# MerriamWebster's Collegiate ${ }^{\circ}$ Dictionary 

## Eleventh EDITION



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Made in the United States of America
zylindriciet nts of guadrupei ranting in position？ O in barre
change，alter．of OF barater－more at BARRATRY］vi（15c）：to trade by exchanging one commodity for another $\sim v$ ：to trade or exchange byor as if by bartering－bar－ter－er \－tar－or $\backslash n$
birter $n$（15c） 1 ：the act or practice of carrying on trade by bartering $2:$ the thing given in exchange in bartering
Barbtho－lin＇s gland l＇bär－tho－lonz－，＇bär－t＇l－ənz－\ $n$［Kaspar Bartholin ＋1738．Dan．physician］（1901）：either of two oval racemose glands lying one to each side of the lower part of the vagina and secreting a lubri－ one ting mucus－compare COWPER＇S GLAND
bating mucus \bär－tə－zon，bär－tə－＇zan\ $n$［alter．of ME bretasinge，fr． barotiozan bretais parapet projecting from a building and serving esp．for lookout or de－
turret turret）
Bart－lett \＇bärt－lot $n$［Enoch Bartlett $\dagger 1860$ Am．orchardist］（1847）：a pearithat has yeliowish－green or sometimes red skin and w．
Barituch \ba－rük，！bär－iuk，＇ber－t $n$［LL，fr．Gk Barouch，fr．Heb Bärukhl：a homiletic book included in the Roman Catholic canon of the old Testament and in the Protestant Apocrypha－see bible table barkware \＇bär－，wer $n$（1941）：glassware or utensils used in preparing and serving alcoholic beverages
bairy－on \ber－ē－，än，＇ba－rē－\ $n$［ISV bary－（fr．Gk barys heavy）$+{ }^{2}$－on mírét GREVE］（1953）：any of a group of subatomic particles（as nu－ fieions）that are subject to the strong force and are composed of three quarks－bary－on $+i c$ lober－ē－－ä－nik，ba－rée－$\backslash$ adj quarks－bates ba－＇rī－tēz\also bar－yte \＇ber－ıit\ chiefly Brit var of BARTTE bamytone war of BARITONE
BAS abbr 1 bachelor of applied science 2 bachelor of arts and sci－ trices：
baisal \＇bā－sal，－zal\adj（1645） 1 a ：relating to，situated at，or forming the baise b：arising from the base of a stem $\langle\sim$ leaves＞ 2 a of or relating to the foundation，base，or essence：FUNDAMENTAE b：of， reflating to，or being essential for maintaining the fundamental vital ac－ tivities of an organism ：MINIMAL $\langle a \sim$ diet $\rangle C$ ：used for teaching be－ gininersi＜～readers〉－ba－sal－ly adv
binnel body $n$（1902）：a minute distinctively staining cell organelle fótind at the base of a flagellum or cilium and identical to a centriole in stiucture－called also basal granule，kinetosome
basal cell $n$（ca．1903）：one of the innermost cells of the deeper epider－ bis of the skin
basal gangition $n$（ca．1889）：any of four deeply placed masses of gray thatter（as the amygdala）in each cerebral hemisphere－called also basal nucleus
basal metabotic rate $n$（1922）：the rate at which heat is given off by an organism at complete rest
bisalimetabolism $n$（1913）：the turnover of energy in a fasting and testing organism using energy solely to maintain vital cellular activity， tespiration，and circulation as measured by the basal metabolic rate bdissalt \bo－sölt，＇bā－ı $\backslash n$［L basaltes，MS var．of basanites touchstone， fr：Gk basanites（lithos），fr．basanos touchstone，fr．Egypt blonw］（1601） Gaidark gray to black dense to fine－grained igneous rock that consists ofdrasic plagioclase，augite，and usu．magnetite－ba－sal－tic \bo－＇sol－ tikluadj
bastcule \bas－（i）kyül $\backslash n$［F，seesaw］（1678）：an apparatus or structure （ashadrawbridge）in which one end is counterbalanced by the other on the principle of the seesaw or by weights
páse\＇bās\} n ， p I bas { } ^ { thes \backslash 1 b \overline { a } - s o z \backslash [ M E , ~ f r . ~ A F , ~ f r . ~ L ~ b a s i s , ~ f r . ~ G K , ~ s t e p , ~ } base，bas $n, p i$ bas＊es base fr．bainein to go－more at CoME］（13c）i a（1）：the lower part offawall，pier，or column considered as a separate architectural feature （2）：the lower part of a complete architectural design $b$ ：the bottom ofsomething considered as its support：FOUNDATION c（1）：a side or face of a geometrical figure from which an altitude can be constructed； ejp vone on which the figure stands（2）：the length of a base $d$ ：that qait of a bodily organ by which it is attached to another more central stritcture of the organism 2 a：a main ingredient＜paint having a la－ tex $\sim b$ ：a supporting or carrying ingredient（as of a medicine） 3 a the fundamental part of something ：GROUNDWORK，BASIS $b$ ：the edonomic factors on which in Marxist theory all legal，social，and polit－ ical：relations are formed 4 ：the lower part of a heraldic field 5 a efthe starting point or line for an action or undertaking $b$ ：a baseline insurveying $c$ ：a center or area of operations：as（1）：the place from insurveying c ：a center or area of operations：as
Which a military force draws supplies（2）：a place where place from Which a military force draws supplies（2）：a place where military op－
titations begin（3）：a permanent military installation d（1）：a num－ ber（as 5 in 56.44 or $5^{7}$ ）that is raised to a power；esp：the number that when raised to a power equal to the logarithm of a number yields the tutuber itself＜the logarithm of 100 to the $\sim 10$ is 2 since $10^{2}=100$ ） （2）：a number equal to the number of units in a given digit＇s place that forfagiven system of writing numbers is required to give the numeral 1 fitithe next higher place＜the decimal system uses a $\sim$ of 10〉；also ＊stuch a system of writing numbers using an indicated base＜convert fromo 10 to $\sim 2\rangle(3):$ a number that is multiplied by a rate or of Which a percentage or fraction is calculated＜to find the interest on $\$ 90$ ationercent multiply the $\sim 90 \mathrm{by} .10$ ）e：ROOT 66 a ：the starting optader goal in various games b：any one of the four stations at the eorners of a baseball infield $c$ ：a point to be considered＜his opening temarks touched every $\sim 7$ a ：any of various typically water－ than 7 and bitter tasting compounds that in solution have a pH greater than 7，are capable of reacting with an acid to form a salt，and are mol－ ecules or ions able to take up a proton from an acid or able to give up an unishared pair of electrons to an acid $b$ ：any of the five purine or pyrimidine bases of DNA and RNA that include cytosine，guanine，ad－ enine，thymine，and uracil 8 ：a price level at which a security previ－ otislydeclining in price resists further decline 9 ：the part of a trans－ fortiotional grammar that consists of rules and a lexicon and generates thédeep structures of a language－based \＇bäst adj－base－less IUbasias $\operatorname{codj}$－off base 1：WRONG，MISTAKEN（estimates were way offibase〉 2 ：UNAWARES（caught off base by the charges＞
fot 2 based；bas－ing（1587） 1 ：to make，form，or serve as a base ${ }^{3}$ fot 2 ：to find a base or basis for－usu．used with on or upon base adj［ME bas，fr．AF，fr．LL bassus fat，short，low］（14c） 1 archaic thaictle height 2 obs ：low in place or position 3 obs：BAss 4 ar － thaic：BASEBORN 5 a ：resembling a villein：SERVILE＜a～tenant＞ $b=$ held by villenage＜$\sim$ tenure〉 6 a ：being of comparatively low value and having relatively inferior properties（as lack of resistance to
corrosion）〈a metal such as iron〉－compare NOBLE b：contain－ ing a larger than usual proportion of base metals $\langle\sim$ silver denarii＞ 7 a ：lacking or indicating the lack of higher qualities of mind or spirit ：rGNOBLE $b$ ：lacking higher values ：DEGRADING＜a drab $\sim$ way of life $>\rightarrow$ base－ly adv－base－ness $n$
syn Base，Low，VILE mean deserving of contempt because of the ab－ sence of higher values．BASE stresses the ignoble and may suggest cru－ elty，treachery，greed，or grossness 〈base motives〉．Low may connote crafty cunning，vulgarity，or immorality and regularly implies an out－ raging of one＇s sense of decency or propriety＜refused to listen to such low talk＞．Vile，the strongest of these words，tends to suggest disgust－ ing depravity or filth＜a vile remark＞．
base angle $n$（ca．1949）：either of the angles of a triangle that have one side in common with the base
base－ball \bās－，ból\ $n$ ，often attrib（ca．1815）：a game played with a bat and ball between two teams of nine players each on a large field having four bases that mark the course a runner must take to score；also：the ball used in this game
baseball cap $n$（1944）：a cap of the kind worn by baseball players that has a rounded crown and a long visor
base－board t－bord $\backslash n$（1847）：a board situated at or forming the base of something；specif：a molding covering the joint of a wall and the ad－ joining floor
base－born（－ibörn adj（1591） 1 ：MEAN，IGNOBLE 2 a ：of humble birth $b$ ：of illegitimate birth
base exchange $n$（ca．1956）：a post exchange at a naval or air force base
base hit $n$（1874）：a hit in baseball that enables the batter to reach base safely without benefit of an error or fielder＇s choice
BASE jumping \＇bās－\n［building，antenna，span，earth］（1982）：the activity or sport of parachuting from a high structure（as a building， tower，or bridge）or cliff－BASE jumper $n$
base－line \＇bās－ilin\ $n$ ，often attrib（1610） 1 ：a line serving as a basis； $e s p$ ：one of known measure or position used（as in surveying or naviga－ esp：one of known measure or position used（as in surveying or naviga－ baseball field that lead from home plate to first base and third base and basebail field that lead from home plate to first base and third base and
are extended into the outfield as foul lines $b:$ BASE PATH 3：a boundary line at either end of a court（as in tennis or basketball） $4:$ a usu．initial set of critical observations or data used for comparison or a control 5 ：a starting point＜the $\sim$ of this discussion＞
base－jin eer \＇bās－IIi－nər\ $n$（ca．1929）：a tennis player who stays on or near the baseline and seldom moves to the net
base．ment \bäs－mont\ $n$［prob．fr．${ }^{1}$ base］（1613） 1 ：the part of a building that is wholly or partly below ground level 2 ：the ground floor facade or interior in Renaissance architecture 3 ：the lowest or fundamental part of something；specif：the rocks underlying stratified rocks 4 chiefly NewEng ：a toilet or washroom esp．in a school－ rocks 4 chiefly NewEng：
base．ment fess Has adj
basement membrane $n$（1847）：a thin membranous layer of connec－ tive tissue that separates a layer of epithelial cells from the underlying lamina propia
ba－sen－jit \bo－＇sen－jē，－＇zen－\n［prob．modif，of Lingala mbwa na basen－ $j i$ ，lit．，dogs of the bushland peoplel（1937）：any of a－breed of small curly－tailed dogs of African origin that do not bark
base on bails（1884）：an advance to first base awarded a baseball player who during a turn at bat takes four pitches that are balls base－pair $v i(1973)$ ：to participate in formation of a base pair＜adenine $\sim s$ with thymine
base pair $n$（1956）：one of the pairs of nucleotide bases on comple－ mentary strands of nucleic acid that consist of a purine on one strand joined to a pyrimidine on the other strand by hydrogen bonds holding joined to a pyrimidine on the other strand by hydrogen bonds holding together the two strands much like the rungs of a ladder and that in－
clude adenine linked to thymine in DNA or to uracil in RNA and gua－ clude adenine linked to thymine in DNA or to
nine linked to cytosine in both DNA and RNA
nine linked to cytosine in both DNA and RNA by a base runner
base pay $n$（1920）：a rate or amount of pay for a standard work peri－ od，job，or position exclusive of additional payments or allowances
base－plate \＇bās－plāt $n$（1876）：a plate that serves as a base or support
base runner $n$（1867）：a baseball player of the team at bat who is on
base or is attempting to reach a base－base－run－ning $n$
bases pl of BASE or of BASIS
1bash \＇bash $\backslash v b$［origin unknown］vt（1750） 1 ：to strike violently ：HIT； also ：to injure or damage by striking ：SMASH－often used with in 2 also ：to injure or damage by striking ：SMASH－often used with in 2.
：to attack physically or verbally 〈media～ing〉〈celebrity $\sim i n g\rangle \sim v i$ ：CRASH－bash－er $n$
2bash $n$（1805） 1 ：a forceful blow 2 ：a festive social gathering ：PAR－ TY 3 chiefly Brit：TRY，ATTEMPT 〈have a at it〉

## bashaw var of PASHA

bash ful \＇bash－fol\adj［obs．bash（to be abashed）］（1548） 1 ：socially shy or timid ：DIFFIDENT，SELF－CONSCIOUS 2 ：resulting from or typ－ ical of a bashful nature 〈a smile〉 syn see sHy－bash．ful－ly l－fa－ lē $\backslash a d v$－bash－ful－ness \－fol－nos $\backslash n$
ba－sic \bā－sik also－zik $\backslash$ adj（1842） 1 a ：of，relating to，or forming the base or essence ：FUNDAMENTAL＜～truths＞$b$ ：concerned with fun－ damental scientific principles ：not applied $\langle\sim$ research $\rangle 2$ ：consti－ tuting or serving as the basis or starting point $\langle\mathrm{a} \sim$ set of tools〉 3 a ：of，relating to，containing，or having the character of a chemical base b：having an alkaline reaction 4：containing relatively little silica〈～rocks〉 5 ：relating to，made by，used in，or being a process of making steel done in a furnace lined with basic material and under ba－ sic slag－ba－sic．i－ty \bā－1si－sa－të\ $n$
2basic $n$（1926） $1:$ something that is basic：FUNDAMENTAL＜get back to $\sim$ s 2 ：BASIC TRAINING
BA．SIC \＇bä－sikl $n$［Beginner＇s All－purpose Symbolic Instruction Code］ （1964）：a simplified high－level language for programming a computer ba－si－cal－ly \＇bā－si－k（ə－）lē also－zi－\adv（1903） 1 a ：at a basic level ：in
$\backslash \backslash \backslash$ abut $\backslash^{\ominus} \backslash$ kitten，$F$ table $\backslash$ or $\backslash$ further $\backslash a \backslash$ ash $\backslash \bar{a} \backslash$ ace $\backslash a ̈ \backslash$ mop，mar \aü\out lch\chin le\bet lē\easy lg\go li\hit in\ice Vi\job
 $\backslash y \backslash$ yet $\backslash z h \backslash$ vision，beige $\backslash \underline{k}, n, \infty, u, y$ see Guide to Pronunciation
pulsion ：IMPETUS c：a wave of excitation transmitted through tissues pulsion：nerve fibers and muscles that resulis in physiological activity or inhibition 3 a ：a sudden spontaneous inclination or incitement to some usu．unpremeditated action $b$－a propensity or natural tenden－ cy usu．other the time during which it acts：the change in momentum pro－ force and the time during which it acts：the change
duced by the force im －pul－sion lim－pol－shon $\operatorname{n}$（15c） 1 a：the act of impelling：the state impul－sion tim－$b$ an impelling force $c$ ：an onward tendency de－ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { of being impelied } b: \text { an impeling force } & c & \text { an onward tend } \\ \text { rived from an impulsion } 2 \text { ：IMPULSE } 3 \mathrm{a} & 3: \text { COMPULSION } 2\end{array}$ inved from an impulsion 1 im－pol－sive adj（15c） 1 ：having the power of or actually impul－sive tim－pal－siv adj（15c）：having the power of or actually driving or impeling 2 a arising from an impulse＜an $\sim$ decision〉 b ：prone to act on impulse＜an～uloung man＞ 3 ：acting momentarily syn see spontaneous－im－pul－siv－i－ty \－ıpar－si－və－tē $n$
im．pu－ni－ty lim－＇pyü－nə－tē $\backslash n$［MF or L；MF impunité，fr．L impunitat－ im．pu－ni－ty fre impune without punishment，fr．in + poena punishment impunitas，fr．impuine without punishment，ir．in－＋poena punishment
－more at PAIN］（ 1532 ）：exemption or freedom from punishment， －more at PAIN］（1532）：exemption or
harm，or loss 〈laws were flouted with $\sim$－
impure $\backslash($ ）im－＇pyur $\backslash$ adj［ME，fr．MF $\&$ L；MF，fr．L impurus，fr．in－+ purus pure］（15c）：not pure：as a ：LEWD，UNCHASTE b：containing something unclean ：FOUL＜$\sim$ water〉 $c$ ：ritually unclean $d$ ：mixed or impregnated with an extraneous and usu．unwanted substance 〈an ～chemical $>$－im－pure－ly adv－im－pure－ness $n$
im．pu－ri－ty $\backslash$（ $)$ im－＇pyur－a－tē $\backslash n$ ，pl－ties（ 15 c ） 1 ：something that is im－ pure or makes something else impure＜removing impurities from wa－ ter〉 2 ：the quality or state of being impure
 $a$ ：ATTRIBUTION，ASCRIPTION $b$ ：ACCUSATION＜denied any $\sim$ of un－ faimess）c：INSINUATION 2 ：something imputed－im－pu－ta－tive Um－1pyü－ta－tiv $\backslash$ adj－im－pu－ta－tive－ly adv
lm－pute lim－＇pyūt $\backslash v t$ im－put－ed；im－put－ing［ME，fr．AF imputer，fr．L imputare，fr．in－＋putare to consider］（14c） 1 ：to lay the responsibility or blame for often falsely or unjustly 2：to credit to a person or a cause ：ATTRIBUTE 〈our vices as well as our virtues have been imputed to bodily derangement－B．N．Cardozo syn see ASCRIBE－im－put－ abil－i－ty \，pyü－tə－＂bi－lə－tē $\backslash n<$ im－put－able $\backslash-$＇pyū－tə－bal $\backslash$ adj
In lin，2n，${ }^{2} \mathrm{n}$ prep［ME，fr．OE；akin to OHG in in，L in，Gk en］（bef． 12c） 1 a－used as a function word to indicate inclusion，location，or position within limits 〈～the lake〉＜wounded $\sim$ the leg〉＜～the sum－ mer〉 b ：mTo 1 〈went～the house〉 2 －used as a function word to indicate means，medium，or instrumentality＜written～pencil）〈bound～leather〉 3 a－used as a function word to indicate limita－ tion，qualification，or circumstance＜alike $\sim$ some respects〉＜left $\sim$ a hurry〉 b：INTO 2 人 〈broke～pieces〉 4 －used as a function word to indicate purpose 〈said reply〉 5 －used as a function word to in－ dicate the larger member of a ratio 〈one $\sim$ six is eligible〉
${ }^{2}$ in ${ }^{\prime}$＇in $\backslash a d v$（bef．12c） 1 a（1）：to or toward the inside esp．of a house or other building＜come～＞（2）：to or toward some destination or par－ ticular place 〈flew～on the first plane〉（3）：at close quarters：NEAR （play close $\sim$ 〉 ：so as to incorporate $\langle\operatorname{mix} \sim$ the flour〉－often used in combination 〈built－in bookcases〉 $c$ ：to or at an appropriate place（fit a piece $\sim 2$ a ：within a particular place；esp：within the customary place of residence or business 〈the doctor is $\sim b$ ：in the position of participant，insider，or officeholder－often used with on position of participant，insider，or officeholder－in often used with on $(\sim$ on the joke $c(1):$ on good terms $(2):$ in a specified relation cess $d$ ：in vogue or season e of an oil well：in production $f$ ：in cess $d$ ：in vogue or season $e$ of an oil well：in production $f$ ：in one＇s presence，possession，or control 〈after the crops are $\sim$
：from a condition of indistinguishability to one of clarity 〈fade $\sim$ ifrom a condition of indistinguishability to one of clarity
in for ：certain to experience（in for a rude awakening）
${ }_{3}$ in l＇in\adj（1599） 1 a ：that is located inside or withing＜th
in $\operatorname{lin} \backslash a d j$（1599） 1 a：that is located inside or within 〈the $\sim$ part〉 $b$ 2：that is directed or bound inward ：INCOMNG 〈the c：inside 2 2：that is directed or bound inward ：INCOMNG＜the $\sim$ train 3 a ：extremely fashionable $\langle$ the $\widetilde{\sim}$ thing to do〉 $b:$ keenly aw
responsive to what is new and fashionable $\langle$ the $\sim$ crowd
in \in $4 n$（I764） 1 ：one who is in office or power or on the inside＜a matter of $\sim s$ versus outs〉 2 ：INFLUENCE，PULL＜enjoyed some sort of $\sim$ with the commandant－Henriette Roosenburg〉
5 In abbr 1 inch 2 inlet
in abbr 1 inch
in symbol indium
In symbol indium
IN abbr Indiana
In－or Il－or im－or ir－prefix［ME，fr．AF，fr．L；akin to OE un－］：not in－or H －or im－or ir－prefix［ME，fr．AF，fr．L；akin to OE un－］：not
：NoN－，UN－－usu．il－before $l$ 〈illogical〉，im－before $b, m$ ，or $p$ 〈imbal－ ：NoN－，UN－－usu．il－before $1\langle i n l o g i c a l\rangle, i m$－before $b, m$ ，or $p\langle i m b a l-$
ance〉 〈immoral〉 impractical〉，ir－before $r\langle i r r e d u c i b l e\rangle$ ，and in－be－ ance〉 other sounds 〈impractical〉，inclusive）
${ }^{2}$ in－or il or im－or ir－prefix［ME，fr．AF，fr．L，fr．in in，into］ 1 ：in ：within ：into ：toward ：on－usu．il－before $I$ 〈illuviation），im－before $b, m_{,}$or $p$ 〈immingle〉，ir－before $r$ 〈irradiance〉，and in－before other －sounds 〈infiltrate〉 $2:{ }^{1}$ EN－〈imbrute〉 〈imperil〉 〈inspirit〉
－In $n$ suffix［F－ine，fr．L－ina，fem．of－inus of or belonging to－more at －EN］ 1 a ：neutral chemical compound 〈insulin＞b：enzyme＜pan－ creatin〉 c：antibiotic 〈penicillin〉 2：${ }^{2}$ INE la，b 〈epinephrin〉 3 ${ }_{2}^{2}$ in $n$ combeutical product＜niacin）
－In $n$ comb form［sit－in］：organized public protest by means of or in fa－ vor of ：demonstration 〈teach－in〉 〈love－in＞
in－abil－i．ty habilino－＇bi－lo－tè $n$［ME inhabilite disqualification，fr．ML in－ habilitas，fr．Lin－＋habilitas ability］（ 15 c ）：lack of sufficient power，re－ sources，or capacity＜his $\sim$ to do math〉
In ab－sen－tia（in－ab－${ }^{-} \operatorname{sen}(t)-\operatorname{sh}(e \bar{e}-) a \backslash a d v$［L］（1886）：in absence＜gave him the award in absentia）
MF ，fr Li－ble hi－nik－＇se－sə－bal，（，）i－nak－\ adj［ME，fr．MF or LL； MF，fr．LL inaccessibilis，fr．L in－＋LL accessibilis accessiblel（15c） inot accessible 〈an～area〉〈an～goal〉 in－ac－ces－si－bili－ty Inse－sa－bi－la－tè $n$－in－ac－ces－si－bly t－se－sa－blè $\backslash$ adv
in－ac－cu－ra－cy <br>（．）i－＇na－kyə－rə－sē，－k（ə－）rə－sē $n$ ，pl－cies（ca．1755） 1 in the quality or state of being inaccurate 2 ：MISTAKE，ERROR
〈～ac－cu－rate \＇a－kyə－rət，－k（ว）rət\adj（1738）：not accurate：FAULTY〈～information＞－in－ac－cu•rate－ly l－kyə－rot－le，－k（ə－）rot－，－kyort－ ady
 Ness

in－ac－tive $\backslash\left({ }_{1}\right)$ i－＇nak－tiv $\backslash$ adj（ 1664 ）：not active：as a（1）：SEDENTARY （2）：INDOLENT．SLUGGISH b（1）：being out of use（2）：relating to or being members of the armed forces who are not performing or avail－ able for military duties（3）of a disease：QuIESCENT c（1）：chemical－ ly inert（2）：optically neutral in polarized light d：biologically inert esp．because of the loss of some quality（as infectivity or antigenicity）

syn INACTIVE，IDLE，INERT，PASSIVE，SUPINE mean not engaged in SyI INACTIVE，IDLE，INERT，PASSIVE，SUPINE mean not engaged in
work or activity．NNACTIVE applies to anyone or anything not in action work or activity．NACTrve applies to anyone or anything not in action
or in operation or at work＜on inactive status as an astronaut〉〈inac－ or in operation or at work＜on inactive status as an astronaut〉＜inac－
tive accounts）．IDLE applies to persons that are not busy or occupied tive accounts）．IDLE applies to persons that are not busy or occupied
or to their powers or their implements（workers were idle in the or tields＞．INERT as applied to things implies powertessness to move or to affect other things；as applied to persons it suggests an inherent or ha－ bitual indisposition to activity＜inert ingredients in drugs＞＜an inert citizenry）．PASSIVE implies immobility or lack of normally expected response to an external force or influence and often suggests deliber－ ate submissiveness or self－control＜passive resistance〉．SUPINE applies only to persons and commonly implies abjectness or indolence 〈a su－ pine willingness to play the fool 1 ．
in－ad－e－qua－cy $\backslash\left({ }_{s}\right)$ i－＇na－di－kwo－sè $\backslash n, p l$－cies（1787） 1 ：the quality or state of being inadequate 2 ：INSUFFICIENCY，DEFICIENCY
in－ad－e－quate $\backslash-k w \partial t \backslash a d j(1671)$ ：not adequate ：NNSUFFICIENT＜$\sim$ equipment）；also ：not capable 〈was $\sim$ as a leader〉－in－ad－e－quate－ ly $a d v$－in－ad－e－quate－ness $n$
in－ad－mis－si－ble $\backslash i$－nad－＇mi－sa－bal $\backslash$ adj（1776）：not admissible＜～evi－
 bly \＇mi－sa－ble\ adv
 in－＋advertent－，advertens，prp．of advertere to advertl（ 15 sc ） 1 ：the fact or action of being inadvertent $2:$ a result of inattention：over－ fact or
SIGHT

in－ad－ver－tent l－t $n t \backslash$ adj［back－formation fr．inadvertence］（1653） 1 in－ad－ver－tent tint adj［back－formation fr．inadvertence］（1653） 1
：not focusing the mind on a matter ：INATTENTIVE 2 ：UNINTENTION－ ：not focusing the mind on a matter：intly $\operatorname{ad}$
in－ad－vis－able \ii－nəd－＂vì－zo－bal $\operatorname{adj}$（1870）：not advisable：not wise or

 －inae $n$ pl suffix $[\mathrm{NL}$－inae，fr．L，fem．pl．of－inus］：members of the sub－
family of－in all names of zoological subfamilies in recent classifica－ family of－in
tions $\langle$ Felinae

 alienable，ir．in－＋alienable alienable］（ca． 1645 ）：incapable of being
alienated，surrendered，or transferred 〈～rights〉－in－alien－abil－i－ty alienated，surrendered，or transfered＜～rights〉－in－alien－abil－i－ty －＇nā－lē－o－no－\adv．
in－al－ter－able $\backslash($（ $)$ i－＇nól－t（a－）ra－bal $\backslash a d j$（ 1541 ）：not alterable ：UNALTER－
 ness $\backslash$－＂nol－t（o－）ro－bol－nos $\backslash n$ — in－al－ter－ably \－blē $\backslash a d v$
 pp ．of innamorare to inspire with love， fr ．in－（fr．L）＋amore love，fr． L amor－more at AMOROUS］（1651）：a woman with whom one is in love or has intimate relations
in－and－in \inn－on（d）－＇in\adv or adj（1765）：in repeated generations of the same or closely related stock＜families．．．of one blood through mating or marrying $\sim$－F．H．Giddings＞〈～breeding
inane \i－＇nān\adj inan－er；－est［L inanis］（1662） 1 ：EMPTY，insub－ STANTLAL 2 ：lacking significance，meaning，or point ：SILLY $<$ com
 2inane $n$（1677）：void or empty space＜a voyage into the limitless $\sim$ －V．G．Childe）
in－an－i－mate $\backslash$（i）i－na－nə－mət $\backslash$ adj $\left[\mathrm{ME}_{\text {，}} \mathrm{fr}\right.$ ． LL inanimatus， $\mathrm{fr} . \mathrm{L}$ in－＋ animatus，pp．of animare to animate］（15c） 1 ：not animate：a not endowed with life or spirit＜an～object〉 $b$ ：lacking consciousness or power of motion 〈an $\sim$ body〉 2 ：not animated or lively ：dull－ in－an－i－mate－ly adv－in－an－i－mate－ness $n$
in－a－ni－tion $\backslash i-n=-n i-s h o n \backslash n$（ 14 c ）：the quality or state of being empty：
a ：the exhausted condition that results from lack of food and water $b$ a ：the exhausted condjtion that results from lack of food and water b ：the absence or loss of social，moral，or intellectual vitality or vigor inan－i－ty $\backslash i$－＇na－na－tē $\backslash n, p l$－ties（1603） 1 ：the quality or state of being inane：as $a$ ：lack of substance：EMPTINESS $b$ ：vapid，pointless，or fatuous character：SHALLOWNESS 2：something that is inane
in－ap－par－ent \i－no－＇per－ənt $\backslash$ adj（ 1626 ）：not apparent－in－ap－par－ ent－ly adv
in－ap－peas able \ii－na＇pē－zo－bal $\backslash$ adj（1803）：UNAPPEASABLE
 in－ap－pli－ca－ble（，in＇tna－pli－kə－bal also，i－na－＇pli－ka－\adj（1656）：not
 ＇pli－kə－\adv
in－ap－po－site $\backslash$（）i－＇na－po－zot $\backslash$ adj（1661）：not apposite $:$ not apt or per－ tinent－in－ap－po－site－ly adv－in－ap－po－site－ness r
 inappreciable，fr．MF inappreciable，fr．in－＋appreciable］（1802）：too in－ap－pre－cia－tive in－ap－pre－cia－tive hinə－prē－sho－tiv，－＊pri－also－prê－shē－ ：not appreciative～of their workers－in－ap－pre－cia－tive－ly adv in－ap－propre－cia－tive－ness $n$
in－ap－proach－able $\backslash$ i－nə－1prō－cha－bal $\backslash$ adj（ca．1828）：not approach－ able ：INACCESSIBLE＜her boss came across as～＞
in－ap－pro－pri－ate Iilna－pro－pre－ot $\backslash$ adj（1804）：not appropriate ：un $^{\text {a }}$ SUITABLE－in－ap－pro－pri－ate－ly adv－in－ap－pro－pri－ate－ness $n$ in－apt <br>（）i－＇napt $\backslash$ adj（ca．1670）：not apt：a ：not suitable＜an anal－ ogy〉 b：INEPT－in－apt－ly \－nap（t）－lè $\backslash a d v$－in－apt－ness \－nas $\backslash n$ in－ap－titude（ $)$ ：lack of aptitude in－ar－gu－able <br>（，）i－när－gyə－wa－bal $\backslash$ adj（ca．1875）：not arguable ：not open to doubt or debate＜her impact was substantial and $\sim$
$\backslash \backslash$ abut $\backslash \supset$ kitten，$F$ table $\backslash o r \backslash$ further $\backslash a \backslash$ ash $\backslash \bar{a} \backslash$ ace $\backslash \bar{a} \backslash$ mop，mar
 $\backslash n \backslash$ sing $\backslash \vec{o} \backslash$ go $\backslash \dot{o} \backslash$ law $\backslash \dot{o} \backslash$ boy $\backslash$ th $\backslash$ thin $\backslash$ th the $\backslash \ddot{u} \backslash$ loot $\backslash \dot{u} \backslash$ foot $\backslash y \backslash$ yet $\backslash z h \backslash$ vision，beige $\backslash k,{ }^{n}, \alpha, u,{ }^{\prime} \backslash$ see Guide to Pronunciation
：flowing freely like water 2 ：having the properties of a liquid ：being neither solid nor gaseous 3 a ：shining and clear 〈large～eyes〉b ：being musical and free of harshness in sound $c$ ：smooth and uncon－ strained in movement $\mathbf{d}$ ：articulated without friction and capable of being prolonged like a vowel $\langle\mathrm{a} \sim$ consonant $\rangle 4$ a ：consisting of or capable of ready conversion into cash 〈～assets〉 $b$ ：capable of cov－ capable of ready conversion into cash＜～assets＞b：capabie of cov－ ering current liabilities quickly with current assets－Ii－quid
Ikwi－də－tē $n$－liq－uid－ly l＇li－kwad－lē adv－liq－uid－ness $n$
${ }^{2}$ liquid $n$（1530） 1 ：a liquid consonant 2 ：a fluid（as water）that has no independent shape but has a definite volume and does not expand indefinitely and that is only slightly compressible
liq－uid－am－bar \li－kwo－dam－bor\ $n$［NL，fr．L liquidus＋ML ambar， ambra amberl（ca．1577） 1 ：STORAX 1b 2 ：any of a genus（Liq－ uidambar）of deciduous No．American and Asian trees（as the sweet gum）of the witch－hazel family with monoecious flowers and a spiny globose fruit composed of many woody capsules each having two car－ pels
pels
líq－ul－date \＇li－kwo－，dāt $\backslash v b$－dat－ed；－dat－ing［LL liquidatus，pp．of liq－ uidare to melt，fr．L liquidus］vt（ca．1575） t a（1）：to determine by agreement or by litigation the precise amount of（indebtedness，damag－ es，or accounts）（2）：to determine the liabilities and apportion assets toward discharging the indebtedness of $b$ ：to settle（a debt）by pay－ ment or other settlement 2 archaic：to make clear 3 ：to do away with 4 ：to convert（assets）into cash $\sim v i \quad 1:$ to liquidate debts， damages，or accounts 2 ：to determine liabilities and apportion assets toward discharging indebtedness－liq－ui－da－tion, li－kwo－ddā－shon $\backslash n$ liq－uî－da－tor \lii－kwə－，dā－tər\ $n$（ca．1828）：one that liquidates；esp ：an individual appointed by law to liquidate assets
liquid crystal $n$（1891）：an organic liquid whose physical properties re－ iquid crystai $n$（ 1891 ）：an organic liquid whose physical properties re－
semble those of a crystal in the formation of loosely ordered molecular semble those of a crystal in the formation of loosely ordered molecular
arrays similar to a regular crystalline lattice and the anisotropic refrac－
tion of light
tion of light
liquid crystal display $n$（1968）： LCD
liquid crystal display $n(1968)$ ：LCD
liq－uid－ize \lil－kwərdiz $v t$－ized；－iz－ing（1837）：to cause to be liquid liquid measure $n$（ca．1678）：a unit or series of units for measuring liq－ uid capacity－see METRIC SYSTEM table，WEIGHT table
${ }^{1} \mathrm{li}$－quor $\backslash \mathrm{li}$ i－kor $n$［ME licour，fr．AF，fr．Lliquor，fr．liquēre］（13c）：a liq－ uid substance：as a ：a usu．distilled rather than fermented alcoholic beverage $b$ ：a watery solution of a drug $c:$ BATH $2 b(1)$
${ }^{2}$ liquor $v b \mathrm{li}$－quored；li－quor－ing ${ }^{\prime} \operatorname{li}-\mathrm{k}(2-)$ rin $\backslash v t(1502)$ 1；to dress（as leather）with oil or grease $2:$ to make drunk with alcoholic liquor－ usu．used with up $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ ：to drink alcoholic liquor esp．to excess－usu． usu．used with
used with $u p$
li．quo－rice chiefly Brit var of LICORICE
 Weight］（1617）：the basic monetary unit of Italy until 2002
3 lira $n$ ，$p l$ liras［Turk，fr．It It（1871）－see MONEY table
 ${ }_{4}$ former Israeli pound
${ }^{4}$ Iira $n, p l$ li ri $\backslash$＇le－（ $)$ rḕ［Maltese，fr．It］（ca．1985）－see MONEY table
 gy］（1946）：any of a genus（Liriope）of stemless Asian herbs of the lily family that are widely cultivated as ground cover for their grasslike leaves and small white，blue，or violet flowers
lirot－pipe \＇lir－a－pip $\backslash n$［ML liripipium $]$（1594）：a pendent part of a tip－

pet；also ：TIPPET，
lisente $p l$ of SENTE
lisle \Iİ（－a）l\} n ，ofien attrib［Lisle Lille，France］（1858）：a smooth tightly twisted thread usu．made of long－staple cotton
${ }^{1}$ lisp $12 \mathrm{llisp} \backslash v b$［ME，fr．OE－wlyspian；akin to OHG lispen to lisp］$v i$（bef． 12c） 1 ：to pronounce the sibilants $\backslash s\rangle$ and $|z\rangle$ imperfectly esp．by turning them into $\backslash t h \backslash$ and $\backslash t h \backslash 2$ ：to speak falteringly，childishly，or with a lisp $\sim v t$ ：to utter falteringly or with a lisp－lisp－er $n$
${ }^{2}$ lisp $n$（ca．1625） $1:$ a speech defect or affectation characterized by Lisping 2：a sound resembling a lisp
保 guage that is designed for easy manipulation of data strings and is used extensively for work in artificial intelligence
lis－some also lis－som \li－som\adj［alter．of lithesome］（1763） 1 a ：easily flexed $b$ ：Lithe 2 2：nimble－lis－some－ly adv－lis－ ${ }^{1}$ list \list $\backslash v b$ tMen
list \＇list $\backslash v b$［ME lysten，fr．OE lystan；akin to OE lust desire，lust］$v t$ （bef．12c）archaic：PLEASE，SUIT $\sim v i$ ，archaic ：WISH，CHOOSE
${ }_{3}{ }^{2}$ list $n$［ME，prob．fr．lysten］（13c）archaic：INCLINATION，CRAVING
${ }^{3}$ list $v b$［ME，fr．OE hlystan，fr．hlyst hearing；akin to OE hlysnan to listen］
vi（bef．12c）archaic ：LisTEN $\sim$ vt，archaic ：to listen to ：HEAR
${ }^{4}$ list $n[M E$ ，fr．OE liste；akin to OHG livta edge，Alb leth］（bef．．2c） $1:$ a band or strip of material：as a ：LISTEL b：SELVAGE $\mathbf{c}$ ：a narrow strip of wood cut from the edge of a board 2 pl but sing or pl in constr $a$ ：an arena for combat（as jousting）$b:$ a field of competition or con－ $5_{\text {list }}$ troversy 3 obs：LIMIT，BOUNDARY 4 ：STRIPE
${ }^{5}$ list $v t$（1635） 1 ：to cut away a narrow strip from the edge of 2 ：to $6_{\text {fist }}$ prepare or plant（land）in ridges and furrows with a lister
${ }^{6}$ list $n$［origin unknown］（1582）：a deviation from the vertical ：TILT；also ${ }^{7}$ list $v i(1626)$ ef such a deviation
${ }^{7}$ list vi（1626）：to tilt to one side；esp，of a boat or ship ：to tilt to one side in a state of equilibrium（as from an unbalanced load）－compare
HEEL
${ }^{\text {list }} n$［F liste，fr．It lista，of Gme origin；akin to OHG lista edge］（1602） 1 a ：a simple series of words or numerals（as the names of persons or objects）〈a guest $\sim$ 〉 $:$ an official roster ：ROLL 2 ：CATALOG， objects）
CHECKEIST
3 ation that heads their $\sim$ of troubles ）
9 ist $v t$（1614） 1 a ：to make a list of：ENUMERATE $b$ ：to include on a list ：REGISTER $2:$ to place（oneself）in a specified category $\langle\sim s$ him－ self as a political liberal＞ 3 archaic ：RECRUIT $\sim v i$ 1 archaic：EN－ LIST 2 ：to become entered in a catalog with a selling price 〈a car that $\sim s$ for $\$ 12,000\rangle$－list－ee \li－＇stē $n$
lis－tel \lis－t＇l，lis－＇tel $n$［F，fr．It listello，dim．of lista fillet，roster］（1598） a narrow band in architecture：FILLET
${ }^{1}$ lis－ten $\backslash 1 \mathrm{li}-\mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{n} \backslash v b$ lis－tened；lis－ten－ing \1is－nip，＇li－s ${ }^{2} \mathrm{n}$－in\［ME Iistnen， fr．OE hlysnan；akin to Skt śrosati he hears，OE hlūd loud］vt（bef．12c） archaic ：to give ear to ：HEAR $\sim v i$ 1：to pay attention to sound $<\sim$
sideration $\langle\sim$ to a plea＞ 3 ：to be alert to catch an expected sound《～for his step〉－lis－ten－er \lis－nor，＇li－s ${ }^{\text {² }} \mathrm{n}$－ar $\backslash n$ ${ }^{2}$ listen $n$（1788）：an act of listening
lis－ten－able \lis－na－bal，＇li－s ${ }^{7} n-a-1$ adj（1942）：agreeable to listen to
lis－ten－er－ship \lis－nor－ship，＇li－s ${ }^{2} \mathrm{n}-\mathrm{or}^{-1} \mathrm{n}$（1943）：the audience for radio program or recording；also ：the number or kind of that audience listen in $v i$（1905） $1:$ to tune in to or monitor a broadcast $2:$ to life ten to a conversation without participating in it；esp：EAVESDROP－ lis－ten－er－in पlis－nər－in，li－s ${ }^{\top}$ n－ər－ $1 n$
listening post $n$（1942）：a center for monitoring electronic communi
cations（as of an enemy）
cations（as of an enemy）
${ }^{1}$ list－er＇lis－tor $n$（1682）：one that lists or catalogs
${ }^{2}$ lister $n$［ ${ }^{5}$ list］（ 1887 ）：a double－moldboard plow often equipped piti．a subsoiling attachment and used mainly where rainfall is limited

of animals that is caused by a bacterium（Listeria monocytogenes）．and of animals in animals is often fatal but in humans is usu．not fatal
list－ing llis－tin $\backslash n$（1641） 1 ：an act or instance of making or including
list－less \list－las \adj［ME listles，fr．${ }^{2 l i s t}$ ］（15c）：characterized by lact of interest，energy，or spirit 〈a melancholy attitude〉 syn see LANi GUD－list－less ly adv－list－less－ness $n$
list price $n$（1871）：the basic price of an item as published in a catalog，
price list，or advertisement before any discounts are taken
List－serv \list－sorv\ trademark－used for software for managing
e－mail transmissions to and from a list of subscribers
1 lit \lit $\backslash$ past and past part of LIGHT
${ }^{2}$ 2jit $n$［by shortening］（1850）：LITERATURE－lit adj
${ }^{3}$ lit adj［pp．of 1 light］（ 1904 ）：affected by alcohol ：DRUNK
${ }^{4}$ it $a b b r 1$ liter 2 literal；literally
 LL litania，fr．LGk litaneia，fr．Gk，entre letanie，fr．AF \＆LL；AFif． 1 ：a prayer consisting of a series of invocations and suppliantli（ 3 ） the leader with alternate responses by the congregation 2 a ：àr nant or repetitive chant $\langle\mathrm{a} \sim$ of cheering phrases－Herman Wouk） b ：a usu．lengthy recitation or enumeration $\langle\mathrm{a}$ familiar $\sim$ of 0 onim plaints〉 c：a sizable series or set 〈a～of problems〉
 litu），fr．initial letters of NL Lituania，F Lituanie，etc．］（1923）－sk MONEY table
Lit B var of LITT B
litchi var of LYCHEE
lit crit \lit－，krit $\backslash n$（1963）：literary criticism
Lit D var of Litry D
lite \lit $\backslash$ adj $1:{ }^{\text {LILGHT }} 9 \mathrm{a} 2$ ：diminished or lacking in substancefor seriousness＜～news〉；specif：being an innocuous or unthreatēinit version－often used postpositively 〈it is film noir～－James Greth berg＞
lite $n$ comb form［F，alter．of－lithe，fr．Gk lithos stone］：minifidid〈rhodolite〉：rock 〈aerolite〉：fossil 〈stromatolite〉 ij．ter \＇lē－tor $\backslash n$［F litre，fr．ML litra，a measure，fr．Gk，a weight］（f99） ：a metric unit of capacity equal to one cubic decimeter－see mbitat SYSTEM table
tifeer．a－cy
 ：adhering to fact or to according with the letter of the scripturury construction or primary meaifis of a term or expression ：ACTUAL 〈liberty in the $\sim$ sense is imporsibe －B．N．Cardozo $c$ ：free from exaggeration or embellishmentit ～truth〉 d：characterized by a concern mainly with facts 〈a vely man）2：of，relating to，or expressed in letters 3 ：reproduced． for word ：EXACT，vERBATIM 〈a～translation〉－lit－er－al．i．ty vifit ＇ra－lo－tē $\backslash n$－lit－er－al－ness \li－t（ $\theta$－）ral－nas $\backslash n$
${ }^{2}$ literal $n$（1622）：a small error usu．of a single letter（as in writing） 4 lit－er－al－ism \lili－t（ $\partial$ ）ro－，liz－əm\ $n$（1644） 1 ：adherence to the explie substance of an idea or expression 〈biblical $\sim 2$ ：fidelity to obster able fact ：REALISM－lit•er－al－ist $\$－list $\backslash n-2$ iit－er－alois－tic t（o－）ro－lis－tik $\backslash$ adj
it－er－al－ize \li－t（o－）ro－1iz\ $v t$－ized；－iz．ing（1826）：to make literal fit－er－al－i•za．tion \li－t（o－）ro－lo－1zā－shon！$n$
it－er－al－ly \liz－to－ro－lè，＇li－tra－lē，lii－tər－lề $a d v$（1533） $1:$ in a lite̛ti
sense or manner ：ACTUALLY 〈took the remark $\sim\rangle\left\langle\right.$ was $\sim$ insane）${ }^{\prime 2}$ ：in effect ：VIRTUALLY＜will $\sim$ turn the world upside down to combir cruelty or injustice－Norman Cousins $\rangle$
usage Since some people take sense 2 to be the opposite of sensela； has been frequently criticized as a misuse．Instead，the use is puremu perbole intended to gain emphasis，but it often appears in conters Where no additional emphasis is necessary．
it－er－ary \ii－to－rer－ê adj（1749） 1 a：of，relating to，or havingtal characteristics of humane learning or literature $b$ ：BOOKISH 2 cogh or relating to books $2 \mathbf{a}$ ：WELL－READ b：of or relating to authors
 liter－ar－i－ness \li－ta－rer－è－nos $\backslash n$
literary executor $n$（1868）：a person entrusted with the managemai of the papers and unpublished works of a deceased author lit－er－ate \lii－tə－rot also＇li－trot\ adj［ME literat，fr．L litteratus maiked with letters，literate，fr．litterae letters，literature，fr．pl．of litteral（15） 1 a：EDUCATED，CULTURED $b$ ：able to read and write 2a：yad in literature or creative writing ：LITERARY b：LUCID，POLLSHBrate） ＜politically $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ ；having knowledge or competence（comp
2 iterate $n$（ca．1550）
1：an educated person $2:$ a person who can and write

## li－te－ra－ti

iote－ra－ti \，li－tz－＇rä－（G）tē $n$ n $p l$［obs．It litterati，fr．L，pl．of litteration
（1621） 1 ：the educated class；also ：NTELLIGENTSIA $2:$ persons terested in literature or the arts
lit－er－a－tim \，lii－ta－＇rā－tam，－＇rã－$\backslash$ adv or adj［ML，fr．L littera］（1643） ter for letter＜printed $\sim$ from the manuscript－I．A．Gordon〉 lit－er－a．tion $\backslash$ ，li－to－＇rā－shən $n$［L littera＋E－ation］（ca．1889）：the sentation of sound or words by letters
lit－er－a－tor \＇li－tə－，rā－tər，li－to－＇rā̈－totor $n$（1791）：LITTERATEUR

teratus］（14c）
ary work esp． ：writings havin of permanent C of permat came ou （what came
People
： －People）b： $\xrightarrow{\text { guage，country }}$ $\stackrel{\text { scientific }}{\sim} \sim 4:$ the ag ～）4：the ag L）］（1704）：a n qith abbr lithogn lith－or litho－co It th $n$ comb for implement of ：LITE 〈laccoli ditharge Vli－，th ithargyros，fr． lead monoxide； Withe \lith，lith ：characterized with a～silen able of waists dithi－a sis vi－${ }^{\text {lt }}$ 1657）：the for bladder）
lith 1 jc पliz－thik relating to，or b
－1thic adj comb fied）stage in $h$

 RIFY；esp ：to c | $n$ |
| :---: |
| $n$ |
| nith | nitholoum \liti－th （1818） 1 ：a sc the lightest me chemical synth ：a salt of lithiu

lithlum carbon lithlum carbon
and ceramic ins disorder
lithlum fluorid
prisms and cera
material LiNbC sure or the pres and as a synthe ${ }^{\text {PHY }} 1$
lith 0 ograph $\backslash \mathrm{Il}$ lithography－Ii Wi－tho－＇gra－fik＇ lithog．ra－phy －graphyl（1813） receptive and t$]$ ing patterns on
：the character particular set o olog．i－cal -ji ． aphophane II aphan diaphan． are made distin
 White pigment sroup of shallo fragments lith $-0.5 p h e r e$ body（as the ea crust and essenti crust and oute that 60 miles耳othot－0．ik，－＇sft
tomein Lomein to perft
Tome］（1721）： stone
tribein to rubl praves or crush nary system int tor，fr ip．ter $a_{t}$ maka．lithontri polverice for parverizes ston Lith 4 bath an－uba－nian
a native or is
in Lithuanian or ir
 lit． ，lis lawsuit＋
a legal contest at law
ancient Greek theater $\mathbf{b}$ ：a corresponding semicircular space in a Ro－ ancient man theate stage in a modern theater that is used by an orchestra $b$ front of therward section of seats on the main floor of a theater $c$ ：the ：the forward of a theater 3 ：a group of musicians including esp．string main floor of anized to perform ensemble music－compare BAND players organ \or－＇kes－trol\adj（ca．1811） 1 ：of，relating to，or com－ orches－tral orchestra 2 ：suggestive of an orchestra or its musical posed for an orchestra 2 －suggestive of
qualities－trate \＇ör－ka－strāt vt vtrat－ed；－trat－ing（1880） 1 a ：to com－ pose or arrange（music）for an orchestra $b$ ：to provide with orches－ postion 〈～a ballet〉 2 ：to arrange or combine so as to achieve a de－ tration－r maximum effect＜orchestrated preparations for the banquet〉 sired or－ches－tra－tor also or－ches－trat－er $\$－strā－tar $\backslash n$
－orch－tra－tion \ör－ka－＇strā－shan\ $n$（ca．1859）1：the arrangement orchemusical composition for performance by an orchestra；also ：or－ of a mus treatment of a musical composition 2 ：harmonious organi－ chestral treatmen a world community through $\sim$ of cultural diversities tation 〈develop a wortches－tra．tion•al \－shnal，－sho－n ${ }^{2} \backslash \backslash$ adj
orchid \or－kad\ $n$［irreg．fr．NL Orchis］
（1845）1：any of a large family（Orchi－ daceae，the orchid family）of perennial daceaphytic or terrestrial monocotyledon－ epiphytic or that usu．have showy 3－petaled ous plats with the middle petal enlarged
flowers into a lip and differing from the others in shape and chike $-1 \mathrm{lik} \backslash$ adj
orchi－da•ceous \oor－ka－＇dā－shas $\backslash$ adj［NL Orchidaceae，family name，fr．Orchis］ （1838）1：of，relating to，or resembling the orchids 2 ：SHOWX，OSTENTATIOUS orchi－ec－to－my \iór－kế－ek－te－mẽ $n_{1}$ pl
orchis +E －ectomy］（ca．1894） －mies［Gk orchis＋E ectomy］（ca．1894） orchis \＇or－kas\ $n$［NL，fr．L，orchid，fr． GK，testicle，orchid；akin to MIr uirgge testicle］（1562）：ORCHID；esp ：any of a tenus（Orchis）of orchids with fleshy roots and a spurred lip

ord $a b b r 1$ order 2 ordnance
ordain \ör－＇dān\ $v b$［ME ordeinen，fr．AF ordener，ordeiner，fr．LL or－ dinare，fr．L，to put in order，appoint，fr．ordin－，ordo order］vt（14c） 1 ：to invest officially（as by the laying on of hands）with ministerial or priestly authority 2 a ：to establish or order by appointment，decree， or law ：ENACT 〈we the people ．．．do～and establish this Constitution －U．S．Constitution＞b：DESTINE，FOREORDAIN $\sim v i:$ to issue an or－ der－or－dain•er $n$－or－dain•ment \－＇dān－mənt $\backslash n$
ordeal．\or－＇deé（－a）l，＇or－ı\ $n$［ME ordal，fr．OE ordāl；＇akin to OHG urteil judgment，OE $d \bar{a} l$ division－more at DEAL 1 （bef．12c）1：a primitive means used to determine guilt or innocence by submitting the accused to dangerous or painful tests believed to be under supernatural control ＜～by fire＞ 2 ：a severe trial or experience
${ }^{\text {torder l＇or－dar } \backslash \nu b \text { or－dered；or－der－ing \ór－d（o－）rit \［ME，fr．ordre，}}$ n．］vt（13c） 1 ：to put in order ：ARRANGE 2 a ：to give an order to ：COMMAND b：DESTINE，ORDAIN 〈so～ed by the gods〉c $\mathbf{c}$ to com－ mand to go or come to a specified place 〈～ed back to the base〉， ULATE $2 a$ a to issue orders：COMMAND $b$ ：to give or place an order －or－der－able $\backslash-a-b a l \mid$ adj－or－der－er 1 －dar－ar $\backslash n$
Syn order，ARRANGE，MARSHAL，ORGANIZE，SYSTEMATIZE，METH－ odize mean to put persons or things into their proper places in rela－ odize mean to put persons or things into their proper places to elimi－
tion to each other．ORDER suggests a straightening out so as to nate confusion＜ordered her business affairs＞．ARRANGE implies a set－ ting in sequence，relationship，or adjustment 〈arranged the files numerically．MARSHAL suggests gathering and arranging in prepara－ tion for a particular operation or effective use＜marshaling the facts for argument＞．ORGANIZE implies arranging so that the whole aggre－ gate works as a unit with each element having a proper function＜or－ ganized the volunteers into teams＞．SYSTEMATIZE implies arranging according to a predetermined scheme 〈systematized billing proce－ dures ．METHODIZE suggests imposing an orderly procedure rather than a fixed scheme＜methodizes every aspect of daily living＞．syn see in addition COMMAND
2order $n$［ME，fr．AF ordre， fr ．ML \＆L； ML ordin－，ordo ecclesiastical order， fr ． L，arrangement，group，class；akin to L ordini to lay the warp，begin］（14c） 1 a a a group of people united in a formal Way：as（1）：a fraternal society＜the
Masonic Order）（2）：a community un－ der a religious rule；esp：one requiring members to take solemn vows $b$ ：a badge or medal of such a society；also ：a military decoration $2 a$ a any of the several grades of the Christian ministry $\mathrm{b} p \mathrm{l}$ ：the office of a person in the Chris－ tian ministry c $p l$ ：ORDINATION 3 a ：a rank，class，or special group in a community or society $b$ ：a class of persons or things grouped according to quality，value，or natural characteristics： as（1）：a category of taxonomic classi－ below the clanking above the family and

order 8b： 1 Corinthian， 2 Doric， 3 lonic gory in soil classification broadest cate gory in soil classification 4 a（1）：RANK，LEVEL＜a statesman of the Westerfie（2）：CATEGORY，CLASS＜in emergencies of this $\sim-R . B$ ． Westerfield＞$b$（1）：the arrangement or sequence of objects or of events in time 〈listed the items in $\sim$ of importance〉＜the batting $\sim$ ， （2）：a sequential arrangement of mathematical elements $c:$ DEGREE $12 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$（1）：the number of times differentiation is applied succes－ sively（derivatives of higher $\sim$ ）（2）of a differential equation：the or－ der of the derivative of highest order $e$ ：the number of columns or
rows or columns and rows in a magic square，determinant，or matrix ＜the $\sim$ of a matrix with 2 rows and 3 columns is 2 by 3 〉 $f$ ：the num－ ber of elements in a finite mathematical group 5 a（1）：a sociopoliti－ cal system（was opposed to changes in the established $\sim$ ）（2）：a par－ ticular sphere or aspect of a sociopolitical system＜the present econom－ ic $\sim b$ ：a regular or harmonious arrangement 〈the～of nature〉 6 $\mathbf{a}:$ a prescribed form of a religious service：RITE $\mathbf{b}$ ：the customary mode of procedure esp．in debate 〈point of $\sim 7$ ， 7 ：the state of peace，freedom from confused or unruly behavior，and respect for law peace，freedom from confused or unruly behavior，and respect for law
or proper authority $\langle$ promised to restore law and $\sim$ 〉 $\mathbf{b}$ ：a specific rule，regulation，or authoritative direction：COMMAND 8 a：a style of building $b:$ a type of column and entablature forming the unit of a style 9 a ：state or condition esp．with regard to functioning or repair〈things were in terrible $\sim$ 〉 $b$ ：a proper，orderly，or functioning con－ dition＜their passports were in $\sim$ 〉 〈the phone is out of $\sim$ 〉 10 a ：a written direction to pay money to someone $b:$ a commission to pur－ chase，sell，or supply goods or to perform work $\mathbf{c}$ ：goods or items bought or sold d：an assigned or requested undertaking＜landing
 men on the moon was a tall $~ 11$ ：ORDER OF THE DAY 〈flat roots
were the $\sim$ in the small villages〉－or－der－less $\$－las $\operatorname{adj}$－in order ：APPROPRIATE，DESIRABLE＜an apology is in order〉－in order to ：for the purpose of－on order：in the process of being ordered－ on the order of 1 ：after the fashion of ：LIKE 〈a genius on the order of Newton－D．B．Botkin＞ 2 ：ABOUT，APPROXIMATELX 〈spent on the order of two million dollars＞－to order：according to the specifica－ tions of an order 〈shoes made to order〉
order arms $n$［fr．the command order arms！］（1847）1：a command to return the rifle to order arms from present arms or to drop the hand from a hand salute 2：a position in the manual of arms in which the rifle is held vertically beside the right leg with the butt resting on the ground
or－dered \ór－dard\adj（1579）：characterized by order：as a ：marked by regularity or discipline 〈led an $\sim$ life〉 $b$ ：marked by regular or harmonious arrangement or disposition 〈an～landscape〉〈the $\sim$ crystal structure＞ c ：having elements arranged or identified accord－ ing to a rule：as（1）：having the property that every pair of different elements is related by a transitive relationship that is not symmetric （2）：having elements labeled by ordinal numbers＜an～triple has a first，second，and third element）
or－der－li－ness \＇ord－ər－lē－nas \} n （1571）：the quality or state of being or－der．li
orderly
order－ly H－lē $\backslash$ adj（1570） 1 a（1）：arranged or disposed in some order or pattern ：REGULAR＜～rows of houses（2）：marked by order ：TT－ DY 〈keeps an～desk〉 b：governed by law ：REGULATED 〈an～uni－ verse〉 c ：METHODICAL 〈an～mind＞ 2 ：well behaved ：PEACEFUL〈an～crowd〉－orderly adv
${ }^{2}$ orderly $n, p l$－lies（ 1781 ） 1 ：a soldier assigned to perform various ser－ vices（as carrying messages）for a superior officer 2 ：a hospital atten－ dant who does routine or heavy work（as cleaning，carrying supplies，or moving patients）
order of battle（1702） 1 ：the disposition of troops or ships ready for combat 2 ：a tabular compilation of units，commanders，equipment， and their locations in a theater of operation
order of business［order of business（predetermined sequence of mat－ ters to be dealt with by an assembly）］（ca．1890）：a matter which must be dealt with ：TASK＜the budget was the first order of business at the committee meeting）
order of magnitude（1875）：a range of magnitude extending from some value to ten times that value
order of the day（1698） $1:$ the business or tasks appointed for an as－ sembly for a given day 2 ：the characteristic or dominant feature or activity＜growth and change are the order of the day in every field －Ruth G．Strickland＞
or－di－nal \＇örd－nəl，＇ör－də－nəl\} \operatorname { n } （14c） 1 cap［ME，fr．ML ordinale，fr． LL，neut．of ordinalis］：a book of rites for the ordination of deacons， priests，and bishops 2 ［LL ordinalis，fr．ordinalis，adj．］：ORDINAL NUMBER
${ }^{2}$ Number adj［LL ordinalis，fr．L ordin－，ordo］（1599） 1 ：of a specified order or rank in a series 2 ：of or relating to a taxonomic order ordinal number $n$（ 1607 ） $1:$ a number designating the place（as first， second，or third）occupied by an item in an ordered sequence－see NUMBER table 2：a number assigned to an ordered set that designates both the order of its elements and its cardinal number
or－di－nance \＇órd－nən（t）s，＇or－də－nən（t）s $\backslash n[M E, f r$ ．AF \＆ML；AF or－ denance order，disposition，fr．ML ordinantia，fr．L ordinant－，ordinans， prp．of ordinare to put in order－more at ORDAIN］（14c） 1 a ：an au－ thoritative decree or direction ：ORDER b：a law set forth by a gov－ ernmental authority；specif：a municipal regulation 2 ：something or－ dained or decreed by fate or a deity 3 ：a prescribed usage，practice， or ceremony syn see LAW
or－di•nand \ór－da－riand $n$［LL ordinandus，gerundive of ordinare to ordain］（ca．1842）：a candidate for ordination
or－di－nary l＇ór－də－ner－è $n$ ，pl－nar－ies［ME ordinarie，fr．AF \＆ML； AF，fr．ML ordinarius，fr．L ordinarius，adj．］（14c） 1 a（1）：a prelate exercising original jurisdiction over a specified territory or group（2） ：a clergyman appointed formerly in England to attend condemned criminals $\mathbf{b}$ ：a judge of probate in some states of the U．S． 2 often cap ：the parts of the Mass that do not vary from day to day 3 ：the regu－ lar or customary condition or course of things－usu．used in the phrase out of the ordinary 4 a Brit：a meal served to all comers at a fixed price b chiefly Brit ：a tavern or eating house serving regular meals 5：a common heraldic charge（as the bend）of simple form
2ordinary adj［ME ordinarie，fr．L ordinarius，fr．ordin－，ordo ord
ordinary adj［ME ordinarie， fr ．L ordinarius， fr ．ordin－，ordo order］
$(15 \mathrm{c})$
$1:$ of a kind to be expected in the normal order of events （15c）1：of a kind to be expected in the normal order of events ：ROU－ TINE，USUAL＜an～day＞ 2 ：having or constituting immediate or original jurisdiction；also ：belonging to such jurisdiction 3 a ：of common quality，rank，or ability 〈an $\sim$ teenager〉 $b$ ：deficient in
$\backslash o \backslash$ abut $\backslash \bar{?}$ kitten，$F$ table $\backslash a r \backslash$ further $\backslash a \backslash$ ash $\backslash \bar{a} \backslash$ ace $\backslash a ̈ \backslash$ mop，mar $\backslash a u ̈ \backslash o u t \backslash c h \backslash c h i n ~ \ e \backslash$ bet $\backslash \bar{e} \backslash$ easy $\backslash g \backslash g o \quad \backslash i \backslash h i t ~ \backslash i \backslash i c e ~ \backslash j \backslash j o b$ $\backslash \mathrm{g} \backslash$ sing $\backslash \bar{o} \backslash$ go $\backslash \dot{O} \backslash$ law $\backslash \dot{i} i \backslash$ boy $\backslash$ th $\backslash$ thin $\backslash$ th $\backslash$ the $\backslash u ̈ \backslash l$ loot $\backslash \dot{u} \backslash$ foot $\backslash y \backslash$ yet $\backslash z h \backslash$ vision，beige $\lfloor k, n, \infty, w, \eta$ see Guide to Pronunciation
que－bra－cho $\backslash k a ̄-$－brä－（ $)$ chō， $\mathrm{ki}-\backslash n$［AmerSp，alter．of quiebracha，fr． Sp quiebra it breaks＋hacha ax］（ca．1881） 1 ：any of several trees of southern So．America with hard wood：as a ：a tree（Aspidosperma quebracho）of the dogbane family which occurs chiefly in Argentina and Chile and whose dried bark is used as a respiratory sedative in dys－ pnea and in asthma b：a chiefly Argentine tree（Schinopsis lorentzii） of the cashew family with dense wood rich in tannins 2 a ：the wood of a quebracho $b$ ：a tannin－rich extract of the Argentine quebracho used in tanning leather
Que－chua \＇ke－chə－wə，＇kech－wo\ n，pl Quechua or Quechuas［Sp， prob．fr．Southern Peruvian Quechua qheswa（simi），lit．，valley speech］ （1840） 1 ：a family of languages spoken by Indian peoples of Peru，Bo－ livia，Ecuador，Chile，and Argentina 2 a ：a member of an Indian peo－ ple of central Peru $\mathbf{b}$ ：a group of peoples forming the dominant ele－ ment of the Inca Empire－Que－chu－an \－won\ adjor $n$
${ }^{1}$ queen \＇kwēn\ $n$［ME quene，fr．OE cwēn woman，wife，queen；akin to Goth qens wife，Gk gynē woman，Skt jani］（bef．12c） 1 a ：the wife or widow of a king $b$ ：the wife or widow of a tribal chief $2 a$ a female monarch $b$ ：a female chieftain 3 a ：a woman eminent in rank，pow－ er，or attractions 〈a movie $\sim b$ ：a goddess or a thing personified as female and having supremacy in a specified realm c：an attractive girl or woman；esp ：a beauty contest winner 4：the most privileged piece of each color in a set of chessmen having the power to move in any direction across any number of unoccupied squares 5 ：a playing card marked with a stylized figure of a queen 6 ：the fertile fully de－ veloped female of social bees，ants，and termites whose function is to lay eggs 7：a mature female cat kept esp．for breeding 8 often dispar－ aging ：a male homosexual；esp ：an effeminate one
2queen vi（1611）1：to act like a queen；esp ：to put on airs－usu．used with it 〈～s it over her friends〉 $2:$ to become a queen in chess 〈the Queen Anne $\underset{\sim}{\sim} v:$ to promote（a pawn）to a queen in chess
Queen Anne－＇an \adj［Queen Anne of England］（1863） 1 ：of，relating
to，or having the characteristics of a style of furniture originating in to，or having the characteristics of a style of furniture originating in
England under Dutch influence esp．during the first half of the 18th century that is marked by extensive use of upholstery，marquetry，and Asian fabrics $2:$ of，relating to，or having the characteristics of a style of English building of the early 18th century characterized by modified classic ornament and the use of red brickwork in which even relief or－ nament is carved
Queen Anne＇s lace $n$（1895）：a widely naturalized Eurasian biennial
herb（Daucus carota）which has a whitish acrid taproot and flat lacelike clusters of tiny white flowers and from which the cultivated carrot clusters of tiny white flowers and
originated－called also wild carrot
queen consort $n$ ，pl queens consort（1765）：the wife of a reigning king
queen•ly \kwen－lē $\backslash$ adj queen•li－er；－est（15c） 1 ：of，relating to，or
befitting a queen 2 ：having royal rank $3:$ MONARCHICAL－
queen－li－ness $n-$ queenly $a d v$ queen－li－ness $n$－queenly adv
queen mother $n$（1577）：a queen dowager who is mother of the reign－ ing sovereign
queen post $n$（1823）：one of two vertical tie posts in a truss（as of a
roof） roof）

## queen regnant $n, p l$ queens reg－

 her own rightQueen＇s Bench $n$（1707）：a division of the English superior courts sys－ tem that hears civil and criminal court cases－used during the reign

de $g f$ queen posts of a queen
Queen＇s Counsel $n$（1850）：a barrister selected to serve as counsel to the British crown－used during the reign of a queen
queen－ship \＇kwēn－ship\n（1536） 1 ：the rank，dignity，or state of be－ ing a queen 2 ：a regal quality like that of a queen
queen－side －，sid $\backslash n$（1897）：the side of a chessboard containing the file on which the queen sits at the beginning of the game
queen－size adj（1959） 1 ：having dimensions of approximately 60 by SIZE KING－SIZE 1.5 by 2.0 meters）－used of a bed；compare FULL SIZE，KING－SIZE，TWIN－SIZE 2 ：of a size that fits a queen－size bed 〈a
$\sim$ sheet ～～sheet $>$
queen substance $n$（1954）：a pheromone secreted by queen bees that is consumed by worker bees and inhibits ovary development
queer \＇kwir $\backslash$ adj［origin unknown］（1508） 1 a ：worthless，coun－ TERFEIT＜$\sim$ money $b:$ QUESTIONABLE，SUSPICIOUS 2 a ：differing in some odd way from what is usual or normal $b$（1）：ECCENTRIC， UNCONVENTIONAL（2）：mildly insane ：TOUCHED $c$ ：absorbed or interested to an extreme or unreasonable degree ：OBSESSED d（1）or ten disparaging ：HOMOSEXUAL（2）sometimes offensive ：GAY 4b 3 ：not quite well－queer－ish $\backslash$－ish adj－queer－ly adv－queer－ ness $n$
usage Over the past two decades，an important change has occurred in the use of queer in sense 2d．The older，strongly pejorative use has certainly not vanished，but a use by some gay people and some aca－ demics as a neutral or even positive term has established itself．This development is most noticeable in the adjective but is reflected in the corresponding noun as well．The newer use is sometimes taken to be offensive，esp．by older gay men who fostered the acceptance of gay in these uses and still have a strong preference for it．
2queer vt（ca．1812） $1:$ to spoil the effect or success of $\langle\sim$ one＇s plans〉 2：to put or get into an embarrassing or disadvantageous situation
UAL usage see ${ }^{1}$ ：OUEER queer theory $n(1988)$ ．
queer theory $n(1988)$ ：an approach to literary and cultural study that ${ }^{1}$ quejell $\backslash \backslash \mathrm{kwel} \backslash \nu t$［ME，to kill，quell，fr．OE cwellan to
quell
quellen to torture，kill，quala torment，Lith gelti to hurt］$(13 \mathrm{c})$
qug quellen to torture，kill，quäla torment，Lith gelti to hurt］（13c） $1:$ to ot 2 ：QUIET，PACIFY＜～fears〉－quell－er $n$
${ }^{2}$ quell $n$［ME，fr．quellen to kill］（15c） 1 obs：slaughter 2 archaic ：the power of quelling
quench \Kwench $1 v b$［ME，fr．OE－cwencan；akin to OE－cwincan to vanish，OFris quinka］vt（12c） $1 \mathrm{a}:$ PuT OUT，EXTINGUISH b ：to put out the light or fire of 〈～glowing coals with water〉 $c$ ：to cool（as
heated metal）suddenly by immersion（as in oil or water）$d$ ：to cause to lose heat or warmth＜you have～ed the warmth of France toward
you－Alfred Tennyson） 2 a ：to bring（something immaterial）to you－Alfred fennyson＞ 2 a ：to bring（something immaterial）to an
end end typically by satisfying，damping，cooling，or decreasing＜a rational
understanding of the laws of nature can $\sim$ impossible desires－Lucius Garvin＞＜the praise that～es all desire to read the book－T．S．Eliot b ：to terminate by or as if by destroying ：ELIMINATE＜the Commor－
wealth party wealth party $\sim$ ed a whole generation of play－acting－Margery Bailey〉 〈～a rebellion＞c：to relieve or satisfy with liquid＜～ved his thirst at a wayside spring $\sim v i$ 1 ：to become extinguished ：cool 2 ：to become calm ：subside－quench－able \＇kwen－cho－bal adj 2 quench－er $n$－quench－less \＇kwench－los $\backslash$ adj
que－nelle \ka－＇nel $\backslash n$［F，fr，G Knödel dumpling，fr．MHG；akin to OHG
knoto knot－more at KNOT］（1845）：a poached knoto knot－more at KNOT］（1845）：a poached oval dumpling of pu－
reed forcemeat（as of pike）often served in a cream sauce reed forcemeat（as of pike）often served in a cream sauce
quer－ce－tin \＇kwor－sə－ton\ $n$［ISV，fr．L quercetum oak forest，fr．quer－ cus oak－more at FIR］（1857）：a yellow crystalline pigment $\mathrm{C}_{15} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{7}$
occurring usu．in the form of glycosides in various plants occurring usu．in the form of glycosides in various plants
quer－cit－ron \＇kwor－，si－tron，＂kwar－${ }^{\text {I }}$ n $n$［blend of NL Quercus and ISV
citron］（1794）1：a large timber oak（Quercus citron］（1794）1：a large timber oak（Quercus velutina）chiefly of the eastern and central U．S． 2 ：the bark of the quercitron that is rich in tannin and a dye containing quercetin；also ：the dye
que－rist \＇kwir－ast，＇kwer－\ $n$［L quaerere to ask］（1633）：one who in－ quires
quern \kworn\n $n \mathrm{ME}$ ，fr．OE cweorn；akin to OHG quirn hand mill， OCS zruny］（bef．12c）：a primitive hand mill for grinding grain
quer－u－ious \＇kwer－ya－las，－2－las also＇kwir－l adj［ME querelose，fr． querulus，fr．queri to complain］（15c） 1 ：habitually complaining 2
：FRETFUL，WHINING $2 \mathrm{a} \sim$ voice〉－quer．U．lous．ly adv－quer
 louseness $n$
${ }^{1}$ que．ry \＇kwir－ $\bar{e}$ ，＇kwer－\ $n$ ，pl queries［alter．of earlier quere，fr．L quaere，imper．of quaerere to ask］（ca．1635） 1 ：QUESTION，INQUIRY 2 ：a question in the mind ：DOUBT 3 ：QUESTION MARK 2 query vt que－ried；que－ry．ing（1654） $1:$ to ask questions of esp，with a desire for authoritative information $2:$ to ask questions about esp． query syn see ASK－que．ri．er $n$ as a question 4 ：to mark with a query syn see ASK－que．ri•er $n$
 cheese pastry，dim．of quesada，fr．queso cheese，fr．L caseus］（1935）：a tortilla filled with a savory mixture，folded，and usu．fried
 $t u s$ ，pp．of quaerere］（14c） 1 a ：a jury of inquest $b$ ：INVESTIGATION 2 ：an act or instance of seeking：$a$ ：PURSUIT，SEARCH $b$ ：a chival－ rous enterprise in medieval romance usu．involving an adventurous
journey $3 \mathrm{obs}:$ a person or group of persons who sate journey 3 obs ：a person or group of persons who search or make in－ quiry
2quest $v i(14 c) 1$ of a dog a ：to search a trail $b:$ BAY 2 ：to go on a 1 quest $\sim 1$ 1：to search for $2:$ to ask for quester $n$
tio，fr．quaerere to seek ask］（14c） 1 ，fr．AF，fr．L quaestion－，quaes－ tio，fr．quaerere to seek，askj（14c）1a（1）：an interrogative expres－ sion often used to test knowledge（2）：an interrogative sentence or clause b：a subject or aspect in dispute or open for discussidn ：is－ SUE；broadly ：PROBLEM，MATTER $C$（1）：a subject or point of debate or a proposition to be voted on in a meeting（2）：the bringing of such to a vote $d$ ：the specific point at issue 2 a ：an act or instance of ask－ ing：INQUIRY $b$ ：INTERROGATION；also ：a judicial or official investi－ gation $c$ ：torture as part of an examination $d(1)$ ：OBJECIION，DIS－ PUTE 〈true beyond $\sim$ ）（2）：room for doubt or objection 〈little $\sim$ of his skill）（3）：CHANCE，POSSIBILITY（no～of escape）
${ }^{2}$ question vt（ 15 c ） $1:$ to ask a question of or about 2 ：to interrogate intensively ：CROSS－EXAMINE 3 a ：DOUBT，DISPUTE $b$ ：to subject to． analysis ：EXAMINE $\sim v i:$ to ask questions ：INQUIRE syn see Ask－ ques－tioneer $n$
ques－tion－able ${ }^{n}$ Vkwes－chə－no－bol，＇kwesh－，in rapid speech＂kwesh－no－l adj（1580） 1 obs ：inviting inquiry 2 obs：liable to judicial inquiry or action 3 ：affording reason for being doubted，questioned，or chal－ lenged ：not certain or exact ：PROBLEMATIC 〈milk of $\sim$ purity 〉 〈a～ decision） 4 ：attended by well－grounded suspicions of being immoral， crude，false，or unsound：DUBIOUS 〈～motives〉 syn see DOUBTFU

ques－tion－ary \＇kwes－cho－ner－ē，＇kwesh－$-1 n$ ，pl－ar－ies（1887）：quEs－
TIONNAIRE TIONNAIRE
ques－tion－less \＇kwes－chən－los，＇kwesh－\adj（1532） 1 ：indubirablb， UNQUESTIONABLE 2 ：UNQUESTIONING
question mark $n$（1869） 1 a ：something unknown，unknowable，or uncertain b：someone（as an athlete）whose condition，talent，or po tential for success is in doubt 2：a mark ？used in writing and printing at the conclusion of a sentence to indicate a direct question
ques－tion－naire \，kwes－cha－＇ner，$k$ kwesh－ $\operatorname{n} n$［F，fr．questionner to ques－
tion，fr．MF，fr．question， n.$](1899)$ 1 1 a tion，fr．MF，fr．question，n．］（1899） $1:$ a set of questions for obtaining statistically useful or personal information from individuals $2: a$
written or printed questionnaire often with spaces for answers $3: 8$ written or printed questionnaire often with spaces for answers survey made by the use of a questionnaire
question time $n$（1884）：a period in a session of a British parliamenta－ ry body during which members may put questions to ministers on mat－ ters concerning their departments
questor var of QUAESTOR
 ［AmerSp；fr．Nahuatl quetzalli tail coverts of the quetzal］（1827） $1: \pm$ Central American trogon（Pharomachrus mocinno）that has briliaal green plumage above，a red breast，and in the male long upper tail $0^{\circ}$ verts 2 pl quetzales－see MONEY table
 $n$［Nahuatl Quetzalcō̄ätl］（1578）：a chief Toltec and Aztec god ide fied with the wind and air and represented by a feathered serpent queue \kyit $n$［F，lit．，tail，fr．OF cue，coe，L cauda，coda］（1748）1：2 bine esp．of persons or vehicles $3 \mathrm{a}:$ a sequence of messages or jobs held in temporary storage awaiting transmission or processing b：2 data structure that consists of a list of records such that records added at one end and removed from the other
queue $v b$ queued；queu－ing or queue－ing $v t$（1777）：to arrange or form in a queue $\sim v i:$ to line up or wait in a queue－often used with up－queu－er $n$
tquib－ble \＇kw ：to evade th ：CAVIL，CAR b－b（ $\sigma$ ）lar $\backslash n$ ${ }^{2}$ quibble $n$［prs shift from the quiche
tard pie usu． quiche lor－ra quiche lor－ra ＇quick \＇kwik living，vivere ALIVE 2：ac derstanding， ing）（2）：I velopment or taking place taking place speed，readin
steps
d in cize＞e：ca dinner） 3 a ING，SHIFTIN ：PUNGENT angle $\langle a \sim t$ t or hesitatior response an （quick refle， note trainin emergency sponse（bac
sion of qual that makes swer was ap
2quick $n$（bef． akin to $\mathrm{ON} k$ tive spot or a ：the inmost ${ }_{3}$ center of son quick adv（14 quick assets assets exclud powder or ba batter mixtui quick－en \＇k Ikwik－nip \vt lvened ：STI her steps）
steeper $\sim v$ enter into a
the soil） 3 ： 4 ：to shine $n$ become mor t＇kwi－kə－nar， Syn QUICKE ly．QUICKES
thing inert sizes the im shanical or suggests a $s$ her lectures or energizir the dying cl quick fix $n$（ 1 to a problem
quick－freez quick－freez！ freez－ing（：
crystals form and flavor as quickije \＇ku a hurry：as picture or bc quick kick $n$ down made ： quick－opposing quick－sand ${ }^{\prime}$ jects readily people into quick－set grow esp．in qquick．silove Qquicksilver quick．step quing a mari quick－tem－f inches in len quick－wit－te derstanding quid（kwid） 2 pound sterli： （ca． 1727 dia ：
quidedioty quid．dioty ：：
tas essence，

