



WEBSTER'S
Ninth New
Collegiate
Dictionary



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uni-ax-i-al \y\u00e4-n\u00e8-ak-s\u00e8-\u00e3l\u00e4dj (ca. 1855) 1: having only one axis 2 uni-cam-er-al \u03bb/yu-iic- ak-sc-al \u03bb/ag (ca. 1635) 1: naving only one axis 2: of or relating to only one axis uni-cam-er-al \u03bb/yū-ni-kam-(o-)rol\u03bb/ad [uni- + LL camera room, chamber + E-al - more at CHAMBER] (1853): having or consisting of a single legislative chamber — uni-cam-er-al-ly \u03bb/e\u03bb/adv uni-cel-lu-lar \u03bb/yū-ni-'sel-yo-lor\u03bb/adj (1858): having or consisting of a cincle cell single cell single cell unicorne, fr. OF, fr. LL unicornis, fr. L, having one horn, fr. uni-+ cornu horn — more at HORN] (13c): a mythical animal generally depicted with the body and head of a horse, the hind legs of a stag, the tail of a lion, and a single horn in the middle of the forehead uni-cycle (\text{Vicini-si-kal\ n [uni + -cycle (as in tricy-cle)] (1869): any of various vehicles that have a single wheel and are propelled usu. by pedals or applied draft — uni-cy-clist \(\text{,}\si\_k(\alpha)\)-last \(\text{n}\) uni-di-men-sion-al\\(\text{,}\si\_k(\alpha)\)-last \(\text{n}\) uni-di-men-sion-al\\(\text{,}\si\_k(\alpha)\)-last \(\text{n}\) uni-di-men-sion-al\\(\text{-yi-ni-da-rek-shnal}\), \(\text{-uni-di-men-sion-al-ity}\), men-cha-\(\text{n-la}\)-re\\(\text{n}\) uni-di-rection-al\\(\text{,}\si\_k(\alpha)\)-rel\(\text{n}\)-rel\(\text{n}\) adj (1883) 1: involving, functioning, moving, or responsive in a single direction 2: not subject to change or reversal of direction — uni-di-rection-al-\(\text{ly}\)\(\text{-e}\) adv of the forehead unidirectional current n (1883): DIRECT CURRENT unifactorial \,y\u00fc-\u00e4n-\u00e4fer-\u00e4n\u00e4fer-\u00e4n\u00e4fer-\u00e4n\u00e uni-fi-ca-tion \u00edy\u00fc-ne-fe-k\u00e4s-shen\ n (1851): the act, process, or result of unifying: the state of being uni-fi-lar \yü-ni-'fī-lər\ adj (1856): having or involving use of only one thread, wire, or fiber uni-fo-li-ate \-'fō-lē-at\ adj (1849) 1: having only one leaf 2: UNIFOunifolio-late \-'fō-lē-ə-,lāt\ adj, of a leaf (ca. 1864); compound but having only a single leaflet and distinguishable from a simple leaf by having only a single leaflet and distinguishable from a simple leaf by the basal joint funiform \('y\u00fc)-n-f\text{orm}\) adj [MF uniforme, fr. L uniformis, fr. uni+formis-form] (1540) 1: having always the same form, manner, or degree: not varying or variable 2: of the same form with others: conforming to one rule or mode: consonant 3: presenting an unvaried appearance of surface, pattern, or color \(\sigma\) red brick houses\(\sigma\) 4: consistent in conduct or opinion \(\sigma\) modes terms are functions in such manner that the absolute value of the difference between the sum of the first n terms of the series and the sum of all terms can be made arbitrarily small for all values of the domain of the functions by choosing the nth term sufficiently far along in the series — uniform-los\(\sigma\)'\u00fc\(\sigma\)-iorm-le, y\u00fc\(\sigma\)-iorm-les\(\sigma\) \(\sigma\)-iorm-les\(\sigma\) \(\sigma\)-iorm-les\(\sigma\) \(\sigma\)-iorm-les\(\sigma\) \(\sigma\)-iorm-les\(\sigma\) \(\sigma\)-iorm-les\(\sigma Juniform n (1748): dress of a distinctive design or fashion worn by members of a particular group and serving as a means of identification; broadly: distinctive or characteristic clothing
Uniform (ca. 1956) — a communications code word for the letter u uniformitarian \,\y\u00fcn-\u00e4\u00fcr-\u00e4\u on the doctrine of uniformitarianism 2: an advocate of uniformity—uniformitarian adj
uniformitarianadj
uniformitarianalism \-\vec{e}-\vec{e}-\vec{n}iz-\vec{e}-\vec{n}iz-\vec{e}-\vec{ maternal or paternal line only uni-lin-ear \(\text{v,vii-ni-lin-e}\)-e---\(\text{adj}\) (1926): developing in or involving a series of stages usu. from the primitive to the more advanced  $\langle a \sim$ for better quality or productiveness un-in-hib-it-ed \,an-in-'hib-at-ad\ adj (ca. 1909): free from inhibition; also: boisterously informal — un-in-hib-it-ed-ly adv — un-in-hib-it-edun-ini-tiate \,ən-ə-'nish-(ē-)ət\ adj (1801) : not initiated : INEXPERI-

un-in-ter-est \(')ən-'in-trəst; -'int-ə-rəst, -ə-rest, -ərst; -'in-,trest\ n (1952)

: lack of interest

union \'yuin-yn\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL union-, unio oneness, union f. \( \text{Luns one} - more at One] (15c) \) 1 as an act or instance of uniting or joining two or more things into one: as (1): the formation of single political unit from two or more separate and independent uniting in marriage; also: SEXUALINTERCOURSE (3): the growing together of severed parts \( b : a unified condition : COMBINATION INCOURTED (3): the growing together of severed parts \( b : a unified condition : COMBINATION INCOURTED (4): the growing together of severed parts \( b : a unified condition : COMBINATION INCOURTED (4): that is made one: something formed by a combining or coalition parts or members: as \( a : a confederation of independent individual cas nations or persons) for some common purpose \( b : a political constituting an organic whole formed usu. from previously independent units (as England and Scotland in 1707) which have surrended their principal powers to the government of the whole or to a new created government (as the U.S. in 1789) \( cap : a no reganization \( cap : a conjugation \( cap union church n (1847): a local church uniting members of diverse nominational backgrounds in an interdenominational congregation union-ism \'yün-yə-niz-əm\ n (1845): the principle or policy of form ing or adhering to a union: as a cap: adherence to the policy of a time federal union between the states of the United States esp. during the Civil War period b: the principles, theory, advocacy, or system of the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the principles, theory, advocacy, or system of the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the principles, theory, advocacy, or system of the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the principles, theory, advocacy, or system of the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the principles of the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the principles of the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the principles of the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the principles of the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the united States esp. during the civil war period b: the united States esp. during the civil war period by the civil trade unions union-ist \-nəst\ n (1799): an advocate or supporter of union or union union-iza-tion \yün-yə-nə-zā-shən\n (1896) 1: the quality or state of being unionized 2: the action of unionizing union-ize \yün-yə-niz\ vb -ized; -izeing vt (1890): to organize into a labor union with to form or join a labor union union-ized adj (1900): characterized by the presence of labor unions union jack n, often cap U&J (1674): a jack consisting of the union of a national ensign union shop n (ca. 1909): an establishment in which the employer agreement is free to hire nonmembers as well as members of the union tretains nonmembers on the payroll only on condition of their coming members of the union within a specified time union suit n (1901): an undergarment with shirt and drawers in come a single magnetic or electrical pole — uni-po-lar-i-ty \-pō-lar-ot-e-pannunique \yū-'nek\ adj [F, fr. L unicus, fr. unus one — more at one] (1663)

1: being the only one: sole (his ~ concern was his own comfort: a can't walk away with a ~ copy. Suppose I lost it? — Kingsley Amateria (the ~ factorization of a number into prime factors) 2 a: being without a like or equal: UNEQUALED (could stare at the flames. concern, wiolent, ~ —Robert Coover) b: distinctively characterisa; PECULIAR 1 (this is not a condition ~ to California — Ronald Regan) 3: ENUSUAL (a very ~ ball-point pen) (we were fairly ~ the sixty of us, in that there wasn't one good mixer in the bunch —JD Salinger) syn see STRANGE — unique-ly adv — unique-ness n usage Many commentators have objected to the comparison or modification (as by somewhat, almost, or very) of unique; the statement is a thing is either unique or it is not has often been repeated by these. Objections are based chiefly on the assumption that unique has but a single absolute sense, an assumption contradicted by information that unique has but a single absolute sense, an assumption contradicted by information that unique has but a single absolute sense, an assumption contradicted by information to define the considerable in a dictionary. Unique dates back to the 17th —tury but was little used until the end of the 18th when, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, it was reacquired from French. HJ

Todd entered it as a foreign word in his edition (1818) of Johnson's Dictionary, characterizing it as "affected and useless." Around the middle of the 19th century it ceased to be considered foreign and application beyond the original two meanings (here numbered 1 = 2a). In modern use both comparison and modification are widespread and standard but are confined to the extended senses 2b and 3. What sense 1 or sense 2a is intended, unique is used without qualifying modifiers.

'uni-sex \'yū-na-seks\' n (1966): the state or condition of not beau = calculati

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wite \yu-

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— unit er unite \'yü-(1604): a

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of the four United Sta (1617): a

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> fr. unus of being mit for which the radiu

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univ luni.ver.

ifiers.

\*uni-sex \'y\u00fc-no-seks\ n (1966): the state or condition of not beneficiatinguishable (as by hair or clothing) as to sex

\*unisex adj (1968) 1: not distinguishable as male or female \( \alpha \sigma \) for the state or condition of not beneficiating to the state of the state of

the same time: SIMULTANEOUSLY

mested: not having the mind or ESTED

if (1885): having a single nucleus

LL union-, unio oneness, union, fr.

a: an act or instance of uniting
one: as (1): the formation of a a: an act or instance or uniting bone: as (1): the formation of a core separate and independent units TEM AL INTERCOLRSE (3): the growaunified condition: COMBINATION, see and strength) 2: something and by a combining or coalition of feration of independent individuals seen on purpose b: a political unit seed usu. from previously independent in 1707) which have surrendered mement of the whole or to a newly 1789) c cap: an organization on a siding recreational, social, cultural, he: the building housing such an ments belonging to one or more of a i—called also join, sum e: LABOR act of the union of two or more typically in the upper inner corps of the flag h: the upper inner devices for connecting parts (as of a corpipes and fittings or pipes and fittings

ing with, or constituting a union fying personal membership in good ething that resembles a union card ment or in providing evidence of

rch uniting members of diverse deerdenominational congregation

it the principle or policy of form

adherence to the policy of a firm
the United States esp. during the s. theory, advocacy, or system of

zete or supporter of union or union-

(1896) 1: the quality or state of

sionizing
sing vt (1890): to organize into a
labor union

by the presence of labor unions (~

a jack consisting of the union of a

ishment in which the employer by ers as well as members of the union spoll only on condition of their be-a specified time bent with shirt and drawers in one

i (ca. 1909): having or involving a K — uni-pa-ren-tal-iy \-'-l-\eal-adv
: having, produced by, or acting by
— uni-po-lar-i-ty \-p\overline{0}-'lar-\overline{0}-\eal-e-

fr unus one - more at ONE (1602) fr. unus one — more at ONE] (1602)

concern was his own comfort) (I
uppose I lost it? —Kingsley Amis)
into prime factors) 2 a: being
ED (could stare at the flames, each
ver) b: distinctively characteristic
on ~ to California —Ronald Rea-

on to California — Ronald Rea-point pen) (we were fairly —, the se good mixer in the bunch —J.D. bely adv — unique-ness n bjected to the comparison or modivery) of unique; the statement that thas often been repeated by them. e assumption that unique has but a stion contradicted by information Unique dates back to the 17th cennul of the 18th when, according to was reacquired from French. H.J. I in his edition (1818) of Johnson's affected and useless." Around the to be considered foreign and came affected and useless." Around the dto be considered foreign and came h popular use came a broadening of so meanings (here numbered 1 and on and modification are widespread he extended senses 2b and 3. When que is used without qualifying mod-

he state or condition of not being

ng) as to sex shable as male or female (a ~ face) des and females (~ clothes) des des des females (~ clothes) 'sek-shol\ adj\ (ca. 1802\) 1: of, a: male or female but not herower\ 2: UNISEX — uni-sex-u-ali-

fr. ML unisonus having the same
— more at SOUND] (1575) 1 a
the interval of a perfect prime b
unded c: the writing, playing, or
e at the same pitch or in octaves 2 — unison adj — in onize exactly 2: at so as to harmonize exactly

unit \'y\"u-n\n [back-formation fr. unity] (1570) 1 a; the first and

white relating to a unit h: based on or characterized by unity or units 2: having the character of a unit: UNDIVIDED. WHOLE—unitarily \\y\vec{y}\vec{

lattice of a crystal unit character n (ca. 1909): a natural character inherited on an all or

none basis; esp: one dependent on the presence or absence of a single

gene unit circle n (1955): a circle whose radius is one unit of length long unite h unite

by or as if by adhesion or mixture 2: to act in concert syn see Join — uniter n — united \( \) and ld British gold 20-shilling piece issued first by James I in 1604 for the newly united England and Scotland — called also Jacobus united \( \)

produce union unitize \(\text{Vi-inst-}\_iz\\ vt -ized; -iz-ing (1860) \) 1: to form or convert into a unit \( 2 : to divide into units \) \( \text{the added cost of } unitizing \) bulk products \( \) — unit-iza-tion \( \text{,vi-not-o-} \)  $\frac{1}{2a-shon} \( n = 1890 \)$  : a magnetic pole that will repel an equal and like pole at a distance of one centimeter in a vacuum with a force of one dure.

one dyne

unit membrane n [fr. its being the basic structural unit of the cell] (1966): a 3-layered membrane that consists of an inner lipid layer surrounded by a protein layer on each side unit rule n (1884): a rule under which a delegation to a national politi-

by a protein layer on each side
unit rule n (1884): a rule under which a delegation to a national political convention casts its entire vote as a unit as determined by a majority vote
uni-trust 'yū-ni-trost' n (1970): a trust from which the beneficiary receives annually a fixed percentage of the fair market value of its assets units digit n (1955): the numeral (as 6 in 456) occupying the units place in a number expressed in the Arabic system of writing numbers units place n (1937): the place immediately to the left of the decimal point in a number expressed in the Arabic system of writing numbers unit train n (1964): a railway train that transports a single commodity directly from producer to consumer unit trust n (1940): 1 Brit: MUTUAL FUND 2: an investment company whose portfolio consists of long-term bonds that are held to maturity unit-yt yū-nat-ē\n, pl-ties [ME unite, fr. MF unite, fr. L unitat. unitas, fr. unus one — more at ONE] (14c): 1 a: the quality or state of not being multiple: ONENESS b (1): a definite amount taken as one or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation (in a table of natural sines the radius of the circle is regarded as ~> (2): IDENTITY ELEMENT 2 a: a condition of harmony: ACCORD b: continuity without deviation or change (as in purpose or action): 3 a: the quality or state of being made one: UNIFICATION b: a combination or ordering of parts in a literary or artistic production that constitutes a whole or promotes an undivided total effect; also: the resulting singleness of effect or symmetry and consistency of style and character 4: a totality of related parts: an entity that is a complex or systematic whole 5: any of three principles of dramatic structure derived by French classicists from Aristotle's Poetics and requiring a play to have a single action represented as occurring in one place and within one day 6 cap: a 20th century American religious movement for health and prosperity formerly affiliated with New Thought but closer to orthodox Christianity

<sup>1</sup>uni-va-lent \yü-ni-'vā-lənt\ n (1928): a chromosome that lacks a syn-

<sup>2</sup>univalent adj (1933) 1: having a valence of one 2: being a chromo-

2univalent adj (1933) 1: having a valence of one 2: being a chromosomal univalent univalent univalent valent (1668) 1: a mollusk with a shell consisting of one valve; esp: GASTROPOD 2: a mollusk shell consisting of one piece—univalve adj
 1univer-sal \, y\tilde{u}-n\tilde{v}-v\tilde{v}-s\tilde{l} \) [ME, fr. MF, fr. L universalis, fr. universum universe] (14c) 1: including or covering all or a whole collectively or distributively without limit or exception 2 a: present or occurring everywhere b: existent or operative everywhere or under all conditions (\sim cultural patterns) 3 a: embracing a major part or

the greatest portion (as of mankind) (a  $\sim$  state) ( $\sim$  practices) b: comprehensively broad and versatile (a  $\sim$  genius) 4 a: affirming or denying something of all members of a class or of all values of a variable b: denoting every member of a class (a  $\sim$  term) 5: adapted or adjustable to meet varied requirements (as of use, shape, or size) (a  $\sim$  gear cutter) — univer-sal-ily \(\cdot s\)-j\(\cdot c\) adv — univer-sal-ness \(\cdot s\)-nos\(\chi\) (ENLEPAL GENERAL GENERAL CENTERAL CONTROL OF STALLING CONTROL OF STALLING CENTERAL GENERAL CENTERAL CENTERAL

linear with it - called also universal

coupling universal motor n (1925): an electric motor that can be used on either an alternating or a direct current supply Universal Product Code n (1975): a bar code that identifies a product's type and



universal joint

Universal time n (ca. 1890): GREENWICH TIME Universal time n (ca. 1890): GREENWICH TIME

universe \( \forall \) \( \text{uin-y-vors} \) n [L universum, fr. neut. of universus entire,

whole, fr. uni- + versus turned toward, fr. pp. of vertere to turn —

more at worth] (1589) 1: the whole body of things and phenomena
observed or postulated: COSMOS 2 a: a systematic whole held to
arise by and persist through the direct intervention of divine power b
: the world of human experience c (1): the entire celestial cosmos
(2): MILKY WAY GALAXY (3): an aggregate of stars comparable to the
Milky Way galaxy 3: a distinct field or province of thought or reality
that forms a closed system or self-inclusive and independent organization 4: POPULATION 4 5: a set that contains all elements relevant to
a particular discussion or problem 6: a great number or quantity (a
large enough ~ of stocks ... to choose from —G. B. Clairmont)
universe of discourse (1881): an inclusive class of entities that is tacitly
implied or explicitly delineated as the subject of a statement, discourse,

universe of asplicitly delineated as the subject of a statement, discourse, or theory
university \,yü-nɔ-'vor-sət-ē, -'vər-stè\ n, pl -ties [ME universite, fr. MF universite, fr. ML universitat-, universitas, fr. L universite, fr. MF universite, fr. ML universitat-, universitas, fr. L universite, fr. MF universite, fr. ML universitat-, universitas, fr. L universite, fr. MF universite, fr. ML universitas, fr. L universite, fr. MF universite, fr. L univocus, fr. L uni implied or explicitly delineated as the subject of a statement, discourse, or theory

un-known \-'non\ adj (14c): not known or not well-known; also: having an unknown value  $\langle$ an  $\sim$  quantity $\rangle$ 

\a\abut \a\kitten, F table \ar\further \a\ash \a\ace \a\cot, cart \au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job