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OF THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE

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NEW WORLD DICTIONARY OF THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE

NEW • REVISED • EXPANDED
POCKET-SIZE EDITION

WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY

OF THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE



DAVID B. GURALNIK, Editor in Chief



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WARNER BOOKS EDITION

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FOREWORD

This latest Paperback Edition of *Webster's New World Dictionary* is an expansion and updating of an earlier revision of the paperback dictionary that has been a best seller since it was first published in 1958. It is based upon and extracted from the materials prepared for *Webster's New World Dictionary*, Second College Edition. The more than 59,000 vocabulary entries in this revised edition include thousands of newer terms and newer senses of established terms not to be found in the first edition.

The selection of vocabulary items has been made largely on the basis of frequency of occurrence within our vast citation file and from various word-count lists. Included in the single alphabetical listing of the dictionary are selected biographical and geographical entries, names from literature and mythology, and common abbreviations. The geographical entries include countries of the world, with area and population, major cities of the world, all cities of the United States with over 100,000 population, and major bodies of water, mountains, and the like.

It has been the intent of the editors of this work to incorporate as much useful information as possible within the available space. As a consequence, in addition to the clear but brief definitions, properly separated and discriminated and, where necessary, identified as to level of usage, there will be found herein illustrative examples of usage to help clarify meanings, a large number of idiomatic expressions, affixes and combining forms, and other features not generally included in a paperback dictionary of this size. Among the unusual features are the etymologies enclosed in boldface brackets following the entry word. These little histories of the origin and development of words often help one to a clearer understanding of the current meanings.

The pronunciations are recorded in a simplified but precise phonemic key, and variant pronunciations, if sufficiently widespread, are given, often in an abbreviated form. The key to pronunciation is printed at the bottom of every right-hand page for the convenience of the user.

Another unusual feature of this paperback dictionary is the inclusion of pictorial illustrations, especially selected and designed to help amplify those definitions that benefit from such illustrations and to brighten the page. The type used is of a modern face in the largest practicable size to facilitate ease of reading.

The members of the dictionary staff involved in preparing this dictionary are: *Managing Editor*, Samuel Solomon; *Supervising Associate Editor*, Clark C. Livensparger; *Associate Editors*, Christopher T. Hoolihan, Ruth K. Kent, Thomas Layman, Paul Murry, Andrew Sparks, Eleanor Rickey Stevens; *Assistant Editors*, Roslyn Block, Jonathan L. Goldman, Judith Clark, *Assistants*, Virginia C. Becker, Dorothy H. Benedict, Cynthia Sadonick, Angie West; *Illustrator*, Anita Rogoff; *Proofreader*, Shirley M. Miller.

David B. Guralnik
Editor in Chief

GUIDE TO THE USE OF THE DICTIONARY

I. THE MAIN ENTRY WORD

A. Arrangement of Entries—All main entries, including single words, hyphenated and unhyphenated compounds, proper names, prefixes, suffixes, and abbreviations, are listed in strict alphabetical order and are set in large, boldface type.

a (ə; stressed, ā) *adj.* . . .

a- *a prefix meaning:* . . .

a. 1. about 2. acre(s) . . .

aard-vark (ārd'vārk') *n.* . . .

Aar-on (er'ən) *Bible* . . .

ab- [L.] *a prefix meaning* . . .

A.B. Bachelor of Arts

a-back (ə bak') *adv.* [Archaic] backward—taken **aback** startled . . .

Note that in biographical entries only the last, or family, name has been considered in alphabetization, but when two or more persons have the same family name, they have been arranged within the entry block in alphabetical order by first names.

John-son (jān's'n) 1. Andrew . . .
2. Lyn-don Baines . . . 3. Samuel . . .

Idiomatic phrases listed after a main entry have also been entered alphabetically within each group.

fly (flī) *vi.* . . . —fly into . . . —let fly (at) . . . —on the fly . . .

B. Variant Spellings & Forms

—When variant spellings of a word are some distance apart alphabetically, the definition appears with the spelling most frequently used, and the other spellings are cross-referred to this entry. If two commonly used variant spellings are alphabetically close to each other, they are entered as a joint boldface entry, but the order of entry does not necessarily indicate that the form entered first is "more correct" or is to be given preference.

the-a-ter, the-a-tre (thē'ə tar) *n.* . . .

If a variant spelling or spellings are alphabetically close to the prevailing spelling, they are given at the end of the entry block in small boldface.

co-or'di-na'tion *n.* . . . Also **co-or'-di-na'tion, co-ōr'di-na'tion**
par-af-fīn . . . *n.* . . .: also **par'af-fine** . . .

C. Cross-references—When an entry is cross-referred to another term that has the same meaning but is more frequently used, the entry cross-referred to is usually in small capitals.

an-aes-the-si-a, an-aes-thet-ic, etc. *same as* ANESTHESIA, ANESTHETIC, etc.

D. Homographs—Main entries that are spelled alike but are different in meaning and origin, as **bat** (a club), **bat** (the animal), and **bat** (to wink), are given separate entry and are marked by superscript numbers following the boldface spellings.

bat¹ . . . *n.* . . .

bat² . . . *n.* . . .

bat³ . . . *vt.* . . .

E. Foreign Terms—Foreign words and phrases encountered with some frequency in English but not completely naturalized are marked with a double dagger (‡). The user of the dictionary is thus signaled that such terms are usually printed in italics or underlined in writing.

‡bon jour (bōn zhōōr') [Fr.] . . .

F. Prefixes, Suffixes, & Combining Forms—Prefixes and initial combining forms are indicated by a hyphen following the entry form.

hemi- . . . *a prefix meaning* half . . .

Suffixes and terminal combining forms are indicated by a hyphen preceding the entry form.

-a-ble . . . *a suffix meaning:* 1. able to . . .

The abundance of these forms, whose syllabification and pronunciation can be determined from the words containing them, makes it possible for the reader to understand and pronounce countless complex terms not entered in the dictionary but formed with affixes and words that are entered.

G. Syllabification—The syllabifications used in this dictionary, indicated by centered dots in the entry words or sometimes by stress marks, are those in general use.

fun-da-men-tal (fun'də men't'l)

adj. . . .

coun'ter-rev'o-lu'tion *n.* . . .

II. PRONUNCIATION

A. Introduction—The pronunciations recorded in this dictionary are those used by cultivated speakers in normal, relaxed conversation. They are symbolized in as broad a manner as is consistent with accuracy so that speakers of every variety of American English can easily read their own pronunciations into the symbols used here. For some words, variant pronunciations that are dialectal, British, slang, etc. are given along with the standard American pronunciations. Contextual differences in pronunciation also have been indicated wherever practicable, as by showing variants in unstressed or shifted stress form.

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B. Key to Pronunciation—An abbreviated form of this key appears at the bottom of every alternate page of the vocabulary.

Symbol	Key Words	Symbol	Key Words
a	fat	b	bed, dub
ā	ape	d	dip, had
ä	car	f	fall, off
e	ten	g	get, dog
ē	even	h	he, ahead
i	is	j	joy, agile
ī	bite	k	kill, bake
ō	go	l	let, ball
ô	horn	m	met, trim
oo	tool	n	not, ton
oō	look	p	put, tap
yoo	use	r	red, dear
yoo	united	s	sell, pass
oi	oil	t	top, hat
ou	out	v	vat, have
u	up	w	will, always
ur	urn	y	yet, yard
ə	a in ago e in agent i in sanfty o in comply u in focus	z	zebra, haze
ər	perhaps	ch	chin, arch
		sh	she, dash
		th	thin, truth
		th	then, father
		zh	azure, leisure
		ŋ	ring, drink
		' [see explanatory note in next column]	

A few explanatory notes on some of the more complex of these symbols follow.

- ä** This symbol represents essentially the sound of *a* in *car* but may also represent the low central vowel sometimes heard in New England for *bath*.
- e** This symbol represents the sound of *e* in *ten* and is also used, followed and hence colored by *r*, to represent the vowel sound of *care* (*ker*).
- ē** This symbol represents the vowel sound in *meet* and is also used for the vowel in the unstressed final syllable of such words as *lucky* (*luk'ē*), *pretty* (*prit'ē*), etc.
- i** This symbol represents the vowel sound in *hit* and is also used for the vowel in the unstressed syllables of such words as *garbage* (*gär'bij*), *deny* (*di nī'*), etc. In such contexts reductions to *ä* (*gär'bäj*), (*dä nī'*), etc. are commonly heard and may be assumed as variants. This symbol is also used, followed and hence colored by *r*, to represent the vowel sound of *dear* (*dir*).
- ô** This symbol represents essentially the sound of *a* in *all*. When followed by *r*, as in *more* (*môr*), vowels ranging to **ö** (*môr* or *mō'ər*) are often heard and may be assumed as variants.
- ə** This symbol, called the schwa, represents the mid central relaxed

vowel of neutral coloration heard in the unstressed syllables of *ago*, *agent*, etc.

ur and **ər** These two clusters of symbols represent respectively the stressed and unstressed *r*-colored vowels heard successively in the two syllables of *murder* (*mür'dər*). Where these symbols are shown, some speakers, as in the South and along the Eastern seaboard, will, as a matter of course, pronounce them by "dropping their *r*'s."

ŋ This symbol represents the voiced velar nasal sound of the *-ng* of *sing* and of the *n* before *k* and *g*, as in *drink* (*drɪŋk*) and *finger* (*fɪŋ'gər*). The apostrophe before an *l*, *m*, or *n* indicates that the following consonant forms the nucleus of a syllable with no appreciable vowel sound, as in *apple* (*ap'pl*) or *happen* (*hap'n*). In some persons' speech, certain syllabic consonants are replaced with syllables containing reduced vowels, as (*hap'ən*).

C. Foreign Sounds—In recording the approximate pronunciation of foreign words, it has been necessary to use the following five symbols in addition to those preceding.

- ē** This symbol represents the sound made by rounding the lips as for (**ô**) and pronouncing (*e*).
- ö** This symbol represents the sound made by rounding the lips as for (**ô**) and pronouncing (**ä**).
- ü** This symbol represents the sound made by rounding the lips as for (**oo**) and pronouncing (**ē**).
- kh** This symbol represents the sound made by arranging the speech organs as for (*k*) but allowing the breath to escape in a continuous stream, as in pronouncing (*h*).
- n** This symbol indicates that the vowel immediately preceding it is given a nasal sound, as in Fr. *mon* (*mōn*).

D. Styling of Pronunciation—Pronunciations are given inside parentheses, immediately following the bold-face entry. A primary, or strong, stress is indicated by a heavy stroke (') immediately following the syllable so stressed. A secondary, or weak, stress is indicated by a lighter stroke (') following the syllable so stressed. Some compound entries formed of words that are separately entered in the dictionary are syllabified and stressed and pronounced only in part or not pronounced at all.

hard-ly (*här'd'lē*) . . .
hard'-nosed' (*-nōzd'*) . . .
hard sell . . .
hard'ship . . .

E. Variants—Where two or more pronunciations for a single word are given, the order in which they are entered does not necessarily mean that

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the first is preferred to or more correct than another. In most cases the form given first is the most frequent in general cultivated use.

F. Truncation—Variant pronunciations for a main entry or a run-in entry are truncated, or shortened, whenever possible. A hyphen after the shortened variant marks it as an initial syllable or syllables; one before the variant, as terminal; and hyphens before and after the variant, as internal.

ab·jure (əb joor', ab-)...
dom·i·cile (dām'ə sil', -sil; dō'mə-)

fu·tu·ri·ty (fyoo toor'ə tē-)

Variant pronunciations for different parts of speech in an entry block usually appear as follows:
a·buse (ə byōōz'; for n. ... s')
vt. ...

III. PART-OF-SPEECH LABELS

Part-of-speech labels are given for main entries that are solid or hyphenated forms, except prefixes, suffixes, and abbreviations, and the names of persons, places, etc. When an entry word is used as more than one part of speech in an entry block, long dashes introduce each different part-of-speech label, which appears in boldface italic type.

round ... *adj.* ... —*n.* ... —*vt.* ... —*vi.* ... —*adv.* ... —*prep.* ...

Two or more part-of-speech labels are given jointly for an entry when the definition or definitions, or the cross-reference, will suffice for both or all.

des·patch ... *vt.*, *n.* same as DISPATCH

IV. INFLECTED FORMS

Inflected forms regarded as irregular or offering difficulty in spelling are entered in small boldface immediately following the part-of-speech labels. They are truncated where possible, and syllabified and pronounced where necessary.

hap·py ... *adj.* —*pl.* —*er*, —*est* ...
cit·y ... *n.*, *pl.* —*ies* ...
a·moe·ba ... *n.*, *pl.* —*bae*, —*bae* (—*bē*) ...

Forms regarded as regular inflections, and hence not normally indicated, include:

a) plurals formed by adding *-s* to the singular (or *-es* after *s*, *x*, *z*, *ch*, and *sh*), as *bats*, *boxes*

b) present tenses formed by adding *-s* to the infinitive (or *-es* after *s*, *x*, *z*, *ch*, and *sh*), as *waits*, *searches*

c) past tenses and past participles formed by simply adding *-ed* to the infinitive, as *waited*, *searched*

d) present participles formed by

simply adding *-ing* to the infinitive, as *waiting*, *searching*

e) comparatives and superlatives formed by simply adding *-er* and *-est* to the base of an adjective or adverb, as *taller*, *tallest* or *sooner*, *soonest*

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

make ... *vt.* *made*, *mak'ing*

Where three forms are given, the first represents the past tense, the second the past participle, and the third the present participle.

give ... *vt.* *gave*, *giv'en*, *giv'ing* ...

Where there are alternative forms for any of the principal parts, these are given and properly indicated.

bid ... *vt.* *bade* or *bid*, *bid'den* or *bid*, *bid'ding*; for *vt.* 2, 4 & for *vi.* *pt.* & *pp.* *bid* ...

V. ETYMOLOGY

The etymology, or word derivation, appears inside heavy boldface bracket immediately before the definition proper. The symbols, as < for "derived from," and the abbreviations of language labels, etc. used in the etymologies are dealt with in full in the list immediately preceding page 1 of the vocabulary.

di·shev·el ... [*<* O*Fr.* *des-*, *dis-* + *chevel*, hair] ...

No etymology is shown where one would be superfluous, as where the elements making up the word are immediately apparent.

VI. THE DEFINITIONS

A. Order of Senses—The standard, general senses of a word are given first, and colloquial, slang, etc. senses come next. Technical senses requiring special field labels, as *Astron.*, *Chem.*, etc., follow in order.

B. Numbering & Grouping of Senses—Senses are numbered consecutively within any given part of speech in boldface numerals. Where a primary sense of a word can easily be subdivided into several closely related meanings, such meanings are indicated by italicized letters.

time ... *n.* ... 1. every ... 2. a system ... 3. the period ... 11. *Music* a) rhythm ... b) tempo —*vt.* ... 1. to arrange ... 2. to adjust ... —*adj.* 1. having to ... 2. set to ... 3. having ... —*in time* 1. eventually 2. before ... 3. keeping ...

C. Capitalization—If a main entry word is capitalized in all its

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senses, the entry word itself is printed with a capital letter. If a capitalized main entry word has a sense or senses that are uncapitalized, these are marked with the corresponding small-boldface, lower-case letter followed by a short dash and enclosed in brackets.

tan . . . n. . . . 1. . . . 2. . . .

Conversely, capitalized letters are shown, where pertinent, with lower-case entries. In some instances these designations are qualified by the self-explanatory "often," "occas.," etc.

tan . . . —n.

D. Plural Forms—In a singular noun entry, the designation "[pl.]" (or "[often pl.]," "[usually pl.]," etc.) before a definition indicates that it is (or often, usually, etc. is) the plural form of the entry word that has the meaning given in the definition.

look . . . vi. . . . —n. 1. . . . 2. . . . 3. . . .
[Colloq.] a) [usually pl.] appearance
b) [pl.] personal appearance . . .

If a plural noun entry or sense is construed as singular, the designation [with sing. v.] is added.

phys-ics . . . n.pl. [with sing. v.] . . .

E. Verbs Followed by Prepositions or Objects—Where certain verbs are, in usage, invariably or usually followed by a specific preposition or prepositions, this has been indicated in either of the following ways: the preposition has been worked into the definition, italicized and enclosed in parentheses, or a note has been added in parentheses indicating that the preposition is so used.

In definitions of transitive verbs, the specific or generalized objects of the verb, where given, are enclosed in parentheses, since such objects are not part of the definition.

VII. USAGE LABELS

The editors of this dictionary decided that the familiarity of the conventional usage designations makes their use advisable if the meaning of these labels is kept clearly in mind. The labels, and what they are intended to indicate, are given below.

Colloquial: The term or sense is generally characteristic of conversation and informal writing. It is not to be regarded as substandard or illiterate.

Slang: The term or sense is not generally regarded as conventional or standard usage, but is used, even by the best speakers, in highly informal contexts. Slang terms either pass into

disuse in time or come to have a more formal status.

Obsolete: The term or sense is no longer used but occurs in earlier writings.

Archaic: The term or sense is rarely used today except in certain restricted contexts, as in church ritual, but occurs in earlier writings.

Poetic: The term or sense is used chiefly in poetry, especially in earlier poetry, or in prose where a poetic quality is desired.

Dialect: The term or sense is used regularly only in some geographical areas or in a certain designated area (e.g., *West*, etc.) of the United

States (e.g., *Canadian*, *Scottish*, etc.): or sense is characteristic of (e.g., *Canadian*, etc.) English or American English. When indicated by *chiefly*, the label indicates an additional, though less frequent, American usage. *British Dialect* indicates that the term or sense is used regularly only in certain geographical areas of Great Britain, usually in northern England.

In addition to the above usage labels, supplementary information is often given after the definition, indicating whether the term or sense is generally regarded as vulgar, substandard, or derogatory, used with ironic, familiar, or hyperbolic connotations, etc.

pate . . . n. . . . a humorous term

VIII. RUN-IN DERIVED ENTRIES

It is possible in English to form an almost infinite number of derived forms simply by adding certain prefixes or suffixes to the base word. The editors have included as run-in entries in small-boldface type as many of these common derived words as space permitted, but only when the meaning of such words can be immediately understood from the meanings of the base word and the affix. Thus, *greatness* and *livellness* are run in at the end of the entries for *great* and *lively*, the suffix *-ness* being found as a separate entry meaning "state, quality, or instance of being." Many words formed with common suffixes, as *-able*, *-er*, *-less*, *-like*, *-ly*, *-tion*, etc. are similarly treated as run-in entries with the base word from which they are derived. All such entries are syllabified and either accented to show stress in pronunciation or, where necessary, pronounced in full or in part.

When a derived word has a meaning or meanings different from those that can be deduced from the sum of its parts, it has been given separate entry, pronounced, and fully defined (e.g., *folder*).

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

abbrev. abbreviated;
 abbreviation
adj. adjective
adv. adverb
Aeron. Aeronautics
Afr. African
Afrik. Afrikaans
Alb. Albanian
alt. altered; alternative
Am. American
AmInd. American Indian
AmSp. American Spanish
Anat. Anatomy
Ar. Arabic
Aram. Aramaic
Archit. Architecture
art. article
Assyr. Assyrian
Astron. Astronomy
Biochem. Biochemistry
Biol. Biology
Bot. Botany
Braz. Brazilian
Brit. British
Bulg. Bulgarian
C Celsius; Central
c. century; circa
Canad, Canad. Canadian
cap. capital
Celt. Celtic
Chem. Chemistry
Chin. Chinese
cf. compare
Colloq. colloquial
comp. compound
compar. comparative
conj. conjunction
contr. contracted; contraction
Dan. Danish
deriv. derivative
Dial., dial. dialect; dialectal
dim. diminutive
Du. Dutch
E East; eastern
E. East; English (in etym.)
Eccles. Ecclesiastical
Ecol. Ecology
Econ. Economics
Educ. Education
Egypt. Egyptian
Elec. Electricity
Eng. English
equiv. equivalent
Esk. Eskimo
esp. especially
est. estimated
etym. etymology
Ex. example
exc. except
F Fahrenheit
fem. feminine
ff. following
fig. figurative(ly)
Finn. Finnish
Fl. Flemish
fl. flourished
Fr. French
Frank. Frankish
fut. future
G. German (in etym.)
Gael. Gaelic

Geog. Geography
Geol. Geology
Geom. Geometry
Ger. German
Gmc. Germanic
Goth. Gothic
Gr. Greek
Gram. Grammar
Haw. Hawaiian
Heb. Hebrew
Hung. Hungarian
hyp. hypothetical
Ind. Indian
indic. indicative
inf. infinitive
infl. influenced
interj. interjection
Ir. Irish
Iran. Iranian
It. Italian
Jap. Japanese
L Late
L. Latin
Linguis. Linguistics
lit. literally
LL. Late Latin
LowG. Low German
M middle; medieval
masc. masculine
Math. Mathematics
MDu. Middle Dutch
ME. Middle English
Mech. Mechanics
Med. Medicine
Meteorol. Meteorology
Mex. Mexican
MexInd. Mexican Indian
MHG. Middle High German
mi. mile(s)
Mil. Military
Mod, Mod. Modern
Mongol. Mongolic
Myth. Mythology
N North; northern
N. North
n. noun
NAmInd. North American Indian
Naut. nautical usage
NE northeastern
neut. neuter
nom. nominative
Norm, Norm. Norman
Norw. Norwegian
NW northwestern
O Old
Obs., obs. obsolete
occas. occasionally
OE. Old English
OFr. Old French
OHG. Old High German
ON. Old Norse
orig. origin; originally
OS. Old Saxon
P Primitive
p. page
pass. passive
Per. Persian
Peruv. Peruvian
perf. perfect
pers. person

Philos. Philosophy
Phoen. Phoenician
Phonet. Phonetics
Photog. Photography
phr. phrase
Physiol. Physiology
PidE. Pidgin English
pl. plural
Poet., poet. poetic
Pol. Polish
pop. population
Port. Portuguese
poss. possessive
pp. past participle
Pr. Provençal
prec. preceding
prep. preposition
pres. present
prob. probably
pron. pronoun
pronun. pronunciation
prp. present participle
pseud. pseudonym
Psychol. Psychology
pt. past tense
R.C.Ch. Roman Catholic Church
Rom. Roman
Russ. Russian
S South; southern
S. South
SAmInd. South American Indian
Sans. Sanskrit
Scand. Scandinavian
Scot. Scottish
SE southeastern
Sem. Semitic
sing. singular
Slav. Slavic
Sp. Spanish
sp. spelling
specif. specifically
sq. square
subj. subjunctive
superl. superlative
SW southwestern
Sw., Swed. Swedish
t. tense
Tag. Tagalog
Theol. Theology
transl. translation
Turk. Turkish
TV television
ult. ultimately
v. verb
var. variant
v.aux. auxiliary verb
vi. intransitive verb
VL. Vulgar Latin
vt. transitive verb
W West; western
W. Welsh; West
WInd. West Indian
Yid. Yiddish
Zool. Zoology
 † foreign word or phrase
 < derived from; from
 ? perhaps; uncertain
 + plus
 & and

A

A, a (ā) *n.*, *pl.* **A's, a's** the first letter of the English alphabet

A (ā) *n.* 1. a grade indicating excellence
2. *Music* the sixth tone in the scale of C major

a (ə; stressed, ā) *adj.*, *indefinite article* [*< an*] 1. one; one sort of 2. each; any one 3. per [once a day] **A** is used before words beginning with a consonant sound [a child, a union, a history] See **AN**

a- a prefix meaning: 1. [*< OE.*] a) in, into, on, at, to [aboard] b) in the act or state of [asleep] 2. [*< OE.*] a) up, out [arise] b) off, of [akin] 3. [*< Gr.*] not [agnostic]

a. 1. about 2. acre(s) 3. adjective 4. alto 5. answer

AA, A.A. 1. Alcoholics Anonymous 2. antiaircraft

A.A. Associate in (or of) Arts

ard-vark (ārd'vārk') *n.* [Du., earth pig] an ant-eating African mammal

Aar-on (er'ən) *Bible* the first high priest of the Hebrews

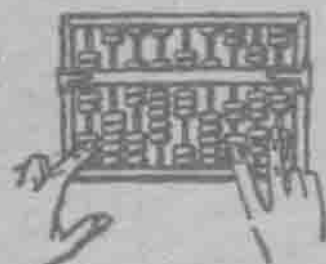
ab- [*L.*] a prefix meaning away, from, from off, down [abdicate]

A.B. Bachelor of Arts

a.b. Baseball (times) at bat

a-back (ə bak') *adv.* [Archaic] backward —taken a-back startled and confused; surprised

ab-a-cus (ab'ə kas) *n.*, *pl.* **-cus-es, -ci' (-sī')** [*< Gr. abax*] a frame with sliding beads for doing arithmetic



ABACUS

a-baft (ə baft') *adv.* [*< OE. on + be, by + æftan, aft*] aft —*prep.* Naut. behind

ab-a-lo-ne (ab'ə lō'nē) *n.* [AmSp.] a sea mollusk with an oval, somewhat spiral shell

a-ban-don (ə ban'dən) *vt.* [*< OFr. mettre a bandon, to put under (another's) ban*] 1. to give up completely 2. to desert —*n.* unrestrained activity; exuberance —**a-ban'don-ment** *n.*

a-ban'doned *adj.* 1. deserted 2. shamefully wicked 3. unrestrained

a-base (ə bās') *vt.* **a-based', a-bas'-ing** [*< ML. abassare, to lower*] to humble —**a-base'ment** *n.*

a-bash (ə bash') *vt.* [*< L. ex + ba, interj.*] to make ashamed and uneasy; disconcert —**a-bash'ed-ly** *adv.*

a-bate (ə bāt') *vt.*, *vi.* **a-bat'ed, a-bat'ing** [*< OFr. abatre, to beat down*] 1. to make or become less 2. *Law* to end —**a-bate'ment** *n.*

ab-at-toir (ab'ə twär', ab'ə twär') *n.* [Fr.: see prec.] a slaughterhouse

ab-bé (ā'bā') *n.* [Fr.: see **ABBOT**] a French priest's title

ab-bess (ab'əs) *n.* [see **ABBOT**] a woman who heads a convent of nuns

ab-bey (ab'ē) *n.*, *pl.* **-beys** 1. a monastery or convent 2. a church belonging to an abbey

ab-bot (ab'ət) *n.* [*< Aram. abbd, father*] a man who heads a monastery

abbrev., abbr. 1. abbreviated 2. abbreviation

ab-bre-vi-ate (ə brē've āt') *vt.* **-at'-ed, -at'ing** [*< L. ad-, to + brevis, short*] to make shorter; esp., to shorten (a word) by omitting letters

ab-bre-vi-a'tion (-ā'shən) *n.* 1. a shortening 2. a shortened form of a word or phrase, as *Dr.* for *Doctor*

A B C (ā' bē' sē') *n.*, *pl.* **A B C's** 1. [usually *pl.*] the alphabet 2. the basic elements (of a subject); rudiments

ab-di-cate (ab'də kāt') *vt.*, *vi.* **-cat'-ed, -cat'ing** [*< L. ab-, off + dicare, to proclaim*] 1. to give up formally (a throne, etc.) 2. to surrender (a right, responsibility, etc.) —**ab'di-ca'tion** *n.*

ab-do-men (ab'də mən, ab dō'-) *n.* [*L.*] the part of the body between the diaphragm and the pelvis; belly —**ab-dom'i-nal** (-dā'mə n'l) *adj.*

ab-duct (ab dukt') *vt.* [*< L. ab-, away + ducere, to lead*] to kidnap —**ab-duc'tion** *n.* —**ab-duc'tor** *n.*

a-beam (ə bēm') *adv.* at right angles to a ship's length or keel

a-bed (ə bed') *adv.*, *adj.* in bed

A-bel (ā'b'l) *Bible* the second son of Adam and Eve: see **CAIN**

ab-er-ra-tion (ab'ər ā'shən) *n.* [*< L. ab-, from + errare, wander*] 1. deviation from what is right, true, normal, etc. 2. mental derangement —**ab-er-rant** (āber'ənt) *adj.* —**ab'er-ra'tion-al** *adj.*

a-bet (ə bet') *vt.* **a-bet'ted, a-bet'ting** [*< OFr. a-, to + beler, to bait*] to urge on or help, esp. in crime —**a-bet'tor, a-bet'ter** *n.*

fat, āpe, cār; ten, ēven; is, blte; gō, hōrn, tōōl, look; oil, out; up, fur; chin; she; thin, then; zh, leisure; y, ring; ə for a in ago; ' (ā'b'l); ū, Fr. cœur; ō, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ū, Fr. duc; kñ, G. ich, doch; † foreign; < derived from

a-bey-ance (ə bā'əns) *n.* [*< OFr. a-, to, at + bayer, to gape*] temporary suspension, as of an activity or ruling
ab-hor (əb hōr') *vt.* -horred', -hor'-ring [*< L. ab-, from + horrere, to shudder*] to shrink from in disgust, hatred, etc. —**ab-hor'ence** *n.* —**ab-hor'rer** *n.*

ab-hor'rent (-ənt) *adj.* causing disgust, etc.; detestable —**ab-hor'rent-ly** *adv.*

a-bide (ə bīd') *vi.* **a-bode'** or **a-bid'-ed**, **a-bid'ing** [*OE. abidan*] 1. to remain 2. [Archaic] to reside —*vt.* to put up with —**abide by** 1. to live up to (a promise, etc.) 2. to submit to and carry out —**a-bid'ance** *n.*

a-bid'ing *adj.* enduring; lasting —**a-bid'ing-ly** *adv.*

a-bil-i-ty (ə bil'ə tē) *n., pl. -ties* [*< L. habilitas*] 1. a being able; power to do 2. talent; skill

-a-bil-i-ty (ə bil'ə tē), *pl. -ties* [*L. -abilitas*] a suffix used to form nouns from adjectives ending in **-ABLE** [*washability*]

ab-ject (ab'jekt, ab'jekt') *adj.* [*< L. ab-, from + jacere, to throw*] 1. miserable; wretched 2. degraded —**ab-ject'ly** *adv.* —**ab-ject'ion** *n.*

ab-jure (əb joor', ab-) *vt.* -jured', -jur'ing [*< L. ab-, away + jurare, swear*] to give up (rights, allegiance, etc.) on oath; renounce —**ab-ju-ra-tion** (ab'jə rā'shən) *n.* —**ab-jur'a-tor'y** (-ə tōr'ē) *adj.* —**ab-jur'er** *n.*

ab-late (ab lāt') *vt.* -lat'ed, -lat'ing [*< L. ablatus, carried away*] 1. to remove, as by surgery 2. to wear away, burn away, or vaporize —*vi.* to be ablated, as a rocket shield in reentry —**ab-la'tion** *n.*

ab-la-tive (ab'lə tiv) *n.* [*< L. ablatus, carried away*] in Latin, etc., the case expressing removal, direction from, cause, agency, etc.

a-blaze (ə blāz') *adv.* on fire —*adj.* 1. flaming 2. greatly excited

a-ble (ā'b'l) *adj.* **a'bler**, **a'blest** [*< L. habere, have*] 1. having power, skill, etc. (to do something) 2. talented; skilled 3. *Law* competent —**a'bly** *adv.*

-a-ble (ə b'l) [*< L.*] a suffix meaning: 1. able to [*drinkable*] 2. capable of being [*drinkable*] 3. worthy of being [*lovable*] 4. having qualities of [*comfortable*] 5. tending to [*perishable*]

a'ble-bod'ied *adj.* strong; healthy
able-bodied seaman a trained or skilled seaman; also **able seaman**

a-bloom (ə blōm') *adj.* in bloom

ab-lu-tion (ab lōō'shən) *n.* [*< L. ab-, off + luere, wash*] a washing of the body, esp. as a religious ceremony

-a-bly (ə blē) a suffix of adverbs corresponding to adjectives in **-ABLE**

ABM anti-ballistic missile

ab-ne-gate (ab'nə gāt') *vt.* -gat'ed, -gat'ing [*< L. ab-, from + negare, deny*] to deny and refuse; renounce (a claim, etc.) —**ab'ne-ga'tion** *n.*

ab-nor-mal (ab nōr'm'l) *adj.* not normal, average, or typical; irregular —**ab-nor'mal-ly** *adv.*

ab'nor-mal'i-ty (-mal'ə tē) *n.* 1. an

abnormal condition 2. *pl. -ties* an abnormal thing; malformation

a-board (ə bōrd') *adv., prep.* 1. on or in (a train, ship, etc.) 2. alongside

a-bode (ə bōd') *alt. pl. & pp. of ABIDE* —*n.* a home; residence

a-bol-ish (ə bāl'ish) *vt.* [*< L. abolere, destroy*] to do away with; void

ab-o-li-tion (ab'ə lish'ən) *n.* 1. complete destruction; annulment 2. [occas. A-] the abolishing of slavery in the U.S. —**ab'o-li'tion-ist** *n.*

A-bomb (ā'bām) *n.* same as **ATOMIC BOMB**

a-bom-i-na-ble (ə bām'ə nə b'l) *adj.* [see ff.] 1. disgusting; vile 2. very bad —**a-bom'i-na-bly** *adv.*

a-bom'i-nate' (-nāt') *vt.* -nat'ed, -nat'ing [*< L. abominari, regard as an ill omen*] 1. to hate; loathe 2. to dislike —**a-bom'i-na'tion** *n.*

ab-o-rig-i-nal (ab'ə rij'ə n'l) *adj.* 1. existing (in a region) from the beginning; first 2. of aborigines —*n.* an aborigine

ab'o-rig'i-ne' (-ə nē') *n., pl. -nes'* [*L. < ab-, from + origine, the beginning*] any of the first known inhabitants of a region

a-born-ing (ə bōr'ning) *adv.* while being born or created [the plan died *aborning*]

a-bort (ə bōrt') *vi.* [*< L. abortiri, miscarry*] to have a miscarriage —*vt.* 1. to check before fully developed 2. to cut short (a flight, etc.), as because of an equipment failure

a-bor'tion *n.* premature expulsion of a fetus so that it does not live, esp. if induced on purpose —**a-bor'tion-ist** *n.*

a-bor'tive *adj.* 1. unsuccessful; fruitless 2. arrested in development

a-bound (ə bound') *vi.* [*< L. ab- + undare, to rise in waves*] to be plentiful (often with *in* or *with*); teem

a-bout (ə bout') *adv.* [*< OE. onbutan, around*] 1. all around 2. near 3. in an opposite direction 4. nearly [*about ready*] —*adj.* astir [he is up and *about*] —*prep.* 1. on all sides of 2. near to 3. with 4. on the point of 5. concerning

a-bout'-face' (-fās', -fās') *n.* a reversal of position or opinion —*vi.* -faced', -fac'ing to turn or face in the opposite direction

a-bove (ə buv') *adv.* [*OE. abufan*] 1. in a higher place; up 2. earlier (in a book, etc.) 3. higher in rank, etc. —*prep.* 1. over; on top of 2. better or more than [*above average*] —*adj.* mentioned earlier —**above all** most of all; mainly

a-bove'board' *adv., adj.* without dishonesty or concealment

ab-rade (ə brād') *vt., vi.* -rad'ed, -rad'ing [*< L. ab-, away + radere, scrape*] to rub off; scrape away

A-bra-ham (ā'brə ham') *Bible* the first patriarch of the Hebrews

ab-ra-sion (ə brā'zhən) *n.* 1. an abrading 2. an abraded spot

ab-ra-sive (-siv) *adj.* causing abrasion —*n.* a substance, as sandpaper, used for grinding, polishing, etc.

a-breast (ə brest') *adv., adj.* 1. side by side 2. informed (of); aware
a-bridge (ə brij') *vt.* **a-bridged'**, **a-bridg'ing** [see ABBREVIATE] 1. to shorten, lessen, or curtail 2. to shorten by using fewer words but keeping the substance —**a-bridg'ment**, **a-bridge'ment** *n.*
a-broad (ə brôd') *adv.* 1. far and wide 2. in circulation; current 3. outdoors 4. to or in foreign lands —**from abroad** from a foreign land
ab-ro-gate (ab'rə gāt') *vt.* **-gat'ed**, **-gat'ing** [ab-, away + *rogare*, propose] to abolish; repeal; annul —**ab'ro-ga'tion** *n.* —**ab'ro-ga'tor** *n.*
a-brupt (ə brupt') *adj.* [ab-, off + *rumpere*, break] 1. sudden; unexpected 2. brusque 3. very steep 4. disconnected, as some writing —**a-brupt'ly** *adv.* —**a-brupt'ness** *n.*
Ab-sa-lom (ab'sə ləm) *Bible* David's son who rebelled against him
ab-scess (ab'ses) *n.* [ab(s)-, from + *cedere*, go] an inflamed area in body tissues, containing pus —*vi.* to form an abscess —**ab'scessed**, *adj.*
ab-scis-sa (ab sis'sə) *n., pl. -sas, -sae* (-ē) [L. < *ab-*, from + *scindere*, to cut] *Math.* the horizontal distance of a point from a vertical axis
ab-scond (əb skänd') *vi.* [ab(s)-, from + *condere*, hide] to leave hastily and secretly, esp. to escape the law
ab-sence (ab'sns) *n.* 1. a being absent 2. the time of this 3. a lack
ab-sent (ab'snt; *for v.* **ab sent'**) *adj.* [ab-, away + *esse*, be] 1. not present 2. not existing; lacking 3. not attentive —*vt.* to keep (oneself) away —**ab'sent-ly** *adv.*
ab-sen-tee (ab'sn tē') *n.* one who is absent, as from work —*adj.* of, by, or from one who is absent [*absentee* landlord] —**ab'sen-tee'ism** *n.*
absentee ballot a ballot marked and sent to a board of elections by a voter (*absentee voter*) who cannot be present to vote in an election
ab'sent-mind'ed *adj.* 1. not attentive; preoccupied 2. habitually forgetful —**ab'sent-mind'ed-ly** *adv.* —**ab'sent-mind'ed-ness** *n.*
absent without leave *Mil.* absent from duty without official permission
ab-sinthe (ab'sinth) *n.* [Fr., ult. < OPer.] a green, bitter liqueur: also sp. **ab'sinth**
ab-so-lute (ab'sə lōt') *adj.* [see ABSOLVE] 1. perfect; complete 2. not mixed; pure 3. not limited [*absolute power*] 4. positive 5. not doubted; real [*absolute truth*] 6. not relat'ive —**ab'so-lute'ly** *adv.*
ab'so-lu'tion (-lōō'shən) *n.* 1. a freeing (from guilt); forgiveness 2. remission (of sin or its penalty)
ab-so-lut-ism (ab'sə lōō'tiz'm) *n.* government by absolute rule; despotism —**ab'so-lut'ist** *n., adj.*
ab-solve (əb zälv', -sälv') *vt.* **-solved'**, **-solv'ing** [ab-, from + *solvere*,

to loosen] 1. to free from guilt, a duty, etc. 2. to give religious absolution to
ab-sorb (əb zôrb', -sôrb') *vt.* [ab-, from + *sorbere*, drink in] 1. to suck up 2. to assimilate 3. to interest greatly; engross 4. to pay for (costs, etc.) 5. to take in (a shock) without recoil 6. to take in and not reflect (light or sound) —**ab-sorb'ing** *adj.*
ab-sorb'ent *adj.* capable of absorbing moisture, etc. —*n.* a thing that absorbs —**ab-sorb'en-cy** *n.*
ab-sorp-tion (əb zôrp'shən, -sôrp'-) *n.* 1. an absorbing or being absorbed 2. great interest —**ab-sorp'tive** *adj.*
ab-stain (əb stān') *vi.* [ab(s)-, from + *tenere*, hold] to voluntarily do without; refrain (from) —**ab-stain'er** *n.* —**ab-sten'tion** (-sten'shən) *n.*
ab-ste-mi-ous (əb stēmē əs) *adj.* [ab(s)-, from + *temetum*, strong drink] moderate in eating and drinking; temperate
ab-sti-nence (ab'stə nəns) *n.* an abstaining from some or all food, liquor, etc. —**ab'sti-nent** *adj.*
ab-tract (ab strakt', ab'strakt) *adj.* [ab(s)-, from + *trahere*, to draw] 1. thought of apart from material objects 2. expressing a quality so thought of 3. theoretical 4. *Art* not representing things realistically —*n.* (ab'strakt) a summary —*vt.* 1. (ab'strakt') to take away 2. (ab'strakt') to summarize —**ab-tract'ly** *adv.*
ab-tract'ed *adj.* absent-minded
ab-strac'tion *n.* 1. an abstracting; removal 2. an abstract idea, thing, etc. 3. mental withdrawal 4. an abstract painting, etc.
ab-struse (ab stroos') *adj.* [ab(s)-, away + *trudere*, to thrust] hard to understand —**ab-struse'ly** *adv.* —**ab-struse'ness** *n.*
ab-surd (əb sôrd', -zôrd') *adj.* [absurdus, not to be heard of] so unreasonable as to be ridiculous —**ab-surd'i-ty** (-sôrd'ə tē) *n., pl. -ties* —**ab-surd'ly** *adv.*
a-bun-dance (ə bun'dəns) *n.* [see ABOUND] great plenty; more than enough —**a-bun'dant** *adj.* —**a-bun'dant-ly** *adv.*
a-buse (ə byōōz'; *for n.* ə byōōs') *vt.* **a-bused'**, **a-bus'ing** [abusus, misused] 1. to use wrongly 2. to mistreat 3. to insult; revile —*n.* 1. wrong use 2. mistreatment 3. a corrupt practice 4. insulting language —**a-bu-sive** (ə byōōs'iv) *adj.* —**a-bu'sive-ly** *adv.*
a-but (ə but') *vi.* **a-but'ted**, **a-but'ting** [a-, to + *bout*, end] to border (on or upon)
a-but'ment *n.* 1. an abutting 2. a part supporting an arch, bridge, etc.
a-bys-mal (ə biz'm'l) *adj.* 1. of or like an abyss; not measurable 2. very bad —**a-bys'mal-ly** *adv.*
a-byss (ə bis') *n.* [a-, without + *byssos*, bottom] 1. a bottomless

fat, āpe, cār; ten, ēven; is, bīte; gō, hōrn, tōōl, look; oil, out; up, fur; chin; she; thin, then; zh, leisure; ŋ, ring; ə for a in ago; ' (ā'b'l); ē, Fr. coeur; ð, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ū, Fr. duc; kh, G. ich, doch; † foreign; < derived from

gulf 2. anything too deep for measurement [an abyss of shame]
Ab-ys-sin-i-a (ab'ə sin'ē ə) Ethiopia
 —**Ab-ys-sin-i-an** *adj.*, *n.*
-ac (ak, ək) [*< Gr.*] a suffix meaning:
 1. relating to [*cardiac*] 2. affected by [*maniac*]
Ac *Chem.* actinium
AC, A.C., a.c. alternating current
a-ca-cia (ə kă'shə) *n.* [*< Gr. akakia*, thorny tree] 1. a tree or shrub with yellow or white flower clusters 2. the locust tree
ac-a-dem-ic (ak'ə dem'ik) *adj.* 1. of academies or colleges 2. having to do with liberal arts rather than technical education 3. formal; pedantic 4. merely theoretical —**ac'a-dem'i-cal-ly** *adv.*
a-cad-e-mi-cian (ə kad'ə mish'ən) *n.* a member of an academy (sense 3)
a-cad-e-my (ə kad'ə mē) *n.*, *pl. -mies* [*< Gr. akadēmeia*, place where Plato taught] 1. a private secondary school 2. a school for special instruction 3. an association of scholars, writers, etc. for advancing an art or science
a-can-thus (ə kan'thəs) *n.*, *pl. -thus-es, -thi* (-thī) [*< Gr. acantha*, thorn] 1. a plant with lobed, often spiny leaves 2. *Archit.* a representation of these leaves
a cap-pel-la (ä' kə pel'ə) [*It.*, in chapel style] without instrumental accompaniment: said of choral singing
ac-cede (ak sēd') *vi.* -ced'ed, -ced'ing [*< L. ad-*, to + *cedere*, go, yield] 1. to enter upon the duties (of an office) 2. to assent; agree (*to*)
ac-cel-er-ate (ək sel'ə rāt', ək-) *vt.* -at'ed, -at'ing [*< L. ad-*, to + *celerare*, hasten] 1. to increase the speed of 2. to cause to happen sooner —*vi.* to go faster —**ac-cel'er-a'tion** *n.* —**ac-cel'er-a'tor** *n.*
ac-cent (ak'sent; *for v. also* ak sent') *n.* [*< L. ad-*, to + *canere*, sing] 1. emphasis given a spoken syllable or word 2. a mark showing such emphasis or indicating pronunciation 3. a distinguishing manner of pronouncing [an Irish accent] 4. special emphasis or attention 5. *Music & Verse* rhythmic stress —*vt.* 1. to emphasize; stress 2. to mark with an accent
ac-cen-tu-ate (ək sen'choo wāt', ək-) *vt.* -at'ed, -at'ing to accent; emphasize —**ac-cen'tu-a'tion** *n.*
ac-cept (ək sept', ək-) *vt.* [*< L. ad-*, to + *capere*, take] 1. to receive, esp. willingly 2. to approve 3. to agree to 4. to believe in 5. to agree to pay
ac-cept'a-ble *adj.* worth accepting; satisfactory —**ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty**, **ac-cept'a-ble-ness** *n.*
ac-cept'ance *n.* 1. an accepting 2. approval 3. belief in; assent 4. a promise to pay
ac-cept'ed *adj.* generally regarded as true, proper, etc.; approved; conventional
ac-cess (ak'ses) *n.* [see **ACCEDE**] 1. approach or means of approach 2. the right to enter, use, etc. 3. an outburst; fit [in an access of rage]

ac-ces'si-ble *adj.* 1. that can be approached or entered, esp. easily 2. obtainable —**ac-ces'si-bil'i-ty**, **ac-ces'si-ble-ness** *n.* —**ac-ces'si-bly** *adv.*
ac-ces-sion (ək sesh'ən) *n.* 1. the act of attaining (a throne, power, etc.) 2. assent 3. a) increase by addition b) an addition, as to a collection
ac-ces-so-ry (ək ses'ər ē, ək-) *adj.* [see **ACCEDE**] 1. additional; extra 2. helping in an unlawful act —*n.*, *pl. -ries* 1. something extra or complementary 2. one who, though absent, helps another to break the law
ac-ci-dent (ək'sə dənt) *n.* [*< L. ad-*, to + *cadere*, to fall] 1. an unintended happening 2. a mishap 3. chance
ac-ci-den'tal (-dənt'əl) *adj.* happening by chance —**ac-ci-den'tal-ly** *adv.*
ac-ci-dent-prone (-prōn') *adj.* seemingly inclined to become involved in accidents
ac-claim (ə klām') *vt.* [*< L. ad-*, to + *clamare*, to cry out] to greet or announce with loud approval or applause; hail —*n.* loud approval
ac-cla-ma-tion (ək'lə mā'shən) *n.* 1. loud applause or approval 2. an approving vote by voice
ac-cli-mate (ək'lə māt', ə klī'mət) *vt.*, *vi.* -mat'ed, -mat'ing [see **AD- & CLIMATE**] to accustom or become accustomed to a new climate or environment: also **ac-cli'ma-tize** (-tīz') -tized', -tiz'ing —**ac-cli'ma'tion** *n.*
ac-cliv-i-ty (ə kliv'ə tē) *n.*, *pl. -ties* [*< L. ad-*, up + *clivus*, hill] an upward slope
ac-co-lade (ək'ə lād') *n.* [*Fr. < It. accollare*, to embrace] an approving mention; award
ac-com-mo-date (ə kām'ə dāt') *vt.* -dat'ed, -dat'ing [*< L. ad-*, to + *commodare*, to fit] 1. to adapt 2. to do a favor for 3. to have space for; lodge
ac-com'mo-dat'ing *adj.* obliging
ac-com'mo-da'tion *n.* 1. adjustment 2. willingness to do favors 3. a help; convenience 4. [*pl.*] a) lodgings b) traveling space, as in a train
ac-com-pa-ni-ment (ə kump'ni mēt) *n.* anything that accompanies something else, as an instrumental part supporting a solo voice, etc.
ac-com-pa-ny (ə kum'pə nē, ə kump'nē) *vt.* -nied, -ny-ing [see **AD- & COMPANION**] 1. to go with 2. to add to 3. to play or sing an accompaniment for or to —**ac-com'pa-nist** *n.*
ac-com-plice (ə kām'plis) *n.* [*< a* (the article) + *L. complex*: see **COMPLEX**] a partner in crime
ac-com-plish (ə kām'plish) *vt.* [*< L. ad-*, intens. + *complere*: see **COMPLETE**] to succeed in doing; complete
ac-com'plished *adj.* 1. done; completed 2. skilled; expert
ac-com'plish-ment *n.* 1. completion 2. work completed; an achievement 3. a social art or skill
ac-cord (ə kôrd') *vt.* [*< L. ad-*, to + *cor*, heart] 1. to make agree 2. to grant —*vi.* to agree; harmonize (*with*) —*n.* mutual agreement; harmony —

of one's own accord willingly —with one accord all agreeing

ac·cord·ance *n.* agreement; conformity —**ac·cord·ant** *adj.*

ac·cord·ing *adj.* in harmony —*adv.* accordingly —**according to** 1. in agreement with 2. as stated by

ac·cord·ing·ly *adv.* 1. in a fitting and proper way 2. therefore

ac·cor·di·on (ə kôr'dē ən) *n.* [prob.

< It. *accordare*, to be in tune] a keyed musical instrument with a bellows, which is pressed to force air through reeds

ac·cost (ə kôst') *vt.*

[< L. *ad-*, to + *costa*, side] to approach and speak to

ac·count (ə kount')

vt. [*< L. computare*: see COMPUTE] to judge to be —*vi.* 1. to give a financial reckoning (to) 2. to give reasons (for) —*n.* 1. a counting 2. [often *pl.*] a record of business transactions 3. same as a) BANK ACCOUNT b) CHARGE ACCOUNT 4. a credit customer 5. worth; importance 6. an explanation 7. a report —**on account** as partial payment —**on account of** because of —**on no account** under no circumstances —**take into account** to consider —**turn to account** to get use or profit from

ac·count·a·ble *adj.* 1. responsible; liable 2. explainable

ac·count·ant (ə kount'nt) *n.* one whose work is accounting

ac·count·ing *n.* the figuring and recording of financial accounts

ac·cou·ter (ə kōt'ər) *vt.* [? < L. *consuere*, to sew] to outfit; equip

ac·cou·ter·ments (-mēnts) *n.pl.* 1. clothes 2. a soldier's equipment

ac·cred·it (ə kred'it) *vt.* [see CREDIT] 1. to authorize; certify 2. to believe in

3. to attribute —**ac·cred·it·a·tion** (-ə tā'shən) *n.*

ac·cre·tion (ə krē'shən) *n.* [*< L. ad-*, to + *crescere*, grow] 1. growth in size, esp. by addition 2. accumulated matter 3. a growing together of parts

ac·crue (ə krōō') *vi.* -*crued'*, -*cru·ing* [see *prec.*] to come as a natural growth or periodic increase, as interest on money —**ac·cru·al** *n.*

acct. account

ac·cul·tu·rate (ə kul'chə rāt') *vi.*, *vt.* -*rat'ed*, -*rat'ing* to undergo, or change by, acculturation

ac·cul·tu·ra·tion (ə kul'chə rā'shən) *n.* 1. adaptation to a culture, esp. a new or different one 2. mutual influence of different cultures

ac·cu·mu·late (ə kyōōm'yə lāt') *vt.*, *vi.* -*lat'ed*, -*lat'ing* [*< L. ad-*, to + *cumulare*, to heap] to pile up or collect —**ac·cu·mu·la·tion** *n.* —**ac·cu·mu·la·tive** *adj.*



ACCORDION

ac·cu·ra·cy (ak'yər ə sē) *n.* the state of being accurate; precision

ac·cu·rate (-it) *adj.* [*< L. ad-*, to + *cura*, care] 1. careful and exact 2. free from errors —**ac·cu·rate·ly** *adv.* —**ac·cu·rate·ness** *n.*

ac·curs·ed (ə kər'sid, -kurst') *adj.* 1. under a curse 2. damnable Also **ac·curst'** —**ac·curs'ed·ness** *n.*

ac·cu·sa·tion (ak'yə zā'shən) *n.* 1. an accusing 2. what one is accused of —**ac·cu·sa·to·ry** (ə kyōō'zə tōr'ē) *adj.*

ac·cu·sa·tive (ə kyōō'zə tiv) *adj.* [see *ff.*] *Gram.* designating or in the case of an object of a verb or preposition; objective —*n.* the accusative case

ac·cuse (ə kyōōz') *vt.* -*cused'*, -*cue·ing* [*< L. ad-*, to + *causa*, a cause] 1. to blame 2. to bring charges against (of doing wrong) —**ac·cuse·er** *n.*

ac·cus·tom (ə kus'təm) *vt.* to make familiar by custom, habit, or use

ac·cus·tomed *adj.* 1. customary; usual 2. wont or used (to)

ace (ās) *n.* [*< L. as*, unit] 1. a playing card, etc. with one spot 2. a point, as in tennis, won by a single stroke 3. an expert, esp. in combat flying 4. Golf a hole in one —*adj.* [Colloq.] first-rate

ace in the hole [Slang] any advantage held in reserve

ac·er·bate (as'ər bāt') *vt.* -*bat'ed*, -*bat'ing* [*< L. acerbare*] 1. to make sour or bitter 2. to irritate; vex

a·cer·bi·ty (ə sur'bə tē) *n.*, *pl.* -*ties* [*< L. acerbus*, bitter] 1. sourness 2. sharpness of temper, words, etc. —**a·cerb'** *adj.*

ac·et·an·i·lide (as'ə tan'ə lid') *n.* [*< ACETIC & ANILINE*] a drug used to lessen pain and fever

ac·e·tate (as'ə tāt') *n.* 1. a salt or ester of acetic acid 2. something, esp. a fabric, made of an acetate of cellulose

a·ce·tic (ə sēt'ik) *adj.* [*< L. acetum*, vinegar] of the sharp, sour liquid (acetic acid) found in vinegar

a·cet·i·fy (ə set'ə fī', -sēt'-) *vt.*, *vi.* -*fied'*, -*fy'ing* to change into vinegar or acetic acid

ac·e·tone (as'ə tōn') *n.* [*< prec.*] a flammable, colorless liquid used as a solvent for certain oils, etc. —**ac·e·ton'ic** (-tān'ik) *adj.*

a·cet·y·lene (ə set'ī lēn') *n.* [*< ACETIC & -YL & -ENE*] a gas used for lighting, and, with oxygen in a blowtorch, for welding, etc.

ac·e·tyl·sal·i·cyl·ic acid (ə sēt'ī sal'ə sil'ik) aspirin

ache (āk) *vi.* ached, *ach'ing* [*< OE. acan*] 1. to have or give dull, steady pain 2. [Colloq.] to yearn —*n.* a dull, continuous pain —**ach'y** *adj.*

a·chene (ā kēn', ə-) *n.* [*< Gr. a-*, not + *chainein*, to gape] any small, dry fruit with one seed

a·chieve (ə chēv') *vt.* **a·chieved'**, **a·chiev'ing** [*< L. ad-*, to + *caput*, head] 1. to do successfully 2. to get by effort —**a·chiev'a·ble** *adj.*

fat, āpe, cār; ten, ēven; is, bīte; gō, hōrn, tōol, look; oil, out; up, fur; chin; she; thīn, thēn; zh, leisure; ŋ, ring; ə for a in ago; ' (ā'b'l); ē, Fr. coeur; ō, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ū, Fr. duc; kh, G. ich, doch; † foreign; < derived from

a·chieve·ment *n.* 1. an achieving 2. a thing achieved; feat; exploit

A·chil·les (ə kil'ēz) *a* Greek hero killed in the Trojan War

Achilles' heel (one's) vulnerable spot

ach·ro·mat·ic (ak'rə mat'ik) *adj.* [*<* Gr. *a-*, without + *chrōma*, color] refracting white light without breaking it up into its component colors

ac·id (as'id) *adj.* [*<* L. *acidus*, sour] 1. sour; sharp; tart 2. of an acid —*n.* 1. a sour substance 2. [Slang] same as LSD 3. *Chem.* any compound that reacts with a base to form a salt

—**a·cid'i·ty** (ə sid'ə tē) *n.*, *pl.* —**ties** —**ac'id·ly** *adv.*

a·cid·i·fy (ə sid'ə fi') *vt.*, *vi.* —**fy'ing** 1. to make or become sour 2. to change into an acid

ac·i·do·sis (as'ə dō'sis) *n.* a condition in which the alkali reserve of the body is lower than normal

acid rain rain with a high concentration of acids produced by the gases from burning fossil fuels: it is destructive to plants, buildings, etc.

acid test a crucial, final test

a·cid·u·late (ə sij'oo lāt') *vt.* —**lat'ed**, —**lat'ing** to make somewhat acid or sour

a·cid·u·lous (ə sij'oo ləs) *adj.* 1. somewhat acid or sour 2. sarcastic

—**a·ci·ous** (ā'shəs) [*<* L.] *a* suffix meaning inclined to, full of [*tenacious*]

—**ac·i·ty** (as'ə tē) *a* suffix used to form nouns corresponding to adjectives ending in —**ACIOUS** [*tenacity*]

ac·knowl·edge (ək nāl'ij) *vt.* —**edged**, —**edg·ing** [*cf.* KNOWLEDGE] 1. to admit as true 2. to recognize the authority or claims of 3. to respond to 4. to express thanks for 5. to state that one has received (a letter, etc.)

—**ac·knowl'edg·ment**, **ac·knowl'edge·ment** *n.*

ac·me (ak'mē) *n.* [*Gr.* *akmē*, a point, top] the highest point; peak

ac·ne (ak'nē) *n.* [*? <* Gr.: see prec.] a skin disorder usually causing pimples on the face, etc.

ac·o·lyte (ak'ə lit') *n.* [*<* Gr. *akolouthos*, follower] 1. an altar boy 2. an attendant; helper

ac·o·nite (ak'ə nīt') *n.* [*<* Gr.] 1. a plant with hoodlike flowers 2. a sedative drug made from its roots

a·corn (ā'kōrn') *n.* [*<* OE. *æcern*, nut] the nut of the oak tree

acorn squash a kind of winter squash, acorn-shaped with dark-green skin and yellow flesh

a·cous·tic (ə kōōs'tik) *adj.* [*<* Gr. *akouein*, to hear] having to do with hearing or acoustics: also **a·cous'ti·cal** —**a·cous'ti·cal·ly** *adv.*

a·cous'tics (-tik) *n.pl.* 1. the qualities of a room, etc. that determine how clearly sounds can be heard in it 2. [*with sing. v.*] the branch of physics dealing with sound

ac·quaint (ə kwānt') *vt.* [*<* L. *ad-*, to + *cognoscere*, know] 1. to inform 2. to make familiar (*with*)

ac·quaint'ance *n.* 1. knowledge got from personal experience 2. a person whom one knows slightly

ac·qui·esce (ak'wē es') *vt.* —**esced'**, —**esc'ing** [*<* L. *ad-*, to + *quiescere*, to be at rest] to consent without protest (often with *in*) —**ac'qui·es'cence** *n.* —**ac'qui·es'cent** *adj.*

ac·quire (ə kwīr') *vt.* —**quired'**, —**quir'ing** [*<* L. *ad-*, to + *quærere*, to seek] 1. to gain by one's own efforts 2. to get as one's own —**ac·quir'a·ble** *adj.* —**ac·quire'ment** *n.*

ac·qui·si·tion (ak'wə zish'ən) *n.* 1. an acquiring 2. something acquired

ac·quis·i·tive (ə kwīz'ə tiv) *adj.* eager to acquire (money, etc.); grasping —**ac·quis'i·tive·ness** *n.*

ac·quit (ə kwit') *vt.* —**quit'ted**, —**quit'ting** [*<* L. *ad-*, to + *quietare*, to quiet] 1. to release from an obligation, etc. 2. to clear (a person) of a charge 3. to conduct (oneself); behave —**ac·quit'tal** *n.*

a·cre (āk'ər) *n.* [OE. *æcer*, field] a measure of land, 43,560 sq. ft.

a'cre·age (-ij) *n.* acres collectively

ac·rid (ak'rid) *adj.* [*<* L. *acris*, sharp] 1. sharp or bitter to the taste or smell 2. sharp in speech, etc. —**a·crid·i·ty** (a krid'ə tē) *n.* —**ac'rid·ly** *adv.*

ac·ri·mo·ny (ak'rə mō'nē) *n.*, *pl.* —**nies** [*<* L. *acer*, sharp] bitterness or harshness of manner or speech —**ac'ri·mo'ni·ous** *adj.*

ac·ro·bat (ak'rə bat') *n.* [*<* Gr. *akrobatos*, walking on tiptoe] a performer on the trapeze, tightrope, etc.; gymnast —**ac'ro·bat'ic** *adj.*

ac'ro·bat'ics (-iks) *n.pl.* [*also with sing. v.*] 1. an acrobat's tricks 2. any tricks requiring great skill

ac·ro·nym (ak'rə nim) *n.* [*<* Gr. *akros*, at the end + *onyma*, name] a word formed from the first (or first few) letters of several words, as *radar*

ac·ro·pho·bi·a (ak'rə fō'bē ə) *n.* [*<* Gr. *akros*, at the top + *-phobia*] an abnormal fear of being in high places

A·crop·o·lis (ə krāp'ə ləs) [*<* Gr. *akros*, at the top + *polis*, city] the fortified hill in Athens on which the Parthenon was built

a·cross (ə krōs') *adv.* 1. crosswise 2. from one side to the other —*prep.* 1. from one side to the other of 2. on the other side of 3. into contact with by chance [*to come across a find*]

a·cross'·the·board' *adj.* 1. combining win, place, and show, as a bet 2. affecting all classes or groups

a·cros·tic (ə krās'tik) *n.* [*<* Gr. *akros*, at the end + *stichos*, line of verse] a poem, etc. in which certain letters in each line, as the first or last, spell out a word, motto, etc.

a·cryl·ic (ə kril'ik) *adj.* 1. designating any of a group of synthetic fibers used to make fabrics 2. designating any of a group of clear, synthetic resins

act (akt) *n.* [*<* L. *agere*, to do] 1. a thing done 2. a doing 3. a law 4. a main division of a drama or opera 5. a short performance, as on a variety show 6. something done merely for show —*vt.* to perform in (a play or part) —*vi.* 1. to perform on the stage, etc. 2. to behave 3. to function 4. to have an effect (*on*) 5. to appear to be —**act up** [*Colloq.*] to misbehave

ACTH [*< a(dreno)c(ortico)t(ropic) h(ormone)*] a pituitary hormone that acts on the adrenal cortex

act-ing (ak'tiŋ) *adj.* temporarily doing the duties of another —*n.* the art of an actor

ac-tin-ic (ak tin'ik) *adj.* [*< Gr. aktis, ray*] designating or of light rays that produce chemical changes

ac-ti-nide series (ak'tə nīd') a group of radioactive chemical elements from element 89 (actinium) through element 103 (lawrencium)

ac-tin-i-um (ak tin'ē əm) *n.* [*< Gr. aktis, ray*] a radioactive chemical element

ac-tion (ak'shən) *n.* 1. the doing of something 2. a thing done 3. [*pl.*] behavior 4. the way of working, as of a machine 5. the moving parts, as of a gun 6. the sequence of events, as in a story 7. a lawsuit 8. military combat 9. [*Slang*] activity

ac-ti-vate (ak'tə vāt') *vt.* -vat'ed, -vat'ing 1. to make active 2. to put (a military unit) on active status 3. to make radioactive 4. to purify sewage by aeration —**ac'ti-va'tion** *n.* —**ac'ti-va'tor** *n.*

activated carbon a form of highly porous carbon that can adsorb gases, vapors, and colloidal particles

ac-tive (ak'tiv) *adj.* 1. acting; working 2. causing motion or change 3. lively; agile 4. indicating the voice of a verb whose subject performs the action —**ac'tive-ly** *adv.*

ac'tiv-i-sm (-tə vis'm) *n.* a taking direct action to achieve a political or social end —**ac'tiv-ist** *adj., n.*

ac-tiv-i-ty (ak tiv'ə tē) *n., pl. -ties* 1. a being active 2. liveliness 3. a specific action [*student activities*]

ac-tor (ak'tər) *n.* 1. one who does a thing 2. one who acts in plays, movies, etc. —**ac'tress** *n. fem.*

ac-tu-al (ak'choo wəl) *adj.* [*< L. agere, to do*] 1. existing in reality 2. existing at the time —**ac'tu-al-ly** *adv.*

ac'tu-al-i-ty (-wəl'ə tē) *n.* 1. reality 2. *pl. -ties* an actual thing

ac-tu-al-ize (ak'choo wə līz') *vt.* -ized', -iz'ing 1. to make actual or real 2. to make realistic

ac-tu-ar-y (ak'choo wer'ē) *n., pl. -les* [*L. actuarius, clerk*] one who figures insurance risks, premiums, etc. —**ac'tu-ar'i-al** *adj.*

ac-tu-ate (ak'choo wāt') *vt.* -at'ed, -at'ing 1. to put into action 2. to impel to action —**ac'tu-a'tor** *n.*

a-cu-i-ty (ə kyōō'ə tē) *n.* [*< L. acus, needle*] keenness of thought or vision

a-cu-men (ə kyōō'mən) *n.* [*L. < acuere, sharpen*] keenness of mind or insight

ac-u-pres-sure (ak'yoo presh'ər) *n.* [*ACU(PUNCTURE) + PRESSURE*] a practice like acupuncture but applying hand pressure instead of needles to the body

ac-u-punc-ture (ak'yoo punk'chər) *n.* [*< L. acus, needle + PUNCTURE*]

the ancient practice, esp. among the Chinese, of piercing parts of the body with needles to treat disease or relieve pain

a-cute (ə kyōōt') *adj.* [*< L. acuere, sharpen*] 1. sharp-pointed 2. keen of mind 3. sensitive [*acute hearing*] 4. severe, as pain 5. severe but not chronic [*an acute disease*] 6. very serious 7. less than 90° [*acute angles*] —**a-cute-ly** *adv.* —**a-cute-ness** *n.*

acute accent a mark (') showing the quality of a vowel, stress, etc.

-a-cy (ə sē) [*ult. < Gr.*] a suffix meaning quality, condition, etc. [*celibacy*]

ad (ad) *n.* [*Colloq.*] an advertisement

ad- [*L.*] a prefix meaning motion toward, addition to, nearness to; also **a-**, **ac-**, **af-**, **ag-**, **al-**, **an-**, etc. before certain consonants

A.D. [*L. Anno Domini, in the year of the Lord*] of the Christian era: used with dates

ad-age (ad'ij) *n.* [*< L. ad-, to + aio, I say*] an old saying; proverb

a-da-gio (ə dā'jō, -zhō) *adv.* [*It. adagio, at ease*] Music slowly —*adj.* slow —*n., pl. -gios* 1. a slow movement in music 2. a slow ballet dance

Ad-am (ad'əm) [*Heb. < ādām, human being*] Bible the first man

ad-a-mant (ad'ə mən) *n.* [*< Gr. a-, not + daman, subdue*] a very hard substance —*adj.* inflexible; unyielding

Ad-ams (ad'əmz) 1. John, 1735–1826; 2d president of U.S. (1797–1801) 2. John Quin-cy (kwīn'sē), 1767–1848; 6th president of U.S. (1825–29): son of *prec.*

Adam's apple the projection of cartilage in the front of the throat, esp. of a man

a-dapt (ə dapt') *vt.* [*< L. ad-, to + aptare, to fit*] 1. to make suitable, esp. by changing 2. to adjust (oneself) to new circumstances —**ad-ap-ta-tion** (ad'əp tā'shən) *n.*

a-dapt'a-ble *adj.* able to adjust or be adjusted —**a-dapt'a-bil-i-ty** *n.*

add (ad) *vt.* [*< L. ad-, to + dare, give*] 1. to join (to) so as to increase 2. to state further 3. to combine (numbers) into a sum —*vi.* 1. to cause an increase (to) 2. to find a sum —**add up** to seem reasonable —**add up to** to mean; signify —**add'a-ble, add'i-ble** *adj.*

ad-den-dum (ə den'dəm) *n., pl. -da (-də)* [*L.*] a thing added, as an appendix

ad-der (ad'ər) *n.* [*< OE. nædre*] 1. a poisonous snake of Europe 2. any of several harmless snakes of N. America

ad-dict (ə dlkt'; *for n. ad'ikt*) *vt.* [*< L. addicere, give assent*] 1. to give (oneself) up (to a strong habit) 2. to make become addicted —*n.* one addicted to a habit, as to using drugs —**ad-dic'tion** *n.* —**ad-dic'tive** *adj.*

Ad-dis A-ba-ba (ā'dis ā'bə bə) capital of Ethiopia: pop. 443,000

ad-di-tion (ə dish'ən) *n.* 1. an adding of numbers to get a sum 2. a

fat, āpe, cār; ten, ēven; lā, bīte; gō, hōrn, tōōl, look; oil, out; up, fūr; chin; she; thin, then; zh, leisure; ŋ, ring; ə for a in ago; ' (ā'b'l); ē, Fr. cœur; ō, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ū, Fr. duc; kh, G. ich, doch; † foreign; < derived from

joining of one thing to another 3. a part added — **in addition** (to) besides
ad-di'tion-al (-əl) *adj.* added; more; extra — **ad-di'tion-al-ly** *adv.*
ad-di-tive (ad'ə tiv) *n.* something added — *adj.* of addition
ad-dle (ad'ɪl) *vt., vi.* -dled, -dling [*< OE. adela, mud*] 1. to make or become rotten 2. to make or become confused
ad-dress (ə dres'; for *n.*, esp. 2 & 3, also ad'res) *vt.* [*< VL. *directiare, to direct*] 1. to direct (words) to 2. to speak or write to 3. to write the destination on (a letter, etc.) 4. to apply (oneself) to — *n.* 1. a speech 2. the place where one lives or receives mail 3. the destination indicated on an envelope 4. skill; tact
ad-dress-ee (ad'res ē') *n.* the person to whom mail, etc. is addressed
ad-duce (ə dōōs') *vt.* -duced', -duc'ing [*< L. ad-, to + ducere, to lead*] to give as a reason or proof
-ade (ād) [ult. *< L.*] a suffix meaning: 1. the act of [*blockade*] 2. participant(s) in an action [*brigade*] 3. drink made from [*limeade*]
A-den (ād'n, ād'n), Gulf of gulf of the Arabian Sea, south of Arabia
ad-e-noids (ad'n ōidz') *n. pl.* [*< Gr. aden, gland + -oid*] lymphoid growths in the throat behind the nose: they can obstruct nasal breathing
ad-ept (ə dept'; for *n.* ad'ept) *adj.* [*< L. ad-, to + apisci, attain*] highly skilled — *n.* an expert — **ad-ept'ly** *adv.* — **ad-ept'ness** *n.*
ad-e-quate (ad'ə kwət) *adj.* [*< L. ad-, to + aequare, make equal*] enough for what is required; sufficient; suitable — **ad'e-qua-cy** (-kwə sē) *n.* — **ad'e-quate-ly** *adv.*
ad-her-e (əd hir') *vi.* -hered', -her'ing [*< L. ad-, to + haerere, to stick*] 1. to stick fast; stay attached 2. to give allegiance or support (to) — **ad-her'ence** *n.*
ad-her'ent *n.* a supporter or follower (of a cause, etc.)
ad-he-sion (əd hē'zhən) *n.* 1. an adhering or a being stuck together 2. body tissues abnormally joined
ad-he'sive (-hēs'iv) *adj.* 1. sticking 2. sticky — *n.* an adhesive substance
ad hoc (ad' hək') [*L., to this*] for a specific purpose [*an ad hoc committee*]
a-dieu (ə dyōō', -dōō'; *Fr.* ə dyō') *interj., n., pl.* a-dieus'; *Fr.* a-dieux' (-dyō') [*Fr.*] goodbye
ad in-fi-ni-tum (ad in'fə nīt'əm) [*L.*] endlessly; without limit
a-di-os (ə dē ōs'; *Sp.* ə dyōs') *interj.* [*< Sp.*] goodbye
ad-i-pose (ad'ə pōs') *adj.* [*< L. adeps, fat*] of animal fat; fatty
Ad-i-ron-dack Mountains (ad'ə rān'dak) mountain range in NE New York: also **Adirondacks**
adj. 1. adjective 2. adjutant
ad-ja-cent (ə jās'ənt) *adj.* [*< L. ad-, to + jacere, to lie*] near or close (to); adjoining — **ad-ja'cen-cy** *n.* — **ad-ja'cent-ly** *adv.*
ad-jec-tive (aj'ik tiv) *n.* [*< L. adjicere, add to*] a word used to limit

or qualify a noun or other substantive — **ad'jec-ti-val** (-tīv'l) *adj.* — **ad'jec-ti-val-ly** *adv.*
ad-join (ə join') *vt.* [*< L. ad-, to + jungere, join*] to be next to — *vi.* to be in contact — **ad-join'ing** *adj.*
ad-journ (ə jurn') *vt.* [*< OFr. a, at + jorn, day*] to suspend (a meeting, session, etc.) for a time — *vi.* 1. to suspend a meeting, etc. for a time 2. [*Colloq.*] to retire (to another room, etc.) — **ad-journ'ment** *n.*
ad-judge (ə juj') *vt.* -judged', -judg'ing [*< L. ad-, to + judicare, to judge*] 1. to decide by law 2. to declare, order, or award by law
ad-ju-di-cate (ə jōō'də kāt') *vt.* -cat'ed, -cat'ing *Law* to hear and decide (a case) — *vi.* to serve as judge (in or on) — **ad-ju'di-ca'tion** *n.* — **ad-ju'di-ca'tor** *n.* — **ad-ju'di-ca-to'ry** (-kə tōr'ē) *adj.*
ad-junct (aj'ʊŋkt) *n.* [*see ADJOIN*] a secondary or nonessential addition
ad-jure (ə joor') *vt.* -jured', -jur'ing [*< L. ad-, to + jurare, swear*] 1. to charge solemnly under oath 2. to ask earnestly — **ad-ju-ra'tion** *n.*
ad-just (ə just') *vt.* [*< OFr. ajoster, to join*] 1. to change so as to fit 2. to regulate (a watch, etc.) 3. to settle rightly 4. to decide the amount to be paid in settling (an insurance claim) — *vi.* to adapt oneself — **ad-just'a-ble** *adj.* — **ad-just'er**, **ad-just'or** *n.* — **ad-just'ment** *n.*
ad-ju-tant (aj'ə tənt) *n.* [*< L. ad-, to + juvare, to help*] 1. an assistant 2. a military staff officer who assists the commanding officer 3. a large stork of India and Africa
ad-lib (ad'lib') *vt., vi.* -libbed', -lib'bing [*< L. ad libitum, at pleasure*] [*Colloq.*] to improvise (words, etc. not in the script) — *n.* [*Colloq.*] an ad-libbed remark — *adv.* [*Colloq.*] as one pleases: also **ad lib**
ad-man (ad'man') *n., pl.* -men' a man whose work is advertising
ad-min-is-ter (əd min'ə stər) *vt.* [*< L. ad-, to + ministrare, serve*] 1. to manage; direct 2. to give out, as punishment 3. to apply (medicine, etc.) 4. to tender (an oath, etc.)
ad-min'is-trate' (-strāt') *vt.* -trat'-ed, -trat'ing to administer; manage
ad-min'is-tra'tion (-strā'shən) *n.* 1. management 2. [*often A-*] the executive officials of a government, etc. and their policy 3. their term of office 4. the administering (of punishment, medicine, etc.) — **ad-min'is-tra'tive** *adj.*
ad-min'is-tra'tor *n.* 1. one who administers 2. *Law* one appointed to settle an estate
ad-mi-ra-ble (ad'mər ə b'l) *adj.* deserving admiration; excellent — **ad-mi-ra-bly** *adv.*
ad-mi-ral (ad'mər əl) *n.* [*< Ar. amīr a'ālī, high leader*] 1. the commanding officer of a fleet 2. a naval officer of the highest rank
ad'mi-ral-ty (-tē) *n., pl.* -ties [*often A-*] the governmental department in charge of naval affairs, as in England