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Google Inc. v. Blackberry Ltd., IPR2017-00914, Patent Owner Exhibit 2005, Cover-3

compressed air

con brio

is certain leafstalks or the bodies of many fishes.
compressed air *n.* Air under greater than atmospheric pressure, esp. when used to power a mechanical device or provide a portable supply of oxygen.
compressible (kəm-prēs'ə-bəl) *adj.* That can be compressed.
compressibility, **compressibility**, **compressibility** *n.*
compression (kəm-prēsh'ən) *n.* **1a.** The act or process of compressing. **b.** The state of being compressed. **2a.** The process by which the working substance in a heat engine is compressed. **b.** The engine cycle during which this process occurs. **3. Computer Science** The process by which data is compressed into a form that minimizes the space required to store or transmit it.
compressional *adj.*
compression ratio *n.* In an internal combustion engine, the ratio of the volume between the piston and cylinder head before and after a compression stroke.
compression wave *n.* A wave propagated by means of the compression of a fluid, as a sound wave.
compressive (kəm-prēs'iv) *adj.* Serving to or able to compress. —**compressively** *adv.*
compressor (kəm-prēs'sər) *n.* One that compresses, esp. a machine used to compress gases.
comprise (kəm-prīz') *tr.v.* -prised, -prising, -prises **1.** To consist of; be composed of. **2.** To include; contain. **3. Usage Problem** To compose; constitute. [ME *comprisen* < OFr. *compris*, p. part. of *comprendre*, to include < Lat. *comprehendere*, *comprehendere*. See **COMPREHEND**.] —**comprisable** *adj.*
USAGE NOTE In strict usage, the whole *comprises* the parts; the parts *compose* the whole: *The Union comprises 50 states. Fifty states compose the Union.* Despite this rule, *comprise* is increasingly used in place of *compose*, especially in the passive (*The Union is comprised of 50 states*), and our surveys show that opposition to this usage is abating. In the 1960s, 53 percent of the Usage Panel found this usage unacceptable, but in 1996, only 35 percent objected. See Usage Note at **include**.
compromise (kɒm'prə-mīz') *n.* **1a.** A settlement of differences in which each side makes concessions. **b.** The result of such a settlement. **2.** Something that combines qualities or elements of different things. **3.** A concession to something detrimental or pejorative: *a moral compromise*. ♦ *v.* -mised, -mising, -mises —*tr.* **1.** To settle by concessions. **2.** To expose or make liable to danger, suspicion, or disrepute. **3. Obsolete** To pledge mutually. —*intr.* To make a compromise. [ME *compromis* < OFr. < Lat. *compromissum*, mutual promise < neut. p. part. of *compromittere*, to promise mutually: *com-*, *com-* + *promittere*, to promise; see **PROMISE**.] —**compromiser** *n.*
comp time *n.* Informal Compensatory time.
Compton (kɒmp'tɒn) A city of S CA, a suburb between Los Angeles and Long Beach. Pop. 93,493.
Compton, Arthur Holly 1892–1962. Amer. physicist who shared a 1927 Nobel Prize.
controller (kan-trō'lər, kɒmp-trō'l- kɒmp'trō'l-) *n.* Variant of **controller** **2**.
compulsion (kəm-pūl'shən) *n.* **1a.** The act of compelling. **b.** The state of being compelled. **2a.** An irresistible impulse to act, regardless of the rationality of the motivation. **b.** An act or acts performed in response to such an impulse. [ME < OFr. < LLat. *compulsio*; *compulsio*- < Lat. *compulsus*, p. part. of *compellere*, to compel. See **COMPEL**.]
compulsive (kəm-pūl'siv) *adj.* **1.** Having the capacity to compel. **2. Psychology** Caused or conditioned by compulsion or obsession. ♦ *n.* A person with behavior patterns governed by a compulsion. —**compulsively** *adv.* —**compulsiveness**, **compulsivity** (kəm-pūl-siv'i-tē, kəm-) *n.*
compulsory (kəm-pūl'sə-rē) *adj.* **1.** Obligatory; required. **2.** Employing or exerting compulsion; coercive. —**compulsorily** *adv.* —**compulsoriness** *n.*
compunction (kəm-pŭŋk'shən) *n.* **1.** A strong uneasiness caused by a sense of guilt. **2.** A sting of conscience or a pang of doubt aroused by wrongdoing. [ME *compunctioun* < OFr. *compunctio* < LLat. *compunctio*, *compunctio*-, sting of conscience, *puncture* < Lat. *compunctus*, p. part. of *compungere*, to sting: *com-*, intensive pref.; see *COM-* + *pungere*, to prick.] —**compunctious** (-shəs) *adj.* —**compunctiously** *adv.*
computation (kɒm'pyoo'tā'shən) *n.* **1a.** The act or process of computing. **b.** A method of computing. **2.** The result of computing. **3.** The act of operating a computer. —**computationally** *adv.* —**computational** *adj.*
compute (kəm-pyoo't) *v.* -put·ed, -put·ing, -putes —*tr.* **1.** To determine by mathematics, esp. by numerical methods. **2.** To determine by the use of a computer. —*intr.* **1.** To determine an amount or number. **2.** To use a computer. ♦ *n.* Computation. [Fr. *computer* < OFr., Lat. *computāre*: *com-*, *com-* + *putāre*, to reckon. *N.*; LLat. *computus* < Lat. *computāre*, to compute.] —**computability** *n.* —**computable** *adj.*
computer (kəm-pyoo'tər) *n.* **1.** A device that computes, esp. a programmable electronic machine that performs high-speed operations or assemblies, stores, correlates, or otherwise processes information. **2.** One who computes.
computer age *n.* The current era as characterized by the devel-

opment, applications, and social consequences of computer technology.
computer graphics *n.* (used with a *sing.* or *pl. verb*) **1.** The set of technologies used to create art with computers. **2.** Art or designs created using such technologies.
computerist (kəm-pyoo'tər-ist) *n.* One who uses a computer or is enthusiastic about computer technology.
computerize (kəm-pyoo'tə-rīz') *tr.v.* -ized, -izing, -izes **1.** To furnish with a computer or computer system. **2.** To enter, process, or store (information) in a computer or system of computers. —**computerizable** *adj.* —**computerization** (-tər-ī-zā'shən) *n.*
computerized axial tomography (kəm-pyoo'tə-rīzd') *n.* Tomography in which computer analysis of a series of cross-sectional scans made along a single axis of a body structure or tissue is used to construct a three-dimensional image of that structure.
computer literacy *n.* The ability to use a computer and its software to accomplish practical tasks. —**computer literate** *adj.*
computer science *n.* The study of computer technology, including hardware and software. —**computer scientist** *n.*
computer virus *n.* A computer program designed to corrupt a computer's memory or cause another program to malfunction, usu. by copying itself repeatedly.
Comr. *abbr.* commissioner
comrade (kɒm'rād', -rəd) *n.* **1.** A person who shares one's interests or activities; a friend or companion. **2.** Often **Comrade A** fellow member of a group, esp. a fellow member of the Communist Party. [Fr. *camarade* < OFr., roommate < OSpan. *camarada*, barracks company, roommate < *camara*, room < LLat. *camera*. See **CHAMBER**.] —**comradeship** *n.*
WORD HISTORY A comrade can be socially or politically close, a closeness found at the etymological heart of the word *comrade*. Spanish preserved the Latin word *camara*, with its Late Latin meaning "chamber, room," and formed the derivative *camarada*, with the sense "roommates, especially barrack mates." *Camarada* then came to have the general sense "companion." English *comrade*, first recorded in the 16th century, came from Spanish and French, French having borrowed from Spanish. The political sense of *comrade*, now associated with Communism, had its origin in the late-19th-century use of the word as a title by socialists and communists in order to avoid such forms of address as *master*. This usage, which originated in France during the French Revolution, is first recorded in English in 1884.
comradery (kɒm'rād-rē, -rā-də-, -rəd-rē) *n.* Camaraderie; comradeship. [Alteration (influenced by **COMRADE**) of **CAMARADERIE**.]
Comstock (kɒm'stɒk', kŭm'-), Anthony 1844–1915. Amer. reformer notorious for his moral crusades against books and art that he considered obscene.
Comstockery (kɒm'stɒk'ə-rē, kŭm'-) *n.* Censorship of literature and other forms of expression because of perceived immorality or obscenity. [After Anthony **COMSTOCK**.]
Comstock Lode A rich vein of gold and silver discovered in 1859 at Virginia City in NV.
Comte (kɒnt), (Isidore) Auguste (Marie François) 1798–1857. French philosopher known as the founder of positivism and sociology. —**Comtian** (kɒn'tē-ən, kŏm'-) *adj.* —**Comtism** (kɒm'tīz'm) *n.* —**Comtist** (kɒm'tīst) *n.*
con¹ (kɒn) *adv.* In opposition or disagreement; against. ♦ *n.* **1.** An argument or opinion against something. **2.** One who holds an opposing opinion or view. [Short for **CONTRA**.]
con² (kɒn) *tr.v.* **conned**, **con·ning**, **cons** **1.** To study, peruse, or examine carefully. **2.** To learn or commit to memory. [ME *connen*, to know < OE *cunnan*. See **GN-** in App.] —**conner** *n.*
con³ or **conn** (kɒn) *Nautical tr.v.* **conned**, **con·ning**, **cons** or **conns** To direct the steering or course of (a vessel). ♦ *n.* **1.** The station or post of the person who steers a vessel. **2.** The act or process of steering a vessel. [*con* < ME *conduen* < OFr. *conduire* < Lat. *conducere*, to lead together. See **CONDUCE**.]
con⁴ (kɒn) *Slang tr.v.* **conned**, **con·ning**, **cons** To swindle (a victim) by first winning his or her confidence; dupe. ♦ *n.* A swindle. ♦ *adj.* Of, relating to, or involving a swindle or a fraud: *a con artist*. [Short for **CONFIDENCE**.]
con⁵ (kɒn) *n.* *Slang A convict.*
con. *abbr.* **1.** concerto **2.** Latin conjunx (wife) **3.** consolidate **4.** Con. consul **5.** continued
con- *pref.* Variant of **com-**.
Conakry (kɒn'ə-kre) The cap. of Guinea, in the SW part on the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. 600,000.
con amore (kɒn' ə-mōr'ē, -mōr'-, kŏn' ə-mō'rā) *adv.* **1.** Music Lovingly; tenderly. **2.** With devotion or zeal. [Ital.: *con*, with + *amore*, love.]
Conant (kɒn'ənt), James Bryant 1893–1978. Amer. educator who was president of Harvard University (1933–53).
conation (kō-nā'shən) *n.* Psychology The aspect of mental processes or behavior directed toward action or change. [Lat. *cōnātiō*, *cōnātiōn-*, effort < *cōnātus*, p. part. of *cōnārī*, to try.] —**conationally** *adv.*
conative (kɒn'ə-tiv, kŏn'ə-) *adj.*
con brio (kɒn brē'ō, kŏn) *adv.* Music With great energy; vigorously. [Ital.: *con*, with + *brío*, vigor.]



compound eye
close-up of the eyes of a horsefly

ā	pat	oi	boy
ā	pay	ou	out
ār	care	oo	took
ā	father	oo	boot
ē	pet	ū	cut
ē	be	ūr	urge
ī	pit	th	thin
ī	pie	th	this
īr	pier	hw	which
ō	pot	zh	vision
ō	tow	ə	about,
ō	pae		item

Stress marks:
/ (primary);
' (secondary), as in
lexicon (lĕk'si-kŏn')

emalangen
embossment



emarginate
emarginate leaf



emblem
universal recycling emblem

2. A message or messages sent or received by such a system. —*tr.* mailed, **-mailing**, **-mails** To send (a message) by such a system. [ELECTRONIC MAIL.]

em·a·lan·ge·ni (ém'á-läng-gén'è) *n.* Plural of *lilangeni*.

em·a·nate (ém'á-nát') *intr.* & *tr.v.* **-nated**, **-nating**, **-nates** To come or send forth, as from a source. See *Syns at stem*¹. [Lat. *emanāre*; *emānāt-*, to flow out; *ē-*, *ex-*, *ex-* + *mānāre*, to flow.] —*em'á-na'tive* *adj.*

em·a·na·tion (ém'á-nā'shən) *n.* 1. The act or an instance of emanating. 2a. Something that issues from a source; an emission. *b. Chemistry* An isotope of radon. Not in scientific use.

em·an·ci·pate (i-mán'sə-pát') *tr.v.* **-pat'ed**, **-pat'ing**, **-pates** 1. To free from bondage, oppression, or restraint; liberate. 2. *Law* To release (a child) from the control of parents or a guardian. [Lat. *emancipāre*, *emancipāt-*: *ē-*, *ex-*, *ex-* + *mancipāre*, to sell, transfer (< *manceps*, *mancip-*, purchaser; see *man-*² in App.)] —*em'an/ci'pa'tion* *n.* —*em'an/ci'pa'tive*, *em'an/ci'pa'to'ry* (i-pá-tór'è, -tór'è) *adj.* —*em'an/ci'pa'tor* *n.*

em·ar·gi·nate (i-már'jā-nít, -nát') *adj.* *Botany* Having a shallow notch at the tip. [Lat. *emarginātus*, *p.* part. of *emargināre*, to take the edge away; *ē-*, *ex-*, *ex-* + *margō*, *margin-*, margin; see *merg-* in App.] —*em'ar'gi'na'tion* (-nā'shən) *n.*

em·as·cu·late (i-más'kyá-lát') *tr.v.* **-lat'ed**, **-lat'ing**, **-lates** 1. To castrate. 2. To deprive of strength or vigor; weaken. \diamond *adj.* (lit.) Deprived of virility, strength, or vigor. [Lat. *emasculāre*, *emasculāt-*: *ē-*, *ex-*, *ex-* + *masculus*, male, dim. of *mās*, male, man.] —*em'as'cu'la'tion* *n.* —*em'as'cu'la'tive*, *em'as'cu'la'to'ry* (-lá-tór'è, -tór'è) *adj.* —*em'as'cu'la'tor* *n.*

em·balm (ém-bám') *tr.v.* **-balm'ed**, **-balm'ing**, **-balm's** 1. To treat (a corpse) with preservatives to prevent decay. 2. To protect from change or oblivion; preserve. 3. To impart fragrance to; perfume. [ME *embaumen* < OFr. *embasmer*: *em-*, in; see *en-*¹ + *basme*, *bálm*; see *BALM*.] —*em'balm'er* *n.* —*em'balm'ment* *n.*

em·bank (ém-bánk') *tr.v.* **-bank'ed**, **-bank'ing**, **-banks** To confine, support, or protect with an embankment.

em·bank·ment (ém-bánk'mánt) *n.* 1. The act of embanking. 2. A mound of earth or stone built to hold back water or support a roadway.

em·bar·ca·de·ro (ém-bár'ká-dár'ò) *n., pl. -ros* *California* A pier or landing place, esp. on a river or inland waterway. [Sp. < *embarcar*, to embark < OSpan. < Med.Lat. *imbarcāre*. See *EMBARC*.]

em·bar·gō (ém-bár'gò) *n., pl. -goes* 1. A government order prohibiting the movement of merchant ships into or out of its ports. 2. A prohibition by a government on certain or all trade with a foreign nation. 3. A prohibition; a ban. \diamond *tr.v.* **-goed**, **-going**, **-goes** To impose an embargo on. [Sp. < *embargar*, to impede < VLat. **imbaricāre*, to barricade < Lat. *in-*, in; see *en-*¹ + VLat. **barricāre*, to barricade (< **barrica*, barrel, barrier < **barra*, bar, barrier).]

em·bark (ém-bárk') *v.* **-bark'ed**, **-bark'ing**, **-barks** —*tr.* 1. To cause to board a vessel or aircraft. 2. To enlist (a person or persons) or invest (capital) in an enterprise. —*intr.* 1. To go aboard a vessel or aircraft. 2. To set out on a venture; commence. [Fr. *embarquer* < Late OFr., prob. < Med.Lat. *imbarcāre*: Lat. *in-*, in + *barca*, boat.] —*em'bar'ka'tion*, *em'bark'ment* *n.*

em·bar·rass (ém-bár'əs) *tr.v.* **-rass'ed**, **-rass'ing**, **-rass'es** 1. To cause to feel self-conscious or ill at ease; disconcert. 2. To involve or hamper with financial difficulties. 3. To hinder with obstacles or difficulties; impede. 4. To complicate. [Fr. *embarrasser*, to encumber, hamper < Sp. *embarazar* < Ital. *imbarazzare* < *imbarazzo*, obstacle, obstruction < *imbarare*, to block, bar: *in-*, in < Lat.; see *en-*¹ + *barra*, bar (< VLat. **barra*).] —*em'bar'ras'sed-ly* *adv.* —*em'bar'ras'sing-ly* *adv.*

em·bar·rass·ment (ém-bár'əs-mánt) *n.* 1. The act or an instance of embarrassing. 2. The state of being embarrassed. 3. A source of embarrassment. 4. An overabundance.

em·bas·sage (ém'bá-sij) *n.* *Archaic* An embassy. [ME *ambasage*, office or function of an ambassador, poss. var. of *ambassade* < OFr. *ambassade*, *ambaxadē*, ult. < Med.Lat. *ambactiāta* < *ambactia*. See *AMBASSADOR*.]

em·bas·sy (ém'bá-sē) *n., pl. -sies* 1. A building containing the offices of an ambassador and staff. 2. The position, function, or assignment of an ambassador. 3. A mission to a foreign government headed by an ambassador. 4. A staff of diplomatic representatives headed by an ambassador. [Variant of *ambassy*, office or function of an ambassador < obsolete Fr. *ambassée* < Med.Lat. *ambactiāta*. See *EMBASSAGE*.]

em·bat·tle (ém-bát'l) *tr.v.* **-tled**, **-tling**, **-tles** 1. To prepare for battle; array. 2. To furnish with battlements for defense. [ME *embataillien* < OFr. *embataillier*: *em-*, in; see *en-*¹ + *bataillier*, to battle < *bataille*, battle; see *BATTLE*.]

em·bat·tled (ém-bát'ld) *adj.* 1. Prepared or fortified for battle or engaged in battle. 2. Beset, as with criticism.

em·bat·tle·ment (ém-bát'l-mənt, ím-) *n.* See *battlement*.

em·bay (ém-bá') *tr.v.* **-bay'ed**, **-bay'ing**, **-bays** To put, shelter, or detain in or as if in a bay.

em·bay·ment (ém-bá'mənt) *n.* 1. A bay or baylike shape. 2. The formation of a bay.

em·bed (ém-béd') also *im·bed* (ím-) *v.* **-bed'ded**, **-bed'ding**, **-beds** —*tr.* 1. To fix firmly in a surrounding mass: *embed a post in concrete*. 2. To enclose snugly or firmly. 3. To cause to be an

integral part of. 4. To assign (a journalist) to travel with a military unit during an armed conflict. —*intr.* To become embedded. \diamond *n.* (ém'béd') One that is embedded, esp. a journalist assigned to an active military unit. —*em'bed'ment* *n.*

em·bel·lish (ém-bél'lish) *tr.v.* **-lish'ed**, **-lish'ing**, **-lish'es** 1. To make beautiful, as by ornamentation. 2. To add ornamental or fictitious details to (a story, for example). [ME *embelishen* < OFr. *embellir*, *embelliss-*: *em-*, causative pref.; see *en-*¹ + *bel*, beautiful (< Lat. *bellus*; see *deu-* in App.)] —*em'bel'lish'er* *n.*

em·bel·lish·ment (ém-bél'lish-mənt) *n.* 1. The act of embellishing or the state of being embellished. 2. Something that embellishes. 3. *Music* A note that embellishes a melody.

em·ber (ém'bər) *n.* 1. A small glowing piece of coal or wood, as in a dying fire. 2. **embers** The smoldering coal or ash of a dying fire. [ME *embre* < OE *æmberg*.]

Ember Day *n.* A day for prayer and fasting in some Christian churches, observed on the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday of Lent, after Whitsunday, after September 14, and after December 13. [ME *ymbre daye* < OE *ymbrendæg*: *ymb-*, recurrence, course of time (*ymbe*, around; see *ambhi* in App. + *ryne*, a running) + *dæg*, day.]

em·bez·zle (ém-běz'zəl) *tr.v.* **-zled**, **-zling**, **-zles** To take (money, for example) for one's own use in violation of a trust. [ME *embe-silen* < AN *embesiler*: OFr. *em-*, intensive pref.; see *en-*¹ + OFr. *besillier*, to ravage.] —*em'bez'zle'ment* *n.* —*em'bez'zler* *n.*

em·bit·ter (ém-bít'tər) *tr.v.* **-tered**, **-ter'ing**, **-ters** 1. To make bitter in flavor. 2. To arouse bitter feelings in: *was embittered by years of unrewarded labor*. —*em'bit'ter'ment* *n.*

em·blaze¹ (ém-bláz') *tr.v.* **-blazed**, **-blaz'ing**, **-blaz'es** 1. To set on fire. 2. To cause to glow; light up.

em·blaze² (ém-bláz') *tr.v.* **-blazed**, **-blaz'ing**, **-blaz'es** *Archaic* 1. To emblazon. 2. To decorate lavishly.

em·bla·zon (ém-blá'zən) *tr.v.* **-zoned**, **-zon'ing**, **-zons** 1a. To adorn (a surface) richly with prominent markings. *b.* To inscribe (a prominent marking) on a surface: *emblazon an X on a flag*. 2. To make resplendent with brilliant colors. 3. To make illustrious; celebrate. —*em'bla'zön'er* *n.* —*em'bla'zön'ment* *n.*

em·bla·zon·ry (ém-bláz'ən-rē) *n., pl. -ries* 1. The act or art of emblazoning. 2. Colorful or prominent decoration.

em·blem (ém'błəm) *n.* 1. An object or representation that functions as a symbol. 2. A distinctive badge, design, or device. 3. An allegorical picture usu. inscribed with a verse or motto presenting a moral lesson. [ME, pictorial fable < Lat. *emblemā*, *emblemāt-*, raised ornament < Gk, embossed design < *emballein*, to insert, set in: *em-*, in; see *en-*² + *ballein*, to throw; see *g'elē-* in App.]

em·blem·at·ic (ém'bł-măt'ik) or **em·blem·at·ic·al** (-i-kəl) *adj.* Of, relating to, or serving as an emblem; symbolic. —*em'blem·at'ic·al·ly* *adv.*

em·blem·at·ize (ém-blēm'ə-tíz') also **em·blem·ize** (ém'bł-míz') *tr.v.* **-tized**, **-tiz'ing**, **-tiz'es** also **-ized**, **-iz'ing**, **-izes** To represent with or as if with an emblem; symbolize.

em·ble·ments (ém'bł-mənts) *pl.n.* The crops or products of the land legally belonging to a tenant. [< ME *emblaement* < OFr. *emblaement* < *emblaer*, to sow with grain < Med.Lat. *imbladāre*: Lat. *in-*, in; see *en-*¹ + Med.Lat. *bladum*, *bladium*, grain (of Gmc. orig.; see *bhel-* in App.)]

em·bod·y (ém-bód'ē) *tr.v.* **-bod'ied**, **-bod'y'ing**, **-bod'ies** 1. To give a bodily form to; incarnate. 2. To represent in bodily or material form. 3. To make part of a system or whole; incorporate. —*em'bod'y'ment* *n.*

em·bold·en (ém-ból'dən) *tr.v.* **-ened**, **-en'ing**, **-ens** To foster boldness or courage in; encourage.

em·bo·lec·to·my (ém'bó-lěk'tə-mē) *n., pl. -mies* Surgical removal of an embolus. [EMBOLO(US) + -ECTOMY.]

em·bol·ic (ém-ból'ik) *adj.* 1. *Pathology* Of, relating to, or caused by an embolus or an embolism. 2. *Embryology* Of or relating to emboly.

em·bo·lism (ém'bó-liz'm) *n.* 1. Obstruction or occlusion of a blood vessel by an embolus. 2. An embolus. [ME *embolisme*, insertion < LLat. *embolismus* < Gk. *embolismos* < *emballein*, to insert. See *EMBLEM*.] —*em'bo'lis'mic* *adj.*

em·bo·lus (ém'bó-ləs) *n., pl. -li (-lī) A mass, such as a blood clot, that travels through the bloodstream and lodges so as to obstruct or occlude a blood vessel. [Lat., piston of a pump < Gk. *embolos*, stopper, plug < *emballein*, to insert. See *EMBLEM*.]*

em·bo·ly (ém'bó-lē) *n., pl. -lies* The formation of a gastrula from a blastula by invagination. [Gk. *embolē*, insertion < *emballein*, to insert. See *EMBLEM*.]

em·bo·point (ém'bón-pwán') *n.* The condition of being plump; stoutness. [Fr. < *en bon point*, in good condition: *en*, in (< Lat. *in*; see *in-*²) + *bon*, good (< OFr.; see *BOON*²) + *point*, condition; see *POINT*.]

em·bos·om (ém-bōz'əm, -bōz'am) *tr.v.* **-omed**, **-om'ing**, **-oms** 1. To enclose protectively; envelop. 2. *Archaic* To clasp to or hold in the bosom.

em·boss (ém-bōs', -bōs') *tr.v.* **-boss'ed**, **-boss'ing**, **-boss'es** 1. To mold or carve in relief: *emboss a design on a coin*. 2. To decorate with or as if with a raised design: *emboss leather*. 3. To adorn; decorate. [ME *embosen* < OFr. *embocer*: *em-*, in; see *en-*¹ + *boce*, knob.] —*em'boss'er* *n.*

em·boss·ment (ém-bōs'mənt, -bōs'mənt) *n.* 1. The act or process

ā	pat	oi	boy
ā	pay	ou	out
ār	care	oo	took
ē	father	ōō	boot
ē	pet	ū	cut
ē	be	ūr	urge
ī	pit	th	thin
ī	pie	th	this
ī	pier	hw	which
ō	pot	zh	vision
ō	tow	ə	about
ō	pow	it	item

Stress marks:
' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
lexicon (lěk'si-kōn')