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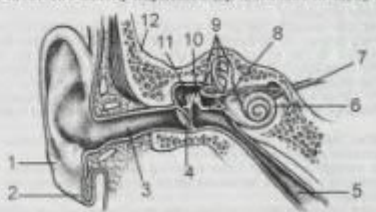
dyspnea /dis(p)-né-ə/ *n* [L. *dyspnoea*, fr. Gk. *dyspnōia*, fr. *dyspnōō* short of breath, fr. *dys-* + *pnoō* to breathe — more at **SNEEZE**] (ca. 1881): difficult or labored respiration — **dys-pne-ic** /-né-ik/ *adj.*
dyspnoea *chiefly Brit var of DYSPNEA*
dys-pro-si-um /dis-'prō-si-əm, -shē-ləm/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk. *dysprositos* hard to get at, fr. *dys-* + *prositos* approachable, fr. *prositos* to approach, fr. *pros-* + *aitō* to go — more at **ISOTU**] (1886): an element of the rare-earth group that forms highly magnetic compounds — see **ELEMENT** table
dys-rhyth-mia /dis-'rith-mē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. *dys-* + L. *rhythmos* rhythm] (ca. 1909): an abnormal rhythm; esp.: a disordered rhythm exhibited in a record of electrical activity of the brain or heart — **dys-rhyth-mic** /-mīk/ *adj.*
dys-thy-mia /dis-'thī-mē-ə/ *n* [NL] (1844): a mood disorder characterized by chronic mildly depressed or irritable mood often accompanied by other symptoms (as eating and sleeping disturbances, fatigue, and poor self-esteem) — called also *dysthymic disorder* — **dys-thy-mic** /-thī-mīk/ *adj.*
dys-to-cia /dis-'tō-shē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk. *dystokia*, fr. *dys-* + *tokia* childbirth; akin to Gk. *tokos* to give birth to — more at **THANE**] (ca. 1706): slow or difficult labor or delivery

dys-to-nia /dis-'tō-nē-ə/ *n* [NL] (1860): any of various conditions (as Parkinson's disease and torticollis) characterized by abnormalities of movement and muscle tone — **dys-ton-ic** /-tō-nīk/ *adj.*
dys-to-pia /dis-'tō-pē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. *dys-* + *-topia* (as in *utopia*)] (ca. 1950): 1: an imaginary place where people lead dehumanized and often fearful lives: 2: ANTI-UTOPIA 2 — **dys-to-pi-an** /-pē-ən/ *adj.*
dys-tro-phic /dis-'trō-fik/ *adj.* (1893): 1: relating to or caused by faulty nutrition: 2: relating to or affected with a dystrophy (as a patient): 2 of a lake: brownish with much dissolved humic matter, a sparse bottom fauna, and a high oxygen consumption
dys-tro-phic /dis-'trō-fik/ *n* [*dystrophy* + *-ic*] (1987): a protein that is associated with a transmembrane complex of skeletal muscle cells and that is absent in Duchenne muscular dystrophy and deficient or defective in Becker muscular dystrophy
dys-tro-phy /dis-'trō-fē, -pl-'fē-ē/ *n* [NL *dystrophia*, fr. *dys-* + *-trophē* -trophy] (1901): 1: a condition produced by faulty nutrition: 2: any irogenic atrophy; esp.: MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY
dys-uria /dis-'yūr-ē-ə, -dīsh-/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk. *dysouria*, fr. *dys-* + *-ouria* -uria] (14c): difficult or painful discharge of urine — compare **STRANGURY**
DZ *abbr.* dozen
DZ *abbr.* drop zone

E

e /e/ *n*, *pl.* **e's** or **es** /ēz/ *often cap.*, *often attrib.* (bef. 12c): 1: the 5th letter of the English alphabet: 2: a graphic representation of this letter: 3: a speech counterpart of orthographic *e*: 4: the third tone of a C-major scale: 5: a graphic device for reproducing the letter *e*: 6: one designated *e* esp. as the fifth in order or class: 7: a grade rating a student's work as poor and just, constituting a conditional pass: 8: a grade rating a student's work as failing: 9: one graded or rated with an E: 10: a transcendental number having a value to eight decimal places of 2.71828183 that is the base of natural logarithms: 11: something shaped like the letter E: 12: **COINTEGRITY** 4
e *abbr.* 1 earth 2 east; easterly; eastern 3 edge 4 eldest 5 all 6 empty 7 end 8 energy 9 erg 10 excellent
E *abbr.* 1 electromotive force 2 energy 3 English 4 error 5 exponent
e- *prefix* [ME, fr. AF & L. *ap-*, out, forth, away, fr. L. *ex-*]: 1: missing; absent (edentulous): 2: away (eluviation)
e- *comb. form* [see *mail*]: electronic (e-commerce)
ea *abbr.* each
each /eč/ *adj.* [ME *ech*, fr. OE *ælc*; akin to OHG *anlîch* each; both fr. WGoic **alw-* ever, always (whence OE *al* always) + **anlîk* having the same form, like (whence OE *gelic* like) — more at **AYE**, **LIKE**] (bef. 12c): being one of two or more distinct individuals having a similar relation and often constituting an aggregate
each *pron.* (bef. 12c): each one (to ~ his own)
each *adv.* (bef. 12c): to or for each; APPEAL (cost a dollar ~)
each other *pron.* (bef. 12c): each of two or more in reciprocal action or relation (looked at each other in surprise)
usage Some handbooks and textbooks recommend that *each other* be restricted to reference to two and *one another* to reference to three or more. The distinction, while neat, is not observed in actual usage. *Each other* and *one another* are used interchangeably by good writers and have been since at least the 16th century.
ea-ger /e-'gər/ *adj.* [ME *egre*, fr. AF *egre*, *egre*, fr. L. *acer* — more at **EDGE**] (14c): 1: ardent; SHARP: 2: SOUR: 2: marked by enthusiastic or impatient desire or interest — **ea-ger-ly** *adv.* — **ea-ger-ness** *n.*
syn EAGER, AVID, KEEN, ANXIOUS, ATHERS mean moved by a strong and urgent desire or interest. EAGER implies ardor and enthusiasm and sometimes impatience at delay or restraint (*eager to get started*). AVID adds to EAGER the implication of insatiability or greed (*avid for new thrills*). KEEN suggests intensity of interest and quick responsiveness in action (*keen on the latest fashions*). ANXIOUS emphasizes fear of frustration or failure or disappointment (*anxious not to make a social blunder*). ATHERS stresses yearning but not necessarily readiness for action (*athirst for adventure*).
eager beaver *n* (1943): a person who is extremely zealous about performing duties and volunteering for more
eagle /e-'gəl/ *n* [ME *egle*, fr. AF *egle*, *egle*, fr. L. *aquila*] (13c): 1: any of various large diurnal birds of prey (family Accipitridae) noted for their strength, size, keenness of vision, and powers of flight: 2: a: the eagle-bearing standard of the ancient Romans: b: one of a pair of eagle-bearing silver insignia of rank worn by a military colonel or a navy captain: 3: a gold coin of the U.S., bearing an eagle on the reverse and *USA*, having a value of ten dollars: 4: a golf score of two strokes less than par on a hole — compare **BIRDIE**: 5: *cap* [Fraternal Order of Eagles]: a member of a major fraternal order
eagle *v* **ea-gled**; **ea-pling** /-gə-'lɪŋ/ (1958): to score an eagle on (a golf hole)
eagle eye *n* (1598): 1: the ability to see or observe keenly: 2: one that sees or observes keenly: 3: close watch (keeping an eagle eye on the prisoner) — **eagle-eyed** /-gə-'līd/ *adj.*

eagle ray *n* (ca. 1856): any of several widely distributed large active marine stingrays (family Myliobatidae) with broad pectoral fins
Eagle Scout *n* (1913): 1: a Boy Scout who has reached the highest level of achievement in scouting: 2: a straight-arrow and self-reliant man
ea-glet /e-'glət/ *n* (1572): a young eagle
ea-l-dor-man /'al-'dər-'mən/ *n* [OE — more at **ALDERMAN**] (bef. 12c): the chief officer in a district (as a shire) in Anglo-Saxon England
Eames /e-'mz, 'kəmz/ *trademark* — used for chairs made from modern materials and designed to fit the contours of the body
EAN *abbr.* European Article Number
-ean — see **-AN**
E and OE *abbr.* errors and omissions excepted
ear /ɪr/ *n* [ME *ere*, fr. OE *ear*; akin to OHG *ara* ear, L. *auris*, Gk. *otō*] (bef. 12c): 1: the characteristic vertebrate organ of hearing and equilibrium consisting in the typical mammal of a sound-collecting outer ear separated by the tympanic membrane from a sound-transmitting middle ear that in turn is separated from a sensory inner ear by membranous fenestrae: 2: any of various organs (as of a fish) capable of detecting vibratory motions: 3: the external ear of humans and most mammals: 4: the sense or act of hearing: 5: acuity of hearing: 6: sensitivity to musical tone and pitch; also: the ability to retain and reproduce music that has been heard: 7: sensitivity to nuances of language esp. as revealed in the command of verbal melody and rhythm or in the ability to render a spoken idiom accurately: 8: something resembling a mammalian ear in shape, position, or function: 9: a projecting part (as a lug or handle): 10: either of a pair of tufts of lengthened feathers on the head of some birds: 11: ATTENTION, AWARENESS (lend an ~): 12: a space in the upper corner of the front page of a periodical (as a newspaper) used, containing advertising for the periodical itself or a weather forecast: 13: a person who listens: 14: LISTENING (looking for a friendly ~): 15: all ears: eagerly listening (if anybody spoke of that grisly matter, I was all ears... and alert to hear what might be said — Mark Twain): 16: without reference to or memorization of written music (*plays by ear*): 17: in one ear and out the other: through one's mind without making an impression (everything you say to him goes in one ear and out the other): 18: on one's ear: in or into a state of irritation, shock, or discord (set the racing world on its ear by breaking the record): 19: up to one's ears: deeply involved; heavily implicated (*up to his ears in shady deals*).
ear *1c*: 1: pinna, 2: lobes, 3: auditory meatus, 4: tympanic membrane, 5: Eustachian tube, 6: cochlea, 7: auditory nerve, 8: stapes, 9: semicircular canals, 10: mous, 11: malleus, 12: bones of skull



ear *n* [ME *er*, fr. OE *ear*; akin to OHG *ara* ear, OE *eg* edge — more at **EDGE**] (bef. 12c): the fruiting spike of a cereal (as wheat or Indian corn) including both the seeds and protective structures
ear *n* (14c): to form ears in growing (the rye should be ~ing up)
ear-ache /ɪr-'æk/ *n* (1766): an ache or pain in the ear

soup-çon (sūp-'sɔn, 'sɔp-'sɔn) *n* [F. lit., suspicion, fr. OF *suspeçon*, fr. L. *suspicio*, *suspicio*, fr. L. *suspicere* to suspect] (1766): a little bit: TRACE (a ~ of suspicion)

soup du jour (sūp-'du-'zhu'r) *n* [part trans. of F *soupe du jour* soup of the day] (ca. 1945): a soup that is offered by a restaurant on a particular day

souped-up (sūpt-'ɒp) *adj* (1931): enhanced or increased in appeal, power, performance, or intensity; also: ELABORATE, EMBELLISHED

soup kitchen (1831): an establishment dispensing minimum dietary essentials (as soup and bread) to the needy

soup-spoon (sūp-'spu:n) *n* (1705): a spoon with a large or rounded bowl for eating soup

soup up *v* [soup (drug injected into a racehorse to improve its performance)] (ca. 1933): to increase the power or efficiency of (soup up an engine)

soupy (sū-'pi) *adj* **soup-i-er**: -est (1869) **1**: having the consistency of soup **2**: densely foggy or cloudy **3**: overly sentimental

sour (sū-'sɔr) *adj* [ME, fr. OE *sūr*; akin to OHG *sūr* sour, Lith *sūras* salty] (bef. 12c) **1**: causing or characterized by the one of the four basic taste sensations that is produced chiefly by acids (~ pickles) — compare BITTER, SALT, SWEET **2 a** (1): having the acid taste or smell of or as if of fermentation; TURNED (~ milk); (2): of or relating to fermentation **b**: smelling or tasting of decay; RANCID, ROTTEN (~ breath) **c** (1): BAD, WRONG (a project gone ~); (2): HOSTILE, DISENCHANTED (went ~ on Marxism) **3 a**: UNPLEASANT, DISTASTEFUL **b**: CROSS, SULLEN **c**: not up to the usual, expected, or standard quality or pitch **4**: acid in reaction — used esp. of soil **5**: containing malodorous sulfur compounds — used esp. of petroleum products

sour-ish (sū-'ɔr-'ɪʃ) *adj* — **sour-ly** *adv* — **sour-ness** *n*

sour n (bef. 12c) **1 a**: something sour **b**: the primary taste sensation produced by acid stimuli **2**: a cocktail consisting of a liquor (as whiskey), lemon or lime juice, sugar, and sometimes ice

sour v (14c): to become sour ~ *v*: to make sour

sour ball *n* (ca. 1909): a spherical hard candy having a tart flavor

source (sū-'sɔ:s) *n* [ME *source*, fr. AF *source* spring, source, fr. pp. of *surgere* to rise, spring forth, fr. L. *surgere* — more at SURGE] (14c) **1 a**: a generative force; CAUSE **b** (1): a point of origin or procurement; BEGINNING (2): one that initiates; AUTHOR; also: PROTOTYPE, MODEL (3): one that supplies information **2 a**: the point of origin of a stream of water; FOUNTAINHEAD **b** *archaic*: SPRING, FOUNT **3**: a firsthand document or primary reference work **4**: an electrode in a field-effect transistor that supplies the charge carriers for current flow — compare DRAIN, GATE *syn* see ORIGIN — **source-less** *v* (14c) *adj*

source of **sourced**, **sourcing** (1957) **1**: to specify the source of (as quoted material) **2**: to obtain from a source (metals sourced from abroad)

source adj (1959) *of*, relating to, or being source code (a ~ file)

source-book (sū-'sɔ:k) *n* (1899): a fundamental document or record (as of history, literature, art, or religion) on which subsequent writings, compositions, opinions, beliefs, or practices are based; also: a collection of such documents

source code *n* (1970): a computer program in its original programming language (as FORTRAN or C) before translation into object code (see, by a compiler)

source language *n* (1953): a language which is to be translated into another language — compare TARGET LANGUAGE

sour cherry *n* (ca. 1884): a widely cultivated cherry (*Prunus cerasus*) that has a round crown and bright red to almost black soft-fleshed acid fruits; also: the fruit

sour cream *n* (1776): a soured cream product produced by the action of lacticobacilli

sour-dough (sū-'ɔr-'dɔ:), *l* *is also* 'dɔ: *n* (14c) **1**: a leaven consisting of dough in which fermentation is active **2** [fr. the use of sour-dough for making bread in prospectors' camps]: a veteran inhabitant and esp. an old-time prospector of Alaska or northwestern Canada

sour grapes *n* *pl* [fr. the fable ascribed to Aesop of the fox who after finding himself unable to reach some grapes he had desired disparaged them as sour] (1760): disparagement of something that has proven unattainable (his criticisms are just sour grapes)

sour grass *n* (1855): SORBELE

sour gum *n* (1785): BLACK GUM

sour mash *n* (1877): grain mash for brewing or distilling whose initial acidity has been adjusted to optimum condition for yeast fermentation by mash from a previous run

sour orange *n* (1748): a citrus tree (*Citrus aurantium*) that is used esp. as a stock in grafting citrus; also: its bitter fruit

sour-puss (sū-'ɔr-'pʊ:s) *n* [puss] (1937): GROUCH, KILLJOY

sour-sop (sū-'ɔr-'sɒp) *n* (1667): a small tropical American tree (*Annona muricata*) of the custard-apple family that has spicy odoriferous leaves; also: its large edible fruit that has fleshy spines and a slightly acid fibrous pulp

sour-wood (sū-'wʊd) *n* (1709): a small U.S. tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) of the heath family with white flowers and sour-tasting leaves

sous (sū) *adv* [F. prep., lit., under, fr. OF *suz*, fr. L. *subtus*, adv., below, under; akin to L. *sub* under — more at UP] (1687): being an assistant — used chiefly in titles (a *sous*-chef)

sou-sa-phon (sū-'sɔ:-fɒn, '-sɔ:-) *n* [John Philip Sousa] (1925): a large circular tuba that has a flared adjustable bell — compare HELICOX

souse (sū-'sɔ:s) *v* **soused**; **sousing** [ME, fr. AF *suz*; *souse* pickling juice, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *suz* brine, OE *seal* salt] *v* (14c) **1**: PICKLE **2 a**: to plunge in liquid; IMMERSE **b**: DRENCH, SATURATE **3**: to make drunk; INEBRIATE ~ *v*: to become immersed or drenched

souse n (14c) **1**: something pickled; esp: seasoned and chopped pork trimmings, fish, or shellfish **2**: an act of souping; WETTING **3 a**: a habitual drunkard **b**: a drinking spree; BINGE

souse v **soused**; **sousing** [ME *souse*, *n.*, start of a bird's flight, alter. of *sous*, pret. of, fr. AF *souse* source — more at SOURCE] *v* (1567) *archaic*: to swoop down; PLUNGE ~ *fr. archaic*: to swoop down on

sou-tache (sū-'tʌʃ) *n* [F. fr. Hung *szűcs*] (1848): a narrow braid with herringbone pattern used as trimming

sou-tane (sū-'tʌn, '-tʌn) *n* [F. fr. It. *costana*, lit., undergarment, fr. fem. of *costano* being underneath, fr. ML *subtānus*, fr. L. *subtus* underneath — more at SOUS] (1838): CARBONK

sou-ter (sū-'tɛr) *n* [ME, fr. OE *sūtere*, fr. L. *sutor*, fr. *sutere* to sew — more at SEW] (bef. 12c) chiefly Scot: SHOEMAKER

south (sū-'θɔ:θ) *adv* [ME, fr. OE *sūth*; akin to OHG *sūth* south and prob. to OE *sunne* sun] (bef. 12c) **1**: to, toward, or in the south (a house facing ~) **2**: into a state of decline or ruin (causes the sluggish economy to go ~ — G. F. Will)

south adj (12c) **1**: situated toward or at the south (the ~ entrance) **2**: coming from the south (a ~ wind)

south n (13c) **1 a**: the direction of the south terrestrial pole: the direction to the right of one facing east **b**: the compass point directly opposite to north **2 cap**: regions or countries lying to the south of a specified or implied point of orientation, esp: the southeastern part of the U.S. **3**: the right side of a church looking toward the altar from the nave **4 often cap**: **a**: the one of four positions at 90-degree intervals that lies to the south or at the bottom of a diagram **b**: a person (as a bridge player) occupying this position in the course of a specified activity; *specif*: the declarer in bridge **5 often cap**: the developing nations of the world; THIRD WORLD **3** — compare NORTH **2b**

South African *n* (1806) **1**: a native or inhabitant of the Republic of South Africa **2**: AFRIKANER — **South African** *adj*

south-bound (sū-'θɔ:θ-'baʊnd) *adj* (1655): traveling or heading south

south by east (1747): a compass point that is one point east of due south; S11°15'E

south by west (ca. 1743): a compass point that is one point west of due south; S11°15'W

South Devon (sū-'ðev-'vɔ:n) *n* [Devon, England] (1897): any of a breed of large red cattle of English origin formerly bred for both milk and meat but now increasingly specialized for beef production

South-down (sū-'θaʊ-'daʊn) *n* [South Down, England] (1787): any of a breed of small medium-wooled hornless sheep of English origin

south-east (sū-'θɔ:θ-'i:st, 'naʊt sɔ:θ-'i:st) *adv* (bef. 12c): to, toward, or in the southeast

southeast n (14c) **1 a**: the general direction between south and east **b**: the point midway between the south and east compass points **2 cap**: regions or countries lying to the southeast of a specified or implied point of orientation

southeast adj (14c) **1**: coming from the southeast (a ~ wind) **2**: situated toward or at the southeast (the ~ corner)

southeast by east (ca. 1599): a compass point that is one point east of due southeast; S56°15'E

southeast by south (1682): a compass point that is one point east of due southeast; S33°45'E

south-east-er (sū-'θɔ:θ-'i:st-ɛr, 'sɔ:θ-'i:st-ɛr) *n* (1753) **1**: a strong southeast wind **2**: a storm with southeast winds

south-east-erly (sū-'θɔ:θ-'i:st-ɛr-ɪ) *adv* or *adj* [South-east + -erly] (1708) **1**: from the southeast **2**: toward the southeast

south-east-ern (sū-'θɔ:θ-'i:st-ɛr-n) *adj* [South-east + -ern] (1577) **1** *often cap*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated southeast **2**: lying toward or coming from the southeast — **south-east-ern-most** *v* (1910) *adj*

south-east-ern-er (sū-'θɔ:θ-'i:st-ɛr-'nɛr) *n* (1919): a native or inhabitant of the Southeast; esp: a native or resident of the southeastern part of the U.S.

south-east-ward (sū-'θɔ:θ-'i:st-'wɔ:rd, 'sɔ:θ-'i:st-'wɔ:rd) *adv* or *adj* (1528): toward the southeast — **south-east-wards** *v* (1762) *adv*

southeastward n (1555): SOUTHEAST

south-erly (sū-'θɔ:θ-'ɪr-ɪ) *adv* or *adj* [South + -erly] (as in easterly) (1551) **1**: situated toward or belonging to the south (the ~ shore of the lake) **2**: coming from the south (a ~ wind)

southerly n *pl* -lies (1943): a wind from the south

southern (sū-'θɔ:rn) *adj* [ME *southern*, *southen*, fr. OE *sūþerne*: akin to OHG *sūdrin* southern, OE *sūþ* south] (bef. 12c) **1 cap**: of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated South **2 a**: lying toward the south **b**: coming from the south (a ~ breeze) — **south-ern-most** *v* (1910) *adj* — **south-ern-ness** *v* (1898) *n* *often cap*

Southern (1935): the dialect of English spoken in most of the Chesapeake Bay area, the coastal plain and the greater part of the upland plateau in Virginia, No. Carolina, So. Carolina, and Georgia, and the Gulf states at least as far west as the valley of the Brazos in Texas and sometimes taken to include the south Midland area

Southern blot *n* [Edwin M. Southern b1938 Brit. biologist] (1979): a blot consisting of a nitrocellulose or nylon sheet containing spots of DNA for identification by a suitable molecular probe — compare WESTERN BLOT — **Southern blotting** *n*

southern corn rootworm *n* (1918): SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE

Southern Cross *n*: four bright stars in the southern hemisphere that are situated as if at the extremities of a Latin cross; also: the constellation of which these four stars are the brightest

Southern English *n* (14c) **1**: the English spoken esp. by cultivated people native to or educated in the South of England **2**: SOUTHERN

South-er-ner (sū-'θɔ:rn-ɛr) *n* (1827): a native or inhabitant of the South; esp: a native or resident of the southern part of the U.S.

southern hemisphere *n*, *often cap* *3dH* (ca. 1771): the part of the earth that lies south of the equator

Southern-ism (sū-'θɔ:rn-'ɪz-əm) *n* (1861) **1**: an attitude or trait characteristic of the South or Southerners esp. in the U.S. **2**: a locution or pronunciation characteristic of the southern U.S.

southern lights *n* *pl* (1775): AURORA AUSTRALIS

south-ern-wood (sū-'θɔ:rn-'wʊd) *n* (bef. 12c): a shrubby fragrant European wormwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*) with bitter foliage

south-ing (sū-'θɪŋ, '-θɪŋ) *n* (1669) **1**: difference in latitude to the south from the last preceding point of reckoning **2**: southerly progress

south-land (sū-'θɔ:θ-'lænd, '-lænd) *n*, *often cap* (bef. 12c): land in the south; the south of a country

south-paw (sū-'pɔ:ʊ) *n* (1891): LEFT-HANDER; esp: a left-handed baseball pitcher — **southpaw** *adj*

ʌt, ʌt, ʌt kɪrten, F table ʌt further ʌt ash ʌt acce ʌt mop, mar ʌt out ʌt chin ʌt bet ʌt easy ʌt go ʌt hit ʌt ice ʌt job ʌt sing ʌt go ʌt law ʌt boy ʌt thin ʌt the ʌt foot ʌt foot ʌt yet ʌt vision, beige ʌg, ʌ, or, ʌ, ʌ, see Guide to Pronunciation