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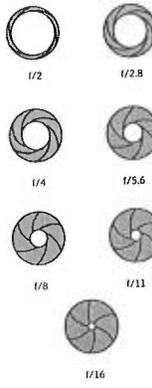
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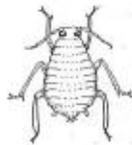
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ao dai



aperture



aphid

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

ao abbr. Account of.
ao dai (ou' dāi, dāi') *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-kāi') *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 PAC-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. Apaches 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-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-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. *appariculāre. 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: *Apartment 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-tet-ic (āp'ə-tēt'ik) *adj. Zool.* Relating to or characterized by coloration serving as natural camouflage. [Gk. *apatētikos, deceptive < apatiēs, deceiver < apatein, 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-thy (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-) + perceivre; to perceive; see PERCEIVE.*]

a-pe-ri-ent (ə-pīr'ē-nt) *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'i-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. apertus, 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 enters. [ME *< Lat. apertūra < apertus, p.part. of aperire, to open. See wer-4*.*] — **ap'er-tur'al adj.**

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

a-pex (ā'pēks) *n., pl. a-pex-es or a-pi-ces (ā'pī-sēz', āp'ēs) 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. apthairesis < apairein, to take away: apo-, apo- + hairein, to take.*] — **ap-ae-ret'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. apthanos, unseemly < apthainō, to appear < apthainō, to appear < apthainō, to show; see PHENOMENON.*] — **aph'a-nit'ic** (-nīt'ik) *adj.*

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

a-pha-ll-ion (ə-fē'lē-ən, ə-fēl'yən) *n., pl. -li-a* (-lē-ə) point on the orbit of a celestial body that is farthest from the sun. [*< NLat. apellium: Gk. apo-, apo- + Gk. hēlios, sun. See SÄWEL*.*]

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. **b.** 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-mēn'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*en'tə-mēn'tl-iz'm] *n.* 1. A pre- dential. 2. An idea or expression marked by nt. — **sen'ti·men'tal·ist** *n.* [*s*en'tə-mēn'təl'i-tē] *n., pl.* -**ties**. 1. The ion of being excessively or affectedly senti- mental idea or an expression of it. [*z*ē (sēn'tə-mēn'tl-iz') *v.* -**ized**, -**iz**'ing. -**iz** e or regard with sentiment; be sentimental o behave in a sentimental manner. — **sen'ti· tion** (-mēn'tl-iz'm) *n.* [*ə*-nəl] *n.* One that keeps guard; a sentry. **nel**'ing, -**nels** or -**nelled**, -**nel**'ing, -**nels** : *r* 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*-loid', 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'rə-] *adj.* Possible to separate. [*i*'ti·ty *n.* — **sep'a·ra·bi·ly** *adv.* [*i*'tə-rāt'] *v.* -**rat**'ed, -**rat**'ing. -**rat**'es. — *r*. sep apart; disunite. **b.** To space apart; scatter. To differentiate or discriminate between; to remove from a mixture or combination; to (a couple), often by decree. 5. To terminate a relationship with; discharge. — *intr.* 1. To come apart; disunite. 2. To become divided into ether as spouses. 5. To become divided into r parts. — *adj.* (sēp'ər-it, sēp'rīt). 1. Set or united. 2. **a.** Existing as an independent entity. **b.** 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'ər-it, sēp'rīt). 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·tion (sēp'ə-rā'shən) *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·tion·ist (sēp'ə-rā'shə-nist) *n.* A separatist. [*s*ep'a·ra·tist (sēp'ər-ə-tist, sēp'rə-, 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** *n.* — **sep'a·ra·tist**, **sep'a·ra·tist** *adj.* [*s*ep'a·ra·tive (sēp'ə-rā'tiv, sēp'ə-rə-, sēp'rə-) *adj.* Tending to separate or to cause separation. [*s*ep'a·ra·tor (sēp'ə-rā'tər) *n.* One that separates, as a device for separating cream from milk. [*sepd.* *abbr.* Separated. [*Se·phar·di* (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.* [*se·pi·a* (sē'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 *sēpeim*, to make rotten.] [*Se·pik* (sə'pik). A river, c. 1,126 km (700 mi), of N Papua New Guinea. [*se·pi·o·lite* (sē'pē-ə-līt') *n.* See **MEERSCHAUM** 1. [Gk. *sepiōn*, cuttlebone < *sepiā*, cuttlefish; see **SEA** + **-LITE**.] [*se·poy* (sē'poi') *n.* A regular soldier in some Middle Eastern countries, esp. an Indian soldier formerly serving under Brit- ish command. [Prob. < Port. *sipae* < Urdu *sipāhi* < Pers., cavalryman < *sipāh*, army.] [*se·pu·ku* (sēp'oo-koo, sē-poo') *n.* Hara-kiri. [J. : *seppu*, to cut + *ku*, abdomen.] [*sepsis* (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. *sepsis*, putrefaction < *sēpein*, to make rotten.] [*sept* (sēpt) *n.* A division of a family, esp. a division of a clan. [Prob. alteration of **SECT**.] [*Sept.* or **Sept** *abbr.* September. [*septa* (sēp'tə) *n.* Pl. of **SEPTUM**.] [*septa·ge* (sēp'tij) *n.* The waste content found in a septic tank. [*septa·tal* (sēp'təl) *adj.* Of or relating to a septum or septa. [*septa·tū·lum* (sēp-tār'tū-ləm) *n., pl.* -**i·a** (-ē-ə). An irregular polygonal system of calcite-filled cracks occurring in certain rock concretions. [Lat. *saepium*, partition; see **SEPTUM** + **-TUM**.] — **septa·tū·lan** *adj.* [*septa·te* (sēp'tāt') *adj.* Divided by a septum or septa. [*septa·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***.] [*septa·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. [*septa·tem·nar·i·us* (sēp'tə-nār'i-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**.] [*septa·ten·ni·al* (sēp-tēn'i-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.* [*sep'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 **TER-**1*.)] — **sep'ten'tri·o·nal** (-trē-ō-nəl) *adj.* [*sep'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***.] [*sep'tic* (sēp'tik) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, having the nature of, or affected by sepsis. 2. Causing sepsis; putrefactive. [Lat. *septicus*, putrefying < Gk. *septikos* < *septos*, rotten < *sēpein*, to make rotten.] — **sep'tic'i·ty** (-tis'f-tē) *n.* [*sep'ti·ce·mi·a* (sēp'ti-sē'i-mē-ə) *n.* A systemic disease caused by pathogenic organisms or their toxins in the bloodstream. [SEPTIC + **-EMIA**.] — **sep'ti·ce'mic** (-mīk) *adj.* [*sep'ti·ci·dal* (sēp'ti-sid'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**.] [*septic 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. [*septic tank* *n.* A sewage-disposal tank in which a continuous flow of waste material is decomposed by anaerobic bacteria. [*sep'tif·ra·gal* (sēp-tif'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***.] [*sep'ti·lat·er·al* (sēp'tə-lāt'ər-əl) *adj.* Seven-sided. [Lat. *sep- tem*, seven; see **SEPTET** + **LATERAL**.] [*Sept lies* or **Sept-les** (sēt-ē'l'). A city of E Quebec, Canada, on the St. Lawrence R. Pop. 29,262. [*sep·til·lōn* (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'li·on** *adj.* [*sep·til·lōnth* (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'li·onth** *adv.* & *adj.* [*sep·tu·a·ge·nar·i·an* (sēp'too-ə-jə-nār'i-ən, -tyōō-, -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**.] [*sep·tu·a·gint* (sēp'too-ə-jint', sēp-too'ə-jont, -tyōō'-) *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 **dēkm***.] [*sep·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.] [*sep·tu·ple* (sēp-too'pəl, -tyōō'-, -tūp'əl) *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*.] [*sep·tu·plet* (sēp-tūp'līt, -tūp'plit, -tyōō'-) *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) + (TR)PLET.] [*sep·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 *sepulchre* < Ofr. < Lat. *sepulcrum* < *sepultus*, p.part. of *sepelire*, to bury the dead.] [*se·pul·chral* (sə-pūl'krəl, -pōōl'-) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to a sepulcher. 2. Suggestive of the grave; funereal. [*sep·ul·chre* (sēp'əl-kər) *n.* & *v.* *Chiefly British*. Var. of **sep- ulchre**.] [*sep·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.] [*seqq.* *abbr.* 1. Sequel. 2. *Lat.* Sequens (the following). [*seqq.* *abbr.* *Lat.* *Sequentia* (the following [things]).] [*se·qua·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** (-kwās'f-tē) *n.* [*se·quel* (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***.] [*se·quel·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**.] [*se·que·na·tor* (sē'kwa-nā'tər) *n.* See **SEQUENCER**.**

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ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ə about
ō paw	item

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