## RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Second Edition







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GILL GILLIF HIS LOOF. See INTERCHING LOOK. (1700-75)

en-trench-ment (en trench/ment), n. 1. the act of entrenching. 2. an entrenched position. 3. Usually, entrenchments. an earth breastwork or ditch for protection against enemy fire. [1580-90; ENTRENCH + -MENT]

en•tre nous (än/trə noo/; Fr. än trə noo/), between ourselves; confidentially. [1680-90; < F]

entre-pôt (än/trə pö'; Fr. än trə pö'), n., pl. -pôts (-pōz'; Fr. -pō'). 1. a warehouse. 2. a commercial center where goods are received for distribution, transshipment, or repackaging. Also, en/tre-pot/. [1715-25; < F, equiv. to entre INTER- + pôt < L positum, n. use of neut. ptp. of pônere to put, place (modeled on dépôt deror)]

ptp. of pönere to put, place (modeled on dépôt deport)

entre-pre-neur (än'tre pre nûr', -nŏor'; Fr. än trappen nœR'), n. pl. -nœus (-nûr', -nŏor'; Fr. än trappen nœR'), n. pl. -nœus (-nûr', -nŏor'; Fr. an trappen nœR'), n. pl. -nœus (-nûr', -nŏor'; Fr. -nœR'), ...

-n. 1. a person who organizes and manages any enterprise, esp. a business, usually with considerable initiative and risk. 2. an employer of productive labor; contractor.

-n. 1. 4. to act as an entrepreneur. [1875-80; < F. ]it., one who undertakes (some task), equiv. to entrepren(are) to undertake (< L inter-INTER + prendere to take, var. of prehendere) + -eur -EUR. See ENTERERISE] —en'tre-pre-neur'i-al. adj. —en'tre-pre-neur'i-al-ism, n.—en'tre-pre-neur'ship, n.

en'tre-pre-neur'ship, n.

entre-sol (en'tar sol/, än'tra-, en'-: Fr. än trasil')

entre-sol (en'tər sol', än'trə-, en'-; Fr. än trə sôl'), n., pl. -sols (-solz'; Fr. -sôl'). Archit. a low floor between two higher floors, the lower one usually being a ground floor; mezzanine. [1765-75; < F. lit., betweenfloor, equiv. to entre- INTER- + sol floor < L solum ground]

ground]

en-tro-py (en'trə pē), n. 1. Thermodynam. a. (on a macroscopic scale) a function of thermodynamic variables, as temperature, pressure, or composition, that is a measure of the energy that is not available for work during a thermodynamic process. A closed system evolves toward a state of maximum entropy. b. (in statistical mechanics) a measure of the randomness of the microscopic constituents of a thermodynamic system. Symbol: S 2. (in data transmission and information theory) a measure of the loss of information in a transmitted signal or message. 3. (in cosmology) a hypothetical tendency for the universe to attain a state of maximum homogeneity in which all matter is at a uniform temperature (heat death). 4. a doctrine of inevitable social decline and degeneration. [< G Entropie (1865); see EN-2, -TROPY] —en-tro-pic (en trō/pik, -trop/ik), adj.—en-tro/pi-cal-ly, adv. en·tro/pi·cal·ly, adv.

entrus' (en trust'), v.t. 1. to charge or invest with a trust or responsibility; charge with a specified office or duty involving trust: We entrusted him with our lives. 2. to commit (something) in trust to; confide, as for care, use, or performance: to entrust a secret, money, powers, or work to another. Also, intrust. [1595–1605; EN-1 + TRUST]—en-trust/ment, n.

en-try (en/trē), n., pl. -tries. 1. an act of entering; entrance. 2. a place of ingress or entrance, esp. an entrance hall or vestibule. 3. permission or right to enter; trance hall or vestibule. 3. permission or right to enter; access. 4. the act of entering or recording something in a book, register, list, etc. 5. the statement, item, etc., so entered or recorded. 6. a person or thing entered in a contest or competition. 7. See vocabulary entry. 8. Law. act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on them. 9. the giving of an account of a ship's cargo at a custom house, to obtain permission to land the goods. 10. Accounting, the record of any transaction found in a bookkeeper's journal. 11. Bookkeeping. a. See double entry. b. See single entry. 12. Mining. adit (def. 2). 13. Also called ent'ry card'. Bridge. a winning card in one's hand or the hand of one's partner that gives the lead to one hand or the other. [1250-1300; ME entre(e) < OF entree < L intrata (n. use of fem. of intratus, ptp. of intrate to entrer, equiv. to intr-enter + ata -ATE']

—Syn. 5. record, note, memo, jotting.

en/try blank/, a printed form to be filled out, as by an entrant in a contest.

entry-level (en/tre lev/sl), adj. 1. of, pertaining to, or filling a low-level job in which an employee may gain experience or skills: This year's college graduates have a limited choice of entry-level jobs. 2. suitable for or affordable by people buying or entering the market for the first time: These less expensive entry-level homes sell quite well. 3. relatively simple in design, limited in capability, and low in cost: entry-level home computers and word processors.

en-try-way (en/trē wā/), n. a passage for affording entrance. [1740-50, Amer.; ENTRY + WAY]

en-twine (en twin'), v.t., v.i., -twined, -twin-ing. to twine with, about, around, or together. Also, intwine. [1590-1600; EN-1 + TWINE] —en-twine/ment, n.

en•twist (en twist'), v.t. to twist together or about. Also, intwist. [1580-90; EN-1 + TWIST]

Also, intwist. [1580-90; En-¹ + TWIST]

e-nu-cle-ate (v. i noō'klē āt', i nyōō'-; adj. i noō'klē
it, -āt', i nyōō'-), v., -at-ed, -at-ing, adj. —v.t. 1. Biol.
to deprive of the nucleus. 2. to remove (a kernel, tumor,
eyeball, etc.) from its enveloping cover. 3. Archaic, to
bring out; disclose; explain. —adj. 4. having no nucleus.
[1540-50; < L ēnucleātus (ptp. of ēnucleāre to remove
the pit from (fruit), equiv. to ē. E. + nucle(us) NUCLEUS
+ -ātus -ATE¹] —e-nu'cle-a'tion, n.

e•nuf (i nuf'), adj., pron., adv., interj. Eye Dialect.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; cf., compare; deriv, derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit. miratative; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling, respelled; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown; \*, unattested; ‡, probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

e•nu/mer•a•piv. aav.

e-nu/mera-by, aav.

e-nu-mer-ate (i noō/mə rāt/, i nyōō/-), v.t., -at-ed,
-at-ing. 1. to mention separately as if in counting; name
one by one; specify, as in a list. Let me enumerate the
many flaws in your hypothesis. 2. to ascertain the number of; count. [1640-50; < L ēnumerātus (ptp. of ēnumerāre), equiv. to ē- = E + numer(us) NUMBER + -ātus
-ATE¹] —e-nu-mer-a-tive (i noō/mə rā/tiv, -mər ə-,
i nyōō/-), adj. —e-nu/mer-a/tor, n.
—Syn. 1. recapitulate, recount.

e-nu-mer-a-tion (i nōō/mə rā/shən, i nyōō/-), n. 1. an act of enumerating. 2. a catalog or list. [1545-55; < L ēnumerātiōn- (s. of ēnumerātiō). See ENUMERATE,

e-nun-ci-ate (i nun-sē āt'), v., -at-ed, -at-ing. —v.t.

1. to utter or pronounce (words, sentences, etc.), esp. in an articulate or a particular manner: He enunciates his words distinctly. 2. to state or declare definitely, as a theory. 3. to announce or proclaim: to enunciate one's intentions. —v.i. 4. to pronounce words, esp. in an articulate or a particular manner. [1615-25; < Lēnūn-tiātus (ptp. of ēnūntiāre), equiv. to ē- E- + nūnti(us) messenger, message + -āus -ate'] —enun-ci-a-ble, adj. —e-nun-ci-a-tory, adj. —e-nun-ci-a-tive-iy, adv. —e-nun-ci-a-tive-iy, adv. —e-nun-ci-a-tive-iy, adv. —e-nun-ci-a-tive-iy, adv. —e-nun-ci-a-tory.

**e-nun-cia-tion** (i nun/sē ā/shən), n. 1. an act or manner of enunciating. 2. utterance or pronunciation. 3. a formal announcement or statement: the enunciation of a doctrine. [1545–55; < L ēnūntiātiōn- (s. of ēnūntiātiō). See ENUNCIATE, -ION]

en·ure (en yoor', -oor'), v.t., v.i., -ured, -ur·ing. inure. en-u-re-sis (en/yə rē/sis), n. Med. lack of control of urination, esp. during sleep; bed-wetting; urinary incontinence. [1790-1800; NL < Gk en- EN-z + ourē-(var. s. of ourein to urinate) + -sis -sis] —en-u-ret-ic (en/yəret'ik), adj.

env., envelope

ent-vel-ope.

en-vel-op (v. en vel/əp; n. en vel/əp, en/və ləp, än/-), v., -oped, -op-ing. n. —v.t. 1. to wrap up in or as in a covering: The long cloak she was wearing enveloped her completely. 2. to serve as a wrapping or covering for, as a membrane of an organ or a sheath. 3. to surround entirely. 4. Mil. to attack (an enemy's flank). —n. 5. envelope. [1350-1400; ME envolupen < OF envoluper, equiv. to en-En-! + voloper to envelop, of obscure orig; cf. OPr (en)volopar, 1t inviluppare to envelop, It viluppo tuft, bundle, confusion, referred to ML faluppa chaff, wisp of straw, perh influenced by the descendants of L volvere to roll] —en-vel/op-er, n.

—Syn. 1. enfold, cover, hide, conceal. 3. encompass, enclose.

enclose.

en-ve-lope (en/və lop', an/-), n. 1. a flat paper container, as for a letter or thin package, usually having a gummed flap or other means of closure. 2. something that envelops; a wrapper, integument, or surrounding cover. 3. Biol. a surrounding or enclosing structure, as a corolla or an outer membrane. 4. Geom. a curve or surface tangent to each member of a set of curves or surfaces. 5. Radio. (of a modulated carrier wave) a curve connecting the peaks of a graph of the instantaneous value of the electric or magnetic component of the carrier wave as a function of time. 6. the fabric structure enclosing the gasbag of an aerostat. 7. the gasbag itself. 8. Electronics. the airtight glass or metal housing of a vacuum tube. Also, envelop. [1700-10; < F enveloppe, deriv. of envelopper to envelop!

en/velope chemise/, teddy.

en-vel-op-ment (en vel-op mont), n. 1. an act of enveloping. 2. the state of being enveloped. 3. a wrapping or covering. 4. Mil. an attack on an enemy's flank. [1755-65; ENVELOP + -MENT]

envenom (en ven'əm), v.t. 1. to impregnate with venom; make poisonous. 2. to embitter. [1250-1300; ME envenimen < OF envenimer. See en-1, venom]

En-ver Pa-sha (en ver/ pä shä/), 1881-1922, Turkish soldier and statesman.

envi-a-ble (en'vē ə bəl), adj. worthy of envy; very desirable: an enviable position. [1595-1605; ENVY + -ABLE] —en'vi-a-ble-ness, n. —en'vi-a-bly, adv. -Syn. advantageous, fortunate, lucky.

en·vi·er (en/vē ər), n. a person who feels envy. [1500–10; ENVY + -ER<sup>1</sup>]

en-vi-ous (en-ve as), adj. 1. full of, feeling, or expressing envy: envious of a person's success; an envious attack. 2. Archaic. a. emulous. b. enviable. [1250-1300; ME < AF, OF envieus < L invidiosus INVIDIOUS] —en-vi-ous-ly, adv. —en-vi-ous-ness, n. —syn. 1. resentful, jealous, covetous.

en-vi-ron (en vi/ron, vi/ron), v.t. to form a circle or ring round; surround; envelop: a house environed by pleasant grounds; to be environed by bad influences [1300-50; ME envirounen OF environner, deriv. of environ around (en En-1 viron a circle; vir(er) to turn, VEER + -on n. suffix)]

environ.. environ., 1. environment. 2. environmental. 3. environmentalism. 4. environmentalist.

ronmentalism. 4. environmentalist.

en-vi-ron-ment (en vi/ron ment, -vi/enn-), n. 1. the aggregate of surrounding things, conditions, or influences; surroundings; milieu. 2. Ecol. the air, water, minerals, organisms, and all other external factors surrounding and affecting a given organism at any time. 3 the social and cultural forces that shape the life of a person or a population. 4. Computers. the hardware or software configuration, or the mode of operation, of a computer system: In a time-sharing environment, transactions are processed as they occur. 5. an indoor or outdoor setting that is characterized by the presence of environmental art that is itself designed to be site-specific. [1595–1605; environ + -men'tal, adj. —en-vl'ron-men'tal, adj. —en-vl'ron-men'tal-ly, adv.

ther to actual physical surroundings or to may tural background factors: an environment of a grinding poverty. Millet, encountered most of ment an exhilarating milieu of artistic ferment an exhilarating milieu of artistic ferment and exhilarating mod or tone an another surroundings, their mod or tone an another and elegance. Setting suggests a background something off: a perfect setting for the energy mountpins alludes specifically to the physical the environment: awoke in strange surrounding the environment. the environment: awoke in strange surrin with her surroundings.

planned, often on a grand scale, to surround or the participation of the spectator. [1965-70] envi/ronmen/tal art/,

environmen'tal design', 1. the ordering large-scale aspects of the environment by mean chitecture, engineering, landscape architecture planning, regional planning, etc., usually in comb. 2. the study or practice of this.

en-vi-ron-men-tal-ist (en vi/ran men/tl ist., n. 1. an expert on environmental problems. 2 son who advocates or works to protect the animals, plants, and other natural resources for tion or its effects. 3. a person who believes the ences between individuals or groups, esp. intellectual attributes, are predominantly determination of the provision of the property of environmental factors, as surroundings, uppresent environmental factors, as surroundings, uppresent experience (opposed to hereditarian). [1915.

RONMENTAL + -IST] —en-vi/ron-men/tal-ism.

Environmen/tal Protec/tion A/gency. See B environmen'tal resist'ance, the limiting ele-environmental conditions on the numerical growth population. [1925–30]

envi/ronmen/tal sci/ence, the branch of sconcerned with the physical, chemical, and beconditions of the environment and their effect one isms. [1965-70]

en-vi-rons (en vi/ronz, -vi/ornz, en/vor onz, n.pl. 1. the surrounding parts or districts, as outskirts; suburbs. 2. surrounding objects; ings; environment. 3. an area or space close by [1655-65; < F (pl.); r. ME environ < OF, n. us ron around; see ENVIRON]

on-vis-age (en viz/ij), v.t., -aged, -ag·ing. I be template; visualize: He envisages an era of gress tific discoveries. 2. Archaic. to look in the face of [1810-20; < F envisager. See EN-1, VISAGE] age·ment, n.
— Syn. 1. picture, imagine, conceive, envision

en-vi-sion (en vizh/en), v.t. to picture mentally, some future event or events: to envision a bright [1920-25; EN-1 + VISION]

[1920-25; EN-' + VISION]

en-voy' (en-voi, an-), n. 1. a diplomatic age any accredited messenger or representative 3 called en-voy extraor/dinary, minister plenit tlary. a diplomatic agent of the second rank, net is tus after an ambassador. [1635-45; < F entogéen use of ptp. of entoger to send < VL 'snivara presorig, to be on a journey, v. deriv. of L in via estay, en route] way, en route]
—Syn. 1, 2. delegate, emissary, deputy.

en·voy² (en/voi, än/-), n. a short stanza con poem in certain archaic metrical forms, as a bal

poem in certain archaic metrical forms, as a bulserving as a dedication, or a similar posterint to composition. Also, en/voi. [1350-1400, ME environments of the composition of the comp

envy; see INVIDIOUS) + -ia -v³; (v.) ME envier < ML invidiare, deriv. of L invidial ly, adv.

—Syn. 1. enviousness. Envy and IRALOUS a close in meaning. Envy denotes a longing to something awarded to or achieved by another envy when a friend inherits a fortune. JRALOUS at the has gained something that one more rightfully to feel jealousy when a coworher received to feel jealousy when a coworher received faithfulness. 4. resent. Envy, begunder over a faithfulness. 4. resent. Envy, begunder over inches at titude toward the possessions of others. To envy is to feel resentful and unlapped to the complete of the complet

en-weave (en wev/), v.t., -wove or weaved, or wove or -weaved, -weaving inweave en-wheel en•wheel (en hwēl/, -wēl/), v.t. Obs. [1595–1605; EN¹- + WHEEL]

en-wind (en wind'), v.t., -wound, wind-ing or coil about; encircle. Also, inwind. [1590-160]

en-womb (en woom'), v.t. to enclose in or se womb. [1580-90; EN- + womb] womb. [1580-90; EN-1+ WOMB]

en-wrap (en rap/), v.t., -wrapped, wrapping wrap or envelop in something. 2. to share velop, as in slumber, longing, etc. 3, to share Thant (55' thant', thont'). 1909-74, Burmese statesman: secretary-general of the United Nations statesman: secretary-general 1962-71.

U-ther (yoo'ther), n. Arthurian Romance. king of Britain and father of Arthur. Also called U'ther Pen-

UTI, urinary tract infection.

U-ti-ca (yoo'ti ke), 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 ūt(i) to use + -ilis -ILE] wtile dul-ci (oo'ti le dŏl'ks; Eng. yoot'l ē dul'sī, -sō), Latin. the useful with the pleasurable.

U-til-i-care (yōō til'i kâr'), n. a usually state-funded program that helps elderly persons of low income to pay their utility bills, esp. heating bills in winter. [UTILI(TY) + CARE, as in Medicare]

utili-i-dor (yōō til/i dôr/), 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(TY) + -dor, as in thermidor]

u-tili-i-tar-i-an (yōō til/i târ/ē ən), adi. 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; UTILIT(Y) + -ARIAN]
— Syn. 2. practical, useful, functional, sensible.

wtil-itari-an-ism (yoō til'i tār'ē a niz'am), 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]

est happiness of the greatest number of persons. [1820–30; UTLITARIAN + -15M]

\*\*III-TARIAN + -15M]

\*\*III-TAR

with/ity 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]

util'ity pole', one of a series of large, upright poles used to support telephone wires, electric cables, or the like. Also called **telephone pole**.

util'ity 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]

util'ity room', a room, esp. in a house, reserved for the furnace, washing machine, and other appliances.

turialize, washing inactine, and other appliances. Wti-lize (yoōt/liz/), v.t., -lized, -liz-ing, to put to use; turn to profitable account: to utilize a stream to power a mill. Also, esp. Brit., u\*thise\*. [1800-10; < F utiliser, equiv. to utile useful (see u\*rile) + -iser -ize] —u\*tiliz/a-ble, adj. —u\*ti-liza\*tion, n. —u\*ti-liz\*er, n. —Syn. See use.

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

uti pos-si-de-tis (yōo'ti pos'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. [< L uti possidētis lit., as you possess, trolled by the as you hold]

as you hold]

ut·most (ut/most/ or, esp. Brit., -most), 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 ütemest. See our, \_most]

—syn. 1. maximum, highest, foremost, chief, major.

Utna-pish-tim (hot/na pish/tim), n. (in the Poem of

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

U-to-Az-tec-an (1950/tō az/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]

**W-t0-pi-3** (yōō 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. [< NL (1516) < Gk ou not + tôp(os) a place + -ia -y³]

U-to-pi-an (yōō 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 Utopianus. See Uropia, -AN]

—syn. 3. visionary, idealistic; impracticable.

u-to-pi-an-ism (vōō tō-pē ə niz/em), 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.

uto/pian so/cialism, (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 (ple nē'she), 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 (yōō/tə piz/əm, yōō tō/piz-), n. (sometimes cap.) utopianism. [UtoP(IA) + -ISM] —u'to-pist, n. —u'to-pis/tic, adj.

U-tra-quist (yōō/tra 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 -isr] — U'tra-quism, n.

U-trecht (yoo/trekt; Du. y/trekht), n. 1, a province in central Netherlands. 907,729; 511 sq. mi. (1325 sq. km). 2. a city in and the capital of this province: treaties ending the War of the Spanish Succession signed here 1714.

wtricle (yōō/tri kəl), 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. saccule (def. 1). [1725–35; < L utriculus, dim. of uter bag; see -CLE¹]

u-tric-u-lar (yoō 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 utricul(us) UTRICLE +

u-tric-u-late (yōō trik/yə lit, -lāt/), adj. Archaic. having a utricle; utricular; baglike. [1855-60; UTRICUL(AR) + -ATE<sup>1</sup>]

u-tric-u-ii-tis (yōō trik/yə li/tis), n. Pathol. inflammation of the utricle. [< NL; see utricle, -itis]

**U-tril·lo** (yōō tril/ō, ōō tril/ō; Fr. y txē yô'), n. **Maurice** (mô rēs'; Fr. mô rēs'), 1883–1955, French painter (son of Suzanne Valadon).

U-tsu-no-mi-ya (ŏŏ tsōo'nô mē'yä), n. a city on central Honshu, in central Japan. 377,748.

ut su-pra (Lat. oot soo'pra; Eng. ut soo'pra). See u.s.

(der. 2). Ut-tar Pra-desh (öt/or pro däsh/, -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.

now. Formerly, United Provinces. Former official name, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Utier¹ (ut/or), 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, sylables, 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. —v.i. 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 outren (see out). ¬ER'); c. Gäussern to declare] —ut/ter-a-ble, adj. —ut/ter-er, n.—ut/ter-less, adj.

Ut-ter² (ut/or), adj. 1. complete; total; absolute: her

utter (utf'sr), adj. 1. complete; total; absolute: her utter abandonment to grief. 2. unconditional; unqualified: an utter denial. [bef. 900; ME; OE uttra, utera outer. See outr. sex! —utfer-ness, n.
—Syn. 1. See absolute. ut-ter2

— Syn. 1. See absolute.

ut•ter•ance¹ (ut/er ens), n. 1. an act of uttering; vocal expression. 2. manner of speaking; power of speaking: His very utterance was spellbinding. 3. something utered; 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 UTTER¹, -ANCE]

ut•ter•ance² (ut/er ens), n. Archaic. the utmost extermity, esp. death. [1350-1400; ME < OF outrance, outure, equiv. to outtreer) to pass beyond (< L uttra beyond) + -ance -ANCE]

utfter harf. See outer bar.

ut/ter bar/. See outer bar.

ut/ter bar/rister. See outer barrister.

ut-ter-ing (ut/er 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 UTTER¹, -ING¹]

ut-ter-ly (ut-or le), adv. in an utter manner; co pletely; absolutely. [1175-1225; ME; see utter, -LY]—Syn. entirely, fully, wholly, totally.

ut-ter-most (ut'er möst' or, esp. Brit., -mest), 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 (00/t00), n. the Sumerian sun god: the counterpart of the Akkadian Shamash.

U-tua-do (oo twä/thô), n. a city in central Puerto Rico.

V-turn (yōō/tûrn'), 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. —vi. 3. to execute a U-turn: to U-turn into oncoming traffic. [1925-30]

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

UUM, underwater-to-underwater missile.

UV, ultraviolet. Also, U.V.

U•val•de (yoo val/de), 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 (55 var's vit', y55-), 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 -ITE1]

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

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

Uve-dale (yood'l, yoov'dal), n. Nicholas. See Udall. u•ve•i•tis (yōō/vē i/tis), n. Pathol. inflammation of the uvea. [1840-50; < NL; see uvea, -itis] —u•ve•lt•lc (yōō/vē it/ik), adj.

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

**u-vu-la** (yoō/vye le), n., pl. -las, -lae (-le/). Anat the small, fleshy, conical body projecting downward from the middle of the soft palate. See diag. under mouth. [1350–1400; ME < ML  $\bar{u}vula$ , equiv. to L  $\bar{u}v(a)$  grape + -ula

www.lar (yōō/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 rsound of Parisian French. —n. 3. Phonet. a uvular sound. [1700-10; < NL ūvulāris. See uvula, -ari]—u'vu-lar-ly, adv.

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

u•vu•li•tis (yōō/vyə li/tis), n. Pathol. inflammation of the uvula. [1840–50; UVUL(A) + -ITIS]

U/W, under will.

U/w, underwriter. Also, u/w

Chiefly Law. uxor (used chiefly in the legal abbreviation et ux.).

**Ux·mal** (oos mäl'), n. an ancient ruined city in SE Mexico, in Yucatán: a center of later Mayan civilization. **ux-or** (uk'sôr, -sōr, ug'zôr, -zōr), n. Latin. wife (used chiefly in the legal phrase et uxor).

ux-o-ri-al (uk sôr/ē əl, -sōr/-, ug zôr/-, -zōr/-), adj. of or pertaining to a wife; typical of or befitting a wife. [1790-1800; - L ūxōri(us) pertaining to a wife + -AL] -ux·o/ri·al·ly, adv.

Ux-o-ri-cide (uk sôr/ə sid/, -sōr/-, ug zôr/-, -zōr/-), n.

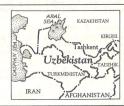
1. the act of murdering one's wife. 2. a man who murders his wife. [1855-60; < L üxor wife + -i- + -cide]
—ux-o-ri-cid/al, adj.

ux·o·ri·lo·cal (uk sôr/ə lō/kəl, -sōr/-, ug zôr/-, adj. matrilocal. [< L ūxor wife + -ı- + LOCAL]

UX-0-ri-ous (uk sôr/ē əs, -sōr/-, ug zôr/-, -zōr/-), adj. doting upon, foolishly fond of, or affectionately submissive toward one's wife. [1590–1600; < L ūxōrius, equiv. to ūxor wife + -ius -10us] —ux-o/ri-ous-ly, adv. —uxo/ri·ous·ness. n.

Uz-beg (ŏoz/beg, uz/-, ŏoz beg/), n., pl. -begs, (esp. collectively) -beg. Uzbek.

Uz-bek (652/bek, uz'-, ŏŏz 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, Usbeg, Usbek,



Uz-bek-i-stan (ŏoz bek'ə stan', -stän', uz-), n. a republic in S central Asia. 19,906,000; 172,741 sq. mi. (447,400 sq. km). Cap.: Tashkent. Formerly, Uz'bek Soviet 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]

Uz·zi·ah (ə zi/ə), n. the son and successor of Amaziah as king of Judah, reigned 783?-742? B.C. II Kings 15:13, 30-34. Also, Azariah.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cape, dare, part; set, equal; if, ice, ox, over, order, oil, book, boot, out; up, urge; child; sing; shoe; thint; ha sin treasure. s = a as in alone, e as in system, is easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus; \*as in fire (fi\*\*), hour (ou\*\*). I and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krād')], and button (but'n). See the full key inside the front cover.

