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THE
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DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION

dictionary



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omnium-gatherum one-acter

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OMIT.]
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t Lat. sci-

ens, pr.part. of scire, to know; see skel-*.] - om•nis'clence,
om•nis'clen•cy n. - om•nis'clent•ly adv.
om•ni•um•gath•er•um (öm'ni-äm-gäth'är-äm) n. A miscel-
lanecous collection; a hodgepodge. [Lat. omnium, genitive pl.
of omnis, all; see op-* + E. gatherum (alteration of GATHER).]
om•ni•vore (öm'ni-vör', -vör') n. 1. An omnivorous person
or animal. 2. One that takes in everything available, as with
the mind. [< NLat. Omnivora, omnivores < neut. pl. of Lat.
omnivorus, omnivorous. See OMNIVOROUS.]
om•niv•o•rous (öm-niv'är-äs) adj. 1. Eating both animal and
vegetable foods. 2. Taking in everything available. - om•
niv'o•rous•ly adv. - om•niv'o•rous•ness n.
Om•o•lon (öm'ä-lön') n. A river of NE Russia flowing c. 965
km (600 mi) to the Kolyma R.
om•pha•los (öm'fä-lös', -lös) n., pl. -li (-lë). 1. The navel.
2. A central part; a focal point. [Gk. See nobh-*.]
Omšk (ömsk) n. A city of S-central Russia at the confluence of the
Irtysh and Om rivers; founded 1716. Pop. 1,108,000.
on (ön, ön) prep. 1.a. Used to indicate position above and sup-
ported by or in contact with: The vase is on the table. b. Used
to indicate contact with or extent over (a surface) regardless
of position: a picture on the wall. c. Used to indicate location
at or along: a house on the highway. d. Used to indicate
proximity: a town on the border. e. Used to indicate attach-
ment to or suspension from: beads on a string. f. Used to
indicate figurative or abstract position: stopped on Chapter 2.
2.a. Used to indicate actual motion toward, against, or onto:
the march on Washington. b. Used to indicate figurative or
abstract motion toward, against, or onto: going on six
o'clock. 3.a. Used to indicate occurrence at a given time: on
July third. b. Used to indicate the particular occasion or cir-
cumstance: on arrival. 4.a. Used to indicate the object affected
by actual, perceptible action: knocked on the door. b. Used
to indicate the object affected by a figurative action: Have
pity on them. c. Used to indicate the object of an action di-
rected, tending, or moving against it: an attack on the for-
tress. d. Used to indicate the object of perception or thought:
meditated on his actions. 5. Used to indicate the agent or
agency of a specified action: talked on the telephone.
6.a. Used to indicate a medicine or other corrective taken or
undertaken routinely: went on a diet. b. Used to indicate a
substance that is the cause of an addiction, a habit, or an
altered state of consciousness: high on dope. 7. Used to in-
dicate a source or basis: got by on promises. 8.a. Used to
indicate the state or process of: on the way. b. Used to in-
dicate the purpose of: travel on business. c. Used to indicate a
means of conveyance: ride on a train. d. Used to indicate
availability by means of: beer on tap. 9. Used to indicate
belonging to: a nurse on the staff. 10. Used to indicate ad-
dition or repetition: error on error. 11.a. Concerning; about:
a book on astronomy. b. Concerning and to the disadvantage
of: some evidence on him. 12. Informal. In one's possession;
with: not a cent on me. 13. At the expense of; compliments
of: drinks on the house. - adv. 1. In or into a position or
condition of being supported by or in contact with something:
Put the coffee on. 2. In or into a position of being attached
to or covering something: Put your clothes on. 3. In the di-
rection of something: He looked on while the ship docked.
4.a. Toward or at a point lying ahead in space or time; for-
ward: moved on to the next city. b. At or to a more distant
point in time or space: later on. 5. In a continuous course: He
worked on. 6.a. In or into performance or operation: Turn on
the radio. b. In progress or action; in a state of activity: The
show must go on. 7. In or at the present position or condi-
tion: hang on. 8. In a condition of being scheduled for or
decided upon: a party on tonight. - adj. 1. Being in opera-
tion: The television is on. 2.a. Engaged in a given function or
activity, such as a vocal or dramatic role: You're on in five
minutes! b. Under or behaving as if under observation: A
minister is always on. 3. Slang. Functioning or performing at
a high degree of competence or energy: The goalie is really on.
4.a. Planned; intended: nothing on for tonight. b. Happening;
taking place: The parade is on. - idioms. be on to. Slang. To
be aware of or have information about. on and off. Intermit-
tently. on and on. Without stopping; continuously. [ME <
OE an, on. See an-*.]
Usage Note: To indicate motion toward a position, both
on and onto can be used, but onto indicates clearly motion
initiated from an outside point, as in He ran onto the field. He
ran on the field may mean that his running began on the field.
• In constructions where on is an adverb attached to a verb,
it should not be joined with to to form the single word onto:
move on to (not onto) new subjects. • In their uses to indicate
spatial relations on and upon are often interchangeable: It
rests on (or upon) a table. To indicate a relation between two
things, however, instead of between an action and an end
point, upon cannot always be used: Hand me the book on
(not upon) the table. Similarly, upon cannot always be used in
place of on when the relation is not spatial: a book on (not
upon) birds.
• abbr. 1. also O.N. Old Norse. 2. Ontario.
on' suff. 1.a. Subatomic particle: baryon. b. Unit; quantum;

photon. 2. Basic hereditary unit: codon. [< ION.]
-on'2 suff. Inert gas: radon. [NLat. < (ARG)ON.]
-on'3 suff. A chemical compound that is not a ketone, or a
compound that contains oxygen in a carbonyl group: para-
thion. [Alteration of -ONE.]
on•a•ger (ön'ä-jär) n. 1. A wild ass (Equus hemionus subsp.
onager) of central Asia having an erect mane and a broad
black stripe along its back. 2. An ancient and medieval stone-
propelling siege engine. [ME < LLat. < Gk. Onagros
: onos, ass + agrios, wild; see agro-*.]
on•air (ön'är', ön'-) adj. Spoken, occurring, or used during
broadcasting or while being recorded for broadcasting.
o•nan•ism (ö'nä-niz'äm) n. 1. Masturbation. 2. Coitus inter-
ruptus. [After Onan, son of Judah (Genesis 38:9).] - o'nan•
ist n. - o'nan•is'tic adj.
O•nas•sis (ö-näs'is, ö-nä'sis), Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Ken-
nedy. See Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy.
on•board or on•board (ön-börd', -börd', ön-) adj. Carried
aboard a vehicle or vessel. - on•board' adv.
once (wüns) adv. 1. One time only: once a day. 2. At one time
in the past; formerly. 3. At any time; ever: Once known,
never forgotten. 4. By one degree of relationship: my first
cousin once removed. - n. A single occurrence; one time:
Once will have to do. - conj. As soon as; if ever; when:
Once he goes, we can clean up. - adj. Having been formerly;
former: the once capital. - idiom. at once. 1. All at one
time; simultaneously. 2. Immediately; instantly. [ME ones <
on, one < OE än. See ol-no-*.]
once•o•ver (wüns'ö'vär) n. Informal. A quick but comprehen-
sive survey or performance.
on•cho•cer•ci•a•sis (öng'kö-sär-kí'ä-sis) n. A tropical dis-
ease caused by infestation with filarial worms of the genus
Onchocerca and characterized by nodular swellings on the
skin and lesions of the eyes. [NLat. : Onchocerca, genus name
(Gk. onkos, barb + Gk. kerkos, tail) + -IASIS.]
on•co•gene (ön'kä-jën, öng'-) n. A gene that causes the trans-
formation of normal cells into cancerous tumor cells, esp. a
viral gene that transforms a host cell into a tumor cell. [Gk.
onkos, mass, tumor; see ONCOLOGY + GENE.]
on•co•gen•e•sis (ön'kä-jën'is, öng'-) n. The formation
and development of tumors. [Gk. onkos, mass, tumor; see
nek-2* + -GENESIS.] - on'co•gen'ic adj. - on'co•ge•nic'f-
1•ty (-jä-nis'f-të) n.
on•col•o•gy (ön-köl'ä-jë, öng-) n. The branch of medicine
that deals with tumors. [Gk. onkos, mass, tumor; see nek-2*
+ -LOGY.] - on'co•log'ic•al (-kä-löj'ikäl), on'co•log'ic
(-löj'ik) adj. - on'col'og'ist n.
on•com•ing (ön'kü'm'ing, ön'-) adj. Coming nearer; ap-
proaching. - n. An approach; an advance.
on•cor•na•vi•rus (ön-kör'nä-ví'ros, öng-) n. Any of a group
of viruses that contain single-stranded RNA and produce tu-
mors in birds and mammals. [Gk. onkos, mass, tumor; see
ONCOLOGY + RNA + VIRUS.]
one (wün) adj. 1. Being a single entity, unit, object, or living
being; not two or more. 2. Characterized by unity; undivided.
3.a. Of the same kind or quality: animals of one species.
b. Forming a single entity of two or more components. 4. Being
a single member or element of a group, category, or kind.
5. Being a single thing in contrast with or relation to another
or others of its kind: One day is just like the next. 6. Oc-
curring or existing as something indefinite, as in time or po-
sition: He will come one day. 7. Occurring or existing as
something particular but unspecified, as in time past: late one
evening. 8. Informal. Used as an intensive: That is one fine
dog. 9. Being the only individual of a specified or implied
kind. - n. 1. The cardinal number, represented by the sym-
bol 1, designating the first unit in a series. 2. A single person
or thing; a unit. - pron. 1. An indefinitely specified individ-
ual: one of her cousins. 2. An unspecified individual; anyone:
One doesn't know. - idioms. at one. In accord or unity. one
and all. Everyone. one by one. Individually in succession. [ME
on < OE än. See ol-no-*.]
Usage Note: When constructions headed by one appear
as the subject of a sentence or relative clause, there may be a
question whether the verb should be singular or plural, as in
One of every ten rotors was found defective. Although the
plural were is sometimes used in such sentences, an earlier
survey found that the singular was preferred by a large ma-
jority of the Usage Panel. • In the sentence The defeat turned
out to be one of the most costly blows that were ever inflicted
on our forces, most grammarians would hold that the plural
were is correct, inasmuch as the subject of the verb is the
plural noun blows. However, constructions of this sort are
often used with a singular verb even by the best writers. Note
also that when the phrase containing one is introduced by the
definite article, the verb in the relative clause must be singular:
He is the only one of us who has (not have) already taken
Latin. See Usage Note at he'.
-one suff. 1. A ketone: acetone. 2. A chemical compound con-
taining oxygen, esp. in a carbonyl group: lactone. [Perh. <
Gk. -onë, fem. patronymic suff.]
one•act•er (wün'äk'tär) n. A play consisting of only one act.

Table with 2 columns: ä pat, oi boy, ä pay, ou out, ä r care, öö töök, ä father, öö bööt, ä pet, ü cut, ä be, ür urge, i pit, th thin, i pie, th this, ir pier, hw thich, ö pot, zh vision, ö toe, ä about, ö paw, item

Stress marks:
/ (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dik'shä-nër'ë)