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Eleventh Edition

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ELEVENTH
EDITION



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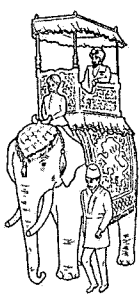
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house-keep-er \ˈkē-pər/ *n* (1607) 1: a woman employed to keep house 2: HOUSEWIFE 1
housekeeping *n* (1550) 1: the management of a house and home affairs 2: the care and management of property and the provision of equipment and services (as for an industrial organization) 3: the routine tasks that must be done in order for a system to function or to function efficiently
house-l \ˈhau-zəl/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hūsel* sacrifice, Eucharist; akin to Goth *hūsall* sacrifice] (bef. 12c) *archaic*: the Eucharist or the act of administering or receiving it
house-w (bef. 12c) *archaic*: to administer communion to
house-leek \ˈhau-s-lēk/ *n* (14c): a pink-flowered thick-leaved European plant (*Sempervivum tectorum*) of the orpine family that tends to form clusters of rosettes and is often grown in rock gardens; *broadly*
SEMPELVIVUM
house-lights \ˈhau-s-līts/ *n pl* (1920): the lights that illuminate the auditorium of a theater
house-maid \ˈhau-s-mād/ *n* (ca. 1694): a girl or woman who is a servant employed to do housework
housemaid's knee *n* [fr. its occurrence among women who work a great deal on their knees] (1831): a swelling over the knee due to an enlargement of the bursa in the front of the patella
house-man \ˈhau-s-mən/ *n* (1920): a person who performs general work about a house or hotel
house-master \-mas-tər/ *n* (1884): a master in charge of a house in a boy's boarding school
house-mate \ˈhau-s-māt/ *n* (ca. 1810): a person who lives in the same house with another
house-mother \ˈhau-s-mo-ˈthər/ *n* (1882): a woman acting as hostess, chaperone, and often housekeeper in a group residence
house mouse *n* (1835): a common nearly cosmopolitan grayish-brown mouse (*Mus musculus*) that uses, lives, and breeds about buildings, may act as a vector of diseases, and is an important laboratory animal
house of assembly (1653): a legislative body or the lower house of a legislature (as in various British colonies, protectorates, and countries of the Commonwealth of Nations)
House of Burgesses (1658): the colonial representative assembly of Virginia
house of cards (1645): a structure, situation, or institution that is insubstantial, shaky, or in constant danger of collapse
House of Commons (1621): the lower house of the British and Canadian parliaments
house of correction (ca. 1576): a penal institution for persons convicted of a minor offense and considered capable of reformation
house of delegates (1783): HOUSE 6a; *esp*: the lower house of the state legislature in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia
House of Lords (1643): the upper house of the British Parliament composed of the lords temporal and spiritual
house of representatives (1716): the lower house of a legislative body (as the U.S. Congress)
house of studies (1929): an educational institution serving scholars of a religious order — called also *house of study*
house organ *n* (1907): a periodical distributed by a business concern among its employees, sales personnel, or customers
house-painter \ˈhau-s-pān-tər/ *n* (1688): one whose business or occupation is painting houses
house-par-ent \-pər-ənt/ *n* (1944): an adult in charge of a dormitory, hall, hostel, or group residence
house party *n* (1876): a party lasting over one or more nights at a residence (as a home or fraternity house)
house-per-son \ˈhau-s-pər-sən/ *n* (1974): a person who does house-keeping
house-plant \ˈhau-s-plānt/ *n* (1871): a plant grown or kept indoors
house-proud \ˈhau-s-praʊd/ *adj* (1849) *chiefly Brit*: proud of one's house or housekeeping
house-er \ˈhau-zər/ *n* (1940): one that promotes or administers housing projects
house-raising \ˈhau-s-rā-zīŋ/ *n* (1704): the joint erection of a house or its framework by a gathering of neighbors
house-room \-rūm/ *n* (1582): space for accommodation in or as if in a house (given ~ by a family all too eager to have a celebrity in their midst — Walter Kerr)
house rule *n* (1947): a rule (as in a game) that applies only among a certain group or in a certain place
house seat *n* (1948): a theater seat reserved by the management for a special guest
house sitter *n* (1971): a person who occupies a dwelling to provide security and maintenance while the tenant is away — **house-sit** \ˈhau(s)-sīt/ *vt* — **house-sit-ting** \-sī-tīŋ/ *n*
house sparrow (1674): a sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) native to Eurasia that has been introduced worldwide and is found *esp*. in urban and agricultural areas — called also *English sparrow*
house-to-house \ˈhau-s-to-ˈhau-s/ *adj* (1859): going or done by going from one building to the next (~ fighting)
house-top \ˈhau-s-tɒp/ *n* (1526): ROOF; *esp*: the level surface of a flat roof — from the **housetops**; for all to hear: OPENLY (shouting their grievances from the **housetops**)
house-trailer *n* (1937): MOBILE HOME
house-train \ˈhau-s-trān/ *vt* (1924) *chiefly Brit*: HOUSEBREAK
house-ware \ˈhau-s-werz/ *n pl* (1898): furnishings for a house; *esp*: small articles of household equipment (as cooking utensils)
house-warm-ing \ˈhau-s-wɔr-mīŋ/ *n* (1577): a party to celebrate the taking possession of a house or premises
house-wife \ˈhau-s-wīf/ *n*; *esp* 2 & in early poetry *hə-zəf* or *-səf* *n*, *pl* **house-wives** \ˈhau-s-wīvz/ also *ˈhauz-wīvz*; *hə-zəfs*, *-zəvz*, *-səfs*, *-səvz* (13c) 1: a married woman in charge of a household 2: a pocket-size container for small articles (as thread) — **house-wife-li-ness** \-lē-nəs/ *n* — **house-wife-ly** \-lē/ *adj* — **house-wif-ery** \-wī-f(ə)-rē/ *n*; *Brit* *ˈhwi-f(ə)-rē* also *ˈhə-zə-f(ə)-rē* *n* — **house-wif-ey** \ˈhau-s-wī-fē/ *adj*
house-work \ˈhau-s-wɜrk/ *n* (1835): the work of housekeeping
housing *n* (14c) 1 a: SHELTER, LODGING b: dwellings provided for people 2 a: a niche for a sculpture b: the space taken out of a structural member (as a timber) to admit the insertion of part of another

er 3: something that covers or protects: as a: a case or enclosure (as for a mechanical part or an instrument) b: a casing (as an enclosed bearing) in which a shaft revolves c: a support (as a frame) for mechanical parts
housing *n* [ME, fr. *house* housing (fr. AF *huce*, *houce*, of Gmc origin) + *-ing*; akin to MHG *hufli* covering] (15c): CAPARISON 1
housing development *n* (1951): a group of individual dwellings or apartment houses typically of similar design that are usu. built and sold or leased by one management
housing estate *n* (1920) *Brit*: HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
housing project *n* (ca. 1937): a publicly supported and administered housing development planned usu. for low-income families
Hou-yhn-hnm \ˈhwi-nəm, hū-ˈl-nəm/ *n* (1726): a member of a race of horses endowed with reason in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*
HOV *abbr* high-occupancy vehicle
hover *past and past part* of HEAVE
hov-el \ˈhə-vəl, ˈhā-ˈn/ [ME] (15c) 1: an open shed or shelter
ERNACLE 3: a small, wretched, and often dirty house; HUT
hov-er \ˈhə-vər, ˈhā-ˈvi/ *hov-er-ed*; **hov-er-ing** \-v(ə-)rɪŋ/ [ME *hovern*, freq. of *hoven* to hover] (15c) 1 a: to hang fluttering in the air or on the wing b: to remain suspended over a place or object 2 a: to move to and fro near a place: fluctuate around a given point (unemployment ~ed around 10 percent) b: to be in a state of uncertainty, irresolution, or suspense — **hov-er** *n* — **hov-er-er** \-vər-ər/ *n*
hov-er-craft \-vər-kraft/ *n* (1959): a vehicle that is supported above the surface of land or water by a cushion of air produced by downwardly directed fans
hov-er-fly \ˈhə-vər-flī, ˈhā-ˈn/ (1881): any of a family (Syrphidae) of dipteran flies that are noted for frequenting flowers and hovering at one place in the air and include some whose larvae prey on plant lice — called also *syrphid fly*
how \ˈhau/ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *hū*; akin to OHG *hwuo* how, OE *hwā* who — more at WHO] (bef. 12c) 1 a: in what manner or way b: for what reason: WHY c: with what meaning: to what effect d: by what name or title 2: to what degree or extent 3: in what state or condition (~ are you) 4: at what price (~ a score of ewes now — Shak.) — **how about**: what do you say to or think of (how about it, are you going?) — **how come**: how does it happen that: WHY
how conj (bef. 12c) 1 a: the way or manner in which (remember ~ they fought); also: the state or condition in which b: THAT (old times ~ he had a situation — Charles Dickens) 2: HOWEVER, AS (a reader can shift his attention ~ he likes — William Empson)
how n (1533) 1: a question about manner or method 2: MANNER, METHOD
how-be-it \ˈhau-ˈbē-ət/ *conj* (14c): ALTHOUGH
howbeit *adv* (15c): NEVERTHELESS
how-dah \ˈhau-də/ *n* [Hindi & Urdu *hauda*, fr. Ar *hawdā*] (1774): a seat or covered pavilion on the back of an elephant or camel
how-dy \ˈhau-dē/ *interj* [alter. of *how do ye*] (1712) — used to express greeting — **howdy** *vb*
howe \ˈhau, ˈhə/ *n* [ME (northern) *holl* hollow place, fr. OE *hol*, fr. *hol*, adj., hollow — more at HOLE] (bef. 12c) *Scot*: HOLLOW, VALLEY
how-ev-er \ˈhau-ˈe-vər/ *conj* (14c) 1: in whatever manner or way that (will help ~ I can) 2 *archaic*: ALTHOUGH
however *adv* (14c) 1 a: in whatever manner or way (shall serve you, sir, truly, ~ else — Shak.) b: to whatever degree or extent (has done this for ~ many thousands of years — Emma Hawkrigde) 2: in spite of that: on the other hand (still seems possible, ~, that conditions will improve) (would like to go; ~, I think I'd better not) 3: how in the world (~ did you manage to do it)
howf or **howf** \ˈhauʃ, ˈhɒʃ/ *n* [D *hof* enclosure; akin to OE *hof* enclosure, and perh. to *hufli* hill] (1711) *Scot*: HAUNT, RESORT
how-it-zer \ˈhau-ət-sər/ *n* [D *houwitser*, ultim. fr. Czech *houfnice* ballista] (1695): a short cannon used to fire projectiles at medium muzzle velocities and with relatively high trajectories
howl \ˈhau(-ə)/ *vb* [ME *houlen*; akin to MHG *hiulen* to howl] *vi* (14c) 1: to emit a loud sustained doleful sound characteristic of members of the dog family 2: to cry out loudly and without restraint under strong impulse (as pain, grief, or amusement) 3: to go on a spree or rampage ~ *vt* 1: to utter with unrestrained outcry 2: to drown out or cause to fail by adverse outcry — used *esp*. with **down** — **howl** *n*
howler \ˈhau-lər/ *n* (1800) 1 a: HOWLER MONKEY b: one that howls 2: a humorous and ridiculous blunder
howler monkey *n* (1932): any of a genus (*Alouatta*) of So. and Central American monkeys that have a long prehensile tail and enlargement of the hyoid and laryngeal apparatus enabling them to make loud howling noises
howl-ing \ˈhau-līŋ/ *adj* (1599) 1: producing or marked by a sound resembling a howl (a ~ storm) 2: DESOLATE, WILD (a ~ wilderness) 3: very great: PRONOUNCED (a ~ success) — **howl-ing-ly** *adv*
how-so-ev-er \ˈhau-sə-ˈwe-vər, -sə-ˈe-/ *adv* (14c) 1: in whatever manner 2: to whatever degree or extent
how-to \ˈhau-ˈtu/ *adj* (1926): giving practical instruction and advice (as on a craft) (~ books on all sorts of hobbies — Harry Milt)
how-to *n* (1954): a practical method or instruction (the ~s of balancing a checkbook); also: something (as a book) that provides such instruction
hoy \ˈhɔi/ *interj* [ME] (14c) — used in attracting attention or in driving animals
hoy n [ME, fr. MD *hoei*] (15c) 1: a small usu. sloop-rigged coasting ship 2: a heavy barge for bulky cargo



howdah

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\ə/ about \ə/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \ə/ ash \əl/ ace \əl/ mop, mar
 \ət/ about \ch/ chin \əl/ bet \əl/ easy \əl/ go \əl/ hit \əl/ ice \əl/ job
 \əl/ sing \əl/ go \əl/ law \əl/ boy \əl/ thin \əl/ the \əl/ loot \əl/ foot
 \əl/ yet \ə/ vision, beige \k, ˈ, æ, ɪ, ʌ/ see Guide to Pronunciation

