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# RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Second Edition

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RANDOM HOUSE  
NEW YORK

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

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

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Typeset and printed in the United States of America.

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ISBN: 0-375-42566-7 (Hardcover/book only)

ISBN: 0-375-42573-X (Hardcover/book and CD-ROM package)



U Thant (55' thant', thont'). 1909-74, Burmese statesman: secretary-general of the United Nations 1962-71.

Uther (yoo'ther), n. Arthurian Romance, king of Britain and father of Arthur. Also called Uther Pendragon.

UTI, urinary tract infection.

Uti-ca (yoo'ti ka), n. 1. an ancient city on the N coast of Africa, NW of Carthage. 2. a city in central New York, on the Mohawk River. 75,632.

utile (yoo'til, -til), adj. useful. [1475-85; < OF < L utilis, equiv. to iiti(i) to use + -ilis -ILIE]

utile dul-ci (oo'ti le d00'l'kē; Eng. yoo't'ē dul'si, -sē), Latin, the useful with the pleasurable.

Utili-care (yoo'ti'li kār'), n. a usually state-funded program that helps elderly persons of low income to pay their utility bills, esp. heating bills in winter. [UTILI(ry) + CARE, as in Medicare]

utili-dor (yoo'ti'li dōr'), n. Canadian. an above-ground, insulated network of pipes and cables, used to convey water and electricity in communities situated in areas of permafrost. [UTILI(ry) + -dor, as in thermidor]

utili-tar-i-an (yoo'ti'li tār'ē an), adj. 1. pertaining to or consisting in utility. 2. having regard to utility or usefulness rather than beauty, ornamentation, etc. 3. of, pertaining to, or adhering to the doctrine of utilitarianism. —n. 4. an adherent of utilitarianism. [1775-85; UTILI(y) + -ARIAN]

—Syn. 2. practical, useful, functional, sensible.

utili-tar-i-an-ism (yoo'ti'li tār'ē ə niz'əm), n. the ethical doctrine that virtue is based on utility, and that conduct should be directed toward promoting the greatest happiness of the greatest number of persons. [1820-30; UTILITARIAN + -ISM]

utili-ty (yoo'ti'li tē), n., pl. -ties, adj. —n. 1. the state or quality of being useful; usefulness. This chemical has no utility as an agricultural fertilizer. 2. something useful; a useful thing. 3. a public service, as a telephone or electric-light system, a streetcar or railroad line, or the like. Cf. public utility (def. 1). 4. Often, utilities, a useful or advantageous factor or feature: the relative utilities of a religious or a secular education. 5. Econ. the capacity of a commodity or a service to satisfy some human want. 6. the principle and end of utilitarian ethics; well-being or happiness; that which is conducive to the happiness and well-being of the greatest number. 7. Computers. See utility program. 8. utilities, stocks or bonds of public utilities. 9. a grade of beef immediately below commercial. —adj. 10. (of domestic animals) raised or kept as a potentially profitable product rather than for show or as pets: utility breeds; utility livestock. 11. having or made for a number of useful or practical purposes rather than a single, specialized one: a utility knife. 12. designed chiefly for use or service rather than beauty, high quality, or the like: a utility vehicle; utility furniture. [1350-1400; ME utilite < OF utilite < L utilis, equiv. to iiti(is) useful (see UTILE) + -itas -ITY]

utili-ty man', 1. a worker expected to serve in any capacity when called on. 2. an actor of miscellaneous small parts. 3. Baseball, a player who is not a regular and whose value lies in an ability to play several positions. [1850-55]

utili-ty pole', one of a series of large, upright poles used to support telephone wires, electric cables, or the like. Also called telephone pole.

utili-ty pro-gram, Computers. system software used to perform standard operations, as sorting data or copying data from one file to another, for application programs or other system software. Also, utility. [1960-65]

utili-ty room', a room, esp. in a house, reserved for the furnace, washing machine, and other appliances.

uti-lize (yoo'ti'li z'), v.t., -lized, -lizing. to put to use; turn to profitable account: to utilize a stream to power a mill. Also, esp. Brit., u'ti-lize'. [1800-10; < F utilisier, equiv. to utile useful (see UTILE) + -iser -IZE] —u'ti-liz-a-ble, adj. —u'ti-liz-a'tion, n. —u'ti-liz'er, n. —Syn. See use.

ut in-fra (d0t in'frā; Eng. ut in'frā), Latin, as (stated or shown) below: used in a book, text, etc.

uti pos-si-de-tis (yoo'ti'pōs'i dē'tis), Internat. Law, the principle that vests in either of the belligerents at the end of a war all territory actually occupied and controlled by them. [

ut-most (ut'mōst' or, esp. Brit., -mōst), adj. 1. of the greatest or highest degree, quantity, or the like; greatest: of the utmost importance. 2. being at the farthest point or extremity; farthest: the utmost reef of the island. —n. 3. Also, uttermost, the greatest degree or amount: the utmost that can be said; The hotel provides the utmost in comfort. 4. the most or best of one's abilities, powers, etc.: He did his utmost to finish on time. 5. the extreme limit or extent: His patience was taxed to the utmost. [bef. 900; ME utmest, OE itemest. See OUT, -MOST] —Syn. 1. maximum, highest, foremost, chief, major.

Ut-na-pish-tim (d0t'nā pish'tim), n. (in the Poem of Gilgamesh) the favorite of the gods, who survived the great flood and became immortal.

Uto-Az-tec-an (yoo'tō əz'tek ən), n. 1. an American Indian language family, widespread from Idaho to Central America and from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; this family includes Hopi, Ute, Shoshone, Comanche, Nahuatl, Papago, Pima, and other languages. —adj. 2. of or pertaining to Uto-Aztecan. [1891; UTE + -o- + AZTECAN]

Uto-pia (yoo'tō'pē ə), n. 1. an imaginary island described in Sir Thomas More's Utopia (1516) as enjoying perfection in law, politics, etc. 2. (usually l.c.) an ideal place or state. 3. (usually l.c.) any visionary system of political or social perfection. [

U-to-pi-an (yoo'tō'pē ən), adj. 1. of, pertaining to, or resembling Utopia. 2. (usually l.c.) founded upon or involving idealized perfection. 3. (usually l.c.) given to impractical or unrealistic schemes of such perfection. —n. 4. an inhabitant of Utopia. 5. (usually l.c.) an impractical political or social reformer; visionary; idealist. [1545-55; < NL Utopiānus. See UTOPIA, -AN] —Syn. 3. visionary, idealistic; impracticable.

u-to-pi-an-ism (yoo'tō'pē ə niz'əm), n. (sometimes cap.) the views or habit of mind of a utopian; impracticable schemes of political or social reform. [1655-65; UTOPIAN + -ISM] —u-to-pi-an-ist, n.

u-to-pi-an so-cial-ism, (sometimes cap.) an economic system based on the premise that if capital voluntarily surrendered its ownership of the means of production to the state or the workers, unemployment and poverty would be abolished. Cf. socialism. [1920-25]

Uto-pia Pla-ni'tia (plā nē'shā), Astron. a plain in the northern hemisphere of Mars that was the landing site of the Viking II space probe on September 3, 1976.

u-to-pism (yoo'tō'piz'əm, yoo'tō'piz-), n. (sometimes cap.) utopianism. [UTOP(IA) + -ISM] —u-to-pist, n. —u-to-pis'tic, adj.

U-tra-quist (yoo'trə kwist), n. Calixtine. [1830-40; < NL Utraquista, equiv. to L utraque (abl. sing. fem. of uterque each of two, equiv. to uter either + -que and) + NL -ista -IST] —U-tra-quist, n.

U-trecht (yoo'trēkt; Du. v'trēkht), n. 1. a province in central Netherlands, 907,729; 511 sq. mi. (325 sq. km). 2. a city in and the capital of this province; treaties ending the War of the Spanish Succession signed here 1714, 1814, 1861.

u-tricle (yoo'tri kal), n. 1. a small sac or baglike body, as an air-filled cavity in a seaweed. 2. Bot. a thin bladderlike pericarp or seed vessel. 3. Anat. the larger of two sacs in the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear. Cf. sacculle (def. 1). [1725-35; < L utriculus, dim. of uter bag; see -CLE']

u-tric-u-lar (yoo'trik'yə lər), adj. 1. pertaining to or of the nature of a utricle; baglike. 2. having a utricle or utricles. [1750-60, Amer.; < L utriculus (US) UTRICLE + -AR']

u-tric-u-late (yoo'trik'yə lit, -lāt'), adj. Archaic. having a utricle; utricular; baglike. [1855-60; UTRICUL(AR) + -ATE']

u-tric-u-li-tis (yoo'trik'yə lit'is), n. Pathol. inflammation of the utricle. [

U-tri-lo (yoo'tri'lō, oo'tri'lō; Fr. y trā vōr'), n. Maurice (mō rēs'; Fr. mō rēs'), 1883-1955, French painter (son of Suzanne Valadon).

U-tsu-no-mi-ya (ōō tsōō'nō mē'yā), n. a city on central Honshu, in central Japan. 377,748.

ut su-pra (Lat. d0t s00'prā; Eng. ut s00'prē). See u.s. (def. 2).

U-tar Prad-esh (d0t'ər prə dāsh', -desh'), a state in N India: a former province of British India. 97,380,000; 113,409 sq. mi. (293,730 sq. km). Cap. Lucknow. Formerly, United Provinces. Former official name, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

ut-ter' (ut'ər), v.t. 1. to give audible expression to; speak or pronounce: unable to utter her feelings; Words were uttered in my hearing. 2. to give forth (cries, notes, etc.) with the voice: to utter a sigh. 3. Phonet. to produce (speech sounds, speechlike sounds, syllables, words, etc.) audibly, with or without reference to formal language. 4. to express (oneself or itself), esp. in words. 5. to give forth (a sound) otherwise than with the voice: The engine uttered a shriek. 6. to express by written or printed words. 7. to make publicly known; publish: to utter a libel. 8. to put into circulation, as coins, notes, and esp. counterfeit money or forged checks. 9. to expel; emit. 10. Obs. to publish, as a book. 11. Obs. to sell. —u.t. 12. to employ the faculty of speech; use the voice to talk, make sounds, etc.: His piety prevented him from uttering on religion. 13. to sustain utterance; undergo speaking: Those ideas are so dishonest they will not utter. [1350-1400; ME utren (see OUT, -ER); < G ūssern to declare] —ut-ter-a-ble, adj. —ut-ter-er, n. —ut-ter-less, adj.

ut-ter' (ut'ər), adj. 1. complete; total; absolute: her utter abandonment to grief. 2. unconditional; unqualified: an utter denial. [bef. 900; ME; OE uttra, ūtera outer. See OUT, -ER] —ut-ter-ness, n. —Syn. 1. See absolute.

ut-ter-ance' (ut'ər əns), n. 1. an act of uttering; vocal expression. 2. manner of speaking; power of speaking: His very utterance was spellbinding. 3. something uttered; a word or words uttered; a cry, animal's call, or the like. 4. Ling. any speech sequence consisting of one or more words and preceded and followed by silence: it may be coextensive with a sentence. 5. Obs. a public sale of goods. [1400-50; late ME; see UTTER', -ANCE]

ut-ter-ance' (ut'ər əns), n. Archaic. the utmost extremity, esp. death. [1350-1400; ME < OF outrance, outrance, equiv. to oultr(er) to pass beyond (< L ultra beyond) + -ance -ANCE]

ut-ter bar', See outer bar.

ut-ter bar'rister. See outer barrister.

ut-ter-ing (ut'ər ing), n. Law. the crime of knowingly tendering or showing a forged instrument or counterfeit coin to another with intent to defraud. [1350-1400; ME; see UTTER', -ING']

ut-ter-ly (ut'ər lē), adv. in an utter manner; completely; absolutely. [1175-1225; ME; see UTTER', -LY] —Syn. entirely, fully, wholly, totally.

ut-ter-most (ut'ər mōst' or, esp. Brit., -mōst), adj. 1. most remote or outermost; farthest: the uttermost stars. 2. of the greatest or highest degree, quantity, etc.; greatest: The country's art has reached uttermost creativity. —n. 3. utmost. [1300-50; ME; see UTTER', -MOST]

U-tu (ōō'tōō), n. the Sumerian sun god; the counterpart of the Akkadian Shamash.

U-tua-do (ōō twā'thō), n. a city in central Puerto Rico. 11,113.

U-turn (yoo'turn'), n. 1. a U-shaped turn made by a vehicle so as to head in the opposite direction from its original course. 2. a reversal of policy, tactics, or the like, resembling such a maneuver. —v. 3. to execute a U-turn: to U-turn into oncoming traffic. [1925-30]

U.T.W.A., United Textile Workers of America. Also, U.T.W.A.

UUM, underwater-to-underwater missile.

UV, ultraviolet. Also, U.V.

U-val-de (yoo val'dē), n. a city in SW Texas. 14,178.

U-val-ue (yoo'val'yoo), n. a measure of the flow of heat through an insulating or building material: the lower the U-value, the better the insulating ability. Cf. R-value. [1945-50; U, symbol for internal energy]

u-va-rov-ite (ōō vār'ō vit', yoo-), n. Mineral. a variety of garnet colored emerald-green by the presence of chromium. [1825-35; < G, named after Count S. S. Uvarov (1785-1855), president of St. Petersburg Academy; see -ITE']

UV Ceti star. See flare star. [after the designation for such a star in the constellation Cetus]

u-ve-a (yoo'vē ə), n. Anat. the vascular tunic of the eye, comprising the iris, choroid coat, and ciliary body. [1515-25; < ML ūvea, var. of L ūva fruit of the vine, grape] —u-ve-al, u-ve-ous, adj.

Uve-dale (yoo'dāl, yoo'vādāl), n. Nicholas. See Udall.

u-ve-i-tis (yoo'vē i'tis), n. Pathol. inflammation of the uvea. [1840-50; < NL; see UVEA, -ITIS] —u-ve-it-ic (yoo'vē it'ik), adj.

UV filter, Photog. See ultraviolet filter. [1935-40]

u-vu-la (yoo'vyə lə), n., pl. -las, -lae (-lē'). Anat. the small, fleshy, conical body projecting downward from the middle of the soft palate. See diag. under mouth. [1350-1400; ME < ML ūvula, equiv. to L ūv(a) grape + -ula -ULE]

u-vu-lar (yoo'vyə lər), adj. 1. of or pertaining to the uvula. 2. Phonet. articulated with the back of the tongue held close to or touching the uvula, as in the r-sound of Parisian French. —n. 3. Phonet. a uvular sound. [1700-10; < NL ūvulāris. See UVULA, -AR'] —u-uv-lar-ly, adv.

u-vu-lec-to-my (yoo'vyə lek'tō mē), n., pl. -mies. Surg. excision of the uvula. [UVUL(A) + -ECTOMY]

u-vu-li-tis (yoo'vyə lit'is), n. Pathol. inflammation of the uvula. [1840-50; UVUL(A) + -ITIS]

U/W, under will.

U/w, underwriter. Also, u/w

ux., Chiefly Law. used chiefly in the legal abbreviation et ux.

Ux-mal (ōōs māl'), n. an ancient ruined city in SE Mexico, in Yucatán: a center of later Mayan civilization.

ux-or (uk's0r, -s0r, ug'z0r, -z0r), n. Latin. wife (used chiefly in the legal phrase et ux).

ux-or-i-al (uk s0r'ē əl, -s0r'ē, ug'z0r'ē, -z0r'ē), adj. of or pertaining to a wife; typical of or befitting a wife. [1790-1800; < L ūxor(i)us pertaining to a wife + -AL] —ux-or-i-al-ly, adv.

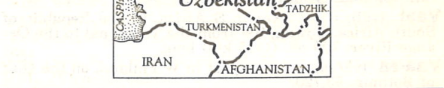
ux-or-i-cide (uk s0r'ē əl, -s0r'ē, ug'z0r'ē, -z0r'ē), n. 1. the act of murdering one's wife. 2. a man who murders his wife. [1855-60; < L ūxor wife + -i- + -CID-] —ux-or-i-cid'al, adj.

ux-or-i-lo-cal (uk s0r'ē əl'kəl, -s0r'ē, ug'z0r'ē, -z0r'ē), adj. matrilocal. [

ux-or-i-ous (uk s0r'ē əs, -s0r'ē, ug'z0r'ē, -z0r'ē), adj. doting upon, foolishly fond of, or affectionately submissive toward one's wife. [1590-1600; < L ūxorius, equiv. to ūxor wife + -ius -IOUS] —ux-or-i-ous-ly, adv. —ux-or-i-ous-ness, n.

Uz-beg (d0s'beg, uz'-, d0z beg'), n., pl. -begs, (esp. collectively) -beg. Uzbek.

Uz-bek (d0z'bek, uz'-, d0z bek'), n., pl. -beks, (esp. collectively) -bek. 1. a member of a town-dwelling Turkic people of Turkestan and Uzbekistan. 2. the Turkic language of the Uzbeks. Also, Uzbeg, Uzbek, Uzbek.



Uz-bek-i-stan (d0z bek'ə stan', -stān', uz-), n. a republic in S central Asia. 19,906,000; 172,741 sq. mi. (447,400 sq. km). Cap. Tashkent. Formerly, Uz'bek So'-viet So'-cialist Repub'lic.

U-zi (ōō'zē), n., pl. U-zis. a compact 9mm submachine gun of Israeli design. [1955-60; after Uzi(el Gal), Israeli army officer who designed it]

U-zi-ah (ə zi'ə), n. the son and successor of Amaziah as king of Judah, reigned 787?-742? b.c. II Kings 15:13, 30-34. Also, Azariah.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cāpe, dāre, pārt; set, ēqual; if, icē; ox, ūver, ōrder, oil, bōok, bōst, out; up, ūrge; child; sing; shoe; thin; that; zh as in treasure. ə = a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus; \* as in cradle (krād'l), and button (but'n). See the full key inside the front cover.