## Webster's II

New College Dictionary



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(děk'stra-rō'ta-tôr'ē, -tōr'ē) also dex·tro· lj. 1. Turning or rotating the plane of polariht or clockwise < dextrorotatory crystals > 2. a solution that rotates the plane of polarized kwise

adj. [NLat. dextrorsus < Lat., turned toright + versus, p.part. of vertere, to turn.] iral that turns from left to right <a dextrorse ly adv.

-strôz') n. A dextrorotatory form of glucose urally in plant and animal tissue and derived

adj. var. of DEXTEROUS.
dayi, maternal uncle.] 1. The title of the govhe French conquest in 1830. 2. A title held by
tes of Tunis or Tripoli.

-) n. [Skt. darmah, law.] 1. The ultimate law and Buddhism. 2. Individual right conduct in

n., pl. Dhegiha or -has. 1. A branch of the comprising languages spoken by the Osage, hboring peoples. 2. A member of Dhegiha-

Kanarese tõla, wolf.] A doglike carnivorous

of Asia, with yellowish fur.
oo•ti (dōo'-) n., pl. -tis. [Hindi dhōtī.] 1. A
u men in India. 2. The cloth used in dhotis. [7] A lateen-rigged Arabian vessel.

In [Ar. dhū'l-hijia, the one of the pilgrimage.]

year in the Muslim calendar. - See table at

'dä) n. [Ar. dhu'l-ga'dah, the one of the sit-f the year in the Muslim calendar. — See table

twice: double < dichromatic> 2. Containing groups < dichloride>

< dia, through.] 1. Through < diachronic> 2.

1. [Fr. < Gk. diabasis, a crossing over < diadia-, across + bainein, to go.] A dark-gray to ous rock consisting mainly of feldspar and pynuments and as crushed stone.

-tēz) n. [ME diabete < Med. Lat. diabetes ig through < diabainein, to cross over. — see al metabolic disorders marked by persistent charge of urine.

15 (in-sin'i-das) n. [NLat., insipid diabetes.] A rder of the pituitary gland and marked by inve urination.

(mə-lī'təs, měl'i-) n. [NLat., honey-sweet diise of pancreatic etiology, marked by insulin nability to utilize carbohydrates, excess sugar excessive thirst, hunger, and urination, weak-fect combustion of fats resulting in acidosis, ection, eventual coma and death.

ik) adj. Of, relating to, or having diabetes.

diabetes mellitus.
rē, -āb'lə-) n. [Fr. < diable, devil < LLat. dia-Witchcraft or sorcery. 2. The representation of art or fiction. 3. Devilish conduct. k) also di-a-bol-i-cal (-i-kal) adj. [ME de-

k) also **(1-a-bo)-1-cal** (1-kai) adı) [wie de-e < Llat. diabolicus < diabolius, devil. — see g, or typical of the devil : satanıc. 2. Wicked -cal-ly adv. — di'a-bol'i-cal-ness n. līz'am) n. 1. Worship of or dealings with the ilish character or conduct. — **di-ab'o-list** n.

-līz') vt. -lized, -liz-ing, -liz-es. 1. To devilish. 2. To portray as diabolic. ine (dī'ə-sēt'l-môr'fēn', dī-ās'1-tl-) n. Hero-

ron'ik) adi. [DIA- + Gk. khronos, time.] Of or

rön'ik) adi, [DIA-+ Gk. khronos, time.] Of or lena, esp. of language, as they occur or change **hron'i-cal-ly** adv.

di-a-cid-ic (di'a-sid'ik) adi. 1. Capable of onoprotic acid molecules or one diprotic acid or ester. — Used esp. of bases. 2. Having two able by metal atoms. — Used of a salt. — n. 5 two readily replaceable hydrogen atoms. nəl) adj. [LLat. diaconalis < diaconus, dea-a deacon or the diaconate.

"nit, -nāt') n. [LLat. diaconatus < diaconus, office of a deacon. 2. Deacons as a group.
"ik) adj. 1. Diacritical. 2. Med. Serving to

distinctive. -n. A discritical mark.

rit'i-kəl) adj. [< Gk. diskritikos, distinguish stinguish: dia-, apart + krinein, to separate.] DISTINGUISHING. —di'a-crit'i-cal-ly adv.

diacritical mark n. A mark, as a circumflex, added to a letter to indicate a special phonetic value or to distinguish words otherwise graphically identical.

grapmean's identical. di-ac-tin-ic (di'āk-tīn'īk) adi. Capable of transmitting chemically active or actinic radiation. —di-ac'tin-ism (-āk'tə-nīz'əm) n. Di-a de la Ra-za (dē'ā də lā rā'sā, thĕ lā) n. October 12, observed Di-a de la Ra-za (de a la ra sa, the la) n. October 12, observed as a holiday esp. in Spain and Latin America to commemorate Columbus's discovery of the New World in 1492.

di-a-del-phous (di'a-del'fas) adj. Bot. Having the filaments united so as to form two groups. — Used of stamens.

di-a-dem (di'a-dem', -dam) n. [ME diademe < OFr. < Lat. diadema < diadem, to bind on either side: dia-, across + dein, to bind.] 1. A headband or crown worm as a sign of royalty. 2. Royal control of the diadem of the diadem of the diadem of the demand of the demand of the demand of the sign of the demand of the dema

power or dignity. —vt. -demed, -dem-ing, -dems. To adorn with or as if with a diadem.

di-aer-e-sis (di-er/i-sis) n. var. of DIERESIS.

di-a-gen-e-sis (di'a-jen/i-sis) n. The process of physical and chemical change in deposited sediment during its conversion to rock.

-di'a-ge-net'ic (j-net'ik) adj.

di-a-ge-ot-ro-pism (di'a-je-ot'ra-piz'am) n. Bot. The tendency of growing parts, as roots, to become oriented at right angles to the direction of gravitational force.

-di'a-ge'o-trop'ic (-a-trop'ik, trō'pik) adj.

di-ag-nose (di'ag-nos', -noz') v. -nosed, -nos-ing, -nos-es, [Back-formation < DIAGNOSIS.] -vt. To distinguish or identify (e.g., a

[Back-formation < DIAGNOSIS.] — vt. To distinguish or identity (e.g./a disease) by diagnosis. — vi. To make a diagnosis.

di-ag-no-sis (di'ag-nō'sis) n., pl. -ses (-sēz') [NLat. < Gk. diagnosis, discernment < diagignoskein, to distinguish: dia-, apart + gi-gnoskein, to know.] 1. Med. a. The act or process of identifying or determining the nature of a disease by examination. b. The opinion derived from such an examination. 2. a. A critical analysis. b. The conclusion reached by such analysis. 3. A precise, detailed description of an organism's characteristics for taxonomic classification.

di-ag-nos-tic (di'ag-nōs'tik) adj. [Gk. diagnostikos < diagnōstos, to be distinguished < diagignoskein, to distinguish. — see DIAGNOSIS.]

1. Of, relating to, or used in a diagnosis. 2. Serving to identify a disease

to be distinguished < diagrignosk-int oldinguish. — see DIAGNOSIS, 1. Of, relating to, or used in a diagnosis. 2. Serving to identify a disease: CHARACTERISTIC. — n. 1. often diagnostics. The art or practice of medical diagnosis. 2. A symptom serving as supporting evidence in a diagnosis. — di 'ag.nos' ti-cal-ly adv.

di-ag.nos-ti-cian (di '2g.nos' ti-cal-ly adv.
di-ag.nos-ti-cian (di '2g.nos' ti-cal-ly adv.
di-ag.nos' ti-cal-ly adv.
di-ag.o-nal (di-ag' 3-nol) adj. [Lat. diagnalis < Gk. diagnoise, from angle to angle: dia, across + gonia, angle.] 1. Math. a. Joining two nonadjacent vertices of a polygon. b. Joining two vertices of a polyhedron not in the same face. 2. Oblique or slanted. 3. Having oblique lines or markings. — n. 1. Math. A diagonal line or plane. 2. Something arranged obliquely, as a row, course, or part. 3. A fabric woven with diagonal lines. — di-ag' o-nal-ly adv.
di-ag-o-nal-ize (di-ăg' 3-na-liz') vt. -ized, -iz-ing, -iz-es. To order a matrix so that all the nonzero elements occur on the diagonal from upper left to lower right. — di-ag' o-nal-iz' a-ble adj. — di-

from upper left to lower right. -di-ag'o-nal-iz'a-ble adj. -di-

ag'o-nal-i-za'tion n. diagonal matrix n. A matrix that has been diagonalized di-a-gram (di'-a-gram') n. [Lat. diagramma < Gk. < diagraphein, to mark out : dia-, apart + graphein, to write.] 1. A plan, sketch, drawing or outline designed to explain or demonstrate how something works of to clarify the relationship between the parts of a whole. 2. Math. A graphic representation of an algebraic or geometric relationship. 3. A

graph or chart. —vt. -grammed, -gram-ming, -grams of -gramed, -gram ing, -grams of -gramed, -gram ing, -grams. To represent or indicate by or as if by a diagram —di'a-gram'ma-ble adi, —di'a-gram-mat'ic-gra-māt'ik), di'a-gram-mat'i-cal adi, —di'a-gram-mat'i cal-ly adv.

dia ki. nee-sis (di'a-ka-nē'sīs, -ki-) n., pl. -ses (-sēz'). Genetics.

The final stage of the prophase in meiosis, during which the shorten ing, thickening, and dispersion of the chromosomes and the disappearance of the nucleolus occur. —di'a·ki·net'ic (·nět'ik) adj. di-al (di'al) n. [ME diall < Med. Lat. diale < dialis, daily < Lat. diaes day.] 1. A graduated, usu. circular face on which a measurement, as speed, is indicated by a moving pointer or needle. 2. a. A clock face b. A sundial. 3. a. The face or panel on a radio or television receiver on which the frequencies or channels are indicated. b. A device, as a move able control knob, on a radio or television receiver used to change the frequency or channel. 4. A rotatable disk on a telephone with numbers and letters, used to signal the number to which a call is made. —V. 

ktos, speech < dialegesthai, to discuss : dia-, between + legesthai, to speak < legein, to tell.] 1. a. A regional variety of a language distinguage d guished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary, esp. a variety of speech differing from the standard literary language or speech pattern

ă pat a pay âr care a father e pet e be hw which i pit îr pier o pot o toe o paw, for oi noise oo took

of the culture in which it exists <West Saxon was a dialect of Old English. > b. A variety of language that with other varieties constitutes English. b. A variety of language that with other varieties constitutes a single language of which no single variety is standard < Ancient Greek had many dialects. > 2. The language peculiar to an occupational group or a particular social class < the dialect of law> 3. The manner or style of expressing oneself in language or the arts. 4. A language considered as part of a larger family of languages or a linguistic branch < the Indic and Italic dialects of Indo-European> — di'alec'tal adj. — di'a-lec'tal-ly adv.

lec'tal di.—di'a-lec'tal-ly adv.
dialect atlas n. A linguistic atlas.
dialect geography n. Linguistic geography.
di-a-lec-tic (di'a-lek'tik) n. [ME dialetik < OFr. dialetique < Lat.
dialectica < Gk. dialektik [tekhnhe], (art of) debate < dialektos,
speech.—see DIALECT.] 1. The art or practice of arriving at the truth
by disclosing the contradictions in an opponent's argument and overcoming them. 2. a. The Hegelian process of change whereby a thesis is
transformed into an antithesis, and preserved and fulfilled by it, the
combination of the two being resolved in a synthesis. b. Hegel's critical method for the investigation of this process. 3. a. often dialecical method for the investigation of this process. 3. a. often dialectics (sing. in number). The Marxian process of change through the conflict of opposing forces, whereby a given contradiction is marked by a primary and a secondary aspect, the secondary succumbing to the primary, which is then transformed into an aspect of a new contradiction. b. The Marxian critique of this process. 4. dialectics (sing. in number). A method of argument or exposition that systematically weighs contradictoryfacts or ideas with a view to the resolution of weighs contradictorystics of ideas with a view to the resolution their real or apparent contradictions. 5. The contradiction between two conflicting forces viewed as the determining factor in their continuing interaction. —di'a-lec'ti-cal, di'a-lec'tic adj. —di'a-lec'ti-cal-ly adv.

dialectical materialism n. Marxian interpretation of reality that views matter as the sole subject of change and all change as the prod-uct of a constant conflict between opposites arising from the internal

contradictions inherent in all events, ideas, and movements.

di-a-lec-ti-cian (dī'a-lēk-tīsh!an) n. 1. A specialist in the study of

di-a-lec-ti-cian (dī'a-lēk-tīsh'an) n. 1. A specialist in the study of dialects. 2. One who is skilled in or practices dialectic. di-a-lec-tol-o-gy (dī'a-lēk-tōl'a-jē) n. Study of dialects. —di'a-lec'tolog'i-cal-ta-lōj'i-ksl) adj. —di'a-lec'to-log'i-cal-ty adv. —di'a-lec-tol'o-gist n. di-a-log-tic (dī'a-lōj')-tīk) ad odi-a-log-tic-dl-t-ksl) adj. Of, redia-log-cic (dī'a-lōj')-tīk) also di-a-log-i-cal (-t̄-ksl) adj. Of, rediating to, or written in dialogue. —di'a-log-i-cal (-t̄-ksl) adj. Of, rediating to, or written in dialogue. —di'a-log-i-cal (-t̄-ksl) adj. Of, rediating to, or written in dialogue. —di'a-log-i-cal (-t̄-ksl) adj. di-alo-gist (dī-dī)-jīst, dī'a-lō'gist, lōg' jist) n. 1. A writer of dialogus e. One who speaks in a dialogue. —di'a-lo-gis'tic (dī'a-lə-jīst'tīk), dī'a-lo-gis' tīt-cal adj. di-a-logue also di-a-log (dī'a-lōg', -lōg') [ME < OFr. < Lat. dia-logus < Gk. dialogos <dri>dialegesthai, to discuss. —see DIALECT.] —n. 1. A conversation setween two or more people. 2. A conversational passage in a narrative or play. 3. A literary work written in the form of a conversation < the dialogues of Plato> 4. A musical composition or passage for two or more parts that is suggestive of conversational ina conversation when among it is the suggestive of conversational interplay. 5. An exchange of opinions or ideas. — v. logued, -loguing, -logues also -loged, -loging, -logs. — vt. To express as or in a dialogue. — vt. To converse in a dialogue. — di'a-log uer n.

**dial tone** n. A low, steady tone in a telephone receiver indicating that the line is open and a number may be dialed. **di-al-y-sis** (di-al-y-sis (di-al-y-sis n., pl. -ses (-sēz') [NLat. < Gk. dialusis,

separating < dialuein, to tear apart : dia-, apart + luein, to loosen.] I. Separation of smaller molecules from larger molecules or of crystalloid particles from colloidal particles in a solution by selective diffusion through a semipermeable membrane. 2. The process of removing blood from an artery, such as for a person with kidney disease, purifying it by dialysis, and returning it to a vein. — di'a-lyt'ic (-2-lit'-lk) adj. —di'a-lyt'i-cal-ly adv.

in ad., — di a-iye rearry adv. di-a-lyze (di'->liz') v. d' vi. -lyzed, -lyz-ing, -lyz-es. [Backformation < dial-xsis.] To subject to or undergo dialysis. — di'a-lyz'a-ble adj. — di'a-lyz'er n. di-a-mag-net (di'a-mag'nit) n. [< DIAMAGNETIC.] A diamagnetic

substance di-a-mag-net-ic (dī'a-măg-nět'îk) adj. Of or relating to a substance in which an induced magnetic field is in the opposite direction to and much weaker than the magnetizing field. — di'a-mag'netism (-nĭ-tĭz'əm) n.

'di-am-e-tre' (di-ām'-t-er) n. [ME diametre < OFr. < Lat. diametros < Gk. diametros (grammē), diagonal (line): dia-, through + metron, measure.] 1. Math. a. A straight line segment passing through the center of a figure, esp. of a circle or sphere, and terminating at the penphery. b. The length of such a segment. 2. Width or thickness. — diam'e-tral (-tral) adj.

di-a-met-ri-cal (dī/ə-met/ri-kəl) also di-a-met-ric (-rik) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or along a diameter. 2. Exactly opposite: CONTRARY sthinking diametrical to mine> diametrical to mine diam chemical compounds having two amino groups, esp. hydrazine.

60 boot ou out th thin th this u cut ur urge y young yoo abuse zh vision a about, item, edible, gallop, circus

di-a-mo colorless gemston equal sig playing o or pl. in ball. **a.** -mond di•a•mc ous rattl United turtle of coasts o diamond diamon or yieldi Di-an-a tity, hun di•an•t anthos. di•a•pa Gk. (hē) notes).] tire rang the entir consonar A tuninį di•a•pa pause : growth o di-a-pe pēdēsis, leap.] Tl through di•a•pe aspros. v terial pla white co ures. b. ing, -pe decorate di-aphphanës to show. Delicate – di′a∙ – di•ar di-a-ph pherein nhoreti di•a•ph

di-a-ph Gk.  $\leq c$ enclose. abdomir membra microph signals 1 traceptiv cervix. 5 mat'ic di-aphspinous between di•a•po articula phys'i di•ar•cl di-a-ris di•ar•rl

Lat. < I

dia-. tl

(-rĕt'ĭk)

di-ar-tl

arthrösi