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omnium-gatherum
one-acter

ens, pr.part. of *scire*, to know; see *skel-**.] — **om·nis'ci·ence**, **om·nis'ci·en·cy** *n.* — **om·nis'ci·ent·ly** *adv.*
om·ni·um·gath·er·um (öm'ni-əm-gäth'ər-əm) *n.* A miscellaneous collection; a hodgepodge. [Lat. *omnium*, genitive pl. of *omnis*, all; see *op-** + *E. gatherum* (alteration of *GATHER*).]
om·ni·vōre (öm'ni-vōr', -vōr') *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'ər-əs) *adj.* 1. Eating both animal and vegetable foods. 2. Taking in everything available. — **om·niv'ō·rous·ly** *adv.* — **om·niv'ō·rous·ness** *n.*
Om·o·lon (öm'ə-lōn') *n.* A river of NE Russia flowing c. 965 km (600 mi) to the Kolyma R.
om·pha·los (öm'fə-lōs', -lās) *n., pl. -li (-lē)* 1. The navel. 2. A central part; a focal point. [Gk. See *nobh-**.]
Omsk (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, ðn) *prep.* 1.a. Used to indicate position above and supported 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 attachment 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 circumstance: *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 directed, tending, or moving against it: *an attack on the fortress.* 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 indicate a source or basis: *got by on promises.* 8.a. Used to indicate the state or process of: *on the way.* b. Used to indicate 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 addition 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 direction of something: *He looked on while the ship docked.* 4.a. Toward or at a point lying ahead in space or time; forward: *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 condition: *hang on.* 8. In a condition of being scheduled for or decided upon: *a party on tonight.* — *adj.* 1. Being in operation: *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.** Intermittently. **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' *suffix.* 1.a. Subatomic particle: *baryon.* b. Unit; quantum:

photon. 2. Basic hereditary unit: *codon.* [< ION.]
on² *suffix.* Inert gas: *radon.* [NLat. < (ARG)ON.]
on³ *suffix.* A chemical compound that is not a ketone, or a compound that contains oxygen in a carbonyl group: *parathion.* [Alteration of *-ONE*.]
on·a·ger (ön'ə-jər) *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', ðn'-) *adj.* Spoken, occurring, or used during broadcasting or while being recorded for broadcasting.
o·nan·ism (ö'nə-niz'm) *n.* 1. Masturbation. 2. Coitus interruptus. [After *Onan*, son of Judah (Genesis 38:9)] — **o'nan·ist** *n.* — **o'nan·is'tic** *adj.*
O·nas·sis (ö-näs'sis, ö-nä'sis), **Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy.** See *Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy.*
on·board or **on·board** (ön-bōrd', -bōrd', ðn'-) *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 *ān*. See *ol-no-**.]
once·o·ver (wüns'ə-vər) *n.* *Informal.* A quick but comprehensive survey or performance.
on·cho·cer·ci·a·sis (öng'kō-sər-kī'ə-sis) *n.* A tropical disease 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'kə-jēn, öng'-) *n.* A gene that causes the transformation 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'kə-jēn'i-sis, 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'·i·ty** (-jə-nis'i-tē) *n.*
on·col·o·gy (ön-kōl'ə-jē, öng-) *n.* The branch of medicine that deals with tumors. [Gk. *onkos*, mass, tumor; see *nek-2** + *-LOGY*.] — **on'co·log'ic·al** (-kə-lōj'i-kəl), **on'co·log'ic** (-lōj'ik) *adj.* — **on'col'og'ist** *n.*
on·com·ing (ön'küm'ing, ðn'-) *adj.* Coming nearer; approaching. — *n.* An approach; an advance.
on·cor·na·vi·rus (ön-kör'nə-vī'rəs, öng-) *n.* Any of a group of viruses that contain single-stranded RNA and produce tumors 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. Occurring or existing as something indefinite, as in time or position: *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 symbol 1, designating the first unit in a series. 2. A single person or thing; a unit. — *pron.* 1. An indefinitely specified individual: *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 *ān*. 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* was preferred by a large majority 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* 1.
one·suff. 1. A ketone: *acetone.* 2. A chemical compound containing oxygen, esp. in a carbonyl group: *lactone.* [Perh. < Gk. *ōnē*, fem. patronymic suff.]
one·act·er (wün'äk'tər) *n.* A play consisting of only one act.

ä pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
är care	öō töök
ä father	öō bööt
ē pet	ü cut
ē be	ür urge
ī pit	th thin
ī pie	th this
ir pier	hw this
ö pot	zh vision
ö toe	ə about
ö paw	item

Stress marks:
/ (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dik'shə-nēr'ē)