RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Second Edition





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away from control. 3. the act of running away. 4. a decisive or easy victory. 5. a young person, esp. a teen-decisive or easy victory. 5. a young person, esp. a teen-decisive or easy to have run away from home. —adj. 6. having ager, who has run away from home. —adj. 6. having ser, ways, escaped from the control of the rider or mail having escaped from the control of the rider or mail having escaped from the control of the rider or mail having escaped from the control of the rider or away or eloping: a runaway victory at the polls. 10. unchecked; a context runaway victory at the polls. 10. unchecked; a context runaway victory at the polls. 10. unchecked; a context runaway victory at the polls. 10. unchecked; a context runaway victory at the polls. 10. unchecked; or the like, esp. to establish or join a rival group, change or the life drastically, etc.: The runaway delegates nominated their own candidate. [1505–15; n., adj. use of v. have run away] phrase run away]
Syn. 9. absolute, complete, perfect.

run'away star', Astron. a star with an unusually high proper motion, believed to result from its ejection from a nearby binary system when its companion star anderwent a supernova explosion. [1965-70]

underwent a supernova explosion. [1965-70]

run-back (run-bak/), n. 1. Football. 3. a run made by a player toward the goal line of the opponents after receiving a kick, intercepting a pass, or recovering an opponent's fumble. b. the distance covered in making such a run. 2. Tennia. the space on a tennis court between the base line and the backstop. [1905-10; n. use of v. phrase run back]

run' bat'ted in', Baseball. a runner advanced to home for a score by a particular player at bat, as when he or she gets a hit or a walk with the bases loaded: a category important in individual offensive statistics.

Abbr.: R.D.I.

run'ci-ble spoon' (run'se bel), a forklike utensil

with two broad prongs and one sharp, curved prong, as

used for serving hors d'oeuvres. [runcible, term coined
in 1871 by Edward Lear]

Run-cile (run'se), n. Robert Alexander Kennedy,

born 1921, English clergyman: archbishop of Canterbury

run-ci-nate (run'so nit, -nāt/), adj. (of a leaf) pin-nately incised, with the lobes or teeth curved backward. [1770-80: L runcinātus (ptp. of runcināre to plane), equiv. to runcin(a) carpenter's plane + -ātus -ATE']



Run-di (röön'dē), n., pl. -dis, (esp. collectively) -di for 1. 1. a member of a people constituting virtually the entire population of Burundi. 2. Also called Kirundi. the Bantu language of the Rundi people, closely related to

run-die (run/dl), n. 1. a rung of a ladder. 2. a wheel or similar rotating object. [1275-1325; ME; var. of BOUNDEL

rund-let (rund/lit), n. 1. an old British measure of capacity, about 15 imperial gallons (68 liters). 2. a small cask. [1350-1400; ME rondelet; see ROUNDLET] run-down (run/doun!), adj. 1. fatigued; weary; exhausted. 2. in a state of poor health: He was in a rundown condition from months of overwork. 3. in neglected condition; fallen into disrepair: a run-down house. 4. (1678-88; adj. use of v. phrase run down] — \$yn. 3. seedy, tacky, shabby, deteriorated. run-down (run/doun!), n. 1. a quick review or sum-

run-down (run-doun-), n. 1. a quick review or summary of main points of information, usually oral: This brief rundown of past events will bring you up to date. 2. Baseball. a play in which a base runner is caught between bases by two or more players of the opposing team who toes the ball back and forth in an effort to tag the runner out. 3. Com. runoff (def. 4). [1905-10, Amer.; n. use of v. phrase run down]

Rund-stedt (röont/stet, röond/-; Ger. nöont/shtet), n. Karl Ru-dolf Gerd von (känl nöo/dölf gend fen), 1875– 1953, German field marshal.

1993, German field marshal.

Tune¹ (roon), n. 1. any of the characters of certain ancient alphabets, as of a script used for writing the Germanic languages, esp. of Scandinavia and Britain, from c200 to c1200, or a script used for inscriptions in a Turkic language of the 6th to 8th centuries from the area near the Orkhon River in Mongolia. 2. something written or inscribed in such characters. 3. an aphorism, poem, or saying with mystical meaning or for use in casting a spell. [1675-85; < ON rūn a secret, writing, runic character; c. Oc rūn (ME rune, obs. E roun). See Round¹ [100].

Tune² [1867], adj.

Tune (roon), n. Literary. a poem, song, or verse. [1865-70; < Finnish runo poem, canto < Scand. See rune?

runed (roond), adj. having runes inscribed: a runed ornament. [1885-90; RUNE¹ + -ED³]

rune-smith (roon'smith'), n. a student, writer, transcriber, or decipherer of runes. [1865-70; RUNE¹ +

rune-stone (roon'ston'), n. a stone bearing one or more runic inscriptions. [1850-55]

run-flat (run-flat), adj. (of an automobile tire) constructed so as not to deflate completely after a puncture so that a motorist can still drive the vehicle for some distance. [1945–50]

rung1 (rung), v. pt. and pp. of ring".

rung2 rung? (rung), n. 1. one of the crosspieces, usually rounded, forming the steps of a ladder. 2. a rounded or shaped piece fixed horizontally, for strengthening purposes, as between the legs of a chair. 3. a spoke of a wheel. 4. a stout stick, rod, or bar, esp. one of rounded section, forming a piece in something framed or constructed. 5. a stage in a scale, level in a hierarchy, etc.; degree: He rose a few rungs in the company. [bef. 1000; ME; OE hrung; c. Goth hrunga rod, G Runge] —rung/-

less, adj. Rung'e-Kut'ta meth'od (röong's kööt'ä), Math. a numerical method, involving successive approximations used to solve differential equations. [1925-30; name after Carl D. T. Runge (1856-1927) and W. Kutta (1867-1944), German mathematicians]

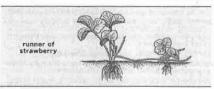
runic (roo'nik), adj. 1. consisting of or set down in runes: runic inscriptions. 2. having some secret or mysterious meaning: runic rhyme. 3. (of ornamental knots, figures, etc.) of an interlaced form seen on ancient monuments, metalwork, etc., of the northern European peoples. 4. of the ancient Scandinavian class or type, as literature or poetry. [1655-65; RUNE' + -10]

run-in (run-in'), n. 1. a quarrel; argument. 2. Print. matter that is added to a text, esp. without indenting for a new paragraph.—adj. 3. Print. added to a text without indenting. [1900-05; n., adj. use of v. phrase run in]

Run-jeet Singh (run/jit sing/). See Ranjit Singh. run-less (run-lis), adj. Baseball. without having scored a run; without runs: a runless inning. [1920-25; RUN + -LESS]

run-nel (run'l), n. 1. a small stream; brook; rivulet. 2. a small channel, as for water. Also, run-let (run'lit). [1570-80; RUN (n.) + -el dim. suffix]

a small channel, as for water. Also, run-let (run-lit). [1570-80; RUN (n.) + -el dim. suffix] [1570-80; RUN (n.) + -el dim. suffix] Fun-ner (run-let), n. 1. a person, animal, or thing that runs, esp. as a racer. 2. a messenger. 3. a messenger of a hank or brokerage house. 4. Raseball. See base runner. 5. Football. the ball-carrier. 6. a person whose business it is to solicit patronage or trade. 7. a person acting as collector, agent, or the like, for a bank, broker, etc. 6. something in or on which something else runs or moves. 9. either of the long, bladelike strips of metal or wood on which a sled or sleigh slides. 10. the blade of an ice skate. 11. the rotating system of blades driven by the fluid passing through a reaction turbine. 12. the rotating member of a pair of millstones. Cf. bed stone. 13. a roller on which something moves along. 14. Furniture. 2. a sliding piece, as a loper. b. rocker (def. 1). 15. an operator or manager, as of a machine. 16. a long, narrow strip of line, embroidery, lace, or the like placed across a table. 18. Bot. 2. a slender stolon that runs along the surface of the ground and sends out roots and leaves at the nodes, as in the strawberry. b. a plant that spreads by such stems. 19. Metall. any of the channels through which molten metal flows. 20. a smuggler. 21. a vessel engaged in smuggling. 22. a person who takes, transmits, and often pays off bets for a bookmaker or a numbers pool. 23. Ichthyol. a jure, Caranx cryos, inhabiting waters from Cape Cod to Brazil. 24. Building Trades. a horizontal longitudinal timber resting upon the uprights of a staging and aupporting the footing pieces. 25. Theat. a piece of carpet or mating placed in the wings for deadening offstage sounds. 26. a tackle or part of a tackle consisting of a line rove through a single block and fixed at one end.



run'ner bean', Brit. See string bean (defs. 1, 2).

run'ner foot'. Furniture. a foot having the form of a bar connecting the corresponding front and rear legs of a piece. Also called bar foot.

run'ner's high', a state of euphoria experienced dur-ing prolonged running or other forms of aerobic, sus-tained exercise, attributed to an increase of endorphins in the blood.

run'ner's knee', chondromalacia.

run-ner-up (run-7a up'), n. pl. run-ners-up. 1. the competitor, player, or team finishing in second place, as in a race, contest, or tournament. 2. runners-up, the competitors who do not win a contest but who place ahead of the majority of the contestants and share in prizes or honors, as those who place second, third, and fourth, or in the top ten. [1835-45]

prizes or honors, as those who place second, third, and fourth, or in the top ten. [1836-45]

run-ning (run'ing), n. 1. the act of a person, animal, or thing that runs. 2. managing or directing: the running of a business. 3. an act or instance of racing: the 113th running of the Kentucky Derby. 4. the condition of a track or surface to be run or raced on; footing: Our track team had muddy running today. 5. the amount, quality, or type of a liquid flow. 6. In the running, a. participating or entered as a competitor. b. under consideration as a candidate or possible choice: Who is still in the running for the directorship? c. among the winners or those making a good showing. 7. out of the running, a. not competing in a contest or race. b. not samong the winners or runners—up in a contest or race; to finish out of the running.—adj. 8. galloping, racing, moving, or passing rapidly. 9. (of a horse) a. going or proceeding rapidly at the gait of a gallop, b. taught to proceed at a gallop. 10. creeping or climbing, as plants a running vine. 11. moving or proceeding easily or smoothly. 12. moving when pulled or hauled, as a rope. 13. slipping or sliding easily, as a knot or a noose. 14. operating or functioning, as a matchine. 15. (of measurement) linear, straight-line. 16. cursive, as handwriting. 17. flowing, as a stream. 18. liquid or fluid. 19. present, current: the running month. 20. prevalent, as a condition or state; running prices. 21. going or carried on continuously; austained: a running commentary. 22. extending or repeated continuously: a running patern. 23. performed with or during a run: a running

leap. 24. discharging pus or other matter: a running sore. 25. Naut. noting any of various objects or assemblages of objects that may be moved in ordinary use: running bousprit; running gaff. 26. Naut. Mach. a. noting any block of a tackle that moves b. noting the part of the fall of a tackle that moves through the blocks (opposed to standing). —adv. 27. in succession; consecutively: He slept badly for three nights running. [1150-1200, ME; see Run., -1nG']
running back', Football. an offensive back, as a halfback or fullback, whose principal role is advancing the ball by running with it on plays from scrimmage.
running board', a small ledge, step, or footboard, formerly beneath the doors of an automobile, to assist passengers entering or leaving the car. [1810-20, in sense "platform from which a large pole boat is poled," Amer.]

run/ning bond/, a brickwork bond having successive courses of overlapping stretchers. Also called stretcher bond.

run/ning broad/ jump/. See long jump.

run'ning dog', Disparaging. 1. (esp. in Chinese Communist propaganda) a a person or institution subservient to counter-revolutionary interests. b. a manipulable, servile follower; lackey: to be reuiled as a running dog of the colonialists. 2. Archit. See Vitruvian scroll. [1925-30; in political sense, trans. of Chin zougou]

run'ning Eng'lish, Billiards. the giving of English or spin to the cue ball to enable it to bounce in the direc-tion of a certain angle. Cf. reverse English (def. 1).

run'ning fix', Navig. a fix made from a moving vessel or aircraft from observations made at different times, the course and distance run between the observations being considered. [1915-20]

run'ning gaff', Naut. the hoisting gaff.

run'ning gear', the working components of a motor-driven or steam-driven vehicle other than those used to develop or transmit power, as wheels, axles or springs, as distinguished from the body. [1655-65, Amer.]

run'ning hand', script or calligraphy characterized by uniformly slanted letters that are written quickly and connected by long, continuous strokes of the pen. [1640-

run'ning head', Print. a descriptive word, phrase, title, or the like, usually repeated at the top of each page of a book, periodical, etc. Also called running title. [1830-40]

recurrently in a play, film, television skit, etc., for a cumulative comic effect. 2. a subject, reference, remark, etc., that is a continual source of humor. Also called

run'ning knot', a knot made around and so as to slide along a part of the same rope, thus forming a noose (run'ning noose') that tightens as the rope is pulled.

run'ning light', any of various lights required to be displayed by a vessel or aircraft operating between sun-set and sunrise. [1880-85]

run'ning mar'tingale, martingale (def. 2).

run'ning mate', 1. a candidate for an office linked with another and more important office, as for the vice-presidency. 2. a horse entered in a race in which another, more important, horse from the same stable, or belonging to the same owner, is run. 3. a close companion. [1865-70, Amer.]

run'ning myr'tle, the periwinkle, Vinca minor

run'ning pine', a ground pine, Lycopodium clavatum run'ning rhythm', Pros. the usual English verse rhythm created by a succession of metrical feet each of which consists of a stressed syllable and one or two unstressed ones. Also called common rhythm. Cf. sprung rhythm. [1880-85]

run'ning rig'ging, Naut. 1. rigging for handling sails, yards, etc. (contrasted with standing rigging). 2. rigging for handling cargo. [1660-70]

riging for leading cargo. [1860–198] run'ning room'. I the space between a racer and the nearby competitors in a running race, esp. enough to run and maneuver as desired. 2. the space or leeway permitting ample freedom and flexibility to operate, maneuver, or perform without impairment. [‡1980–85]

run'ning start', 1. Sports a start, as in the hop, step, and jump or the running broad jump, in which a contestant begins moving before reaching the starting or take-off point. 2. an initial advantage in undertaking something; a head start: His background gave him a running start in business. [1925-30]

run'ning stitch/, a sewing stitch made by passing the needle in and out repeatedly with short, even stitches. [1840-50]

run'ning sto'ry, Journalism. 1. a story continued in subsequent issues of a newspaper or magazine; serial. 2. a story sent to the compositor in takes.

run'ning text', the body of text in a newspaper, n azine, or the like, as distinguished from the heads, il trations, etc.

run'ning time', Motion Pictures. the length or duration, usually expressed in minutes, of a feature film: The running time of the average film is 90-100 minutes. [1950-55]

run/ning ti/tle, Print. See running head. [1660-70] run-ny (run'ē), adj., -ni-er, -ni-est. 1. tending to run

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, clips, dâre, plârt; set, ēqual; if, ice; ox, ōuer, ôrder, oil, bōōls, bōōl, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thint; ch as in trouver. — as in alone; a sin system, i as in cauly, o as in system, i as in creus; "as in fire (fi*), hour (ou*), l and n can serve as syllable consonants, as in credle (krād*l), and button (butt'n). See the full key inside the front cover.

Ctuatas Azzdia Ezzhihit 2020

