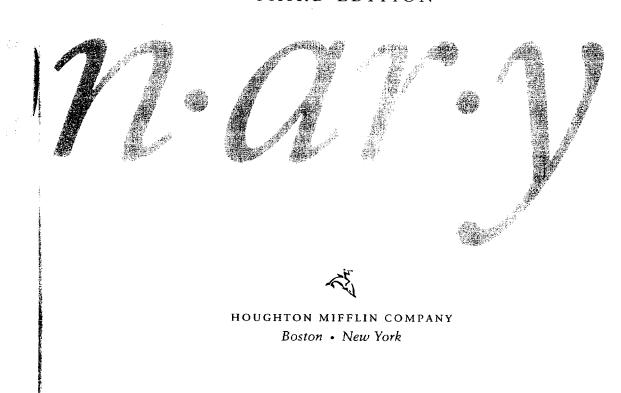
## **EXHIBIT U**

## THE AMERICAN HERITAGE® COLLEGE DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION



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gach'mont) n. 1. The act or process of admis; separation. 2. The state of bished. 3. Indifference to or remoteness to thers; aloofness. 4. Absence of prejudio hers; also messages a military unit from social duty or mission. b. The unit so to special unit, usu. smaller than a plato al duties.

al dunes. at item. 2. Particulars considered in tion to a whole. 3. A minor or an inc on to a whole. S. A minute or thorough mt. 5.a. A discrete part or portion of ning or building, esp. when consider resentation of such a part or portion de portrait. 6.a. A small elaborated de art, craft, or design. b. Such elemen ari, crait, or design. D. Such elemens r. C. The rendering of artistic detail one or more troops for a particular day. h. The personnel so selected. C. The day tail! '. tailed. 'tail' ing. 'tails. 1. To re or in particulars. 2. To name or stuke with artistic or decorative detail. le with artistic or decorative detail ach for a particular duty. - idiom. to particulars; thoroughly or metics fr. detail, a piece cut off < detailli, u Fr. detail, a piece cut oil < aetailir, to fler to cut; see tailor.] — de tailor n. daild') adj. Characterized by abundan highness of treatment: a detailed repon. recumstantial, minute, particular. The dby these adjectives is "marked by atilled account; a circumstantial a particular description.

anve of a manufacturer of drugs or alls on doctors, pharmacists, and other als on doctors, pnarmacists, and other keep promote new drugs and supplies and find, tale, < Lat. detinere : de-, de- + tenere, tain/ment n.

pi'-) n. A person held in custody or

w. 1. A withholding from the that has lawfully come into the ler. 2. The detention of a person uthorizing the further detention of ng further action.

red, tect ing, tects. 1. To disfrance, presence, or fact of. 2. To itharacter of. 3. Electron. To de-Lat. détegere, détect-, to uncover s sec (s)teg-\*.] — de • tect'a • ble, let'er

The act or process of detecting

erson, usu. a member of a police and obtains evidence or infor ing to detectives or their work or used in detection.

that detects, esp. a device that ords or registers a stimulus, in electric signal, or radiation. lever that locks the movement detente, a loosening < OFr. te; see ten-\*).]

A relaxing or easing, as of licy toward a rival nation or diplomatic, commercial, and reduce tensions. [Fr. See ne-

The act of detaining, b. The triod of temporary custody live delay. [ME detencious, tio, detention- < detentus,

juvenile offenders are held vaiting court action. ters. - tr. To prevent or of fear or doubt. - intr. ice of an action, as by : de-, de- + terrere, to ere: de-, de- + terrere, to e-ter ra ble adj. — de-

ing, terges. To wash sicleanse. [Fr. déterger < 10 wipe.]

e power or quality of

ter gent (di-tûr jont) n. A synthetic cleansing substance the acts similarly to soap. — adj. Having cleansing substance that acts similarly to soap. — adj. Having cleansing power. The similarly of the state terno rate in the same in quality, character, or value.

It. To diminish or impair in quality, character, or value.

It. 1. To grow worse; degenerate: The weather deteriomed overnight. 2. To weaken or disintegrate; decay. [LLat. det te rio ra tion n.— de te rio ra tive adj.

eter min • a • ble (di-tûr ma-na-bal) adj. 1. Capable of being dermined, limited, or fixed. 2. Law. Capable of being settled decimined, minted, of like a. Law. Lapable of being settled of decided: matters determinable by common law. — determinable ness n. — determinably adv.

ter mi na cy (di-tur mə-nə-sē) n. 1. The quality or condition of being determinate. 2. The condition of being determinate. mined or characterized.

eter-mi-nant (di-tur ma-nant) adj. Determinative. 1. An influencing or determining element or factor. 2. Math.
A sonare array of quantities having a value determined alge-A square array and used esp. in solving certain classes of simultaneous equations. 3. Immunol. The portion of an immunosenic molecule with which an antibody or lymphocyte reacts. ter mi-nate (di-fur ma-nit) adj. 1. Precisely limited or de-ned; definite: a determinate distance. 2. Conclusively settled; fined. 3. Firm in purpose; resolute. 4. Bot. Terminating in a flower; cymose. [ME < Lat. determinatus, p.part. of determining, to determine. See determine.] — de•ter/mi-nate-ly de ter mi nate ness n.

deter-mi-nat-er (di-tûr/mə-nā/tər) n. A determiner. deter-mi-na-tion (di-tûr/mə-nā/shən) n. 1.a. The act of making or arriving at a decision. b. The decision reached.

2.a. Firmness of purpose; resolve. b. A fixed intention or resolution.

3.a. The settling of a question or case by an approximately approx resolution. 3.a. The setting of a question or case by an au-horitative decision or pronouncement, esp. by a judicial body. b. The decision or pronouncement made. 4.a. The as-certaining or fixing of the quantity, quality, position, or char-acter of something. b. The result of such ascertaining. 5. A fixed movement or tendency toward an object or end. 6. Logic. a. The defining of a concept through its constituent elements. b. The qualification of a concept or proposition to render it more definite or specific.

de-ter-mi-na-tive (dĭ-tûr/mə-nā/tĭv, -nə-) adj. Tending, able or serving to determine. — n. A determining factor. —  $\mathbf{de}$  ·  $\mathbf{ter'mi}$  ·  $\mathbf{na'tive}$  ·  $\mathbf{va}$  ·  $\mathbf{de}$  ·  $\mathbf{ter'mi}$  ·  $\mathbf{na'tive}$  ·  $\mathbf{va}$  ·  $\mathbf{de}$  ·  $\mathbf{ter'min}$  ·  $\mathbf{na'tive}$  ·  $\mathbf{ness}$  · n.  $\mathbf{de}$  ·  $\mathbf{ter'min}$  ·  $\mathbf{na'tive}$  ·  $\mathbf{ness}$  ·  $\mathbf{na'tive}$  ·  $\mathbf{na'tive}$ 

1.a. To decide or settle (a dispute, for example) conclusively and authoritatively. b. To end or decide, as by judicial action. 2. To establish or ascertain definitely, as after investigation or calculation. See Syns at discover. 3. To cause (someone) to come to a conclusion or resolution. 4. To be the cause of; regulate. 5. To give direction to: The committee determines departmental policy. 6. To limit in scope or extent. 7. Math agrammental points. To finith its copy of extent. I main for fix or define the position, form, or configuration of 8. Logic. To explain or limit by adding differences. 9. Law. To put an end to; terminate. — intr. 1. To reach a decision; resolve. See Syns at decide. 2. Law. To come to an end. [ME] determinen < OFr. determiner < Lat. determinare, to limit:

determines (Otr. determiner < Lat. determinare, to limit: de., de+ terminus, boundary.]
de\*ter\*mined (di-tûr/mind) adj. 1. Marked by or showing determination; resolute. 2. Decided or resolved. — de\*ter/mined\*ness n.
de\*ter\*min\*er (di-tûr/ma-nar) n. 1. One that determines. 2. Gram. Any of a group of noun modifiers, which include a standard and account of the standard account o

articles, demonstratives, possessive adjectives, and words such as any, both, or whose, that occur first in a noun phrase or after another determiner.

de ter min ism (di tûr m-niz am) n. The philosophical doctrine that every event, act, and decision is the inevitable conuence of antecedents that are independent of the human - de•ter/min•ist n. — de•ter/min•is/tic adj. — de• ter'min·is'ti·cal·ly adv. de·ter·rence (di-tûr'əns, -tǔr'-) n. 1. The act or a means of

deterring. 2. Measures taken by a state or an alliance of states to prevent hostile action by another state. determent (di-tûr) ant, -tûr!) adj. Tending to deter: deterent weapons. -n. 1. Something that deters, 2. A retaliatory

means of discouraging enemy attack: a nuclear deterrent.

detter-siwe (di-tūr/siv, -ziv) adj. Detergent. [Fr. détersif <
Lat. détersus, p.part. of détergère, to deterge. See DETERGE.]

- de-ter/siwe n.

de test (di-test') tr.v. -test ed, -test ing, -tests. To dislike intensely; abhor. [Fr. détester < Lat. detestari, to curse : de-de- + testari, to invoke (< testis, witness; see trei-\*).] — de-

de-test-a-ble (di-tes/to-bəl) adj. Inspiring or deserving abhorrence or scorn. — de-test/a-bil/i-ty, de-test/a-bleness n. — de test'a-bly adv. de tes ta-tion (de'te-sta'shan) n. 1. Strong dislike or hatred;

abhorrence. 2. One that is detested. de\*thatch (de-thatch') v. -thatched, -thatch\*ing, -thatch\*es.

tr. To remove (dead grass) from a lawn, usu. to aerate the oil. — intr. To dethatch grass. — de thatch er n. de throne (de thron') tr.v. -throned, -thron ing, -thrones.

1. To remove from the throne; depose. 2. To remove from a

prominent or powerful position. — de-throne/ment n. det-1-nue (dět/n-vo/, -yvo/) n. Law. 1a. An action to recover possession or the value of property wrongfully detained. b. The writ authorizing such action. 2. The act of unlawfully detaining personal property. [ME detenue < OFr., detention < p.part. of detenir, to detain. See DETAIN.]
det • • nate (det 'n-at') intr. & tr.v. -nat • ed, -nat • ing, -nates.</pre>

To explode or cause to explode. [Lat. dētonāre, dētonāt-, to thunder down: dē-, de- + tonāre, to thunder; see (s)tene-\*.] - det/o•nat/a•ble adi.

det · o · na · tion (det 'n-a' shan) n. 1. The act of exploding.

det • o • na • tor (det 'n-ā'tər) n. 1. A device, such as a percussion cap, used to set off an explosive charge. 2. An explosive. de·tour (de'toor', di-toor') n. 1. A roundabout way or e tour (dê toor', di toor') n. 1. A roundabout way or course, esp. a road used temporarily instead of a main route.

2. A deviation from a direct course of action. — intr. & tr.v. -toured, -tour-ing, -tours. To go or cause to go by a round-about way. [Fr. détour < OFr. destor < destorner, to turn

away: des., de- t torner, to turn; see turn.]

de tox (de-toks') Informal. -tr.v -toxed, -tox ing, -tox es.

To subject to detoxification. -n. (de'toks'). A part of a hospital or clinic in which patients are detoxified.

de tox i cate (de-tok/si-kāt') tr.v. -cat ed, -cat ing, -cates.

To detoxify. de·tox·i·fi·ca·tion (de-tok/sə-fi-ka/shən) n. 1. The process of detoxifying, 2. The state or condition of being detoxified. 3. Physiol. The metabolic process by which the toxic qualities of a poison or toxin are reduced by the body. 4. A medically supervised treatment program for alcohol or drug addiction

to purge the body of intoxicating or addictive substances.

de tox i fy (dē-tok/sə-fi') tr.v. fled, fy ing, fles. 1. To counteract or destroy the toxic properties of. 2. To remove the effects of poison from. 3. To treat (a person) for alcohol or

effects of poison from. 3. To treat (a person) for alcohol or drug dependence by detoxification. [be-+ roxi(c) +-fx.] de+tract (di-träkt') v. -tract-ed, -tract-ing, -tracts. \_ir.

1. To draw or take away; divert: They could detract little from so solid an argument. 2. Archaic. To speak ill of; belittle. \_intr. To reduce the importance, value, quality, or effect. Often used with from. [ME detracten < Lat. detrahere, detract, to remove: de-, de- trahere, to pull.] — de-trac/tive adj. — de-trac/tive-ly adv. — de-trac/tor n. de-trac-ton (di-träk/shon) n. 1. The act of detracting or taking away. 2. A derogatory or damaging comment on a per-

ing away. 2. A derogatory or damaging comment on a person's character or reputation; disparagement. de • train (dē-trān/) intr. & tr.v. -trained. -train • ing. -trains.

To leave or cause to leave a train. — de-train/ment n. de-trib-al-ize (de-tri/b-liz/) tr.v. -ized, -iz-ing, -iz-es. To cause to lose tribal membership and customs.

i·za/tion (-trī/bə-li-zā/shən) n.

i za/tion (-tri'b-li-za'shan) n.

det-ri-ment (dĕt'rə-mənt) n. 1. Damage, harm, or loss. See
Syns at disadvantage. 2. Something that causes damage,
harm, or loss: Smoking is a detriment to good health. [ME <
OFr. < Lat. dētrīmentum < dētrītus, p.part. of dēterere, to
lessen, wear down: dē, de- + terere, to rub; see tera-i\*.]

det-ri-men-tal (dĕt'rə-men'tal-iy adu.

de-tri-tion (dī-trīsh'ən) n. The act of wearing away by friction. [Med.Lat. dētrītiō, dētrītion- < Lat. dētrītus, p.part. of
dēterere, to lessen, rub away. See petrimen'tal-iy
dēterere, to lessen, rub away. See petrimen'tal-iy

deterere, to lessen, rub away. See DETRIMENT.]
de tri tus (di-tri tes) n., pl. detritus. 1. Loose fragments or grains that have been worn away from rock. 2. Disintegrated material; debris. [Fr. détritus < Lat. dētrītus < p.part. of dēterere, to lessen, wear away. See DETRIMENT.] - de tri tal

De troit (di-troit'). A city of SE MI opposite Windsor, Ontario, on the Detroit River, c. 51 km (French settlers in 1701. Pop. 1,027,974. (32 mi); founded by

French settlers in 1/01. Pop. 1,021,7/4. de trop (de trop' (de trō') adj. Too much or too many; excessive or superfluous. [Fr.: de, in, of + trop, excess.] de-tu-mes-cence (de'toō-mes'ons, -tyōo-) n. Reduction or lessening of a swelling, esp. of a swollen organ. [< Lat. detumëscere, to subside: de', de- + tumëscere, to swell, inchoative of tumëre; see teue-\*] — de'tu-mes'cent adj.

Deu-ca'li-on (dōo-kā'lē-on, dyōo-) n. Gk. Myth. A son of Prometheus who with his wife, Pyrrha, built an ark and floated in it to survive the deluee sent by Zeus.

deuce (doos, dyoos) n. 1. Games. a. A playing card having two spots or the side of a die bearing two pips. b. A cast of two spots or me side of a die bearing two pips. If cast of dice totaling two. 2. Sports. A tied score in tennis in which each player or side has 40 points and one player or side must win 2 successive points to win the game. [ME deus < OFr., two < Lat. duōs, masc. accusative of duo. Sec dwo.\*.] deuce<sup>2</sup> (doōs, dyōos) Informal. n. 1. The devil. 2. An outstand-

esp. of something bad. 3. Informal. Used as an intensive: What the deuce were they thinking of? Prob. LGer. duus, a throw of two in dice games, bad luck, ult. < Lat. duo, two. See DEUCE<sup>1</sup>.]

deuc · ed (doo' sid, dyoo' -) adj. Informal. Darned; confounded. de·us ex ma·chi·na (dā/əs čks mā/kə-nə, -nä/, măk/ə-nə) n.

detergent deus ex machina

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Stress marks:

(primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dlk'shə-nër'ē)

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dowry to (< Lat. dōtāre < dōs, dōt-, dowry; see dō-\*).] en•dow•ment (ĕn-dou!mont) n. 1. The act of endowing

2. Funds or property donated to an institution, an individual, or a group. 3. A natural gift, ability, or quality. end-pa-per also end paper (end-pa-par). Either of two folded sheets of heavy paper having one half pasted to the inside front or back cover of a book and the other half pasted to the

front or back cover of a book and the other half pasted to the base of the first or last page.

end plate n. Physiol. The area of synaptic contact between a motor nerve and a muscle fiber.

end play (find? pla?) Games. — n. A play in bridge that forces an opponent to lead and results in the opponents' losing one or more tricks that they would have won had they not been leading. — tr.w. -played. -play-lng. -plays. To force (a bridge opponent) to lead disadvantageously.

end 'point or end point also end-point (find/point') n. 1. Either of two points marking the end of a line segment. 2. Chem. The point in a titration at which no more titrant should be added. 3. A tip or point of termination.

end product n. The result of a completed series of processes or changes.

end run n. 1. Football. A play in which the ball carrier attempts to run around one end of the defensive line. 2. Informal. A maneuver in which impediments are bypassed, often by deceit

or trickery.

end-run (énd/rún') tr.v. -ran (-rān'), -run-ning, -runs. In/ormal. To bypass (an impediment) often by deceit or trickery.

end-stopped (énd/stôpt') adj. Ending in a syntactic and rhythmic pause. Used of a line of verse or a couplet.

end table n. A small table, usu. placed at either end of a couch
as basiles a chair.

end table n. A small table, usu, placed at either end of a couch or beside a chair.

en 'due (in-doo', -dyoo') also In-due (in-) tr.v. -dued, -due Ing, -dues. 1. To provide with a quality or trait; endow. 2. To put on (a piece of clothing). (ME enduen < OFr. enduire, to lead in, induct < Lat. induere, to put on. See en-1\*]

en-dur-a-ble (en-doo'r-bal, -dyoo'r') adj. Possible to be endured; tolerable or bearable. — en-dur'a-bly adv.

en-dur-a-ble (en-doo'r-ans, -dyoo'r'). n. 1. The act, quality, or power of withstanding hardship or stress. 2. The state or fact of persevering. 3. Continuing existence; duration.

en-dur (en-doo'r) (woo'r) v. -dued, -dur-ling, -dures. — tr.

1. To carry on through despite hardships; undergo. 2. To bear with tolerance: endure the consequences. See Syns at bear'.

— intr. 1. To continue in existence; last: endured for centur-

with tolerance: ending the consequences. See Syns at bear!—intr. 1. To continue in existence; last: endured for centuries. 2. To suffer patiently without yielding. [ME enduren < OFr. endurer < Lat. individue, to make hard: in-, against, into, see En-! + dirus, hard; sec deru-\*]. en-dur-lng (En-döör'ng, -dyöör'-) adj. 1. Lasting; continuing; durable: a novel of enduring interest. 2. Long-suffering; patient.—en-dur'lng-lly adv.—en-dur'lng-ness n. en-dur'o (En-döör' ō, -dyöör' ō) n., pl. -os. Sports. A racc, as of motorcycles or runners, that tests endurance. end user also end-us-er (End'yōō' 2xr) n. The final consumer of a product, esp. the one for whom the product is designed. end-wise (End'wūr') also end-ways (-wār') adv. 1. On end; upright. 2. With the end foremost. 3. Lengthwise. 4. End to end.

En•dym•i•on (èn-dim'ē-an) n. Gk. Myth. A handsome young man who was loved by Selene and whose youth was preserved man who was roven by seems and man man who was roven by eternal sleep, end zone n. Football. The area at either end of the playing field between the goal line and the end line.

ENE abbr. East-northeast.

ene suff. An unsaturated organic compound, esp. one containing a double bond between carbon atoms: ethylene. [< Gk. -ēnē, fem. adj. suff.]

one, eme, tem. adj. sult.]

one e ma (en!-o-ma) m, pl. -mas. 1. The injection of liquid into the rectum through the anus for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes, such as stimulating evacuation of the bowels. 2. The fluid so injected. [LLat. < Gk. < emienai, to send in, inject: en-, in, see tx-2 + hienai, to send; see yet-!]

one emy (en!-o-me) m, pl. -mles. 1. One who feels hatred toward injected; in the content of the latter of the

ntermy (enta-me) n., pt. -miles. 1. One who feels harred toward, intends injury to, or oppose another; a foe. 2.a. A hostile power or force, such as a nation. b. A member or unit of such a force. 3. A group of foes or hostile forces. See Usage Note at collective noun. 4. Something destructive or injurious in its effects. —adj. Of, relating to, or being a hostile power or force. [ME enemi < Offr. < Lat. immicus: im., not; see w-1 + amicus, friend.]

Syns: enemy. foe optimient. The control meaning shared

w-1 + amicus, friend.]

Syns: enemy, foe, opponent. The central meaning shared by these nouns is "one who is hostile to or opposes the purposes or interests of another": betrayed by enemies; a foe of fascism; a political opponent.

en-er-get-ic (en'or-jet/ik) adj. 1. Possessing, exerting, or displaying energy. 2. Of or relating to energy, [Gk. energétikos energem, to be active < energement.]

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er-gerri-cal-y adv.

en-er-get-i-cs (én'-s-jét'iks) n. (used with a sing. v.) 1. The study of the flow and transformation of energy. 2. The flow and transformation of energy within a particular system.

en-er-gize (én'-s-jiz') v. -gized. -giz-ing. -giz-es. -tr. 1. To

give energy to; activate or invigorate. 2. To supply with an electric current; connect to a source of electricity. — intr. To release or put out energy. — en'er glz'er n. en'er gly (en'a-cje) n. pl. -gles. 1. The capacity for work or vigorous activity; vigor; power. See Syns at strength. 2.a. Exertion of vigor or power. b. Vitality and intensity of expression. 3.a. Usable heat or power. b. A source of usable power, such as petroleum or coal. 4. Phys. The capacity of a physical system to do work. [Fr. énergie < LLat. energia < Gk. energies energois, active: en-, in, at; see en-2 + ergon, work; see werg.\*]

energy audit n. An evaluation of energy consumption, as in a home or business, to determine how energy can be conserved. energy density n. The energy per unit volume of a region of

energy efficiency ratio n. A measure of the efficiency of a heating or cooling unit, equal to the unit's output in B per hour divided by its consumption of energy in watts.

energy level n. 1. The energy characteristic of a stationary state

energy level n. 1. The energy characteristic of a stationary state of a physical system, esp. a quantum mechanical system.

2. The stationary state of a quantum mechanical system.

en en en vate (en 'a-vàt') tr.v. -vat'ed, -vat'ing, -vates. 1. To weaken or destroy the strength or vitality of. See Syns at deplete. 2. Medic. To remove a nerve or part of a nerve. — adj. (i-nût'vit). Deprived of strength, deblitated. [Lat. ēnevūe, ēnervāt: i.e., ex., ex. + nervūs, sinew; see (s)neau-1] — en'er-va'tion n. — en'er-va'tive adj. — en'er-va'tor n.

E-nes-co (a-nēs' kō, ē-nēs'-), Georges. 1881—1955. Romanian-born violinist and composer whose works include the opera Oedipus (1936).

Romanian-born violinist and composer whose works include the opera Oedipus (1936).

en-face (ên-fas\*) tr.v. -faced, -fac+ing, -fac+es. To write on the face of (a check, for example). — en-face/ment n.

en-fant ter-ri-ble (an-fax') t-x-t/bl) n. en-fants ter-ri-bles (än-fān' t-x-t/bl) n. en-fants ter-ri-bles (än-fān' t-x-t/bl) n. en-fants ter-ri-bles (in-fān' t-x-t/bl) n. en-fants ter-ri-bles (in-fān' t-x-t/bl). One whose unconventional behavior, work, or ideas are a source of embarrassment or dismay to others. [Fr.: enfant, child + terrible, frightful.]

en-fee-ble (én-fâ' ba) tr.v.-bled, -bling, -bles. To make feeble;

en ree Die (en-te' ba) fr.v. -bied, -biing, -bies. Io make teeble; weaken. - en-feeb' blee men tn. - en-feeb' blee n. en-feebf (en-tel'), -tel') tr.v. -feoffed. -feoff-ing, -feoffs. To invest with a feudal estate or fee. [ME enfelfen < AN enfe-offer: Off. en., causative pref.; see en-1 + Off. fief, fief; see en. - en-feoff ment n.

en. fet. ter (čn-fet. or, in-) tr.v. -tered, -ter.ing, -ters. To bind

in fetters; enchain.

En \*fleld (ën/feld'). A town of N CT near the MA border; settled c. 1680. Pop. 45,532.

Enfleld rifle n. Any of several rifles formerly used by British

and American troops, esp. the .30 or .303 caliber bolt-action breechloading model. [After Enfield, a borough of London in SE England.]
en-fl-lade (ën'fo-lad', -läd') n. 1. Gunfire directed along the

envilvace (envis-laar, -laar) n. 1. Guntre directed along the length of a target, such as a column of troops. 2. A target vulnerable to sweeping gunfire. -tr.v. -lade-ed, -lad-ing, -lades. To rake with gunfire. [Fr., series, string, row < enfiler, to string together, run through < OFr.: en., in, on, see en-1 + fil, thread (< Lat. filum; see gwhi-x).]

envilled = Target (ön' fla-zarh +, -zai') n. A process in making perfume in which odorless fats or oils absorb the fragrance of feath flowers. [Fr. or flawer to extreme with the prefume.]

en 'fleu' rage (δn' [s-rāzh', -rāj') n. A process in making perfume in which odorless fats or oils absorb the fragrance of firesh flowers. [Fr. < enfleuer, to saturate with the perfume of flowers: en-, causative preft, see en-1 + fleur, flower (< OFr. flour < Lat. flos, flor-; see bhel-\*\*).]
en-fold (ēn-fold') tr.v. -fold-ed, -fold-ing, -folds. 1. To cover with or as if with folds; envelop. 2. To hold within limits; enclose. 3. To embrace. — en-fold'er n.
en-force (ēn-fors', -fors') tr.v. -forced, -forc-ing, -forc-es.
1. To compel observance of or obedience to. 2. To impose (a kind of behavior, for example); compel. 3. To give force to; reinforce. [ME enforcen < OFr. enforcier, to exert force, compel, and < enforcin to strengthen: en-, causative pref.; see en-1 + force, strength; see force.] — en-force /a-ble /di. — en-force /ment n. — en-force /dis-fordis-force /dis-fordis-force /ment n. — en-force /dis-fordis-force /dis-fordis-force /dis-fordis-force /dis-fordis-force /dis-fordis-force /dis-fordis-force /dis-fordis-force /dis-force /dis-forc

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## 1358

## sugar apple sulfonate



Sugarloaf Mountain



sugar maple



Suleiman I

sugar apple n. See sweetsop.

sugar beet n. A form of the common beet (Beta vulgaris) hav-

ing fleshy white roots from which sugar is obtained. sugar enough ar berery (shoog ər-ber'ē) n. See hackberry.

sugar bush n. A grove of sugar maples. sugar cane n. A tall tropical southeast Asian grass (Saccharum officinarum) having thick tough stems that are a chief source of sugar

sug·ar·coat (shoog' or-kot') tr.v. -coat·ed, -coat·ing, -coats.

1. To cause to seem more appealing or pleasant. 2. To coat

with sugar: sugarcoat a pill.

sugar-cured (shoog'or-kyoord') adj. Cured with a preparation of sugar, salt, and nitrate: a sugar-cured ham.

sugar daddy n. Slang. A wealthy, usu. older man who gives expensive gifts to a young person in return for sexual favors companionship.

sug ared (shoog ard) adj. 1. Sweetened with sugar. 2. Made

sug-ar-house (shoog'ar-hous') n. A sugar refinery or processing plant, esp. a building in which maple sap is boiled down to yield maple syrup and maple sugar.

sug-ar-less (shoog'ar-lis) adj. 1. Containing no sugar.

Z. Sweetened with a substance other than sucrose.

2. Sweetened with a substance other than sucrose. sugar loaf. 1. A large conical loaf of pure concentrated sugar.

2. Something, such as a mountain, that resembles a loaf of sugar in shape. — sug'ar-loaf' (shog'ar-loft) adj.

Sug-ar-loaf Mountain (shog'ar-loft). A peak, 395.3 m (1,296 ft), in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, at the entrance to Gua-

nabara Bay. sugar maple n. 1. An eastern North American maple tree (Acer saccharum) having sap that is the source of maple syrup and maple sugar and hard wood used in cabinetmaking. 2. The

sugar of lead (led) n. See lead acetate.

sugar of milk n. Lactose.

sugar orchard n. See sugar bush.

sugar pea n. See snow pea.

sugar pea n. See snow pea.

sugar pine n. A tall evergreen timber tree (Pinus lambertiana)

of the Pacific coast of North America having needles with
white lines on the back that are grouped in fascicles of five.

sug-ar-plum (shoog' ər-plum') n. A small round piece of sugary candy.

ary candy.

sug-ar-y (shoog/ >-rĉ) adj. -l-er, -l-est. 1. Characterized by or

containing sugar. 2. Tasting or looking like sugar. 3. Excessively or cloyingly sweet: a sugary smile. — sug'ar-l-ness n.

sug-gest (sog-jēst', so-jēst') tr.v. -gest-ed, -gest-ing, -gests.

1. To offer for consideration or action; propose 2. To bring

or call to mind by logic or association; evoke. 3. To make

or tail to limit by logic of association; evore. So to make evident indirectly; intimate or imply. 4. To serve as or provide a motive for; prompt or demand. [Lat. suggerere, suggester sub-, up, see sub- + gerere, to carry.] - suggester n. Syns: suggest, imply, hint, intimate2, insimuate. These verbs mean to convey thoughts or ideas by indirection. Suggests for the willing of sub-positions of the sub-position of the sub-pos

gest refers to the calling of something to mind as the result of an association of ideas: "bis erect and careless attitude sug-gesting assurance and power" (Joseph Conrad). To imply is to suggest a thought or an idea by letting it be inferred from songest's a thought of air loca by return it be interfect those something clse, such as a statement, that is more explicit: The effusive praise the professor heaped on one of the students seemed to imply disapproval of the rest. Hint refers to an oblique or covert suggestion that often contains clues: My imagination supplied the explanation you only hinted at. Intimate applies to indirect, subtle expression that often reflects discretion, tact, or reserve. She intimated that the couple had had marital problems. To insinuate is to suggest something, usually something unpleasant, in a sly manner: The columnist insimuated that the candidate had underworld ties.

insimilated that the candidate had underworld ties.

Sug-gest-1-bil-1-ty (sag-jes'ta-bil'r-te, sa-jes'-) n. Responsiveness or susceptibility to suggestion.

sug-gest-1-ble (sag-jes'ta-bal, sa-jes'-) adj. Readily influenced by suggestion: suggestible young minds.

sug-ges-thon (sag-jes'chan, sa-jes'-) n. 1. The act of suggesting. 2. Something suggested. 3. The process by which one thought or mental image leads to another. 4.a. A psychological process by which an idea is induced in or adopted by another without argument, command, or coercion. b. An idea or response so induced. S. A hint or trace.

sug-ges-tive (sag-jes'tiv, sa-jes'-) adj. 1.a. Tending to suggest; evocative. b. Stimulating further thought. c. Conveying a hint or suggestion. 2. Tending to suggest something improper or indecent.—sug-ges'tive-by adv.—sug-ges'tive

er or indecent. - sug · ges' tive · ly adv. - sug · ges' tive ·

Su·har·to (sa-har/to, soo-). b. 1921. Indonesian military and political leader who seized power from Sukarno (1967) and became president in 1969.

became president in 1969.

Sul (swā). A Chinese dynasty (581-618) that reunified China after a period of declining centralized government.

su·1·cid·al (soō'i-sid'l) adj. 1. Causing, intending, or relating to suicide. 2. Dangerous to oneself or to one's interests; self-destructive or ruinous. - su'1·cid'al·ly adv.

su·1·cide (soō'i-sid') n. 1. The act or an instance of intentionally killing oneself. 2. The destruction or ruin of one's

own interests. 3. One who commits suicide. [Lat. suī, of one-

self; see s(w)e-\* + -cme.]
su-! ge-ne-ris (soo'i' jen'ar-is, soo'ē) adj. Being the only example of its kind; unique. [Lat. sui generis : sui, of its own

example of its kind; unique. [Lat. sut generis: sut, of its own + generis, genitive of genus, kind.]

su\*Int (sco l'int, swint) n. A grease formed from dried perspiration found in the fleece of sheep, used as a source of potash. [Fr. < OFr. < suer, to sweat < Lat. sūdāre. See swedt.\*]

sult (sco) n. 1.a. A set of matching outer garments, esp. one consisting of a coat with trousers or a skirt. b. A costume for a special activity: a diving suit. Z. A group of things used together; a set or collection. 3. Games. Any of the four sets of 13 nlaving cards (clubs, diamonds, hearts, and spades) in of 13 playing cards (clubs, diamonds, hearts, and spades) in a standard deck. 4. Attendance required of a vassal at his feudal lord's court or manor. 5. Law. A court proceeding to recover a right or claim. 6. The act or an instance of courting recover a right or claim. 0. Ine act or an instance or conting a woman; courtship.  $-\nu$ . sult'ed, sult's ling, sults. 1. To meet the requirements of; fit. 2. To make appropriate or suitable; adapt. 3. To be appropriate for; befit. 4. To please; satisfy. 5. To provide with clothing; dress. -int. 1. To be suitable or acceptable. 2. To be in accord; agree or 1. 10 be suitable or acceptable. Z. To be in accord; agree or match. —phrasal verb. sult up. To put on clothing designed for a special activity. [ME sute < AN < VLat. \*sequita, act of following, fem. of \*sequitus, p.part. of \*sequere, to follow < Lat. sequi. See surtors.]
sult\*a\*ble (soo\*ta-bal) adj. Appropriate to a purpose or an occasion. —sult\*a\*ble\*iv, dult\*a\*ble\*ness n. —sult\*a\*ble\*able\*.

suit · case (soot 'kās') n. A usu. rectangular piece of luggage for

carrying clothing.
suite (swet) n. 1. A staff of attendants or followers; a retinue. Z.a. A group of related things intended to be used together; a set. b. (also soot). A set of matching furniture. 3. A series of connected rooms used as a living unit. 4. Mus. An instru-

of connected rooms used as a living unit. 4. Mus. An instrumental composition consisting of a succession of dances in the same or related keys. [Fr. < OFr. See sur.]

sult-ing (soo'ting) n. Fabric from which suits are made. sult-or (soo'ten) n. 1. A man who is courting a woman. 2. A person who makes a petition or request. 3. Law. A person who sues in court; a plaintiff; a petitioner. 4. A person or group seeking to purchase controlling interest in a company. [ME, plaintiff < AN < Lat. secutor, follower < secutus, p.part. of sequi, to follow. See sekw-1\*.]

Su-kar-no (soo-kār'no). 1901-70. Indonesian politician who served as Indonesia's first president (1949-67) and was oust-

served as Indonesia's first president (1949 – 67) and was ousted from office by a coup d'état.

Su-kl-ya-kl (sőő/kê-ya'kê, skê-ya'kê) n. A Japanese dish of thinly sliced meat, bean curd, and vegetables. [J.]

Suk-koth (sőők'əs, sőő-kös', sőő-köt') n. Judaism. Var. of Succoth.

Su-la·we·si (soo'lä-wā'sē). See Celebes. sul·cate (sol'kāt') adj. Biol. Having narrow, deep furrows or grooves, as a stem or tissue. [Lat. sulcătus, p.part. of sulcâre, to furrow < sulcus, furrow.

sul\*cus (sul/kəs) n., pl. -cl (-kī, -sī). 1. A deep narrow furrow or groove, as in an organ or a tissue. 2. Anat. Any of the narrow fissures separating adjacent convolutions of the brain.

[Lat.] - sul' cal adj.

Su-lel-man I (sōo' lā-mān', -la-). "Suleiman the Magnificent."

1494? -1566. Sultan of Turkey (1520 - 66) under whose governance the Ottoman Empire reached the height of its power. sul•fa (sŭl/fa) adj. Of, relating to, or containing sulfanilamide or any sulfa drug. [Short for sulfa(NLAMDE).]
sul•fa•dl•a•zlne (sŭl/fa-dl/a-zēn/) n. A sulfa drug.

C10H10N4O2S, used esp. in the treatment of meningitis.

sulfa drug n. Any of a group of synthetic organic compounds, derived chiefly from sulfanilamide and capable of inhibiting bacterial growth and activity. sul·fa·nil·a·mide (sŭl/fa-nĭl/a-mīd/, -mĭd) n. A white crys-

talline sulfonamide,  $C_0H_8N_2SO_2$ , used in the treatment of various bacterial infections. [SULF(0) - + ANIL(INE) + AMIDE]

various outcertail infections. [SUP(0) - + ANILINE] + ANILINE] as sub-fate [SiM / fat'), M. A chemical compound containing the bivalent group  $SO_4$ ,  $-\nu$ ,  $-fat\cdot ed$ ,  $-fat\cdot ing$ , -fates, -t, 1, 10 treat or react with sulfuric acid or a sulfate. Z. Elect. To cause lead sulfate to accumulate on (the plates of a lead-acid battery). -intr. To become sulfated, [Ft] - [Ft] - [Ft] - [Ft]sul-fide (sul'fid') n. A compound of bivalent sulfur with an electropositive element or group, esp. a binary compound of sulfur with a metal.

sui-fi-nyl (sul'fa-nil') n. The bivalent group SO. [sur(0)- +

-IN + -YL.]

Sul·fite (sul/fit/) n. A salt or an ester of sulfurous acid. -sul·

fit'ic (-fit'ik) adj.
sulfo- or sulf- pref. Sulfur: sulfate. [< SULFUR.]
sulfon- pref. Sulfonic: sulfonamide. [< SULFUR.]
sul\*fon- a\*-mide (sil-fon'-s-mid) . 1. Any of a gro
sul\*fon-a\*-mide (sil-fon'-s-mid) . 1. Any of a gro

of organic sulfur compounds containing the radical O2NH2 and including the sulfa drugs. 2. See sulfa drug. sul·fo·nate (sul/fo-nat/) n. A salt or an ester of sulfonic acid.

- tr.v. -nat ed. -nat · Ing. -nates. 1. To introduce into (an organic compound) one or more sulfonic acid groups. 2. To treat with sulfonic acid. - sul'fo na'tion n.

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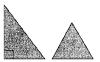
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Top: Right triangle (left) and equilateral triangle (right) Bottom: Musical instrument

of finis; end.] - treph'i na'tion (tref's-na'shan) n.

trep id (trèp'id) adj. Timid; timorous, [Lat. trepidus, anxious.] trep i da tion (trèp'i-da'shən) n. 1. A state of alarm or dread; apprehension. See Syns at fear. Z. An involuntary trembling. [Lat. trepidatio, trepidation < trepidatus, p.part. of trepidate, to be in a state of confusion < trepidatus, anxione

rep-o-ne-ma (trép'o-né/ma) n., pl. -ma-ta (-ma-ta) or -mas.

Any of a group of spirochetes of the genus Treponema, including those that cause syphilis. [NLat. Treponema, genus name: Gk. trepein, to turn; see trep-\* + Gk. nēma, thread; see (s)nē-\*.] — trep'o•ne' mai, trep'o•nem'a•tous (-nēm'a-təs) adj.

trep·o·ne·ma·to·sis (trep/ə-ne/mə-to/sis) n., pl. -ses (-sez).

An infection or a disease caused by a treponema. trep-o-neme (trèp'o-nem') n. A treponema. tres-pass (très'pas, -pās') intr.v. -passed, -pass-ing, -passes. 1. To commit an offense or a sin; transgress or err. 2. Law. To commit an unlawful injury to the person, property, or rights of another, with actual or implied force or violence, esp. to enter onto another's land wrongfully. 3. To infringe on the privacy, time, or attention of another. -n. tres' pas', -pos). 1. Transgression of a moral or social law, code, or duty. 2. Law. a. The act of trespassing. b. A suit brought for trespassing. 3. An intrusion or infringement on another. See Syns at breach. [ME trespasser < OFr. trespassing.] ser: tres-, over (< Lat. trāns-; see trans-) + passer, to pass; see pass.] - tres' pass er n.
tress (très) n. 1. A long lock or ringlet of hair. 2. Archaic. A

plait of hair. [ME tresse < OFr., perh. < VLat. \*trichia, tricia, rope, braid < Gk. trikhia, rope < thrix, trikh-, hair.]

tres • tle (tres / al) n. 1. A horizontal beam or bar held up by two pairs of divergent legs and used as a support. 2. A framework consisting of vertical slanted supports and horizontal crosspieces supporting a bridge. [ME trestel < OFr., alteration of VLat. \*trästellum, tränstellum, dim. of Lat. tränstrum, beam.

tres • tie • tree (tres 'al-tre') n. Naut. One of a pair of horizontal beams set into a masthead to support the crosstrees.

tres•tle•work (tres'al-wurk') n. A trestle or system of trestles,

as that supporting a bridge.

tret • 1 • noin (tret \* 1 · noin ') n. An isomer of retinoic acid, used in

the treatment of acne. [T(RANS-]), type of chemical bond + retinoic acid (RETINO- + -IC) + -IN.]

tre-val-ly (tre-val/e) n., pl. -lies. An Australian food fish of the genus Caranx. [Perh. alteration of CAVALIA.]

Tre-vel-yan (tre-vel/yan, -vil/-), Sir George Otto. 1838-1928. British historian whose works include The American Revolution (1899–1907). His son George Macaulay Trevelyan (1876–1962) wrote three biographical works (1907–11) about Garibaldi.

Trèves (trĕv). See Trier.

Tre · vi · so (tra-ve / zo, tre-). A city of NE Italy NNW of Venice; formerly the seat of a Lombard duchy. Pop. 87,089. trews (trooz) pl.n. Close-fitting trousers, usu. of tartan. [Var. of

trews (trooz) pl.n. Close-hitting trousers, usu. of tartan. [Var. of obsolete trouse. See Trousers.]

trey (trā) n., pl. treys. Games. A card, die, or domino with three pips. [ME treye < OFr. treie < Lat. tria, neut. of trēs, three. See trei-\*]

tri - pref. 1. Three: trilobate. 2.a. Occurring at intervals of three: trimonthly. b. Occurring three times during: triuweekly.

[ME < Lat. and GK.; see trei-\*]

[ME < Lat. and Gk.; see trei-\*.]

tri-a-ble (tri-b-b) adj. 1. That can be tried or tested. 2. Law. Subject to judicial examination. — tri-a-ble-ness n.

tri-ad (tri-ad', -ad) n. 1. A group of three. 2. Mus. A chord of three tones, esp. one built on a given root tone plus a major or minor third and a perfect fifth. 3. A section of a Pindaric ode consisting of the strophe, antistrophe, and epode. [LLat. trias, triad- < Gk., three. See trei-\*.] — tri-ad'ic adj.

tri-age (tri-āzh', tri-āzh') n. 1. A process for sorting injured people into groups based on their need for immediate medical treatment. 2. A system used to allocate a scarce commodity, such as food, only to those capable of deriving the greatest benefit from it. [Fr. < trier, to sort < OFr.]

tri-al (trī-d, trīl) n. 1. Law. Examination of evidence and applicable law by a competent tribunal to determine the issue of

First (tri's), tril) m. 1. Law. Examination of evidence and applicable law by a competent tribunal to determine the issue of specified charges or claims. Z.a. The act or process of testing, trying, or putting to the proof. b. An instance of such testing, esp. as part of a series of tests or experiments. 3. An effort or attempt. 4. A state of pain or anguish that tests patience, endurance, or belief. 5. A trying, troublesome, or annoying person or thing. See Syns at burden! 6. A preliminary competition or test to determine qualifications as in a sponpetition or test to determine qualifications, as in a sport.

— adj. 1. Of, relating to, or used in a trial. 2. Attempted or advanced on a provisional or experimental basis: a trial separation. 3. Made or done in the course of a trial or test.—idioms. on trial. In the process of being tried, as in a court of law. trial by fire. A test of one's abilities, esp. the ability to perform well under pressure. [ME triall, a testing < AN

trial < trier, to sort, try.]

trial and error n. A method of reaching a correct solution or satisfactory result by trying out various means or theories until error is sufficiently reduced or eliminated. - tri/al-and.

til error is sufficiently reduced or eliminated. — tri/al-ander/ror (tri/al-an-ēr/ar, tril/) adi.

trial balance n. A statement of all the open debit and credit
items in a double-entry ledger, made to test their equality.

trial balaioon n. An idea or a plan advanced tentatively to test
reaction. [< testing weather conditions with balloons.]

trial jury n. Law. See petit jury.

tri-a-logue (tri/a-lôg/, -lôg/) n. A conversation or discussion
involving three people or groups.

trial run n. A test, as of performance.

tri-am-cin-o-lone (tri/am-sin/a-lôn/) n. A synthetic glucocorticoid, C2,H2,FO6, used in the treatment of allergic and
respiratory disorders. [Perh. < Tri- + M(YL) + cin(ene), a
turpene + (predmis)clone, a corticoid.]

tri-an-gle (tri/ang/gal) n. 1.a. The plane figure formed by
connecting three points not in a straight line by straight line
segments; a three-sided polygon. b. Something shaped line
segments; a three-sided polygon. b. Something shaped line
such a figure. 2. Any of various flat three-sided drawing and
drafting guides, used esp. to draw straight lines at specific such a rigure. 2. Any of various and drafting guides, used esp. to draw straight lines at specific angles. 3. Mus. A percussion instrument consisting of a piece angles. 3. Mus. A percussion instrument consisting of a piece of metal in the shape of a triangle open at one angle. 4. A relationship involving three people, esp. a ménage à trois. [ME < OFr. < Lat. triangulum < neut. of triangulus, three angled: tri-, tri- + angulus, angle.]

tri-an-gu-lar (tri-fang' gy-o-lar) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or shaped like a triangle. 2. Having a triangle for a base: a triangulur pyramid. 3. Relating to or involving three enuites, such as three people, objects, or ideas. - tri-an/gu-lar'i-ty (-lār'i-tē) n. - tri-an'gu-lar') tr.v. -lat-ed, -lat-ing, -lates. 1. To divide into triangles. 2. To survey by triangulation. 3. To make triangular. 4. To measure by using trigonometry. - adj. (tri-āng' gy-lār') tr. Of or relating to triangles; triangular. 2. Made up of or marked with triangles. tri-an-gu-la-tion (tri-āng' gy-lār'shan) n. 1.a. A surveying technique in which a region is divided into triangular elements based on a line of known length so that measurements may be

based on a line of known length so that measurements may be made by the application of trigonometry. b. The network of triangles so laid out. 2. The location of an unknown point by the formation of a triangle with the unknown point and two

the institution of a triangle with the missiown point and two known points as the vertices.

Tri-an-gu-lum (tri-ang/gy-lom) n. A northern constellation near Aries. [Lat. triangulum, triangle. See TRIANGLE.]

Triangulum Aus-tra-le (6-stra-le). n. A southern constellation

near Apus. [NLat.: Lat. triangulum, triangle + Lat. austrālis,

southern.]

\*\*Tri ar chy (trī' ār' kē) n., pl. -chies. 1. Government by three people; a triumvirate. 2. A country governed by three rulers.

\*\*Tri ar sīc (trī ās' īk) adī; Of, belonging to, or being the genologic time of the first period of the Mesozoic Era, after the end of the Paleozoic Era and before the Jurassic Period of the Mesozoic Era. Sac sible at meabuler time. In The Triassic Mesozoic Era. See table at **geologic time**. -n. The Triassic Period or its deposits. [LLat. *trias*, triad (< the subdivision of

retriod in the deposits. Links, that (\*\ \text{tite}\) insulvision of this period into three parts), see fram \( -\ \text{ic}\) atti-atti-lete (tri-\text{ath}\)-let, \( n\), \( sports\). One in a triathlon, \( \text{tri-ath}\)-lon, \( \text{lon}\)' \( n\). \( sports\). An athletic conest consisting of three successive events, usu. long-distance swimming, bicycling, and running, \( \text{[rsi-+}\) + \( \text{[psc]}\) thundary in \( \text{[psc]}\) thundary in \( \text{[rsi-+}\) + \( \text{[psc]}\) thundary in \( \text{[rsi-+}\) thundary in \( \text{[rsi-+}\) + \( \text{[psc]}\) thundary in \( \text{[rsi-+}\) thundary in

tri-a-tom-ic (tri-tom lk) adj. 1. Containing three atoms per molecule. 2. Containing three replaceable atoms or radicals. tri·ax·i·al (trī-āk/sē-əl) adj. Having three axes. - tri·ax/i·al/i·ty (-āl/i·tē) n.

trieaezine (tri/a-zen/ tri-ăz/en/) n. A compound having three

tri'a "2.10e (tri'a -2.cn', tri-22' en') n. A compound naving lines carbon and three nitrogen atoms in a six-membered ring, esp. any of three isomers of C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>.

tri'a "2.0le (tri'a -2.0l', tri-22' of') n. Any of several compounds with composition C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, having a five-membered ring of two carbon atoms and three nitrogen atoms.

trib. abbr. Tributary.

trib ade (trib ad) n. A lesbian. [Fr. < Lat. tribas, tribad < Gk. < tribein, to rub. See TREGLOGY.] — trib a dism n. trib al (trī bəl) adj. Of, relating to, or characteristic of a tribe. al·ly adv.

trib al ism (tri' ba-liz'am) n. 1. The organization, culture, or beliefs of a tribe. 2. A strong feeling of identity with and loyalty to one's tribe or group. — trib'al·ist n. — trib'al·

tri ba sic (tri-ba sik) adj. 1. Containing three replaceable hy drogen atoms. Used of an acid. 2. Containing three univalent basic atoms or radicals. Used of a base or salt.

tribe (trib) n. 1. A unit of social organization consisting of a number of conservation.

number of groups who share a common ancestry, culture, and leadership. 2. An ancient political, ethnic, or ancestral division, esp.: a. Any of the three divisions of the ancient Romans, namely, the Latin, Sabine, and Etruscan. b. Any of the control of the contr mais, namely, the Latin, Sabine, and Etruscan. D. Any of the 12 divisions of ancient Israel. c. A phyle of ancient Greec. 3. A group of people sharing an occupation, an interest, or a habit. 4. Informal. A large family. 5. Biol. A taxonomic category placed between a subfamily and a genus or between a suborder and a family. [ME < OFr. tribu < Lat. tribus, division of the Roman people park of Flusteen arise or poss. vision of the Roman people, perh. of Etruscan orig., or poss. < tri-, three; see trei-\*.]

wee

Weimar



weeping willow Salix babylonica

the first hour of the day named after it. This system was brought into Hellenistic Egypt from Mesopotamia. In A.D. 321 the Emperor Constantine the Great grafted this astrological the Emperor Constantine the Great grafted this astrological system onto the Roman calendar, made the first day of this new week a day of rest and worship for all, and imposed the following sequence and names to the days of the week: Dies Solis, "Sun's Day"; Dies Linae, "Moon's Day"; Dies Martis, "Mars's Day"; Dies Mercurii, "Mercury's Day"; Dies Moris Day"; Dies Vereris, "Venus's Day"; and Dies Saturni, "Saturni's Day." This new Roman system was adopted with modifications throughout most of the state of the second western Europe: in the Germanic languages, such as Old Eng-lish, the names of four of the Roman gods were converted into those of the corresponding Germanic gods. Therefore in Old English we have the following names (with their Modern English developments): Sunnandæg, Sunday; Mönandæg, Monday; Tiwesdæg, Tuesday (the god Tiu, like Mars, was a god of war); Wödnesdæg, Wednesday (the god Woden, like Mercury, was quick and eloquent); Thunresdæg, Thursday (the god Thunor in Old English or Thor in Old Norse, like (the god I hunor in Old English or I hor in Old Norse, like Jupiter, was lord of the sky; Old Norse Thörsdag; influenced the English form); Frigedæg, Friday (the goddess Frigg, like Venus, was the goddess of love); and Sæternesdæg, Saturday. wee (wè) adj. weeer, weest. 1. Very small; tiny. See Syns at small. 2. Very early: the wee hours of the morning. — n. Scots. A short time; a little bit. [ME wei, we, a small amount, small < OE wæge, wæg, weight. See wegh.".]
weed 1 (wèd) n. 1.a. A plant considered undesirable, unattractive or trublescome est now growing where it is not wanted

tive, or troublesome, esp. one growing where it is not wanted, as in a garden. b. Rank growth of such plants. 2. A water plant, esp. seaweed. 3. The leaves or stems of a plant as disas in a garden. b. Rank growth of such plants. 2. A water plant, esp. seaweed. 3. The leaves or stems of a plant as distinguished from the seeds: dill weed. 4. Something useless, detrimental, or worthless, esp. an animal unfit for breeding. S. Slang. a. Tobacco. b. A cigarettre. C. Marijuana. — v. weed·ed, weed·ing, weeds. — tr. 1. To clear of weeds. 2. To remove (weeds). Often used with out. 3. To eliminate as unsuitable or unwanted. Often used with out. — intr. To remove weeds. [ME < OE wēod, herb, grass, weed.] weed² (wēd) n. 1. A token of mourning, as a black band worn on a man's hat or sleeve. 2. weeds. The black mourning clothes of a widow. 3. An article of clothing; a garment. Often used in the plural. [ME weed; garment < OE wēd.] weed er (wē'dar) n. One that removes weeds. weed in the plural. [MF weed; sarment < OE wēd.] weed: a weedy lawn. 2. Resembling or characteristic of a weed: a weedy plant. 3. Of a scrawny build; spindly or gawky. — weed'i-ly adv. — weed'i-ness n. week (wēk) n. 1.a. A period of seven days: a week of rain. b. A seven-day calendar period, esp. one starting with Sunday and continuing through Saturday: this week. 2.a. A week designated by an event or a boliday occurring within it. b. A week dedicated to a particular cause or institution. 3. The part of a calendar week devoted to work, school, or business: working a three-day week. 4.a. One week from a specified day. I'll see you Friday week b. One week from a specified and of the plant of the plura specified and processed and continue a specified of the plant of a second of the plant of a specified and plant and continuent and a specified of the plant of a calendar week devoted to work, school, or business: working a three-day week. 4.a. One week from a specified and plant and continuent the plant of a calendar week devoted to work school, or business:

working a three-day week. 4.a. One week from a specified day: I'll see you Friday week. b. One week ago from a spec-

day: I'll see you Friday week. B. One Week ago from a specified day: It was Friday week that we last met. [ME weke < OE wicu. See weik-2\*.]

week\*day (wikh'dā') n. Any day of the week except Sunday, or often except Saturday and Sunday.

week\*end (wikh'ēnd') n. The end of the week, esp. the period from Friday evening through Sunday evening. — intr.w. end.

ed, -end ing, -ends. To spend weekends or a weekend.

week end er (wek en dər) n. 1. One who vacations or visits on a weekend. 2. A small suitcase or bag for carrying clothing and toiletries for a weekend.

week · long (wek' lông', -lông') adj. Continuing through the

week 'long' (wek' long', -long') aa). Continuing through the week. a weeklong conference.

week'ly (wek'le) adv. 1. Once a week. 2. Every week. 3. By the week. — adj. 1. Of or relating to a week. 2. Occurring, appearing, or done once a week or every week. 3. Computed by the week. — n, pl. -lies. A weekly publication.

week'night (wek'nin') n. A night of the week exclusive of Senvider and Snoder.

Saturday and Sunday.

Weems (wémz), Mason Locke. "Parson Weems." 1759–1825.
Amer. cleric known for his fictionalized biography of George Washington (1800).

ween (wen) tr.v. weened, ween ing, weens. Archaic. To think;

suppose. [ME wenen < OE wēnan. See wen-1\*.] ween • ie (wē'nē) n. 1. Informal. A wiener. 2. Slang. A csp. a man, who is regarded as being weak and ineffectual. ee • ny (wē nē) adj. -ni • er, -ni • est. Informal. Very small; tiny.

[Perh. blend of wee and TINY.]

(refn. blend of wee and in N.] weep end. t. T. 1. To shed (tears) as an expression of emotion. 2. To express grief or anguish for; lament. 3. To bring to a specified condition by weeping. 4. To exude or let fall (drops of liquid). — intr. weeping. 4. To exude or let fail (drops of inquid). — mir.

1. To express emotion, such as grief or sadness, by shedding tears. See Syns at cry. 2. To mourn or grieve. 3. To emit or run with drops of liquid. — n. A period or fit of weeping. Often used in the plural. [ME weepen < OE wēpan.]

weeper (wēppor) n. 1. One that weeps. 2. A hired mourner.

3. A badge of mourning, such as a black veil. 4. A hole or

pipe in a wall to allow water to run off. S. Informal. A highly sentimental artistic, cinematic, or dramatic work.

weep ie (wē/pē) n. Informal. A work, esp. a film or play, that

is excessively sentimental.

se excessively sentimental.

weep-ing (we' ping) adj. 1. Shedding tears; tearful. 2. Dropping rain. 3. Having slender drooping branches.

weeping willow n. A widely cultivated deciduous tree (Salix babylonica) native to China and having long slender drooping branches and narrow leaves.

weep y (w² p²) adj. +ex. -i-est. Weeping or inclined to weep, wee vil (wɛ¹ ya) ad. Any of numerous beetles of the superfamily Curculionoidea, esp. the snout beetle, that have a downward-curving snout and are destructive to nurs, fruits, stems, and roots. [ME wevel < OE wifel. See webh-\*]

roots. [ME wevel < OE witel. See weon-\*.]
weft (weft) n. 1.a. The horizontal threads interlaced through
the warp in a woven fabric; woof, b. Yarn used for the weft.
2. Woven fabric. [ME < OE wefta. See webh-\*.]
wei (wa). Name of several Chinese dynasties ruling from A.D.

wel (wa). Name of several Chinese dynasties ruling from A.n. 220 to 265 and 386 to 556.

wei•ge•la (wī-gē\*lɔ, -jē\*-, wī\*jɔ-) n. Any of various deciduous shrubs of the genus Weigela of Asia, esp. W. florida, widely cultivated for its pink, white, or red flowers. [NLat., genus name, after C.E. Weigel (1748-1831), German physician.]

welgh¹ (wā) v. weighed, weigh•ing, weighs. - tr. 1. To de-

eight. (wa) v. weighted, weight ing, includes a scale or balance.

2. To measure or apportion (a certain quantity) by or as if by weight. Often used with out. 3.a. To balance in the mind in weight. Often used with out. 3.a. To balance in the mind in order to make a choice; ponder or evaluate. b. To choose carefully or deliberately. 4. Naut. To raise (anchor). — intr.

1. To be of a specific weight. 2. To have consequence or importance. See Syns at count. 3. To press heavily. Used with on or upon: Guilt weighed on him. 4. Naut. To raise anchor. — phrasal verbs. weigh down. 1. To cause to bend down with added weight. 2. To burden or oppress. weigh in 1. Sports. To be weighed before or after an athletic contest. 2. To have one's baggage weighed, as at an airport. 3. Slang. To enter as a participant. [ME weien < OE wegan. See wegh.\*] — weight'er n.

weigh? [wai n. Naut. Way. Used in the phrase under weigh. [Var. of way (influenced by weight)]

weight (wai) n. 1. The relative heaviness of an object. 2. The force with which a body is attracted to Earth or another ce-

reight (wait) n. 1. The relative heaviness of an object. Z. The force with which a body is attracted to Earth or another celestial body, equal to the product of the object's mass and the acceleration of gravity. 3.a. A unit measure of gravitational force: a table of weights and measures. b. A system of such measures: avoirdupois weight. 4. The measures deariness of a specific object: a two-pound weight. 5. An object used principally to exert a force by virtue of its gravitational attraction. Farth, en. 2.4 A measures a standard of company of the control o to Earth, esp.: a. A metallic solid used as a standard of comparison in weighing. b. An object used to hold something else down. C. A counterbalance in a machine. d. Sports. A heavy object, such as a dumbbell, lifted for exercise or in athletic competition. 6. Statistics. A factor assigned to a number in a computation, as in determining an average, to make the number's effect on the computation reflect its importance. 7. Burber's effect on the computation reflect is importance. It budges, oppressiveness. 8. The greater part; preponderance. 9.a. Influence, importance, or authority. See Syns at importance. b. Ponderous quality. 10. Sports. A classification according to comparative lightness or heaviness. Often used in combination: a heavyweight boxer. 11. The heaviness or thickness of a fabric in relation to a particular season or use. Often used in combination: a summerweight jacket. - tr.v. Often used in combination: a summerweight facket. — fr.v. weight+ed, weight+ing, weights. 1. To add to by or as if by attaching a weight; make heavy or heavier. 2. To load down, burden, or oppress. 3. To increase the weight or body of (fabrics) by treating with chemicals. 4. Math. & Statistics. To assign weights or a weight to. 5. To cause to have a slant or bias. 6. Sports. To assign to (a horse) the weight it must carry as a handicap in a race. — idiom. by weight. According to

as a handicap in a race. — idiom. by weight. According to weight rather than volume or other measure. [ME wight < OE with. See wegh.\*.] Weight-ed (wā'tid) adi, Statistics. Adjusted to reflect value or proportion: a weighted average.

weight-less (wāt'lis) adj. 1. Having little or no weight. Z. Not experiencing the effects of gravity; being in a state of free fall.—weight 'less' yadv.—weight'less' ness n.

weight lift-er or weight lift-er (wāt'lif' tor) n. Sports. One who magas is weightlifting.

weight lift er or weight lift er (wāt/lif/tar) n. Sports. One who engages in weightlifting.

weight lift ing (wāt/lif/ting) n. Sports. The lifting of weights in a prescribed manner.

weight y (wāt/te) add. -l-er. -l-est. 1. Having considerable weight; heavy. 2. Burdensome; oppressive: weighty problems.

3. Of great consequence; momentous: weighty matters before the delegates. 4. Having great power or influence. 5. Solemi; serious. — weight/i-ly adv. — weight/l-ness n.

Wei He (wāt/ bət/). A river of central China flowing c. 724 km (450 m) to the Huang He (Yellow R.).

wei He (war he). A river of central China howing c. 24. (450 mi) to the Huang He (Yellow R.).

Weil (vāl), Simone. 1909–43. French philosopher and mystic whose works include Waiting for God.

Weill (wīl, vīl), Kurt. 1900–50. German-born composer who collaborated with Brecht on The Threepenny Opera (1928).

Wei·mar (wi/mar', vi/-). A city of central Germany SW of

