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Ab

bomber \bā-mar/ *n* (1915) 1: one that bombs; *specif*: an airplane designed for bombing 2: BOMBER JACKET
bomber jacket *n* (1952): a zippered usu. leather jacket with front pockets and knitted cuffs and waistband
bombinate \bām-bō-nāt/ *vi* -nat-ed; -nat-ing [NL *bombinatus*, pp. of *bombinare*, alter. of *L bombilare*, fr. *bombus*] (1880): BUZZ, DRONE — **bombinate** *n* \bām-bō-nā-shən/ *n*
bomb-proof \bām-prūf/ *adj* (1702): safe from the force of bombs
bomb-shell \bām-shēl/ *n* (1708) 1: BOMB 1a 2: one that is stunning, amazing, or devastating (the book was a political ~)
bomb-sight \bām-sīt/ *n* (1917): a sighting device for aiming bombs
bona fide \bō-nā-fīd, -fīd, -fī-dē, -fī-dā/ *adj* [L, lit., in good faith] (1788) 1: made in good faith without fraud or deceit (a *bona fide* offer to buy a farm) 2: made with earnest intent: SINCERE 3: neither specious nor counterfeit: GENUINE *syn* see AUTHENTIC
bona fides \bō-nā-fīdēz, -fīdēz, -fīdēz/ *n* [L, lit., good faith] (1798) 1: good faith: SINCERITY 2: the fact of being genuine — often pl. in constr. 3: evidence of one's good faith or genuineness — often pl. in constr. 4: evidence of one's qualifications or achievements — often pl. in constr.
bonanza \bō-nā-zə/ *n* [Sp, lit., calm sea, fr. ML *bonacia*, alter. of *L malacia*, fr. Gk *malakia*, lit., softness, fr. *malakos* soft] (1844) 1: an exceptionally large and rich mineral deposit (as of an ore, precious metal, or petroleum) 2a: something that is very valuable, profitable, or rewarding (a box-office ~) b: an extremely large amount (expected a ~ of sympathy)
bona-part-ism \bō-nā-pār-tī-zm/ *n* (1815) 1: support of the French emperors Napoleon I, Napoleon III, or their dynasty 2: a political movement associated chiefly with authoritarian rule usu. by a military leader ostensibly supported by a popular mandate — **Bona-part-ist** \bō-nā-pār-tīst/ *n* or *adj*
bon-bon \bān-bān/ *n* [F, redupl. of *bon* good, fr. *L bonus* — more at BOUNTY] (1796): a candy with chocolate or fondant coating and fondant center that sometimes contains fruits and nuts
bond \bānd/ *n* [ME *bānd*, *bōnd* — more at BAND] (12c) 1: something that binds or restrains: FETTER 2: a binding agreement: COVENANT 3a: a band or cord used to tie something b: a material or device for binding c: an attractive force that holds together the atoms, ions, or groups of atoms in a molecule or crystal d: an adhesive, cementing material, or fusible ingredient that combines, unites, or strengthens 4: a uniting or binding element or force: TIE (the ~s of friendship) 5: a: an obligation made binding by a money forfeit; also: the amount of the money guarantee b: one who acts as bail or surety c: an interest-bearing certificate of public or private indebtedness d: an insurance agreement pledging surety for financial loss caused to another by the act or default of a third person or by some contingency over which the third person may have no control 6: the systematic laying of brick in a wall 7: the state of goods made, stored, or transported under the care of bonded agencies until the duties or taxes on them are paid 8: a 100-proof straight whiskey aged at least four years under government supervision before being bottled — called also *bonded whiskey* 9: BOND PAPER
bond vt (1677) 1: to lap (as brick) for solidity of construction 2a: to secure payment of duties and taxes on (goods) by giving a bond b: to convert into a debt secured by bonds c: to provide a bond for or cause to provide such a bond (~ an employee) 3a: to cause to adhere firmly b: to embed in a matrix c: to hold together in a molecule or crystal by chemical bonds ~ *vi*: to hold together or solidify by or as if by means of a bond or binder: COHERE — **bond-able** \bān-dā-bəl/ *adj* — **bond-er** *n*
bond adj [ME *bonde*, fr. *bonde* peasant, serf, fr. OE *bōnda* householder, fr. ON *bōndi*] (14c) *archaic*: bound in slavery
bond-age \bān-dij/ *n* (14c) 1: the tenure or service of a villein, serf, or slave 2: a state of being bound usu. by compulsion (as of law or mastery): as a: CAPTIVITY, SERFDOM b: servitude or subjugation to a controlling person or force (~ young people in ~ to drugs)
bond-ed \bān-dəd/ *adj* (1945): composed of two or more layers of the same or different fabrics held together by an adhesive (~ jersey)
bond-holder \bān-dōl-dər/ *n* (1823): one that holds a government or corporation bond
bond-ing *n* (1976) 1: the formation of a close personal relationship (as between a mother and child) esp. through frequent or constant association 2: the attaching of a material (as porcelain) to a tooth surface esp. for cosmetic purposes
bond-maid \bān(d)-mād/ *n* (1526) *archaic*: a female bond servant
bond-man \bān(d)-mən/ *n* (13c): SLAVE, SERF
bond paper *n* (ca. 1877): a durable paper orig. used for documents
bond servant *n* (15c): one bound to service without wages; also: SLAVE
bonds-man \bān(d)-mən/ *n* (1713): one who assumes the responsibility of a bond: SURETY
bondsman *n* (1735): BONDMAN
bond-stone \bān(d)-stōn/ *n* (ca. 1845): a stone long enough to extend through the full thickness of a wall to bind it together
bond-woman \bān-dwū-mən/ *n* (14c): a female slave
bone \bōn/ *n*, often attrib [ME *bon*, fr. OE *bān*; akin to OHG & ON *bein* bone, and perh. to OIr *benaid* he hews] (bef. 12c) 1a: one of the hard parts of the skeleton of a vertebrate b: any of various hard animal substances or structures (as baleen or ivory) akin to or resembling bone c: the hard largely calcareous connective tissue of which the adult skeleton of most vertebrates is chiefly composed 2a: ESSENCE, CORE (cut costs to the ~) (a liberal to the ~) b: the most deeply ingrained part: HEART — *usu.* used in pl. (knew in his ~s that it was wrong) 3 pl a (1): SKELETON (2): BODY (rested my weary ~s) (3): CORPSE (inter a person's ~s) b: the basic design or framework (as of a play or novel) 4: MATTER, SUBJECT (a ~ of contention) 5a pl: thin bars of bone, ivory, or wood held in pairs between the fingers and used to produce musical rhythms b: a strip of whalebone or steel used to stiffen a corset or dress c pl: DICE 6: something that is designed to placate: SOP 7: a light beige — **boned** \bōnd/ *adj* — **bone-less** \bōn-ləs/ *adj* — **bone to pick**: a matter to argue or complain about
bone vb boned; **bon-ing** *vi* (15c) 1: to remove the bones from (~ a fish) 2: to provide (a garment) with stays ~ *vi*: to study hard: GRIND (~ through medical school)

bone adv (ca. 1825): EXTREMELY, VERY (~ tired); also: TOTALLY
bone ash *n* (1622): the white porous residue chiefly of tribasic calcium phosphate from bones calcined in air used esp. in making pottery and glass and in cleaning jewelry
bone black *n* (1815): the black residue chiefly of tribasic calcium phosphate and carbon from bones calcined in closed vessels used esp. as a pigment or as a decolorizing adsorbent in sugar manufacturing — called also *bone char*
bone china *n* (ca. 1895): translucent white china made with bone ash or calcium phosphate and characterized by whiteness
bone-dry \bōn-dri/ *adj* (ca. 1825) 1: very dry 2: DRY 5
bone-fish \bōn-fīsh/ *n* (1884) 1: a slender silvery small-scaled fish (*Amblyops*) that is a notable sport and food fish of warm seas 2: LADYFISH 2 — **bone-fish-ing** *n*
bone-head \bōn-hed/ *n* (1908): a stupid person: NUMSKULL — **bone-head-ed** \bōn-hed-d/ *adj* — **bone-head-ed-ness** *n*
bonehead *adj* (1915): being a college course for students lacking fundamental skills (teaches ~ English)
bone-meal \bōn-mē(ə)/ *n* (1850): crushed or ground bone used esp. as fertilizer or feed
bone-er \bōn-ər/ *n* (ca. 1899) 1: one that bones 2: HOWLER 2
bone-set \bōn-set/ *n* (1764): any of several composite herbs (genus *Eupatorium*); esp.: a perennial (*E. perfoliatum*) with opposite perfoliate leaves and white-rayed flower heads used in folk medicine
bone-set-ter \bōn-sē-tər/ *n* (15c): a person who sets broken or dislocated bones usu. without being a licensed physician
bone up *vi* (1887) 1: to try to master necessary information quickly: CRAM (bone up for the exam) 2: to renew one's skill or refresh one's memory (bone up on the speech just before giving it)
bone-yard \bōn-yārd/ *n* (1866) 1: CEMETERY 2: a place where worn-out or damaged objects (as cars) are collected to await disposal
bone-fire \bān-fīr/ *n* [ME *bonefire* a fire of bones, fr. *bon* bone + *fire*] (15c): a large fire built in the open air
bon \bān/ *n* [imit.] (1860): the deep resonant sound esp. of a bell — **bon** *vb*
bon [Thai *bhaung*] (1971): a simple water pipe consisting of a bottle or vertical tube partially filled with a liquid (as water or liqueur) and a smaller offset tube ending in a bowl
bon-go \bān-gō/ *n*, pl *bongos* also *bongoes* [AmerSp *bongo*] (1920): one of a pair of small connected drums of different sizes and pitches played with the hands — **bon-go-ist** \bōn-gō-ist/ *n*
bon-go *n*, pl *bongo* or *bongos* [prob. fr. Kele (Bantu language of Gabon)] (1861): an African antelope (*Tragelaphus euryceros* syn. *Bocerus euryceros*) that is chestnut-red with narrow white vertical stripes and is found in forests from Sierra Leone to Kenya
bon-homie \bān-nō-mē, -bō-n/ *n* [F *bonhomie*, fr. *bonhomme* good-natured man, fr. *bon* good + *homme* man] (1779): good-natured easy friendliness — **bon-ho-mous** \bān-nō-məs/ *adj*
boni-face \bān-nā-fas, -fās/ *n* [Boniface, innkeeper in *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1707) by George Farquhar] (1803): the proprietor of a hotel, nightclub, or restaurant
boni-to \bō-nī-tō/ *n*, pl *-tos* or *-to* [Sp, fr. *bonito* pretty, dim. of *buena* good, fr. *L bonus*] (ca. 1565): any of several scombroid fishes (esp. genera *Sarda* and *Euthynnus*) intermediate between the smaller mackerels and the larger tunas
bon-kers \bān-kəz/ *n*, pl *bon-kerz* [perh. fr. *bonk* to hit, bang + *-ers* (as in *crackers*)] (ca. 1948): CRAZY, MAD (fans went ~ when their team won)
bon mot \bō-mōt/ *n*, pl *bons mots* \bō-mō(ə)z/ or *bon mots* \bō-mō(ə)z/ [F, lit., good word] (ca. 1730): a clever remark: WITCICISM
bonne \bōn/ *n* [F, fr. fem. of *bon*] (1771): a French nursemaid or maid-servant
bonnet \bān-nət/ *n* [ME *bonet*, fr. MF, prob. of Gmc origin; akin to OG *gibund* bundle, OE *bindan* to bind] (14c) 1a (1) chiefly Scot: a man's or boy's cap (2): a brimless Scottish cap of seamless woolen fabric — compare TAM-O'-SHANTER 2 b: a cloth or straw hat tied under the chin and worn by women and children 2a Brit: an automobile hood b: a metal covering or cowl (as for a fireplace, valve chamber, or ventilation)
bonnet vt (1858): to provide with or dress in a bonnet
bon-ny also **bon-nie** \bā-nē/ *adj* **bon-nier**; **-est** [ME *bonie*, fr. MF *bon* good, fr. *L bonus*] (15c) chiefly Brit: ATTRACTIVE, FAIR; also: FINE, EXCELLENT — **bon-ni-ly** \bā-nē-lē/ *adv*
bon-ny-clab-ber \bā-nē-kla-bər/ *n* [fr. *bainne clabair*, fr. *bainne* milk + *clabair*, gen. of *clabar* sour thick milk] (1616) Northern & Midland: CLABBER
bo-no-bo \bō-nō-bō, -bā-nā-bō, -nō-/ *n* [origin unknown] (1954): PUG MY CHIMPANZEE
bon-sai \bōn-sī, -bōn-, -bān-, also -bān-/ *n*, pl *bonsais* [Jp, lit., tray plant] (1900): a potted plant (as a tree) dwarfed and trained to an artistic shape by special methods of culture; also: the art of growing such a plant
bon-spiel \bān-spēl/ *n* [perh. fr. D *bon* league + *spiel* game] (ca. 1772): a match or tournament between curling clubs
bon ton \bān-tān, -bān-/ *n* [F, lit., good tone] (1747) 1a: fashionable manner or style b: the fashionable or proper thing 2: high society
bon-us \bō-nəs/ *n* [L, lit., good — more at BOUNTY] (1773): something in addition to what is expected or strictly due: as a money or an equivalent given in addition to an employee's usual compensation b: a premium (as of stock) given by a corporation to a purchaser of its securities, to a promoter, or to an employee c: a government payment to war veterans d: a sum in excess of salary given an athlete for signing with a team
bon vi-vant \bān-vē-vānt, -bōn-vē-vānt/ *n*, pl *bons vivants* \bān-vē-vānt(ə), -bōn-vē-vānt(ə)z/ or *bon vivants* \vān-vē-vānt(ə), -bōn-vē-vānt(ə)z/ [F, lit., good live] (ca. 1695): a person having cultivated, refined, and sociable tastes esp. in respect to food and drink
bon voy-age \bō-vōi-āzh, -bān-, -bō-, -vōi-āzh, -vōi-āzh/ *n* [F, lit., good journey] (15c): FAREWELL — often used interjectionally



bonsai

bony also **bon-**
bone *b*: reser
 having promi
 b: BARREN, LE
bonny fish *n* (ca.
 perclasse Teles
 or ocean sunfi
 called also *tele*
bonze \bānz/ *n*
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boon \bū/ *inter*,
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boon n, pl *boons*
 sound at all —
boon vi (1884):
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boon n [origin u
boon \būb/ *n*
 SIMPLETON
boon n [boob]
boon vi [boob]
boon [short f
boon-oise \bi
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boon-boon \bū-
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boon tube *n* (15
boon-by \bū-bē
 ing, prob. of li
 DOPE 2: an
 Sula)
boon-by \bū-bē
 vulgar: BRESA
booby hatch *n*
 a game hatch c
booby prize *n*
 a game or comp
booby trap *n* (c
 FALL 2: a co
 harmless-looki
boon-die \bū-dē
 (1833) 1: a cc
 cy b: a large
boon-er \bū-gō
 -ard/ (1866)
 1 **boon-gey-man** \bū-gēi-mən/ *n* [by alter.] (ca.
boon-gie \bū-gēi
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 or occasion for
boogie also *vi*
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boogie-woogie
 (1928): a perc
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book \būk/ *n* |
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book adj (13c)
 ence (~ learn
book vi (1807)
 condition (as
 sail on Mond
 week) c: to s
 at the theater)
 police register
 (fraction of the
 travel agent)
 — **book-able** *adj*
book-binding
 books 2: th
book-binding
 book-case \kē
 hold books
book club *n* (1
 bers usu. on a
book-end \vən
 books
bookie \bū-ke