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cloth or blanket used in southwestern U.S. and Latin America usu. as a cloak or shawl 2 [AmerSp, fr. Sp; fr. its shape]: DEVILFISH 1  
**man-tailored** \ˈmæn-tā-lərd\ *adj* (1922): made with the severe simplicity associated with men's coats and suits  
**man-ta ray** *n* (1936): DEVILFISH 1  
**man-teau** \ˈmæn-tə\ *n* [F, fr. OF *mantel*] (1671): a loose cloak, coat, or robe

**man-tel** \ˈmæn-təl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, *mantle*] (15c) 1 *a*: a beam, stone, or arch serving as a lintel to support the masonry above a fireplace 1 *b*: the finish around a fireplace 2: a shelf above a fireplace  
**man-tel-et** \ˈmæn-təl-ət, ˈmæn-təl-ˈet\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *mantilet*, dim. of *mantel*] (14c) 1: a very short cape or cloak 2 or **mant-let** \ˈmæn-lət\ 1: a movable shelter formerly used by besiegers as a protection when attacking  
**mantel-piece** \ˈmæn-təl-pēs\ *n* (1686) 1: a mantel with its side elements 2: MANTEL 2  
**mantel-shelf** \-ˈʃelf\ *n* (ca. 1828): MANTEL 2

**man-tic** \ˈmæn-tik\ *adj* [Gk *mantikos*, fr. *mantis*] (1850): of or relating to the faculty of divination: PROPHECIC  
**man-ti-core** \ˈmæn-ti-kōr-, -kōr\ *n* [ME, fr. L *mantichora*, fr. Gk *Man-tichōra*] (14c): a legendary animal with the head of a man, the body of a lion, and the tail of a dragon or scorpion  
**man-tid** \ˈmæn-təd\ *n* [NL *Mantidae*, group name, fr. *Mantis*, genus name] (1895): MANTIS  
**man-ti-la** \ˈmæn-ti-lə-, -ti-lə\ *n* [Sp, dim. of *man-ta*] (1717) 1: a light scarf worn over the head and shoulders esp. by Spanish and Latin American women 2: a short light cape or cloak

**man-tis** \ˈmæn-təs\ *n*, *pl* **man-tis-es** or **man-tes** \ˈmæn-tēz\ [NL, fr. Gk. lit., diviner, prophet; akin to Gk *mainesthai* to be mad — more at MANIA] (1658): any of an order or suborder (Mantodea and esp. family Mantidae) of large usu. green insects that feed on other insects and clasp their prey in forelimbs held up as if in prayer  
**man-tis-sa** \ˈmæn-tis-sə\ *n* [L *mantissa*, *mantissa* makeweight, fr. Etruscan] (ca. 1847): the part of a logarithm to the right of the decimal point

**man-tle** \ˈmæn-tl\ *n* [ME *mantel*, fr. OF, fr. L *mantellum*] (13c) 1 *a*: a loose sleeveless garment worn over other clothes: CLOAK 1 *b*: a mantle regarded as a symbol of preeminence or authority (invested his people with the ~ of universal champions of justice — Denis Goulet) 2 *a*: something that covers, enfolds, or envelops 1 *b* (1): a fold or lobe or pair of lobes of the body wall of a mollusk or brachiopod that in shell-bearing forms lines the shell and bears shell-secreting glands — see CLAM illustration (2): the soft external body wall that lines the test or shell of a tunicate or barnacle 3: the outer wall and casing of a blast furnace above the hearth; *broody*: an insulated support or casing in which something is heated 4: the back, scapulars, and wings of a bird 5: a lacy hood or sheath of some refractory material that gives light by incandescence when placed over a flame 6 *a*: REGOLITH 1 *b*: the part of the interior of a terrestrial planet and esp. the earth that lies beneath the lithosphere and above the central core 6: MANTEL

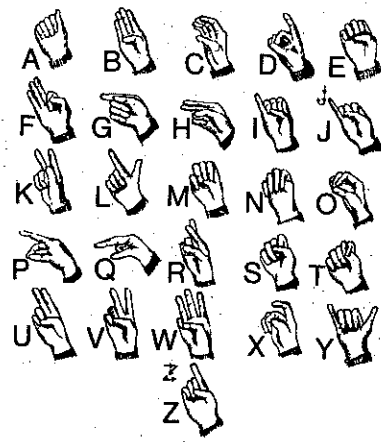
**man-tle-y** *vb* **man-tled**; **man-ting** \ˈmæn-tɪŋ\ *vt* (13c) 1: to cover with or as if with a mantle: CLOAK (the encroaching jungle growth that *mantled* the building — Sanka Knox) ~ *vi* 1: to become covered with a coating 2: to spread over a surface 3: BLUSH (her rich face *mantling* with emotion — Benjamin Disraeli)  
**man-to-man** \ˈmæn-tə-ˈmæn\ *adj* (1902) 1: characterized by frankness and honesty (a ~ talk) 2: of, relating to, or being a system of defense (as in football or basketball) in which each defensive player guards a specified opponent

**Man-toux test** \ˈmæn-tuː-, -mā-ˈ\ *n* [Charles *Mantoux* †1947 Fr. physician] (ca. 1923): an intracutaneous test for hypersensitivity to tuberculin that indicates past or present infection with tubercle bacilli  
**man-tra** \ˈmæn-trə\ *n* *pl* **man-tras** or **man-trā** \-trā\ [Skt, sacred counsel, formula, *h. manvate* he thinks; akin to L *mens* mind — more at MIND] (1808): 1: a mystical formula of invocation or incantation (as in Hinduism); also WATCHWORD 2 — **man-tric** \-ˈtrɪk\ *adj*  
**man-trap** \ˈmæn-træp\ *n* (1788): a trap for catching humans: SNARE  
**man-tua** \ˈmæn(t)-ʃə(-)wə-, ˈmæn-tə-wə\ *n* [modif. of F *man-teau* mantles] (1678): a usu. loose-fitting gown worn esp. in the 17th and 18th centuries

**Manu** \ˈmɑ-(ˈ)nu\ *n* [Skt]: the progenitor of the human race and giver of the religious laws of Manu according to Hindu mythology  
**man-u-al** \ˈmæn-yə-wəl-, -yəl\ *adj* [ME *manuel*, fr. MF, fr. L *manualis*, *manus* hand; akin to OE *manā* hand and perh. to Gk *marē* hand] (15c) 1 *a*: of, relating to, or involving the hands (~ dexterity) 1 *b*: worked or done by hand and not by machine (a ~ transmission) (~ computation) (~ indexing) 2: requiring or using physical skill and energy (~ labor) (~ workers) — **man-u-al-ly** *adv*  
**man-u-al** *n* (15c) 1: a book that is conveniently handled; esp.: HANDBOOK 2: the prescribed movements in the handling of a weapon or a military item during a drill or ceremony (the ~ of arms) 3 *a*: a keyboard for the hands; *specif*: one of the several keyboards of an organ or harpsichord that controls a separate division of the instrument 1 *b*: a device or apparatus intended for manual operation

**man-u-al-alphabet** *n* (ca. 1864): an alphabet esp. for the deaf in which the letters are represented by finger positions  
**man-u-al training** *n* (1880): a course of training to develop skill in using the hands and to teach practical arts (as woodwork and metalworking)  
**man-u-brium** \ˈmæn-ˈhū-brē-əm-, -nyū-ˈ\ *n*, *pl* **-bria** \-brē-ə\ also **-bria** [NL, fr. L *handle*, fr. *manus*] (ca. 1848): an anatomical process or part shaped like a handle; as *a*: the cephalic segment of the sternum of humans and many other mammals 1 *b*: the process that bears the mouth of a hydrozoan: HYPOSTOME

**man-u-fac-tory** \ˈmæn-yə-ˈfak-(t)-rē-, -na-nə-\ *n* (1647): FACTORY 2a *b*: fr. L *manu factus*, lit., made by hand] (1667) 1: something made from raw materials by hand or by machinery 2 *a*: the process of making wares by hand or by machinery esp. when carried on systematically with division of labor 1 *b*: a product



manual alphabet

materials by hand or by machinery 1 *b*: to produce according to an organized plan and with division of labor 3: INVENT, FABRICATE 4: to produce as if by manufacturing: CREATE (writers who ~ stories for television) ~ *vt*: to engage in manufacture — **manufacturing** *n*  
**man-u-fac-tur-er** \ˈfak-ʃər-ər-, -fak-ʃrər\ *n* (1719): one that manufactures; esp.: an employer of workers in manufacturing  
**man-u-mis-sion** \ˈmæn-yə-ˈmi-shən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *manumission*, *manumissio*, fr. *manumittere*] (15c): the act or process of manumitting; esp.: formal emancipation from slavery  
**man-u-mit** \ˈmæn-yə-ˈmɪt\ *vt* **-mit-tee**; **-mit-ting** [ME *manumitter*, fr. MF *manumitter*, fr. L *manumittere*, fr. *manus* hand + *mittere* to let go, send] (15c): to release from slavery *syn* see FREE  
**man-nure** \ˈmæ-nür-, -nyür\ *vt* **man-nured**; **man-nur-ing** [ME *manouren*, fr. MF *manouwer*, lit., to do work by hand, fr. L *manu operare*] (15c) 1 *obs*: CULTIVATE 2: to enrich (land) by the application of manure — **man-nur-er** *n*

**man-ure** (1549): material that fertilizes land; esp.: refuse of stables and barnyards consisting of livestock excreta with or without litter — **man-nur-er-ial** \-ˈn(y)ūr-ē-əl\ *adj*  
**ma-nus** \ˈmæ-nəs-, ˈmā-\ *n*, *pl* **ma-nus** \-nəs-, -nūs\ [NL, fr. L, hand] (1826): the distal segment of the vertebrate forelimb from carpus to terminus

**man-u-script** \ˈmæn-yə-ˈskript\ *adj* [L *manu scriptus*] (1597): written by hand or typed (~ letters)  
**manuscript** *n* (1600) 1: a written or typewritten composition or document as distinguished from a printed copy; also: a document submitted for publication 2: writing as opposed to print

**Manx** \ˈmæŋ(k)s\ *adj* [alter. of *Manische*, fr. (assumed) ON *manskr*, fr. *Manx* Isle of Man] (1630): of, relating to, or characteristic of the Isle of Man, its people, or the Manx language  
**Manx** *n* (1672) 1: the Celtic language of the Manx people almost completely displaced by English 2 *pl* in *constr*: the people of the Isle of Man 3: MANX CAT  
**Manx cat** *n* (1859): any of a breed of shorthaired tailless domestic cats

**many** \ˈme-nē\ *adj* **more** \ˈmör-, ˈmör\; **most** \ˈmōst\ [ME, fr. OE *manig*; akin to OHG *manag* many, OCS *mānogŭ* much] (bef. 12c) 1: consisting of or amounting to a large but indefinite number (worked for ~ years) 2: being one of a large but indefinite number (~ a man) (~ another student) — **as many**: the same in number (saw three plays in *as many* days)  
**many pron**, *pl* in *constr* (bef. 12c): a large number of persons or things (~ are called)

**many n**, *pl* in *constr* (12c) 1: a large but indefinite number (a good ~ of them) 2: the great majority of people (the ~)  
**man-year** \ˈmæn-ˈyɪr\ *n* (1916): a unit of the work done by one person in a year composed of a standard number of working days  
**many-fold** \ˈme-nē-ˈföld\ *adv* (14c): by many times (aid to research has increased ~)

**many-sid-ed** \ˈme-nē-ˈsɪ-dəd\ *adj* (1570) 1: having many sides or aspects 2: having many interests or aptitudes — **many-sid-ed-ness** *n*

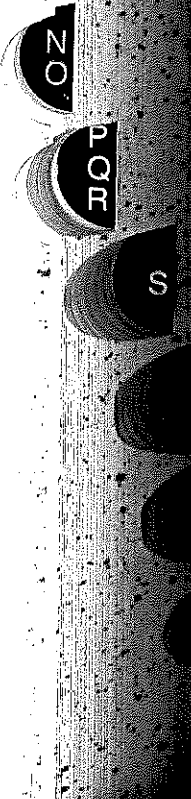
**many-val-ued** \ˈme-nē-ˈval-(,)yüd-, -yəd\ *adj* (1934) 1: possessing more than the customary two truth-values of truth and falsehood 2: MULTIPLE-VALUED

**Man-zan-il-la** \ˈmæn-zə-ˈnɪ-lə-, -ni-lə\ *n* [Sp, dim. of *manzana* apple] (1843): a pale very dry Spanish sherry

**man-zan-ita** \ˈmæn-zə-ˈnɪ-tə\ *n* [AmerSp, dim. of Sp *manzana* apple] (1846): any of various western No. American evergreen shrubs (genus *Arctostaphylos*) of the heath family with alternate leaves

**Mao-ism** \ˈmɑu-ˈɪ-zəm\ *n* (1950): the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism developed in China chiefly by Mao Tse-tung — **Mao-ist** \ˈmɑu-ɪst\ *n* or *adj*

**Mao-ri** \ˈmɑu(ə)r-ē-, *pl* **Maori** or **Maoris** (1843) 1: a member of a Polynesian people native to New Zealand 2: the Austronesian language of the Maori





\-nist\ *n* or *adj* — **mod-ern-is-tic** \mō-dēr-nīz-ik\ *adj*  
**mod-ern-i-za-tion** \mō-dēr-nō-zā-shən\ *n* (1770) 1: the act of modernizing; the state of being modernized 2: something modernized; a modernized version  
**mod-ern-ize** \mō-dēr-nīz\ *vb* -ized; -iz-ing *vt* (1748): to make modern (as in taste, style, or usage) ~ *vi*: to adopt modern ways — **mod-ern-iz-er** *n*  
**modern pentathlon** *n* (ca. 1912): a composite contest in which all contestants compete in a 300-meter freestyle swim, a 4000-meter cross-country run, a 5000-meter 30-jump equestrian steeplechase, épée fencing, and target shooting at 25 meters  
**mod-est** \mō-dəst\ *adj* [L *modestus* moderate; akin to L *modus* measure] (1565) 1 *a*: placing a moderate estimate on one's abilities or worth *b*: neither bold nor self-assertive; tending toward diffidence 2: arising from or characteristic of a modest nature 3: observing the proprieties of dress and behavior; DECENT 4 *a*: limited in size, amount, or scope *b*: UNPRETENTIOUS (a ~ cottage) *syn* see SHY. CHASTE — **mod-est-ly** *adv*  
**mod-est-y** \mō-də-stē\ *n* (1531) 1: freedom from conceit or vanity 2: propriety in dress, speech, or conduct  
**mod-i-cum** \mō-dī-kəm also mō-\ *n* [ME, fr. L, neut. of *modicus* moderate, fr. *modus* measure] (15c): a small portion; a limited quantity  
**mod-i-fi-ca-tion** \mō-dā-fā-kā-shən\ *n* (1603) 1: the limiting of a statement; QUALIFICATION 2: MODIFICATION 3 *a*: the making of a limited change in something; also: the result of such a change *b*: a change in an organism caused by environmental factors 4: a limitation or qualification of the meaning of a word by another word, by an affix, or by internal change  
**mod-i-fier** \mō-dā-fī(-ə)r\ *n* (1583) 1: one that modifies 2: a word or phrase that makes specific the meaning of another word or phrase 3: a gene that modifies the effect of another  
**mod-i-fy** \mō-dā-fī\ *vb* -fied; -fy-ing [ME *modifien*, fr. MF *modifier*, fr. L *modificare* to measure, moderate, fr. *modus*] *vt* (14c) 1: to make less extreme; MODERATE 2 *a*: to limit or restrict the meaning of esp. in a grammatical construction *b*: to change (a vowel) by umlaut 3 *a*: to make minor changes in *b*: to make basic or fundamental changes in often to give a new orientation to or to serve a new end (the wing of a bird is an arm *modified* for flying) ~ *vi*: to undergo change *syn* see CHANGE — **mod-i-fi-abil-i-ty** \mō-dā-fī-ə-bī-lə-tē\ *n* — **mod-i-fi-able** \mō-dā-fī-ə-bəl\ *adj*  
**mod-il-ion** \mō-dīl-yən\ *n* [It *modiglione*] (1563): an ornamental block or bracket under the corona of the cornice (as in the Corinthian order)  
**mod-ish** \mō-dīsh\ *adj* (1660): FASHIONABLE, STYLISH (a ~ hat) (a ~ writer) — **mod-ish-ly** *adv* — **mod-ish-ness** *n*  
**mo-diste** \mō-dēst\ *n* [F, fr. *mode* style, mode] (ca. 1840): one who makes and sells fashionable dresses and hats for women  
**Mod-dred** \mō-dred\ *n*: a knight of the Round Table and nephew of King Arthur  
**mod-u-la-bil-i-ty** \mō-jā-lə-bī-lə-tē\ *n* (1928): the capability of being modulated  
**mod-u-lar** \mō-jā-lər\ *adj* (1798) 1: of, relating to, or based on a module or a modulus 2: constructed with standardized units or dimensions for flexibility and variety in use — **mod-u-lar-i-ty** \mō-jā-lər-ə-tē\ *n* — **mod-u-lar-ly** \mō-jā-lər-lē\ *adv*  
**modular arithmetic** *n* (1959): arithmetic that deals with whole numbers where the numbers are replaced by their remainders after division by a fixed number (in a *modular arithmetic* with modulus 5, 3 multiplied by 4 is 2)  
**mod-u-lar-ized** \mō-jā-lə-rīzd\ *adj* (1959) 1: containing or consisting of modules 2: produced in the form of modules  
**mod-u-late** \mō-jā-lāt\ *vb* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L *modulatus*, pp. of *modulari* to play, sing, fr. *modulus* small measure, rhythm, dim. of *modus* measure — more at METE] *vt* (1615) 1: to tune to a key or pitch 2: to adjust to or keep in proper measure or proportion; TEMPER 3: to vary the amplitude, frequency, or phase of (a carrier wave or a light wave) for the transmission of intelligence (as by radio); also: to vary the velocity of electrons in an electron beam ~ *vi* 1: to play or sing with modulation 2: to pass from one musical key into another by means of intermediary chords or notes that have some relation to both keys 3: to pass gradually from one state to another — **mod-u-la-tor** \-lā-tər\ *n* — **mod-u-la-to-ry** \-lə-tōr-ē-, -tōr-ə\ *adj*  
**mod-u-la-tion** \mō-jā-lā-shən\ *n* (1531) 1: a regulating according to measure or proportion; TEMPERING 2: an inflection of the tone or pitch of the voice; *specific*: the use of stress or pitch to convey meaning 3: a change from one musical key to another by modulating 4: the process of modulating a carrier or signal (as in radio); also: the result of this process  
**mod-ule** \mō-(j)ü(-ə)\ *n* [L *modulus*] (ca. 1628) 1: a standard or unit of measurement 2: the size of some one part taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of an architectural composition are

**mod-ulo** \mō-dū-lō\ *n* [G dial; akin to G dial. (Vien (1959): a bump in a ski run  
**mo-hair** \mō-har-, -her\ *n* [modif. of obs. It *moche* *yar*, lit., choice] (1619): a fabric or yarn made with long silky hair of the Angora goat; also: this hair  
**Mo-ham-med-an** *var* of MUHAMMADAN  
**Mo-hawk** \mō-hōk\ *n*, *pl* **Mohawk** or **Mohawk** origin; akin to Narraganset or Massachusetts *Mohawk* cannibal] (1634) 1: a member of an American Mohawk River valley, New York 2: the Iroquois Mohawk people 3: a hairstyle with a narrow crown and the sides shaved  
**Mo-he-gan** \mō-hē-gən, mə-\ or **Mo-hi-can** \-hī-gən or **Mohegans** or **Mohican** or **Mohicans** origin; an American Indian people of southeastern Connecticut  
**Mo-hi-can** \mō-hē-kən, mə-\ *var* of MAHICAN  
**Mo-ho** \mō-hō\ *n* [short for *Mohorovicic disc* *Mohorovicic* †1936 Yugoslavian geologist] (1952) between the earth's crust and mantle whose depth is 5 kilometers) beneath the ocean floor to about 1000 meters) beneath the continents  
**Mo-hock** \mō-hōk\ *n* [alter. of *Mohawk*] (ca. 17th century): aristocratic ruffians who assaulted and otherwise terrorized London streets in the early 18th century — **Mo-hock-er** *n*  
**Mo-ho-ro-vi-cic discontinuity** \mō-hō-rō-vī-sī-ti-ty\ *n*: MOHO  
**Mohs' scale** \mōz-, 'mōs-, mō-səz-\ *n* [Friedrich Mohs mineralogist] (1879): a scale of hardness for minerals; a value of 1 for talc to 10 for diamond  
**mo-hur** \mō(-ə)r, mə-'hūr\ *n* [Hindi *muh* gold; *pur*; akin to Skt *mudra* seal] (1690): a former Persian equal to 15 rupees  
**moi-e-ty** \mōi-ə-tē\ *n*, *pl* **-ties** [ME *moite*, fr. ML *moitas*, fr. L *medius* middle — more at MID] two equal parts; HALF *b*: one of two approximately equal parts into which something is divided; PART 3: one of two basic complementary tribal divisions  
**moil** \mōi(-ə)\ *vb* [ME *moillen*, fr. MF *moillier*, fr. *moillare*, fr. L *mollis* soft — more at MOLLIFY] *vt* & *vi* to make wet or dirty ~ *vi* 1: to work hard; DRUDGEY 2: to agitate; CHURN, SWIRL — **moil-er** *n*  
**moll** *n* (1612) 1: hard work; DRUDGEY 2: a person who works hard; 3: a person who works hard; 4: a person who works hard; 5: a person who works hard  
**moil-ing** \mōi-līŋ\ *adj* (1603) 1 *a*: requiring hard work; 2: requiring hard work; 3: requiring hard work; 4: requiring hard work; 5: requiring hard work  
**moil-er** \mōi-lər\ *n* 1: a person who works hard; 2: a person who works hard; 3: a person who works hard; 4: a person who works hard; 5: a person who works hard  
**Moirai** \mōi-rā\ *n* *pl* [Gk, fr. pl. of *moira* lot, part — more at MERIT]; FATE 4  
**moire** \mōi(-ə)r, 'mōr, 'mwär\ *n* [F, fr. E *moire* watered mohair  
**moiré** \mōi-rā, mwa-\ or **moire** \same or 'mōi(-ə)r\ *n*, *pl* **moirés** like *moire*, fr. *moire*] (1818) 1: a wavy watered appearance 2: a wavy watered appearance 3: an independent pattern seen when two geometrically regular patterns are superimposed (as in halftone screens) are superimposed  
**moist** \mōist\ *adj* [ME *moiste*, fr. MF, perh. fr. *moist*, alter. of L *moicidus* slimy, fr. *moicus* n. *moicus*; slightly or moderately wet; DAMP 2: TEARFUL; high humidity *syn* see WET — **moist-ly** *adv* — **moist-ness** *n*  
**moist-en** \mōi-sən\ *vb* **moist-ened**; **moist-ens** *s'n-ig* *vt* (1580): to make moist ~ *vi*: to become moist  
**mois-ture** \mōis-cher, 'mōish-\ *n* [ME, modif. of *moiste*] (14c): liquid diffused or condensed in relation to