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# The American Heritage ${ }^{\circ}$ College Dictionary 

FOURTH EDITION



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axolot
a*weath *er (o-wëthtor) adv. To the windward side.
a * weigh (a-wa') arj. Nantical Hanging clear of the bottom. Used of an anchor.
awe some (ô'som) adj. 1. Inspiring awe: an awesome thunderstorm. 2. Expressing awe. 3. Slang Remarkable; outstanding. -awe'some 1 ly ads. -awe'some ness $n$.
awe•struck ( $\hat{l}{ }^{\prime}$ strŭk $^{s}$ ) also awe-strick•en (-strik'sn) adj. Full of awe.
aw-ful (ô'fol) adj. 1. Extremely bad or unpleasant; terrible. 2. Commanding awe: "this sea, whose gently atoful stirrings seem to speak of some hidden soul beneath" (Herman Melville). 3. Filled with awe, esp.; $\mathbf{a}$. Filled with or displaying great reverence. b. Obsolete Afraid. 4. Formidable in nature or extent. * adv. Informal Extremely; very, [ME awefil, awe-inspiring, blend of awe, awe; see AWE, and *ajfull, awful (< OE egrfull: ege, dread + -full, -ful). ] - aw'ful'ly adv, -aw'ful'ness $n$.
a * while $\left(a-h w i l \prime, ~ a-w i{ }^{\prime}\right)$ ) $a d v$. For a short time.
USAGE NOTE Awhile; an odverb, is never preceded by a pieposi tion, such as for, but the two-word form a while may be preceded by a preposition In writing each of the following is acceptable: sluy a while; stay for a while; stay a while (but not stay for ashile).
a•whirl (a-hwû́rl', a-wûrl') adj. 1. Having a whirling motion; spinning: leaves awhirl in the wind. 2. Being in a state of excitement or confusion, -a whirt $a d v$.
awk ${ }^{\text {ward (ok' ward) adj. 1. Not graceful; ungainly, 2a. Not dex- }}$ tcrous; clumsy, b. Clumsily or unskillfully performed. 3a. Difficult to handle or manage, b. Difficult to effect; uncomfortable: an awkward pose. 4a. Marked by or causing embarrassment or discomfort. b. Requiring great tact and skill. [ME awkeward, in the wrong way: awke, wrong (<ON of fugr, backward; see apo-in App.) + -ward, -ward, ] -awk'ward ly ndv. -awk'ward•ness
awl (ol) $n$. A pointed tool for making holes, as in wood or lcather. [ME $m u l$, prob. blend of OE al and OE awel, fleshhook.]
awn (ôn) $n$. A slender, brisllelike appendage found on the spikeJets of many grasses. |ME awne <ON ögn or < OE agen; sce akin App.] -awned adj. -awn'less adj.
awn*ing ( $\hat{o} /$ ning) $n$. A rooflike structure, often made of canvas or plastic, that serves as a sheiter, as over a storefront, window, door, or deck. [?]
a*woke (a-wok') v. A past tense of awake.
a*wok*en (a-wô'kən) v. A past participle of awake.
AWOL or awol $\left.\left(\mathrm{a}^{\prime} \text { wốl}\right)^{\prime}\right)$ adj. Absent without leave. * $n$. One who is absent without leave.
$a^{*}$ wry ( $\left(0-r^{\prime}\right) ~ a d v$. 1. In a position that is turned or twisted toward one side; askew. 2. Away from the correct course; aniss. See Syns at amiss. -a *wry' adj,
ax' or axe (aks) n, pl. ax ees (ak'siz) 1. A tool with a bladed head mounted crosswise on a handle, used for felling trees or chopping wood. 2. A similar implement used as a cutting tool or wcapon. 3. Informal A sudden termination of employment. 4. Slang A musical instrument, esp. a guitar. \& tr.v. axed, ax*ing, ax*es 1. To chop or fell with or as if with an ax. 2. Informal To remove ruthlessly or suddenly,-idiom: ax to grind A selfish or ulterior aim. [ME < OE ax.]
$\mathrm{ax}^{2}$ (ăks) $k$ axed, ax ing , ax $\cdot \mathrm{es}$ Nonstaildard Variant of ask.
OUR LIVING LANGUAGE $A x$, a common nonstandard variant of ask, is often identified as an especially salient feature of African American Vernacular English. While it is true that the form is frequent in the speech of African Americans, it used to be common in the speech of white Americans as well, especially in New England. This should not be surprising since ax is a very old word in English, having been used in England for over 1,000 years. In Old English we find both ascian and acsian, and in Middle English both asken and axen. Moreover, the forms with is or $x$ had lish both asken and axen. Moreover, the forms with cs or $x$ had
no stigna associated with them; Chaucer, for example, used no stigma associated with them; Chaucer, for example, used
asken and axen interchangeably. The forms in $x$ arose from the forms in $s k$ by a linguistic process called metathesis, in which two sounds are reversed. The $x$ thus represents (ks), the flipped version of (sk). Metathesis is a common linguistic process around the world and does not arise from a defect in speaking. Nevertheless, $a x$ has become stigmatized as substandard-a fate that has befallen other words, such as ain't, that were once perfectly acceptable in literate circles.
ax. abbr. 1. axiom 2. axis
$\mathbf{a x} \cdot \mathrm{el}\left(\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{k}} \mathrm{f}_{\text {sol }}\right)$ n. A jump in figure skating that is initiated from the outer forward edge of one skate, followed by one and onehalf midair turns and a return to the outer backward edge of the other skate. [After Axel Paulsen (1856-1938), Norwegian figure skater.]
Axel Hei*berg (hy/bưrg') An island of N Nunavit, Canada, in the Arctic Ocean W of Ellesmere I.
Ax*el-rod ( $\mathrm{ak}^{\prime}$ 'sal-ród'), Julius b. 1912. Amer. biochemist who shared a 1970 Nobel Prize.
a*xen'ic (ă-zěn' $\mathfrak{l k}$, a-zētnik) adj. Not contaminated by or associated with any other living organisms. Usu, used of cultures of microorganisms. [A-') + Gk. xenikos, foreign ( $<$ xenos, stranger; see ghos-ti- in App.).] -a*xen'i cal-ly adv.
ax'es ${ }^{\prime}$ (ak'sezz') n. Plural of axis.
$a x * \operatorname{es}^{2}\left(a k^{\prime}\right.$ siz) n. Plural of ax'
ax-i•al (ak'sex-al) ardj. 1. Relating to, characterized by, or forming an axis. 2. Located on, around, or in the direction of an axis

axial skeleton $n$. The bones constituting the head and trunk of a vertebrate body.
$a x=i l(a ̆ k ' s i l l) ~ n$. The upper angle between a lateral organ, such as a leafstalk, and the stem that bears it. [Lat. axilla, armpit.]
$a x=i l e\left(\mathrm{xk}^{\prime}\right.$ sII) adj. Situated along the central axis of an ovary hav. ing two or more locules: axile placentation. [AX(IS) $+-\operatorname{LLE}$.] $\mathbf{a x} \cdot \mathrm{il} \cdot \mathbf{l} \mathbf{a}\left(x_{k}-\mathrm{sil}^{\prime} / 2\right) n$., pl. -il•lae (-sil/e) 1. The armpit. 2. A bod part analogous to the armpit, such as the hollow under a bird's wing. [Lat.]
ax-il*lar (ak-sil/ər, ăk/sə-lər) or ax*il-lar*y (ăk'sə-lěr $\left.r^{\prime} \mathrm{c}\right) ~ n ., ~ p l$ axillars or -ies One of the feathers in the axilla of a bird's wing
 cated near the axilla. 2. Botany Of, relating to, or located in an axil.
axillary bud $n$. A lateral bud.
ax•i*ol•o•gy (a $\mathrm{k}^{\prime}$ se-ǒl'ə-je) $n$. The study of the nature of values and value judgments. [GK. axios, worth; see ag- in App, +-10 Gy ]
 -ax'i•ol/o•gist $n$
$\mathrm{ax} \cdot \mathbf{i} \cdot \mathrm{om}(\mathrm{a} \mathrm{k} / \mathrm{se}-\mathrm{sm})$ n. 1. A self-evident or universally recognized truth. 2. An established rule, principle, or law. 3. A principle that is accepted as true without proof as the basis for argument; a postulate. [ME < OKr, axiome < Lat, axiöm, axiomat- < Gk. < axios worthy. See ag- in App.] -ax! $\cdot{ }^{\bullet} 0^{\circ} \mathrm{mat}^{\prime}$ ic ( -2 -măt/ik), ax ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{i} \cdot \mathrm{o}^{\prime}$

ax•i•on (ak'see-ŏn') n. A hypothetical boson having no charge or spin and small mass, proposed to explain the existence of certain symmetries of the strong nuclear force. (AXI (AL) $+-O N^{1}$.)
 a body or geometric object rotates or may be conceived to rotate 2. Mathematics a. A line serving to orient a geometric object, esp a line about which the object is symmetric. b. A reference lin along which coordinates are measured. 3. A center line to which parts of a structure or body may be referred. 4. An imaginary line to which elements of a work of art are referred for measurement or symmetry. 5. Anatomy a. The second cervical vertebra. b. Any of various central structures, such as the spinal column or standard abstract lines used as a positional referent, 6, Botany The main stem or central part about which plant parts are arranged. 7. One of three mutually perpendicular lines that define the orientation of an aircraft. 8. A line through the optical center of a lens that is perpendicular to both its surfaces. 9. One of three or four imaginary lines used to define the faces of a crystal. 10a. An alliance of powers, such as nations, to promote mutual interests and policies. b. Axis The alliance of Germany and Italy in 1936 later including Japan and other nations, that opposed the Allies in World War II. [ME < Iat.]
axis deer $n$. A deer (Axis axis) of central Asia having a brown coat with white spots. [Lat. nxis, a spotted Indian quadruped.]
ax*i•sym*met*ric (ak'sê-sǐmět'rỉk) also ax•i•sym*met•ri cal (-rǐkol) adj. Having symmetry around an axis, -ax'i•sym* met/ri* cal*ly adv.-ax' $1 \cdot$ sym'me*try $n$.
ax•le (ăk'sal) n. 1, A supporting shaft or member on or with which a wheel or a set of wheels revolves. $2 a$. The spindle of an axletree. b. Either end of an axletree. [ME axel <ON oxull.]
ax-le $\cdot$ tree (äk'sol-trè') $n$. A crossbar or rod supporting a vehicle, such as a cart, that has terminal spindles on which the wheels revolve. [Blend of ME axel, axle; see AXEE, and ME axtre, axletree volve. (Blend of ME axel, axle; see
( $a x<$ OE eax + tre, tree; see TrEE).]
$\mathrm{ax}^{*}$ man (ăks'mon) n. 1. One who wields an ax. 2. Slang One assigned to perform a task involving ruthless reduction, as of a work force.
Ax*min*ster (aks'min'stor) $n$. A carpet with stiff backing and a soft, colorful cut pile usu, arranged in a complex pattern. [After Axminster, a town of southwest England.|
 Ambystoma, native to Mexico and the western United States, that Ambystoma, native to Mexico and the western United States, that
become sexually mature without undergoing metamorphosis. [Nahuatl.]
ax *on (ak'sonn') also ax*one ( $-80 n^{\prime}$ ) n. The process of a nerve fiber that conducts impulses away from the body of the nerve cell. [Gk, axōn, axis.] -ax'on*al (ăk/sa-nal, ăk-sòn/al) adj.
ax•o'neme (ak'sp-nem') n. 1. The bundle of fibrils that constitutes the central core of a cilium or flagellum. 2. The axial thread of a chromosome. [Gk. axסn, axis + nema, thread; see (s)né- in App.] -ax'o ${ }^{\prime n e}{ }^{\prime}$ mal adj.
ax*o*no*met*ric (ak'sə-no-mext/rik) adj. Of or relating to a projection in which an object is drawn with its horizontal and vertical axes to scale but with its curved lines and diagonals distorted. [< axonometry: Gk. axon, axis +-METRy.]
ax*o*plasm (ăk'so-plãz'vm) n. The cytoplasm of an axon. [Gk axon + -PLASM.] -ax'o plas'mic (-plăz'mǐk) adj.
Ax-um (ak'soom') See Aksum.
ay ${ }^{1}$ (I) interj. Used before the to express distress or regret.
$a y^{2}$ (1) n. \& adv. Variant of aye ${ }^{1}$,
$a y^{3}$ (a) adv, Variant of $a y e^{2}$.
$a^{\cdot y} y a h\left(\bar{a}^{\prime} y z, a^{\prime} \partial, \overline{1}^{\prime} / 2\right) n$. A native maid or nursemaid in India.

