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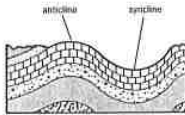
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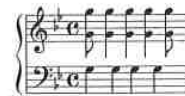
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syncline

syncope  
From Mozart's  
Symphony no. 25

related, conceived in the theory of Carl Jung as an explanatory principle on the same order as causality.

**synchronic linguistics** *n.* (used with a *sing. v.*) Descriptive linguistics.

**syn·chro·nism** (sīng'krā-nīz'əm, sīn'f-) *n.* 1. Coincidence in time; simultaneousness. 2. A chronological listing of historical personages or events so as to indicate parallel existence or occurrence. 3. Representation in the same artwork of events that occurred at different times. — **syn'chro·niz'tic**, **syn'chro·niz'ti·cal** (-tī-kāl) *adj.* — **syn'chro·niz'ti·cal·ly** *adv.*  
**syn·chro·nize** (sīng'krā-nīz', sīn'f-) *v.* -nized, -niz'ing, -niz'es. — *intr.* 1. To be simultaneous. 2. To operate in unison. — *tr.* 1.a. To cause to occur or operate with exact coincidence in time or rate. b. To cause to occur or operate at the same time as something else. 2. To arrange (historical events) in a synchronism so as to indicate parallel occurrence. 3. To cause (soundtrack and action) to match exactly in a film. [Gk. *synkhronein*, to be contemporary < *synkhrōnos*, contemporaneous. See **SYNCHRONOUS**.] — **syn'chro·ni·za'tion** (-nī-zā'ti·shən) *n.*

**syn·chro·nized swimming** (sīng'krā-nīz'd, sīn'f-) *n.* Sports. A sport or an exhibition in which swimmers, singly or in groups, perform dancelike movements often to music.

**syn·chro·niz'er** (sīng'krā-nī'zar, sīn'f-) *n.* 1. One that synchronizes. 2. *Comp. Sci.* A storage device that compensates for a difference between the rates at which information is processed in two or more devices.

**syn·chro·nous** (sīng'krā-nəs, sīn'f-) *adj.* 1. Occurring or existing at the same time. 2. Moving or operating at the same rate. 3.a. Having identical periods. b. Having identical period and phase. [< L.Lat. *synchronus* < Gk. *synkhrōnos*: *syn-*, *syn-* + *khrōnos*, time.] — **syn'chro·nous·ly** *adv.* — **syn'chro·nous·ness** *n.*

**synchronous motor** *n.* A motor with a speed directly proportional to the frequency of its alternating current power.

**synchronous orbit** *n.* A geostationary orbit.

**syn·chro·ny** (sīng'krā-nē, sīn'f-) *n., pl. -nies.* Simultaneous occurrence; synchronism. [< **SYNCHRONOUS**.]

**syn·chro·tron** (sīng'krā-trōn', sīn'f-) *n.* An accelerator in which charged particles are accelerated around a fixed circular path by an electric field and held to the path by an increasing magnetic field.

**synchrotron radiation** *n.* Electromagnetic radiation emitted by high-energy particles when accelerated to relativistic speeds in a magnetic field.

**syn·cli·nal** (sīn-klī'nāl) *adj.* 1. Sloping downward from opposite directions to meet in a common point or line. 2. *Geol.* Relating to, formed by, or forming a syncline.

**syn·cline** (sīn'klin') *n.* *Geol.* A fold in rocks in which the rock layers dip inward from both sides toward the axis.

**syn·co·pate** (sīng'kō-pāt', sīn'f-) *tr.v.* -pat'ed, -pat'ing, -pates. 1. *Gram.* To shorten (a word) by syncope. 2. *Mus.* To modify (rhythm) by syncope. [< L.Lat. *syncope*, *syncope* < *syncope*, syncope. See **SYNCOPE**.] — **syn'co·pa'tor** *n.*

**syn·co·pa'tion** (sīng'kō-pā'ti·shən, sīn'f-) *n.* 1. *Mus.* A shift of accent in a passage or composition that occurs when a normally weak beat is stressed. 2. Something, such as rhythm, that is syncope. 3. *Gram.* Syncope.

**syn·co·pe** (sīng'kō-pē, sīn'f-) *n.* 1. *Gram.* The shortening of a word by omission of a sound, letter, or syllable from the middle of the word; for example, *bo's'n* for *boatswain*. 2. *Pathol.* A brief loss of consciousness due to a temporary deficiency of oxygen in the brain. [< U.Lat. *syncope* < Gk. *synkopē* < *synkoptein*, to cut short: *syn-*, *syn-* + *koptein*, to strike.] — **syn'co·pal** (sīng'kō-pāl, sīn'f-), **syn'cop'ic** (sīn-kōp'ik) *adj.*

**syn·cre·tism** (sīng'krī-tīz'əm, sīn'f-) *n.* 1. Reconciliation or fusion of differing systems of belief, esp. with partial success or a heterogeneous result. 2. *Ling.* The merging of two or more originally different inflectional forms. [Gk. *synkretismos*, union < *synkretizein*, to unite (in the manner of the Cretan cities): *syn-*, *syn-* + *Krētōs*, *Krētōs*, Cretan.] — **syn·cret'ic** (-krēt'ik), **syn'cre·tis'tic** (-krī-tis'tik) *adj.* — **syn'cre·tist** *n.*

**syn·cre·tize** (sīng'krī-tīz', sīn'f-) *v.* -tized, -tiz'ing, -tiz'es. — *tr.* To reconcile and unite (differing religious beliefs, for example), esp. with partial success or a heterogeneous result. — *intr.* To syncretize differing elements or beliefs. [Gk. *synkretizein*, to unite against a common enemy. See **SYNCRETISM**.]

**syn·cy·ti·um** (sīn-sīsh'ē-əm) *n., pl. -cy·ti·a* (-sīsh'ē-ə). A mass of cytoplasm with many nuclei but no internal cell boundaries. [N.Lat.: *syn-* + *cyt(o)-* + *-ium*.]

**synd.** *abbr.* Syndicate.

**syn·dac·tyl** (sīn-dāk'tal) *Biol. n.* An animal, esp. a bird or mammal, that has two or more fused digits. [Fr. *syndactyle*: Gk. *syn-*, *syn-* + Gk. *daktulos*, finger.] — **syn·dac'tyl**, **syn·dac'ty·lous** (-tə-ləs) *adj.*

**syn·dac·ty·ly** (sīn-dāk'tə-lē) or **syn·dac'tyl·ism** (-tə-līz'əm) *n.* *Biol.* 1. The condition of having two or more fused digits, as occurs normally in certain mammals and birds. 2. A congenital anomaly in human beings characterized by two or more fused fingers or toes.

**syn·des·mo·sis** (sīn'dēz-mō'sīs, -dēs-) *n., pl. -ses* (-sēz). An articulation in which the bones are joined by a ligament. [N.Lat. < Gk. *syndesmos*, bond, ligament < *syn-*, to bind together. See **SYNDESMIC**.] — **syn'des·mo't'ic** (-mō't'ik) *adj.*

**syn·det·ic** (sīn-dēt'ik) *adj.* 1. Serving to connect, as a conjunction; copulative or conjunctive. 2. Connected by a conjunction. [Gk. *syndeiktikos* < *syndeiktos*, bound together < *syn-*, to bind together: *syn-*, *syn-* + *dein*, to bind.]

**syn·dic** (sīn'dik) *n.* 1. One appointed to represent an organization in business transactions; a business agent. 2. A civil magistrate or similar government official in some European countries. [Fr. < O.Fr. *sindiz* < L.Lat. *syndicus* < Gk. *syndikos*, public advocate: *syn-*, *syn-* + *dikē*, justice; see **DEIK'**.] — **syn'di·cal** *adj.*

**syn·di·cal·ism** (sīn'dī-kāl'iz'm) *n.* A radical political movement that advocates bringing industry and government under the control of federations of labor unions by the use of direct action, such as general strikes and sabotage. [Fr. *syndicalisme* < (*chambre*) *syndicale*, trade union, fem. of *syndical*, of a labor union < *syndic*, delegate. See **SYNDIC**.] — **syn'di·cal·ist** *adj.* & *n.* — **syn'di·cal·is'tic** *adj.*

**syn·di·cate** (sīn'dī-kīt) *n.* 1. An association of people or firms authorized to undertake a duty or transact specific business. 2. An association of people or firms formed to engage in an enterprise or promote a common interest. 3. A loose affiliation of gangsters in control of organized criminal activities. 4. An agency that sells articles, features, or photographs for publication in a number of newspapers or periodicals simultaneously. 5. A company consisting of a number of separate newspapers; a newspaper chain. 6. The office, position, or jurisdiction of a *syndic* or body of *syndics*. — *v.* (-kāt') -cat'ed, -cat'ing, -cates. — *tr.* 1.a. To organize into or manage as a syndicate. b. To sell shares in. 2. To sell (an article, feature, or photograph) through a syndicate. 3. To sell (a television series, for example) directly to independent stations. — *intr.* To join together in a syndicate. [Fr. *syndicat* < O.Fr., office of *syndic* < Med.Lat. *syndicatus* < L.Lat. *syndicus*, *syndic*. See **SYNDIC**.] — **syn'di·ca'tion** *n.* — **syn'di·ca'tor** *n.*

**syn·drome** (sīn'drōm') *n.* 1. A group of symptoms that collectively indicate or characterize a disease or another abnormal condition. 2.a. A complex of symptoms indicating the existence of an undesirable condition or quality. b. A distinctive or characteristic pattern of behavior. [Gk. *syndromē*, concurrence of symptoms < *sundromos*, running together: *syn-*, *syn-* + *dromos*, a running.] — **syn'drom'ic** (-drō'm'ik, -drōm'ik) *adj.*

**syne** (sīn) *Scots.* — *adv.* 1. Before now; ago. 2. Afterward; since then; since. 3. Thereupon; next. — *conj.* Since. — *prep.* Since. [Sc. < ME *sithen* < OE *siththan*.]

**syn·ec·do·che** (sī-nēk'dō-kē) *n.* A group of speech in which a part is used for the whole (as *hand* for *sailor*), the whole for a part (as *the law* for *police officer*), the specific for the general (as *cutthroat* for *assassin*), the general for the specific (as *thief* for *pickpocket*), or the material for the thing made from it (as *steel* for *sword*). [U.Lt. < Lat. *synecdochē* < Gk. *synekdochē* < *synekdekhsthai*, to take on a share of: *syn-*, *syn-* + *ekdekhsthai*, to understand (ek-, out of; see **EGHS'** + *dekhsthai*, to take; see **DEK'**).] — **syn'ec·doch'ic** (sīn'ēk-dōk'ik), **syn'ec·doch'i·cal** (-ī-kāl) *adj.*

**syn·ec·col·o·gy** (sīn'ī-kōl'ō-jē) *n.* The study of the ecological interrelationships among communities of organisms. — **syn'ec·col'og'ic** (-kō-lōj'ik), **syn'ec·col'og'i·cal** (-ī-kāl) *adj.*

**syn·er·e·sis** also **syn·aer·e·sis** (sī-nēr'ē-sīs) *n., pl. -ses* (-sēz'). 1. *Ling.* The combining into one syllable of two consecutive vowels or syllables, as in a diphthong. 2. *Chem.* Exudation of the liquid component of a gel. [L.Lat. *synaeresis* < Gk. *synairesis* < *synairein*, to contract: *syn-*, *syn-* + *hairein*, to take, grasp.]

**syn·er·get·ic** (sīn'ar-jēt'ik) also **syn·er·gic** (sī-nūr'jīk) *adj.* Synergistic.

**syn·er·gid** (sī-nūr'jīd, sīn'ar-) *n.* One of two small cells lying near the egg in the embryo sac of a flowering plant. [N.Lat. *synergida* < Gk. *synergos*, working together. See **SYNERGISM**.]

**syn·er·gism** (sīn'ar-jīz'm) *n.* 1. Synergy. 2. *Theol.* The doctrine that individual salvation is achieved through a combination of human will and divine grace. [N.Lat. *synergismus* < Gk. *synergos*, working together: *syn-*, *syn-* + *ergon*, work; see **WERG'**.]

**syn·er·gist** (sīn'ar-jīst) *n.* 1. A synergistic organ, drug, or agent. 2. *Theol.* An adherent of synergism.

**syn·er·gis·tic** (sīn'ar-jīs'tik) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to synergy. 2. Producing or capable of producing synergy. 3. *Theol.* Of or relating to synergism. — **syn'er·gis'ti·cal·ly** *adv.*

**syn·er·gy** (sīn'ar-jē) *n., pl. -gies*. 1. The interaction of two or more agents or forces so that their combined effect is greater than the sum of their individual effects. 2. Cooperative interaction among groups, such as corporate subsidiaries, that creates an enhanced combined effect. [< Gk. *synergia*, cooperation < *synergos*, working together. See **SYNERGISM**.]

**syn·e·sis** (sīn'ē-sīs) *n.* A construction in which a form, such as a pronoun, differs in number but agrees in meaning with the word governing it, as in *If the group is too large, split them*