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**sub-mariner** (sub/mə rē'nər, səb mār'ə nər), *n.* a member of the crew of a submarine. [1910-15]

**sub-max-il-lar-y** (sub mak'sə lər'ē, sub/mak sil'ə rē), *adj.* of or pertaining to the lower jaw or lower jawbone. [1780-90]

**sub-me-di-ant** (sub mē'dē-ənt), *n.* the sixth tone of an ascending diatonic scale. [1800-10]

**sub-merge** (səb mɜrj'), *v.*, *n.* **merged, merging.** —*v.t.* 1. to put or sink below the surface of water or any other enveloping medium. 2. to cover or overflow with water; immerse. 3. to cover; bury; subordinate; suppress. —*v.i.* 4. to sink or plunge under water or beneath the surface of any enveloping medium. 5. to be covered or lost from sight. [1600-10; < L. *submergere* = *sub-* + *mergere* to dip, immerse] —**sub-mergence**, *n.*

**sub-merged** (səb mɜrj'd), *adj.* 1. under the surface of water or any other enveloping medium; inundated. 2. hidden, covered, or unknown. 3. poverty-stricken; destitute; impoverished. [1790-1800]

**sub-merge** (səb mɜrʒ'), *v.t.*, **merged, merging.** to submerge. [1830-40; < L. *submersus*, ptp. of *submergere* to submerge]

**sub-mers-ible** (səb mɜr'sə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of being submerged. 2. capable of functioning while submerged. —*n.* 3. a small submarine equipped to carry out underwater research at great depths. [1865-70] —**sub-mers-ibil-ity**, *n.*

**sub-mi-cro-scop-ic** (sub mī'krə skəp'ik) also **sub/mi-cro-scop-i-cal**, *adj.* too small to be seen through a microscope. [1910-15] —**sub-mi-cro-scop-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**sub-mini-a-ture** (sub mīn'ē ə char, -chōr', -mīn'ə chər), *adj.* smaller than miniature, as certain electronic components. [1945-50]

**sub-mis-sion** (səb mīʃ'ən), *n.* 1. an act or instance of submitting. 2. the condition of having submitted. 3. submissive conduct or attitude. 4. something submitted, as for consideration. 5. an agreement between disputing parties to abide by the decision of an arbitrator. [1375-1425; late ME < L. *submitissio*. See *submit*, -*tion*]

**sub-mis-sive** (səb mīʃ'əv), *adj.* 1. inclined or ready to submit; unresistingly or humbly obedient. 2. marked by or indicating submission. [1580-90] —**sub-mis-sive-ly**, *adv.* —**sub-mis-sive-ness**, *n.*

**sub-mit** (səb mīt'), *v.*, **mit-ted, mit-ting.** —*v.t.* 1. to give over or yield to the power or authority of another (often used reflexively). 2. to subject to some kind of treatment or influence. 3. to present for approval or consideration. 4. to state or urge with deference; suggest or propose: *I submit that full proof is required.* —*v.i.* 5. to yield oneself to the power or authority of another. 6. to allow oneself to be subjected to some kind of treatment. 7. to defer to another's judgment, opinion, decision, etc. [1325-75; ME < L. *submittere* to lower, reduce, yield = *sub-* + *mittere* to send] —**sub-mit'tal**, *n.* —**sub-mit'ter**, *n.* —*Syn.* See *yield*.

**sub-mon-tane** (sub mɒn'tān), *adj.* 1. under or beneath a mountain or mountains. 2. of or belonging to the lower slopes of mountains. [1810-20; < LL. *submontānus*; see *sub-*, *montane*]

**sub-mul-ti-ple** (sub mʌl'ti plə), *n.* a number that is contained by another number an integral number of times without a remainder: *The number 3 is a submultiple of 12.* [1690-1700]

**sub-nor-mal** (sub nɔr'məl), *adj.* below the normal or average; less than or inferior to the normal, as in intelligence. [1700-10] —**sub-nor-mal-ity**, *n.* —**sub-nor-mal-ly**, *adv.*

**sub-note-book** (sub'nōt'bʊk), *n.* a laptop computer smaller and lighter than a notebook, typically weighing less than 5 pounds (2.3 kg). [1990-95, Amer.]

**sub-o-ce-an-ic** (sub'ō shē ən'ik) also **sub-o-cean** (sub'ō'ʃən), *adj.* 1. occurring or existing below the floor of the ocean. 2. of, pertaining to, or on the floor of the ocean. [1855-60]

**sub-op-ti-mal** (sub ɒp'ti məl) also **sub-op-ti-mum** (-məm), *adj.* being below an optimal level or standard. [1930-35]

**sub-or-bit-al** (sub ɔr'bi təl), *adj.* making less than a complete orbit of the earth or some other planetary body. [1815-25]

**sub-order** (səb'ɔr'dər), *n.* *Biol.* a category of related families within an order. [1820-30]

**sub-or-di-nate** (*adj.*, *n.* sə ɔr'di nət; *v.* -dn ət'), *adj.*, *n.*, *v.* **nat-ed, nat-ing.** —*adj.* 1. placed in or belonging to a lower order or rank. 2. of less importance; secondary. 3. subject to or under the authority of a superior. 4. subservient or inferior. 5. subject; dependent. 6. a. acting as a modifier in a grammatical construction, as *when I finished* in *They were glad when I finished*. *b.* of or pertaining to a subordinating conjunction. 7. *Obs.* submissive. —*n.* 8. a subordinate person or thing. —*v.t.* 9. to place in a lower order or rank. 10. to make secondary (usu. fol. by *to*). 11. to make subject, subservient, or dependent (usu. fol. by *to*). [1425-75; < ML. *subordinatus*, ptp. of *subordinare* = L. *sub-* + *ordinare* to order, der. of *ordo*, *s.* *ordin*-rank, *order*; see *ATE*] —**sub-or-di-nate-ly**, *adv.* —**sub-or-di-na-tion**, *n.*

**sub-or-dinate clause**, *n.* a clause that modifies the principal clause, as *when she arrived* in the sentence *I was there when she arrived*, or that she serves a noun function in the principal clause, as *when she arrived* in the sentence *I doubt that she has arrived*. Compare *MAIN CLAUSE*.

**sub-or-di-nated** (sə ɔr'di n ət'ed), *adj.* (of a debt obligation) placed in precedence below secured and general creditors. [1950-55]

**sub-or-di-nating conjunc-tion**, *n.* a conjunction introducing a sub-

ordinate clause, as *when in They were glad when I finished*. Also called **sub-or/di-na-tor**. Compare *COORDINATING CONJUNCTION*.

**sub-orn** (sə ɔrn'), *v.t.* 1. to induce, as by bribe, to commit a crime. 2. a. to induce (a person, esp. a witness) to give false testimony. *b.* to obtain (false testimony from a witness. [1525-35; < L. *subornare* to instigate secretly, orig., to supply = *sub-* + *ornare* to equip] —**sub-or-na-tion** (sub'ɔr nā'shən), *n.*

**sub-os-cine** (sub ɔs'in, -in), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to birds of the suborder Suboscines, of the order Passeriformes, comprising the supposedly more primitive members of the order, with less well developed vocal organs than the oscine birds. —*n.* 2. a suboscine bird. [*<* NL. *Suboscines*; see *sub-*, *oscine*]

**Su-bo-ti-ca** (sōō'ba ti tsā', -tīt'sā), *n.* a city in N Vojvodina, in N Yugoslavia. 154,611.

**sub-ox-ide** (sub ɔk'sīd, -sīd), *n.* the oxide of an element that contains the smallest proportion of oxygen. [1795-1805]

**sub-phy-lum** (sub fī'ləm), *n.*, *pl.* -lā (-lā), *Biol.* a category of related classes within a phylum. [1930-35] —**sub-phy-lar**, *adj.*

**sub-plot** (sub'plɒt'), *n.* a secondary plot, as in a novel. [1915-20]

**sub-poe-na** or **sub-pe-na** (sə pē'nə, səb-), *n.*, *pl.* -nās, *v.* **-naed, -na-ing.** *Law.* —*n.* 1. a writ to summon witnesses or evidence before a court. —*v.t.* 2. to serve with a subpoena. [1375-1425; late ME < L. *sub poena* under penalty (the first words of the writ)]

**sub-poe-na du-ces te-cum** (sə pē'nə dōv'sēz tē'kəm, dōv'sāz tē'kəm, səb-), *n.* a writ directing a person to appear in court and to bring some document described in the writ. [1755-65; < NL: *lit.*, under penalty you shall bring with you]

**sub-rep-tion** (səb rēp'shən), *n.* 1. *Canon Law.* a concealment of the facts in a petition, as for dispensation or favor, that in certain cases nullifies the grant. 2. *Law.* concealment or misrepresentation of facts. [1590-1600; < L. *subreptio* the act of stealing = *subrep*, var. *s.* of *subripere* to steal (*sub-* + *ripere*, comb. form of *ripere* to seize, *RAPE*) + *-tio* -*tion*] —**sub-rep-ti-tious** (sub'rēp tī'sh'əs), *adj.*

**sub-ro-gate** (sub'rə gāt'), *v.t.*, **-gated, -gat-ing.** to put into the place of another; substitute for another. [1540-50; < L. *subrogatus*, ptp. of *subrogare* to elect as a substitute = *sub-* + *rogare* to request; see *ATE*] —**sub-ro-ga-tion**, *n.*

**sub-ro-sa** (sub rō'zə), *adv.* confidentially; secretly; privately. [1920-25; < L: *lit.*, under the rose, from the ancient use of the rose at meetings as a symbol of the sworn confidence of the participants]

**sub-rout-ine** (sub'rōō tēn'), *n.* an instruction sequence that a programmer can insert into a computer program as needed. [1945-50]

**sub-Sa-ha-ran** (sub'sə hār'ən, -hār'an, -hār'an), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or in Africa S of the Sahara Desert. [1960-65]

**sub-scribe** (səb skrīb'), *v.*, **-scribed, scrib-ing.** —*v.t.* 1. to give, pay, or pledge (a sum of money) as a contribution, gift, or investment. 2. to append one's signature or mark to (a document), as in approval or attestation of its contents. 3. to append, as one's signature, at the bottom of a document or the like; sign. 4. to agree or assent to. —*v.i.* 5. to give, pay, or pledge money as a contribution, gift, or investment. 6. to obtain a subscription to a publication, series of concerts, cable television service, etc. 7. to give one's consent; sanction: *I will not subscribe to popular fallacies.* 8. to sign one's name to a document, as to show approval. [1375-1425; late ME < L. *subscribere* = *sub-* + *scribere* to write] —**sub-scrib'er**, *n.* —**sub-scrib'er-ship**, *n.*

**sub-script** (sub'skrīpt), *adj.* 1. written below (dist. from *super-script*). 2. *MARKER* (def. 7). —*n.* 3. Also called **inferior**, a letter, number, or symbol written or printed low on a line of text. [1695-1705; < L. *subscriptus*, ptp. of *subscribere* to subscribe]

**sub-scrip-tion** (səb skrīb'shən), *n.* 1. a sum of money given or pledged as a contribution, payment, investment, etc. 2. a fund raised through sums of money subscribed. 3. the right to receive a periodical or cable television service, attend a series of concerts or plays, etc., for a sum paid. 4. the act of appending one's signature or mark, as to a document. 5. a signature or mark thus appended. 6. something written beneath or at the end of a document or the like. 7. assent, agreement, or approval. 8. *Eccles.* assent to or acceptance of a body of principles or doctrines. [1400-50; < L. *subscriptio* = *subscribere* to subscribe + *-tio* -*tion*]

**sub-se-quence** (sub'si kwəns), *n.* 1. the state or fact of being subsequent. 2. a subsequent occurrence, event, etc.; sequel. [1490-1500]

**sub-se-quent** (sub'si kwənt), *adj.* 1. occurring or coming later or after (often fol. by *to*): *Subsequent to their marriage, they moved to the city.* 2. following in order or succession; succeeding. [1425-75; < L. *subsequent*, *subsequens*, prp. of *subsequi* to follow behind = *sub-* + *sequi* to follow; see *ATE*] —**sub-se-quent-ly**, *adv.*

**sub-serve** (səb sɜrv'), *v.t.*, **-served, serv-ing.** to be useful or instrumental in promoting (a purpose, action, etc.). [1610-20; < L. *sub-servire* = *sub-* + *servire* to serve]

**sub-ser-vient** (səb sɜrv'vənt), *adj.* 1. serving or acting in a subordinate capacity; subordinate. 2. servile; excessively submissive; obsequious. 3. useful in promoting a purpose or end. [1625-35; < L. *sub-servient*, *s.* of *subserviens*, prp. of *subservire* to subservire; see *ATE*] —**sub-ser-vi-ence**, *n.* —**sub-ser-vi-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**sub-set** (sub'set'), *n.* 1. a set that is a part of a larger set. 2. *Math.* a

sub/com-mis-sion-er, *n.*  
sub/com-pen-sa-tion, *n.*  
sub/com-pen-sent, *n.*  
sub/com-tes-sion, *n.*  
sub/com-densa-tion, *n.*

sub/con-stel-la-tion, *n.*  
sub/con-sul, *n.*  
sub/con-su-lar, *adj.*  
sub-cool', *v.t.*  
sub-cor/date, *adj.*

sub/coun/cil, *n.*  
sub/coun/ty, *n.*, *pl.* -ties.  
sub-cra/nial, *adj.* -ly, *adv.*  
sub-cur/ative, *n.*, *adj.*  
sub/cu-ra'tor, *n.*

sub/cur/rent, *n.*  
sub/deal'er, *n.*  
sub/dean', *n.*  
sub/de-ci-sion, *n.*  
sub/def-i-nition, *n.*

subshrub to subtend

set consisting of elements of a given set that can be the same as the given set or smaller. [1900-05]

**sub-shrub** (sub/'shrub/), *n.* a plant consisting of a woody, perennial base with annual, herbaceous shoots. [1850-55]

**sub-side** (səb sɪd/), *v.t.*, **-sided**, **-sid-ing**. 1. to sink to a low or lower level. 2. to become quiet, less active, or less violent; abate. 3. to sink or fall to the bottom, as sediment; settle; precipitate. [1640-50; < L *subsiderē* = *sub-* + *siderē* to sit, settle; akin to *sedere* to be seated; see *sit*] —**sub-sid-ence** (səb sɪd/əns, sub/sɪd/əns), *n.*

**sub-sid-i-ar-y** (səb sɪd/ə er/), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* -ar-ies. —*adj.* 1. serving to assist or supplement. 2. subordinate or secondary: *subsidiary issues*. —*n.* 3. a subsidiary thing or person. 4. a company whose controlling interest is owned by another company. [1535-45; < L *subsidiarius* = *subsidi(um)* (see *subsiv*) + *-arius* -ARV] —**sub-sid-i-ar-i-ly** (-sɪd/ə ɪr/ə lē, -sɪd/ə er/), *adv.* —**sub-sid-i-ar-i-ness**, *n.*

**subsidiary rights**, *n.pl.* rights to publish or produce in different formats or media a work based on an original literary property.

**sub-sid-ize** (səb/sɪ dɪz/), *v.t.*, **-dized**, **-diz-ing**. 1. to furnish or aid with a subsidy. 2. to purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy. 3. to secure the cooperation of by bribery; buy over. [1785-95] —**sub-sid-i-z-a-tion**, *n.* —**sub-sid-iz-er**, *n.*

**sub-sid-y** (səb/sɪ dē), *n.*, *pl.* -dies. 1. a direct financial aid furnished by a government, as to a private commercial enterprise, an individual, or another government. 2. any grant or contribution of money. 3. money formerly granted by the English Parliament to the crown for special needs. [1325-75; ME *subsīdie* < AF < L *subsidiūm* auxiliary force, reserve, help = *sub-* + *sistere* to stand, make stand; see *STAND*] —**sub-sist-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**sub-sist-ence** (səb sɪs/əns), *n.* 1. the state or fact of subsisting or existing. 2. the providing of sustenance or support. 3. means of supporting life; a living or livelihood. 4. the source from which food and other items necessary to exist are obtained. [1400-50; late ME < LL *subsistentia*; see *SUBSIST*, -ENCE]

**subsist/ence farm/ing**, *n.* farming that provides for the farm family's needs with little surplus for marketing. [1935-40]

**sub-soil** (səb/sɔɪ l/), *n.* the bed or stratum of earth immediately under the surface soil. Also called **undersoil**. [1790-1800]

**sub-so-lar** (səb sɔ/ər), *adj.* situated beneath the sun or between the earth and the sun. [1650-60]

**sub-son-ic** (səb sɒn/ɪk), *adj.* 1. noting or pertaining to a speed less than that of sound in air at the same height above sea level. 2. *INFRA-SONIC*. [1940-45] —**sub-son-ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**sub-spec-ies** (səb/spɛʃ/ɪz, sub spɛʃ/), *n.*, *pl.* -cies. a subdivision of a species, esp. a geographical or ecological subdivision. [1690-1700] —**sub-sp-e-cif-ic** (spɛʃ sɪf/ɪk), *adj.*

**subst.**, 1. substantive. 2. substantively. 3. substitute.

**sub-stage** (səb/stɑɪʃ/), *n.* the component part of a microscope below the stage, for supporting a condenser, mirror, etc. [1855-60]

**sub-stance** (səb/stɑns), *n.* 1. that of which a thing consists; physical matter or material: *form and substance*. 2. a kind of matter of definite chemical composition: a *metallic substance*. 3. the actual matter of a thing, as opposed to the appearance or shadow; reality. 4. substantial or solid character or quality: *claims lacking in substance*. 5. consistency; body. 6. the meaning or gist, as of speech or writing. 7. possessions, means, or wealth. 8. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE. 9. *Philos.* that which exists by itself and in which accidents or attributes inhere. —*Idiom*. 10. in *substance*, a. concerning the essentials; substantially. b. actually; really. [1250-1300; ME < L *substantia* = *sub-* + *stant*, s. of *stans*, *pp.* of *stāre* to STAND + *-ia* -IA (see -ANCE); calque of Gk *hypóstasis*] —**Syn.** See *MATTER*.

**sub-stance abuse**, *n.* long-term use of an addictive or behavior-altering drug when not needed for medical treatment.

**substance P**, *n.* a small peptide released upon stimulation in the nervous system and involved in regulation of the pain threshold.

**sub-standard** (səb stan/dɑrd), *adj.* 1. below standard or less than adequate. 2. of or pertaining to a dialect or variety of a language or a feature of usage often considered by others to mark its user as uneducated; nonstandard. [1895-1900]

**sub-stan-tial** (səb stan/shəl), *adj.* 1. of ample or considerable amount, quantity, size, etc. 2. of a corporeal or material nature; real or actual. 3. of solid character or quality; firm, stout, or strong: a *substantial fabric*. 4. being such with respect to essentials: *two stories in substantial agreement*. 5. wealthy or influential. 6. of real worth, value, or effect: *substantial reasons*. 7. pertaining to the substance, matter, or material of a thing. 8. pertaining to the essence of a thing. 9. *Philos.* pertaining to or of the nature of substance rather than an accident or attribute. —*n.* 10. something substantial. [1300-50; ME *substantial* < LL *substantiālis* = L *substanti(a)* SUBSTANCE + *-ālis* -AL'] —**sub-stan-ti-al-i-ty**, **sub-stan-tial-ness**, *n.* —**sub-stan-ti-al-ly**, *adv.*

**sub-stan-ti-a-ni-gra** (səb stan/shə ə nɪ'grə, nɪ'grə), *n.*, *pl.* **sub-stan-ti-ae ni-grae** (səb stan/shə ē' nɪ'grē, nɪ'grē), **substantia ni-gra**, a deeply pigmented area of the midbrain containing dopamine-producing nerve cells. [1880-85; < NL: black substance]

**sub-stan-ti-ate** (səb stan/shə ɪt/), *v.t.*, **-at-ed**, **-at-ing**. 1. to establish by proof or competent evidence: *to substantiate a charge*. 2. to give substantial existence to. 3. to affirm as having substance; strengthen: *to substantiate a friendship*. [1650-60] —**sub-stan-ti-a-tion**, *n.* —**sub-stan-ti-a-tive**, *adj.* —**sub-stan-ti-a-tor**, *n.*

**sub-stan-ti-val** (səb/stən tɪ'vəl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or functioning as a substantive. [1825-35] —**sub-stan-ti-val-ly**, *adv.*

**sub-stan-tive** (səb/stən tɪv/), *adj.* 1. having independent existence; independent. 2. belonging to the real nature or essential part of a thing; essential. 3. real or actual. 4. of considerable amount or quantity. 5. possessing substance; having practical importance, value, or effect: *substantive issues*. 6. a. of, pertaining to, or functioning as a noun: *a substantive adjective*. b. expressing existence: *To be is a substantive verb*. 7. *Law*, relating to rules of right, rather than those of procedure (opposed to *adjective*). 8. (of dye colors) attaching directly to the material without the aid of a mordant (opposed to *adjective*). —*n.* 9. a noun. 10. a pronoun, adjective, or other word or phrase functioning as a noun. [1350-1400; ME < LL *substantivus*] —**sub-stan-tive-ly**, *adv.* —**sub-stan-tive-ness**, *n.*

**sub-stan-tive right**, *n.* a right, as life, liberty, or property, regarded as part of the natural legal order of society. [1935-40]

**sub-station** (səb/stā'shən), *n.* 1. a branch of a main post office. 2. an auxiliary power station where electrical current is converted, as from AC to DC, voltage is stepped up or down, etc. [1885-90]

**sub-sti-tu-ent** (səb stɪtʃ/oo ənt), *n.* an atom or atomic group that takes the place of another atom or group present in the molecule of the original compound. [1890-95; < L *substituent*, s. of *substituens*, *pp.* of *substituere* to SUBSTITUTE; see -ENT]

**sub-sti-tute** (səb/stɪ tʊt/, tɪ'vooʃ/), *n.*, *v.*, **-tut-ed**, **-tut-ing**, *adj.* —*n.* 1. a person or thing acting or serving in place of another. 2. (formerly) a person who, for payment, served in an army or navy in the place of a conscript. 3. a word that functions as a replacement for any member of a class of words or constructions, as *do* in *He doesn't know but I do*. —*v.t.* 4. to put (a person or thing) in the place of another. 5. to take the place of; replace. 6. to replace (one or more elements or groups in a chemical compound) by other elements or groups. —*v.i.* 7. to act as a substitute. —*adj.* 8. of or pertaining to a substitute or substitutes. 9. composed of substitutes. [1350-1400; ME < L *substituens*, *pp.* of *substituere* to put in place of = *sub-* + *-stituere*, *comb. form of statuere* to set up, erect (cf. *STATUE*)] —**sub-sti-tut-a-ble**, *adj.* —**sub-sti-tut-a-bil-i-ty**, *n.* —**sub-sti-tut-ion**, *n.* —**sub-sti-tu-tion-al**, *adj.*

**sub-sti-tu-tive** (səb/stɪ tʊt/ɪv, tɪ'vooʃ/), *adj.* 1. serving as a substitute. 2. involving substitution. [1590-1600] —**sub-sti-tu-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**sub-strate** (səb/stɹæt), *n.* 1. the surface or medium on which an organism lives or grows. 2. the substance acted upon by an enzyme. 3. the foundation on which an integrated electronic circuit is formed or fabricated. [1570-80; var. of *STRATUM*]

**sub-stratum** (səb/stɹə'təm, -stɹət/əm, sɹəb stɹə'təm, -stɹə'təm), *n.*, *pl.* -strata (-stɹə'tə, -stɹət/ə, -stɹə'tə, -stɹət/ə), **-stratums**. 1. something that is spread or laid under something else; a stratum or layer lying under another. 2. something that underlies or serves as a basis or foundation. 3. the subsoil. [1625-35; < NL; see *sub-*, *STRATUM*]

**sub-structure** (səb stɹʊk'tʃər, sɹəb stɹʊk'tʃər), *n.* any foundation or supporting structure; basis. [1720-30] —**sub-struct-ural**, *adj.*

**sub-sume** (səb sʊm/), *v.t.*, **-sumed**, **-sum-ing**. 1. to consider or include (an idea, term, etc.) as part of a more comprehensive one. 2. to bring (a case, instance, etc.) under a rule. 3. to take up into a more inclusive classification. [1525-35; < ML *subsumere* = L *sub-* + *sumere* to take; see *CONSUME*] —**sub-sum-a-ble**, *adj.*

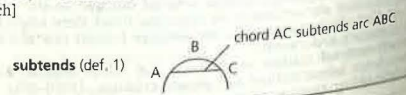
**sub-sump-tion** (səb sʊmp/shən), *n.* 1. the act of subsuming. 2. the state of being subsumed. [1630-40; < ML *subsumptio* = *subsum(ere)* to SUBSUME + *-tio* -TION] —**sub-sump-tive**, *adj.*

**sub-teen** (səb/tēn/), *n.* a child approaching adolescence. [1950-55]

**sub-tem-per-ate** (səb tɛmp/ər ɪt), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or occurring in the colder parts of the Temperate Zone. [1850-55]

**sub-ten-ant** (səb tɛn/ənt), *n.* a person who rents land, a house, or the like from a tenant. [1400-50] —**sub-ten-an-cy**, *n.*

**sub-tend** (səb tɛnd/, sub-), *v.t.* 1. *Geom.* to extend under or to be opposite to a chord subtending an arc. 2. (of a leaf, bract, etc.) to occur beneath or close to. 3. to form or mark the outline or boundary of. [1560-70; < L *subtendere* to stretch beneath = *sub-* + *tendere* to stretch]



- sub-del/e-gate, *n.*
- sub-de/pot, *n.*
- sub-dis/ci-pline, *n.*
- sub-del/e-gate/, *v.t.*, -gat-ed, -gat-ing.
- sub-dep/u-ty, *n.*, *pl.* -ties.
- sub-dis/tinction, *n.*
- sub-del/e-ga-tion, *n.*
- sub-de-vel/op-ment, *n.*
- sub-dis/trict, *n.*
- sub-de-part/ment, *n.*
- sub-di/a-lect/, *n.*
- sub-ech/o, *n.*, *pl.* -ech-oes.
- sub-de-part-men-tal, *adj.*
- sub-di-a-lect-tal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
- sub-el/e-ment, *n.*
- sub-di-rec-tor, *n.*
- sub-en/ty, *n.*, *pl.* -tries.
- sub-fraction, *n.*
- sub-function, *n.*
- sub-gen/ra, *n.*
- sub-lan/guage, *n.*
- sub-man/ager, *n.*
- sub-mor/e-cule/, *n.*