



RANDOM HOUSE
WEBSTER'S

*unabridged
dictionary*

SECOND EDITION

RANDOM HOUSE
REFERENCE

NEW YORK TORONTO LONDON SYDNEY AUCKLAND

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Random House Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Second Edition, is a revised and updated edition of
The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, Second Edition, Unabridged.

International Phonetic Alphabet courtesy of International Phonetic Association

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data is available.

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Visit the Random House Reference Web site at www.randomwords.com
Printed in China.

10 9 8 7 6

ISBN: 978-0-375-42599-8

ISBN: 978-0-375-42605-6 (Deluxe Edition)

ISBN: 978-0-375-42609-4 (CD-ROM Edition)

DWM, *Slang*. dead white male.

DWT, deadweight tons; deadweight tonnage.

dwt, 1. deadweight tons; deadweight tonnage. 2. pennyweight; pennyweights.

d.w.t., deadweight tons; deadweight tonnage.

dwy (dwi), *n.* Newfoundland, a gust or flurry of rain or snow. [*cf.* dial. *Isle of Wight dwyes* eddies, (Wiltshire, Hampshire) *tuy* coastal squall; further relations unclear]

DX, *Radio*. distance (used esp. to designate difficult shortwave reception). Also, **D.X.**

Dx, diagnosis.

Dy, *Symbol, Chem.* dysprosium.

dy-ad (di'ad), *n.* 1. a group of two; couple; pair. 2. *Biol.* a secondary morphological unit, consisting of two monads: a *chromosome dyad*. b. the double chromosomes resulting from the separation of the four chromatids of a tetrad. 3. *Chem.* an element, atom, or group having a valence of two. *Cf.* **monad**, **triad** (def. 2a). 4. *Math.* two vectors with no symbol connecting them, usually considered as an operator. 5. *Sociol.* a. two persons involved in an ongoing relationship or interaction. b. the relationship or interaction itself. —*adj.* 6. of two parts; dyadic [1665-75; < Gk *dyad-* (s. of *dyas*) pair, equiv. to *dyo*(*two*) + *-ad* (*-ad*)]

dy-adic (di ad'ik), *adj.* 1. of or consisting of a dyad; being a group of two. 2. pertaining to the number 2. —*n.* 3. *Math.* two or more dyads added together. [1720-30; < Gk *dyadikos*. See **DYAD**, -IC]

dyadic sys/tem. See **binary system**.

Dy-ak (di'ak), *n.* Dayak.

dy-ar-chy (di'är kē), *n., pl. -chies*. diarchy. —**dy-ar/chic**, **dy-ar'/chi-cal**, *adj.*

Dyaus (dyous), *n.* the Vedic god of the sky. Also called **Dyaus-pit-ar** (dyous'pit'ar).

Dy-a-zide (di'ä zid'), *Pharm., Trademark*. a brand name for a diuretic preparation used in the treatment of edema and hypertension.

dyb-buk (*Seph. Heb.* *dē böök'*; *Ashk. Heb.* *dib'äk*), *n., pl. dyb-buks, dyb-bu-kim* (*Seph. Heb.* *dē'böök-kem'*; *Ashk. Heb.* *di böök'im*). *Jewish Folklore*. a demon, or the soul of a dead person, that enters the body of a living person and directs the person's conduct, exorcism being possible only by a religious ceremony. Also, **dibbuk**. [1900-05; < Yiddish *dibek* < Heb *dibbūq*, deriv. of *dabhaq* cleave (to); sp. *dybbuk* is a Pol transliteration of the Heb word]

Dyce (dis), *n.* Alexander, 1798-1869, Scottish editor.

dye (di), *n., v., dyed, dye-ing*. —*n.* 1. a coloring material or matter. 2. a liquid containing coloring matter, for imparting a particular hue to cloth, paper, etc. 3. color or hue, esp. as produced by dyeing. 4. of the deepest or blackest dye, of the most extreme or the worst sort: a *prevaricator of the blackest dye*. —*v.t.* 5. to color or stain; treat with a dye; color (cloth, hair, etc.) with a substance containing coloring matter: *to dye a dress green*. 6. to impart (color) by means of a dye: *The coloring matter dyed green*. —*v.i.* 7. to impart color, as a dye: *This brand dyes well*. 8. to become colored or absorb color when treated with a dye: *This cloth dyes easily*. [bef. 1000; ME *diē*, OE *deagian*, deriv. of *deag* a dye] —**dy-a-ble**, **dye'a-ble**, *adj.* —**dy'er**, *n.*

dyed-in-the-wool (did'n the wōol'), *adj.* 1. through and through; complete: a *dye-in-the-wool reformer*. 2. dyed before weaving. [1570-80]

dye-ing (di'ing), *n.* process of coloring fibers, yarns, or fabrics. [bef. 1000; ME, OE *deagian*. See **DYE**, -ING']

dye-line (di'lin'), *n.* *Photog.* a contact print of a line drawing, giving brown lines on an off-white background. [1950-55; **DYE** + **LINE**']

Dyer (di'är), *n.* 1. John, 1700-58, British poet. 2. Mary, died 1660, American Quaker religious martyr, born in England.

Dyer-ma (jür'mä, jär', dyär'), *n., pl. -mas*, (*esp. collectively*) -**ma**. *Djerma*.

dyer's-broom (di'ärz brōöm', -brōöm'), *n.* woadwaxen. [1810-20]

Dyers-burg (di'ärz bürg'), *n.* a city in W Tennessee. 15,856.

dy'er's green/weed (grēn'wēd'), woadwaxen. [1590-1600]

dy'er's moss, a lichen, *Rocella tinctoria*, from which the purple dye orchil can be prepared.

dy'er's rock/et, weld². [1860-65; cultivated for a yellow dye]

dy'er's-weed (di'ärz wēd'), *n.* any plant yielding a dye, as the weld, *Reseda luteola*, the dyeweed, *Genista tinctoria*, or the woad, *Isatis tinctoria*. [1570-80]

dy'er's wood/ruff, a European plant, *Asperula tinctoria*, of the madder family, having red or pinkish-white flowers and red roots.

dye/sen/sithizing, *Photog.* the producing of panchromatic or orthochromatic film by treating it with an emulsion containing dyes that absorb light of all or certain colors.

dye-stuff (di'stuf'), *n.* a material yielding or used as a dye. [1830-40; prob. trans. of *G Farbstoff*]

dye/trans/fer, *Photog.* 1. a photographic printing method by which a full-color image is produced by the printing of separate cyan, magenta, and yellow images

dye-wood (di'wōod'), *n.* any wood yielding a coloring matter used for dyeing. [1690-1700; **DYE** + **WOOD**']

Dy-fed (dūv'id), *n.* a county in Wales. 321,700; 2227 sq. mi. (5767 sq. km).

dy-ing (di'ing), *adj.* 1. ceasing to live; approaching death; expiring: a *dying man*. 2. of, pertaining to, or associated with death: *his dying hour*. 3. given, uttered, or manifested just before death: *her dying words*. 4. drawing to a close; ending: *the dying year*. —*n.* 5. the act or process of ceasing to live, ending, or drawing to a close. [1250-1300; ME. See **DIE**¹, -ING², -ING¹]

dyke¹ (dik), *n., v., dyked, dyk-ing*. dike¹.

dyke² (dik), *n.* *Slang* (*disparaging and offensive*). a female homosexual; lesbian. Also, **dike**. [1940-45; earlier in form *bulldike* (with a var. *bulldagger*); of obscure orig.; claimed to be a shortening of *morphodyke* (var. of *morphodite*, a reshaping of *HERMAPHRODITE*), though *morphodyke* is more likely a b. *morphodite* and a pre-existing *dyke*; other hypothesized connections, such as with *diked out* or *dike* "ditch," are dubious on semantic grounds] —**dyke'y**, *adj.*

Dylan (di'län), *n.* 1. Bob (*Robert Zimmerman*), born 1941, U.S. folk-rock singer, guitarist, and composer. 2. a male given name.

dy-max-ion (di mak'sē ən), *adj.* noting or pertaining to R. Buckminster Fuller's concept of the use of technology and resources to maximum advantage, with minimal expenditure of energy and material. [1925-30]

dyn, *Physics*. dyne; dynes.

dyn., dynamics. Also, **dynam**.

dyna-, a combining form meaning "power," used in the formation of compound words: *dynamotor*. Also, **dynamo-**, **dynamo-**. [comb. form of Gk *dynamis* power, *dynasthai* to be able]

dy-nam-o-ter (di nam'i tər), *n.* *Optics*. an instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. [1820-30; **DYNA-** + **METER**]

dy-nam-ic (di nam'ik), *adj.* Also, **dy-nam'i-cal**. 1. pertaining to or characterized by energy or effective action; vigorously active or forceful; energetic: *the dynamic president of the firm*. 2. *Physics*. a. of or pertaining to force or power. b. of or pertaining to force related to motion. 3. pertaining to the science of dynamics. 4. of or pertaining to the range of volume of musical sound. 5. *Computers*. (of data storage, processing, or programming) affected by the passage of time or the presence or absence of power: *Dynamic memory must be constantly refreshed to avoid losing data*. 6. *Gram.* nonstatic. —*n.* 7. a basic or dynamic force, esp. one that motivates, affects development or stability, etc. [1810-20; < F *dynamique* < Gk *dynamikos*, equiv. to *dynamis*(*is*) force, power + *-ikos* (-ic)] —**dy-nam'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dynam'ic brak'ing, *Railroads*. a braking system used on electric and diesel-electric locomotives in which the leads of the electric motors can be reversed so that the motors act as generators, offering resistance to the rotating wheel axles and dissipating kinetic energy, thereby retarding the locomotive. [1925-30]

dynam'ic head/room, *Audio*. the additional power output capability of an amplifier when producing short-term peak signals, compared with its continuous-signal power rating. Also called **headroom**.

dynam'ic meteorol'ogy, the branch of meteorology dealing with the study of atmospheric motion and its causal relation to other forces. *Cf.* **physical meteorol'ogy**.

dynam'ic psychi'atry, an approach to psychiatry that emphasizes emotional processes and their origins and mental mechanisms.

dynam'ic psychol'ogy, any approach to psychology that emphasizes drives and motives as determinants of behavior.

dynam'ic range¹, *Audio*. the ratio of the loudest to faintest sounds reproduced without significant distortion, usually expressed in decibels. [1930-35]

dy-nam-ics (di nam'iks), *n.* 1. (*used with a singular v.*) *Physics*. the branch of mechanics that deals with the motion and equilibrium of systems under the action of forces, usually from outside the system. 2. (*used with a plural v.*) the motivating or driving forces, physical or moral, in any field. 3. (*used with a plural v.*) the pattern or history of growth, change, and development in any field. 4. (*used with a plural v.*) variation and gradation in the volume of musical sound. 5. (*used with a singular v.*) psychodynamics. [1780-90; see **DYNAMIC**, -ICS]

dynam'ic similar'ity, a principle whereby model airplanes, ships, and hydraulic structures are operated for test purposes under conditions exactly simulating full-scale performance.

dynam'ic spa'tial reconstruc'tor, an x-ray machine that displays bodily organs in three-dimensional moving images. *Abbr.*: DSR

dynam'ic strength¹, resistance of a structure to loads applied suddenly, as during an earthquake.

dynam'ic viscos'ity, *Physics*. See **coefficient of viscosity**.

dy-na-mism (di'nä miz'm), *n.* 1. any of various theories or philosophical systems that seek to explain phenomena of nature by the action of force. *Cf.* **mechanism** (def. 8), **vitalism** (def. 1). 2. great energy, force, or power; vigor: *the dynamism of the new governor*. 3. *Psychol.* a habitual mode of reducing or eliminating tension. [1825-35; **DYNAM-** + **-ISM**] —**dy'na-mist**, *n.* —**dy'na-mis'tic**, *adj.*

dy-na-mite (di'nä mit'), *n., v., -mit-ed, -mit-ing, adj.* —*n.* 1. a high explosive, originally consisting of nitroglycerin mixed with an absorbent substance, now with ammonium nitrate usually replacing the nitroglycerin. 2. any person or thing having a spectacular effect. —*v.t.*

namite. —*adj.* 5. *Informal*. creating a spectacular or optimum effect; great; topnotch: a *dynamite idea*; a *dynamite crew*. [1867; < Sw *dynamit*, introduced by A. B. Nobel, its inventor; see **DYNAM-**, -ITE'] —**dy'na-mit'er**, *n.* —**dy-na-mit-ic** (di'nä mit'ik), *adj.* —**dy'na-mit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dy-na-mize (di'nä miz'), *v.t., -mized, -miz-ing*. to make more active, productive, or the like; energize: *an attempt to dynamize the local economy*. Also, *esp. Brit.* **dy'na-mise**. [1880-85; **DYNAM**(IC) + **-IZE**] —**dy'na-mi-za'tion**, *n.*

dy-na-mo (di'nä mō'), *n., pl. -mos*. 1. an electric generator, esp. for direct current. 2. an energetic, hard-working, forceful person. [1882; short for **DYNAMO-ELECTRIC**]

dynamo-, var. of **dyna-**: *dynamometer*. Also, **dynam-**, **dy-na-mo-e-lec-tric** (di'nä mō i lek'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the conversion of mechanical energy into electric energy, or vice versa: a *dynamoelectric machine*. Also, **dy'na-mo-e-lec/tri-cal**. [1880-85; **DYNAMO-** + **ELECTRIC**]

dy-na-mo-gen-e-sis (di'nä mō jen'ə sis), *n., pl. -ses (-sez'). *Psychol.* the correlation of changes in response with changes in sensory activity. [**DYNAMO-** + **-GENESIS**] —**dy'na-mo-gen'ic**, **dy-na-mog'e-nous** (di'nä mōj'ə-nəs), *adj.* —**dy'na-mog'e-nous-ly**, *adv.**

dy-na-mo-m-e-ter (di'nä mom'i tər), *n.* 1. a device for measuring mechanical force, as a balance. 2. a device for measuring mechanical power, esp. one that measures the output or driving torque of a rotating machine. [1800-10; **DYNAMO-** + **-METER**]

dynamom'eter car¹, *Railroads*. a car equipped with special instruments and coupled to a locomotive to record its energy output, fuel consumption, and other data continuously during a regularly scheduled run. [1875-80]

dy-na-mo-m-e-try (di'nä mom'i trē), *n.* the act, method, or process of using a dynamometer. [1890-95; **DYNAMO-** + **-METRY**] —**dy-na-mo-met-ric** (di'nä mō-mē'trik), **dy'na-mo-met'ri-cal**, *adj.*

dy-na-mo-tor (di'nä mō'tər), *n.* an electric machine for transforming direct current into alternating current or for altering the voltage of direct current, having two armature windings on the same core and a common magnetic field. [1905-10; **DYNA-** + **MOTOR**]

dy-nast (di'nast, -nəst; *Brit. also* din'ast), *n.* a ruler or potentate, esp. a hereditary ruler. [1625-35; < L *dynastes* < Gk *dynastēs*, equiv. to *dynas*(*thai*) to rule + *-tēs* agent suffix]

dy-nas-tid (di nas'tid), *n.* See **rhinoceros beetle**. [*<* NL *Dynastidae* the family which includes such beetles, equiv. to *Dynast*(es) a genus (see **DYNAST**) + *-idae* (-id)']

dy-nas-ty (di'nä stē; *Brit. also* din'ə stē), *n., pl. -ties*. 1. a sequence of rulers from the same family, stock, or group: *the Ming dynasty*. 2. the rule of such a sequence. 3. a series of members of a family who are distinguished for their success, wealth, etc. [1425-75; late ME < LL *dynastia* < Gk *dynasteia*. See **DYNAST**, -Y'] —**dy-nas'tic** (di nas'tik; *Brit. also* di nas'tik), **dy-nas'ti-cal**, *adj.* —**dy-nas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dy-na-tron (di'nä tron'), *n.* *Electronics*. a tetrode, once frequently used as an oscillator in radio, in which an increase in the plate voltage results in a decrease in the plate current because of emission of electrons from the plate. [1915-20; **DYNA-** + **-TRON**]

dyne (din), *n.* *Physics*. the standard centimeter-gram-second unit of force, equal to the force that produces an acceleration of one centimeter per second per second on a mass of one gram. *Abbr.*: dyn [1835-45; < F < Gk *dynamis* force, power]

Dy-nel (di nel'), *Trademark*. 1. a brand of modacrylic fiber used in textiles, characterized chiefly by its strength, rapid drying rate, and noncombustibility. 2. yarn or fabric made of this fiber.

dy-no (di'nō), *n., pl. -nos*. *Informal*. dynamometer (def. 2). [by shortening; see -o]

dy-node (di'nōd), *n.* *Electronics*. an electrode for the emission of secondary electrons in a vacuum tube. [1935-40; **DYN**(A)- + **-ODE**']

Dy-oph-y-site (di of'ə sit'), *n.* *Theol.* a person who maintains that Christ has two natures, one divine and the other human. *Cf.* **Monophysite**. [1855-60; < LGk *dyophysitēs*, equiv. to *dyo* two + *physis*(is) nature + *-itēs* (-ite)'] —**Dy-oph-y-sit-ic** (di of'ə sit'ik), **Dy-oph-y-sit'i-cal**, *adj.*

dy-o-style (di'ə stil'), *adj.* distyle.

Dy-oth-e-lite (di oth'ə lit'), *n.* *Theol.* a person who maintains that Christ has two wills, one divine and the other human. *Cf.* **Monothelite**. [1840-50; < Gk *dyo* two + *-thelite* as in *monothelite*] —**Dy-oth-e-lit-ism**, *n.*

dy-s-, a combining form meaning "ill," "bad," used in the formation of compound words: *dysfunction*. [*<* Gk; c. ON *tor-*, G *zer-*, Skt *dus-*]

dys-a-cou-sia (dis'ə kōō'zha, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a condition in which noise produces pain in the ear. Also, **dys-a-cous-ma** (dis'ə kōōz'ma), **dys-a-cu-sia** (dis'ə kyōō'zha, -zhē ə, -zē ə). [*<* NL, equiv. to *dys-* + *-acusia* < Gk *akousis*(is) ability to hear (*akou(ein)* to hear + *-sis* (-sis) + *-ia* (-ia)]

dys-ad-ap-ta-tion (dis ad'əp tə'shən), *n.* *Ophthalmol.* adaptation of the iris and retina to light. Also, **dys-ap-ta-tion** (dis əp tə'shən). [**DYS-** + **ADAPTATION**]

dys-an-ag-no-sia (dis an'əg nō'zha, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* an inability to comprehend certain words. [**DYS-** + Gk *agnōsis* ability to read (*ana-* ANA- + *gnōsis* knowledge; see **GNOSIS**)]

dys-a-phia (dis ə'fē ə, -af'ē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* a disorder of the sense of touch. Also, **dys-a'phe-a**. [**DYS-** + Gk *haphē*(ē) touch + -ia]

dys-ar-thri-a (dis är'thrē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* any of certain