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ILLUSTRATED
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DICTIONARY

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inter. intermediate.

in-ter-act (in'tər-äkt') *intr.v.* -acted, -acting, -acts. To act on each other.

in-ter-ac-tion (in'tər-äk'shən) *n.* 1. The action, state, or result of interacting. 2. *Physics.* Any of four fundamental ways in which elementary particles and bodies can influence each other, characterized by the strength and range of such interaction and classified as strong, weak, electromagnetic, and gravitational.

in-ter-ac-tive (in'tər-äk'tív) *adj.* 1. Acting on each other. 2. *Computer Science.* Designating or pertaining to a system in which information and instructions can be continuously transferred between computer and operator.

in-ter-a-li-a (in'tər ä'lē-ä) *adv. Latin.* Among other things.

in-ter-a-li-os (in'tər ä'lē-ös') *adv. Latin.* Among other persons.

in-ter-a-tom-ic (in'tər-ä-tóm'ík) *adj.* Occurring or operating between atoms.

in-ter-brain (in'tər-brän') *n.* A part of the brain, the **diencephalon** (see).

in-ter-breed (in'tər-bréd') *v.* -bred (-bréd), -breeding, -breeds. —*intr.* 1. To breed with another kind or species; crossbreed; hybridize. 2. To breed within a narrow range or with closely related types of individuals; inbreed. —*tr.* To cause to interbreed.

in-ter-ca-lar-y (in-tür'kä-lär'ē) *adj.* 1. Added to the calendar to make the calendar year correspond to the solar year. Said of a day or a month. 2. Having such a day or month added. Said of a year. 3. Interpolated; constituting an insertion. 4. Designating nonlocalized plant growth occurring in regions other than the apical meristems, as at internodes and leaf bases. [Latin *intercalarius*, from *intercaläre*, to INTERCALATE.]

in-ter-ca-late (in-tür'kä-lät') *tr.v.* -lated, -lating, -lates. 1. To add (a day or month) to a calendar. 2. To insert, interpose, or interpolate. [Latin *intercaläre*, to proclaim the insertion of a day: *inter-*, among, between + *caläre*, to call.] —**in-ter-ca-la-tion** *n.* —**in-ter-ca-la-tive** *adj.*

in-ter-cede (in'tər-séd') *intr.v.* -ceded, -ceding, -cedes. 1. To plead on another's behalf; *interceded with the father for the child.* 2. To act as mediator in a dispute. [Latin *intercedere*, to come between: *inter-*, between + *cedere*, to go.] —**in-ter-ced-er** *n.*

in-ter-cel-lu-lar (in'tər-sél'yä-lär) *adj. Biology.* Among or between cells.

in-ter-cept (in'tər-sépt') *tr.v.* -cepted, -cepting, -cepts. 1. a. To stop, deflect, or interrupt the progress or intended course of: *intercepted a message; intercepted her at the airport.* b. In ball games such as football, hockey or the like, to cut off, or take possession of (a ball) by anticipating an opponent's pass. 2. *Archaic.* a. To cut off from access or communication. b. To prevent. 3. *Mathematics.* To cut off or bound a part of (a line, plane, surface, or solid).

~*n.* (in'tər-sépt'). *Mathematics.* 1. A point of interception. 2. A line segment formed by an intercept; for example, the distance from the origin of coordinates along a coordinate axis to the point at which a line, curve, or surface intersects the axis. [Latin *intercipere* (past participle *interceptus*), to intercept, seize in transit: *inter-*, preventively + *capere*, to take, seize.] —**in-ter-cep-tion** *n.* —**in-ter-cep-tive** *adj.*

in-ter-cep-tor, **in-ter-cep-ter** (in'tər-sép'tör) *n.* One that intercepts; especially, a fast-climbing, highly maneuverable fighter plane designed to intercept enemy aircraft.

in-ter-ces-sion (in'tər-sész'ən) *n.* 1. Entreaty in favor of another; especially, a prayer or petition to God on behalf of another. 2. Mediation in a dispute. [Old French, from Latin *intercessio* (stem *intercessiōn-*), from *intercedere* (past participle *intercessus*), INTERCEDE.] —**in-ter-ces-sion-al** *adj.* —**in-ter-ces-sor** *n.* —**in-ter-ces-so-ry** *adj.*

in-ter-change (in'tər-chänj') *v.* -changed, -changing, -changes. —*tr.* 1. To switch each of (two things) into the place of the other. 2. To give and receive mutually; exchange. 3. To cause to succeed each other; alternate: *interchanging wit with wisdom in the course of conversation.* —*intr.* 1. To change places with each other. 2. To succeed each other; alternate.

~*n.* (in'tər-chänj'). 1. The act or process or an instance of interchanging, especially: a. A switch of places. b. An exchange. 2. Alternation. 3. A highway intersection designed to permit traffic to move freely from one road to another. [Middle English *entrechangen*, from Old French *entrenchangier*: *inter-* + *changier*, to CHANGE.] —**in-ter-chang-er** *n.*

in-ter-change-a-ble (in'tər-chän'jä-bəl) *adj.* Capable of being interchanged; admitting transposition. —**in-ter-change-a-bil-i-ty**, **in-ter-change-a-ble-ness** *n.* —**in-ter-change-a-bly** *adv.*

in-ter-col-le-giate (in'tər-kol-lé'jät, -jé-it) *adj.* Involving or representing two or more colleges.

in-ter-co-lum-ni-a-tion (in'tər-kol-üm'nē-ä'shən) *n. Architecture.* 1. The open spaces between the columns in a colonnade. 2. The system whereby they are spaced.

in-ter-com (in'tər-kóm') *n. Informal.* An internal communication system, as between two rooms. [Short for INTERCOMMUNICATION.]

in-ter-com-mu-ni-cate (in'tər-kä-myöö'nä-kät') *intr.v.* -cated, -cating, -cates. 1. To communicate with each other. 2. To be connected or adjoined, as rooms. —**in-ter-com-mu-ni-ca-tion** *n.* —**in-ter-com-mu-ni-ca-tive** *adj.*

in-ter-com-mun-ion (in'tər-kä-myöö'nän'yən) *n.* The practice by members of different Christian denominations of receiving communion at each other's eucharistic services or at a common service.

in-ter-con-nect (in'tər-kä-nékt') *v.* -nected, -necting, -nects. —*intr.*

To be connected one to the other. —*tr.* To connect (one thing with another). —**in-ter-con-nec-tion** *n.*

in-ter-con-ti-nen-tal (in'tər-kón'tä-nént'l) *adj.* 1. Extending from one continent to another: *intercontinental flight.* 2. Carried on between continents: *intercontinental warfare.* 3. Capable of flight from one continent to another: *intercontinental ballistic missile.*

in-ter-cos-tal (in'tər-kóst'l) *adj.* Located or occurring between the ribs. [New Latin *intercostalis*: Latin *inter-*, between + *costa*, rib.]

in-ter-course (in'tər-körs', -körs') *n.* 1. Interchange between persons or groups; communication. 2. **Sexual intercourse** (see). [Middle English *intercourse*, from Old French *entrecours*, from Latin *intercursum*, past participle of *intercurrere*, to run between: *inter-*, between + *currere*, to run.]

in-ter-crop (in'tər-kröp') *v.* -cropped, -cropping, -crops. —*intr.* To grow a secondary crop between the rows of a principal crop. —*tr.* To plant such a crop between (another crop).

~*n.* (in'tər-kröp'). A secondary crop grown between the rows of a principal crop.

in-ter-cross (in'tər-krös') *n.* A crossbreed (see). —**in-ter-cross** *v.* **in-ter-cur-rent** (in'tər-kür'ánt) *adj.* 1. Occurring as an interruption in a process. 2. *Pathology.* Occurring during the course of an existing disease. [Latin *intercurrēns* (stem *intercurrēt-*), present participle of *intercurrere*, to run between. See **intercourse**.]

in-ter-cut (in'tər-küt') *tr.v.* -cut, -cutting, -cuts. To insert (a scene or camera shot) into a film sequence, so as to achieve dramatic contrast or to make it appear that two or more actions are taking place simultaneously.

in-ter-de-nom-i-na-tion-al (in'tər-dä-nóm'ä-nä'shən-əl) *adj.* Of or involving different religious denominations.

in-ter-den-tal (in'tər-dént'l) *adj.* 1. Located between the teeth. 2. *Phonetics.* Pronounced with the tip of the tongue protruding between the teeth, as (th) in *that* or (th) in *thumb*.

~*n.* *Phonetics.* A consonant pronounced in this manner.

in-ter-de-pen-dent (in'tər-dä-pén'dənt) *adj.* Dependent on each other. —**in-ter-de-pen-dence** *n.* —**in-ter-de-pen-dent-ly** *adv.*

in-ter-dict (in'tər-dikt') *tr.v.* -dicted, -dicting, -dicts. 1. To prohibit or place under an ecclesiastical or legal sanction. 2. To cut or destroy (an enemy line of communication) by firepower so as to halt an enemy's advance.

~*n.* (in'tər-dikt'). 1. An authoritative prohibition or legal injunction. 2. A Roman Catholic ecclesiastical censure whereby an offending person or district is excluded from participation in most sacraments and from Christian burial. [Learned respelling of Middle English *entrediten*, to announce ecclesiastical censure, from Old French *entredire* (past participle *entredit*), from Latin *interdicere*, to forbid: *inter-*, preventively + *dicere*, to say.] —**in-ter-dic-tion** *n.*

—**in-ter-dic-tive**, **in-ter-dic-to-ry** *adj.* —**in-ter-dic-tive-ly** *adv.* —**in-ter-dic-tor** *n.*

in-ter-dis-ci-pil-nar-y (in'tər-dis'ti-pli-när'ē) *adj.* Concerned with two or more academic disciplines usually considered distinct: *an interdisciplinary degree.*

in-ter-est (in'tər-íst, -tör-íst) *n.* 1. a. A feeling of curiosity, fascination, or absorption. b. The cause of any such feeling. c. The quality or aspect of something that enables it to cause any such feeling. 2. *Of-ten interests.* Advantage; self-interest. 3. a. A right, claim, or legal share in something. b. *Usually interests.* Something in which such a right, claim, or share is held. 4. a. Involvement with or participation in something. b. A leisure activity or pursuit: *What are your interests?* 5. a. *Abbr. i., int.* A charge for a financial loan, usually a percentage of the amount loaned. b. An excess or bonus beyond what is expected or due: *She returned his ardor with interest.* 6. *Usually interests.* A group of persons sharing an interest in an enterprise, industry, or segment of society. —**in the interest** (or **interests**) *of.* For the sake of; on behalf of.

~*tr.v.* **interested**, -esting, -ests. 1. To arouse the curiosity or hold the attention of. 2. To cause to become involved or concerned. 3. *Archaic.* To concern or affect. [Middle English, variant (influenced by Old French *interest*, damage) of *interesse*, concern, share, from Norman French, substantive use of Latin *interesse*, "to be in between," to matter, be of concern: *inter-*, between + *esse*, to be.]

in-ter-est-ed (in'tri-stid, -tär-ístid, -tär-rés'tid) *adj.* 1. Having or showing curiosity, fascination, or concern. 2. Possessing a right, claim, or share; personally concerned: *the interested parties.* 3. Influenced by considerations of personal gain; self-seeking. —**in-ter-est-ed-ly** *adv.* —**in-ter-est-ed-ness** *n.*

in-ter-est-ing (in'tri-sting, -tär-ísting, -tär-rés'ting) *adj.* Arousing or holding attention; absorbing. —**in-ter-est-ing-ly** *adv.*

in-ter-face (in'tər-fäs') *n.* 1. A surface forming a common boundary between adjacent bodies, liquids, or regions. 2. A link between two circuits or parts, especially in a computer. 3. The meeting point or boundary at which two theories, systems, groups of people or the like meet and affect each other.

~*v.* **interfaced**, -facing, **faces**. —*tr.* To connect (material) with or through an interface. —*intr.* To become interfaced. —**in-ter-fa-cial** (in'tär-fä'shəl) *adj.*

in-ter-fac-ing (in'tər-fäs'ing) *n.* A strip of firm fabric sewn between the layers of a garment to thicken or stiffen it.

in-ter-fas-cic-u-lar (in'tər-fä-sik'yä-lär) *adj. Botany.* Occurring between fascicles: *interfascicular cambium.*

in-ter-fer-e (in'tər-fir') *intr.v.* -fered, -fering, -feres. 1. To be a hindrance or obstacle. Often used with *with*. 2. To intervene or intrude in the affairs of others; meddle. 3. In various sports, to impede an opponent contrary to the rules of the game. 4. To strike one hoof

PRONUNCIATION KEY

ä, pat; ä, pay; ä, care; ä, father, are; b, bib; ch, church; d, deed; è, pet; è, be; f, fife; g, gag; h, hat; hw, which; i, pit; i, pie; ir, pier; j, judge; k, kick; l, lid, needle; m, mum; n, no, sudden; ng, thing; ö, pot; ö, toe; ö, paw, fish; oi, noise; ou, out; öo, book; öö, boot; p, pop; r, roar; s, sauce; sh, ship, dish; t, tight; th, thin, path; th, this, bath; ü, cut; ür, fur; v, valve; w, with; y, yes; z, zebra, size; zh, vision; z, about, item, edible, gallop, circus, peaceful

IN FOREIGN WORDS:

ä, *Fr.* ami; æ, *Fr.* feu, *Ger.* schön; ü, *Fr.* tu, *Ger.* über; KH, *Ger.* ich, *Scot.* loch; N, *Fr.* bon; y', *Fr.* Compiègne

STRESS MARKS:

Primary stress: '
in-cite' (in-sit')
Secondary stress: ^
in'sight' (in'sit')