

Exhibit “O”

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de·ox·y·ri·bo·nu·cle·ase (dē-ok'sē-rī'bō-nōō'klē-ās', āz', -nyōō'-) n. DNase.

de·ox·y·ri·bo·nu·cle·ic acid (dē-ōk'sē-rī'bō-nōō-klē-ik, -klā'-, -nyōō'-) n. DNA.

de·ox·y·ri·bo·nu·cle·o·tide (dē-ōk'sē-rī'bō-nōō'klē-ō-tīd', -nyōō'-) n. A nucleotide containing deoxyribose that is a constituent of DNA. [DEOXYRIBOSE + NUCLEOTIDE.]

de·ox·y·ri·bose (dē-ōk'sē-rī'bōs') n. A sugar, C₅H₁₀O₄, that is a constituent of DNA.

dep. abbr. 1. Department. 2. Departure. 3. Dependency. 4. Deponent. 5. Deposed. 6. Deposit. 7. Depot. 8. Deputy.

de·part (dī-pārt') v. -part·ed, -part·ing, -parts. —intr. 1. To go away; leave. 2. To die. 3. To vary, as from a regular course; deviate: depart from custom. See Synonyms at swerve. —tr. To go away from; leave. [Middle English departen, from Old French departir, to split, divide: de-, de- + partir, to divide (from Latin partire, from pars, part-, part; see PART).]

de·part·ed (dī-pārt'īd) adj. 1. Bygone; past: relics from a departed era. 2. Dead. See Synonyms at dead. —departed n. 1. A dead person, especially one who has died recently: The family of the departed remained after the funeral service. 2. Dead persons considered as a group; the dead.

de·part·ment (dī-pārt'mənt) n. Abbr. dept., dpt., dep., D. 1. A distinct, usually specialized division of a large organization, especially: a. A principal administrative division of a government: the fire department; the department of public works. b. A division of a business specializing in a particular product or service: the personnel department. c. A division of a school or college dealing with a particular field of knowledge: the physics department. 2. Department. One of the principal executive divisions of the federal government of the United States, headed by a cabinet officer. 3. A section of a department store selling a particular line of merchandise: the home furnishings department. 4. An administrative district in France. 5. Informal. An area of particular knowledge or responsibility; a specialty: Getting the kids to bed is my department. [French département, from Old French, separation, from departir, to divide. See DEPART.] —de·part·men·tal (dē'pārt-mən'tal) adj. —de·part·men·tal·ly adv.

de·part·men·tal·ize (dē'pārt-mən'tal-īz') tr.v. -ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es. To organize into departments. —de·part·men·tal·i·za·tion (-ī-zā'shən) n.

department store n. A large retail store offering a variety of merchandise and services and organized in separate departments.

de·par·ture (dī-pār'tchar) n. Abbr. dep. 1. The act of leaving. 2. A starting out, as on a trip or a new course of action. 3. A divergence or deviation, as from an established rule, plan, or procedure: ordered curry as a departure from his usual bland diet. 4. Nautical. The distance sailed due east or west by a ship on its course. —attributive. Often used to modify another noun: a departure lounge; departure dates.

de·pau·pe·rate (dē-pō'pār-īt) adj. 1. Arrested in growth or development; stunted. 2. Severely diminished; impoverished: "But there were no pleasures in Australia. How could my friend admire so paleontologically depauperate a place?" (Jake Page). [Middle English depauperat, from Medieval Latin depauperatus, past participle of depauperare, to make poor: Latin dē-, de- + pauper, poor; see PAUPER.] —de·pau·pe·ra·tion n.

de·pend (dī-pēnd') intr.v. -pend·ed, -pend·ing, -pends. 1. To rely, especially for support or maintenance: Children must depend on their parents. 2. To place trust or confidence: You can depend on his honesty. See Synonyms at rely. 3. To be determined, conditioned, or contingent: a grade depending on the results of the final exam. 4. To have a dependence: began to depend more and more on drugs. 5. To be pending or undecided, as in a court or legislature. 6. To hang down: "And ever-living Lamps depend in Rows" (Alexander Pope). [Middle English dependen, to hang down, from Old French dependre, from Latin dependere: dē-, de- + pendere, to hang; see (s)pen- in Appendix.]

USAGE NOTE: Depend, indicating condition or contingency, is always followed by on or upon, as in It depends on who is in charge. Omission of the preposition is typical of casual speech.

de·pend·a·ble (dī-pēn'də-bal) adj. Trustworthy. See Synonyms at reliable. —de·pend·a·bil·i·ty, de·pend·a·ble·ness n. —de·pend·a·bly adv.

de·pend·ance (dī-pēn'dəns) n. Variant of dependence.

de·pend·an·cy (dī-pēn'dən-sē) n. Variant of dependency.

de·pend·ant (dī-pēn'dənt) n. Variant of dependent.

de·pend·ence also de·pend·ance (dī-pēn'dəns) n. 1. The state of being dependent, as for support. 2. a. Subordination to someone or something needed or greatly desired. b. Trust; reliance. See Synonyms at trust. 3. The state of being determined, influenced, or controlled by something else. 4. A compulsive or chronic need; an addiction: an alcohol dependence.

de·pend·en·cy also de·pend·an·cy (dī-pēn'dən-sē) n., pl. -cies. 1. Dependence. 2. Something dependent or subordinate. 3. Abbr. dep. A territory under the jurisdiction of a state

also de·pend·ant. One who relies on another especially for financial support. —de·pend·en·t·ly adv.

SYNONYMS: dependent, conditional, contingent, relative, subject. The central meaning shared by these adjectives is "determined or to be determined by something else": a water supply dependent on adequate rainfall; conditional acceptance of the apology; assistance contingent on continuing need; the importance of a discovery as relative to its usefulness; promotion subject to merit. ANTONYM: independent.

dependent clause n. Grammar. A clause that cannot stand alone as a full sentence and functions as a noun, adjective, or adverb within a sentence. Also called subordinate clause.

dependent variable n. 1. Mathematics. A mathematical variable whose value is determined by the value assumed by an independent variable. 2. Statistics. The observed variable in an experiment or study whose changes are determined by the presence or degree of one or more independent variables.

de·per·son·al·i·za·tion (dē-pūr'sə-nə-lī-zā'shən) n. 1. a. The act of depersonalizing. b. The state of being depersonalized. 2. Psychology. A state in which the normal sense of personal identity and reality is lost, characterized by feelings that one's actions and speech cannot be controlled.

de·per·son·al·ize (dē-pūr'sə-nə-līz') tr.v. -ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es. 1. To deprive of individual character or a sense of personal identity: a large corporation that depersonalizes its employees. 2. To render impersonal: depersonalize an interview.

De·pew (dī-pyōō'). A village of western New York, an industrial suburb of Buffalo. Population, 19,819.

de·pic·t (dī-pīkt') tr.v. -pic·t·ed, -pic·t·ing, -picts. 1. To represent in a picture or sculpture. 2. To represent in words; describe. See Synonyms at represent. [Middle English depicten, from Latin depingere, depict-: dē-, de- + pingere, to picture; see peig- in Appendix.] —de·pic·tion n.

de·pig·men·ta·tion (dē-pīg'mən-tā'shən, -mēn-) n. Loss or removal of normal pigmentation.

de·pil·ate (dē-pī-lāt') tr.v. -lat·ed, -lat·ing, -lates. To remove hair from (the body). [Latin depilare, depilāt-: dē-, de- + pilare, to deprive of hair (from pilus, hair).] —de·pil·a·tion n. —de·pil·a·tor n.

de·pil·a·to·ry (dī-pīl'ə-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) adj. Having the capability to remove hair. —depilatory n., pl. -ries. A preparation in the form of a liquid or cream that is used to remove unwanted hair from the body.

de·plane (dē-plān') intr.v. -plan·ed, -plan·ing, -planes. To disembark from an airplane.

de·plete (dī-plēt') tr.v. -plet·ed, -plet·ing, -pletes. To decrease the fullness of; use up or empty out. [Latin deplere, deplet-, to empty: dē-, de- + plere, to fill; see pel- in Appendix.] —de·plet·a·ble adj.

SYNONYMS: deplete, drain, exhaust, impoverish, enervate. These verbs all mean to weaken severely by removing something essential. Deplete refers to using up gradually and only hints at harmful consequences: I always replenish my food supply before it is depleted. Drain suggests reduction by gradual drawing off and is stronger in implying harm: War often drains a nation's economy. Exhaust stresses reduction to a point of no further usefulness: "The resources of civilization are not yet exhausted" (William Ewart Gladstone). Impoverish refers to severe reduction of resources or qualities essential to adequate functioning: "His death has eclipsed the gaiety of nations, and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasure" (Samuel Johnson). Enervate refers to weakening or destruction of vitality or strength: Idleness enervates the will to succeed.

de·ple·tion (dī-plē'shən) n. 1. The act or process of depleting. 2. The state of being depleted; exhaustion. 3. The gradual use or consumption of a resource, especially a natural resource.

de·plor·a·ble (dī-plōr'ə-bal, -plōr'-) adj. 1. Worthy of severe condemnation or reproach: a deplorable act of violence. 2. Lamentable; woeful: My finances were in a deplorable state of neglect. 3. Wretched; bad: deplorable housing conditions in the inner city. —de·plor·a·ble·ness, de·plor·a·bil·i·ty n. —de·plor·a·bly adv.

de·plore (dī-plōr', -plōr') tr.v. -plored, -plor·ing, -plores. 1. To feel or express strong disapproval of; condemn: "Somehow we had to master events, not simply deplore them" (Henry A. Kissinger). 2. To express sorrow or grief over. 3. To regret; bemoan. [French deplorer, lament, regret, from Latin deplorare: dē-, de- + plorare, to wail.]

de·ploy (dī-ploi') v. -ployed, -ploy·ing, -ploys. —tr. 1. a. To position (troops) in readiness for combat, as along a front or line. b. To bring (forces or material) into action. c. To base (a weapons system) in the field. 2. To distribute (persons or forces) systematically or strategically. 3. To put into use or action: "Samuel Beckett's friends suspected that he was a genius, yet no



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