

AMERICA'S BEST-SELLING DICTIONARY

Merriam-
Webster's
Collegiate[®]
Dictionary

—  —
Eleventh Edition

The Words You Need Today

Property of WTS / Return to:
Wendt Library Room 140

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA

EX1030

Yita v. MacNeil
IPR2020-01138

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

ELEVENTH EDITION



Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

Merriam-Webster[™] is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 2012 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — Eleventh ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 978-0-87779-807-1 (Laminated unindexed : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-808-8 (Jacketed hardcover unindexed : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-809-5 (Jacketed hardcover with digital download : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-810-1 (Leatherlook with digital download : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-813-2 (Canadian)
ISBN 978-0-87779-814-9 (International)

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Title: Collegiate dictionary. II. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 2003

423—dc21

2003003674

CIP

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary, Eleventh Edition, principal copyright 2003

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

16th Printing Quad Graphics Versailles KY January 2012

Contents

When Webster's Collegiate Dictionary was first published the year was 1898 and American were being exported the year was 1968. The eleventh consecutively published edition of the dictionary appears, we have crossed a century. The distance between the second and third millennium of the modern era, but since daily lives are scarcely held in constant awareness of a span of time that vast, we now stand ourselves for the most part in the first decade of the twenty-first century. Over the time between these editions, the world has made us way through two global wars and many other of a more limited kind: wide-ranging social, political, and economic change (not to say, revolution); and massive ways of technological change that has transformed communication, transportation, information storage and retrieval, and great numbers of other human activities. As every four years these events and developments have had an effect on the stock of words that English speakers use and it has been the job of a good dictionary to record these changes. The present is the eleventh edition of Merriam-Webster to meet that need.

The front matter of this book establishes a context for understanding what this dictionary is and how it came to be. It will show it may be used most effectively. The Explanatory Notes address themselves to the latter topic. The front matter of this book establishes a context for understanding what this dictionary is and how it came to be. It will show it may be used most effectively. The Explanatory Notes address themselves to the latter topic. The front matter of this book establishes a context for understanding what this dictionary is and how it came to be. It will show it may be used most effectively. The Explanatory Notes address themselves to the latter topic.

The front matter of this book establishes a context for understanding what this dictionary is and how it came to be. It will show it may be used most effectively. The Explanatory Notes address themselves to the latter topic. The front matter of this book establishes a context for understanding what this dictionary is and how it came to be. It will show it may be used most effectively. The Explanatory Notes address themselves to the latter topic.

The front matter of this book establishes a context for understanding what this dictionary is and how it came to be. It will show it may be used most effectively. The Explanatory Notes address themselves to the latter topic. The front matter of this book establishes a context for understanding what this dictionary is and how it came to be. It will show it may be used most effectively. The Explanatory Notes address themselves to the latter topic.

When Webster's Collegiate Dictionary was first published the year was 1898 and American were being exported the year was 1968. The eleventh consecutively published edition of the dictionary appears, we have crossed a century. The distance between the second and third millennium of the modern era, but since daily lives are scarcely held in constant awareness of a span of time that vast, we now stand ourselves for the most part in the first decade of the twenty-first century. Over the time between these editions, the world has made us way through two global wars and many other of a more limited kind: wide-ranging social, political, and economic change (not to say, revolution); and massive ways of technological change that has transformed communication, transportation, information storage and retrieval, and great numbers of other human activities. As every four years these events and developments have had an effect on the stock of words that English speakers use and it has been the job of a good dictionary to record these changes. The present is the eleventh edition of Merriam-Webster to meet that need.

The front matter of this book establishes a context for understanding what this dictionary is and how it came to be. It will show it may be used most effectively. The Explanatory Notes address themselves to the latter topic. The front matter of this book establishes a context for understanding what this dictionary is and how it came to be. It will show it may be used most effectively. The Explanatory Notes address themselves to the latter topic.

The front matter of this book establishes a context for understanding what this dictionary is and how it came to be. It will show it may be used most effectively. The Explanatory Notes address themselves to the latter topic. The front matter of this book establishes a context for understanding what this dictionary is and how it came to be. It will show it may be used most effectively. The Explanatory Notes address themselves to the latter topic.

The front matter of this book establishes a context for understanding what this dictionary is and how it came to be. It will show it may be used most effectively. The Explanatory Notes address themselves to the latter topic. The front matter of this book establishes a context for understanding what this dictionary is and how it came to be. It will show it may be used most effectively. The Explanatory Notes address themselves to the latter topic.

Frederick C. Mish
Editor in Chief

Preface

When Webster's Collegiate Dictionary was first published, the year was 1898, and Americans were being exhorted to "remember the Maine." As the eleventh consecutive edition of this standard reference book appears, we have crossed the nearly inconceivable divide between the second and third millennia of the modern era, but since daily lives can scarcely be led in constant awareness of a span of time that vast, we now situate ourselves, for the most part, in the first decade of the twenty-first century. Over the time between these editions, the world has made its way through two global wars and many others of a more limited kind; wide-ranging social, political, and economic change (not to say, revolution); and successive waves of technological change that have transformed communication, transportation, information storage and retrieval, and great numbers of other human activities. At every turn these events and developments have had a major effect on the stock of words that English speakers use, and it has been the job of a good general dictionary to record these changes. The present book is the latest effort by the editorial team of Merriam-Webster to meet that responsibility.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition, like all earlier editions is meant to serve the general public as its chief source of information about the words of our language. Its title may suggest a special appropriateness for the older student, but those who work in offices and those who read, think, and write at home will equally find it a trustworthy guide to the English of our day.

The ever-expanding vocabulary of our language exerts inexorable pressure on the contents of any dictionary. Words and senses are born at a far greater rate than that at which they die out. The 1664 pages of this Collegiate make it the most comprehensive ever published. And its treatment of words is as nearly exhaustive as the compass of an abridged work permits. As in all Merriam-Webster dictionaries, the information given is based on the collection of 15,700,000 citations maintained in the offices of this company. These citations show words used in a wide range of printed sources, and the collection is constantly being augmented through the efforts of the editorial staff. Thus, the user of the dictionary may be confident that entries in the Collegiate are based on current as well as older material. The citation files hold 5,700,000 more examples than were available to the editors of Webster's Third New International Dictionary, published in 1961, and 1,200,000 more than the editors of the Tenth Edition had at their disposal. The editors of this edition also had available to them a machine-readable corpus of over 76,000,000 words of text drawn from the wide and constantly changing range of publications that supply the paper slips in the citation files. It is now nearly four times the size of the corpus used by the editors of the Tenth Edition.

Those entries known to be trademarks or service marks are so labeled and are treated in accordance with a formula approved by the United States Trademark Association. No entry in this dictionary, however, should be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark or service mark.

The best features of the vocabulary section in the last edition have been retained, reviewed, and improved for this one. Additional pictorial illustrations are present, and many of them were drawn especially for this book in order to supplement and clarify definitions. Synonym paragraphs and usage paragraphs are both here again, augmented in number. The dates of first use provided at most main entries have proved to be very popular with users of the Collegiate. For the Eleventh Edition, thousands of these dates have been pushed back in time, anywhere from a single year to several centuries from published materials

(both print and electronic) not available ten years ago, from the continuing investigations of our own editors, and from the contributions of hundreds of interested readers. Two important changes in the treatment of the vocabulary have been made for this edition, one to provide additional information and the other to make information easier to find. All standard variants are now shown at the relevant main entry so that the reader may see at a glance whether they are equal variants with the main entry or are distinctly less frequent. And entries for abbreviations as well as for the symbols for chemical elements are now quickly found in the vocabulary section and need not be sought in a separate section tucked away in the back matter, as in the previous edition.

The front matter of this book establishes a context for understanding what this dictionary is and how it came to be, as well as how it may be used most effectively. The Explanatory Notes address themselves to the latter topic. They answer the user's questions about the conventions, devices, and techniques by which the editors have been able to compress mountains of information about English words into so few pages. All users of the dictionary are urged to read this section through and then consult it for special information as they need to. The brief essay on our language as it is recorded in Merriam-Webster dictionaries, and this Collegiate in particular, is meant to satisfy an interest in lexicography often expressed in the correspondence which our editors receive. The Guide to Pronunciation serves both to show how the pronunciations in this book are arrived at and to explain the mechanics of the respelling system in which they are set down.

The back matter retains five sections from the last edition of the Collegiate. These are Foreign Words and Phrases that occur frequently in English texts but have not become part of the English vocabulary; thousands of proper names brought together under the separate headings Biographical Names and Geographical Names; a gathering of important Signs and Symbols that cannot readily be alphabetized; and a Handbook of Style in which various stylistic conventions (as of punctuation and capitalization) are summarized and exemplified. All the sections have been carefully updated for this edition.

Looking at a copy of that long-ago first Collegiate Dictionary, one is struck by how different it is, as a physical book and as a work of reference, from the present edition. The board covers are heavy, the margins of the page are wide, and the type is relatively large; at the same time it holds only about 1100 pages and less than half the number of vocabulary entries of this Eleventh Edition. At that time the Merriam-Webster citation file was no more than in its infancy. Yet the editors of that book created it with the same careful, serious attention that the present editors have brought to their work.

We believe that this work sustains and advances the tradition of excellence in lexicography that is the heritage of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated. The editorial staff who produced it include a number of people who have made contributions to three or four successive editions of the Collegiate Dictionary. That experience and that continuity form an important part of what the Eleventh Edition is, as do the energy and care of those who have joined the staff just within the last few years. Some of the latter group will very likely contribute in major ways to the twelfth, the thirteenth, perhaps even the fourteenth edition of the Collegiate. In the meantime, the entire staff, whose names are given on the facing page, offer their work to people everywhere who need information about the vocabulary of English, in the assurance that it will prove a reliable companion.

Frederick C. Mish
Editor in Chief

Editorial Staff

Editor in Chief
Frederick C. Mish

Director of Defining
Stephen J. Perrault

Director of Editorial Operations
Madeline L. Novak

Senior Editors

- Robert D. Copeland (special projects)
- Joanne M. Despres (dates)
 - James G. Lowe (general defining)
 - Roger W. Pease, Jr. (science defining)
 - James L. Rader (etymology)

Associate Editors

- Michael G. Belanger (biographical names)
- Susan L. Brady • Rebecca R. Bryer
 - Deanna Stathis Chiasson
 - Kathleen M. Doherty (abbreviations and quotations) • Anne Eason
 - Joshua S. Guenter (pronunciation)
 - Daniel J. Hopkins (geography)
 - Joan I. Narmontas (life science)
 - Thomas F. Pitoniak (production)
 - Donna L. Rickerby (data files)
 - Michael D. Roundy (physical science)
 - Maria Sansalone (cross-reference)
 - Peter A. Sokolowski • Karen L. Wilkinson
 - Linda Picard Wood

Assistant Editors

- Emily B. Arsenault • Rose Martino Bigelow
- Daniel B. Brandon • Emily A. Brewster
 - Diane Caswell Christian • Jennifer N. Ciso
 - Christopher Chapin Connor • Penny L. Couillard
 - Allison S. Crawford • Ilya A. Davidovich
 - Benjamin T. Korzec • G. James Kossuth III
 - Jeffrey D. Middleton (illustrations)
 - Adrienne M. Scholz • Neil S. Serven
 - Kory L. Stamper • Emily A. Vezina • Judy Yeh

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

John M. Morse
President and Publisher

Director of Electronic Product Development
Gerald L. Wick

Electronic Product Development Staff
Michael G. Guzzi (manager)
• L. Jill Nebeker (Web production)
• Elizabeth S. Wolf (content coordinator)

Director of General Reference
Mark A. Stevens

General Reference Editors
C. Roger Davis • Jocelyn White Franklin

Librarian

Francine A. Roberts

Departmental Secretary
Georgette B. Boucher

Head of Data Entry
Veronica P. McLymont

Senior Clerk
Carol A. Fugiel

Clerical and Data-Entry Staff
Mary M. Dunn • Florence A. Fowler
• Patricia M. Jensen • E. Louise Johnson
• Stacy-Ann S. Lall • Suzanne M. Talaia

Editorial Contributors

Cynthia S. Ashby • Sharon Goldstein

Electronic Product Development Consultant
Kara L. Noble

elm bark beetle *n* (ca. 1909) : either of two beetles (family Scolytidae) that are vectors for the fungus causing Dutch elm disease: **a** : one (*Hylurgopinus rufipes*) native to eastern No. America **b** : one (*Scolytus multistriatus*) introduced from Europe into eastern No. America



elm 1

elm leaf beetle *n* (1881) : a small yellow to greenish black-striped Old World chrysomelid beetle (*Pyrrhalta luteola*) that in the larval and adult stage is a leaf-eating pest of elms in eastern No. America

El Niño *\el-'nē-nyō* *n*, *pl* **El Niños** [Sp, lit., the child (i.e., the Christ child); fr. the appearance of the flow at the Christmas season] (1896) : an irregularly recurring flow of unusually warm surface waters from the Pacific Ocean toward and along the western coast of South America that prevents upwelling of nutrient-rich cold deep water and that disrupts typical regional and global weather patterns — compare **LA NIÑA**

elo-cu-tion *\e-lō-'kyū-shən* *n* [ME *elocucioun*, fr. L *elocution-*, *elocutio*, fr. *eloqui*] (15c) **1** : a style of speaking esp. in public **2** : the art of effective public speaking — **elo-cu-tion-ary** *\-shə-'ner-ē* *adj* — **elo-cu-tion-ist** *\-sh(ə-)nist* *n*

elo-dea *\i-'lō-dē-ə* *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *helōdēs* marshy, fr. *helos* marsh; akin to *Skt saras* pond] (ca. 1868) : any of a small American genus (*Elodea*) of submerged aquatic monocotyledonous herbs

Elo-him *\e-lō-'hēm, -lō-'hīm* *n* [Heb *ēlohīm*] (1617) : GOD **1a** — used esp. in the Hebrew Bible

eloign *\i-'lōin* *vt* [ME *eloynen*, fr. AF *esloigner*, *eloigner*, fr. *es-ex-* (fr. L *ex-*) + *luin*, *loing* (adv.) far, fr. L *longe*, fr. *longus* long] (15c) **1** *archaic* : to take (oneself) far away **2** *archaic* : to remove to a distant or unknown place : CONCEAL

elongate *\i-'lōng-gāt* (j), (ē), (ē-) *vb* **-gat-ed**; **-gat-ing** [LL *elongatus*, pp. of *elongare*, to withdraw, fr. L *e- + longus*] *vt* (1578) : to extend the length of ~ *vi* : to grow in length

elongate or elon-gate adj (1751) **1** : stretched out **2** : SLENDER

elon-ga-tion *\(j)ē-'lōng-'gā-shən* *n* (14c) **1** : the angular distance of a celestial body from another around which it revolves or from a particular point in the sky **2a** : the state of being elongated or lengthened; *also* : the process of elongating **b** : something that is elongated

elope *\i-'lōp* *vt* **eloped**; **elop-ing** [AF *aloper*, *esloper* to abduct, run away] (1628) **1** : to slip away : ESCAPE (might have mistaken him for ... some scarecrow *eloped* from a cornfield — Washington Irving) **2a** : to run away from one's husband with a lover **b** : to run away secretly with the intention of getting married usu. without parental consent — **elope-ment** *\-'lōp-mənt* *n* — **elop-er** *n*

elo-quence *\e-lō-'kwānt(s)* *n* (14c) **1** : discourse marked by force and persuasiveness; *also* : the art or power of using such discourse **2** : the quality of forceful or persuasive expressiveness

elo-quent *\-'kwānt* *adj* [ME, fr. AF, fr. L *eloquent-*, *eloquens*, fr. prp. of *eloqui* to speak out, fr. *e- + loqui* to speak] (14c) **1** : marked by forceful and fluent expression (an ~ preacher) **2** : vividly or movingly expressive or revealing (an ~ monument) — **elo-quent-ly** *adv*

else *\el(s)* *adv* [ME *elles*, fr. OE; akin to L *alius* other, *alter* other of two, Gk *allos* other] (bef. 12c) **1a** : in a different manner or place or at a different time (how ~ could he have acted) (here and nowhere ~) **b** : in an additional manner or place or at an additional time (where ~ is gold found) **2** : if not : OTHERWISE (leave or ~ you'll be sorry) — used absolutely to express a threat (do what I tell you or ~)

else adj (bef. 12c) : OTHER: **a** : being different in identity (it must have been somebody ~) **b** : being in addition (what ~ did he say?)

else-where *\(h)wer* *adv* [ME *elleswher*, fr. OE *elles hwær*] (bef. 12c) : in or to another place (took my business ~)

el-u-ant or **el-u-ent** *\el-yə-wānt, -yū-ənt* *n* [L *eluent-*, *eluens*, prp. of *eluere*] (1941) : a solvent used in eluting

el-u-ate *\el-yə-wāt, -wāt; -yū-āt, -āt* *n* [L *eluere + E* *-ate*] (1932) : the washings obtained by eluting

el-u-ci-date *\i-'lū-sə-'dāt* *vb* **-dat-ed**; **-dat-ing** [LL *elucidatus*, pp. of *elucidare*, fr. L *e- + lucidus* lucid] *vt* (ca. 1568) : to make lucid esp. by explanation or analysis (a text) ~ *vi* : to give a clarifying explanation *syn* see EXPLAIN — **el-u-ci-da-tion** *\i-'lū-sə-'dā-shən* *n* — **el-u-ci-da-tive** *\i-'lū-sə-'dā-tiv* *adj* — **el-u-ci-da-tor** *\i-'dā-tər* *n*

elude *\ē-'lūd* *vt* **elud-ed**; **elud-ing** [L *eludere*, fr. *e- + ludere* to play — more at LUDICROUS] (1667) **1** : to avoid adroitly : EVADE (the mice *eluded* the traps) (managed to ~ capture) **2** : to escape the perception, understanding, or grasp of (subtly simply ~s them) (victory continued to ~ us) **3** : DEFY **4** (it ~s explanation) *syn* see ESCAPE

Elul *\e-'lūl* *n* [Heb *Elūl*] (1535) : the 12th month of the civil year or the 6th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see MONTH table

elusion *\ē-'lū-zhən* *n* [ML *elusion-*, *elusio*, fr. LL, deception, fr. L *eludere*] (1617) : an act of eluding

el-u-sive *\ē-'lū-siv, -'lū-ziv* *adj* (1719) : tending to elude: as **a** : tending to evade grasp or pursuit (~ prey) **b** : hard to comprehend or define *c* : hard to isolate or identify — **el-u-sive-ly** *adv* — **el-u-sive-ness** *n*

elute *\ē-'lūt* *vt* **elut-ed**; **elut-ing** [L *elutus*, pp. of *eluere* to wash out, fr. *e- + lavere* to wash — more at LYE] (1731) : EXTRACT; *specif* : to remove (adsorbed material) from an adsorbent by means of a solvent — **el-u-tion** *\-'lū-shən* *n*

el-u-tri-ate *\ē-'lū-trē-'āt* *vt* **-at-ed**; **-at-ing** [L *elutriatus*, pp. of *elutriare* to put in a vat, perh. fr. **elutrum* vat, fr. Gk *elytron* reservoir, lit., covering] (ca. 1727) : to purify, separate, or remove by washing — **el-u-tri-a-tion** *\ē-'lū-trē-'ā-shən* *n* — **el-u-tri-a-tor** *\ē-'lū-trē-'ā-tər* *n*

el-u-vi-a-tion *\(j)ē-'lū-vē-'ā-shən* *n* [*eluvial* of eluviation (fr. *e- + luvial* — as in *alluvial*) + *-ation*] (1899) : the transportation of dissolved or suspended material within the soil by the movement of water when rainfall exceeds evaporation — **el-u-vi-al** *\ē-'lū-vē-əl* *adj* — **el-u-vi-at-ed** *\-'lū-vē-ā-təd* *adj*

el-ver *\el-'vər* *n* [alter. of *eelfare* migration of eels] (ca. 1640) : a young eel; *specif* : a small immature catadromous eel chiefly of fresh and brackish water

elves *pl* of ELF

el-vish *\el-'vish* *adj* (13c) **1** : of or relating to elves **2** : MISCHIEVOUS

ely-sian *\i-'li-zhən* *adj*, often *cap* (1579) **1** : of or relating to Elysium

2 : BLISSFUL, DELIGHTFUL (~ peace)

elysian fields *n* *pl*, often *cap* E (1579) : ELYSIUM

Ely-si-um *\i-'li-zhē-əm, -zē-* *n*, *pl* **-si-ums** or **-sia** *\-zhē-ə, -zē-* [L, fr. Gk *Elysion*] (1567) **1** : the abode of the blessed after death in classical mythology **2** : PARADISE **2**

el-y-tron *\e-'lō-'trān* *n*, *pl* **-tra** *\-trə* [NL, fr. Gk, sheath, wing cover, fr. *elyein* to roll, wrap — more at VOLUBLE] (1774) : one of the anterior wings in beetles and some other insects that serve to protect the posterior pair of functional wings

em *\em* *n* (13c) **1** : the letter *m* **2** : the width of a piece of type about as wide as it is tall used as a unit of measure of typeset matter

EM abbr **1** electromagnetic **2** electron microscope; electron microscopy **3** end matched **4** engineer of mines **5** enlisted man

em — see EN-

em *\əm*; after *p, b, f*, or *v* often *ə* *m* *pron* [ME *hem*, fr. OE *heom*, *him*, dat. pl. of *hē* he] (bef. 12c) : THEM

ema-ci-ate *\i-'mā-shē-'āt* *vb* **-at-ed**; **-at-ing** [L *emaciatus*, pp. of *emaciare*, fr. *e- + macies* leanness, fr. *macer* lean — more at MEAGER] *vi* (1646) : to waste away physically ~ *vt* **1** : to cause to lose flesh so as to become very thin (cattle *emaciated* by illness) **2** : to make feeble — **ema-ci-a-tion** *\i-'mā-s(h)ē-'ā-shən* *n*

e-mail *\ē-'māl* *n* [electronic] (1982) **1** : a means or system for transmitting messages electronically (as between computers on a network) (communicating by ~) **2a** : messages sent and received electronically through an e-mail system (receives a lot of ~) **b** : an e-mail message (sent him an ~) — **e-mail** *vb* — **e-mail-er** *\i-'mā-lər* *n*

emalangen *pl* of LILANGENI

em-a-nate *\e-'mā-'nāt* *vb* **-nat-ed**; **-nat-ing** [L *emanatus*, pp. of *emanare*, fr. *e- + manare* to flow] *vi* (1756) : to come out from a source (a sweet scent *emanating* from the blossoms) ~ *vt* : EMIT (she seems to ~ an air of serenity) *syn* see SPRING

em-a-na-tion *\e-'mā-'nā-shən* *n* (1570) **1a** : the action of emanating **b** : the origination of the world by a series of hierarchically descending radiations from the Godhead through intermediate stages to matter **2a** : something that emanates or is produced by emanation : EFFLUENCE **b** : an isotope of radon produced by radioactive disintegration (radium ~) — **em-a-na-tive** *\e-'mā-'nā-tiv* *adj*

em-an-ci-pate *\i-'man(t)-sə-'pāt* *vt* **-pat-ed**; **-pat-ing** [L *emancipatus*, pp. of *emancipare*, fr. *e- + mancipare* to transfer ownership of, fr. *mancip-*, *manceps* contractor, fr. *manus* hand + *capere* to take — more at MANUAL, HEAVE] (1613) **1** : to free from restraint, control, or the power of another; *esp* : to free from bondage **2** : to release from paternal care and responsibility and make sui juris **3** : to free from any controlling influence (as traditional mores or beliefs) *syn* see FREE — **em-an-ci-pa-tor** *\i-'pā-tər* *n* — **em-an-ci-pa-tory** *\i-'pā-'tōr-ē* *adj*

em-an-ci-pa-tion *\i-'man(t)-sə-'pā-shən* *n* (1631) : the act or process of emancipating — **em-an-ci-pa-tion-ist** *\-sh(ə-)nist* *n*

emar-gin-ate *\(j)ē-'mār-jə-'nāt, -nāt* *adj* [L *emarginatus*, pp. of *emarginare* to deprive of a margin, fr. *e- + margin-*, *margo* margin] (1794) : having the margin notched — **emar-gi-na-tion** *\(j)ē-'mār-jə-'nā-shən* *n*

emas-cu-late *\i-'mas-kyə-'lāt* *vt* **-lat-ed**; **-lat-ing** [L *emasculatus*, pp. of *emasculare*, fr. *e- + masculus* male — more at MALE] (1607) **1** : to deprive of strength, vigor, or spirit : WEAKEN **2** : to deprive of virility or procreative power : CASTRATE **3** : to remove the androecium of (a flower) in the process of artificial cross-pollination *syn* see UNNERVE — **emas-cu-late** *\-lāt* *adj* — **emas-cu-la-tion** *\i-'mas-kyə-'lā-shən* *n*

emas-cu-la-tor *\i-'mas-kyə-'lā-tər* *n*

em-balm *\im-'bāl* *m*, *em-* *w* [ME *embaumen*, fr. AF *enbaumer*, *embasmer*, fr. *en- + basme* balm — more at BALM] (14c) **1** : to treat (a dead body) so as to protect from decay **2** : to fill with sweet odors : PERFUME **3** : to protect from decay or oblivion : PRESERVE (~ a hero's memory) **4** : to fix in a static condition — **em-balm-er** *n* — **em-balm-ment** *\-'bāl(m)-mənt, -'bām-* *n*

em-bank *\im-'bānk* *vt* (1576) : to enclose or confine by an embankment

em-bank-ment *\-mənt* *n* (1786) **1** : a raised structure (as of earth or gravel) used esp. to hold back water or to carry a roadway **2** : the action of banking

em-bar-ca-de-ro *\(j)em-'bār-kə-'der-(j)ō* *n*, *pl* **-ros** [Sp, fr. *embarcado*, pp. of *embarcar* to embark, fr. *em-* (fr. L *in-*) + *barca* bark, fr. LL] (1846) *West* : a landing place esp. on an inland waterway

em-bar-go *\im-'bār-(j)gō* *n*, *pl* **-goes** [Sp, fr. *embargar* to bar, fr. VL **imbarricare*, fr. L *in-* + *barra* bar] (1593) **1** : an order of a government prohibiting the departure of commercial ships from its ports **2** : a legal prohibition on commerce (a trade ~) **3** : STOPPAGE, IMPEDIMENT; *esp* : PROHIBITION (I lay no ~ on anybody's words — Jane Austen) **4** : an order by a common carrier or public regulatory agency prohibiting or restricting freight transportation

embar-go vt **-goed**; **-go-ing** (1755) : to place an embargo on

em-bark *\im-'bārk* *vb* [MF *embarquer*, fr. Old Occitan *embarcar*, fr. *em-* (fr. L *in-*) + *barca* bark] *vt* (1533) **1** : to go on board a vehicle for transportation (the troops ~ed at noon) **2** : to make a start (~ed on a new career) ~ *vi* **1** : to cause to go on board (as a boat or airplane) **2** : to engage, enlist, or invest in an enterprise — **em-bar-ka-tion** *\em-'bār-'kā-shən, -bər-* *n* — **em-bark-ment** *\im-'bārk-mənt* *n*

em-bar-rass *\im-'ber-əs, -'bā-rəs* *vb* [F *embarrasser*, fr. Sp *embarazar*, fr. Pg *embarçar*, fr. *em-* (fr. L *in-*) + *baraça* noose] *vt* (1672) **1a** : to



elytron E

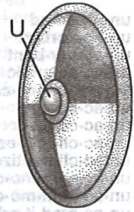
\ə\ abut \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \a\ ash \ā\ ace \ä\ mop, mar \au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \ī\ ice \j\ job \j\ sing \ō\ go \ò\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ū\ loot \ù\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, ʰ, œ, ue, ʷ see Guide to Pronunciation

674 Jocasta • joint

- Jo-cas-ta** \jō-'kas-tə\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Iokastē*] (15c) : a queen of Thebes who marries Oedipus not knowing that he is her son
- 1 jock** \jæk\ *n* (1826) **1** : JOCKEY **1** **2** : DISC JOCKEY
- 2 jock n [jockstrap]** (1922) **1** : ATHLETIC SUPPORTER **2** : ATHLETE; *esp* : a school or college athlete **3** : PILOT; *esp* : a fighter pilot **4** : a person devoted to a single pursuit or interest <computer ~s>
- 1 jockey** \jə-'kē\ *n*, *pl* **jockeys** [*Jockey*, Sc nickname for *John*] (1643) **1** : a person who rides or drives a horse *esp.* as a professional in a race **2** : a person who operates or works with a specified vehicle, device, object, or material <a bus ~> <pencil ~s>
- 2 jockey vb jockey-eyed; jockey-ing vt** (1708) **1** : to deal shrewdly or fraudulently with **2 a** : to ride or drive (a horse) as a jockey **b** : DRIVE, OPERATE **3 a** : to maneuver or manipulate by adroit or devious means <was ~ed out of the job> **b** : to change the position of by a series of movements <~ a truck into position> ~ *vi* **1** : to act as a jockey **2** : to maneuver for advantage — often used in the phrase *jockey for position*
- jockey club n** (1775) : an association for the promotion and regulation of horse racing
- jock itch n** [jock] (1950) : TINEA CRURIS
- jock-strap** \jæk-'strəp\ *n* [E slang *jock penis* + E *strap*] (1886) : ATHLETIC SUPPORTER
- jo-cose** \jō-'kōs, jə-\ *adj* [L *jocosus*, fr. *jocus* joke] (1673) **1** : given to joking ; MERRY **2** : characterized by joking ; HUMOROUS *syn* see WITTY — **jo-cose-ly adv** — **jo-cose-ness n** — **jo-cos-i-ty** \jō-'kə-sə-tē, jə-\ *n*
- jo-cu-lar** \jə-'kyə-lər\ *adj* [L *jocularis*, fr. *joculus*, dim. of *jocus*] (1626) **1** : given to jesting ; habitually jolly or jocund **2** : characterized by jesting ; PLAYFUL *syn* see WITTY — **jo-cu-lar-i-ty** \jə-'kyə-lər-ə-tē, -'lā-rə-\ *n* — **jo-cu-lar-ly** \jə-'kyə-lər-lē\ *adv*
- jo-cund** \jə-'kənd also 'jō-(j)kənd\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *jocundus*, alter. of L *jucundus*, fr. *juvare* to help] (14c) : marked by or suggestive of high spirits and lively mirthfulness <a poet could not but be gay, in such a ~ company> — William Wordsworth *syn* see MERRY — **jo-cun-dit-y** \jō-'kən-də-tē, jə-\ *n* — **jo-cund-ly** \jə-'kənd-lē, 'jō-(j)\ *adv*
- jodh-pur** \jəd-(j)ər\ *n* [*Jodhpur*, India] (1899) **1 pl** : riding breeches cut full through the hips and close-fitting from knee to ankle **2** : an ankle-high boot fastened with a strap that is buckled at the side — called also *jodhpur boot*
- 1 joe** \jō\ *n*, *often cap* [fr. *Joe*, nickname for *Joseph*] (1846) : FELLOW, GUY <an average ~>
- 2 joe n** [perh. alter. of *java*] (1927) : COFFEE **1a**
- Joe Blow n** (1924) : an average or ordinary man
- Jo-el** \jō-(ə)\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Ioēl*, fr. Heb *Yō'ēl*] (14c) **1** : the traditionally assumed author of the book of Joel **2** : a narrative and apocalyptic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table
- jo-e-pye weed** \jō-'pi-\ *n* [origin unknown] (1818) : any of several tall No. American perennial composite herbs (*esp.* *Eupatorium maculatum* and *E. purpureum*) with whorled leaves and corymbose heads of typically purplish tubular flowers
- Joe Six-Pack n** [fr. the stereotype of a six-pack of beer as a workingman's drink] (1975) : an ordinary man; *specif* : a blue-collar worker
- jo-ey** \jō-'ē\ *n* [origin unknown] (1839) *Austral* : a baby animal; *esp* : a baby kangaroo
- 1 jog** \jəg, 'jɔg\ *vb* **jogged; jog-ging** [prob. alter. of *shog*] *vt* (1548) **1** : to give a slight shake or push to ; NUDGE **2** : to rouse to alertness <jogged his memory> **3** : to cause (as a horse) to go at a jog **4** : to align the edges of (piled sheets of paper) by hitting or shaking against a flat surface ~ *vi* **1** : to move up and down or about with a short heavy motion <his ... holster jogging against his hip> — Thomas Williams **2 a** : to run or ride at a slow trot **b** : to go at a slow, leisurely, or monotonous pace ; TRUDGE — **jog-ger** \jə-'gər, 'jō-\ *n*
- 2 jog n** (1635) **1** : a slight shake ; NUDGE **2 a** : a movement, pace, or instance of jogging (as for exercise) **b** : a horse's slow measured trot
- 3 jog n** [prob. alter. of *jag*] (1715) **1 a** : a projecting or retreating part (as of a line or surface) **b** : the space in the angle of a jog **2** : a brief abrupt change in direction
- 4 jog vi** **jogged; jog-ging** (1953) : to make a jog <the road ~s to the right>
- 1 jog-gle** \jə-'gəl\ *vb* **jog-gled; jog-gling** \-g(ə-)lɪŋ\ [freq. of *jog*] *vt* (1513) : to shake slightly ~ *vi* : to move shakily or jerkily — **jog-gler** \-g(ə-)lər\ *n*
- 2 joggle n** (ca. 1727) : JOG **2a**
- 3 joggle n** [dim. of *jog*] (1793) **1** : a notch or tooth in a joining surface (as of a piece of building material) to prevent slipping **2** : a dowel for joining two adjacent blocks of masonry
- 4 joggle vt** **jog-gled; jog-gling** \jə-'g(ə-)lɪŋ\ (1820) : to join by means of a joggle so as to prevent sliding apart
- jog trot n** (1796) **1** : JOG **2b** **2** : a routine habit or course of action
- Jo-han-nine** \jō-'hā-,nɪn-,nən\ *adj* [LL *Johannes* John] (1861) : of, relating to, or characteristic of the apostle John or the New Testament books ascribed to him
- Jo-han-nis-berg Riesling** \jō-'hā-nəs-,berg-\ *n* [*Johannisberg*, village in Germany] (1976) : a Riesling produced in the U.S. (as in California)
- john** \jān\ *n* [fr. the name *John*] (1856) **1** [prob. short for *johnny*, *johnny house* privy] : TOILET **2** : a prostitute's client
- John** \jān\ [LL *Johannes*, fr. Gk *Ioānnēs*, fr. Heb *Yōhānān*] (12c) **1** : a Jewish prophet who according to Gospel accounts foretold Jesus' messianic ministry and baptized him — called also *John the Baptist* **2** : an apostle who according to various Christian traditions wrote the fourth Gospel, the three Johannine Epistles, and the Book of Revelation **3** : the fourth Gospel in the New Testament — see BIBLE table **4** : any of three short didactic letters addressed to early Christians and included in the New Testament — see BIBLE table
- John Barleycorn n** (ca. 1620) : alcoholic liquor personified
- john-boat** \jān-'bōt\ *n* [fr. the name *John*] (1905) : a narrow flat-bottomed square-ended boat usu. propelled by a pole or paddle and used on inland waterways
- John Bull** \-'bʊl\ *n* [*John Bull*, character typifying the English nation in *The History of John Bull* (1712) by John Arbuthnot] (1778) **1** : the English nation personified ; the English people **2** : a typical Englishman — **John Bull-ish** \-'bʊ-lɪʃ\ *adj* — **John Bull-ish-ness n** — **John Bull-ism** \-'li-zəm\ *n*
- John Doe** \-'dō\ *n* (ca. 1659) **1** : a party to legal proceedings whose true name is unknown **2** : an average man
- John Do-ry** \-'dɔr-ē\ *n*, *pl* **John Dories** [earlier *dory*, fr. ME *dorre*, fr. AF *doree*, lit., gilded one] (1754) : a widely distributed marine food fish (*Zeus faber* of the family Zeidae) that is yellow to olive in color with a dark spot on each side and has an oval compressed body and long dorsal spines
- John-ne's disease** \jō-'nəz-\ *n* [Heinrich A. *Johne* †1910 Ger. bacteriologist] (1907) : a chronic often fatal contagious enteritis of ruminants and *esp.* of cattle that is caused by a bacterium (*Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*) and is characterized by persistent diarrhea and gradual emaciation
- John Han-cock** \jān-'han-'kək\ *n* [*John Hancock*; fr. the prominence of his signature on the Declaration of Independence] (1903) : an autograph signature
- John Hen-ry** \-'hen-rē\ *n* [fr. the name *John Henry*, fr. confusion with *John Hancock*] (ca. 1914) : an autograph signature
- John Mark n** : MARK **1a**
- john-ny** \jā-'nē\ *n*, *pl* **johnnies** [fr. the name *Johnny*] (1673) **1** *often cap* : FELLOW, GUY **2** : a short-sleeved collarless gown that is open in the back and is worn by persons (as hospital patients) undergoing medical examination or treatment
- john-ny-cake** \jā-'nē-'kāk\ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Johnny*] (1739) : a bread made with cornmeal
- John-ny-come-late-ly** \jā-'nē-(j)kəm-'lāt-lē\ *n*, *pl* **Johnny-come-latelies** or **Johnnies-come-lately** (1839) **1** : a late or recent arrival ; NEWCOMER **2** : UPSTART <established families tend to hold themselves above the *Johnny-come-latelies*> — William Zeckendorf †1976
- John-ny-jump-up** \jā-'nē-'jʌmp-'əp\ *n* (1842) **1** : a common cultivated European viola (*Viola tricolor*) which has short-spurred flowers usu. blue or purple mixed with white and yellow and from which most of the garden pansies are derived; *broadly* : any of various small-flowered cultivated pansies **2** : any of various American violets
- John-ny-on-the-spot** \jā-'nē-'ɒn-'thə-'spɒt, -'jān-\ *n* (1896) : a person who is on hand and ready to perform a service or respond to an emergency
- Johnny Reb** \-'reb\ *n* [fr. the name *Johnny* + *reb* rebel] (1865) : a Confederate soldier
- john-son** \jān(t)-sən\ *n*, *often cap* [fr. the surname *Johnson*] (1863) *often vulgar* : PENIS
- John-son-ese** \jān(t)-sə-'nēz, -'nēs\ *n* [Samuel *Johnson*] (1843) : a literary style characterized by balanced phraseology and Latinate diction
- john-son-grass** \jān(t)-sən-'gras\ *n*, *often cap* [William *Johnston* †1859 Am. agriculturist] (1884) : a tall perennial sorghum (*Sorghum halepense*) orig. of the Mediterranean region that is widely used for forage in warm areas and often becomes naturalized as a weed
- joie de vi-vre** \zhwā-'dā-'vjev\ *n* [F, lit., joy of living] (1889) : keen or buoyant enjoyment of life
- 1 join** \jɔɪn\ *vb* [ME, fr. AF *joindre*, fr. L *jungere* — more at YOKE] *vt* (13c) **1 a** : to put or bring together so as to form a unit <~ two blocks of wood with glue> **b** : to connect (as points) by a line **c** : ADJOIN **2** : to put or bring into close association or relationship <~ed in marriage> **3** : to engage in (battle) **4 a** : to come into the company of <~ed us for lunch> **b** : to associate oneself with <~ed the church> ~ *vi* **1 a** : to come together so as to be connected <nouns ~ to form compounds> **b** : ADJOIN <the two estates ~> **2** : to come into close association or relationship: as **a** : to form an alliance **b** : to become a member of a group **c** : to take part in a collective activity <~ in singing> — **join-able** \jɔɪ-nə-bəl\ *adj*
- syn* JOIN, COMBINE, UNITE, CONNECT, LINK, ASSOCIATE, RELATE mean to bring or come together into some manner of union. JOIN implies a bringing into contact or conjunction of any degree of closeness <joined forces in an effort to win>. COMBINE implies some merging or mingling with corresponding loss of identity of each unit <Combined jazz and rock to create a new music>. UNITE implies somewhat greater loss of separate identity <the colonies united to form a republic>. CONNECT suggests a loose or external attachment with little or no loss of identity <a mutual defense treaty connected the two nations>. LINK may imply strong connection or inseparability of elements still retaining identity <a name forever linked with liberty>. ASSOCIATE stresses the mere fact of frequent occurrence or existence together in space or in logical relation <opera is popularly associated with high society>. RELATE suggests the existence of a real or presumed logical connection <related what he observed to what he already knew>.
- 2 join n** (1884) **1** : JOINT **2** : UNION **2d**
- join-der** \jɔɪn-dər\ *n* [AF *joinder*, *joindre*, fr. *joindre* to join] (1601) **1** : CONJUNCTION **1** **2 a** (1) : a joining of parties as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit (2) : a joining of causes of action or defense **b** : acceptance of an issue tendered
- join-er** \jɔɪ-nər\ *n* (14c) : one that joins: as **a** : a person whose occupation is to construct articles by joining pieces of wood **b** : a gregarious or civic-minded person who joins many organizations
- join-ery** \jɔɪ-nə-rē, 'jɔɪ-rē\ *n* (1678) **1** : the art or trade of a joiner **2** : work done by a joiner
- joining** \jɔɪ-nɪŋ\ *n* (14c) **1** : the act or an instance of joining one thing to another ; JUNCTURE **2 a** : the place or manner of being joined together **b** : something that joins two things together
- 1 joint** \jɔɪnt\ *n* [ME *jointe*, fr. AF, fr. *joindre*] (13c) **1 a** (1) : the point of contact between elements of an animal skeleton with the parts that surround and support it (2) : NODE **5b** **b** : a part or space included between two articulations, knots, or nodes **c** : a large piece of meat for roasting **2 a** : a place where two things or parts are joined **b** : a space between the adjacent surfaces of two bodies joined and held together (as by cement or mortar) **c** : a fracture or crack in rock not accompanied by dislocation **d** : the flexing part of a cover along either spine edge of a book **e** : the junction of two or more members of a framed structure **f** : a union formed by two abutting rails in a track including the elements (as bars and bolts) necessary to hold the abutting rails together **g** : an area at which two ends, surfaces, or edges are attached **3 a** : a shabby or disreputable place of entertainment **b** : PLACE, ESTABLISHMENT *c slang* : PRISON **2** **4** : a marijuana cigarette — **joint-ed** \jɔɪn-təd\ *adj* — **joint-ed-ly adv** — **joint-ed-ness n** — **out of joint** **1 a** of a bone : having the head slipped from its socket

erals (dunite and peridotite are ~ rocks) — **ultrabasic** *n*
ul-tra-cen-trif-u-gal \ul-trā-sen-trī-fyā-gəl, -fī-gəl/ *adj* (1930) : of, relating to, or obtained by means of an ultracentrifuge — **ul-tra-cen-trif-u-gal-ly** \ul-trā-sen-trī-fyū-jē/ *adv*
ul-tra-cen-tri-fuge \ul-trā-sen-trī-fyū-jē/ *n* (1924) : a high-speed centrifuge able to sediment colloidal and other small particles and used esp. in determining sizes of such particles and molecular weights of large molecules
ultra-centrifuge *vt* (1934) : to subject to an ultracentrifuge — **ul-tra-cen-tri-fu-ga-tion** \ul-trā-sen-trī-fyū-gā-shən/ *n*
ul-tra-fiche \ul-trā-fēsh/ *n* (1969) : a microfiche whose microimages are of printed matter reduced 90 or more times
ul-tra-fil-tra-tion \ul-trā-fil-trā-shən/ *n* (1908) : filtration through a medium (as a semipermeable capillary wall) which allows small molecules (as of water) to pass but holds back larger ones (as of protein) — **ul-tra-fil-trate** \ul-trā-fil-trāt/ *n*
ul-tra-high frequency \ul-trā-hī- / *n* (1932) : a radio frequency between superhigh frequency and very high frequency — see RADIO FREQUENCY table
ul-tra-ism \ul-trā-i-zəm/ *n* (1821) **1** : the principles of those who advocate extreme measures (as radicalism) **2** : an instance or example of radicalism — **ul-tra-ist** \ul-trā-ist/ *adj* or *n* — **ul-tra-is-tic** \ul-trā-is-tik/ *adj*
ul-tra-light \ul-trā-līt/ *adj* (1974) : extremely light in mass or weight (an ~ alloy) (an ~ pullover)
ultralight *n* (1974) : a very light recreational aircraft typically for one person that is powered by a small gasoline engine
ul-tra-maf-ic \ul-trā-mā-fik/ *adj* (1933) : ULTRABASIC
ul-tra-mar-a-thon \ul-trā-mā-rā-thän/ *n* (1977) : a footrace longer than a marathon — **ul-tra-mar-a-thon-er** \ul-trā-mā-rā-thā-nər/ *n*
ul-tra-mar-ine \ul-trā-mā-rīn/ *n* [ML *ultramarinus* coming from beyond the sea, fr. *L. ultra-* + *mare* sea — more at MARINE] (1598) **1 a** (1) : a blue pigment prepared by powdering lapis lazuli (2) : a similar pigment prepared from kaolin, soda ash, sulfur, and charcoal **b** : any of several related pigments **2** : a vivid blue
ultramarine *adj* (1652) : situated beyond the sea
ul-tra-mi-cro \ul-trā-mī-krō/ *adj* (1937) : being or dealing with something smaller than micro
ul-tra-mi-cro-scope \ul-trā-mī-krō-skōp/ *n* [back-formation fr. *ultra-microscopic*] (1906) : an apparatus for making visible by scattered light particles too small to be perceived by an ordinary microscope
ul-tra-mi-cro-scop-ic \ul-trā-mī-krō-skōp-ik/ *adj* also **ul-tra-mi-cro-scop-i-cal** \ul-trā-mī-krō-skōp-i-kəl/ *adj* [ISV] (1870) **1** : too small to be seen with an ordinary microscope **2** : of or relating to an ultramicroscope — **ul-tra-mi-cro-scop-i-cal-ly** \ul-trā-mī-krō-skōp-i-kəl-ē/ *adv*
ul-tra-mi-cro-tome \ul-trā-mī-krō-tōm/ *n* (1946) : a microtome for cutting extremely thin sections for electron microscopy — **ul-tra-mi-cro-tom-er** \ul-trā-mī-krō-tōm-ər/ *n*
ul-tra-min-i-a-ture \ul-trā-mī-nī-ā-tū-ər, -mī-nī-ā-tū-ər, -mī-nī-ā-tū-ər, -chər, -tū-ər/ *adj* (1942) : SUBMINIATURE
ul-tra-mon-tane \ul-trā-mōn-tān, -mān-tān/ *adj* [ML *ultramontanus*, fr. *L. ultra-* + *mont-*, *mons* mountain — more at MOUNT] (ca. 1618) **1** : of or relating to countries or peoples beyond the mountains (as the Alps) **2** : favoring greater or absolute supremacy of papal over national or diocesan authority in the Roman Catholic Church — **ultramontane** *n*, *often cap* — **ul-tra-mon-tan-ism** \ul-trā-mōn-tān-iz-əm/ *n*
ul-tra-pas-teur-ized \ul-trā-pās-tū-ə-rīzd, -pās-tū-ə-, -tə-/ *adj* (1953) : subjected to pasteurization at higher than normal temperatures esp. to extend shelf life (< cream)
ul-tra-short \ul-trā-shōrt/ *adj* (1926) **1** : having a wavelength below 10 meters (< radiation) **2** : very short in duration (an ~ pulse of light)
ul-tra-son-ic \ul-trā-sō-nik/ *adj* (1923) **1** : having a frequency above the human ear's audibility limit of about 20,000 hertz — used of waves and vibrations **2** : utilizing, produced by, or relating to ultrasonic waves or vibrations — **ul-tra-son-i-cal-ly** \ul-trā-sō-ni-kəl-ē/ *adv*
ul-tra-son-ics \ul-trā-sō-niks/ *n* pl (1924) **1** : ultrasonic vibrations or compressional waves **2** *sing in constr* : the study of ultrasonic vibrations and their associated phenomena **3** : ultrasonic devices
ul-tra-so-nog-ra-phy \ul-trā-sō-nā-grā-fē, -sō-nā- / *n* [ultrasonic + *-o-* + *-graphy*] (1951) : ULTRASOUND **2** — **ul-tra-so-nog-ra-pher** \ul-trā-sō-nā-grā-fēr/ *n* — **ul-tra-so-no-graph-ic** \ul-trā-sō-nā-grā-fik, -sā- / *adj*
ul-tra-sound \ul-trā-saund/ *n* (1923) **1** : vibrations of the same physical nature as sound but with frequencies above the range of human hearing **2** : the diagnostic or therapeutic use of ultrasound and esp. a noninvasive technique involving the formation of a two-dimensional image used for the examination and measurement of internal body structures and the detection of bodily abnormalities — called also *sonography* **3** : a diagnostic examination using ultrasound
ul-tra-struc-ture \ul-trā-strōk-chər/ *n* (1939) : biological structure and esp. fine structure (as of a cell) not visible through an ordinary microscope — **ul-tra-struc-tur-al** \ul-trā-strōk-chə-rəl, -strōk-shrəl/ *adj* — **ul-tra-struc-tur-al-ly** *adv*
ul-tra-vi-o-let \ul-trā-vī-ō-lēt/ *adj* (1840) **1** : situated beyond the visible spectrum at its violet end — used of radiation having a wavelength shorter than wavelengths of visible light and longer than those of X-rays **2** : relating to, producing, or employing ultraviolet radiation — **ultraviolet** *n*
ul-tra-vi-res \ul-trā-vī-(r)ēz/ *adv* or *adj* [NL, lit., beyond power] (1793) : beyond the scope or in excess of legal power or authority
ul-u-lant \ul-yə-lant, -yū-l- / *adj* (1855) : having a howling sound : WAILING (dark wasteland . . . with bitter wind — Rudi Blesh)
ul-u-late \ul-yə-lāt, -yū-l- / *vi* -**lat-ed**; -**lat-ing** [L *ululare*, pp. of *ululare*, of imit. origin] (ca. 1623) : HOWL, WAIL — **ul-u-la-tion** \ul-yə-lā-shən/ *n*
ul-va \ul-və/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *L. sedge*] (ca. 1706) : SEA LETTUCE
Ulys-ses \yū-lī-(s)ēz/ *n* [L *Ulysses*, *Ulixes*, fr. Gk *Oulixes*, *Odysseus*, *Odysseus*] (ca. 1530) : ODYSSEUS
um \ə prōlōngd m sōund, əm/ *interj* (1672) — used to indicate hesitation (< well, ~, I don't know)
uma-mi \ū-mā-mē/ *n* [Jp, savoriness, flavor] (1979) : a taste sensation that is meaty or savory and is produced by several amino acids and nucleotides (as glutamate and aspartate)
Umay-yad \ū-mī-əd/ *n*, *often attrib* [Ar (*banū*) *umayya*, Meccan kin group to which the Umayyad caliphs belonged] (1758) : a member of a

dynasty of caliphs based in Damascus that ruled from A.D. 661 to 750
um-bel \əm-bəl/ *n* [NL *umbella*, fr. *L. umbra* — more at UMBRELLA] (1597) : a racemose inflorescence typical of the carrot family in which the pedicels arise from about the same point to form a flat or rounded flower cluster — see INFLORESCENCE illustration
um-bel-late \əm-bə-lāt, əm-bə-lət/ *adj* (1760) **1** : bearing, consisting of, or arranged in umbels **2** : resembling an umbel in form
um-bel-li-fer \əm-bə-lī-fər/ *n* [NL *Umbelliferae*, group name, fem. pl. of *umbellifer* bearing umbels] (1718) : a plant of the carrot family
um-bel-lif-er-ous \əm-bə-lī-f(ə)-rəs/ *adj* (1662) : of or relating to the carrot family (< flower heads)
um-ber \əm-bər/ *n* [prob. fr. obs. E, shade, color, fr. ME *ombre*, *umbre* shade, shadow, fr. AF, fr. *L. umbra* — more at UMBRAGE] (1568) **1** : a brown earth that is darker in color than ochre and sienna because of its content of manganese and iron oxides and is highly valued as a permanent pigment either in the raw or burnt state **2 a** : a moderate to dark yellowish brown **b** : a moderate brown
umber *vt* **um-ber-ed**; **um-ber-ing** \b(ə)-rīŋ/ (1610) : to darken with or as if with umber
umber *adj* (1802) : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of umber; *specif* : of the color of umber
um-bil-i-cal \əm-bī-lī-kəl, Brit also əm-bə-lī-kəl/ *adj* (1541) **1** : of, relating to, or used at the navel **2** : of or relating to the central region of the abdomen **3** : being a necessary or nurturing link or connection (< the town's ~ rail line)
umbilical *n* (1774) : UMBILICAL CORD **2**
umbilical cord *n* (1753) **1 a** : a cord arising from the navel that connects the fetus with the placenta and through which respiratory gases, nutrients, and wastes pass **b** : YOLK STALK **2** : a tethering or supply line (as for an astronaut outside a spacecraft or a diver underwater) **3** : a necessary, supportive, or nurturing link or connection
um-bil-i-cate \əm-bī-lī-kət/ or **um-bil-i-cat-ed** \-lā-kā-təd/ *adj* (1698) **1** : depressed like a navel **2** : having an umbilicus — **um-bil-i-ca-tion** \əm-bī-lī-kā-shən/ *n*
um-bil-i-cus \əm-bī-lī-kəs, əm-bə-lī- / *n*, pl **um-bil-i-ci** \əm-bī-lī-kī, -kē; əm-bə-lī-kī, -sī/ or **um-bil-i-cus-es** [L — more at NAVEL] (1799) **1 a** : NAVEL **1 b** : any of several morphological depressions; *esp* : HILUM **2** : a central point : CORE, HEART
um-bles \əm-bəlz/ *n* pl [ME, alter. of *nombles*, fr. OF *nombles* loins, alter. of *lumbles*, fr. *L. lumbuli*, dim. of *lumbi*, pl. of *lumbus* loin — more at LOIN] (15c) : the edible viscera of an animal (as a deer or hog)
um-bo \əm-(b)ō/ *n*, pl **um-bo-nes** \əm-bō-(n)ēz/ or **umbos** [L; akin to *N. umbilicus* — more at NAVEL] (1721) **1** : the boss of a shield **2** : a rounded elevation : as **a** : an inward projection of the tympanic membrane of the ear **b** : one of the lateral prominences just above the hinge of a bivalve shell — **um-bo-nal** \əm-bə-nəl, əm-bō- / *adj* — **um-bo-nate** \əm-bə-nāt, əm-bō-nət/ *adj*
um-bra \əm-brə/ *n*, pl **um-bras** or **um-bræ** \-(b)rē, -brī/ [L] (1638) **1** : a shaded area **2 a** : a conical shadow excluding all light from a given source; *specif* : the conical part of the shadow of a celestial body excluding all light from the primary source **b** : the central dark part of a sunspot — **um-bral** \-brəl/ *adj*
um-brage \əm-brīj/ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. *L. umbraticum*, neut. of *umbraticus* of shade, fr. *umbratus*, pp. of *um-brare* to shade, fr. *umbra* shade, shadow; akin to Lith *unksmė* shadow] (15c) **1** : SHADE, SHADOW **2** : shady branches : FOLIAGE **3 a** : an indistinct indication : vague suggestion : HINT **b** : a reason for doubt : SUSPICION **4** : a feeling of pique or resentment at some often fancied slight or insult (took ~ at the speaker's remarks) *syn* see OFFENSE
um-bra-geous \əm-brā-jəs/ *adj* (1587) **1 a** : affording shade **b** : spotted with shadows **2** : inclined to take offense easily — **um-bra-geous-ly** *adv* — **um-bra-geous-ness** *n*
um-brel-la \əm-brē-lə, esp Southern əm-brə- / *n* [It *ombrella*, modif. of *L. umbella*, dim. of *umbra*] (1611) **1** : a collapsible shade for protection against weather consisting of fabric stretched over hinged ribs radiating from a central pole; *esp* : a small one for carrying in the hand **2** : the bell-shaped or saucer-shaped largely gelatinous structure that forms the chief part of the body of most jellyfishes **3** : something which provides protection : as **a** : defensive air cover (as over a battle-front) **b** : a heavy barrage **4** : something which covers or embraces a broad range of elements or factors (< decided to expand . . . by building new colleges under a federation ~ — Diane Ravitch)
umbrella *vt* -**la-ed**; -**la-ing** (1834) : to protect, cover, or provide with an umbrella
umbrella plant *n* (ca. 1909) : a perennial sedge (*Cyperus alternifolius*) of Madagascar that has large terminal whorls of slender leaves and is often grown as an ornamental
umbrella tree *n* (ca. 1790) : any of various trees or shrubs resembling an umbrella esp. in the arrangement of leaves or the shape of the crown; *esp* : a widely cultivated schefflera (*Schefflera actinophylla* syn. *Brassaia actinophylla*) of Australia and New Guinea having leaflets radiating from an elongate petiole
Um-bri-an \əm-brē-ən/ *n* (1601) **1** : a native or inhabitant of Umbria **2** : the Italic language of ancient Umbria — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — **Umbrian** *adj*
Um-bun-du \əm-būn-(d)ü/ *n* (ca. 1895) : a Bantu language of central Angola
umi-ak \ū-mē-ak/ *n* [Inuit *umiaq*] (1769) : an open Eskimo boat made of a wooden frame covered with hide
um-laut \üm-läut, 'üm- / *n* [G, fr. *um-* around, transforming + *Laut* sound] (ca. 1845) **1 a** : the change of a vowel (as *ü* to *ë*) in *goose*, (*geese*) that is caused by partial assimilation to a succeeding sound or that occurs as a reflex of the former presence of a succeeding sound which has been lost or altered **b** : a vowel resulting from such partial



U umbo 1

\ə/ **abut** \ə/ **kitten**, F table \ər/ **further** \ə/ **ash** \ā/ **ace** \ā/ **mop**, mar \a/ **out** \ch/ **chin** \e/ **bet** \ē/ **easy** \g/ **go** \i/ **hit** \ī/ **ice** \j/ **job** \j/ **sing** \ō/ **go** \ō/ **law** \ōi/ **boy** \th/ **thin** \th/ **the** \ū/ **loot** \ū/ **foot** \y/ **yet** \zh/ **vision**, beige \k, ʰ, œ, ʊ, ʸ/ *see* Guide to Pronunciation