

RECEIVED APR 1 1 1994

PUBLIC REF
PE
1628
A62
1993

THE
AMERICAN
HERITAGE
COLLEGE
DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION

tion·ar·y



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
Boston • New York

Unified v Uniloc
IPR2018-00199
Unified 1023

Words are included in this Dictionary on the basis of their usage. Words that are known to have current trademark registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the Publisher's opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

American Heritage and the eagle logo are registered trademarks of Forbes Inc. Their use is pursuant to a license agreement with Forbes Inc.

Copyright © 1993 by Houghton Mifflin Company.
All rights reserved.

No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system without the prior written permission of Houghton Mifflin Company unless such copying is expressly permitted by federal copyright law. Address inquiries to Reference Permissions, Houghton Mifflin Company, 222 Berkeley Street, Boston MA 02116.

0-395-67161-2 (UPC)

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

The American heritage college dictionary. —3rd ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-395-66917-0 (plain edge). —ISBN 0-395-44638-4 (thumb edge). —ISBN 0-395-66918-9 (deluxe binding).

1. English language—Dictionaries. 2. Americanisms.

PE1628.A6227 1993

423--dc20

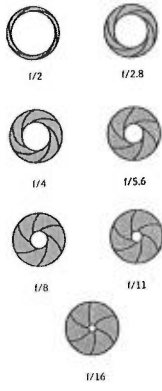
92-42124

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' 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 *PAS*.]

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. **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*, *part*; see *PART*.] — *apart*, *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 *<* *apatētein*, 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-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** (-ō-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. *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'ē-ōs) *adj. Bot.* Having no petals. — **pet'al-y** (ā-pēt'ē-ē) *n.*

a-pex (ā'pēks) *n., pl. a-pex-es* or *a-pi-ces* (ā'pī-sēz', āp'ēs) *n.* 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-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. *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'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. *<* *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.*

a-pha-si-a (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. *<* *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.*

a-pha-si-a (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. *<* *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.*

a-pha-si-a (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. *<* *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.*

a-pha-si-a (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. *<* *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.*

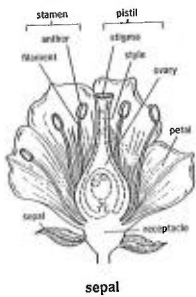
a-pha-si-a (ə-fā'zhā) *n.* Partial or total loss of the ability to articulate ideas or comprehend language, resulting from brain damage caused by injury or disease. [Gk. *<* *aphatos*, speechless: *a-*, not; see *A-1* + *phatos*, spoken, speakable (*<* *phainesthai*, to speak; see *-PHASIA*).] — **a-pha'si-ac'**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

a-pha-si-a (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. *<* *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.*

sensible horizon separate



sentry box At Saint James's Palace, London



[ME < OFr. < Lat. sensibilis < sensus, sense. See SENSE.]

-sen/si•ble•ness n. — sen/si•bly adv. sensible horizon n. The plane intersecting an observer's position perpendicular to the line formed by the observer's nadir and zenith. sen/sil•lum (sēn-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. sensillum, dim. of Lat. sensus, sense. See SENSE.] sen/si•tive (sēn'si-tiv) 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. sensitivus < Lat. sensus, sense. See SENSE.] — sen/si•tive•ly adv. — sen/si•tive•ness 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 (sēn'si-tiv'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 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 (sēn'si-tīz') v. -tized, -tiz•ing, -tiz•es. — tr. 1. To make sensitive. 2. 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'shən) n. — sen/si•tiz'er n.

sen/si•tom•eter (sēn'si-tōm'ē-tər) n. Any of various devices for measuring light sensitivity, as of photographic film. [SENSE + METR.] — sen/si•to•met'ric (-tō-mēt'rik) adj. — sen/si•tom'e•try n.

sen/sor (sēn'sər, -sōr') n. 1. A device that receives and responds to a signal or stimulus. 2. See sense organ.

sen/sō•ri•al (sēn-sōr'ē-əl, -sōr'ē-) adj. Of or relating to sensations or sensory impressions. — sen/sō•ri•al•ly adv.

sen/sō•ri•mo•tor (sēn'sō-rē-mō'tər) adj. Of, relating to, or combining the functions of the sensory and motor activities.

sen/sō•ri•neu•ral (sēn'sō-rē-nōōr'əl, -nyōōr'ē-) adj. Of, relating to, or involving the sensory nerves, esp. as they affect the hearing: sensorineural deafness.

sen/sō•ri•um (sēn-sōr'ē-əm, -sōr'ē-) n., pl. -sō•ri•ums or -sō•ri•a (-sōr'ē-ə, -sōr'ē-). 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. sensorium, organ of sensation < Lat. sensus, sense. See SENSE.]

sen/sō•ry (sēn'sō-rē) adj. 1. Of or relating to the senses or sensation. 2. Transmitting impulses from sense organs to nerve centers; afferent.

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 (sēn'shōō-əl) adj. 1. Relating to or affecting any of the senses or a sense organ; sensory. 2.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•ism (sēn'shōō-əl-iz'm) n. 1. Sensuality. 2. The ethical doctrine that the pleasures of the senses are the highest good. 3. Philos. Sensationalism. — sen/su•al•ist n. — sen/su•al•is'tic adj.

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

sen/su•al•ize (sēn'shōō-əl-īz') tr. v. -ized, -iz•ing, -iz•es. To make sensual. — sen/su•al•i•za•tion (-əl-ī-zā'shən) n.

sen/su•ous (sēn'shōō-əs) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or derived from the senses. 2. Appealing to or gratifying the senses. 3.a. Readily affected through the senses. b. Highly appreciative of the pleasures of sensation. — sen/su•os'ity (-ōs'i-tē), sen/su•ous•ness (-əs-nis) n. — sen/su•ous•ly adv. sent (sēnt) v. P.t. and p.part. of send.

sen•te (sēn'tā) n., pl. II sen•te (lē-sēn'tā). See table at currency. [Sotho (Sesotho) < E. CENT.]

sen•tence (sēn'təns) 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. 2. Law. 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, -tenc•ing, -tenc•es. Law. To pronounce sentence upon (one adjudged guilty). [ME, opinion < OFr. < Lat. sententia < sentiēns, sentient-, p.pr.part. of sentire, to feel. See sent-*.] — sen•ten'tial (sēn-tēn'shəl) adj. — sen•ten'tial•ly adv.

sen•tenc•er (sēn'tən-sər) n. Law. One, such as a court or 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 (sēn'tən-sing) Law. — adj. 1. Relating to a judicial sentence. 2. Being or relating to the one who pronounces a judicial sentence. — n. 1. The act of pronouncing a judicial sentence on a defendant. 2. This sentence.

sen•ten'tia (sēn-tēn'shə, -shē-ə) n., pl. -ti•ae (-shē-ē'). An adage or aphorism. [Lat. See SENTENCE.]

sen•ten'tious (sēn-tēn'shəs) adj. 1. Terse and energetic in expression; pithy. 2.a. Abounding in aphorisms. b. Given to aphoristic utterances. 3.a. Abounding in pompous moralizing. b. Given to pompous moralizing. [ME < OFr. sententieux < Lat. sententiōsus, full of meaning < sententia, opinion. See SENTENCE.] — sen•ten'tious•ly adv. — sen•ten'tious•ness n.

sen•tience (sēn'tshəns, -shē-əns) n. 1. The quality or state of being sentient; consciousness. 2. Feeling as distinguished from perception or thought.

sen•tient (sēn'shənt, -shē-ənt) adj. 1. Having sense perception; conscious. 2. Experiencing sensation or feeling. [Lat. sentiēns, sentient-, p.pr.part. of sentire, to feel. See sent-*.] — sen•tient•ly adv.

sen•ti•ment (sēn'tī-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 expression of delicate and sensitive feeling, esp. in art and literature. See SENS in feeling. 7. A vague feeling or awareness; sensation. [ME sentement < OFr. < Med.Lat. sentimentum < Lat. sentire, to feel. See sent-*.]

sen•ti•men'tal (sēn'tī-mən'təl) n. 1.a. Characterized or swayed by sentiment. b. Affectedly or extravagantly emotional. 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•ism (sēn'tī-mən'təl-iz'm) 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•i•ty (sēn'tī-mən'təl-i-tē) 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•ize (sēn'tī-mən'təl-īz') v. -ized, -iz•ing, -iz•es. — tr. To imbue or regard with sentiment; be sentimental about. — intr. To behave in a sentimental manner. — sen•ti•men'tal•i•za•tion (-mən'təl-ī-zā'shən) n.

sen•ti•nel (sēn'tī-nəl) n. One that keeps guard; a sentry. — tr. v. -neled, -nel•ing, -nels or -nelled, -nel•ing, -iz•es. — tr. To watch over as a guard. 2. To provide with a guard. 3. To post as a guard. [Fr. sentinelle < Ital. sentinella, prob. < OItal. sentina, vigilance < sentire, to watch < Lat. sentire, to feel. See sent-*.]

sen•try (sēn'trē) n., pl. -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.]

sentry box n. A small shelter for a posted sentry.

Seoul (sōl) n. 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.

sep•pal (sēp'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.] — sep•paled, sep•pa•lous (sēp'pal-əs) adj.

sep•pal•oid (sēp'pə-loīd', sēp'tə-) also sep•pal•ine (-lin', -līn) adj. Resembling or characteristic of a sepal.

—sep•palous suff. Having a specified kind or number of sepals: gamosepalous.

sep•a•ra•ble (sēp'ər-ə-bəl, sēp'ra-) adj. Possible to separate. — sep•a•ra•bil•i•ty n. — sep•a•ra•bly adv.

sep•a•rate (sēp'ə-rāt') v. -rat•ed, -rat•ing, -rates. — tr. 1.a. To set or keep apart; disunite. b. To space apart; scatter; dis. 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 come 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. (sēp'ər-īt, sēp'rit). 1. Set or kept apart; disunited. 2.a. Existing as an independent entity. b. Often Separate. Having undergone schism or estrangement from a parent body. 3. Dissimilar from all others; distinct.

4. Not shared; indivi- ers; solitary. — n. (sē skirt or jacket, that r various combinations Lat. sēparātus, p.part parārē, to prepare; — sep'a•rate•ness

Syns separate, d verbs mean to becom ed, or disunited. Sepa keeping apart: "In th these commanders be ington Irving). Divid or splitting into part: aration into opposin against itself cannot endure permanently. conl. Part refers mo associated persons or other" (W.S. Gilbert force: "His head wa Wells). Sunder stres: The country was sun plete separation: "a circumstantially dic life" (Robert Louis !

sep•a•ra•tion (sēp'a•ra•tī·ən) n. The act which a division o that separates; a ga decree ending a spo employment.

sep•a•ra•tion•ist (sēp'a•ra•tī·ən-ist) (sēp'a•ra•tī·st (sēp'a•ra•tī·st) n. One who secedes or advo church; a sectarian. group from a larger vocates cultural, et

sep•a•ra•tive (sēp'a•ra•tī·v) n. One that separates or to ca sep•a•ra•tor (sēp'a•ra•tōr) n. One for separating crean sep'd. abbr. Separated Sep•phar•di (sə-fār'dī) n. One of the Jews who lived in S until persecution foi Spaniard < Sēphārc sep•pi•a (sēp'pē-ə) n. A plant with small, white, nally prepared from ing or picture done

2. Color. A dark g olive brown. — adj. made in sepia. [ME Gk. cuttlefish; perl sep•pik (sā'pik). A r New Guinea.

sep•pi•o•lite (sēp'pē-ō•lite) n. A fossil made in sepia. [ME Gk. cuttlefish; perl sep•pik (sā'pik). A r New Guinea.

sep•poy (sēp'pōi) n. A small, round, white, l countries, esp. an I fish command. [Pro cavalyman < sēpā sep•pu•ku (sēp'pū-ō-ōv + ku, abdome

sep•sis (sēp'sis) n., genic organisms or poisoned conditior [Gk. sēpsis, putrefe sept (sēpt) n. A divi

Prob. alteration of Sept or Sept abbr. sep•ta (sēp'tə) n. P sep•tage (sēp'tij) n. sep•tal (sēp'təl) adj sep•tar•i•um (sēp'tar-i-ūm) (sēp- polygonal system c rock concretions.

—[ANNA.] — sep•tai sep•tate (sēp'tāt') n. Septem•ber (sēp-tēm•ber) (sēp-tēm•ber, the seventh

Septem•brist (sēp-tēm•brīst) n. One who is a member of a political party or terrorist. 2. I oned royalists in f

septe•nar•i•us (sēp-tē-nar-i-ūs) (sēp-tē-nar-i-ūs) s verse used only in or a cataleptic iaml

septēni, seven each sep•ten•ni•al (sēp-tēn-ni-əl) (sēp-tēn-ni-əl) n. years. 2. Consistin

separation sequenator

event that occurs every seven years. [LLat. septennium, period of seven years < Lat. septennis, of seven years : septem, seven; see septm* + annus, year; see at*.] - sep'ten/ni-al'y adu.
sep'ten-tri-on (sep'ten'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.
sep'tet also sep'tette (sep'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 (sep'tik) adj. 1. Of, relating to, having the nature of, or affected by sepsis. 2. Causing sepsis; putrefactive. [Lat. septicus, putrefying < Gk. septicos < septos, rotten < sepein, to make rotten.] - sep'tic/i'ty (-tis'i-tē) n.
sep'ti-ce-mi-a (sep'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 (-mik) adj.
sep'ti-ci-dal (sep'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 epidemic, caused by hemolytic streptococci and characterized by fever 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 (sep'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 bhrg*.]
sep'ti-lat-er-al (sep'ti-lāt'er-əl) adj. Seven-sided. [Lat. septem, seven; see SEPTET + LATERAL.]
Sept illes or Sept illes (sēt-il'). A city of E Quebec, Canada, on the St. Lawrence R. Pop. 29,262.
sep'til-lion (sep'til'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'lian adj.
sep'til-lionth (sep'til'yonth) 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'tō-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. septuagēnārius, of the number seventy < septuagēni, seventy each < septuagintā, seventy. See SEPTUAGINT.]
Sep-tu-a-gint (sep'tō-ə-jint', sep'tōō'ə-jont, -tyōō'-) n. A Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible made in the third century B.C. [Lat. septuagintā, seventy (< the traditional number of its translators) : septem, seven; see septm* + -gintā, ten times; see dēkm*.]
sep-tum (sep'təm) n., pl. -ta (-tə). 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 saepire, to enclose < saepēs, fence.]
sep-tu-ple (sep'tōō'pl, -tyōō', -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; see septm* + -plus, -fold; see pel-2*.]
sep-tu-plet (sep'tūp'līt, -tōō'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(PLUR) + (TR)PLET.]
sep-ul-cher (sep'ul-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 (sep'ul-kər) n. & v. Chiefly British. Var. of sepulcher.
sep-ul-ture (sep'ul-chōōr', -chər) n. 1. The act of interment; burial. 2. A sepulcher. [ME < OFr. < Lat. sepultura < sepultus, 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 (si-kwə'shəs) adj. 1. Persisting in a continuous intellectual or stylistic direction. 2.a. Disposed to follow another 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'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 SENS at effect. [ME sequele < OFr. sequelle < Lat. sequēla < sequi, to follow. See sekw-1*.]
se-quel-ous (sē-kwəl'ə) n., pl. -quel-ae (-kwəl'ē). 1. A pathological condition resulting from a disease. 2. A secondary consequence or result. [Lat. sequēla, sequel. See SEQUEL.]
se-que-na-tor (sē'kwə-nā'tər) n. See sequencer.

Table with 2 columns: a pat, a pay, ar care, a father, e pet, e be, i pit, i ple, ir pier, o pot, o toe, o paw and corresponding words: oi boy, ou out, oo took, oo boot, ū cut, ūr urge, th thin, th this, hw which, zh vision, ə about, item

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

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-.*] - sen-ten'tial'y adv. - (sər) 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- ing or relating to the one who pronounce. - n. 1. The act of pronouncing a ju- defendant. 2. This sentence.
'shə, -shē-ə) n., pl. -ti-ae (-shē-ē). An [Lat. See SENTENCE.]
in'fshəs) adj. 1. Terse and energetic in ex-. Abounding in aphorisms. b. Given to s. 3.a. Abounding in pompous moraliz- mpous moralizing. [ME < OFr. senten- tiōsus, full of meaning < sententia, opin- .] - sen-ten'tious-ly adv. - sen-
is, -shē-əns) n. 1. The quality or state of cioussness. 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 utter; a view. 2. A thought, a view, or an feeling or emotion instead of reason. 3. The of a passage. 4.a. Susceptibility to tender, lgic feeling. b. An expression of such sus- ception 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-.*.]
ēn'tā-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 n-romantic music. - sen'ti-men'tal'y adv.
m (sēn'tā-mēn'tl-i-z'əm) n. 1. A predilec- ntial. 2. An idea or expression marked by nt. - sen'ti-men'tal-ist n.
-y (sēn'tā-mēn-tāl'i-tē) n., pl. -ties. 1. The ion of being excessively or affectedly senti- m-ental idea or an expression of it.
zē (sēn'tā-mēn'tl-i-z') v. -ized, -iz-ing. -iz- ue or regard with sentiment; be sentimental o behave in a sentimental manner. - sen'- t'ion (-mēn'tl-i-zā'shən) n.
ə-nəl) n. One that keeps guard; a sentry. nel-ing, -nells or -nelled, -nel'ing, -nells: r as a guard. 2. To provide with a guard. guard. [Fr. sentinelle < Ital. sentinella, prob- ilarity < sentire, to watch < Lat. sentire, .]
n., pl. -tries. 1. A guard, esp. a soldier posted o 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- lous (sep'tə-ləs) adj.
ə-loid', sep'tə-) also se-pal'ine (-lin', -lin') or characteristic of a sepal.
Having a specified kind or number of sepals.
p'r-a-bal, sep'tə-) adj. Possible to separate.
/i-tiy n. - sep'ta-ra-bily adv.
/a-rāt') v. -rat-ed, -rat-ing. -rates. -tr. sep apart; disunite. b. To space apart; scatter. 2. 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. 2. To part company; disperse. 4. To gather as spouses. 5. To become divided into r parts. - adj. (sep'tə-rit, sep'ti-ti) n. 1. Set or ate. Having undergone schism or estrangement body. 3. Dissimilar from all others; distinct.

4. Not shared; individual. 5. Archaic. Withdrawn from others; solitary. - n. (sep'tə-rit, sep'ti-ti) n. A garment, such as a skirt or jacket, that may be purchased separately and worn in various combinations with other garments. [ME separtum < Lat. separtus, p.part. of separtare : sē-, apart; see s(w)je- + partare, to prepare; see pārē-1*.] - sep'ta-rate-ly adv. - sep'ta-rate-ness n.
Syns: separate, divide, part, sever, sunder, divorce. These verbs mean to become or cause to become parted, disconnected, or discontinued. 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" (Washington Irving). Divide implies separation by or as if by cutting or splitting into parts or shares; the term often refers to separation 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 Lincoln). Part refers most often to the separation 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 circumstantially divorced from the kind and homely ties of life" (Robert Louis Stevenson).
sep-ta-ra-tion (sep'tə-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.
sep-ta-ra-tion-ist (sep'tə-rā'shən-ist) n. A separatist.
sep-ta-ra-tist (sep'tə-rā-tist, sep'ti-ti-t, sep'tə-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 advocates cultural, ethnic, or racial separation. - sep'ta-ra-tist-ry n. - sep'ta-ra-tist, sep'ta-ra-tist'ic adj.
sep-ta-ra-tive (sep'tə-rā-tiv, sep'tə-rā-, sep'ti-tə-) adj. Tending to separate or to cause separation.
sep-ta-ra-tor (sep'tə-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. Səpāraddi, Spaniard < Səpārādī, Spain.] - Se-phar'dic (-dik) adj.
sep'ta (sē'pē-ə) 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 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.]
Sep'ik (sə'pik). A river, c. 1,126 km (700 mi), of N Papua New Guinea.
sep-i-o-lite (sē'pē-ə-līt') n. See meerschaum 1. [Gk. sepiōn, cuttlebone (< sepiā, cuttlefish; see SĒA) + -LITE.]
sep'o-y (sē'pōi) n. A regular soldier in some Middle Eastern countries, esp. an Indian soldier formerly serving under British command. [Prob. < Port. sipae < Urdu sipāhi < Pers., cavalryman < sipāh, army.]
sep-pu-ku (sep'tōō-kōō, sē-pōō'-) n. Hara-kiri. [J. : seppu, to cut + ku, abdomen.]
sepsis (sēp'sis) n., pl. -ses (-sēz). 1. The presence of pathogenic organisms or their toxins in the blood or tissues. 2. The poisoned condition resulting from sepsis, as in septicemia. [Gk. sepsis, putrefaction < sepein, 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.
sept-a (sēp'tə) n. Pl. of septum.
sept-age (sēp'tij) n. The waste content found in a septic tank.
septal (sēp'təl) adj. Of or relating to a septum or septa.
sept-ar-i-um (sēp'tār'i-əm) n., pl. -i-a (-ē-ə). An irregular polygonal system of calcite-filled cracks occurring in certain rock concretions. [Lat. saeptum, partition; see SEPTUM + rock.] - sep-tar'i-an adj.
separate (sēp'tāt') adj. Divided by a septum or septa.
sep-tem-ber (sēp-tēm'ber) n. The ninth month of the year in the Gregorian calendar. [ME Septiembre < OFr. < Lat. Septem-ber, the seventh month < septem, seven. See septm*.]
sep-tem-rist (sēp-tēm'rist) n. 1. A bloodthirsty revolutionist or terrorist. 2. One of the mob that massacred the imprisoned royalists in Paris, France, in September 1792.
sep-tē-nar-i-us (sēp'tə-nār'i-əs) n., pl. -i-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.]
septen-ni-al (sēp-tēn'i-əl) adj. 1. Occurring every seven years. 2. Consisting of or continuing for seven years. - n. An