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mat-ri-mo-ny \ˈmā-trə-ˌmō-nē\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *matremoine*, fr. L *matrimonium*, fr. *matr*, *mater* mother, *matron* — more at MOTHER] (14c) : the union of man and woman as husband and wife : MARRIAGE

matrimony vine *n* (ca. 1818) : a shrub or vine (genus *Lythrum*) of the nightshade family with often showy flowers and usu. red berries

ma-trix \ˈmā-triks\ *n*, *pl* **ma-tri-ces** \ˈmā-trə-ˌsēz, ˈmā- or **ma-trix-es** \ˈmā-trik-səz\ [L, female animal used for breeding, parent plant, fr. *matr*, *mater*] (1555) 1 : something within or from which something else originates, develops, or takes form 2 a : a mold from which a relief surface (as a piece of type) is made b : DIE 3a(1) c : an engraved or inscribed die or stamp d : an electroformed impression of a phonograph record used for mass-producing duplicates of the original 3 a : the natural material (as soil or rock) in which something (as a fossil or crystal) is embedded b : material in which something is enclosed or embedded (as for protection or study) 4 a : the intercellular substance in which tissue cells (as of connective tissue) are embedded b : the thickened epithelium at the base of a fingernail or toenail from which new nail substance develops 5 a : a rectangular array of mathematical elements (as the coefficients of simultaneous linear equations) that can be combined to form sums and products with similar arrays having an appropriate number of rows and columns b : something resembling a mathematical matrix esp. in rectangular arrangement of elements into rows and columns c : an array of circuit elements (as diodes and transistors) for performing a specific function 6 : a main clause that contains a subordinate clause

ma-tron \ˈmā-trən\ *n* [ME *matrone*, fr. MF, fr. L *matrona*, fr. *matr*, *mater*] (14c) 1 a : a married woman usu. marked by dignified maturity or social distinction b : a woman who supervises women or children (as in a school or police station) c : the chief officer in a women's organization 2 : a female animal kept for breeding

ma-tron-ly \ˈmā-trən-lē\ *adj* (1656) : having the character of or suitable to a matron

matron of honor (1903) : a bride's principal married wedding attendant

mat-ro-ny-m-ic \ˌmā-trə-ˈnī-mik\ *n* [*matr* + *-onymic* (as in *patronymic*)] (1794) : a name derived from that of the mother or a maternal ancestor

matte or **mat** \ˈmat\ *var* of ³MAT

matte also **matf** \ˈmat\ *adj* [F *mat*, fr. OF, faded, defeated] (ca. 1648) : lacking or deprived of luster or gloss; as a : having a usu. smooth even surface free from shine or highlights (~ metals) <a ~ finish> b : having a rough or granular surface

matte \ˈmat\ *n* [F, fr. MF, crude metal, curdled milk, fr. fem. of *mat* thick, dull, matte] (1839) 1 : a crude mixture of sulfides formed in smelting sulfide ores of metals (as copper, lead, or nickel) 2 : a motion-picture effect in which part of a scene is blocked out and later replaced by footage containing other material (as a background painting)

mat-ter \ˈmā-tər\ *n* [ME *matere*, fr. OF, fr. L *materia* matter, physical substance, fr. *mater*] (13c) 1 a : a subject under consideration b : a subject of disagreement or litigation c *pl* : the events or circumstances of a particular situation d : the subject or substance of a discourse or writing e : something of an indicated kind or having to do with an indicated field or situation <this is a serious ~> <as a ~ of policy> <~s of faith> f : something to be proved in law g *obs* : sensible or serious material as distinguished from nonsense or drollery h (1) *obs* : REASON, CAUSE (2) : a source esp. of feeling or emotion 1 : PROBLEM, DIFFICULTY 2 a : the substance of which a physical object is composed b : material substance that occupies space, has mass, and is composed predominantly of atoms consisting of protons, neutrons, and electrons, that constitutes the observable universe, and that is interconvertible with energy c : a material substance of a particular kind or for a particular purpose <vegetable ~> d (1) : material (as feces or urine) discharged from the living body (2) : material discharged by suppuration : PUS 3 a : the indeterminate subject of reality; esp : the element in the universe that undergoes formation and alteration b : the formless substratum of all things which exists only potentially and upon which form acts to produce realities 4 : a more or less definite amount or quantity <cooks in a ~ of minutes> 5 : something written or printed 6 : MAIL 7 *Christian Science* : the illusion that the objects perceived by the physical senses have the reality of substance — **for that matter** : so far as that is concerned — **no matter** : without regard to : irrespective of <points in the same direction *no matter* how it is tilted> — **the matter** : WRONG <nothing's the matter with me>

matter *vi* (1530) 1 : to form or discharge pus : SUPPURATE <~ing wound> 2 : to be of importance : SIGNIFY

matter of course (1739) : something that is to be expected as a natural or logical consequence

mat-ter-of-fact \ˌmā-tər-ə-ˈfakt\ *adj* (1712) : adhering to the unembellished facts; also : being plain, straightforward, or unemotional — **mat-ter-of-fact-ly** \-ˈfak(t)-lē\ *adv* — **mat-ter-of-fact-ness** \-ˈfak(t)-nəs\ *n*

mat-tery \ˈmā-tər-ē\ *adj* (14c) : producing or containing pus or material resembling pus <eyes all ~>

Mat-the-an or **Mat-thae-an** \ˌmā-ˈthē-ən, mə-ˈ\ *adj* [LL *Matthaeus*] (1897) : of, relating to, or characteristic of the evangelist Matthew or the gospel ascribed to him

Mat-thew \ˈmā-(j)θyū also -(j)θū\ *n* [F *Mathieu*, fr. LL *Matthaeus*, fr. Gk *Matthaios*, fr. Heb *Matthithayāh*] 1 : an apostle traditionally identified as the author of the first Gospel in the New Testament 2 : the first Gospel in the New Testament — see BIBLE table

mat-ting \ˈmā-tɪŋ\ *n* (ca. 1847) 1 : material for mats 2 : MATS

mat-u-ra-tion \ˌmā-cho-ˈrā-shən\ *n* (1541) 1 a : the process of becoming mature b : the emergence of personal and behavioral characteristics through growth processes c : the final stages of differentiation cells, tissues, or organs 2 a : the entire process by which diploid gametes are transformed into haploid gametes that includes both meiotic and physiological and structural changes b : SPERMIOGENESIS

mat-u-ra-tion-al \-shənəl, -shə-nəl\ *adj*

ma-ture \mə-ˈtūr, -ˈtyūr also -ˈchūr\ *adj* **ma-tur-er**; -est [ME, fr. *maturus* ripe; akin to L *mane* in the morning, *manus* good] (15c) : based on slow careful consideration <a ~ judgment> 2 a (1) : having completed natural growth and development : RIFE (2) : having undergone maturation b : having attained a final or desired state <~ wit> c : having achieved a low but stable growth rate <paper is a ~ ink> 3 a : of or relating to a condition of full development b : characteristic of or suitable to a mature individual <~ outlook> 4 : due payment <a ~ loan> 5 : belonging to the middle portion of a cycle

ma-ture-ly *adv*

ma-ture *vb* **ma-tured**; **ma-tur-ing** *vt* (15c) : to bring to maturity completion ~ *vi* 1 : to become fully developed or ripe 2 : to become due

ma-tu-ri-ty \mə-ˈtūr-ə-tē, -ˈtyūr- also -ˈchūr-ə\ *n* (15c) 1 : the quality of being mature; esp : full development 2 : termination of the riod that an obligation has to run

ma-tu-ri-ty \ˌmā-cho-ˈtī-nəl; mə-ˈtūt-nəl, -ˈtyūt-, -ˈtū-tī-nəl, -ˈtyū-əl\ [LL *matutinalis*, fr. L *matutinus* — more at MATINEE] (ca. 1656) relating to, or occurring in the morning : EARLY — **ma-tu-ri-ty** *adv*

mat-zo or **mat-zoh** \ˈmāt-sə also -(j)sō\ *n*, *pl* **mat-zoth** \-ˌsōt, -ˌsōs\ or **mat-zos** or **mat-zohs** \-səz, -səs also -sōz\ [Yiddish *matse* Heb *maṣṣāh*] (ca. 1846) 1 : unleavened bread eaten esp. at the Passover 2 : a wafer of matzo

matzo ball *n* (1952) : a small ball-shaped dumpling made from meal

maud-lin \ˈmōd-lən\ *adj* [alter. of *Mary Magdalene*; fr. her depiction as a weeping penitent] (1509) 1 : drunk enough to be emotionally ill : weakly and effusively sentimental

mau-gre \ˈmō-gər\ *prep* [ME, fr. MF *maugré*, fr. *maugré* displeasure] **mau**, **mal** evil + **gré** pleasure] (13c) *archaic* : in spite of

maul \ˈmɔl\ *n* [ME *malle* mace, *maul*, fr. OF *mail*, fr. L *malleus*; to OCS *mlatū* hammer, L *molere* to grind — more at MEAL] (13c) heavy often wooden-headed hammer used esp. for driving wedges; : a tool like a sledgehammer with one wedge-shaped end that is usually split wood

maul *vi* (13c) 1 : BEAT, BRUISE 2 : MANGLE 1 3 : to handle roughly — **maul-er** *n*

maul-stick \ˈmɔl-stik\ *n* [part trans. of D *maalstok*, fr. obs. D *mal* paint + D *stok* stick, stock] (ca. 1658) : a stick used by painters as : for the hand while working

mau-mau \ˈmau-mau\ *vb* **mau-maued**; **mau-mau-ing** *often cap Ms* [*Mau Mau*, anti-European secret society in colonial Kenya (1970) : to intimidate (as an official) by hostile confrontation or threat ~ *vi* : to engage in mau-mauing someone

maun \ˈmɔn, ˈmæn, mən\ *verbal auxiliary* [ME *man*, fr. ON, pr. *munu* shall, will; akin to OE *gemynd* mind — more at MIND] chiefly Scot : MUST

maun-der \ˈmɔn-dər, ˈmæn-ə\ *vb* **maun-dered**; **maun-der-ing** \-d(ə)\ [prob. imit.] (1621) 1 *dial Brit* : GRUMBLE 2 : to wander slowly idly 3 : to speak indistinctly or disconnectedly — **maun-der-er** or *n*

Maun-dy Thursday \ˈmɔn-dē-, ˈmæn-ə\ *n* [ME *maunde* ceremony washing the feet of the poor on Maundy Thursday, fr. OF *mandé* *mandatum* command; fr. Jesus' words in John 13:34 — see MANDATE] (15c) : the Thursday before Easter observed in commemoration of the institution of the Eucharist

mau-so-le-um \ˈmɔ-sə-ˈlē-əm, mə-zə-ə\ *n*, *pl* **leums** or **lea** \-ˈlē-ə\ fr. L, fr. Gk *mausoleion*, fr. *Mausōlos* Mausolus fab 353 B.C., ru Caria] (15c) 1 : a large tomb; esp : a usu. stone building with placement of the dead above ground 2 : a large gloomy building

mauve \ˈmɔv, ˈmɔv\ *n* [F, mallow, fr. L *malva*] (1859) 1 a : a color purple, violet, or lilac color b : a strong purple 2 : a dyestuff produces a mauve color — **mauve** *adj*

ma-ven or **ma-ven** \ˈmā-vən\ *n* [Yiddish *meyvn*, fr. LHeb *mēbhū*] (1952) : one who is experienced or knowledgeable : EXPERT : FREAK 4

ma-ven-er-ick \ˈmav-rik, ˈma-və-ə\ *n* [Samuel A. *Maverick* †1870 An neer who did not brand his calves] (1867) 1 : an unbranded ran mal; esp : a motherless calf 2 : an independent individual who not go along with a group or party

maverick *adj* (1886) : characteristic of, suggestive of, or inclined a maverick

ma-vis \ˈmā-vəs\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *mauis*] (14c) : SONG THRUSH

ma-vour-nee \mə-ˈvūr-nē\ *n* [Ir *mo mhúirín*] (1800) *Irish* : a ling

maw \ˈmɔ\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *maga*; akin to OHG *mago* stomach, Li *kas* purse] (bef. 12c) 1 : the receptacle into which food is taken swallowing : a : STOMACH b : CROP 2 a : the throat, gullet, esp. of a voracious animal b : something suggestive of a gaping

maw-k-ish \ˈmō-kish\ *adj* [ME *mawke* maggot, fr. ON *mathkr* — at MAGGOT] (ca. 1697) 1 : having an insipid often unpleasant taste : sickly or puerilely sentimental — **maw-k-ish-ly** *adv* — **maw-ness** *n*

painful or horrible) <shrank from the challenge> ~ vt : to cause to contract or shrink; *specif* : to compact (cloth) by causing to contract when subjected to washing, boiling, steaming, or other processes *syn see* CONTRACT, RECOIL — **shrink-able** \ˈʃrɪŋ-ke-ə-bəl, ˈsriŋ-ə-ˈdʌdʒ — **shrink-er** *n*

shrink *n* (1590) 1: the act of shrinking 2: SHRINKAGE 3 [short for *headshrinker*] : a clinical psychiatrist or psychologist (regaling us with all the stories he never told his ~ — *Rolling Stone*)

shrink-age \ˈʃrɪŋ-kɪj, esp Southern ˈsriŋ-ə-ŋ (1800) 1: the act or process of shrinking 2: the loss in weight of livestock during shipment and in the process of preparing the meat for consumption 3: the amount lost by shrinkage

shrinking violet *n* (1915) : a bashful or retiring person
shrink-wrap \ˈʃrɪŋk-ˌrəp, esp Southern ˈsriŋk-ə-ˌvɪp (1966) : to wrap (as a book or meat) in tough clear plastic film that is then shrunk (as by heating) to form a tightly fitting package — **shrink-wrap** *n*

shrive \ˈʃrɪv, esp Southern ˈsri-v ˌvb shrived or shrove \ˈʃrɒv, ˈsrov\; **shriv-en** \ˈʃrɪ-vən, ˈsri-ə-ˌvən\ or **shrived**; **shriv-ing** [ME, fr. OE *scrifan* to shrive, prescribe (akin to OHG *scriban* to write), fr. L *scribere* to write — more at SCRIBE] ˌvi (bef. 12c) 1: to administer the sacrament of reconciliation to 2: to free from guilt ~ vi, *archaic* : to confess one's sins esp. to a priest

shrivel \ˈʃrɪ-vəl, esp Southern ˈsri-ə-ˌvəl ˌvb -eled or -elled; -el-ing or -el-ling \ˈʃrɪ-vəl-ɪŋ, ˈsri-ə-ˌvəl-ɪŋ\; **shriv-ling** [origin unknown] ˌvi (1588) 1: to draw into wrinkles esp. with a loss of moisture 2 a: to become reduced to inanition, helplessness, or inefficiency b: DWINDLE ~ vt : to cause to shrivel

shroff \ˈʃrɑf, ˈʃrɒf, esp Southern ˈsrɑf, ˈsrɒf\ *n* [Hindi *šarāf*, fr. Ar *šarrāf*] (1618) : a banker or money changer in the Far East; *esp* : one who tests and evaluates coin

Shropshire \ˈʃrɒp-ʃʃɪr, -ʃhɔr, esp US ˈ-ʃʃɪr, esp Southern ˈsrɑp-ə-ˌn [Shropshire, England] (1803) : any of a breed of dark-faced hornless sheep of English origin that are raised for both mutton and wool

shroud \ˈʃraʊd, esp Southern ˈsraʊd\ *n* [ME, garment, fr. OE *scroð*; akin to OE *scraede* shred — more at SHRED] (14c) 1 *obs* : SHELTER, PROTECTION 2 : something that covers, screens, or guards: as a : one of two flanges that give peripheral support to turbine or fan bedding b : a usu. fiberglass guard that protects a spacecraft from the heat of launching 3 : burial garment : WINDING-SHEET, CEREMENT 4 a : one of the ropes leading usu. in pairs from a ship's masts to give lateral support to the masts b : one of the cords that suspend the harness of a parachute from the canopy

shroud ˌvi (14c) 1 a *archaic* : to cover for protection b *obs* : CONCEAL 2 a : to cut off from view : OBSCURE (trees ~ed by a heavy fog) b : to veil under another appearance (as by obscuring or disguising) <~ed the decision in a series of formalities> 3 : to dress for burial ~ vi, *archaic* : to seek shelter

Shrove-tide \ˈʃrɒv-ˌtɪd, esp Southern ˈsrov-ə-ˌn [ME *schroftide*, fr. *schrof*: (fr. *shriven* to shrive) + *tide*] (15c) : the period usu. of three days immediately preceding Ash Wednesday
Shrove Tuesday \ˈʃrɒv-ˌtʊzdeɪ, esp Southern ˈsrov-ə-ˌn [ME *schroftwesday*, fr. *schrof*: (as in *schroftide*) + *tuesday* Tuesday] (15c) : the Tuesday before Ash Wednesday

shrub \ˈʃrʌb, esp Southern ˈsrɑb\ *n* [ME *schrobbe*, fr. OE *scrybb* brushwood; akin to Norw *skrubbe* a cornel of a dwarf species] (bef. 12c) : a low usu. several-stemmed woody plant

shrub *n* [Ar *šarāb* beverage] (ca. 1706) 1 : an aged blend of fruit juice, sugar, and spirits served chilled and diluted with water 2 : a beverage made by adding acidulated fruit juice to iced water

shrub-bery \ˈʃrʌ-b(ə)-rɪ, esp Southern ˈsrɑ-ˌn, pl -ber-ies (1748) : a planting or growth of shrubs

shrub-by \ˈʃrʌ-bi, esp Southern ˈsrɑ-ˌn\ *adj* **shrub-by-er**; -est (1540) 1 : consisting of or covered with shrubs 2 : resembling a shrub

shrug \ˈʃrʌg, esp Southern ˈsrɑg\ ˌvb shrugged; **shrug-ging** [ME *schruggen*] ˌvi (14c) : to raise or draw in the shoulders esp. to express aloofness, indifference, or uncertainty ~ vt : to lift or contract (the shoulders) esp. to express aloofness, indifference, or uncertainty

shrug *n* (1594) 1 : an act of shrugging 2 : a woman's small waist-length or shorter jacket

shrug off ˌvi (1904) 1 : to brush aside : MINIMIZE (<shrugs off the problem>) 2 : to shake off (<shrugging off sleep>) 3 : to remove (a garment) by wriggling out

shtetl also **shte-tel** \ˈʃhte-tʰl, ˈʃhtä-ˌn, pl shtet-lach \ˈʃhtet-ˌlæk, ˈʃhtät-ˌalso shtetels [Yiddish *shtetl*, fr. MHG *stetel*, dim. of *stat* place, town, city, fr. OHG, place — more at STEAD] (1949) : a small Jewish town or village formerly found in Eastern Europe

shtick also **shtik** \ˈʃhtɪk\ *n* [Yiddish *shtik* pranks, lit., piece, fr. MHG *sticke*, fr. OHG *stucki*; akin to OE *stycce* piece, OHG *stoc* stick — more at STOCK] (1959) 1 : a show-business routine, gimmick, or gag : BIT 2 : one's special trait, interest, or activity : BAG (he's alive and well and now doing his ~ out in Hollywood — Robert Daley)

shuck \ˈʃʌk\ *n* [origin unknown] (ca. 1674) 1 : SHELL, HUSK: as a : the outer covering of a nut or of Indian corn b : the shell of an oyster or clam 2 : something of little value — usu. used in pl. often interjectionally (<not worth ~s>) (<~s, it was nothing>)

shuck ˌvi (1772) 1 : to strip of shucks 2 a : to peel off (as clothing) — often used with *off* b : to lay aside — often used with *off* (<had habits

move (as the feet) by sliding along or back and forth without lifting b : to perform (as a dance) with a dragging, sliding step ~ vt 1 : to work into or out of trickily (<shuffled out of the difficulty>) 2 : to act or speak in a shifty or evasive manner 3 a : to move or walk in a sliding or dragging manner without lifting the feet b : to dance in a lazy nonchalant manner with sliding and tapping motions of the feet c : to execute counters by shuffling — **shuf-fer** \-f(ə-)lər\ *n*

shuffle *n* (1628) 1 : an evasion of the issue : EQUITVOCATION 2 a : an act of shuffling (as of cards) b : a right or turn to shuffle (<was reminded that it was his ~>) c : JUMBLE (lost in the ~ of papers) 3 a : a dragging sliding movement; *specif* : a sliding or scraping step in dancing b : a dance characterized by such a step

shuf-ble-board \ˈʃʌ-fəl-bɔrd, -bɔrd\ *n* [alter. of obs. E *shove-board*] (1836) 1 : a game in which players use long-handled cues to shove disks into scoring areas of a diagram marked on a smooth surface 2 : a diagram on which shuffleboard is played

shul \ˈʃʊl\ *n* [Yiddish, school, synagogue, fr. MHG *schul* school] (ca. 1874) : SYNAGOGUE

shun \ˈʃʌn\ ˌvb shunned; **shun-ning** [ME *shunnen*, fr. OE *scunian*] (bef. 12c) : to avoid deliberately and esp. habitually *syn see* ESCAPE — **shun-ner** *n*

shun-pike \ˈʃʌn-pɪk\ *n* (1862) : a side road used to avoid the toll on or the speed and traffic of a superhighway — **shun-pik-er** \-pɪ-ker\ *n* — **shun-pik-ing** \-kɪŋ\ *n*

shunt \ˈʃʌnt\ ˌvb [ME, to flinch] ˌvi (13c) 1 a : to turn off to one side : SHIFT (<was ~ed aside>) b : to switch (as a train) from one track to another 2 : to provide with or divert by means of an electrical shunt 3 : to divert (blood) from one part to another by a surgical shunt 4 : SHUTTLE <~ed the missiles from shelter to shelter> ~ vt 1 : to move to the side 2 : to travel back and forth (<~ed between the two towns>) — **shunt-er** *n*

shunt *n* (ca. 1859) 1 : a means or mechanism for turning or thrusting aside: as a *chiefly* Brit : a railroad switch b : a conductor joining two points in an electrical circuit so as to form a parallel or alternative path through which a portion of the current may pass (as for regulating the amount passing in the main circuit) c : a surgical passage created between two blood vessels to divert blood from one part to another 2 : an accident (as a collision between two cars) esp. in auto racing

shush \ˈʃʌʃ, ˈʃʊʃ\ ˌvb [imit.] (1925) : to urge to be quiet : HUSH — **shush** *n*

shut \ˈʃʌt\ ˌvb shut; **shut-ting** [ME *shutten*, fr. OE *scytan*; akin to MD *schutten* to shut in, OE *scōtan* to shoot — more at SHOOT] ˌvi (bef. 12c) 1 a : to move into position to close an opening (<the lid>) b : to prevent entrance to or passage to or from 2 : to confine by or as if by enclosure (<herself in her study>) 3 : to fasten with a lock or bolt 4 : to close by bringing enclosing or covering parts together (<the eyes>) 5 : to cause to cease or suspend an operation or activity — often used with *down* ~ vt 1 : to close itself or become closed (<flowers that ~ at night>) 2 : to cease or suspend an operation or activity — often used with *down*

shut ˌadj (15c) 1 : closed, fastened, or folded together 2 : RID, CLEAR, FREE — usu. used with *of*

shut *n* (1667) : the act of shutting
shut-down \ˈʃʌt-ˌdaʊn\ *n* (1888) : the cessation or suspension of an operation or activity

shut down ˌvi (1779) : to settle so as to obscure vision : CLOSE IN (<the night shut down early>)

shute *var of* CHUTE
shut-eye \ˈʃʌt-ˌaɪ\ *n* (1899) : SLEEP (<get some ~>)

shut-in \ˈʃʌt-ˌɪn\ *n* (1903) 1 : an invalid confined to home, a room, or bed 2 : a narrow gorge-shaped part of an otherwise wide valley 3 : available oil or gas which is not being produced from an existing well

shut-in \ˈʃʌt-ˌɪn\ *adj* (1909) 1 : confined to one's home or an institution by illness or incapacity 2 a : SECRETIVE, BROODING (<a bitter, ~ face — Claudia Cassidy>) b : tending to avoid social contact : WITHDRAWN (<the ~ personality type — S. K. Weinberg>)

shut in ˌvi (14c) 1 : CONFINE, ENCLOSE 2 : to prevent production of (oil or gas) by closing down a well

shut-off \ˈʃʌt-ˌɒf\ *n* (1869) 1 : something (as a valve) that shuts off 2 : STOPPAGE, INTERRUPTION

shut off ˌvi (1824) 1 a : to cut off (as flow or passage) : STOP (<shuts off the oxygen supply>) b : to stop the operation of (as a machine) (<shut the motor off>) 2 : to close off : SEPARATE — usu. used with *from* (<shut off from the rest of the world>) ~ vt : to cease operating : STOP (<shuts off automatically>)

shut-out \ˈʃʌt-ˌaʊt\ *n* (1889) 1 : a game or contest in which one side fails to score 2 : a preemptive bid in bridge

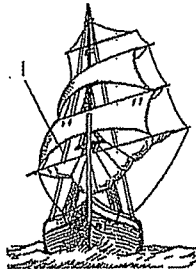
shut out ˌvi (14c) 1 : EXCLUDE 2 : to prevent (an opponent) from scoring in a game or contest 3 : to forestall the bidding of (bridge opponents) by making a high or preemptive bid

shut-ter \ˈʃʌt-ˌtər\ *n* (1542) 1 : one that shuts 2 : a usu. movable cover or screen for a window or door 3 : a mechanical device that limits the passage of light; *esp* : a camera attachment that exposes the film or plate by opening and closing an aperture 4 : the movable louvers in a pipe organ by which the swell box is opened — **shut-ter-less** \-ˌləs\ *adj*

shutter ˌvi (1826) 1 : to close by or as if by shutters 2 : to furnish with shutters

shut-ter-bug \ˈʃʌt-ˌtər-ˌbʌg\ *n* (1940) : a photography enthusiast

shut-tle \ˈʃʌt-ˌtʰl\ *n* [ME *shuttle*, prob. fr. OE *scytel* bar, bolt; akin to ON *skutill* bolt, OE *scōtan* to shoot — more at SHOOT] (14c) 1 a : a device used in weaving for passing the thread of the weft between the threads



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