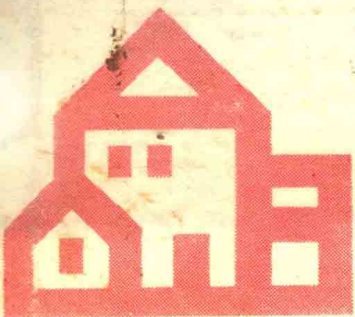


**THE LARGEST
DICTIONARY
OF ITS KIND!
THE MOST
ENTRIES—
OVER 74,000!**

THE RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY



- **BASED ON
THE RANDOM HOUSE
DICTIONARY OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE**
- **UP-TO-DATE AND
AUTHORITATIVE**
- **MORE THAN 1000 PAGES**
- **A BASIC MANUAL OF STYLE—
AN EXCLUSIVE FEATURE
OF THIS DICTIONARY**
- **THOUSANDS OF ENTRIES
NOT FOUND IN ANY OTHER
PAPERBACK DICTIONARY**

The Random House Dictionary



JESS STEIN

Editor in Chief

P. Y. SU

Executive Editor

Ballantine Books

New York

COPYRIGHT © 1980, 1978 BY RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without permission in writing from the publisher. All inquiries should be addressed to Reference Department, Random House, Inc., 201 E. 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Based on *The Random House Dictionary of the English Language—The Unabridged Edition*. Copyright © 1979, 1973, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1967, 1966 by Random House, Inc., and *The Random House College Dictionary*, Copyright © 1980, 1979, 1975, 1973, 1972, 1969, 1968 by Random House, Inc.

Published in the United States by Ballantine Books, a division of Random House, Inc., New York, and simultaneously in Canada by Random House of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Canada.

A number of entered words which we have reason to believe constitute trademarks have been designated as such. However, neither the presence nor the absence of such designation should be regarded as affecting the legal status of any trademark.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 79-88527

ISBN: 0-345-29096-8

O.U./UE

Manufactured in the United States of America

Preface

This new dictionary is intended to meet the needs of those who want up-to-date, comprehensive, reliable information about the English language—and who, at the same time, prefer a dictionary that is compact in format and available at a price they can readily afford.

There are more than 70,000 entries in this book, many thousands more than in any comparable dictionary. This number is necessary to cover the vocabulary—general words, scientific and technical terms, foreign words and phrases, abbreviations, idiomatic expressions, etc.—of present-day users of English. In selecting the vocabulary to be included, we had the special benefit of our large citation file (based on the continuous examination of books, magazines, and newspapers, the analysis of special vocabulary lists, the noting of words used in radio and television broadcasts, etc.).

In the writing of the definitions, we have had two central aims: first, to make them fully reliable in content; second, to write them in clear, precise, modern English. Usage labels and notes have been entered, when necessary, as further guidance for the user. Similarly, when useful, example phrases and sentences have been added to individual definitions. Synonym lists have been given especially when they might help the user achieve greater variety or effectiveness in the choice of words; these lists have been carefully keyed to appropriate individual definitions.

Throughout this book we have tried to free our definitions of sexism, racism, and other prejudices. We believe that we have done so more thoroughly than ever before in lexicographic history.

For pronunciation, we have used a simple and accurate key, shown inside the front cover. The pronunciations given here are the ones usually encountered and may, therefore, be used with confidence in their acceptability.

To increase the usefulness of this book, we have included a basic manual of style, dealing with such matters as punctuation, capitalization, italics, footnotes, manuscript preparation, etc. The recommendations of this manual reflect the practices of most modern writers and conform generally to the preferences of the Modern Language Association.

This dictionary is the latest addition to the series of *Random House Dictionaries*—a widely and generously praised series prepared by our permanent lexicographic staff with the assistance of hundreds of recognized scholars and experts.

Pronunciation Key

The symbol (ˈ), as in **moth-er** (mʊθˈər), **civ'il defense**, is used to mark primary stress; the syllable preceding it is pronounced with greater prominence than the other syllables in the word or phrase. The symbol (ˌ), as in **grand-moth-er** (grændˌmʊθˈər), **cream' cheese**, is used to mark secondary stress; a syllable marked for secondary stress is pronounced with less prominence than one marked (ˈ) but with more prominence than those bearing no stress mark at all.

a	act, bat, marry	l	low, mellow, all	y	yes, lawyer
ā	aid, cape, way	m	my, simmer, him	z	zeal, lazy, those
ā(r)	air, dare, Mary	n	now, sinner, on	zh	vision, mirage
ä	alms, art, calm	ŋ	sing, Washington	ə	occurs only in unaccented syllables and indicates the sound of
b	back, cabin, cab	o	ox, box, wasp	a in	alone
ch	chief, butcher, beach	ō	over, boat, no	e in	system
d	do, rudder, bed	ô	ought, ball, raw	i in	easily
e	ebb, set, merry	oi	oil, joint, joy	o in	gallop
ê	equal, seat, bee, mighty	oo	book, poor	u in	circus
ēr	ear, mere	oo	ooze, fool, too	ə	occurs in unaccented syllables before l preceded by t, d, or n, or before n preceded by t or d to show syllabic quality, as in
f	fit, differ, puff	ou	out, loud, prow	cra-dle	(krādˈl̩)
g	give, trigger, beg	p	pot, supper, stop	red-den	(redˈd̩n)
h	hit, behave, hear	r	read, hurry, near	met-al	(metˈl̩)
hw	white, nowhere	s	see, passing, miss	men-tal	(menˈt̩l̩)
i	if, big, mirror, furniture	sh	shoe, fashion, push		and in accented syllables between
ī	ice, bite, pirate, deny	t	ten, butter, bit		ī and r to show diphthongal quality, as in
		th	thin, ether, path		fire (fīˈr̩)
		th	that, either, smooth		hire (hīˈr̩)
		u	up, love		
	just, badger, fudge	ū(r)	urge, burn, cur		
	kept, token, make	v	voice, river, live		
		w	west, away		

[See inside of back cover for pronunciation of foreign sounds.]

A Guide to the Dictionary

MAIN ENTRY WORD OR WORDS

TYPEFACE AND SEQUENCE

The main entry word appears in large, boldface type, flush left to the margin of the column. All main entries—words, phrases, names, abbreviations, prefixes, suffixes, etc.—appear in a single alphabetical list in strict sequence of spelling.

GUIDE WORDS

The words at the top left or top right of each page indicate, generally, the first and last entries on that page.

SYLLABIFICATION

Single-word entries of more than one syllable are shown with the syllables separated by a boldface centered dot. These syllabification dots, placed according to the usual American principles of word division, indicate the possible breaks in a word at the end of a line in printing, typing, or writing when a hyphen must be inserted to indicate carryover to the next line. In all hyphenated boldface entries, the hyphen replaces the centered dot as a syllable divider.

The syllable divisions in the boldface entry word—not those in the pronunciation—should be used for guidance in splitting a word at the end of a line.

Examples: **ap-o-plex-y**; **big-name**; **fol-low**

STRESS

Entries consisting of two or more words are not fully syllabified (this being done under the separate alphabetical entries for the individual words themselves) but are shown with a pattern of stress in the boldface that reveals the prosodic relationship of each word to the others in the entry. This pattern is not meant to show the relationship of one syllable to another within an individual word. A primary stress mark (ˈ) follows the syllable or syllables that normally have greater stress than those marked with a secondary stress (ˌ). The absence of a stress mark indicates that the syllable or word receives less stress than those marked (ˈ) or (ˌ).

Example: **caneˈ sugˌar**

HOMOGRAPHS

Separate main entries are made for all words in the general language that are spelled identically but are of different derivation. When these words are spelled with lower-case rather than capital letters and when they have no distinguishing diacritical markings, each one is followed by a small superscript number.

Example: will¹, will²

PRONUNCIATION

Pronunciations are shown in this dictionary in parentheses immediately following the entry word. The first pronunciation, if several are shown, is generally the one in most frequent use, although there may be very little difference in frequency between any two consecutive pronunciations.

Example: *dec-a-dence* (dek'ə dəns, di kād'ns)

Pronunciations for plural forms, run-ons, etc., often show only that part which is affected by change.

Example:

syn-the-sis (sin'thi sis), *n.*, *pl.* -ses (-sɪz'), the combining of separate parts or elements to form a whole. —*syn'the-siz'* (-sɪz'), *v.t.*, *v.i.* —*syn'the-siz'az*, *n.*

PRONUNCIATION KEY

The complete Pronunciation Key used in this dictionary appears on pages xv and xvi of this book. The system of pronunciation symbols represents major sound divisions in English. Just as, on a color wheel, the shadings we conventionally name *red* and *orange* have between and around them infinite gradations of color, so certain sounds in English have between and around them infinite gradations of sound coloration. We may well regard certain sounds, then, not as precise points but as general segments of a continuum. The Pronunciation Key is so constructed that the user, by pronouncing the key words given for each symbol, will automatically produce the variety or varieties of each sound appropriate to his or her own dialect.

SYLLABIFICATION

Pronunciations are divided into syllables both as a visual aid and as an aid in producing the appropriate phonetic variant of a given sound.

STRESS

Relative differences in stress between syllables in a word are indicated in the pronunciations. In words of two or more syllables a primary stress mark (ˈ) follows the syllable having greatest stress. A secondary stress mark (ˌ) follows a syllable having slightly less stress, particularly in a word of three or more syllables in which marked, stressed syllables alternate with unmarked, weaker ones. Monosyllables are unmarked and are considered to have primary stress unless otherwise indicated.

PARTS OF SPEECH

A part-of-speech label for each main entry that consists of a single word is given as an italicized abbreviation preceding the definition or definitions for that part of speech.

Example: *de-gree* (di grē'), *n.*

If the entry word is used in more than one grammatical form, the appropriate italicized part-of-speech label precedes each set of definitions given for that part of speech. Part-of-speech labels subsequent to the first are preceded by a boldface dash.

Example:

e-nough (i nuŋ'), *adj.* 1. sufficient for the purpose or to satisfy desire. — *n.* 2. an adequate quantity or number. — *adv.* 3. sufficiently. 4. fully or quite. 5. tolerably or passably.

If the entry word shows irregularly spelled inflected forms, a summary of all the parts of speech for the entry is given with the inflected forms following the pronunciation.

Example:

feed (fēd), *v.* *fed*, *feed-ing*, *n.* — *v.t.* 1. to give food to. 2. to serve as food for. 3. to satisfy or gratify. 4. to provide with the necessary materials for development or operation. — *v.i.* 5. (esp. of animals) to eat. — *n.* 6. food, esp. for farm animals. 7. *Informal*, a meal, esp. a lavish one. 8. the act or process of supplying a furnace, machine, etc. 9. the material, or the amount of it, supplied. 10. a feeding mechanism. — *feed'a-ble*, *adj.* — *feed'er*, *n.*

If an entry word with more than one grammatical form is given a usage, subject, or other label that applies to all its parts of speech, a boldface dash precedes the first part-of-speech label as well as the others.

Example:

gyve (jiv), *n.*, *v.* *gyved*, *gyv-ing*. *Archaic.* — *n.* 1. Usually, *gyves*, a shackle, esp. for the leg. — *v.t.* 2. to shackle.

INFLECTED FORMS

Inflected forms are plurals of nouns, past tenses and participles of verbs, and comparatives and superlatives of adjectives and adverbs. Such forms traditionally regarded as "regular" are not generally shown for:

1. nouns whose plural is formed by the addition of *-s* (as in *dog*, *dogs*) or *-es* (as in *class*, *classes*).
2. verbs whose past tense is formed by the addition of *-ed* with no alteration of the spelling, whose past participle is formed by the addition of *-ed* with no alteration of the spelling, and whose present participle is formed by the addition of *-ing* with no alteration of the spelling (as in *talk*, *talked*, *talking*).

3. comparatives and superlatives formed simply by the suffixes *-er* and *-est* (as in *small*, *smaller*, *smallest*).
4. the third-person singular, indicative, present tense of verbs, with the exception of auxiliary verbs (as in *heals*).

Inflected forms are shown for those entry words that form inflections in some way other than by the simple addition of appropriate inflectional endings, such as those for:

1. nouns, adjectives, and verbs ending in a consonant plus a *y*, where the *y* changes to an *i* before an inflectional ending is added, as in *steady*.
2. adjectives and verbs ending in *e*, where the *e* is dropped before the inflectional ending is added, as in *fine*.
3. adjectives and verbs doubling the consonant before adding inflectional endings, as in *big*, *admit*.
4. nouns and verbs changing an internal spelling to form inflections, as in *half*, *mouse*, *steal*.
5. adjectives changing their roots to form the comparative and superlative, as in *good*.
6. nouns having plurals that are not native English formations, as in *alumnus*.
7. nouns having the plural and singular spelled identically, as in *Chinese*.
8. nominative pronouns, which show their declensions, as in *I*.

To avoid possible confusion as to their spellings, certain plural forms are also shown, including those for:

1. nouns ending in *-o*, *-ful*, *-ey*, or *-us*, as in *potato*, *cupful*, *monkey*, *prospectus*.
2. nouns ending in elements resembling words that form their plurals in a different way, as in *mongoose*.
3. nouns about which there might be confusion as to the pronunciation of the plural, as in *house*, *path*.
4. entries of two or more words about which there might be confusion as to which element is pluralized, as in *attorney general*.

Where variant inflected forms occur, all forms are shown, with labels when appropriate.

Example:

be-get (bi get'), v.t., be-got (-got') or (*Archaic*) be-gat (-gat'); be-got-ten (-got'tən) or be-got; be-get-ting. *Literary*: 1. to be the father of. 2. to cause or produce.

Where two inflected forms are given for a verb, the first is the past tense and the past participle and the second is the present participle.

Example:

flee (flē), v., fled (fled), flee-ing. —v.i. 1. to run away, as from danger, pursuers, etc. 2. to move swiftly. —v.t. 3. to run away from (a place, person, etc.).

Where three inflected forms are given for a verb, the first is the past tense, the second is the past participle, and the third is the present participle.

DEFINITIONS

Definitions within an entry are individually numbered in a single sequence, regardless of the groupings according to part of speech. In general, the most common part of speech is listed first, and the most frequent meaning appears as the first definition for each part of speech.

Idioms appear in boldface type under the main entry word whose use in the idiom is least clear or denotative, unless that word is a preposition or an adverbial particle. Idioms are listed in alphabetical order after the definitions for the part of speech under which they appear.

Example:

heel' (hēl), *n.* 1. the back part of the foot, below and behind the ankle. 2. the part of a stocking, shoe, etc., covering this part. 3. a solid, raised base attached to the back part of the sole of a shoe. 4. something resembling a heel in position, shape, etc. 5. down at the heels, shabby or poor. 6. kick up one's heels, to frolic. 7. on or upon the heels of, closely following. —*v.i.* 8. to furnish with heels, as shoes. —*v.i.* 9. (of a dog) to follow at one's heels on command. —**heelless**, *adj.*

If two or more definitions belong to the same labeled subject field, they are marked with boldface letters under the same definition number. If an idiomatic phrase has two or more meanings, each meaning is marked with a boldface letter but the idiom itself is listed only once.

Example: See effect (def. 6)

For meanings using the entry word in a form slightly different from that shown at the main entry, as with a capital letter or a lower-case letter, the changed form is indicated at the beginning of the definition.

Example: See republican (def. 2)

USAGE AND OTHER LABELS

Entries that are limited, in whole or in part, to a particular region, time, subject, or variety of usage, are marked with appropriate labels, as *Brit.*, *Latin*, *Archaic*, *Obs.*, *Physics*, *Chem.*, *Slang*, *Informal*.

1. If the label applies to the entire entry, it appears before the first part-of-speech label if there is more than one part of speech and after it if there is only one part of speech.
2. If the label applies to a certain part of speech only, it follows the part-of-speech label and precedes the subsequent definition numbers.
3. If the label applies to a certain definition only, it follows the definition number and precedes the text of the definition.

4. If a definition has two or more lettered parts and the label applies to both, it precedes the first letter. If the label applies to only one of the lettered parts, it follows that letter.

CROSS REFERENCES

Main entries are defined under the form most commonly encountered in contemporary English. Other forms—for example, less common spellings or shortened forms—are generally listed in their own alphabetical places.

VARIANTS

1. Common variant spellings are shown in boldface type at the form of the entry that is defined, preceded by "Also." Variant names for an entry are preceded by "Also called."

Examples: See **kerosene**; **sleeping pill**

2. If a variant applies to a certain definition only, it follows the definition number and precedes the text of the definition.

Example: See **casino** (def. 2)

3. When a less common form of an entry, as a spelling or other type of variant, appears as a main entry, it is followed by a cross reference to the entry where the definition appears.

Example: See **inclose**

INFLECTED FORMS

When an inflected form is given its own main entry, it is cross-referred to the defined entry of which it is a part.

Example: See **lent**

HIDDEN ENTRIES

A hidden entry may be implicitly or explicitly defined within the text of a broader definition in the same field. It is shown in boldface, enclosed in parentheses.

Example:

a-part-ment (ə pɑrt'mənt). *n.* 1. a room or combination of rooms for use as a dwelling. 2. a building (**apart'ment house**) containing such rooms.

ETYMOLOGIES

Etymologies in this dictionary appear in square brackets after the definitions. An etymology key appears on page xiv of this book.

SYMBOLS

The following are the most important symbols in the etymologies:

- < This symbol, meaning "from," is used to show descent from one language or group of languages to another, or to show that a word is derived from another word.
- = This symbol of equivalence precedes the analysis of a word. It is used to show that a word is made up of the words or elements that follow it.
- + This symbol is used between elements, the members of a compound or a blend, etc., to indicate that these are the immediate constituents of the word being analyzed.

PARENTHESES

Parentheses are used to set off those parts of the source words that do not require analysis or that do not have any bearing on the entry word. They are also used to show various kinds of omission, as in blends and acronyms, variant spellings, etc.

LANGUAGE LABELS

A language label is shown alone, without an accompanying italicized form, when there is no significant difference in form or meaning between the word in the given language and the preceding word.

TYPEFACE

Roman type is used for translations, definitions, and other explanatory matter. Italic type is used for all words or parts of words from which the entry words are formed by derivation or composition.

RUN-ON ENTRIES

Derivatives of the main entry word are often formed by adding a suffix to the root of the main entry. When their meanings are readily understandable from the combined senses of the root word and the suffix, these derivatives are run on at the end of the entry. The run-on entry appears in boldface type at the end of the entry. It is preceded by a lightface dash and followed by an italicized, part-of-speech label.

Example: See *tart* (—*tart'ly*, *adv.* —*tart'ness*, *n.*)

If the pronunciation of a run-on entry is readily derivable from that of the main entry, a preceding variant of the main entry, or a preceding run-on entry, the run-on entry is syllabified with centered dots and stressed in the boldface spelling.

SYNONYMS

At the end of many entries synonym lists appear, preceded by —Syn. They appear in alphabetical order and are usually keyed to the specific definitions to which they relate.

USAGE NOTES

At the end of a number of entries there are usage notes, set flush left to the margin and preceded by --Usage. These describe many of the problems that arise in matters of grammar and usage, and they are intended to reflect the opinions of most educated users of English.

Etymology Key

<	from; derived or descended from	Finn	Finnish	Pers	Persian
=	equivalent to	G	German	Pg	Portuguese
+	plus; and	Gael	Gaelic	Pr	Provençal
AF	Anglo- French	Gk	Greek	Rum	Rumanian
Afr	African	Gmc	Germanic	Russ	Russian
AmerInd	American Indian	Haw	Hawaiian	SAfrD	South African Dutch
Ar	Arabic	Heb	Hebrew	Scand	Scandi- navian
Aram	Aramaic	Hung	Hungarian	Scot	Scottish
CanF	Canadian French	Icel	Icelandic	Skt	Sanskrit
Celt	Celtic	Ir	Irish	Sp	Spanish
Chin	Chinese	It	Italian	Sw	Swedish
D	Dutch	Jap	Japanese	Turk	Turkish
Dan	Danish	L	Latin	WInd	West Indian
F	French	ME	Middle English	WAfr	West African
		MexSp	Mexican Spanish		
		Norw	Norwegian		
		OE	Old English		

Pronunciation Key: Foreign Sounds

- A** as in French *a-mi* (A mē') [a vowel intermediate in quality between the a of *cat* and the ä of *calm*, but closer to the former]
- KH** as in German *ach* (äKH) or *ich* (ikH); Scottish *loch* (lôKH) [a consonant made by bringing the tongue into the position for k as in *key*, *coo*, while pronouncing a strong, rasping h]
- N** as in French *bon* (bôn) [used to indicate that the preceding vowel is nasalized. Four such vowels are found in French: *un bon vin blanc* (œN bôn van blân)]
- œ** as in French *feu* (fœ); German *schön* (shœN) [a vowel made with the lips rounded in the position for o as in *over*, while trying to say a as in *able*]
- R** as in French *rouge* (roozh), German *rot* (Rôt), Italian *ma-re* (mä're), Spanish *pe-ro* (pe'rô) [a symbol for any non-English r, including a trill or flap in Italian and Spanish and a sound in French and German similar to KH but pronounced with voice]
- Y** as in French *tu* (ty); German *ü-ber* (Y'bär) [a vowel made with the lips rounded in position for ōō as in *ooze*, while trying to say ē as in *east*]
- as in French *Bas-togne* (ba-stôn'y') [a faint prolongation of the preceding voiced consonant or glide]

Pronunciation Key

The symbol (ˈ), as in *moth-er* (mʊθˈər), *civ-il defense*ˈ, is used to mark primary stress; the syllable preceding it is pronounced with greater prominence than the other syllables in the word or phrase. The symbol (ˌ), as in *grand-moth-er* (grændˌmʊθər), *creamˌ cheese*ˌ, is used to mark secondary stress; a syllable marked for secondary stress is pronounced with less prominence than one marked (ˈ) but with more prominence than those bearing no stress mark at all.

a	act, bat, marry	l	low, mellow, all	y	yes, lawyer
ä	aid, cape, way	m	my, simmer, him	z	zeal, lazy, those
ä(r)	air, dare, Mary	n	now, sinner, on	zh	vision, mirage
ä	alms, art, calm	ŋ	sing, Washington	•	occurs only in unaccented syllables and indicates the sound of
b	back, cabin, cab	o	ox, box, wasp	a in	alone
ch	chief, butcher, beach	ö	over, boat, no	e in	system
d	do, rudder, bed	ö	ought, ball, raw	i in	easily
e	ebb, set, merry	oi	oil, joint, joy	o in	gallop
ē	equal, seat, bee, mighty	oo	book, poor	u in	circus
ēr	ear, mere	ōō	ooze, fool, too	•	occurs in unaccented syllables before l preceded by t, d, or n, or before n preceded by t or d to show syllabic quality, as in
f	fit, differ, puff	ou	out, loud, prow	cradle	(krädˈl)
g	give, trigger, beg	p	pot, supper, stop	red-den	(redˈn)
h	hit, behave, hear	r	read, hurry, near	met-al	(metˈl)
hw	white, nowhere	s	see, passing, miss	men-tal	(menˈtəl)
i	if, big, mirror, furniture	sh	shoe, fashion, push		and in accented syllables between
ī	ice, bite, pirate, deny	t	ten, butter, bit	i	and r to show diphthongal quality, as in
j	just, badger, fudge	th	thin, ether, path	fire	(fiˈr)
k	kept, token, make	th	that, either, smooth	hire	(hiˈr)
		u	up, love		
		ū(r)	urge, burn, cur		
		v	voice, river, live		
		w	west, away		

A Guide to the Dictionary

MAIN ENTRY WORD OR WORDS

TYPEFACE AND SEQUENCE

The main entry word appears in large, boldface type, flush left to the margin of the column. All main entries—words, phrases, names, abbreviations, prefixes, suffixes, etc.—appear in a single alphabetical list in strict sequence of spelling.

GUIDE WORDS

The words at the top left or top right of each page indicate, generally, the first and last entries on that page.

SYLLABIFICATION

Single-word entries of more than one syllable are shown with the syllables separated by a boldface centered dot. These syllabification dots, placed according to the usual American principles of word division, indicate the possible breaks in a word at the end of a line in printing, typing, or writing when a hyphen must be inserted to indicate carryover to the next line. In all hyphenated boldface entries, the hyphen replaces the centered dot as a syllable divider.

The syllable divisions in the boldface entry word—not those in the pronunciation—should be used for guidance in splitting a word at the end of a line.

Examples: **ap·o·plex·y**; **big·name**; **fol·low**

STRESS

Entries consisting of two or more words are not fully syllabified (this being done under the separate alphabetical entries for the individual words themselves) but are shown with a pattern of stress in the boldface that reveals the prosodic relationship of each word to the others in the entry. This pattern is not meant to show the relationship of one syllable to another within an individual word. A primary stress mark (ˈ) follows the syllable or syllables that normally have greater stress than those marked with a secondary stress (ˌ). The absence of a stress mark indicates that the syllable or word receives less stress than those marked (ˈ) or (ˌ).

Example: **caneˈsug·ar**

STAFF

Editor in Chief	Jess Stein
Executive Editor	P. Y. Su
Managing Editor	Leonore C. Hauck
Editorial Associates	Elizabeth G. Christensen Roy Finamore Dorothy Gerner Stein Lynn St. C. Strong
Editorial Assistants	John Sturman Regina B. Wilson
Production Director	Peter Mollman
Production Managers	Patricia W. Ehresmann Barry Larit
Typographic Designer	Charlotte Staub

CONTENTS

Preface	v
Staff	vi
Guide to the Dictionary	vii
Etymology Key	xiv
Pronunciation Key	xv-xvi
Dictionary of the English Language	1
Common Signs and Symbols	1036
Alphabets	1040
Basic Manual of Style	1041
Proofreaders' Marks	1060
Forms of Address	1062
Weights and Measures	1067