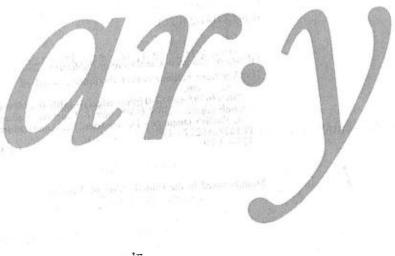
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THIRD EDITION





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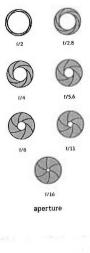
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a/o

aphelion



ao dai



Tyrrhenian Sea SSE of Rome; site of Allied landing (1944).

a/o abbr. Account of.

ao dai (ou' di, ô') n., pl. ao dais. The traditional dress of Vietnamese women, consisting of a long tunic slit on the sides and worn over loose trousers. [Vietnamese ào dái: ào, tunic

and worn over loose trousers. [Vietnamese do that to, tank (of Chin. orig.) + dâi, long.]

AOH abbr. Ancient Order of Hibernians.

A-OK also A-O·kay (ā'ō-kā') adj. Informal. Being in perfect condition or order. — A-OK adv. & n.

Ao·mo·ri (ou/mɔ-rē, ā'ō-mōr'ē). A city of N Honshu, Japan, on Aomori Bay. Pop. 294,050.

A-one also A-1 (ā'wūn') adj. Informal. First-class; excellent. [From classification for ships in The Lloyd's Register of Ship-

ping.]
A•o•rang•i (ä'ō-räng'gē). See Mount Cook.
a•o•rist (ā'ɔ-r-ist) Gram. n. 1. A verb form in some languages, such as Classical Greek, that expresses action without indicating its completion or continuation. 2. A verb form in some languages, such as Classical Greek, that in the indicative mood expresses past action. (< Gk. aoristos, indefinite, aorist tense: a-, not; see A-1 + horistos, definable (< horizein, to define; see horizon).] - a'o·ris'tic adj. - a'o·ris'tical·ly adv.

a or ta (ā-ôr tə) n., pl. tas or tae (-tē). Anat. The main trunk of the systemic arteries, carrying blood from the left side of the heart to the arteries of all limbs and organs except the lungs, [NLat. < Gk. aortē < aeirein, to lift. See wer-1*.] — a*

or/tal, a a or/tic adj.

aortic arch n. Anat. One of a series of paired arteries in a vertebrate embryo that connects the ventral arterial system to

vertebrate embryo that connects the ventral arterial system to the dorsal arterial system.

a•ou•dad (ä¹ŏō-dăd¹, ou¹dăd¹) n. A wild sheep (Ammotragus lervia) of northern Africa having long curved horns and beardlike hair on the neck and chest. [Fr. < Berber audad.]

AP abbr. 1. Advanced placement. 2. Airplane. 3. Air police.

4. American plan. 5. Antipersonnel. 6. Also A.P. Associated

Press.

ap. abbr. Apothecary.

a.p. abbr. 1. Additional premium. 2. Author's proof.

ap-1 pref. Var. of ad-1.

ap-2 pref. Var. of ad-1.

APA abbr. 1. American Philological Association. 2. American Philosophical Association. 3. American Psychiatric Association. 4. American Psychological Association.

a*pace (a-pās') adv. 1. Rapidly; swiftly. 2. So as to keep up the requisite momentum; abreast. [ME a pas < OFr.: a, to (< Lat. ad; sec AD-) + pas, step; see paca!.]

a*pache (a-pāsh', ā-pāsh') n., pl. a*paches (a-pāsh', ā-pāsh'). 1. A member of the Parisian underworld. 2. A thug; a ruffian. [Fr. < Apache, Apache or -es. 1. A member of Native American people inhabiting the southwest United States and northern Mexico. 2. Any of the Apachean languages of the Apache. [Am.Sp.]

A*pach*e*an (a-pāch'ē-an) n. 1. The subgroup of Athabaskan comprising the languages of the Apache and Navajo. 2. A speaker of any of these languages.

Ap*a*lach*i*co*la (āp'a-lāch'i*kô'la). A river of NW FL flowing c. 180 km (112 mi) from the GA border to Apalachicola Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico.

ap*a*nage (āp'a-nīj) n. Var. of appanage.

Ap*a*po*ris (āp'a-pōr'ēs, -pôt'). A river rising in S-central Colombia and flowing c. 805 km (500 mi) to the Japurá R. ap*a*re*jo* (āp'a-rā'hō, -rā'fō) n., pl. -jos. Southwestern U.S. A packsaddle made of a stuffed leather pad. [AmiSp. < Sp., equipment < aparejar, to prepare < VLat. *appariculāre. See

equipment < aparejar, to prepare < VLat. *appariculāre. See APPAREL.]

a*part (a-pärt') adv. 1.a. At a distance in place, position, or time: two feet apart. b. Away from another or others: live apart. 2. In or into parts or pieces: split apart. 3. One from another: I can't tell the twins apart. 4. Aside or in reserve, as for a separate use or purpose. 5. As a distinct item or entity: Quality.sets it apart. 6. So as to except or exclude from consideration: Joking apart, I think you're crazy. — adj. Set apart; isolated. Used after a noun or in the predicate: a people existing as a world apart. [ME < OFr. a part: a, to (< Lat. ad; see AD—) + part, side (< Lat. pars, part; see PART).]
— a*part/ness n. - a · part/ ness n.

- a*part' ness n.

apart from prep. With the exception of; besides: Apart from a
few scratches, the car was undamaged.

a*part*held (a-part'hūt', -hāt') n. 1. A policy of racial segregation practiced in South Africa against nonwhites. 2. Any
policy or practice of separating or segregating groups. 3. The
condition of being separated from others; segregation. [Afr.:
Du. apart, separate (< Fr. à part, apart; see APART) + -heid,
-hood!

a part ment (3-part ment) n. 1. A room or suite designed as a residence and usu. located in a building occupied by more than one household. 2. An apartment house: high-rise apartments. 3. A room. 4. apartments. Chiefly British. A suite of rooms set aside for a particular purpose or person. [Fr. ap-

partement < Ital. appartamento < appartare, to separtate < $_4$ parte, apart : a, to (< Lat. ad-; see AD-) + parte, side (< Lat.

parte, apart: a, to (\(\text{Lat. au-}\), see ab-// pars, part-; see PART).]

apartment building n. An apartment house.

apartment house n. A building divided into apartments.

ap*a*tet*ic (\(\text{ap}'\))-tet*it'k) adj. Zool. Relating to or character.

ap*a*tet*ic (\(\text{ap}'\))-tet*it'k) adj. Zool. Relating to or character. ized by coloration serving as natural camouflage. [Gk. apa. tētikos, deceptive < apatētēs, deceiver < apateuein, to chear

< apatē, deceit.]</p>
ap·a·thet·ic (āp'ɔ-thēt'īk) also ap·a·thet·i·cal (-ĭ-kəl) adj.
1. Lacking interest or concern; indifferent. 2. Lacking emo.
tion; unresponsive. [< apathw, on the model of pathetic.]</p>
— ap'a·thet'i·cal·iy adv.
ap·a·thy (āp'ɔ-thē) n. 1. Lack of interest or concern, esp. in matters of general importance or appeal; indifference. 2. Lack of emotion or feeling; impassiveness. If at. apathīa < Gk. acc</p>

of emotion or feeling, impassiveness. [Lat. apathia < Gk. theia < apathēs, without feeling : a-, without; see A-1 pathos, feeling; see kwent(h)-*.]

ap*a*tite (ăp²-s-tīt') n. A natural, variously colored calcium phosphate, Ca₅(PO₄)₃(F,Cl,OH), used in the manufacture of fertilizers. [< Gk. apatē, deceit (from its often being mistaken

for other minerals).]

APB abbr. All points bulletin.

ape (âp) n. 1.a. Any of various large, tailless Old World primates of the family Pongidae, including the chimpanzee, go mates of the Family Pongidae, Ponghey 2. A mimic or an imitate. mates of the family Pongidae, including the chimpanzee, gorilla, and orangutan. b. A monkey. 2. A mimic or an imitator, 3. Informal. A clumsy or boorish person. — tr. b. aped, aping, apes. To mimic slavishly but often with an absurd result. See Syns at imitate. — adj. Informal. Wildly enthusiastic.— Idlom. go ape. Informal. To become wildly excited or enthusiastic. [ME < OE apa.] — ap'er n.

A *pel*doorn (ap's)-dôrn', -dôrn', a'pol-). A city of E-central Netherlands N of Arnhem. Pop. 144,108.

A *pel*les (2-pěl/ēz). fl. 4th cent. B.C. Greek painter whose

Netherlands N of Arnhem. Pop. 144,108.

A•pel•les (a-pēl/ēz). fl. 4th cent. B.c. Greek painter whom works are known only from descriptions in ancient writing ape-man (āp/mān') n. 1. Any of various extinct primates sometimes considered intermediate in evolution between the anthropoid apes and modern human beings. 2. A person, creature held to combine characteristics of apes and human Ap•en•nines (āp/o-nīnz'). A mountain system extending from NW Italy to the Strait of Messina and rising to 2,915.8 (9,560 ft).

(9,560 ft).

a per Qu (ä'pĕr-sū') n., pl. -qus (-sū'). 1. A discerning per ception; an insight. 2. A short outline or summary; a synoy sis. [Fr. < p.part. of apercevoir, to perceive: a-, to (< la ad-; see AD-) + perceive; to perceive; see reaceure.]

a per ri ent (-ppir e-ant) adj. Gently stimulating evacuation the bowels; laxative. - n. A mild laxative. [Lat. aperient aperient-, pr.part. of aperire, to open. See wer-4*.]

a per ri od e [c (ā'pir-ē-dr'k) adj. 1. Lacking periodicity; regular. 2. Phys. Without periodic vibrations. - a'per odd'cal-ly adv. - a per ri o dic'i * ty (-a-dis'i-tē) n.

a pé ri * tif (ä-pĕr'i-tēf') n. An alcoholic drink taken before meal. [Fr. < OFr. aperitif, purgative < Med.Lat. apertivus < Lat. apertus, p.part. of aperire, to open. LLat. apertious < Lat. apertus, p.part. of aperire, to open swer-4*.]

LLat. apertivus < Lat. apertus, p.part. of aperire, to open. wer-4*]

poer-ture (ap/ər-chər) n. 1. An opening, such as a hole, go or slit. 2. A usu. adjustable opening in an optical instrume such as a camera, that limits the amount of light that a enter. [ME < Lat. apertira < apertus, p.part. of aperire, open. See wer-4*.] — ap/er*tur'al adj.

a*pet*al*ous (a*pēt*l->s) adj. Bot. Having no petals. — pet*al*o[a*pēt*l-i*p*] n.

a*pex (a*pēks) n., pl. a*pex*es or a*pl*ces (a*pi-sēt, api-sēt, api-s phainein, to show; see PHENOMENON).] — aph'a nit' ic (-nit

a pha sia (o-fa zho) n. Partial or total loss of the abilit i•pna•sla (ɔ-fā/zhə) n. Partial or total loss of the abilifarticulate ideas or comprehend language, resulting from damage caused by injury or disease. [Gk. < aphatos, speless: a*, not; see A-1 + phatos, spoken, speakable (>piatos peak; see -pthash.) — a*pha/si*ac' (-zē-āk') n. pha/sic (-zīk, -sīk) adj. or n. |
•phe*li*on (ɔ-fē/lē-ɔn, ɔ-fēl/yən) n., pl. -li*a (-lē-ɔ) point on the orbit of a celestial body that is farthest from sun. [< Nlat. aphēlium: Gk. apo-, apo- + Gk. hēlios

sun. [< NLat. aphēlium: Gk. apo-, apo- + Gk. hēlios.

see sawel-*.

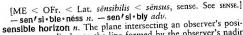


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sensible horizon separate



sentry bo At Saint James's Palace, London



tion perpendicular to the line formed by the observer's nadir

and zentth.

sen'stil ·lum (sĕn-sil'əm) n., pl. -sil·la (-sil'ə). A simple sensory receptor consisting of one cell or a few cells, esp. an
epithelial cell projecting through the cuticle of arthropods.
[NLat. sēnsillum, dim. of Lat. sēnsus, sense. See sense.]

sen'si-tive (sēn'si-tiv) adj. 1. Capable of perceiving with a

[NLat. sénsilum, dim. of Lat. sensus, sense. See Sense.]

sen*si*tive (sén'si-tīv) adj. 1. Capable of perceiving with a sense or senses. 2. Responsive to external conditions or stimulation. 3. Susceptible to the attitudes, feelings, or circumstances of others. 4. Quick to take offense; touchy. 5. Easily irritated: sensitive skin. 6. Readily altered by the action of an agent: film that is sensitive to light. 7. Registering very slight differences or changes. Used of an instrument. 8. Fluctuating or tending to fluctuate, as in price. 9. Of or relating to classified information. —n. 1. A sensitive person. 2. One held to be endowed with psychic or occult powers. [ME < OFr. sensitif < Med.Lat. sénsitivus < Lat. sénsus, sense. See sense.]—sen'si-tive'ly adv. —sen'si-tiveness n.

sensitive plant n. 1. A shrubby tropical American plant (Mimosa pudica) having leaflets and leafstalks that fold and droop when touched. 2. Any of various similar plants, such as Cassia nictitans of eastern and central North America.

sen-si-tiv-i-ty (sén'si-tīv/i-tē) n., pl. -ties. 1. The quality or condition of being sensitive. 2. The capacity of an organ or organism to respond to stimulation. 3. Electron. The degree of response of a receiver or an instrument to an incoming simal or a change in the incoming simal 4. The degree of

response of a receiver or an instrument to an incoming signal or a change in the incoming signal. 4. The degree of response of a plate or film to light, esp. to light of a specified

wavelength.

sen *si*tize (sén'sī-tīz') v. -tized, -tiz*ing, -tiz*es. - tr. 1. To make sensitive. Z. To make (a film or plate) sensitive to light, esp. to light of a specific wavelength. 3. To make hypersensitive or reactive to an antigen, such as pollen, esp. by repeated exposure. - intr. To become sensitive or hypersensitive. - sen'si*ti*za'tion (-tī-zā'shan) n. - sen'si*tīz'er n. sen*si*tom*e*ter (sĕn'sī-tōm'T-tər) n. Any of various devices for measuring light sensitivity. as of photographic film. [sensitive]

for measuring light sensitivity, as of photographic film. [sensitivity] + _meter.] - sen'sl*to*met'ric (-to-met'rik) adj. - sen'sl*tom'e*try n.

- sen'si toni' e try n.

sen'sor (sén'sor, -sôr') n. 1. A device that receives and responds to a signal or stimulus. Z. See sense organ.

sen'so'ti'*al (sén-sôr'ē-sl, -sōr'-) adj. Of or relating to sensations or sensory impressions. - sen'so'ti'*al'!y adv.

sen'so'ti'*mo'tor (sén'so-rē-mō'tor) adj. Of, relating to, or combining the functions of the sensory and motor activities.

combining the functions of the sensory and motor activities. sen·so·ri·neu·ral (sĕn/sə-rē-noŏr/əl, -nyŏor/-) adj. Of, re-

sen*so*ri*neu*ral (sĕn'sɔ-rē-nōōr'əl, -nyōōr'-) adj. Of, relating to, or involving the sensory nerves, esp. as they affect the hearing: sensorineural deafness.
sen*so*ri*um (sĕn-sōr'ē-ɔm, -sōr'-) n., pl. -so*ri*ums or
-so*ri*a (-sôr'ē-ɔ, -sōr'-). 1. The part of the brain that receives and coordinates all the stimuli conveyed to various sensory centers. 2. The entire sensory system of the body. [LLat. sēnsōrium, organ of sensation < Lat. sēnsūrium, organ of sensation < Lat. sēnsūsus, sense. Sec sense.]
sen*so*ry (sĕn'sɔ-rē) adj. 1. Of or relating to the senses or sensation. 2. Transmitting impulses from sense organs to nerve centers; afferent.

nerve centers; afferent.

sensory deprivation n. Deprivation of sensory stimulation, as

sensory deprivation n. Deprivation of sensory stimulation, as by prolonged isolation inside a sealed unlighted chamber, in order to observe physical and esp. psychological reactions. sen*su*al (sén*shō-al) adj. 1. Relating to or affecting any of the senses or a sense organ; sensory. Z.a. Of, relating to, given to, or providing gratification of the physical and esp. the sexual appetites. b. Suggesting sexuality; voluptuous. c. Physical rather than spiritual or intellectual. d. Lacking in moral or spiritual interests; worldly. — sen'su*al*ly adv. — sen'su*al*ness n.

sen*su*al*lsm (sěn'shoō-ə-līz'əm) n. 1. Sensuality. 2. The ethical doctrine that the pleasures of the senses are the highest good. 3. Philos. Sensationalism. — sen'su*al*lst n. — sen'su al is tic adi

sen•su•al•i•ty (sĕn'shōō-ăl'i-tē) n. 1. The quality or state of being sensual or lascivious. 2. Excessive devotion to sensual

pleasures.

sen·su·al·ize (sĕn/shōō-ɔ-līz') tr.v. -ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es. To make sensual. — sen·su·al·i·za/tion (-ɔ-lī-zā/shɔn) n.

sen·su·ous (sĕn/shōō-ɔs) add, 1. Of, relating to, or derived from the senses. Z. Appealing to or gratifying the senses.

3.a. Readily affected through the senses. b. Highly appreciative of the pleasures of sensation. — sen·su·ous·i·ty (-ōs/i-tē), sen·su·ous·ness (-ɔs-nis) n. — sen·su·ous·il·y adv.

sen·te (sĕn/ta) n., pl. li·sen·te (lē-sĕn/tā). See table at currency. (Sotho (Sesotho) < E. cent.)

sen·tence (sĕn/tɔns) n. 1. A grammatical unit that is syntactically independent and has a subject that is expressed or understood and a predicate that contains a finite verb. Z. Law.

a. A court judgment, esp. a judicial decision of the punish-

a. A court judgment, esp. a judicial decision of the punishment to be inflicted on one adjudged guilty. b. The penalty meted out. 3. Archaic. A maxim. 4. Obsolete. An opinion,

esp. one given formally after deliberation. - tr.v. -tenced esp. one given formally after deliberation. — 11.1. -tenced, -tenceing, -tences. Law. To pronounce sentence upon (one adjudged guilty). [ME, opinion < OFr. < Lat. sententia < sentiens, sentient-, pr.part. of sentire, to feel. See sent-sentiens, sentient-tial (sent-en-sen) adj. — sen-ten-tial (yadv. sen-tence (sen-ton-sen) n. Law. One, such as a court or the senting senting.

judge, that pronounces sentence.

sentence stress n. Ling. The variation in emphasis or vocal

stress on the syllables of words within a sentence.

sen • tenc • ing (sen ton-sing) Law. - adj. 1. Relating to a ju-

sen*tenc*ing (sen/tan-sing) Law. — adj. 1. Relating to a judicial sentence. 2. Being or relating to the one who pronounce a judicial sentence. — n. 1. The act of pronouncing a judicial sentence on a defendant. 2. This sentence.

sen*ten*tia (sén-tén/sha, -shê-a) n., pl. -ti*ae (-shê-ê/). An adage or aphorism. [Lat. See sentence.]

sen*ten*tious (sén-tén/shas) adj. 1. Terse and energetic in expression; pithy. 2.a. Abounding in aphorisms. b. Given to aphoristic utterances. 3.a. Abounding in pompous moralizing. [ME < OFr. sententieux < Lat. sententiōsus, full of meaning < sententia, opinion. See sentence.] — sen*ten/tious*y adv. — sen*ten/tious*ness n.

sen tience (sen shans, -shē-ans) n. 1. The quality or state of being sentient; consciousness. 2. Feeling as distinguished from

perception or thought.

sen*tlent (sen'shant, -she-ant) adj. 1. Having sense perception; conscious 2. Experiencing sensation or feeling. [Lat. sentiens, sentient-, pr.part. of sentire, to feel. See sent-.]

- sen'tlent'ly adv.

sen-ti-ment (sen to-mont) n. 1.a. A cast of mind; general en•ti•ment (sĕn•ta-mənt) n. 1.a. A cast of mind; general mental disposition: anti-American sentiment. b. An opinion about a specific matter; a view. 2. A thought, a view, or an attitude based on feeling or emotion instead of reason. 3. The emotional import of a passage. 4.a. Susceptibility to tender, romantic, or nostalgic feeling. b. An expression of such susceptibility. 5.a. Emotion that borders on mawkishness. b. Romantic nostalgic feeling verging on sentimentality 6. The matter the susceptibility. 5. The susceptibility of the susceptibility of the susceptibility of the susceptibility. So the susceptibility of the susceptibility of the susceptibility. romainic, or nostalgic recently. D. An expression of such susceptibility. S.a. Emotion that borders on mawkishness, b, Romantic nostalgic feeling verging on sentimentality. 6. The expression of delicate and sensitive feeling, esp. in art and literature. See Syns at feeling. 7. A vague feeling or awareness; sensation. [ME sentement < OFr. < Med.Lat. sentimentum < Lat. sentire, to feel. See sent.*] sen*ti*men*tal (sen'tə-men'tl) adj. 1.a. Characterized or swayed by sentiment. b. Affectedly or extravagantly embtional. 2. Resulting from or colored by emotion rather than reason or realism. 3. Appealing to the sentiments, esp. to romantic feelings: sentimental music. — sen'ti*men'tal*ly adv. sen*ti*men*tal*lsm (sen'tə-men'tl-tz'əm) n. 1. A predilection for the sentimental. 2. An idea or expression marked by excessive sentiment. — sen'ti*men'tal*ist n. sen*ti*men*tal*li*ty (sen'tə-men*tal*li*ti. n, pl. -ties. 1. The quality or condition of being excessively or affectedly sentimental. 2. A sentimental idea or an expression of it. sen*ti*men*tal*li*te (sen'tə-men'tl-tz') v. -tzed, -tz*ing. It. es. — tr. To imbue or regard with sentiment; be sentimental chestic.

sen*ti*men*tal*ize (sen'tə-men'tl-iz') \(\nu\). -ized, -iz*lng, -iz*es. \(-tr\). To imbue or regard with sentiment; be sentimental about. \(-intr\). To behave in a sentimental manner. \(-sen'\) ti-men'tl-iza'shan) \(n.\)
sen*tl*nel (sen'tə-nəl) \(n.\). One that keeps guard; a sentry. \(-tr.\)\(\nu\). -neled, -nel*ing, -nels or -nelled, -nel*ing, -nels. 1. To watch over as a guard. 2. To provide with a guard. 3. To post as a guard. [Fr. sentinelle \(-\)\(\nu\) Ital. sentimella, prob. \(\leq \) Oltal. sentima, vigilance \(\leq \) sentire, to watch \(\leq \) Lat. sentire, to feel. See sent*. \(\leq \)
sen*try (sen'tre) \(n.\), \(\nu\). Tries. 1. A guard, esp. a soldier posted at a given spot to prevent the passage of unauthorized persons. 2. The duty of a sentry; watch. [Perh. alteration of obsolete sentrinel, var. of sentinel.]

sons. Z. The duty of a schury; watch [term alcoholis solete sentrinel, var. of SENTINEL.]
sentry box n. A small shelter for a posted sentry.

Seoul (sõl). The cap. of South Korea, in the NW part E of Inchon; founded in the 14th cent. Pop. 9,646,000.

sep. abbr. Separate; separation.
se pal (se'pal) n. One of the separate, usu. green parts forming
the calyx of a flower. [NLat. sepalum, perh. blend of Gk. skepē, covering, and Lat. petalum, petal; see petal.] - se'-paled, sep'a lous (sép'a-las) adj.

se pal oid (sē'pa-loid', sép'a-) also se pal ine (-lin', -lin) adj. Resembling or characteristic of a sepal.

- sepalous suff Having a practical lind and and sepals.

-sepalous suff. Having a specified kind or number of sepals:

sep*a*ra*ble (sep/ar-a-bal, sep/ra-) adj. Possible to separate.
—sep'a*ra*ble 'i*ty n. —sep'a*ra*bly adv.
sep*a*rate (sep'a-rat') v. -rat*ed, -rat*ing, -rates. —tr.
1.a. To set or keep apart; disunite. b. To space apart; scatter.
c. To sort. 2. To differentiate or discriminate between; distinguish. 3. To remove from a mixture or combination; isolate. 4. To part (a couple), often by decree. 5. To terminate a contractual relationship with; discharge. —intr. 1. To cone apart. 2. To withdraw. 3. To part company; disperse. 4. To stop living together as spouses. 5. To become divided into components or parts. —adj. (sep'a-rit, sep'rit). 1. Set of kept apart; disunited. 2.a. Existing as an independent entity.
b. Often Separate. Having undergone schism or estrangement

b. Often Separate. Having undergone schism or estrangment from a parent body. 3. Dissimilar from all others, defined.

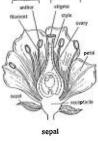
4. Not shared; indivi ers; solitary. - n. (si skirt or jacket, that n various combinations Lat. separatus, p.part parare, to prepare; sep'a rate ness; Syns: separate, a

verbs mean to becom

ed, or disunited. Sepa keeping apart: "In the these commanders be ington Irving). Divide or splitting into parts against itself cannot endure permanently coln). Part refers mo sociated persons or other" (W.S. Gilbert force: "His head we Wells). Sunder stress The country was sun plete separation: "a circumstantially dive life" (Robert Louis ! sep·a·ra·tion (sep's separating. b. The co at which a division o that separates; a ga decree ending a spo employment.

p•a•ra•tion•ist (s a•ra•tist (sĕp/a ho secedes or advo durch; a sectarian. roup from a larger weates cultural, et thin h. — sep'a-ra-tive (sep'; to separate or to ca ep·a·ra·tor (sep/afor separating crean upd. abbr. Separated phared (so-far d Jews who lived in St until persecution for Spaniard < Sepārac se pi a (sē pē-a) n. nally prepared from ing or picture done 2. Color. A dark gi olive brown. — adj. made in sepia. [ME Gk., cuttlefish; perl Se pik (sā pik). A r New Guinea. æ·pi·o·lite (sē'pēautlebone (< sēpia se poy (sē'poi') n. countries, esp. an I ish command. [Pro cavalryman < sipā. cut + ku, abdome sep sis (sep sis) n., genic organisms or poisoned condition [Gk. sēpsis, putrefa sept (sěpt) n. A divis Prob. alteration of ept. or Sept abbr. sep ta (sep ta) n. P sep tage (sep ti) n. P sep tage (sep ti) n. sep tal (sep tal) adj sep tar leum (sep polygonal system (rock concretions ARTUM.] — sep·tai sep·tate (sep/tat/) ep•tem•ber (sep-t the Gregorian cale fember, the sevent sep-tem-brist (sep-ist or terrorist. 2. ep te nar · l · us (s verse used only in or a catalectic iaml epteni, seven each

ep·ten·ni·al (ser years. 2. Consistin



ally after deliberation. - tr.v. tenced Law. To pronounce sentence upon (or Law. To pronounce sentence upon (one E, opinion < OFr. < Lat. sententia < r.part. of sentire, to feel. See sent. sententia < r.part. of sentire, to feel. See sent. sententia < r.part. of sentential by adv. sen' n. Law. One, such as a court or

ing. The variation in emphasis or vocal s of words within a sentence. n-sing) Law. - adj. 1. Relating to a ju-

ing or relating to the one who pronounce - n. 1. The act of pronouncing a judefendant. 2. This sentence. 'sha, shē-a) n., pl. -ti-ae (-shē-ē'). An [Lat. See sentence.]
in'shas) adj. 1. Terse and energetic in ex-

Abounding in aphorisms. b. Given to s. 3.a. Abounding in pompous moraliz-impous moralizing. [ME < OFr. sentenimpous moralizate trosus, sententiosus, full of meaning < sententia, opin...] — sen • ten • tious • ly adv. — sen •

is, -shē-ons) n. 1. The quality or state of ciousness. 2. Feeling as distinguished from ζht.

t, -shē-ant) adj. 1. Having sense percep-Experiencing sensation or feeling. [Lat. pr.part. of sentire, to feel. See sent.]

e-ment) n. 1.a. A cast of mind; general anti-American sentiment. b. An opinion atter; a view. 2. A thought, a view, or an eeling or emotion instead of reason. 3. The of a passage. 4.a. Susceptibility to tender, lgic feeling. b. An expression of such susotion that borders on mawkishness, b. Roeling verging on sentimentality. 6. The exite and sensitive lecturing esp. in at and s at feeling 7. A vague feeling or aware. It sentement < OFr. < Med.Lat. sentimere, to feel. See sent.*.] for to-men. It is a characterized or int. b. Affectedly or extravagantly emotions.

om or colored by emotion rather than rea-Appealing to the sentiments, esp. to rontimental music. – sen'ti-men'tal'y adu im (sên'tə-men'tl-iz'əm) n. 1. A predilection and im (sên'tə-men'tl-iz'əm) and im arked by at. - sen'ti·men'tai·ist n.

ty (sen'to-men-tal'i-te) n., pl. -ties. 1. The ion of being excessively or affectedly sentiimental idea or an expression of it.

ze (sĕn'tɔ-mĕn'tl-īz') v. -ized, -iz·ing, -iz·

ue or regard with sentiment; be sentimental behave in a sentimental manner. - sen'tion (-měn'tl-ĭ-zā'shən) n.

a-nal) n. One that keeps guard; a sentry-nel·ing, -nels or -nelled, -nel·ing, -nels or as a guard. 2. To provide with a guard, guard. [Fr. sentinelle < Ital. sentinella, prob. vigilance < sentire, to watch < Lat. sentire.

n., pl. tries. 1. A guard, esp. a soldier posted to prevent the passage of unauthorized perty of a sentry; watch. [Perh. alteration of obvar. of SENTINEL.]

small shelter for a posted sentry.
cap. of South Korea, in the NW part E of
l in the 14th cent. Pop. 9,646,000.

One of the separate, usu. green parts formula flower. [NLat. sepalum, perh. blend of Gk te; separation.

nower. [NLat. sepalum, perh. blend of on, and Lat. petalum, petal; see PETAL.] se!.

103 (sep!o-las) adj.

104 or characteristic of a sepal.

105 Having a specified kind or number of sepals.

*p/or-o-bol, *ep/ro-) adj. Possible to separate
//i-ty n. — sep/a-ra-bly adv.
/-o-rat') v. -rat-ed, -rat-ing, -rates.

teen anart dismise H. To anacc anart states. eep apart; disunite. b. To space apart; satter.
To differentiate or discriminate between de-To differentiate or discriminate between discriminate from a mixture or combination; (a couple), often by decree. 5. To tenuate ationship with; discharge. — intr. 1. To cone ithdraw. 3. To part company; disperse, 4. Te gether as spouses. 5. To become divided and reparts. — adj. (sep/or-It, sep/or-It). 1. Set of reparts. — adj. (sep/or-It, sep/or-It). 1. Set of atte. Having undergone schism or estrangement atte. Having undergone schism or estrangement body. 3. Dissimilar from all others; distinct 4. Not shared; individual. 5. Archaic. Withdrawn from oth-4. Not smart. — n. (sep or it, sep rit). A garment, such as a ers; solitary. — n. (sep or it, sep rit). A garment, such as a skirt or jacket, that may be purchased separately and worn in combinations with other garment. skirt or jacket, that may be purchased separately and worn in various combinations with other garments. [ME separaten < Lat. séparatus, p.part. of séparare: sē-, apart; see s(w)e-* + parare, to prepare; see pere-1*.] — sép/á·rate·ly adv. esp/a·rate·ness n. sep'a rate ness n.

Syns: separate, divide, part, sever, sunder, divorce. These Syns: separate, avude, part, sever, sunder, divorce. These vebs mean to become or cause to become parted, disconnected, or disunited. Separate applies both to putting apart and to keeping apart: "In the darkness and confusion, the bands of these commanders became separated from each other" (Washigton Irving). Divide implies separation by or as if by cutting or splitting into parts or shares; the term often refers to senington Irving. Dear in the separation of the refers to sep-or splitting into parts or shares; the term often refers to sep-aration into opposing or hostile groups: "'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free" (Abraham Linendire permanently half state and that free permanently half state and the person of closely associated persons or things: "None shall part us from each other" (W.S. Gilbert). Sever usually implies abruptness and force: "His head was nearly severed from his body" (H.G. wells). Sunder stresses violent tearing or wrenching apart:
The country was sundered by civil war. Divorce implies complete separation: "a priest and a soldier, two classes of men
arcumulantially divorced from the kind and homely ties of life" (Robert Louis Stevenson).

sepea-ra-tion (sep') -- ra' shon) n. 1.a. The act or process of separating. b. The condition of being separated. 2. The place at which a division or parting occurs. 3. An interval or a space that separates; a gap. 4.a. Law. An agreement or a court decree ending a spousal relationship. b. Discharge, as from

employment.

sp. a.ra-tlon-ist (sep'3-ra'sho-nīst) n. A separatist.

sp. a.ra-tist (sep'3-ra-tist, sep'ro-, sep'3-ra'-) n. 1. One
who secedes or advocates separation, esp. from an established
church; a sectarian. 2. One who advocates disjunction of a group from a larger group or political unit. 3. One who advocates cultural, ethnic, or racial separation. — sep/a·ra·tish n. — sep/a·ra·tist, sep/a·ra·tis/tic adj.

sep·a·ra·tive (sep/ə-rā/tiv, sep/ər-ə-, sep/rə-) adj. Tending w separate or to cause separation.

sep·a·ra·tor (sep/ə-rā/tor) n. One that separates, as a device

spraiation (cream from milk.

spot. abbr. Separated.

Spaniard < Sēpārad, Spain.] — Se phar dic (-dīk) adj. spl a (sē pē-a) n. 1.a. A dark brown ink or pigment originally prepared from the secretion of the cuttlefish. b. A drawing or picture done in sepia. C. A photograph in a brown tini. 2. Color. A dark grayish yellow brown to dark or moderate dive brown. — adj. 1. Color. Of the color sepia. 2. Done or made in sepia. [ME, cuttlefish < Lat. sēpia, cuttlefish, ink < Gk, cuttlefish, perh. akin to sēpein, to make rotten.] Spik (sā'pīk). A river, c. 1,126 km (700 mi), of N Papua New Guinea.

%'pi-o-lite (sē'pē-ə-līt') n. See meerschaum 1. [Gk. sēpion,

debone (< sēpia, cuttlefish; see sepia) + -LITE * poy (se' poi') n. A regular soldier in some Middle Eastern

ountries, esp. an Indian soldier formerly serving under Britsh command. [Prob. < Port. sipae < Urdu sipāhī < Pers., valryman < sipāh, army.]

p·pu·ku (sep/oo-koo, se-poo/-) n. Hara-kiri. [J.: seppu, to

which (sep 1 60 - koo, se-pool -) n. Hara-kiri. [].: seppu, to ut + ku, abdomen.]

spisls (sep 1 sis) n., pl. -ses (-sez). 1. The presence of pathomac organisms or their toxins in the blood or tissues. 2. The poisoned condition resulting from sepsis, as in septicemia. (s. sepsis, putrefaction < sepein, to make rotten.]

set (sep) n. A division of a family, esp. a division of a clan. (sto), alteration of sect.]

to Sept abbr. September.

pota (sép!ta) n. Pl. of septum.

potage (sép!ta) n. Pl. of septum.

potage (sép!tai) n. The waste content found in a septic tank.

potar (sép!tai) adj. Of or relating to a septum or septa.

potar i um (sép-târ!ē-əm) n., pl. i a (-ē-ə). An irregular

blygonal system of calcite-filled cracks occurring in certain

concretions. Il ar septum partition; see sertum + concretions. [Lat. saeptum, partition; see serrum +

only - sep tar i an adj.

riate (sep'tat') adj. Divided by a septum or septa.

riate (sep'tat') adj. Divided by a septum or septa.

riam ber (sep-tem'ber) n. The ninth month of the year in septem ber (sep-tem'ber) n. The ninth month of the year in septem calendar. [ME Septembre of OFr. < Lat. September, the seventh month < septem, seven. See septm*.]

rem brist (sep-rem'brist) n. 1. A bloodhirsty revolution terrorist. Z. One of the mob that massacred the impris
red tovaliere in Paris France. in September 1792. toyalists in Paris, France, in September 1792

it loralists in Paris, France, in September 1772. A Latin the last only in comedy and consisting of seven iambic feet a catalectic iambic tetrameter. [Lat. septēnārius, of seven <

ten, seven each < septem, seven. See septennial.]

ten, ni, al (sep-ten/e-al) adj. 1. Occurring every seven c_{t_5} 2. Consisting of or continuing for seven years. -n. An event that occurs every seven years. [< LLat. septennium, period of seven years < Lat. septemis, of seven years : septem, seven; see septin* + annus, year; see at*.] — sep*ten'ni*

sep*ten*tri*on (sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŏn', -ən) n. Obsolete. Northern regions; the north. [ME < OFr. < Lat. septentriönēs, seven plow oxen, the seven principal stars of Ursa Major: septem, seven; see septm* + triönēs (pl. of trið, triðn-, plow ox; see ten-i*).] — sep*ten'trio*nal (-trē-ɔ-nəl) adj.

sep tet also sep tette (sep tett) n. 1. A group of seven.

2. Mus. a. A composition for seven voices or instruments.

2. Mus. a. A composition for seven voices or instruments.
b. The performers playing such a composition. [Ger. Septett < Lat. septem, seven. See septm*.]

sep*tic (sep*tik) adj. 1. Of, relating to, having the nature of, or affected by sepsis. 2. Causing sepsis; putrefactive. [Lat. septems.putrefying < Gk. septikos < septos, rotten < sepein, to make rotten.] — sep*tic*i*+ty (-tis*i-te) n.

sep*ti*ce*mi*-a (sep*ti*-se*mi*-a) n. A systemic disease caused by pathogenic organisms or their toxins in the bloodstream. [septic*-dal (sep*ti*-sid*)] adj. Bot. Dehiscing by splitting along or through the septa. Used of a seed capsule. [septium] + Lat. -cidere, to cut (< caedere; see Caesura) + -al. 1.]

septic sore throat n. An infection of the throat, often epidemic, caused by hemolytic streptococci and characterized by fever and inflammation of the tonsils.

ver and inflammation of the tonsils.

ver and inflammation or the tonsils.

septic tank n. A sewage-disposal tank in which a continuous flow of waste material is decomposed by anaerobic bacteria.

sep ttf*ra*gal (sep-tif*ra-gal) adj. Bot. Dehiscing by the breaking away of the valves from its partitions. Used of a seed capsule. [serr(um) + Lat. frangere, to break; see bhreg-*.]

sep*ti*lat*er*al (sep*to-lat*far-al) adj. Seven-sided. [Lat. sep-tams sequences expert + lat*Pat]

sep*ti*lat*er*al (sep*tɔ-lat'ərəl) adj. Seven-sided. [Lat. septem, seven; see septer + lateral.]

Sept İles or Sept-İles (set-el'). A city of E Quebec, Canada, on the St. Lawrence R. Pop. 29,262.

sep*tli*llon (sep-til'yən) n. 1. The cardinal number equal to 10²². [Fr.: Lat. septem, seven; see septer + Fr. -illion (as in million, million < OFr. million; see Million).] — sep*til'lion adj.

sep*tli*llonth (sep-til'yənth) n. 1. The ordinal number matching the number septillion in a series. 2. One of a septillion equal parts. — sep*til'lionth adv. & adj.

sep*tu*a*ge*nar*i*an (sep*to-ɔ-jo-nâr'ē-ən, -tyōo-, -chōo-) n. A person who is 70 years old or between the ages of 70 and

n. A person who is 70 years old or between the ages of 70 and 80. — adj. Of, relating to, or being a septuagenarian. [< Lat.

septuagenarius, of the number seventy < septuagenarian. [< Lat. septuagenarius, of the number seventy < septuagenī, seventy each < septuagintā, seventy. See Serruagint.]

Sep*tu*a*gint (sep*too-a-jint', sep-too'a-jant, -tyoo'-) n. A Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible made in the third century set [I at septuagintā] septuagenarii/ bet realizingalizmania septuagenarii/ tury B.C. [Lat. septuāgintā, seventy (< the traditional number of its translators): septem, seven; see septm* + -gintā, ten times; see dekm*.]

sep tum (sep tom) n., pl. -ta (-to). A thin partition or mem-

sep*tum (sēp'təm) n., pl. -ta (-ta). A thin partition or membrane that divides two cavities or soft masses of tissue in an organism: the nasal septum. [Lat. saeptum, partition < neut. p.part. of saepīre, to enclose < saepēs, fence.]</p>
sep*tu*ple (sēp-too'pəl, -tyōo'-, -tūp'əl) adj. 1. Consisting of or containing seven. 2. Multiplied by seven. -tr.v. -pled, -pling, -pies. To multiply by seven. [LLat. septuplus, sevenfold : Lat. septem, seven, seven; see septm* + -plus, -fold; see pel-2*.]
sep*tu*plet (sēp-tūp'līt, -tōo'plīt, -tyōo'-) n. 1. One of seven offspring delivered at a single birth. 2. septuplets. The seven offspring of one birth. 3. A group of seven persons or things. [serru(dex) + (rapleter.]

[SEFTU(FLE) + (TRI)FLET.]
sep·ul·cher (sep/ol-kor) n. 1. A burial vault. 2. A receptacle

for sacred relics, esp. in an altar. — tr.v. -chered, -cher'ing, -chers. To place into a sepulcher; inter. [ME sepulcre < OFr. < Lat. sepulcrum < sepultus, p.part. of sepelire, to bury the dead 1

se-pul-chral (so-pul/krol, -pool/-) adj. 1. Of or relating to a sepulcher. 2. Suggestive of the grave; funereal. sep-ul-chre (sep/ol-kor) n. & v. Chiefly British. Var. of sep-

sep*ul*ture (sĕp*al-choor', -char) n. 1. The act of interment; burial. 2. A sepulcher. [ME < OFr. < Lat. sepultūra < sepultus, p.part. of sepelīre, to bury the dead.] seq. abbr. 1. Sequel. 2. Lat. Sequens (the following). seq. abbr. Lat. Sequentia (the following [things]).

se qua cious (si-kwā shas) adj. 1. Persisting in a continuous intellectual or stylistic direction. 2.a. Disposed to follow another or others. b. Slavishly unthinking and uncritical.

other or others. D. Slavishly unthinking and uncritical. [< Lat. sequāx, sequāc, pursuing < sequā, to follow. See sekw-1*.]

— se•qua/clous-iy adv. — se•quac/i•ty (-kwās/i-tē) n.

se•quel (sē/kwəl) n. 1. Something that follows; a continuation.

2. A literary work complete in itself but continuing the narrative of an earlier work. 3. A result or consequence. See Syns at effect. [ME sequele < OFr. sequelle < Lat. sequēla < sequī, to follow. See sekw-1*.]

se · quel · a (sǐ-kwěl / ə) n., pl. -quel · ae (-kwěl / ē). 1. A pathological condition resulting from a disease. 2. A secondary con-sequence or result. [Lat. sequēla, sequel. See sequence.] se•que•na•tor (sē/kwa-nā/tər) n. See sequencer. ă pat oi boy ā pay ou out âr care on took ä father oo boot ë pet ë be ŭ cut ûr urge ĭ pit th thin ī ple th this îr pler hw which ŏ pot zh vision ō toe about, ô paw

Stress marks: (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dĭk shə-nër ë)

