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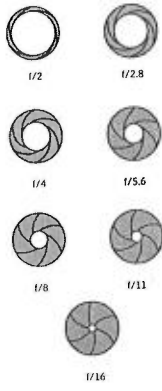
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CIP

Manufactured in the United States of America



ao dai



aperture



aphid

Tyrrhenian Sea SSE of Rome; site of Allied landing (1944). Pop. 27,094.

ao abbr. Account of.

ao dai (ou' dā, dā') *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 *áo dài*: áo, tunic (of Chin. orig.) + dài, 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' mā-rē, ā'ō-mōr'ē) *n.* 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 Shipping.]

A-o-rang-i (ā'ō-rāng'gē). See Mount Cook.

a-o-ris-t (ā'ō-ris't) *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'ti-cal'y adv.**

a-or-ta (ā-ōr'tā) *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* *<* *aerein*, to lift. See *WER-1**.] — **a-or'tal, 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 the dorsal arterial system.

a-ou-dad (ā'ō-dād', ou'dād') *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.

ap. abbr. 1. Additional premium. 2. Author's proof.

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

ap-2 pref. Var. of *apo-*.

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

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

a-pache (ə-pāsh', ā-pāsh') *n., pl. a-paches* (ə-pāsh', ā-pāsh'). 1. A member of the Parisian underworld. 2. A thug; a ruffian. [Fr. *<* *Apache*, Apache Indian. See *APACHE*.]

A-pach-e (ə-pāch'ē) *n., pl. Apache* or *-es*. 1. A member of a 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 (ə-pāch'ē-ən) *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-lia (āp'ə-lāch'i-kō'lē) *n.* 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'ə-nij) *n.* Var. of *appanage*.

Ap-a-po-ris (āp'ə-pōr'ēs, -pōr'-) *n.* A river rising in S-central Colombia and flowing c. 805 km (500 mi) to the Japurá R.

ap-a-re-jo (āp'ə-rā'hō, -rā'ō) *n., pl. -jos.* Southwestern U.S. A packsaddle made of a stuffed leather pad. [Am.Sp. *<* Sp., equipment *<* *aparejar*, to prepare *<* VLat. **apparcularē*. See *APPAREL*.]

a-part (ə-pārt') *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.**

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

a-part-held (ə-pārt'hīt', -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*) + *-held*, -hood.]

a-part-ment (ə-pārt'mənt) *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 separate *<* *a parte*, *apart*: *a*, to (*<* Lat. *ad*; see *AD-*) + *parte*, side (*<* Lat. *pars*, *part*; see *PART*).]

apartment building n. An apartment house.

apartment house n. A building divided into apartments.

ap-a-ter-ic (āp'ə-tēr'ik) *adj. Zool.* Relating to or characterized by coloration serving as natural camouflage. [Gk. *apatētikos*, deceptive *<* *apatētes*, deceiver *<* *apatetein*, to cheat *<* *apatē*, deceit.]

ap-a-thet-ic (āp'ə-thēt'ik) also **ap-a-thet-i-cal** (-f-kāl) *adj.* 1. Lacking interest or concern; indifferent. 2. Lacking emotion; unresponsive. [*<* *APATHY*, on the model of *PATHETIC*.] — **ap-a-thet'i-cal'y adv.**

ap-a-ty (āp'ə-thē) *n.* 1. Lack of interest or concern, esp. in matters of general importance or appeal; indifference. 2. Lack of emotion or feeling; impassiveness. [Lat. *apathia* *<* Gk. *apathia* *<* *apathēs*, without feeling: *a-*, without; see *A-1* + *pathos*, feeling; see *KWENT(h)**.]

ap-a-tite (āp'ə-tīt') *n.* A natural, variously colored calcium phosphate, Ca₃(PO₄)₂(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 (āp) *n.* 1. a. Any of various large, tailless Old World primates 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.v.* **aped, ap-ing, apes.** To mimic slavishly but often with an absurd result. See *SYNS* at *IMITATE*. — *adj. Informal.* Wildly enthusiastic. — *Idiom.* **go ape.** *Informal.* To become wildly excited or enthusiastic. [ME *<* OE *apa*.] — **ap'er n.**

A-pel-doorn (āp'əl-dōrn', -dōrn', ā'pəl-) *n.* A city of E-central Netherlands N of Arnhem. Pop. 144,108.

A-pel-les (ə-pēl'ēz) *fl.* 4th cent. a.c. Greek painter whose works are known only from descriptions in ancient writings.

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 or creature held to combine characteristics of apes and humans.

Ap-en-nines (āp'ə-nīnz') *n.* A mountain system extending from NW Italy to the Strait of Messina and rising to 2,915.8 m (9,560 ft).

a-per-çu (ā'pēr-sū') *n., pl. -çus (-sū')*. 1. A discerning perception; an insight. 2. A short outline or summary; a synopsis. [Fr. *<* p.part. of *apercevoir*, to perceive: *a-*, to (*<* Lat. *ad*; see *AD-*) + *percevoir*; to perceive; see *PERCEIVE*.]

a-pe-ri-ent (ə-pīr'ē-ənt) *adj.* Gently stimulating evacuation of the bowels; laxative. — *n.* A mild laxative. [Lat. *aperient*, *aperient-*, p-part. of *aperire*, to open. See *WER-4**.]

a-pe-ri-od-ic (ā'pīr-ē-ōd'ik) *adj.* 1. Lacking periodicity; irregular. 2. *Phys.* Without periodic vibrations. — **a-pe-ri-od'i-cal'y adv.** — **a-pe-ri-odic'i-ty** (-ə-dīs'ī-tē) *n.*

a-pé-ri-tif (ā-pēr'i-tēf') *n.* An alcoholic drink taken before meal. [Fr. *<* OFr. *aperitif*, purgative *<* Med.Lat. *aperitivus* *<* LLat. *aperitivus* *<* Lat. *aperitus*, p-part. of *aperire*, to open. See *WER-4**.]

ap-er-ture (āp'ər-chər) *n.* 1. An opening, such as a hole, gap, or slit. 2. A usu. adjustable opening in an optical instrument, such as a camera, that limits the amount of light that can enter. [ME *<* Lat. *apertūra* *<* *aperitus*, p-part. of *aperire*, to open. See *WER-4**.] — **ap'er-tur'al adj.**

a-pet-al-i-ous (ā-pēt'ī-əs) *adj. Bot.* Having no petals. — **pet'al-y** (ā-pēt'ī-lē) *n.*

a-pex (ā'pēks) *n., pl. a-pex-es* or *a-pi-ces* (ā'pī-sēz', āp'ī-sēz'). 1. The highest point; the vertex: *the apex of a hill*. 2. The point of culmination. 3. The usu. pointed end of an object: *the tip; the apex of a leaf*. [Lat.]

Ap-gar score (āp'gār) *n.* A system of assessing the health of newborn by rating heart rate, respiration, muscle tone, skin color, and response to stimuli, with a perfect score being 10. [After Virginia Apgar (1909-74), Amer. physician.]

a-phaer-e-sis or **a-pher-e-sis** (ə-fēr'ē-sis) *n., pl. -ses* (-sēz) *Ling.* The loss of one or more sounds from the beginning of a word, as in *till* for *until*. [LLat. *<* Gk. *aphairesis* *<* *airein*, to take away: *apo-*, *apo-* + *hairein*, to take.] — **ap-her-ic** (āf'ə-rēt'ik) *adj.*

a-pha-gl-i-a (ə-fā'jē-ə, -jē) *n.* Loss of the ability to swallow.

aph-a-nite (āf'ə-nīt') *n.* A dense homogeneous rock with constituents too fine to be seen by the naked eye. [*<* Gk. *aphanēs*, unseemly: *a-*, not; see *A-1* + *phainesthai*, *phan-*, to appear *phainein*, to show; see *PHENOMENON*.] — **aph'a-nit'ic** (-nīt'ik) *adj.*

a-pha-sia (ə-fā'zhə) *n.* Partial or total loss of the ability to articulate ideas or comprehend language, resulting from brain damage caused by injury or disease. [Gk. *<* *aphatos*, speechless: *a-*, not; see *A-1* + *phatos*, spoken, speakable (*<* *phainesthai*, to speak; see *-PHASIA*).] — **a-pha'si-ac'** (-zē-āk') *n.* — **pha'sic** (-zīk, -sīk) *adj.* & *n.*

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separation sequenator

ally after deliberation. — *tr.v.* **tenced**, *Law*. To pronounce sentence upon (one). *E*, opinion < Ofr. < Lat. *sententia* < *r*.part. of *sentire*, to feel. See **sent-*** [*t*ēn/shəl] *adj.* — **sen·ten'tial·ly** *adv.* [*s*or] *n. Law*. One, such as a court or *es* sentence. The variation in emphasis or vocal *s* of words within a sentence. *n-sing) Law*. — *adj.* 1. Relating to a ju- g or relating to the one who pronounce. — *n.* 1. The act of pronouncing a ju- defendant. 2. This sentence. [*s*hə, -shē-ə] *n., pl.* -**ti·ae** (-shē-ē). An [*Lat. See SENTENCE.*] *adj.* 1. Terse and energetic in ex- . Abounding in aphorisms. **b.** Given to s. **3.a.** Abounding in pompous moraliz- mpous moralizing. [ME < Ofr. *sententi- osus*, full of meaning < *sententia*, opin- .] — **sen·ten'tious·ly** *adv.* — **sen·**

is, -shē-əns] *n.* 1. The quality or state of ciousness. **2.** Feeling as distinguished from ght. [*t*, -shē-ənt] *adj.* 1. Having sense percep- Experiencing sensation or feeling. [*Lat. pr*.part. of *sentire*, to feel. See **sent-***] [*ə*-mənt] *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 sus- otion that borders on mawkishness. **6.** Ro- eling verging on sentimentality. **6.** The ex- ite and sensitive feeling, esp. in art and s at feeling. **7.** A vague feeling or aware- IE *sentiment* < Ofr. < Med.Lat. *sentimen- s*, to feel. See **sent-***] [*ən'tə-mən'tl*] *adj.* **1.a.** Characterized or nt. **b.** Affectedly or extravagantly emotion- or colored by emotion rather than rea- . Appealing to the sentiments, esp. to *romantic music*. — **sen'ti·men'tal·ly** *adv.* [*s*ən'tə-mən'tl-tl-z'əm] *n.* **1.** A pre- dential. **2.** An idea or expression marked by nt. — **sen'ti·men'tal·ist** *n.* **·ty** [*s*ən'tə-mən'tl-tl-tē] *n., pl.* -**ties**. 1. The ion of being excessively or affectedly senti- mental idea or an expression of it. [*z*ē [*s*ən'tə-mən'tl-tl-z'] *v.* -**ized**, -**iz·ing**. -**iz** ue or regard with sentiment; be sentimental o behave in a sentimental manner. — **sen'ti·tion** (-mən'tl-tl-zā'shən] *n.* **ə-nəl** *n.* One that keeps guard; a sentry. **nel·ing**, -**nels** or -**nelled**, -**nel·ing**, -**nels** : as a guard. **2.** To provide with a 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 per- y of a sentry; watch. [Perh. alteration of ob- var. 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. te; separation. One of the separate, usu. green parts forming flower. [NLat. *sepalum*, perh. blend of Gk. , and Lat. *petalum*, petal; see **PETAL**.] — **se·pal·us** (sēp'ə-ləs] *adj.* [*ə*-ləid', sēp'ə-] also **se·pal·ine** (-lin', -lin') or characteristic of a sepal. Having a specified kind or number of sepals. [*sp'ər-ə-bal*, sēp'ra-] *adj.* Possible to separate. [*i·ty* *n.* — **sep'a·ra·bi·ly** *adv.* [*i·rāt-rāt']* *v.* -**rat·ed**, -**rat·ing**. -**rat·es**. — *r*.part. *sep* apart; disunite. **6.** To space apart; scatter. **7.** To differentiate or discriminate between; to remove from a mixture or combination; to separate as spouses. **5.** To terminate a : (a couple), often by decree. **5.** To come relationship with; discharge. — *intr.* **1.** To withdraw. **3.** To part company; disperse. **4.** To gather as spouses. **5.** To become divided into *r* parts. — *adj.* (sēp'ar-it, sēp'rit). **1.** Set or united. **2.a.** Existing as an independent entity. **ate**. Having undergone schism or estrangement body. **3.** Dissimilar from all others; distinct.

4. Not shared; individual. **5. Archaic.** Withdrawn from oth- ers; solitary. — *n.* (sēp'ar-it, sēp'rit). A garment, such as a skirt or jacket, that may be purchased separately and worn in various combinations with other garments. [ME *separatus* < Lat. *separatus*, p.part. of *separare* : *sē*-, apart; see **(w)se·*** + *parare*, to prepare; see **PER-1***.] — **sep'a·rate·ly** *adv.* — **sep'a·rate·ness** *n.* *Syns:* separate, divide, part, sever, sunder, divorce. These verbs mean to become or cause to become parted, disconnect- ed, 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" (Wash- ington Irving). *Divide* implies separation by or as if by cutting or splitting into parts or shares; the term often refers to sepa- ration 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 Lin- coln). *Part* refers most often to the separation of closely as- sociated 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 com- plete separation: "a priest and a soldier, two classes of men circumstantially divorced from the kind and homely ties of life" (Robert Louis Stevenson). [*s*ep'a·ra·tī·ōn (sēp'ə-rā'tī·ōn)] *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. [*s*ep'a·ra·tī·ōn·ist (sēp'ə-rā'tī·ōn·ist)] *n.* A separatist. [*s*ep'a·ra·tist (sēp'ə-rā'tist, sēp'ra-, sēp'ə-rā'-)] *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 ad- vocates cultural, ethnic, or racial separation. — **sep'a·ra·tist·ry** *n.* — **sep'a·ra·tist**, **sep'a·ra·tistic** *adj.* [*s*ep'a·ra·tī·v (sēp'ə-rā'tī·v, sēp'ə-rā-, sēp'ra-)] *adj.* Tending to separate or to cause separation. [*s*ep'a·ra·tōr (sēp'ə-rā'tōr)] *n.* One that separates, as a device for separating cream from milk. [*sepd.* *abbr.* Separated. [*se·phar·dī* (sə-fār'dē)] *n., pl.* -**dīm** (-dīm). A descendant of the Jews who lived in Spain and Portugal during the Middle Ages until persecution forced them to leave. [Mod.Heb. *Səpārādī*, Spaniard < *Səpārād*, Spain.] — **Se·phar'dic** (-dīk] *adj.* [*s*ep'ə] (sēp'pē-ə)] *n.* **1.a.** A dark brown ink or pigment origi- nally prepared from the secretion of the cuttlefish. **b.** A draw- ing or picture done in sepia. **c.** A photograph in a brown tint. **2. Color.** A dark grayish yellow brown to dark or moderate olive brown. — *adj.* **1. Color.** Of the color sepia. **2.** Done or made in sepia. [ME, cuttlefish < Lat. *sepiā*, cuttlefish, ink < Gk. cuttlefish; perh. akin to *sēpein*, to make rotten.] [*s*ep'plk (səp'pīk)] *n.* A river, c. 1,126 km (700 mi), of N Papua New Guinea. [*s*ep'i·o·lite (sēp'ē-ə-līt)] *n.* See **MEERSCHAUM** 1. [Gk. *sēpion*, cuttlebone < *sepiā*, cuttlefish; see **SEA** + **-LITE**.] [*s*ep'poy (sēp'pōi)] *n.* A regular soldier in some Middle Eastern countries, esp. an Indian soldier formerly serving under Brit- ish command. [Prob. < Port. *sipae* < Urdu *sipāhī* < Pers., cavalryman < *sipāh*, army.] [*s*ep'pu·ku (sēp'pū-kō, sē-pōō')] *n.* Hara-kiri. [J. : *seppu*, to cut + *ku*, abdomen.] [*s*ep'sis (sēp'sis)] *n., pl.* -**ses** (-sēz). **1.** The presence of patho- genic organisms or their toxins in the blood or tissues. **2.** The poisoned condition resulting from sepsis, as in septicemia. [Gk. *sēpsis*, putrefaction < *sēpein*, to make rotten.] [*s*ep't (sēpt)] *n.* A division of a family, esp. a division of a clan. [Prob. alteration of **SECT**.] [*s*ep't or *Sept* *abbr.* September. [*s*ep'ta (sēp'ta)] *n.* Pl. of **SEPTUM**. [*s*ep'tage (sēp'tij)] *n.* The waste content found in a septic tank. [*s*ep'tal (sēp'təl)] *adj.* Of or relating to a septum or septa. [*s*ep'tar·i·um (sēp'tār'ē-əm)] *n., pl.* -**i·a** (-ē-ə). An irregular polygonal system of calcite-filled cracks occurring in certain rock concretions. [Lat. *saepium*, partition; see **SEPTUM** + **-IUM**.] — **sep·tar'i·an** *adj.* [*s*ep'tate (sēp'tāt)] *adj.* Divided by a septum or septa. [*s*ep'tem·ber (sēp'tēm'bar)] *n.* The ninth month of the year in the Gregorian calendar. [ME *Septembre* < Ofr. < Lat. *Septembris*, the seventh month < *septem*, seven. See **SEPTM***.] [*s*ep'tem·brist (sēp'tēm'brist)] *n.* **1.** A bloodthirsty revolution- ary or terrorist. **2.** One of the mob that massacred the impris- oned royalists in Paris, France, in September 1792. [*s*ep'te·nar'i·us (sēp'tə-nār'ē-əs)] *n., pl.* -**i** (-ē-i'). A Latin phrase used only in comedy and consisting of seven iambic feet in a catalectic iambic tetrameter. [Lat. *septēnarius*, of seven < *septem*, seven each < *septem*, seven. See **SEPTENNIAL**.] [*s*ep'ten·ni·al (sēp'tēn'ē-əl)] *adj.* **1.** Occurring every seven years. **2.** Consisting of or continuing for seven years. — *n.* An

event that occurs every seven years. [*LLat. septennium*, pe- riod of seven years < Lat. *septennis*, of seven years : *septem*, seven; see **SEPTM*** + *annus*, year; see **at·***.] — **sep'ten'ni·al·ly** *adv.* [*s*ep'ten'tri·on (sēp'tēn'trē-ōn', -ən)] *n.* *Obsolete.* Northern regions; the north. [ME < Ofr. < Lat. *septentriones*, seven plow oxen, the seven principal stars of Ursa Major : *septem*, seven; see **SEPTM*** + *triōnēs* (pl. of *triō*, *triōn-*; plow ox; see **TERA-1***.)] — **sep'ten'tri·o·nal** (-trē-ō-nəl)] *adj.* [*s*ep'tet also **sep'tette** (sēp'tēt')] *n.* **1.** A group of seven. **2. Mus. a.** A composition for seven voices or instruments. **b.** The performers playing such a composition. [Ger. *Septett* < Lat. *septem*, seven. See **SEPTM***.] [*s*ep'tic (sēp'tīk)] *adj.* **1.** Of, relating to, having the nature of, or affected by sepsis. **2.** Causing sepsis; putrefactive. [Lat. *sēpticus*, putrefying < Gk. *sēptikos* < *sēptos*, rotten < *sēpein*, to make rotten.] — **sep'tic'i·ty** (-tis'f-tē)] *n.* [*s*ep'ti·ce·mi·a (sēp'ti·sē'mē-ə)] *n.* A systemic disease caused by pathogenic organisms or their toxins in the bloodstream. [*SEPTIC* + *-EMIA*.] — **sep'ti·ce'mic** (-mīk)] *adj.* [*s*ep'ti·ci·dal (sēp'ti·sīd'l)] *adj.* Bot. Dehiscing by splitting along or through the septa. Used of a seed capsule. [SEPT(UM) + Lat. *-cidere*, to cut (< *caedere*; see **CAESURA**) + *-AL*.] [*s*ep'tic sore throat] *n.* An infection of the throat, often epidem- ic, caused by hemolytic streptococci and characterized by fe- ver and inflammation of the tonsils. [*s*ep'tic tank] *n.* A sewage-disposal tank in which a continuous flow of waste material is decomposed by anaerobic bacteria. [*s*ep'tif·ra·gal (sēp'tīf'ra-gəl)] *adj.* Bot. Dehiscing by the breaking away of the valves from its partitions. Used of a seed capsule. [SEPT(UM) + Lat. *frangere*, to break; see **BRHG***.] [*s*ep'ti·lat·er·al (sēp'tə-lāt'ər-əl)] *adj.* Seven-sided. [Lat. *sep- tem*, seven; see **SEPTET** + *LATERAL*.] [*s*ep't lies or *Sept-lies* (sēt-ē'l')] *n.* A city of E Quebec, Canada, on the St. Lawrence R. Pop. 29,262. [*s*ep'til·lon (sēp'tīl'yan)] *n.* **1.** The cardinal number equal to 10²⁴. **2. Chiefly British.** The cardinal number equal to 10¹². [Fr. : Lat. *septem*, seven; see **SEPTET** + Fr. *-illion* (as in *million*, million < Ofr. *million*; see **MILLION**).] — **sep'til'lon** *adj.* [*s*ep'til·lonth (sēp'tīl'yonth)] *n.* **1.** The ordinal number match- ing the number septillion in a series. **2.** One of a septillion equal parts. — **sep'til'lonth** *adv.* & *adj.* [*s*ep'tu·a·ge·nar'i·an (sēp'tō-ə-jə-nār'ē-ən, -tjōō-, -chōō-)] *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. septuagēnarius*, of the number seventy < *septuagēni*, seventy each < *septuagintā*, seventy. See **SEPTUAGINT**.] [*s*ep'tu·a·gint (sēp'tō-ə-jint', sēp'tō-ə-jont, -tjōō'-)] *n.* A Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible made in the third cen- tury B.C. [Lat. *septuagintā*, seventy (< the traditional number of its translators) : *septem*, seven; see **SEPTM*** + *-gintā*, ten times; see **DEKAM***.] [*s*ep'tum (sēp'təm)] *n., pl.* -**ta** (-tə). A thin partition or mem- brane that divides two cavities or soft masses of tissue in an organism: the nasal *septum*. [Lat. *saepium*, partition < neut. p.part. of *saepire*, to enclose < *saepēs*, fence.] [*s*ep'tu·ple (sēp'tō'pl, -tjōō'-, -tjū'pl)] *adj.* **1.** Consisting of or containing seven. **2.** Multiplied by seven. — *tr.v.* -**pled**, -**pling**, -**plies**. To multiply by seven. [LLat. *septuplus*, sevenfold : Lat. *septem*, seven; see **SEPTM*** + *-plus*, -fold; see **PL-2***.] [*s*ep'tu·plet (sēp'tjū'plīt, -tōō'plīt, -tjōō'-)] *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. [SEPT(UM) + (PL)PLUR.] [*s*ep'ul·cher (sēp'əl-kər)] *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.] [*s*ep'ul·chral (sə-pūl'krəl, -pōōl')] *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to a sepulcher. **2.** Suggestive of the grave; funereal. [*s*ep'ul·chre (sēp'əl-kər)] *n.* & *v.* Chiefly British. Var. of **sep- ulchre**. [*s*ep'ul·ture (sēp'əl-chōōr', -chər)] *n.* **1.** The act of interment; burial. **2.** A sepulcher. [ME < Ofr. < Lat. *sepulchra* < *sepul- tus*, p.part. of *sepelire*, to bury the dead.] [*s*eqq. *abbr.* 1. Sequel. **2. Lat.** Sequens (the following). [*s*eqq. *abbr.* Lat. *Sequentia* (the following [things]).] [*s*equa·clous (sī-kwə'shəs)] *adj.* **1.** Persisting in a continuous intellectual or stylistic direction. **2.a.** Disposed to follow an- other or others. **b.** Slavishly unthinking and uncritical. [*< Lat. sequax*, *sequūc*, pursuing < *sequi*, to follow. See **SEKW-1***.] — **se·qua'clous·ly** *adv.* — **se·quac'i·ty** (-kwə'sf-tē)] *n.* [*s*equel (sē'kwəl)] *n.* **1.** Something that follows; a continuation. **2.** A literary work complete in itself but continuing the nar- rative of an earlier work. **3.** A result or consequence. See **Syns at effect**. [ME *sequele* < Ofr. *sequelle* < Lat. *sequēla* < *sequi*, to follow. See **SEKW-1***.] [*s*equel·a (sī-kwəl'ə)] *n., pl.* -**quel·ae** (-kwəl'ē). **1.** A patho- logical condition resulting from a disease. **2.** A secondary con- sequence or result. [Lat. *sequēla*, sequel. See **SEQUEL**.] [*s*equenator (sē'kwə-nā'tər)] *n.* See **sequencer**.

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ō toe	ə about
ō paw	item

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