [L.], studies change into habits; pursuits assiduously followed become habits: *Ovid*.

ab extra [L.], from without.

Abhandlung [Ger.; *pl.* *Abhandlungen*], treatise; *pl.*, transactions, as of a society: *abbr.* *Abh.*

ab hoc et ab hac et ab illa [L.], from this man and this woman and that woman; from here, there, and everywhere; confusedly.

abiit ad plures (*or* *maiores*) [L.; *pl.* *abierunt*], he (*or* she) has gone to the majority (i.e., is dead).

abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit [L.], he has departed, gone off, escaped, broken away: *Cicero* (of Catiline).

abîmé de dettes [Fr.], over head and ears in debt.

ab imo pectore [L.], from the bottom of the heart.

ab inconvenienti [L.], lit., from the inconvenience (involved); designating an argument designed to show that the opposite construction is untenable because of the inconvenience or hardship it would create: *law*.

ab incunabilis [L.], from the cradle; from childhood: *Livy*.

ab initio [L.], from the beginning: *abbr.* *ab init*.

ab intra [L.], from within.

ab invito [L.], unwillingly.

ab irato [L.], lit., from an angry man; in a fit of anger; hence, not to be taken too seriously.

à bis ou à blanc [Fr.], in one way or another; by hook or by crook.

abito [Can. Fr.]. Same as ABOÏDEAU.

ab Jove principium [L.], from Jove is my beginning; let us commence with Jupiter; let us begin with the most important person or thing: *Vergil*.

abnormis sapiens [L.], a natural-born philosopher: *Horace*.

abogado [Sp.], counselor at law; advocate.

aboideau or aboiteau [Can. Fr.], a sluice or tide gate in a dike: eastern Canada. Called also *abito* and *bito*.

à bon appétit il ne faut point de sauce [Fr.], a good appetite needs no sauce.

à bon chat, bon rat [Fr.], to a good cat, a good rat; tit for tat; diamond cut diamond; set a thief to catch a thief.

à bon cheval point d'éperon [Fr.], a good horse needs no spur; do not spur the willing horse.

à bon chien il ne vient jamais un bon os [Fr.], a good bone never comes to a good dog; merit rarely meets with its reward.

à bon commencement bonne fin [Fr.], a good beginning makes a good end.

à bon compte [Fr.], cheaply; at a low cost.

abondance de biens ne nuit pas [Fr.], opulence (lit., abundance of good things) does no harm; store is no sore.

à bon droit [Fr.], with good reason; justly.

à bon marché [Fr.], at a good bargain; cheap.

abonnement [Fr.], subscription.

à bonne raison [Fr.], with good reason.

à bonnes enseignes [Fr.], deservedly; on sure grounds.

à bon vin point d'enseigne [Fr.], good wine needs no signboard; good wine needs no bush.

ab origine [L.], from the origin (*or* beginning).

a bove majori discit arare minor [L.], from the older ox the younger learns to plow; as the old cock crows, the young one learns.

ab ovo [L.], from the egg; from the beginning.

ab ovo usque ad mala [L.], lit., from the egg to the apples (i.e., from the first to the last course of a Roman dinner); from beginning to end: *Horace*.

abra [Sp.], orig., a bay; mountain gorge or pass; mouth of a cañon; a break in a mesa, as in Texas: *southwestern U.S.*

à bras ouverts [Fr.], with open arms.

à brebis tondue Dieu mesure le vent [Fr.], God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

abrégé [Fr.], abridged; epitomized; also, a summary.

abri [Fr.], shelter; cover; protection.

abricot [Fr.], apricot.

abricot-pêche [Fr., *pl.* abricots-pêches], peach-apricot.

Abschied [Ger.], dismissal; departure; leave; farewell.

Abschnitt [Ger.; *pl.* Abschnitte], paragraph; section; division (*abbr.* Abs.): *typog.*

abscissio infiniti [L.], lit., the cutting off of the infinite (*or* negative part); the systematic comparison and rejection of hypotheses till the true conclusion is reached: *logic*.

absence d'esprit [Fr.], absence of mind.

absens haeres non erit [L.], the absent one will not be the heir; out of sight, out of mind.

absente reo [L.], the defendant being absent (*abbr.* *abs. re.*): *law*.
absent le chat, les souris dansent [Fr.], when the cat's away, the mice will play.

absichtlich [Ger.], intentional; intentionally; on purpose.

absit invidia [L.], let there be no ill will; take it not amiss; envy apart.

absit omen [L.], may the omen (as in a word just used) augur no evil.

absitzen! [Ger.], dismount!: *mil.*

absque [L.], without. —**absque hoc**, without this (a term used in a special traverse or formal denial): *law*.

a buen bocado, buen grito [Sp.], for a good morsel, a good groan; indulgence exacts its toll.

a buen entendedor media palabra basta [Sp.], to the good listener half a word is enough.

ab uno ad omnes [L.], from one to all.

ab uno disce omnes [L.], from one learn all; from one sample judge the rest: *Vergil*.

a buon vino non bisogna frasca [It.], good wine needs no bush.

ab urbe condita [L.], from the founding of the city (i.e., Rome, founded about 753 B.C.): *abbr.* *A.U.C.*

abusus non tollit usum [L.], abuse does not take away use; abuse is no argument against proper use.

a caballo [Sp.], on horseback.

a capella [It.], in the style of old church music; unaccompanied: *music*.

a capite ad calcem [L.], from head to heel.

a capriccio [It.], at the performer's pleasure; at will: *music*

acariâtre [Fr.], peevish; crabbed; cross-grained.

accablé [Fr.; *fem.* *accablée*], crushed; overwhelmed; depressed; dejected.

accademia [It.], academy.

accedas ad curiam [L.], you may approach the court; a common-law writ to remove a cause to a higher court: *Eng. law*.

accelerando [It.], gradually faster (*abbr.* *accel.*): *music*.

accentus [L.], part of a ritualistic church service chanted or intoned by the priest and his assistants at the altar: distinguished from *concentus*.

accepta [L.], receipts; credits.

accessit [L.; *pl.* *accesserunt*], he (she, it) came near.

acciaccatura [It.], a short grace note, one half step below a principal note: *music*.

- accipiter praedam, nos gloriam** [L.], the hawk seeks prey, we glory: punning motto of the *Hawker* family.
- accolade** [Fr.], lit., an embrace; *typog. & music*, brace; a congratulatory embrace; an award.
- accompagnamento** [It.], accompaniment: *music*.
- accompagnatore** [It.; *fem.* accompagnatrice], accompanist: *music*.
- accordez vos flûtes** [Fr.], lit., tune your flutes; settle it between you.
- accordo** [It.], agreement; harmony; *music*, chord.
- accouchement** [Fr.], delivery in childbed; confinement.
- accoucheur** [Fr.; *fem.* accoucheuse], obstetrician.
- accroché** [Fr.; *fem.* accrochée], lit., hooked; brought to a deadlock.
- accueil** [Fr.], reception; welcome.
- accusare nemo se debet, nisi coram Deo** [L.], no one is bound to accuse (*or* incriminate) himself, unless before God: *law*.
- aceite** [Sp.], oil; lubricant; also, an edible oil.
- aceituna** [Sp.], olive (fruit).
- aceituno** [Sp.], olive tree.
- a cembalo** [It.], for the pianoforte: *music*.
- acequia** [Sp.], canal; irrigation trench. —**acequia madre**, main canal *or* *acequia*: *Sp. Am. & southwestern U. S.*
- acequidor** [Sp.], overseer of an *acequia* (q.v.).
- acera** [Sp.], sidewalk.
- acerbus et ingens** [L.], fierce and mighty.
- acervatim** [L.], in heaps; summarily.
- ac etiam** [L.], and also.
- à chacun son fardeau pèse** [Fr.], everyone thinks his own burden heavy.
- à chaque fou plaît sa marotte** [Fr.], every fool is pleased with (*or* rides) his own hobby.
- à chaque oiseau son nid est beau** [Fr.], every bird thinks its own nest fine.
- à chaque saint sa chandelle** [Fr.], to each saint his candle; honor to whom honor is due.
- achar** [Hind. & Pers.], pickles; any salt or tart relish: *India*.
- acharné** [Fr.], bloodthirsty; infuriated; enthusiastic; rabid; *hunting*, fleshed.
- acharnement** [Fr.], ferocity; blind fury; rage; *fig.*, gusto.
- achcha** [Hind.], good; well; opposite of *kharab*. —**bahut achcha**, all right; very well.
- Acheruntis pabulum** [L.], food for Acheron; marked for death (said of a corrupt and depraved man): *Plautus*.

- à cheval [Fr.], on horseback; astride. —à cheval! to horse!
- a chi vuole non mancano modi [It.], where there's a will, there's a way.
- Achtung! [Ger.], attention!
- à clin [Fr.], clinker-built; lapstreak: *naval*.
- à cœur joie [Fr.], to one's heart's content.
- à cœur ouvert [Fr.], with open heart; unreservedly.
- à compte [Fr.], on account; in part payment.
- à contre cœur [Fr.], reluctantly; against the grain.
- à corps perdu [Fr.], lit., with lost body; impetuously; head-long; with might and main.
- à corsaire, corsaire et demi [Fr.], set a thief to catch a thief. Cf. À FRIPON, etc.
- à coups de bâton [Fr.], with blows of a stick (*or* cudgel).
- à coup sûr [Fr.], lit., with sure stroke; surely; assuredly; unerringly; without fail.
- à couvert [Fr.], under cover; sheltered; secure; safe.
- acqua [It.], water. —acqua cheta rovina i ponti, stagnant water ruins bridges; still waters run deep. —acqua lontana non spegne fuoco vicino, distant water does not extinguish a neighboring fire.
- acquista buona fama e mettiti a dormire [It.], acquire a good reputation and go to sleep.
- acquit [Fr.], receipt; discharge. —pour acquit, paid; settled: written on receipted bills, etc.
- âcre [Fr.], tart; biting; acid.
- a cruce salus [L.], salvation by (*or* from) the Cross.
- acta est fabula [L.], the play is over; words used at the close of a dramatic performance in the ancient Roman theater; the dying words of the Emperor Augustus. Cf. LA FARCE EST JOUÉE.
- acte d'accusation [Fr.], bill of indictment.
- actionnaire [Fr.], shareholder; stockholder.
- actio personalis moritur cum persona [L.], a personal action dies with the person: *law*.
- actualité [Fr.], passing event; question of the hour.
- actualmente [Sp.], at the present time.
- actuel [Fr.; *fem.* actuelle], real; present.
- actum agere [L.], to do what has been already done.
- actum est [L.], it is all over. —actum est de republica, it is all over with the commonwealth.

actum ne agas [L.], do not do what is done; let well enough alone: *Terence*.

actus [L.], an act; actuality; in Scholastic philosophy, equivalent to ἐνέργεια (activity, energy) as used by Aristotle. —**actus me invito factus non est meus actus**, an act done against my will is not my act: *law*. —**actus non facit reum, nisi mens est rea**, the act does not make a man guilty unless the mind (*or* intentions) be guilty: *law*.

a cuspide corōna [L.], from the spear a crown (i.e., honor for military exploits).

ad absurdum [L.], to what is absurd: said of an argument demonstrating the absurdity of an opponent's proposition.

adagietto [It.], rather slow; a short adagio: *music*.

adagio [It.], slow; slowly; also, a slow movement between *largo* and *andante*: *music*.

adalat [Hind. & Ar.], a court of justice.

ad amussim [L.], according to a rule; accurately; exactly.

ad aperturam libri [L.], at the opening of the book; wherever the book opens.

ad arbitrium [L.], at will; at pleasure.

ad astra [L.], to the stars; to exalted place; to high renown. —**ad astra per aspera**, to the stars through hardships (lit., rough things) : motto of *Kansas*.

a dato [L.], from date.

ad baculum [L.], to the rod (i.e., to force rather than to reason): said of an argument or appeal.

ad captandum [L.], for the sake of pleasing: said of an argument or appeal. —**ad captandum vulgus**, to catch (*or* attract) the crowd; to please the rabble.

ad clerum [L.], to the clergy.

ad crumenam [L.], to the purse; to one's personal interests: said of an argument or appeal.

adde parvum parvo magnus acervus erit [L.], add little to little and there will be a great heap : *Ovid*.

addio [It.], good-bye; adieu.

additum [L.; *pl.* addita], something added.

adelig und edel sind zweierlei [Ger.], noble of birth and noble of soul are two very different things.

Adel sitzt im Gemüte nicht im Geblüte [Ger.], nobility lies in worth not birth.

à demi [Fr.], half; by halves; in part.