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ent time or the time of speaking 5 obs: ATTENTIVE 6 archaic: IN-STANT.IMMEDIATE—pres-ent-ness n

*pres-ent \pre-z^nt\ n (14c) 1 a obs: present occasion or affair b pl
: the present words or statements; specif: the legal instrument or other
writing in which these words are used 2 a: the present tense of a
language b: a verb form in the present tense 3: the present time—
at present: at or during this time: Now
pre-sent-able \pri-'zen-ta-bal\ adj (ca. 1626) 1: capable of being
presented 2: being in condition to be seen or inspected esp. by the
critical—pre-sent-abili-ity \-zen-ta-bil-ade\ n — pre-sent-ableness \-'zen-ta-bal-nas\ n — pre-sent-ably \-ble\ adv
pre-sent arms \pri-'zent-\n [fr. the command present arms!] (ca. 1884)
1: a position in the manual of arms in which the rifle is held vertically
in front of the body 2: a command to assume the position of present
arms or to give a hand salute

1: a position in the manual of arms in which the rifle is held vertically in front of the body 2: a command to assume the position of present arms or to give a hand salute

pre-sen-ta-tion \,pre-zen-\fa-shan, \,pre-zen-\, \,pre-zen-\ n \ (15c) 1 a

: the act of presenting b: the act, power, or privilege esp. of a part of applying to the bishop or ordinary for instituting someone into a benefice 2: something presented: as a: a symbol or image that represents something b: something offered or given: GIFT c: something set forth for the attention of the mind d: a descriptive or persuasive account (as by a salesman of a product) 3: the position in which the fetus lies in the uterus in labor with respect to the mouth of the uterus 4: an immediate object of perception, cognition, or memory 5 often cap: a church feast on November 21 celebrating the presentation of the Virgin Mary in the temple 6: the method by which radio, navigation, or radar information is given to the operator (as the radio, navigation, or radar information is given to the operator (as the pilot of an airplane) — **pre-sen-ta-tion-al** \-sh-n²\, -sh-n²\, adj (ca. 1842): known, knowing, or capable of being known directly rather than through cogi-

tation

pres-ent—day \'pre-z³nt-'dā\ adj (1887): now existing or occurring

pre-sen-tee \,pre-z²n-'tē, pri-,zen-\ n (15e): one who is presented or to

whom something is presented

pre-sen-tient \pri-'sen(t)-sh(ē-)ant, 'prē-: pri-'zen(t)-\ adj [L praesen
tient-, praesentiens, prp. of praesentire] (1814): having a presentiment

pre-sen-ti-ment \pri-'zen-ta-mant\ n [F pressentiment, fr. MF, fr. press
entir to have a presentiment, fr. L praesentire to feel beforehand, fr.

prae- + sentire to feel — more at SENSE] (1714): a feeling that some
thing will or is about to happen: PREMONITION — pre-sen-ti-men-tal

\-zen-ta-'men-t²\\ adj

thing will or is about to happen: PREMONITION — pre-sen-ti-men-tal \-,zen-to-'men-t'|\ adj

pres-ent-ism \'pre-z'n-,ti-zom\ n [3present] (1923): an outlook dominated by present-day attitudes and experiences — pres-ent-ist \-z'n-tist\ adj

tist\adj
pres-ent-ly \'pre-z'nt-l\eartile \adv\(14\eartile \) 1 a archaic: at once b: before
long: without undue delay 2: at the present time: NOW
usage Both senses 1b and 2 are flourishing in current English, but
many commentators have objected to sense 2. Since this sense has
been in continuous use since the 15th century, it is not clear why it is
objectionable. Perhaps a note in the Oxford English Dictionary (1909)
that the sense has been obsolete since the 17th century in literary English is to blame, but the note goes on to observe that the sense is in regular use in most English dialects. The last citation in that dictionary is from a 1901 Leeds newspaper, written in Standard English. Sense 2 is most common in contexts relating to business and politics (the fastest-rising welfare cost is Medicaid, presently paid by the states and cities — William Safire)

pre-sent-ment \pri-zent-ment\ n (14c) 1: the act of presenting to an authority a formal statement of a matter to be dealt with; specif: the notice taken or statement made by a grand jury of an offense from their own knowledge without a bill of indictment laid before them 2: the act of offering at the proper time and place a document (as a bill of exchange) that calls for acceptance or payment by another 3 a: the exchange) that calls for acceptance or payment by another 3 a: the act of presenting to view or consciousness b: something set forth, presented, or exhibited c: the aspect in which something is presented present participle n (1864): a participle that typically expresses present action in relation to the time expressed by the finite verb in its clause and that in English is formed with the suffix-ing and is used in the formation of the progressive tenses present perfect adj (1887): of, relating to, or constituting a verb tense that is formed in English with have and that expresses action or state completed at the time of speaking—present perfect n present tense n (14c): the tense of a verb that expresses action or state in the present time and is used of what occurs or is true at the time of speaking and of what is habitual or characteristic or is always or necessarily true, that is sometimes used to refer to action in the past, and

sarily true, that is sometimes used to refer to action in the past, and that is sometimes used for future events present value n (1831): the sum of money which if invested now at a given rate of compound interest will accumulate exactly to a specified

amount at a specified future date pres-er-va-tion-ist \pre-zər-'va-sh(ə-)nist \ n (1927) : one who advocates preservation (as of a biological species or a historical landmark)

'pre-ser-va-tive \pri-'zər-və-tiv\ adj (14c): having the power of pre-

***preservative** n (15c): something that preserves or has the power of preserving; specif: an additive used to protect against decay, discolor-

ation, or spoilage

ation, or spoilage

pre-serve \pri-'zərv\ vb pre-served; pre-serv-ing [ME, fr. MF preserver, fr. ML praeservare, fr. LL, to observe beforehand, fr. L praeserver, fr. ML praeservare, fr. LL, to observe beforehand, fr. L praeservare to keep, guard, observe — more at CONSERVE] vt (14c) 1: to
keep safe from injury, harm, or destruction: protect 2 a: to keep
alive, intact, or free from decay b: MAINTAIN 3 a: to keep or save
from decomposition b: to can, pickle, or similarly prepare for future
use 4: to keep up and reserve for personal or special use ~ vi 1: to
make preserves 2: to raise and protect game for purposes of sport 3
: to be able to be preserved (as by canning) — pre-serv-abil-i-ty
\-zar-va-'bi-la-te\ n — pre-serv-er\ pri-'zar-var\ n

Preserve n (1600) 1: fruit canned or made into jams or jellies or
cooked whole or in large pieces in a syrup so as to keep its shape
often used in pl. 2: an area restricted for the protection and preservation of natural resources (as animals or trees): esp: one used primarily

tion of natural resources (as animals or trees); esp: one used primarily for regulated hunting or fishing 3: something regarded as reserved

for certain persons

pre-shrink \(,)pre-shrink, esp Southern -srink\ vt -shrank \-'shrank\ -'srank\\: -shrunk \-'shrənk, -'srənk\\ (1926) : to shrink (as a fabric) before making into a garment so that it will not shrink much when washed

pre-side \pri-'zid\ vi pre-sid-ed; pre-sid-ing [L praesidere to guard, pre-side \(\rho_1 = \text{-reside}\) pre-side \(\rho_1 = \text{-reside}\) preside over, \(\rho_1 = \text{-reside}\) preside over, \(\rho_1 = \text{-reside}\) preside over, \(\rho_1 = \text{-reside}\) preside is \(\rho_1 = \text{-reside}\) in \(\rho_1 = \text{-reside}\) occupy the place of authority: act as president, chairman \(\rho_1 = \text{-reside}\) to occupy a position of featured instrumental performer \(-\text{-usu}\) used with \(\rho_1 = \text{-reside}\) are side of \(\rho_1 = \text{-reside}\).

position similar to that of a president of chartman position of featured instrumental performer — usu used with at (presided at the organ) — pre-sid-er n

presi-den-cy \(^1\)pre-za-dan(t)-se, \(^1\)prez-dan(t)-also \(^1\)pre-za-den(t)-se\(^1\)n

pl-cies (1591) 1 a: the office of president b (1): the office of president of the U.S. (2): the American governmental institution comprising the office of president and various associated administrative and policy-making agencies 2: the term during which a president holds office 3: the action or function of one that presides: SUPERINTENDENCE 4: a Mormon executive council of the church or a stake consisting of a president and two counselors

presi-dent \(^1\)pre-za-dant, \(^1\)pre-za-,dent \(^1\)n rapid speech \(^1\)pre-za-dent, \(^1\)pre-za-,dent \(^1\)n rapid speech \(^1\)pre-za-dant, \(^1\)pre-za-,dent \(^1\)n rapid speech \(^1\)pre-za-dent \(^1\)pre-za-dont, \(^1\)pre-za-,dent \(^1\) in an official chosen to preside over a meeting or assembly 2: an appointed governor of a subordinate political unit 3: the chief officer of an organization (as a corporation or institution) usu. entrusted with the direction and administration of its policies 4: the presiding officer of a governmental body 5 a: an elected official serving as both chief of state and chief political executive in a republic having a presidential government b: an elected official having the position of chief of state but usu only minimal political powers in a republic having a parliamentary government — presi-den-tial \(^1\)pre-za-den(t)-shol. \(^1\)pre-za-den(t)-shol.

usu. before delivery to a post office

| press \press n [ME presse, fr. OF, fr. presser to press] (13c) 1 a: a crowd or crowded condition: THRONG b: a thronging or crowding forward or together 2 a: an apparatus or machine by which a sub-stance is cut or shaped, an impression of a body is taken, a material is stance is cut or shaped, an impression of a body is taken, a material is compressed, pressure is applied to a body, liquid is expressed, or a cutting tool is fed into the work by pressure b: a building containing presses or a business using presses 3: CLOSET. CUPBOARD 4 a: an action of pressing or pushing: PRESSURE b: an aggressive pressuring defense employed in basketball often over the entire court area 5: the properly smoothed and creased condition of a freshly pressed garment (out of ∞) 6 a: PRINTING PRESS b: the act or the process of printing press b: the act or the process of printing press b: the act or the process of printing press b: the act or the process of printing press b: the act or the process of printing press b: the act or the process of printing press b: the act or the process of printing press b: the act or the process of printing press b: the act or the process of printing press b: the act or the process of printing press b: the act or the process of printing press b: the act or the process of printing pressure b: the act or the process of printing pressure b: the act or the process of printing pressure b: the act or the process of printing pressure b: the act or the process of printing pressure b: the act or the process of printing pressure b: the act or the process of printing pressure b: the act or the process of printing pressure b: the act or the process of printing pressure b: the act of the process of printing pressure b: the act or the process of printing pressure b: the act or the process of printing pressure b: the act or the process of printing pressure b: the act or the process of printing pressure b: the act of the process of the act or the proc properly smoothed and creased condition of a freshly pressed garment (out of \sim) 6 a: PRINTING PRESS b: the act or the process of printing c: a printing or publishing establishment 7 a: the gathering and publishing or broadcasting of news: JOURNALISM b: newspapers, periodicals, and often radio and television news broadcasting c: news reporters, publishers, and broadcasters d: comment or notice in newspapers and periodicals (is getting a good \sim) 8: any of various pressure devices (as one for keeping sporting gear from warping when not in use) 9: a lift in weight lifting in which the weight is raised to shoulder height and then smoothly extended overhead without assist from the legs — compare CLEAN AND JERK. SNATCH

2press vb [ME, fr. MF presser, fr. L pressare, freq. of premere to press; prob. akin to Russ naperet' to press] vt (14c) 1: to act upon through steady pushing or thrusting force exerted in contact: SQUEEZE 2 a: ASSAIL. HARASS b: AFFLICT. OPPRESS 3 a: to squeeze out the juice or contents of b: to squeeze with apparatus or instruments to a de-

: ASSAIL HARASS b: AFFLICT. OPPRESS 3 a: to squeeze out the juice or contents of b: to squeeze with apparatus or instruments to a desired density, smoothness, or shape 4 a: to exert influence on: CONSTRAIN b: to try hard to persuade: BESEECH, ENTREAT 5: to move by means of pressure 6 a: to lay stress or emphasis on b: to insist on or request urgently 7: to follow through (a course of action) 8: to clasp in affection or courtesy 9: to make (a phonograph record) from a matrix vi 1: to crowd closely: MASS 2: to force or push one's way 3: to seek urgently: CONTEND 4: to require haste or speed in action 5: to exert pressure 6: to take or hold a press 7: to employ a press in basketball — press-er n — press the flesh: to great and shake hands with people esp. while campaigning for political office of the press of the latter. of obs. prest to enlist by giving pay in advance] we have the press of the latter. press vb [alter. of obs. prest to enlist by giving pay in advance] w (1578) 1: to force into service esp. in an army or navy: IMPRESS 2 to take by authority esp. for public use: COMMANDEER b: to take and force into any usu. emergency service vi: to impress men as reldiers or service.

soldiers or sailors 4 press n (1599) 1: impressment into service esp. in a navy 2 obs: 3

warrant for impressing recruits

press agent n [1press] (1883): an agent employed to establish and maintain good public relations through publicity — press-agent vb press-agent-ry \-'a-jən-trē\ n





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