

Table of Contents

The American Heritage[®] Dictionary of the English Language

FOURTH EDITION



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mul•ti•sto•ry (mŭl'tī-stōr'ē, -stōr'ē) also **mul•ti•sto•ried** (-stōr'ēd, -stōr'ē) *adj.* Having several stories: a *multistory hotel*.
mul•ti•sys•tem•ic (mŭl'tē-sī-stēm'ik, -stēm'ik, -tī-) *adj.* Relating to a disease or condition that affects many organ systems of the body.
mul•ti•task•ing (mŭl'tē-tās'kīng, -tī-) *n.* The concurrent operation by one central processing unit of two or more processes. —**mul•ti•task'** *v.*
mul•ti•thread•ed (mŭl'tē-thrēd'ēd, -tī-) *adj.* *Computer Science* 1. Having more than one thread of execution. Used of applications. 2. Supporting multithreaded applications. Used of programming languages.
mul•ti•track (mŭl'tī-trāk') *adj.* 1. Having, using, or produced with multiple recording tracks: a *multitrack tape recorder*. 2. Having several different aspects, elements, or functions: *multitrack negotiations*; a *multitrack business executive*. 3. Having or using several schedules: *students in a multitrack program with staggered vacations*.
mul•ti•tude (mŭl'tī-tōd' , -tyōd') *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being numerous. 2. A very great number. 3. The masses; the populace: *the concerns of the multitude*. [Middle English, from Old French, from Latin *multitūdō*, from *multus*, many. See **mel**² in Appendix I.]

Synonyms *multitude, host, legion, army* These nouns all denote a very great number of people or things. *Multitude* is the most general term: a *multitude of reasons*. *Host* and *legion* both stress impressively, sometimes countlessly large numbers: a *host of ideas*; a *legion of complaints*. *Army* emphasizes order and often purposeful association: *an army of ants*.

mul•ti•tu•di•nous (mŭl'tī-tōd'n-əs, -tyōd'n-) *adj.* 1. Very numerous; existing in great numbers. 2. Consisting of many parts. 3. Populous; crowded. [From Latin *multitūdō*, *multitūdīn-*, *multitude*. See **MULTITUDE**.] —**mul•ti•tu•di•nously** *adv.* —**mul•ti•tud'in•ous•ness** *n.*

mul•ti•us•er (mŭl'tē-yōd'zər, -tī-) *adj.* Of or relating to a device or product, such as a computer system, that can be used by more than one person at the same time.

mul•ti•va•lent (mŭl'tī-vā'lənt, mŭl'tī-vā-lənt) *adj.* 1. *Chemistry* Polyvalent. 2. *Genetics* Of or relating to the association of three or more homologous chromosomes during the first division of meiosis. 3. *Immunology* Having several sites of attachment for an antibody or antigen. 4. Having various meanings or values: *subtle, multivalent allegory*. —**mul•ti•va•lence** *n.*

mul•ti•var•iate (mŭl'tē-vār'ē-īt, -āt', -vār', -tī-) *adj.* Having or involving more than one variable: *multivariate statistical analysis*.

mul•ti•ver•sity (mŭl'tī-vūr'sī-tē) *n., pl. -ties* A university that has numerous constituent and affiliated institutions, such as separate colleges, campuses, and research centers. [MULTI- + (UNI)VERSITY.]

mul•ti•vi•ta•min (mŭl'tā-vī'tā-mīn) *adj.* Containing many vitamins. ♦ *n.* A preparation containing many vitamins.

mul•ti•vol•tine (mŭl'tī-vōl'tēn) *adj.* Producing several broods in a single season: *multivoltine moths*. [MULTI- + French *voltine*, having a given number of broods in one season (from Italian *volta*, time, turn; see **VOLT**²).]

Mult•no•mah Falls (mŭlt-nō'mə) A waterfall, 189.1 m (620 ft) high, in a tributary of the Columbia River east of Portland, Oregon.

mum¹ (mŭm) *adj.* Not verbalizing; silent. ♦ *interj.* Used as a command to stop speaking. —**idiom:** *mum's the word* Say nothing of the secret you know: *Mum's the word on the surprise party*. [Middle English, perhaps imitative of closing one's lips.]

mum² (mŭm) *intr.v.* **mummed**, **mum•ming**, **mums** 1. To act or play in a pantomime. 2. To go merrymaking in a mask or disguise especially during a festival. [Middle English *mummen*, from Old French *momer*, to wear a mask.]

mum³ (mŭm) *n.* Chiefly *British* Mother. [Short for **MUMMY**².]

mum⁴ (mŭm) *n.* A chrysanthemum.

mum⁵ (mŭm) *n.* A strong beer originally brewed in Brunswick, Germany. [German *Mumme*.]

Mum•bai (mŭm'bā) Formerly **Bom•bay** (bōm-bā). A city of west-central India on coastal **Mumbai Island** and adjacent Salsette Island. It is India's main port and commercial center. Population: 9,925,891.

mum•ble (mŭm'bəl) *v.* **-bled**, **-bling**, **-bles** —*tr.* 1. To utter indistinctly by lowering the voice or partially closing the mouth: *mumbled an insincere apology*. 2. To chew slowly or ineffectively without or as if without teeth. —*intr.* 1. To speak words indistinctly, as by lowering the voice or partially closing the mouth. 2. To chew food slowly or ineffectively, as if with the gums. ♦ *n.* A low indistinct sound or utterance. [Middle English *momelen*, from Middle Dutch *mommelen*.] —**mum•bler** *n.* —**mum•bly** *adj.*

mum•ble•ty•peg (mŭm'bəl-tē-pēg', -blē-pēg') also **mum•ble•the•peg** (-bəl-thə-) *n.* A game in which players toss a jackknife in various prescribed ways, with the object being to make the blade stick firmly into the ground. [From the phrase *mumble the peg*, from the fact that originally the loser had to pull up with the teeth a peg driven into the ground.]

mum•bo•jum•bo or **mum•bo•jum•bo** (mŭm'bō-jŭm'bō) *n., pl. -bos* 1. Unintelligible or incomprehensible language; gibberish. 2. Language or ritualistic activity intended to confuse. 3. A complicated or oblique or ritualistic activity intended to confuse. 4. An object believed to have supernatural powers; a fetish. [Perhaps of Mandingo origin.]

mu meson *n.* See **muon**.

Mum•ford (mŭm'fərd), **Lewis** 1895–1990. American social critic and writer whose works, such as *The Culture of Cities* (1938) and *The*

mum•mer (mŭm'ər) *n.* 1. A masked or costumed entertainer, especially at a festival. 2a. One who acts or plays in a pantomime as a mask, pantomime. [Middle English, from Old French *momer*, from *momer*, to wear a mask, pantomime.]

mum•mer•y (mŭm'ər-ē) *n., pl. -ies* 1. A performance by mimmers. 2. A pretentious or hypocritical show or ceremony. [From *momer*, from Old French *momer*, to wear a mask, pantomime.]

mum•mi•chog (mŭm'fē-chōg') *n.* A stout-bodied killifish, *Lucania heteroclitus* of the Atlantic coast south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, valued especially as bait. [Narragansett *moamiteag*.]

mum•mi•fy (mŭm'fē-fi') *v.* **-fied**, **-fy•ing**, **-fies** —*tr.* 1. To put into a mummy by embalming and drying. 2. To cause to shrivel or dry up. —*intr.* To shrivel or dry up like a mummy. —**mum•mi•fi•ca•tion** (-fi-kā'shən) *n.*

mum•my¹ (mŭm'ē) *n., pl. -mies* 1. The dead body of a human animal that has been embalmed and prepared for burial, as according to the practices of the ancient Egyptians. 2. A withered, shrunken, or preserved body that resembles an embalmed body. [Middle English *mummie*, medicinal material from embalmed corpses, from Old French *momie*, from Medieval Latin *munia*, from Arabic *māmiya*, from Persian.]

mum•my² (mŭm'ē) *n., pl. -mies* Informal Mother. [Alteration of **MOMMY** or **MUM**³.]

mummy bag *n.* A sleeping bag that is tapered at the ends to conserve additional heat.

mumps (mŭmps) *pl.n.* (used with a *sing.* or *pl. verb*) An acute, inflammatory, contagious disease caused by a paramyxovirus and characterized by swelling of the salivary glands, especially the parotids, and sometimes of the pancreas, ovaries, or testes. This disease, mainly affecting children, can be prevented by vaccination. [Perhaps from *pl.* of dialectal *mump*, grimace.]

munch (mŭnch) *v.* **munched**, **munch•ing**, **munches** —*tr.* 1. To chew food audibly or with a steady working of the jaws. 2. To eat for pleasure. —*tr.* To chew or eat (food) audibly or with pleasure. [Middle English *monchen*.] —**munch'er** *n.*

Munch (mōōngk), **Edvard** 1863–1944. Norwegian artist whose works include etchings, lithographs, and paintings, such as *The Scream* (1893) and *Frieze of Life* (1897).

Mun•chau•sen syndrome (mŭn'chou'zən, mŭnch'zou') A psychological disorder characterized by the repeated fabrication or falsification of disease symptoms or trauma for the purpose of gaining medical attention or treatment. [After Baron Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von MÜNCHHAUSEN (because the fabricated diseases recalled his fictionalized accounts of his life).]

Munchausen syndrome by proxy *n.* A psychological disorder in which a parent or other caregiver gains attention from medical professionals by repeatedly causing or fabricating disease symptoms in a child.

Münch•hau•sen (mŭnk'hou'zən) also **Mun•chau•sen** (mŭnch'chou'zən, mŭnch'hou'zən), **Baron Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von** 1720–1797. German soldier and raconteur known for his fantastic stories about his adventures as a hunter, sportsman, and soldier.

munch•ies (mŭn'chēz) *pl.n.* *Slang* 1. Food for snacking. 2. A collection of snack foods. Often used with *the*: *an attack of the munchies*.

munch•kin (mŭnch'kīn) *n.* 1. A very small person. 2. Informal *n.* A minor official. [After the *Munchkins*, characters in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* by L. Frank Baum.]

Mun•cie (mŭn'sē) A city of east-central Indiana northeast of Indianapolis. Established on the site of an earlier Delaware settlement, it was the setting for Robert and Helen Lynd's pioneering sociological work *Middletown* (1929). Population: 71,035.

Mun•da (mŭon'dā) *n.* An Austro-Asiatic language family spoken in northeast India and adjacent regions and including Santali.

mun•dane (mŭn-dān', mŭn'dān') *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or typical of this world; secular. 2. Relating to, characteristic of, or concerned with commonplaces; ordinary. [Middle English *mondaine*, from Old French *mondain*, from Latin *mundānus*, from *mundus*, world.] —**mun•dan•ly** *adv.* —**mun•dane/ness**, **mun•dan'i•ty** (-dān'fē-tē) *n.*

mung bean (mŭng) *n.* 1. An Asian plant (*Vigna radiata*) in the pea family, widely cultivated for its edible seeds and pods. It is the principal source of bean sprouts. 2. The seeds or pods of this plant. [Hindi *mung*, from Sanskrit *mudgah*.]

mu•ni (myōō'nē) *Informal adj.* Municipal. ♦ *n., pl. -nis* A municipality bond.

Mu•nich (myōō'nīk) A city of southeast Germany near the Bavarian Alps southeast of Augsburg. Founded in 1158, it has long been the capital of Bavaria. Adolf Hitler organized the Nazi Party here after World War I and signed the Munich Pact, widely regarded as a symbol of appeasement, with Great Britain, France, and Italy in 1938. The city was largely rebuilt after extensive Allied bombing in World War II. Population: 1,255,623.

munici•pal (myōō-nīs'pāl) *adj.* 1a. Of, relating to, or typical of a municipality. b. Having local self-government. c. Issued on the authority of a local or state government. 2. Of or relating to the internal affairs of a nation. ♦ *n.* A municipal bond, from *municipal*, *municipality*, from Latin *municipalis*, from *municipium*, town, from *munus*, public office, duty; see **mei**¹ in Appendix I.] —**munici•pal•ly** *adv.*

municipal bond *n.* An often tax-exempt bond issued by a county, state, or other government for the financing of public projects. —**munici•pal•i•ty** (myōō-nīs'pāl'fē-tē) *n., pl. -ties* 1. A public corporation, such as a city, town, or village, incorporated for local self-government.

plump (plʌmp) *v.* **plumped, plump·ing, plumps** —*intr.* 1. To drop abruptly or heavily: *plumped into the easy chair*. 2. To give full support or praise: *plumped for the candidate throughout the state*. —*tr.* To show down or drop (something) abruptly or heavily: *plumped the books onto the table*. **◆ n.** 1. A heavy or abrupt fall or collision. 2. The sound of a heavy fall or collision. **◆ adj.** Blunt; direct. **◆ adv.** 1. With a heavy fall: *The anchor fell plump into the sea*. 2. **a.** With a full or sudden impact: *walked plump into the pole*. **b.** Directly: *ran plump into an old friend*. 3. Without qualification; bluntly: *spoke out plump for the new bill*. [Middle English *plumpen*, to immerse quickly, perhaps from Old Norse *plumpan*, Middle Low German, probably of imitative origin.]

plum pudding *n.* A rich boiled or steamed pudding made with flour, suet, raisins, currants, citron, and spices.

plum tomato *n.* A variety of tomato having oblong fruit that is eaten used in cooking.

plumule (plʊm'yool) *n.* 1. A down feather. 2. *Botany* The rudimentary terminal bud of a plant embryo situated at the end of the hypocotyl, consisting of the epicotyl and often of immature leaves. [Latin *plumula*, diminutive of *plūma*, feather.] —**plu·mu·lose**' (plʊm'yə-lōz) *adj.*

plummy (plʊm'yē) *adj.* **-i·er, -i·est** 1. Consisting of or covered with feathers. 2. Resembling a feather or plume.

plunder (plʌn'dər) *v.* **-dered, -der·ing, -ders** —*tr.* 1. To rob of goods by force, especially in time of war; *pillage: plunder a village*. 2. To take away wrongfully or by force; steal: *plundered the supplies*. —*intr.* To take booty; rob. **◆ n.** 1. The act or practice of plundering. 2. Property stolen by fraud or force; booty. [German *plündern*, from Middle High German *plunden*, from Middle Low German *plunder*, household goods.] —**plun·der·a·ble** *adj.* —**plun·der·er** *n.* —**plun·der·ous** *adj.*

plunge (plɪnʒ) *v.* **plunged, plung·ing, plung·es** —*tr.* 1. To thrust or throw forcefully into a substance or place: *Plunge the lobsters, head first, into a large pot of rapidly boiling salted water* (Craig Claiborne). 2. To cast suddenly, violently, or deeply into a given state or situation: *The street was plunged in cool shadow* (Richard Wright). —*intr.* 1. To fall or throw oneself into a substance or place: *We plunged into the icy mountain lake*. 2. To throw oneself earnestly or wholeheartedly into an activity or situation: *plunged into my studies*. 3. To enter or move headlong through something: *The hunting dogs plunged into the forest*. 4. To descend steeply; fall precipitously: *a cliff that plunges to the sea*. 5. To move forward and downward violently: *The rider plunged from the bucking horse*. 6. To become suddenly lower; decrease dramatically: *Stock prices plunged during the banking crisis*. 7. To speculate or gamble extravagantly. **◆ n.** 1. The act or an instance of plunging. **2a.** A place or area, such as a swimming pool, for diving or plunging. **b.** A swim; a dip.

—idiom: take the plunge *Informal* To begin an unfamiliar venture, especially after hesitating: *After a three-year engagement, they're finally taking the plunge*. [Middle English *plungen*, from Old French *plonger*, from Vulgar Latin **plumbicare*, to heave a sounding lead, from Latin *plumbum*, lead.]

plunger (plʌnʒər) *n.* 1. One who plunges or dives. 2. A device consisting of a rubber suction cup attached to the end of a stick, used to unclog drains and pipes. Also called *plumber's helper*. 3. A machine part, such as a piston, that operates with a thrusting or plunging movement. **plunk** (plʌŋk) also **plonk** (plɒŋk, plʌŋk) *v.* **plunked, plunk·ing, plunks** also **plonked, plonk·ing, plonks** —*tr.* 1. To throw or place heavily or abruptly: *plunked the money down on the counter*. 2. To drum or pluck (a stringed instrument). —*intr.* 1. To drop or fall abruptly or heavily: *plunk: plunked onto the couch with a sigh of relief*. 2. To emit a hollow twanging sound. **◆ n.** 1. *Informal* A heavy blow or stroke. 2. A short hollow twanging sound. **◆ adv. *Informal* 1. With a short hollow thud. 2. Exactly; precisely: *The dart landed plunk in the center of the target*. [Imitative.] —**plunk·er** *n.* —**plunk'y** *adj.***

pluperfect (plʊp-ɪr'fɪkt) *adj.* 1. Of or being a verb tense used to express action completed before a specified or implied past time. 2. More than perfect; supremely accomplished; ideal: *"He has won a reputation as [a] perfect bureaucrat"* (New York Times). **◆ n.** 1. The pluperfect tense, formed in English with the past participle of a verb and the auxiliary *had*, as *had learned* in the sentence *He had learned to type by the end of the semester*. Also called *past perfect*. 2. A verb or form in the pluperfect tense. [Middle English *pluperfith*, alteration of Latin *plūs quam perfectum*, more than perfect: *plūs*, more; see **pele**⁻¹ in Appendix I + *perfectum*, neuter past participle of *perficere*, to complete; see **PERFECT**.]

plural (plʊr'əl) *adj.* 1. Relating to or composed of more than one member, set, or kind: *the plural meanings of a text; a plural society*. 2. *Grammar* Of or being a grammatical form that designates more than one of the things specified. **◆ n.** *Grammar* 1. The plural number or form. 2. A word or term in the plural form. [Middle English *plurel*, from Old French, from Latin *plūralis*, from *plūs*, *plūr-*, more. See **pele**⁻¹ in Appendix I.] —**plu·ral·ly** *adv.*

Our Living Language In English, plurals of nouns are normally indicated by the ending *-s* or *-es*, or in a few cases by *-en*, as in *children* and *oxen*. Some vernacular varieties of English do not use plural endings in measurement phrases such as *three mile* and *ten pound*. This zero plural has a long history and was not formerly as socially stigmatized as it is today. It appears in literary works dating from the Middle English period to the present day, including works of dialect writers, such as this example from Mark Twain's *Huck Finn*: "The nearest white settlement wuzt nearer nor four mile." • In adjectival constructions even Standard English has no *-s* plural: *a five-pound box of candy* is acceptable, whereas *a five-pounds box* is not. These adjectival phrases derive from an *-a* suffix Old English that marked the plural.

fallen away, leaving behind the unmarked root forms. • The absence of *-s* in the plural form of animal names (*hunting for bear, a herd of buffalo*) probably arose by analogy with animals like *deer* and *sheep* whose plurals have been unmarked since the earliest beginnings of the English language. A few dialects of English have unmarked plurals that may extend beyond the class of measure nouns. For example, some speakers of African American Vernacular English occasionally use such constructions as *I have three sister*. See Notes at **comparative, foot, redundancy**.

pluralism (plʊr'ə-lɪz'əm) *n.* 1. The condition of being multiple or plural. **2a.** A condition in which numerous distinct ethnic, religious, or cultural groups are present and tolerated within a society. **b.** The belief that such a condition is desirable or socially beneficial. 3. *Ecclesiastical* The holding by one person of two or more positions or offices, especially two or more ecclesiastical benefices, at the same time. 4. *Philosophy a.* The doctrine that reality is composed of many ultimate substances. **b.** The belief that no single explanatory system or view of reality can account for all the phenomena of life.

pluralist (plʊr'ə-lɪst) *n.* 1. An adherent of social or philosophical pluralism. 2. *Ecclesiastical* A person who holds two or more offices, especially two or more benefices, at the same time.

pluralistic (plʊr'ə-lɪs'tɪk) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to social or philosophical pluralism. 2. Having multiple aspects or parts: *"the idea that intelligence is a pluralistic quality that . . . varies in many dimensions among individuals"* (Richard A. Knox). —**plu·ral·is'ti·cal·ly** *adv.*

plural·ity (plʊr'ə-lɪ-tē) *n., pl. -ties* 1. The state or fact of being plural. 2. A large number or amount; a multitude. 3. *Ecclesiastical a.* Pluralism. **b.** The offices or benefices held by a pluralist. **4a.** In a contest of more than two choices, the number of votes cast for the winning choice if this number is not more than one half of the total votes cast. **b.** The number by which the vote of the winning choice in such a contest exceeds that of the closest opponent. 5. The larger or greater part.

pluralize (plʊr'ə-lɪz') *v.* **-ized, -iz·ing, -izes** —*tr.* 1. To make plural. 2. *Grammar* To express in the plural. —*intr.* 1. To become plural. 2. *Ecclesiastical* To hold more than one position or benefice at one time.

—plu·ral·i·za'tion (plʊr'ə-lɪ-zə'shən) *n.*

plural marriage *n.* See **polygamy** (sense 1).

plus (plʌs) *conj.* 1. *Mathematics* Increased by the addition of: *Two plus two is four*. 2. Added to; along with: *Their strength plus their spirit makes them formidable*. *Intelligence plus wit makes for an interesting person*. 3. *Usage Problem* And: *"[He] is a committed man, plus he has imagination, vitality and national stature"* (Merv Griffin). **◆ adj.** 1. Positive or on the positive part of a scale: *a plus value; a temperature of plus five degrees*. 2. Added or extra: *a plus benefit*. 3. *Informal* Increased to a further degree or number: *"At 70 plus, [he] is old enough to be metaphysical"* (Anatole Broyard). 4. Ranking on the higher end of a designated scale: *a grade of C plus*. 5. *Physics* Positive. **◆ n., pl. plus·es or plus·ses** 1. *Mathematics* The plus sign (+). 2. A positive quantity. 3. A favorable condition or factor: *The clear weather was a plus for the golf tournament*. [Latin *plūs*, more. See **pele**⁻¹ in Appendix I.]

Usage Note When mathematical equations are pronounced as English sentences, the verb is usually in the singular: *Two plus two is (or equals) four*. By the same token, subjects containing two noun phrases joined by *plus* are usually construed as singular: *The construction slowdown plus the bad weather has made for a weak market*. This observation has led some to argue that in these sentences, *plus* functions as a preposition meaning "in addition to." But if this were true, the *plus* phrase could be moved to the beginning of the sentence. Clearly, this is not the case—we do not say *Plus the bad weather, the construction slowdown has made for a weak market*. It makes more sense to view *plus* in these uses as a conjunction that joins two subjects into a single entity requiring a single verb by notional agreement, just as *and* does in the sentence *Chips and beans is her favorite appetizer*. • The usage *plus which* in *The construction industry has been hurt by the rise in rates. Plus which, bad weather has affected housing starts* is not well established in formal writing; nor is *plus* accepted as correct in introducing an independent clause, as in *She has a great deal of talent, plus she is willing to work hard*.

plus fours *pl.n.* Loose knickers bagging below the knees, worn formerly for sports. [From the fact that they were four inches longer than ordinary knickers.]

plush (plʌʃ) *n.* A fabric of silk, rayon, cotton, or other material, having a thick deep pile. **◆ adj.** **plush·er, plush·est** 1. Made of or covered with plush. 2. Luxurious. [French *pluche*, variant of *peluche*, from *pelucher*, to become fluffy, shed, from Old French *peluchier*, to pluck, probably from Vulgar Latin **piluccare*. See **PLUCK**.] —**plush'y** *adv.* —**plush'ness** *n.*

plushy (plʌʃ'i) *adj.* **-i·er, -i·est** 1. Resembling plush in texture. 2. *Informal* Ostentatiously luxurious: *a plushy office*. —**plush'i·ly** *adv.* —**plush'iness** *n.*

plus sign *n.* 1. *Mathematics* The symbol (+), as in $2 + 2 = 4$, that is used to indicate addition or a positive quantity. 2. *Chemistry* The same symbol, used to indicate dextrorotatory rotation of polarized light.

plus-size (plʌs'sɪz') *n.* 1. An extra large or oversize clothing size, especially one for women's or children's clothing. 2. A garment of such a size. —**plu·sized'** (-sɪzd') *adj.*

Plutarch (plʊt'ɑrk') A.D. 46?–120? Greek biographer and Neo-Platonist philosopher. He wrote *Parallel Lives*, a collection of paired biographies of famous Greek and Roman figures that Shakespeare used as source material for his Roman plays. —**Plu·tarch'an** (-tɑrk'ən), **Plu·**



plunger



plus fours golfer Payne Stewart

à pat	oi boy
à pare	ou out
à ray	oo took
à father	oo boot
è pet	ù cut
è be	ùr urge
l pit	th thin
l pie	th this
l r pier	hw which
ò pot	zh vision
ò toe	ə about, item
ò paw	◆ regionalism

Stress marks: ' (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dɪk'shə-nē'rɪ)