



WEBSTER'S
Ninth New
Collegiate
Dictionary



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At

~est moment in her life) 3: VIGOROUS, SPIRITED (a ~ steed) 4 chiefly Brit: raised above a surrounding area (a ~ design on a stamp) — proudly adv

syn PROUD, ARROGANT, HAUGHTY, LORDLY, INSOLENT, OVERBEARING, SUPERCILIOUS, DISDAINFUL, mean showing scorn for inferiors. PROUD may suggest an assumed superiority or loftiness; ARROGANT implies a claiming for oneself of more consideration or importance than is warranted; HAUGHTY suggests a consciousness of superior birth or position; LORDLY implies pomposity or an arrogant display of power; INSOLENT implies contemptuous haughtiness; OVERBEARING suggests a tyrannical manner or an intolerable insolence; SUPERCILIOUS implies a cool, patronizing haughtiness; DISDAINFUL suggests a more active and openly scornful superciliousness.

proud flesh n (15c): an excessive growth of granulation tissue (as in an ulcer)

proudful \ˈpraʊd-fəl/ adj, chiefly dial (14c): marked by or full of pride proud-hearted \ˈhaɪrt-əd/ adj (14c): proud in spirit; HAUGHTY proudfite \ˈpraʊd-faɪt/ n [F, fr. Joseph L. Proust †1826 Fr. chemist] (1835): a mineral Ag₂AsS, that consists of a red silver arsenic sulfide and occurs in crystals or massively

pro-vascular \ˈprɒ-ˈvæs-kyə-lər/ adj (1938): of, relating to, or being procambium

prove \ˈpruːv/ vb proved; proved or prov-en \ˈpruːv-ən, Brit also ˈprɒ-; approving \ˈpruːv-ɪŋ/ [ME proven, fr. OF prover, fr. L probare to test, approve, prove, fr. probus good, honest, fr. pro- for, in favor + -bus (akin to OE beon to be)] vt (12c) 1 archaic: to learn or find out by experience 2 a: to test the truth, validity, or genuineness of (the exception ~s the rule) (~ a will at probate) b: to test the worth or quality of; specif: to compare against a standard — sometimes used with up or out c: to check the correctness of (as an arithmetic result) 3 a: to establish the existence, truth, or validity of (as by evidence or logic) (~ a theorem) (the charges were never proved in court) (they proved their appeal at the box office) b: to demonstrate as having a particular quality or worth (the vaccine has been proven effective after years of tests) (proved herself a great actress) 4: to show (oneself) to be worthy or capable (eager to ~ myself in the new job) ~ vi: to turn out esp. after trial or test (the new drug proved effective) — prov-able \ˈpruːv-ə-bəl/ adj — prov-able-ness n — prov-ably \-bəl/ adv — prover \ˈpruː-vər/ n

usage The past participle proven, orig. the past participle of prove, a Middle English variant of prove that survived in Scotland, has gradually worked its way into standard English over the past three and a half centuries. It seems to have first become established in legal use and to have come only slowly into literary use. Tennyson was one of its earliest frequent users, prob. for metrical reasons. It was disapproved by 19th century grammarians, one of whom included it in a list of "words that are not words." Surveys made some 30 or 40 years ago indicated that proved was about four times as frequent as proven. But our evidence from the last 10 or 15 years shows this no longer to be the case. As a past participle proven is now about as frequent as proved in all contexts. As an attributive adjective (proved or proven gas reserves) proven is much more common than proved.

provenance \ˈprɒv-ən-əns/ n (17c): the source of a work of art, orig. fr. L provenire fr. pro- forth + venire to come — more at PRO-COME (1785): ORIGIN, SOURCE

Provençal \ˈprɒv-ən-ˈsæl, -ˈsɒl, -ˈsæl, -ˈsɒl/ adj [MF, fr. Provence] (1589) 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Provence or the people of Provence 2 or Pro-vençale: cooked with garlic, onion, mushrooms, olive oil and herbs (frogs' legs ~)

Provencal n (1600) 1: a native or inhabitant of Provence 2: a Romance language spoken in southeastern France

proven-dar \ˈprɒv-ən-dər/ n [ME, fr. MF provende, provendre, fr. ML provenda, alter. of praebenda prebend] (14c) 1: dry food for domestic animals; FEED 2: FOOD, VICTUALS

proven-ence \ˈprɒv-ən-əns/ n [alter. of provenance] (182): ORIGIN, SOURCE

proven-ly \ˈprɒv-ən-lē, Brit also ˈprɒ-ə/ adv (1887): demonstrably as stated; without doubt or uncertainty

proven-triculus \ˈprɒv-ən-ˈtrɪk-ju-ləs/ n, pl -li \-li, -lə [NL] (1835) 1: the glandular or true stomach of a bird that is situated between the crop and gizzard 2: a muscular dilatation of the foregut in most mandibulate insects that is armed internally with chitinous teeth or plates for triturating food 3: the thin-walled sac in front of the gizzard of an earthworm

prove out vt (1941): to turn out to be satisfactory or as expected

pro-verb \ˈprɒv-ərb/ n [ME proverbe, fr. MF, fr. L proverbium, fr. pro- + verbum word — more at WORD] (14c) 1: a brief popular epigram or maxim 2: ADAGE 2: BYWORD 4

proverb vt (14c) 1: to speak of proverbially 2 obs: to provide with a proverb

pro-verb \ˈprɒv-ərb, -ˈvərb/ n (1901): a form of the verb do used to avoid repetition of a verb (the word do in "act as I do" is a ~)

pro-ver-bial \ˈprɒv-ər-bi-əl/ adj (1548) 1: of, relating to, or resembling a proverb 2: that has become a proverb or byword: commonly spoken of — pro-ver-bial-ly \-lē/ adv

Proverbs \ˈprɒv-ərbz/ n pl but sing in constr: a collection of moral sayings and counsels forming a book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table

pro-vide \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪd/ vb provided; provid-ing [ME providen, fr. L providere lit. to see ahead, fr. pro- forward + videre to see — more at PRO, WT] vt (15c) 1: to take precautionary measures (~ for the common defense — U.S. Constitution) 2: to make a proviso or stipulation (the constitution . . . ~s for an elected two-chamber legislature — Current Biog.) 3: to make preparation to meet a need (~ for entertainment); esp: to supply something for sustenance or support (~s for the poor) ~ vi 1 archaic: to prepare or get ready in advance 2 a: to supply or make available (something wanted or needed) (provided new uniforms for the band); also: AFFORD (curtains ~ privacy) b: to make something available to (~ the children with free balloons) 3: to have as a condition: STIPULATE (the contract ~s that certain deadlines will be met)

pro-vided conj [pp. of provide] (15c): on condition that: with the understanding: IF usage see PROVIDING

provi-dence \ˈprɒv-ɪ-dən(t)s, -ˈdɛn(t)s/ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L providentia, fr. provident-, providens] (14c) 1 a often cap: divine guidance or care b cap: God conceived as the power sustaining and guiding human destiny 2: the quality or state of being provident

pro-vid-ent \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪ-dən(t), -ˈdɛn(t)/ adj [L provident-, providens, fr. pp. of providere] (15c) 1: making provision for the future: PRUDENT 1: FRUGAL, SAVING — pro-vid-ent-ly adv

pro-vid-en-tial \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪ-dən-ʃəl/ adj (1648) 1: of, relating to, or determined by Providence 2 archaic: marked by foresight: PRUDENT 3: occurring by or as if by an intervention of Providence: FORTUNATE 3 (~ escape) SYN see LUCKY — pro-vid-en-tial-ly \-ʃəl/ adv

pro-vid-er \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪ-dər/ n (1523): one that provides; esp: BREADWINNER pro-vid-ing conj [pp. of provide] (15c): on condition that: in case usage Although occas. still disapproved, providing is as well established as a conjunction as provided is. Provided is somewhat more common.

pro-vince \ˈprɒv-ən(t)s/ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L provincia] (14c) 1 a: a country or region brought under the control of the ancient Roman government b: an administrative district or division of a country c pl: all of a country except the metropolises 2 a: a division of a country forming the jurisdiction of an archbishop or metropolitan b: a territorial unit of a religious order 3 a: a biogeographic division of less rank than a region b: an area that exhibits essential continuity of geological history; also: one characterized by particular structural or petrological features 4 a: proper or appropriate function or scope: SPHERE b: a department of knowledge or activity SYN see FUNCTION

pro-vin-cial \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪn-ʃəl/ n [in sense 1, fr. ME, fr. MF or ML; MF, fr. ML provincialis, fr. provincia ecclesiastical province; in other senses, fr. L provincialis, fr. provincia province] (14c) 1: the superior of a province of a Roman Catholic religious order 2: one living in or coming from a province 3 a: a person of local or restricted interests or outlook b: a person lacking urban polish or refinement

pro-vin-cial (14c) 1: of, relating to, or coming from a province 2 a: limited in outlook: NARROW b: lacking the polish of urban society: UNSOPHISTICATED 3: of or relating to a decorative style (as in furniture) marked by simplicity, informality, and relative plainness; esp: FRENCH PROVINCIAL — pro-vin-cial-ly \-ʃəl/ adv

pro-vin-cial-ism \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪn-ʃəl-ɪz-əm/ n (1770) 1: a dialectal or local word, phrase, or idiom 2: the quality or state of being provincial

pro-vin-cial-ist \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪn-ʃəl-ɪst/ n (1656): a native or inhabitant of a province

pro-vin-cial-ity \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪn-ʃəl-ɪ-ti/ n, pl -ties (1782) 1: PROVINCIALISM 2: an act or instance of provincialism

pro-vin-cial-ize \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪn-ʃəl-ɪz/ v, -iz-ing (1829): to make provincial — pro-vin-cial-iza-tion \-ɪz-ə-ʃən/ n

proving ground n (ca. 1890) 1: a place for scientific experimentation or testing (as of vehicles or weapons) 2: a place where something is developed or tried out

pro-virus \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪ-rəs/ n [NL] (ca. 1949): a form of a virus that is integrated into the genetic material of a host cell and by replicating with it can be transmitted from one cell generation to the next without causing lysis — pro-viral \-rəl/ adj

pro-viso \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪz-ən/ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL & L; LL provisio-, provisio act of providing, fr. L foresight, fr. provisius, pp. of providere to see ahead — more at PROVIDE] (15c) 1 a: the act or process of providing b: the fact or state of being prepared beforehand c: a measure taken beforehand to deal with a need or contingency: PRE-CAUTION (made no ~ for replacements) 2: a stock of needed material or supplies; esp: a stock of food — usu. used in pl. 3: PROVISIO, STIPULATION

pro-viso vt provided; pro-viso-ing \-vɪz-(ə-)ɪŋ/ (1809): to supply with provisions

pro-viso-nal \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪz-nəl, -ən-/ adj (1601): serving for the time being: TEMPORARY — pro-viso-nal-ly \-lē/ adv

pro-viso-nal n (1886): a postage stamp for use until a regular issue appears — compare DEFINITIVE

pro-viso-ry \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪz-ə-ri/ adj (1617): PROVISIONAL

pro-viso-ry \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪz-ə-ri/ n (1866): a furnisher of provisions

pro-viso \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪ-z(ə)n/ n, pl -s(ə)s [ME, fr. ML provisio quod provided that] (15c) 1: an article or clause (as in a contract) that introduces a condition 2: a conditional stipulation

pro-viso-ry \ˈvɪz-(ə-)ri/ adj (ca. 1611) 1: containing or subject to a proviso: CONDITIONAL 2: PROVISIONAL

pro-vi-ta-min \ˈprɒ-ˈvɪ-tə-mən/ n (1927): a precursor of a vitamin convertible into the vitamin in an organism

Pro-vo \ˈprɒ-ˈvɔʊ/ n, pl Provos [by shortening & alter. fr. provisional (wing), name of the faction] (ca. 1971): a member of the extremist faction of the Irish Republican Army

pro-vo-ca-tor \ˈprɒ-ˈvɔk-ə-tər/ n (1919): AGENT PROVOCATEUR

pro-vo-ca-tion \ˈprɒ-ˈvɔk-ə-ʃən/ n [ME provocacio, fr. MF provocatio, fr. L provocatio-, provocatio, fr. provocatus, pp. of provocare] (15c) 1: the act of provoking: INCITEMENT 2: something that provokes, arouses, or stimulates

pro-vo-ca-tive \ˈprɒ-ˈvɔk-ə-tɪv/ adj (1621): serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate — provocative n — pro-vo-ca-tive-ly adv — pro-vo-ca-tive-ness n

pro-vok-e \ˈprɒ-ˈvɔk/ v, pro-vok-ed; pro-vok-ing [ME provoken, fr. MF provoquer, fr. L provocare, fr. pro- forth + vocare to call — more at PRO-VOICE] (15c) 1 a archaic: to arouse to a feeling or action b: to incite to anger 2 a: to call forth (as a feeling or action): EVOKE (~ laughter) b: to stir up purposely (~ a fight) c: to provide the needed stimulus for (will ~ a lot of discussion) — pro-vok-er n

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pro-vok-ing \ˈvɔk-ɪŋ/ adj (1642): causing mild anger: ANNOYING — pro-vok-ing-ly \-ɪŋ-/ adv

pro-vo-lo-ne \ˈprɒ-ˈvɔ- (1912): a hard fruit

pro-vo-st \ˈprɒ-ˈvɔst, OE profost & praepositus, fr. L. o at the head — mo of a collegiate or ci tish burgh 3: to administrative offic

pro-vo-st court n (18-fenses within an oc provost guard n (18- provost marsh n (18- of a command

pro-vo-st \ˈprɒ-ˈvɔst/ n [VALIANT, GALLAN

pro-vo-st \ˈprɒ-ˈvɔst, fr. Gk prōira projecting front pa

pro-vo-ess \ˈprɒ-ˈvɔ- valiant — more at tary valor and ski field)

pro-vo-er \ˈprɒ-ˈvɔ- stealthily in or as tory manner — pr

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pro-vo-er \ˈprɒ-ˈvɔ- 1: of, relating to, or coming from a province 2 a: limited in outlook: NARROW b: lacking the polish of urban society: UNSOPHISTICATED 3: of or relating to a decorative style (as in furniture) marked by simplicity, informality, and relative plainness; esp: FRENCH PROVINCIAL — pro-vo-er-ly \-lē/ adv

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catus, pp. of *redu-*
at DUPLICATE] (ca.
AT 2: to form (a

9) 1: an act or
ften grammatically
of it occurring usu.
y change of the
y reduplication (2)
ANADIPLOSIS — *re-*
pli-ca-tively adv
gnail] (1888) — any
e) of blood-sucking
-redu-wild adj
k] (1660): brought

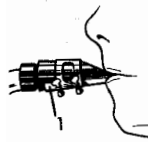
arthenware pottery
: characterized by *he-*

ly red color derived
the skins of dark

sh (*Turdus musicus*)
BLACKBIRD
to. American black-
is black with a patch
l behind with yellow

woods yielding a red
duces red or reddish
ous timber tree (Se-
reaches a height of
wood of the Califor-

ddish aquatic oligo-
turn an echo: echo
back: REPEAT



1 reed 6a

and set in vibration
it produces sound by
e-s of an orchestra)
used to space warp

of a coin)
ks (1834) in which the
slopes in any of the

fien, fr. MF *reedifier*,
— more at EDIFY] Brit

molding — see *MOLD-*
igs 2: corrugations

re a new edition of —

ed instrument
in which the wind

ing its tone by vibra-

ain; esp: to rehabili-
j-a-kā-shān) n — *re-*

ng in or covered with
NDER, FRAIL 3: hav-

rib] (14c) 1: a part
reduction in sail area

ly rolling or folding a
olly or partially ~ vi

f reef of a sail] (1584)
r the surface of water
fy *re-fēv* adj

: a close-fitting usu.

1: REFRIGERATOR 2
igarette: also: MARI-

ng a sail — see *KNOT*

vuh smoke] (bef. 12c)
trough or disagreeable

2 a: to give off or
r b: to give a strong

impression of some constituent quality or feature (a neighborhood that ~s of poverty) 3: EMANATE ~ vt 1: to subject to the action of smoke or vapor 2: to give off; EXUDE (a politician who ~s charm)

— *reel-er* n — *reel-y* \rē-kē\ adj
reel \rē(\ə)\ n [ME, fr. OE *hrēol*; akin to ON *hræll* weaver's reed, Gk *krekein* to weave] (bef. 12c) 1: a revoluble device on which something flexible is wound: as a: a small windlass at the butt of a fishing rod for the line b: chiefly Brit: a spool or bobbin for sewing thread c: a flanged spool for photographic film; esp: one for motion pictures 2: a quantity of something wound on a reel 3: a frame for drying clothes usu. having radial arms on a vertical pole

reel vt (14c) 1: to wind on or as if on a reel 2: to draw by reeling a line (~ a fish in) ~ vi: to turn a reel — *reel-able* \rē-lə-bəl\ adj

reel vb [ME *relen*, prob. fr. *reel*, n.] vi (14c) 1 a: to turn or move round and round b: to be in a whirl 2: to behave in a violent disorderly manner 3: to waver or fall back (as from a blow) 4: to walk or move unsteadily ~ vt: to cause to reel

reel n (1572): a reeling motion
reel n [prob. fr. **reel*] (1585) 1: a lively Scottish-Highland dance; also the music for this dance 2: VIRGINIA REEL
re-elect \rē-ə-ˈlekt\ vt (1601): to elect for another term in office — *re-election* \-lek-shən\ n

reeler \rē-ˈlēr\ n (ca. 1598) 1: one that reels 2: a motion picture having a specified number of reels (a two-reeler)

reel off vt (1952) 1: to chalk up usu. as a series 2: to tell or recite readily and usu. at length (*reel off a few jokes to break the ice*)

reel-to-reel adj (1961): of, relating to, or utilizing magnetic tape that requires threading on a take-up reel (a ~ tape recorder)

reem-broid-er \rē-əm-ˈbrōid-ər\ vt (1927): to outline a design (as on lace) with embroidery stitching

reemploy \rē-əm-ploɪ\ vt (ca. 1611): to employ again; esp: to hire back — *re-employment* \-mɑnt\ n

re-en-act \rē-ə-ˈnɑkt\ vt (1676) 1: to enact (as a law) again 2: to act or perform again 3: to repeat the actions of (an earlier event or incident) — *re-enactment* \-nɑkt(ə)-mɑnt\ n

re-en-force \rē-ən-ˈfɔ(ə)r(s), -ˈfɔ(ə)r(s)\ var of REINFORCE

re-enter \rē-ˈent-ər\ vt (15c) 1: to enter (something) again 2: to return to and enter ~ vi: to enter again

re-en-trance \rē-ˈen-trɑns\ n (1594): REENTRY

re-en-trant \-trɑnt\ adj (1781): directed inward

re-entrant n (1899) 1: one that reenters 2: one that is reentrant 3: an indentation in a landform

re-entry \rē-ˈen-trɪ\ n (15c) 1: a retaking possession; esp: entry by a lessor on leased premises on the tenant's failure to perform the conditions of the lease 2: a second or new entry 3: a playing card that will enable a player to regain the lead 4: the action of reentering the earth's atmosphere after travel in space

reest \rēst\ vt [prob. short for *Sc arreest* to arrest, fr. ME (Sc) *arreisten*, fr. MF *arrestar* — more at ARREST] chiefly Scot (1786): BALK

reeve \rēv\ n [ME *reeve*, fr. OE *gerefa*, fr. *ge-* (associative prefix) + *-rifa* (akin to OE *-rof* number, OHG *ruova*) — more at CO-] (bef. 12c) 1: a local administrative agent of an Anglo-Saxon king 2: a medieval English manor officer responsible chiefly for overseeing the discharge of feudal obligations 3: a: the council president in some Canadian municipalities b: a local official charged with enforcement of specific regulations (deer ~)

reeve vb rove \rōv\ or reeved; reev-ing [origin unknown] vt (1627) 1: to pass (as a rope) through a hole or opening 2: to fasten by passing through a hole or around something 3: to pass a rope through ~ vi of a rope: to pass through a block or similar device

reeve n [prob. alter. of *ruff*] (1634): the female of the ruff (sandpiper)

ref \rē\ n (1899): a referee in a game or sport

refashion \rē-ˈfāsh-ən\ vt (1803): REMAKE, ALTER

refect \rē-ˈfekt\ vt [L *refectus*, pp.] archaic (15c): to refresh with food or drink

refection \rē-ˈfēk-shən\ n [ME *refectiōn*, fr. MF *refectiōn*, fr. L *refectiōn*, *refectio*, fr. *refectus*, pp. of *reficere* to restore, fr. *re-* + *facere* to make — more at DO] (14c) 1: refreshment of mind, spirit, or body; esp: NOURISHMENT 2 a: the taking of refreshment b: food and drink together: REFEAST

refectory \rē-ˈfekt-(ə)-rē\ n, pl -ries [LL *refectorium*, fr. L *refectus*] (15c): a dining hall (as in a monastery or college)

refectory table n (1923): a long table with heavy legs

refel \rē-ˈfel\ vt re-felled; re-fel-ling [L *refellere* to prove false, refute, fr. *re-* + *fallere* to deceive — more at FALL] obs (1530): REJECT, REPULSE

refer \rē-ˈfər\ vb re-ferred; refer-ring [ME *referren*, fr. L *referre* to bring back, report, refer, fr. *re-* + *ferre* to carry — more at BEAR] vt (14c) 1 a: (1) to think of, regard, or classify within a general category or group (2) to explain in terms of a general cause b: to allot to a particular place, stage, or period c: to regard as coming from or located in a specific area 2 a: to send or direct for treatment, aid, information, or decision (~ a patient to a specialist) (~ a bill back to a committee) b: to direct for testimony or guaranty as to character or ability ~ vi 1 a: to have relation or connection: RELATE b: to direct attention usu. by clear and specific mention (no one *referred* to yesterday's quarrel) 2: to have recourse: glance briefly (*referred frequently to his notes while speaking*) — *refer-able* \rē-(ə)-rə-bəl, -n-ər-ə\ adj — *refer-er* \rē-ˈfər-ər\ n

refer-ee \rē-ˈfər-ē\ n (1621) 1: one to whom a thing is referred: as a referee 2 a: to whom a legal matter is referred for investigation and report or for settlement b: a person who reviews an esp. technical paper before publication c: REFERENCE 4a 2: a sports official usu. having final authority in administering a game 3 chiefly Brit: REFERENCE 4a

refer-er vb -eed; -e-ing vt (1889) 1: to conduct (as a match or game) as referee 2 a: to arbitrate (as a legal matter) as a judge or third party b: to review (as a technical paper) before publication ~ vi: to act as a referee

reference \rē-ˈfərəns(t)s, -ˈfərən(t)s\ n (1589) 1: the act of referring or consulting 2: a bearing on a matter: RELATION Gn ~ to your recent letter) 3: something that refers: as a: ALLUSION, MENTION b: something (as a sign or indication) that refers a reader or consultant to another source of information (as a book or passage) c: consultation of sources of information 4: one referred to or consulted: as a: a

person to whom inquiries as to character or ability can be made b: a statement of the qualifications of a person seeking employment or appointment given by someone familiar with the person c (1): a source of information (as a book or passage) to which a reader or consultant is referred (2): a work (as a dictionary or encyclopedia) containing useful facts or information d: DENOTATION, MEANING

reference vt -enced; -encing (1891) 1 a: to supply with references b: to cite in or as a reference 2: to put in a form (as a table) adapted to easy reference

reference adj (1856): used or usable for reference; esp: constituting a standard for measuring or constructing

reference vt -enced; -encing (1891) 1 a: to supply with references b: to cite in or as a reference 2: to put in a form (as a table) adapted to easy reference

reference mark n (1856) a conventional mark (as *, †, or ‡) placed in written or printed text to direct the reader's attention esp. to a footnote

refer-en-dum \rē-ˈfər-ə-ˈdɑ-ˌdɑ- or -dums [NL, fr. L, neut. of *referendus*, gerundive of *referre* to refer] (1847) 1 a: the principle or practice of submitting to popular vote a measure passed on or proposed by a legislative body or by popular initiative b: a vote on a measure so submitted 2: a diplomatic agent's note asking his government for instructions

refer-ent \rē-ˈfər-ə-ˈtənt\ n [L *referent*, *referens*, prp. of *referre*] (1844) 1: one that refers or is referred to; esp: the thing that a symbol (as a word or sign) stands for — *referent* adj

refer-en-tial \rē-ˈfər-ə-ˈtʃəl\ adj (1660): of, containing, or constituting a reference — *refer-en-tial-ity* \-rən-ˈtʃ-ə-ˈl-ə-ti\ n — *refer-en-tial-ly* \-ˈtʃ-ə-ˈl-ə\ adv

refer-ral \rē-ˈfər-əl\ n (1927) 1: the act, action, or an instance of referring 2: one that is referred

re-fill \rē-ˈfɪl\ vt (1681): to fill again: REPLENISH ~ vi: to become filled again — *re-fill-able* \-ə-bəl\ adj

re-fill \rē-ˈfɪl\ n (1886) 1: a product of a container and a product used to refill the exhausted supply of a device 2: something provided again; esp: a second filling of a medical prescription

re-finance \rē-ˈfɑ-ˈnɑns(t)s, -ˈfɑ-ˈnɑ-ˌnɑ-ˌnɑ-ˌnɑ-ˌnɑ-ˌnɑ-ˌnɑ-\ vt (1908): to renew or reorganize the financing of ~ vi: to finance something anew

re-fine \rē-ˈfɪn\ vt re-fined; re-fin-ing vt (1582) 1: to reduce (as metal, sugar, or oil) to a pure state 2: to free from moral imperfection: ELEVATE 3: to improve or perfect by pruning or polishing (~ a poetic style) 4: to reduce in vigor or intensity 5: to free from what is coarse, vulgar, or uncouth ~ vi 1: to become pure or perfected 2: to make improvement by introducing subtleties or distinctions — *re-finer* n

re-fined \rē-ˈfɪnd\ adj (1588) 1: FASTIDIOUS, CULTIVATED 2: free from impurities 3: PRECISE, EXACT (a ~ test for radioactivity)

re-fine-ment \rē-ˈfɪn-mənt\ n (ca. 1611) 1: the action or process of refining 2: the quality or state of being refined: CULTIVATION 3 a: a refined feature or method b: a highly refined distinction: SUBTLETY c: a contrivance or device intended to improve or perfect

re-fin-ery \rē-ˈfɪn-(ə)-rē\ n, pl -eries (1727): a building and equipment for refining or processing esp. metals, oil, or sugar

re-fin-ish \rē-ˈfɪn-ɪʃ\ vt (1931): to give (as furniture) a new surface ~ vi: to refinish furniture — *re-fin-ish-er* n

re-fit \rē-ˈfɪt\ vt (1666): to fit out or supply again ~ vi: to obtain repairs or fresh supplies or equipment

re-fit \rē-ˈfɪt, -ˈfɪt\ n (1799): the action of refitting; esp: a refitting and renovating of a ship

re-float \rē-ˈflɑ-shən\ n [re- + -float (as in deflation)] (1932): restoration of deflated prices to a desirable level — *re-float-ary* \-ˈflɑ-ˈner-ē\ adj

re-reflect \rē-ˈflek-t\ vt [ME *reflecten*, fr. L *reflectere* to bend back, fr. *re-* + *flectere* to bend] vt (15c) 1 archaic: to turn into or away from a course: DEFLECT 2: to turn, throw, or bend off or backward at an angle (a mirror ~s light) 3: to bend or fold back 4: to give back or exhibit as an image, likeness, or outline: MIRROR (the clouds were ~ed in the water) 5: to bring or cast as a result (his attitude ~s little credit on his judgment) 6: to make manifest or apparent: SHOW (the pulse ~s the condition of the heart) 7: REALIZE, CONSIDER ~ vi 1: to throw back light or sound 2 a: to think quietly and calmly b: to express a thought or opinion resulting from reflection 3 a: to tend to bring reproach or discredit (an investigation that ~s on all the members of the department) b: to bring about a specified appearance or characterization (an act which ~s well on him) c: to have a bearing or influence *syn* see THINK

re-reflect-ance \rē-ˈflek-tən(t)s\ n (1926): the fraction of the total radiant flux incident upon a surface that is reflected and that varies according to the wavelength distribution of the incident radiation — called also *re-reflect-ivity* \rē-ˈflek-tiv-ə-ti-, -rē-\

reflecting telescope n (1842): REFLECTOR 2

reflexion \rē-ˈflek-shən\ n [ME, alter. of *reflexio*, fr. LL *reflexio*, *reflexio* act of bending back, fr. L *reflexus*, pp. of *reflexus*] (14c) 1: an instance of reflecting; esp: the return of light or sound waves from a surface 2: the production of an image by or as if by a mirror 3 a: the action of bending or folding back b: a reflected part: FOLD 4: something produced by reflecting: as a: an image given back by a reflecting surface b: an effect produced by an influence (a high crime rate is a ~ of an unstable society) 5: an often obscure or indirect criticism: REPROACH (the book was suppressed as a ~ on the regime) 6: a thought, idea, or opinion formed or a remark made as a result of meditation 7: consideration of some subject matter, idea, or purpose 8 obs: a turning back: RETURN 9 a: a transformation of a figure in which each point is replaced by a point symmetric with respect to a line b: a transformation that involves reflection in more than one axis of a rectangular coordinate system — *reflexion-al* \-ˈfleks-ən-əl\ adj

reflec-tive \rē-ˈflek-tiv\ adj (1627) 1: capable of reflecting light, images, or sound waves 2: marked by reflection: THOUGHTFUL, DELIBERATIVE 3: of, relating to, or caused by reflection (~ glare of the snow) 4: REFLEXIVE (~ verb) — *re-reflect-ive-ly* adv — *re-reflect-iveness* n

\ə\ about \ʌ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ cot, cart \aʊ\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \ɪ\ hit \ɪ\ ice \j\ job \j\ sing \d\ go \d\ law \d\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ü\ loot \u\ foot \ʌ\ yet \zh\ vision \ə, k, ˌ, œ, ɛ, ʊ, ɛ, ʌ\ see Guide to Pronunciation