## Webster's II

New College Dictionary

Houghton Mifflin Company
Boston • New York

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Illustrations azimuthal equidistant projection and sinusoidal projection © 1986 by The American Congress on Surveying and Mapping.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
Webster's II new college dictionary.
p. cm .

ISBN 0-395-70869-9 (alk. paper)

1. English language - Dictionaries. I. Webster's II new Riverside University dictionary
PE1628.W55164 1995
423-dc20

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Printed in the United States
(dék' stra-rō'tz-tôr'é, tồr'è) also dex•tro i. 1. Turning or rotating the plane of polariht or clockwise <dextrorotatory crystals>2 a solution that rotates the plane of polarized kwise.
$s^{\prime}$ ) adj. [NLat. dextrorsus < Lat., turned toright + versus, p.part. of vertere, to turn.] iral that turns from left to right <a dextrorse ly adv.
-ströz') n. A dextrorotatory form of glucose arally in plant and animal tissue and derive h.
adj. var. of Dexterous
dayi, matemal uncle.) 1. The title of the gov e 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
72., pl. Dhegiha or -has. 1. A branch of the comprising languages spoken by the Osage hboring peoples. 2. A member of Dhegiha

Kanarese tōla, wolf.] A doglike carnivorous of Asia, with yellowish fur.
oo.ti (dö' $)$ n., pl. -tis. [Hindi dhōti.] 1. A men in India. 2. The cloth used in dhotis A lateen-rigged Arabian vessel n. [Ar. dhül-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
wice : double <dichromatic>2. Containing groups <dichloride>
<dia, through.] 1. Through <diachronic $>2$.
[ $\mathrm{Fr} .<\mathrm{Gk}$. diabasis, a crossing over $<$ dia dia-, across + bainein, to go.] A dark-gray to ous rock consisting mainly of feldspar and pyuments and as crushed stone.
Is, -tēz) n. [ME diabete < Med. Lat. diabetes gg through $<$ diabainein, to cross over. - see metabolic disorders marked by persistent harge of urine.
is (in-sip $f$ r-dəs) $n$. [NLat., insipid diabetes.] A rder of the pituitary gland and marked by in e urination.
( $\mathrm{m} \cdot-\mathrm{li}^{\prime}$ tas, mel $1 / \mathrm{f}$ ) $n$. [NLat., honey-sweet di se 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.
rê, -ăb'la-) $n$. [Fr. < diable, devil < LLat. diaNitchcraft or sorcery. 2. The representation of art or fiction. 3. Devilish conduct.
k) also di*a-bol-i•cal (-ĭ-kal) adj. [ME de$<$ LLat. diabolicus < diabolus, devil. - se g, or typical of the devil : satanic. 2. Wicked cal.ly $a d v$ - di'a.bol'i-cal-ness $n$
liz' $\partial \mathrm{m}$ ) n. 1. Worship of or dealings with the ish character or conduct - di.ab/o.list $n$ liz') vt. -lized, liz.ing, liz.es. 1. To devilish. 2. To portray as diabolic.
ine (di'z-sēt'l-morr'fén', di-ăs'1-tl-) $n$. Hero-
ŏn' ik) adj. [DIA- + Gk. khronos, time.] Of or ena, esp. of language, as they occur or change hron'f -cal ly adv
di•a-cid•ic (día-sid' ${ }^{\prime}$ ik) adj. 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. two readily replaceable hydrogen atoms. al) adj. [LLat. diaconalis < diaconus, deadeacon or the diaconate
nitt, -nät') n. [LLat. diaconatus < diaconus, office of a deacon. 2. Deacons as a group
ik) adj. 1. Diacritical. 2. Med. Serving distinctive. -n. A diacritical mark.
rit'i-kəl) adj. [<Gk. diakritikos, distinguishtinguish : 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
dieac.tin-ic (dī ${ }^{\prime} k$-tin' $\left.{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{k}\right)$ adj. Capable of transmitting chemicall active or actinic radiation. -di-ac tinoism (-ak to-niz om) $n$ Di•a de la Ra•za (dētă da lă rä' sä, thě lä) n. October 12 , observed as a holiday esp. in Spain and Latin America to commemorate Co lumbus's discovery of the New World in 1492
di.a.del $\cdot$ phous ( $\mathrm{di}^{\prime}$ a-del fas) adj. Bot. Having the filaments unit ed so as to form two groups. - Used of stamens
di•a.dem (di' $\partial$-dĕm', -dam) $n$. [ME diademe $<$ OFr. $<$ Lat. diadem
$<$ Gk. diadēma < diadein, to bind on either side : dia-, across + dein to bind.] 1. A headband or crown wom as a sign of royalty. 2. Royal power or dignity. - vt.-demed, -dern-ing, -dems. To adorn with or as if with a diadem.
di-aer*e.sis (di-ĕr'I-sis) n. var. of DIERESIS.
di•a•gen•e.sis (di'a-jén'il-sis) $n$. The process of physical and chem ical change in deposited sediment during its conversion to rock. -di a.ge-net ic (ra-nét'ik) adj.
di-a•ge•ot•ro•pism (di'ə-jē-ŏt'ra-pǐz'm) $n$. Bot. The tendency o growing parts, as roots, to become oriented at nght angles to the di rection of gravitational force. - di'a•ge'o.trop'ic (-ə-trŏp ${ }^{\prime}$ ik trō'pik) adj
di•ag-nose (di'ag-nōs', -nōz') v. -nosed, -nos*ing, nos.es [Back-formation < DIAGNOSIS.] - vt. To distinguish or identify (e.g., a disease) by diagnosis. - vi. To make a diagnosis.
di•ag•no•sis (di'วg-nō'sis) n., pl. -ses (-sēz') [NLat. < Gk. diagnösis, discemment < 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 con clusion reached by such analysis. 3. A precise detailed description o clusion reached by such analy sis. 3. A precise, detaifed don
di•ag•nos•tic ( $\mathrm{di}^{\prime}$ วg-nðs' tk ) adj. [Gk. diagnostikos $<$ diagnöstos, of . Of, relating to, or 1 often diagnostics. The art or practice medical diagnosis. 2. A symptom serving as supporting evidence in medical diagnosis. 2. A symptom serving
diagnosis. - di'ag-nos'ti-cal ly $a d v$.
 di•ag*nos-ti*cian (di ag-nd-stish $2 n$ ) n. On
di•ag•o•nall (di-ăg'z nal) adj. [Lat. diagonalis < Gk. diagonios, from di•ag•o.nal (di-ag $\cdot$ nal) adj. LLat. diagonalis < Gk. diagonios, from
angle to angle : dia-, across + gonia, angle.] 1. Math. a. Joining two nonadjacent vertices of a polygon. $b$. Joining two vertices of a polyh dron not in the same face. 2. Oblique or slated. 3. Having obliqu lines or markings. -n. 1. Math. A diagonal line or plane. 2. Some thing arranged obliquely, as a row, course, or part. 3. A fabric wovè with diagonal lines. - di-ag'o onal-ly $a d v$.
di•ag-o-nal•ize (di-ăg' $\partial$-nə-liz') vt. -ized, -iz•ing, -iz.es. To order a matrix so that all the nonzero elements occur on the diagona 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 (dí'ə-grăm') n. [Lat. diagramma $<\mathrm{Gk} .<$ diagraphein,to mark out : dia-, apart + graphein, to write.] 1. A plan, sketch, drawing or outline designed to explain or demonstrate how something works o to clanify the relationship between the parts of a whole. 2. Math... graphic representation of an algebraic or geometric relationship. 3:A graph or chart. -vt. -grammed, "gram-ming, -gramso -gramed, -gram-ing, -grams. To represent or indicate by or as by a diagram. - di'a.gram' ma•ble adj. - di a.gram•mat/ic (-gra-maxt'ik), di'a-gram*mat'i-cal adj. - di'a-gram•mat'li cal.ly adv.
di•a-ki•ne•sis (di'a-kə-nē'sǐs, $-\mathrm{ki}-$ ) 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 disappear ance of the nucleolus occur. - di' a.ki-net'ic (-nĕt 1 ik ) $a d j$. di•al (di'al) $n$. [ME dioll $<$ Med. Lat. diale $<$ dialis, daily $<$ Lat dies day. 1. A graduated, usu, circular tace on which a measurement, 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 o which the frequencies or channels are indicated. $\mathbf{b}$. A device, as a mo able control knob, on a radio or television receiver used to change the frequency or channel. 4. A rotatable disk on a telephone with number requencters, used to signal the number to which a call is made. --aled, -al.ing -als or -alled, -al.ling, -als - vt 1. To measur with or as if with a dial 2 To point to, indicate, or register by a dia 3. To select or control by a dial 4. To call (a party) on a telephon 3. To select or control by a dial. 4. To call (a party)
di-a.lect (di'arlkt') $\cap$ [ OF dialecte $<\mathrm{Lat}$ dialectus $<\mathrm{Gk}$ dial i-a.lect $(\mathrm{di}$ a-lekt') $n$. [OFI. dialecte Lat. dialectus $<G k$. diale ktos, speech < dialegesthai, to discuss : dia-, between + legesthan, speak $<$ legein, to tell. 1 1. a. A regional variety of a language distin speech differing from the standard literary language or speech pattern
pat ā pay âr care äfather ěpet ēbe hw which ilpit ă pat à pay ât care a father é pet e be hw which
itie ir pier ŏ pot ô toe ópaw, 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 anguage that with other varieties constitutes a single language of which no single variety is standard <Ancien Greek had many dialects.>2. The lase $<$ the dialoct of law $>3$. The tional 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 lan uage considered as part of a larger lamily of lango.European> - di' an <the lec'tal adj. - di a.lec'tal.ly ad

## dialect atlas $n$. Aligus atlas.

dialect geography $n$. Linguistic geography
di•a•lec•tic (di' ${ }^{\prime}$-lék tik) $n$. (ME dialetik < OFr. dialetique < Lat dialectica < Gk. dialektike (tekhnë), (art of) debate $<$ dialektos, speech. - see DIALECT.] 1. The art or practice of arriving at the trut by disclosing the contradictions in an opponent's argument and over coming 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 crit ical method for the investigation of this process. 3. a. often dialec tics (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 contra diction. b. The Marxian critique of this process. 4. dialectics (sing in number). A method of argument or exposition that systematicall weighs contradictoryfacts or ideas with a view to the resolution of heir real or apparent contradictions. 5. The contradiction between wo conflicting forces viewed as the determining factor in their con tinuing interaction. - di'a.lec'tiocal, di'a.lec'tic adj. - $\mathbf{d i}^{\prime}$ a-lec'ti-cal-ly adv
dialectical materialism $n$. Marxian interpretation of reality tha views matter as the sole subject of change and all change as the prod uct of a constant conflict between opposites arising from the interna contradictions inherent in all events, ideas, and movements, di-a-lec•ti-cian (di'ə-lekk-tish'วn) n. 1. A specialist in the study of dialects. 2. One who is skilled in or practices dialectic

 adv. - di'a.lec*tol'o gist $n$.
di•a•log (di'a-log, $\log ^{\prime}$ ) n. © $v$ var. of DIALOGUE
di-a-log-ic (ditaloj ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ik}$ ) also di-a-log.i•cal (-ikal) adj. Of, relating to, or written in dialogue. - di'a•log'i $\mathbf{\prime} \cdot \mathbf{c a l} \cdot \mathbf{l y}$ adv
 logue. 2. One who speaks in a dialogue. - di'a-lo-gis'tic ( $\mathrm{di}^{\prime} \partial-\mathrm{l}$ ins'tikl, di'a.lo-gis'ti.cal adj
di•a-logue also di•a•log (di' ${ }^{\prime}-\log ^{\prime}$, $-\log g^{\prime}$ ) $[\mathrm{ME}<$ OFr $<$ Lat. dia logus < Gk. dialogos <dialegesthai, to discuss. - see dialect.] - $n$ 1. A conversation between two or more people. 2. A conversationa passage in a narrative or play. 3. A literary work written in the form of conversation <the dialogues of Plato>4. A musical composition or passage for two or more parts that is suggestive of conversational in terplay. 5. An exchange of opinions or ideas. - v. -logued, -logu ing, -logues also -loged,-log.ing, -logs. - vt. To express as o in a dialogue. - vi. 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.
 separating < dialuein, to tear apart : dia-, apart + luein, to loosen.] 1 . 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, pur fying it by dialysis, and returning it to a vein. $-\mathbf{d i}^{\prime} \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{l y t} \mathbf{t}^{\prime} \mathbf{i c}(-2 \text {-lit })^{\prime}$ (k) $a d j$. -di'a.lyt'i-cal.ly $a d v$.
di•a.lyze (di'ว-liz') vt. ef vi. -lyzed, lyz-ing, lyz.es. [Back formation < dialysis.] To subject to or undergo dialysis. - di'a lyz'a.bil'i•ty $n .-\mathbf{d i}^{\prime}$ a.lyz'a.ble adj. - di' a•lyz'er $n$ di•a•mag-net (di'a-măg'nĭt) $\quad$ 万. [< DIAMAGNETIC.] A diamagnetic subtance.
di•a-mag-net.ic (di' $\partial$-măg-nět $/$ ik $)$ adi. Of or relating to a substance in which an induced magneticneld is in the opposite durection to and much weaker than the magnetizing field. - dia.mag'ne. tism (-ni-tiz $\partial m) n$
di•ameeter (di-am'i-tor) $n$. [ME diametre < OFr. < Lat. diametros < Ck. diametros (grammë), diagonal (line) : dia-, through + metron, measure.] 1. Math. a. A straight line segment passing through the cen ter of a figure, esp. of a circle or sphere, and terminating at the pe riphery. b. The length of such a segment. 2. Width or thickness. - di-am'e-tral (-tral) adi
di-a.met•ri•cal (di'ə-mět'ri-kai) also di•a•met-ric (-rik) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or along a diameter. 2. Exactly opposite : contra <thinking diametrical to mine>- $\mathbf{d i}^{\prime} \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{m e t}^{\prime}$ ri-cal-ly adv di•am•ine ( $\mathrm{di}_{\mathrm{i}-a ̆ m} \mathrm{~m}^{\prime} \overline{\mathrm{n}}^{\prime}$, -in , $\mathrm{di}^{\prime} \partial$-mēn', $\cdot \mathrm{min}$ ) $n$. Any of various chemical compounds having two amino groups, esp. hydrazine.

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